

# Guidelines for Establishment of Central Agricultural University



भारतीय  
ICAR

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH  
NEW DELHI

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**GUIDELINES  
FOR  
ESTABLISHMENT OF  
CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL  
UNIVERSITY**



**भारतेंद्रो  
ICAR**

**Indian Council of Agricultural Research**

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## FOREWORD

Higher education continues to be a challenge especially with regard to its access to people and the quality of education offered. As of now agriculture education in India, where 70% of its population inhabits in rural settings and agriculture provides employment and livelihood to more than 50% of its population, is yet to get its due place in the national scenario. Though lately there has been a significant increase in number of educational institutions and improvement to some extent in infrastructure for promoting higher education across country but it is much too inadequate even today. While perpetual fund resource crunch to the universities and institutions for building congenial education and research environment in the campuses has been a major factor for this state of affair, lack of governance and poor quality and number of faculty in institutions are also major impediments. It is time that we address these issues if we really want to come out of this stigma. Needless to say that India, with its demographic advantage (largest number of young people) can not only emerge as a knowledge creating country but could also be a knowledge provider. Application of new knowledge in science and technology through skilled human resource will be the prime infuser of sustainable surge in agriculture across diverse agro-ecological regions. A comprehensive and sound policy and commitment to have effective implementation and monitoring only can make this happen. While it is true that higher education continues to be the state subject and at times it becomes difficult to bring uniform norms and procedures across regions and country but much could be done to resolve these with permissible variance from one to another. We also know that the education is in the concurrent list under the constitutional scheme. The Union Government and States exercise joint responsibilities and the former's responsibilities include reinforcement of the national and integrated character of education, maintenance of quality and standards of education, study and monitor the educational requirements with regards to development of manpower in different sectors and bringing excellence in education at the tertiary level of the educational pyramid, among others. Decision of the ICAR (Government of India) to establish Central Agricultural Universities (CAUs) in the country with state-of-the-art facilities will not only bring this change in its own setting but will also provide a leadership role in education and research to states through project integration and coordination across states and regions. While the CAU will effectively address eco-regional problems in education and research in the region they are established, their role in developing first rate human resource and research technologies in frontier areas will have major focus. Established on agro-climatical basis, CAUs will correct the existing regional, disciplinary and gender imbalances and increase access to quality education. While we need to build excellent infrastructure and environment in higher education and research, creating skilled technical hands at field level and also mid-level agro-managers in different sectors allied to agriculture viz. post harvest processing and value addition, storage, transport,

marketing etc are to be dealt in holistic manner. Knowledge in agriculture and advanced technologies to boost ecologically sound agriculture growth is our concern and providing proper education to achieve this has no substitute. Education for sake of education can hardly bring much change to existing system. A sound and dynamic policy need to be put in place to let all this happen. Disintegration of universities in disciplines is hampering the very purpose of establishing a comprehensive education system. It is high time we take note of it and do mid-course correction and move forward.

There is an increasing demand by different states to establish CAU for reasons stated above. Realising the need, the ICAR set up a committee to analyse all these aspects and develop a document on policy guidelines for establishment of CAUs. The committee during its deliberations had wide consultations with champions of higher education and research in premier institutions and organisations viz. IIT, IIS, IISER, IIM, DST, UGC, ICAR, Central Universities, DUs in ICAR system and others. We dwelt upon issues like the need for SAU, general guidelines for establishment, autonomy and governance structure and powers and functions of university functionaries, and other related issues. Needless to say that wherever policy formulation and implementation has been quick with a clear political vision, the impact has been visible. We envisage this to happen in accepting and implementing the guidelines. The proposed guidelines include all the issues mentioned above and have made recommendations keeping in view the overall priorities and vision of the Government on higher education.

I would like to place on record my appreciation to the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture and the President, ICAR and the Secretary, DARE and DG, ICAR for this initiative and entrusting the job to the committee. I would also like to thank the members of the committee for their valuable contributions in bringing out this document. All those participating in consultation meetings deserve our special thanks for their inputs. My appreciation to the staff of the Agricultural Education Division for facilitating the proceedings of the meetings at every stage of the process. I hope the document will serve as a base line for promoting quality agriculture education across country through CAUs and bring sustainable growth of the nation in general and that of agriculture in particular.

**Panjab Singh**  
*Chairman*

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# **GUIDELINES FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

India has developed a vast network of institutions for imparting higher education in agriculture and allied sciences, which remained at the forefront of building a strong scientific base for research and extension that led to ushering green revolution. Though agriculture including agriculture education is a state subject as per Indian constitution, Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) of the Central Government was given the responsibility of coordinating agricultural education in the country. DARE has been discharging this function through Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in the matters of regulating agricultural education as is being done by UGC for non-agricultural education. The State Agricultural University (SAU) is established in a state through the enactment of Legislative Act of the respective state. The first SAU was established at Pantnagar {Uttar Pradesh (now in Uttarakhand)} in 1960 on the Land Grant Pattern of USA. This was followed with the establishment of more universities in other states. Presently, most of the states have one or more agricultural university. In all, there are 59 SAUs, five deemed universities (four of them are constituent institutes of ICAR), four central universities with strong agriculture faculty and two central agricultural universities (CAU) for the states of north-east and Bundelkhand region. All SAUs established earlier received very good support from the respective state governments and therefore developed well and led to propelling agricultural growth in the respective state. However, the situation has dramatically changed with financial crunch, eroding of functional autonomy, extensive inbreeding, mismatch in the technology requirement and infrastructure, etc. with passage of time, especially in the last 10 years.

Inspite of having one of the largest higher agricultural education networking the world, only a few institutions of learning have been able to make a mark on the global scene. There are several issues confronting higher agricultural education in the country, a few important ones are of low enrolment rates, inter-regional disparities, quality of education, problem of qualified faculty and above all poor governance and under financing to the SAUs. One of the major policy-initiative proposed for enhanced quality of agricultural education and expansion of the institutional innovation capacity in higher agricultural education includes setting up of Central Agricultural Universities

to develop and disseminate new technology and knowledge by providing state of the art instructional and research facilities and foster need based innovation and inter-disciplinary teaching and research. India can play a major role in balancing the fast growing global demographic skew due to an increasing preponderance of an aging population, and can emerge not just as a knowledge creating country but also as knowledge provider. Agriculture education can play a major partner in this endeavor. All this warranted ICAR to develop a coherent and comprehensive policy for establishment of Central Agricultural Universities, which aims at infusing excellence, bringing institutional diversity and aids in capacity building to create a successful, competitive workforce. Accordingly, ICAR constituted a committee of the following vide Office Order No. Edn. 27/1/2013-EQR dated 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2013 to evolve the guidelines for assessing the need and viability for establishment of the CAUs, besides a model framework with respect to their governance, academics, administration and faculty recruitment.

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|----|--|--------------------------|
| 1. | Dr. Panjab Singh, Former Secretary DARE & DG, ICAR | Chairman                 |
| 2. | Dr. S. N. Puri, Vice Chancellor, CAU, Imphal       | Member                   |
| 3. | Dr. S. L. Mehta, Former VC, MPUA&T, Udaipur        | Member                   |
| 4. | Dr. A. K. Srivastava, Director, NDRI, Karnal       | Member                   |
| 5. | Dr. A.K. Singh, Vice Chancellor, RVSKVV, Gwalior   | Member                   |
| 6. | Dr. Arvind Kumar, DDG (Edn.), ICAR, New Delhi      | Member                   |
| 7. | ADG (EQR), ICAR, New Delhi                         | <i>Ex-officio</i> Member |
| 8. | Dr. Kusumakar Sharma, ADG (HRD)                    | Member Secretary         |

In order to have inputs from different stakeholders of higher agricultural education, the committee held consultations with representatives that included Vice Chancellors of Central Universities and Agricultural Universities, Directors of ICAR deemed Universities, DDGs of ICAR and Representatives of UGC, IIMs and IITs and others. The Committee's recommendations on the guidelines for the establishment of Central Agricultural Universities and their governance, academics, administration and faculty recruitment is based on these in-depth discussions. The proceedings of different meetings are annexed.

### **Need for CAU**

Indian agriculture is presently at the cross-roads. During the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Plans, agriculture growth has been below the targeted 4%. The productivity levels in Indian agriculture are a cause of concern when it is seen along with the large deficit in the current on-farm productivity levels and potential yields achieved at research stations. Despite the contribution of agriculture

to GDP declining from 55% (1950) to 13.7 % (2012-13), it has an important role in driving national economy as about 50% of the population is still dependent on agriculture and agriculture provides raw material to many industries. With the opening of world economy, Indian farmers have to be globally competitive in terms of quality and cost of agriculture produce. Therefore, to address the challenge, application of new knowledge in science and technology through skilled human resources will be the prime infuser of sustainable surge in science led agricultural growth and productivity across diverse agro-climatic zones of the country.

Basic and strategic research lays the foundation for breakthroughs in technology. Over the years, the pace and quality of technology generation and human capacity building in most of the SAUs have not matched with global change mainly for want of defined vision, inadequate state funding, faculty strength, poor governance, lack of autonomy and environment for nurturing and retaining talent, extensive inbreeding, and inadequate infrastructure for quality education and research. Establishment of new and/or sectorial agricultural universities and colleges without matching resources has further compounded this problem. The wide spread perception is that the journey of higher agricultural education got interrupted and the SAUs have slipped back to the business as usual. Among other things, the characteristic research-education-extension synergy has loosened, the intensity of comprehensiveness diminished, and there is a wide spread erosion of meritocracy.

Ensuring quality of education is also the responsibility of the centre since it is closely linked to efforts of the government for social equity and inclusive growth and bringing nutritional and food security. India has struggled to pull together resources, focusing on access and quantity instead of quality through proliferation of SAUs. India cannot turn its back on access, nor can it afford to waste its higher agricultural education resources by expanding an inefficient system. Continued expansion without a keen focus on quality will merely result in a larger inefficient system and lead to a further decline in educational standard, faculty number and quality, and research and extension outcomes. It is time that quality orientation takes precedence. In the present context, this can be achieved to a great extent by establishing Central Agricultural Universities as institutions of national importance with the state-of-the-art facilities with 100% central government funding. The state governments may have to provide land, supply of water and electricity etc. These universities would be at the forefront of making India the global hub of frontier technologies and set benchmarks for excellence for other State Agricultural Universities to meet the regional aspirations. A CAU may lead the way for fulfilling the basic and strategic research needs of farm

technology development and the SAUs may make further efforts in forward linkage mode for refinement, field testing and demonstration of technologies including promotional efforts for wider adoption. The first and foremost criterion for a CAU would be the quality and excellence of its research, recognized by farmers, industry and peers in the academic world. The CAU concept shall be the model way of projecting the integrated agriculture and allied faculties. It may include agriculture, horticulture, forestry, veterinary and animal sciences, fisheries science, food technology, dairy science, agricultural engineering, agri-business, management, rural banking, basic sciences and humanities, home science etc. It is expected that these institutions will be instrumental in generating new technologies that enable global competitiveness and bringing in economic prosperity to farmers. This will create a virtuous spiral of ever-increasing quality and excellence ceaselessly pushing the University to strive towards even better research. Consequently, the CAUs will exploit the synergies between teaching and research as quality institutions. Established on the agro-climatic zones basis, CAUs will correct the existing regional, disciplinary and gender imbalances and increase access to quality education.

These universities will have large scale impact to achieve the following objectives:

- (a) to establish globally competent centrally funded universities with state-of-the-art facilities for teaching and research in field of agriculture and allied sciences with greater focus in frontier areas.
- (b) to promote and strengthen partnership and linkages with national and international institutions for infusing quality and excellence through faculty and student exchange, resource sharing, credit transfer, joint teaching and research projects etc., and
- (c) to assign high priority to capacity building and human resource development to meet the man power need of the country in different sectors for education, research, extension and development.

### **Assessing the viability for establishment of the CAUs**

Central Agricultural Universities, one each in different agro-climatic zones of the country, may be established *de novo* to act as nucleus and centre of excellence to other SAUs in the region. A CAU should have at least 500 hectare contiguous and cultivable land for the research farm located in an area, which could serve as a catchment of young talented students. State shall make land available free of cost. While it is the quality of faculty and the standards of research that define a university of excellence, nevertheless provision of abundant infrastructural resources of the desired standards in

the form of laboratories, libraries, class rooms, research farm land, recreational spaces and adjunct necessities such as housing, medical facilities, schools, leisure and entertainment facilities, auditorium, boarding and lodging facilities for students and staff etc. planned and designed in a manner architecturally pleasing and environmentally provisioned is a *sine qua non* for viability of a CAU aspiring status of a global institution. Good road, air and rail connectivity along with availability of the basic necessities of life such as electricity and water supply in environment friendly surroundings shall also need to be provided. The integrated township principle of planning, architectural design and construction shall form the basis for the extended university space. State Governments would also need to be committed towards providing and maintenance of law and order to ensure that the CAUs flourish in fearless environment.

## **2. GENERAL GUIDELINES**

### **Establishment**

- Central Government will be the prime mover in respect of establishment of Central Agricultural Universities. Accountability to Parliament shall extend to the research grants or endowment funds provided to the university by Government.
- The Central Agricultural University will be established *de novo* by an act of Parliament as an institution of national importance focused on search for solutions to the problem of significance to the nation, and more particularly to the agro-climatic zone of its establishment, and in the process develop education at under graduate and higher levels.
- A CAU shall be multi-faculty, flexible, innovative and creative to impart education in different branches of agriculture and allied sciences as deemed fit to prepare students for a vision of the local and global society as per aspiration of the country.
- A Central Agricultural University needs to be established and developed as an ideal hub for research to capture synergies between teaching and research that enrich each other.

### **Territorial Jurisdiction**

- Each CAU is to function as an all- India Institution. However, the jurisdiction and responsibility of a CAU with respect to teaching, research and extension education shall emphasis to the needs of the agro-climatic zone of its establishment .
- All colleges, schools, research and experimental stations and other institutions coming under the jurisdiction and authorities of the

university shall come in as constituent units under the full management and control of its officers and authorities and no such units shall be recognized as affiliated units.

- The university shall assume responsibility for the establishment, development and operations of its constituent bodies in its territorial jurisdiction and abroad as may be required.

## **Governance**

Good governance of a university requires setting up of appropriate institutional structures and framing policies and practices for promoting academic freedom. Most constraints that are faced in university governance and management relate to bureaucratic hurdles, political interferences, financial crunch and funding practices and legal and regulatory framework. There is a need to create and respect meritocracy, and provide freedom to CAUs to give opportunity to the best and the brightest to enable them to make their contributions in the growth of the system. Autonomy in governance and functioning of CAUs should be ensured by central government. Financial support from the DARE, Government of India should be contingent for providing functional and financial autonomy and meeting minimum norms and standards in adherence to the Model Act.

- ICAR Model Act provides guidelines for the powers and functions of the bodies, authorities and officers of the agricultural universities; constitution of board of management and other statutory bodies, and selection procedures for Vice-Chancellors and faculty in a SAU. The existing Model Act be suitably modified to include provisions for establishment of CAUs and supplemented with regulations/rules on the following issues to promote quality of agricultural education:
  - a) minimum standards of agricultural education (curriculum, human resources, infrastructure facilities),
  - b) regulations for approval and accreditation of institutions imparting agricultural education,
  - c) regulations for professional issues – ethics, code of conduct etc.,
  - d) regulation on entry and operation of foreign educational institutions in higher education and research, and
  - e) selection procedures for Vice-Chancellors and faculty in a CAU.
- Newer model of PPP need to be developed with well defined policies, facilitative norms and monitoring mechanisms to generate financial resource and bring in place the access, equity, quality and excellence in higher agricultural education. Newer model of private sector participation which will have embedded responsibility of adhering to

the equity and affordability policy of the government of India like the corporate model, private sector endowment model and pragmatic PPP models shall be developed through regulations and norms. This may lead to creation of large education hubs in different parts of the country anchored by large public/private sector enterprises.

### **University Autonomy: Administrative, academic and financial**

CAUs and ICAR institutions need four kinds of freedoms to function effectively, contribute best to the society, and to various stake-holders. Two of them are academic: the freedom to decide what to teach, and who will teach. The remaining two are economic and administrative: the freedom to decide where to find resources and the freedom to decide how to deploy those resources.

#### **Faculty recruitment**

- A CAU may have the freedom to define its own appointment criteria for making appointments especially to academic positions in the university to attract competent teachers into its fold by recognizing and rewarding merit. This shall include the freedom to make appointments by invitation, establish chairs of studies, incentives for performance and better working conditions to attract and retain talented faculties.
- Selection of the authorities of the university, namely Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Comptroller, Finance officers, Deans and Directors must be rigorous and transparent to attract the best of people available anywhere in the world. VC and the EC should be fully empowered to develop its procedure for the same.

#### **Academic programs**

- CAUs shall be multi-faculty and may initiate UG, PG and Ph.D. degree courses simultaneously. Academic programs should emphasize on removal of regional imbalances and give importance to research and developments in frontier sciences relevant to agriculture and allied sectors. Faculties can co-ordinate to introduce need based disciplines identified at the University level by the Academic Council or by the Faculty Boards in conjunction.
- CAUs shall strive for inter-faculty coordination and choice based credit system to facilitate horizontal mobility across disciplines.
- All programs shall obtain constant feedback from the stakeholders regarding the course structure and its utility and function in agriculture and allied sectors. The duty in this respect would be invested upon the Academic Council that would undertake the academic audit of

programs periodically and preferably, every year.

### **Admissions**

- The admission to a CAU should be open to all applicants, whether from the country or abroad based on an all India test. Fifty percent of the admission of these institutions may be reserved for students from states other than the one in which they are located. There must be a well-funded and extensive National Scholarship Scheme for Agricultural Education targeting brilliant students to secure admissions in CAUs.
- Students must be admitted into educational institutions on the basis of some objective criteria and this would include reservations for weaker sections as well.
- The student-teacher ratio in the University to be appropriately decided by the University, to account for the number of faculty members who would be involved in research work. All students admitted to PG courses and at least 50% of the UG students shall be provided with scholarship for completing their studies.
- CAUs shall be 100% residential for students and necessary hostel and other facilities should be created to build healthy environment in the campus.

### **Research**

Excellence in research underpins the idea of a world class institution. Research autonomy lends itself to fewer boundaries and constraints than other aspects of the university and it is the quality of research that provides a university with a reputation discernable around the world. Autonomy with accountability in research matters requires a delicate balance as the abundant funding requirements, the ease and predictability with which research expenditure can be incurred and the freedom available for research. Central Agricultural Universities need to be developed as an ideal breeding ground for basic and strategic research on which applied research or technological developments are grown.

- The Research funding shall not be apportioned according to disciplines or faculties but on a competitive basis on the intrinsic strength of a research proposal which alone shall stand to test in the competition for discovery of ideas. Once approved, the research group shall have the freedom to utilize the grants according to procedures defined by the group subject to the broad principles of objectivity and transparency in such procedures.
- Academia shall have full freedom in research and in the publication

of results arising out of such research. Researchers shall also have the freedom to patent the results of their research jointly with the University following due procedure which does not cause any delay but takes care of sensitive issues as described by the Government.

- Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) norms for international research collaborations with Indian and foreign universities as well as university achievements need to be developed.
- A Research Endowment Fund of an adequate amount not less than Rs 1000 crores per University need to be provided for consistent, predictable and long-term research funding. Grants from this Fund shall be made available to individual research proposals emanating from the University.
- Multi-disciplinary mission mode research and innovation programmes should be evolved in association with basic sciences including humanities and social sciences which should directly benefit the society at all levels and contribute to economic development. Such departments need to be established in the universities.
- Colocation of autonomous PPP-mode research centers in universities/ university-Industry Innovation Clusters/ Technology-Business Incubators should be set up on university campuses to nurture talent and innovation skills among the faculty and student with a view to transforming them into entrepreneurs/technopreneurs. Appropriate balance would require to be drawn between privately sponsored and public funded research.

### **Autonomy for Funding**

Academic institutions need financial help beyond core funding. There should be substantial governmental assistance for infrastructural development, research and quality education. CAUs need to be empowered to develop partnership with any private or public institutions, organizations, industries, NGOs and others for programs and activities of the university including generation of funds through donations, grant in aid and loans as long as it is in the interest of the university not violating the general guidelines set by the government for such purposes from time to time.

### **Powers of the Central Agricultural University**

The universities (authorities) shall be empowered to:

- make provisions for instructions in agriculture and allied sciences;
- make provisions for conduct of research in agriculture and allied branches of learning;
- make provisions for dissemination of the findings of research and

technical information through extension programs;

- confer degrees or other academic distinctions on the basis of examination, evaluation or any other method of testing, on persons, and to withdraw any degrees or other academic distinction for good and sufficient causes;
- confer honorary degrees of other distinctions in the manner prescribed by the Statutes;
- provide lectures and instructions to field workers, village leaders and other persons not enrolled as regular students of the University and to grant certificates to them as may be prescribed by the Statutes;
- co-operate or collaborate or associate with any other University or authority or institution of higher learning in such manner and for such purpose as the University may determine;
- establish and maintain colleges relating to agriculture and allied sciences, as necessary;
- establish and maintain such campuses, specialized laboratories, libraries, museums or other units for research and institution as are, in its opinion, necessary for the furtherance of its objectives;
- create teaching, research and extension education posts and to make appointments thereto;
- create administrative, ministerial and other posts and to make appointments thereto;
- institute and award fellowships, scholarships, studentships, medals and prizes;
- determine standards of admission to the University which may include examination, evaluation or any other method of testing;
- provide and maintain residential accommodation for students and employees;
- supervise the residences of the students of the University and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare;
- lay down conditions of service of all categories of employees, including their code of conduct;
- regulate and enforce discipline among the students and the employees and to take such disciplinary measures in this regard as it may deem necessary;
- To fix, demand and receive such fees and other charges as may be prescribed by the Statutes;
- To borrow, with the approval of the Central Government on the

security of its property, money for the purpose of the University;

- To receive benefactions, donations and gifts and to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of any property, movable or immovable including trust and endowment properties, for its purposes;
- Do all such other acts and things as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of its objectives.

## **Governance Structure**

### ***The Visitor***

- The President of India shall be the Visitor of the University and shall be the guiding light of the University, aiding and advising the University to aim higher in its endeavors.
- The Visitor shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made, by such person or persons as he may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, libraries, museums, workshops and equipment, and of any institution or college and also of the examination, instruction and other work conducted or done by the University, and to cause an inquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the administration and finances of the University.
- The Visitor shall, in every case, give notice to the University of his intention to cause, an inspection or inquiry to be made and the University shall, on receipt of such notice, have the right to make, within thirty days from the date of receipt of the notice or such other period as the Visitor may determine, such representations to him as it may consider necessary.
- After considering the representations, if any, made by the University, the Visitor may cause such inspection or inquiry to be made.
- Where an inspection or inquiry has been caused to be made by the Visitor, the University shall be entitled to appoint a representative who shall have the right to appear in person and to be heard on such inspection or inquiry.
- The Visitor may address the Vice-Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry together with such views and advice with regard to the action to be taken there on as the Visitor may be pleased to offer and on receipt of the address made by the Visitor, the Vice-Chancellor shall communicate forthwith to the Board, the results of the inspection or inquiry and the views of the Visitor and the advice tendered by him upon the action to be taken thereon.
- The Board shall communicate through the Vice-Chancellor to the

Visitor such action, if any, as it proposes to take or has been taken by it upon the results of such inspection or inquiry.

- Where the Board does not, within reasonable time, take action to the satisfaction of the Visitor, the Visitor may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Board, issue such directions as he may think fit and the Board shall be bound to comply with such directions.
- Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions of the section, the Visitor may, by an order in writing, annul any proceedings of the University which is not in conformity with the Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances:
- Provided that before making any such order, he shall call upon the University to show cause why such an order should not be made and, if any cause is shown within a reasonable time, he shall consider the same.
- The Visitor shall have such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

### ***Officers of the University***

The following shall be the officers of the University, namely-

- (1) The Chancellor;
- (2) The Vice-Chancellor;
- (3) The Deans;
- (4) The Directors;
- (5) The Registrar;
- (6) The Comptroller;
- (7) The University Librarian; and
- (8) Such other officers as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

#### *The Chancellor*

- (1) The Chancellor shall be appointed by the Visitor in such manner as may be prescribed by the Statutes.
- (2) The Chancellor shall, by virtue of his office, be the Head of the University.
- (3) The Chancellor shall, if present, preside at the convocations of the University held for conferring degrees.

### *The Vice-Chancellor*

- (1) The Vice Chancellor shall be appointed by the Visitor in such manner as may be prescribed by the Statutes.
- (2) The Vice Chancellor shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the university and shall exercise general supervision and control over the affairs of the university and give effect to the decisions of all the authorities of the university.
- (3) The Vice-Chancellor may, if s/he is of the opinion that immediate action is necessary on any matter, exercise any power conferred on any authority of the University by or under the Act and shall report to such authority the action taken by him on such matter:
  - (a) Provided that if the authority concerned is of opinion that such action ought not to have been taken, it may refer the matter to the Visitor whose decision thereon shall be final:
  - (b) Provided further that any person in the service of the University who is aggrieved by the action taken by the Vice-Chancellor under this sub-section shall have the right to appeal against such action to the Board within three months from the date on which decision on such action is communicated to him and thereupon the Board may confirm, modify or reverse the action taken by the Vice-Chancellor.
- (4) The Vice-Chancellor, if s/he is of the opinion that any decision of any authority of the University is beyond the powers of the authority conferred by the provisions of the Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances or that any decision taken is not in the interest of the University, may ask the authority concerned to review its decision within sixty days of such decision and-if the authority refuses to review the decision either in whole or in part or no decision is taken by it within the said period of sixty days, the matter shall be referred to the Visitor whose decision thereon shall be final.
- (5) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Statutes or the Ordinances.

### *The Deans and Directors*

- (1) Every Dean and every Director shall be appointed in such manner and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

### *The Registrar*

- (1) The Registrar shall be appointed in such manner as may be prescribed by the Statutes.
- (2) The Registrar shall have the power to enter into agreements, sign documents and authenticate records on behalf of the University and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

### *The Comptroller*

The Comptroller shall be appointed in such manner and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

### *Authorities of the University*

The following shall be the authorities of the University, namely-

- (1) The Board of Management;
- (2) The Academic Council;
- (3) The Research Council;
- (4) The Extension Education Council;
- (5) The Finance Committee;
- (6) The Faculties and Board of Studies; and
- (7) Such other authorities as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

### *The Board of Management*

- (1) The Board of Management shall be the principal executive body of the University
- (2) The constitution of the Board, the term of office of its members and its powers and functions shall be as prescribed by the Statutes.

### *The Academic Council*

- (1) The Academic Council shall be the principal academic body of the University and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and Ordinances, have the control and general regulation of, and be responsible for, the maintenance of standards of learning, education, instruction, evaluation and examination within the University and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other functions as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes. The constitution of the Academic Council and the term of office of its members shall be prescribed by the Statutes.
- (2) The constitution of the Academic Council and the term of office of its members shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

### *The Research Council*

The constitution, powers and functions of the Research Council and the term of office of its members shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

### *Extension Education Council*

The constitution, powers and functions of the Extension Education Council and the term of office of its members shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

### *Finance Committee*

The constitution, powers and functions of the Finance Committee shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

### *The Faculties*

The University shall have such Faculties as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

### *Board of Studies*

The constitution, powers and functions of the Board of Studies shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

### *Other Authorities*

The constitution, powers and functions of other authorities of the University shall be such as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

### *Power to make statutes*

Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the constitution, powers and functions of the authorities of the University, as may be constituted from time to time;
- (b) the appointment and continuance in office of the members of the said authorities, the filling up of vacancies of members, and all other matters relating to those authorities for which it may be necessary or desirable to provide;
- (c) the appointment, powers and duties of the officers of the University and their emoluments;
- (d) the appointment of teachers, academic staff and other employees of the University and their emoluments;
- (e) the appointment of teachers and academic staff working in any other University or organization for a specific period for undertaking a joint project;

- (f) the conditions of service of employees including provision for pension, insurance and provident fund, the manner of termination of service and disciplinary action
- (g) the principles governing the seniority of service of employees of the University;
- (h) the procedure for arbitration in cases of dispute between employees or students and the University
- (i) the procedure for appeal to the Board by any employee or student against the action of any officer or authority of the University;
- (j) the establishment and abolition of departments, centres, colleges and institutions;
- (k) the conferment of honorary degrees;
- (l) the withdrawal of degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions;
- (m) the institution of fellowships, scholarships, studentships, medals and prizes;
- (n) the delegation of powers vested in the authorities or officers of the University;
- (o) the maintenance of discipline among the employees and students;
- (p) all other matters which are to be, or may be, prescribed by the Statutes.

*Statutes- how to be made*

- (1) The first Statutes are those set out in the Schedule.
- (2) The Board may from time to time make Statutes or may amend or repeal the Statutes referred to in sub-section (1)  
 Provided that the Board shall not make, amend or repeal any Statute affecting the status, powers or constitution of any authority of the University until such authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion in writing on the proposed changes, and any opinion so expressed shall be considered by the Board.
- (3) Every Statute or any amendment or repeal of a Statute shall require the assent of the Visitor who may assent thereto or withhold assent therefrom or remit it to the Board for consideration.
- (4) A Statute or a Statute amending or repealing an existing Statute shall have no validity unless it has been assented to by the Visitor.
- (5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sub-sections, the Visitor may amend or repeal the Statutes referred to in sub-section (1) during the period of three years immediately after the

commencement of this Act.

- (6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sub-sections, the Visitor may direct the University to make provisions in the Statutes in respect of any matter specified by him and if the Board is unable to implement such direction within sixty days of its receipt, the Visitor may, after considering the reasons, if any, communicated by the Board for its inability to comply with such direction, make or amend the Statutes suitably.

The model statutes based on the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University Act, 2014 is annexed.

#### *Power to make Ordinances*

Subject to the provisions of the Act and Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the admission of students to the University and their enrolment as such;
- (b) the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees, diplomas and certificates of the University;
- (c) the medium of instruction and examination;
- (d) the award of degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions, the qualifications for the same and the means to be taken relating to the granting and obtaining of the same;
- (e) the fees to be charged for courses of study in the University and for admission to the examinations, degrees, diplomas and certificates of the University;
- (f) the conditions for award of fellowships, scholarships, studentships, medals and prizes;
- (g) the conduct of examinations, including the term of office and manner of appointment and the duties of examining bodies, examiners and moderators;
- (h) the conditions of residence of the students;
  - (i) the special arrangements, if any, which may be made for the residence, discipline and teaching of women students and the prescribing of special courses of studies for them;
  - (j) the appointment and emoluments of employees other than those for whom provision has been made in the Statutes;
- (k) the establishment of special centres, specialized laboratories and other committees;
- (l) the manner of co-operation and collaboration with other Universities

- and authorities including learned bodies or associations;
- (m) the creation, composition and functions of any other body which is considered necessary for improving the academic life of the University;
  - (n) such other terms and conditions of service of teachers and other academic staff as are not prescribed by the Statutes;
  - (o) the management of colleges and institutions established by the University;
  - (p) the setting up of a machinery for redress of grievances of employees; and
  - (q) all other matters which by this Act or the Statutes may be provided for by the Ordinances.

*Power to make Regulations*

The authorities of the University may make Regulations, consistent with this Act, Regulations. The Statutes and the Ordinances for the conduct of their own business and that of the Committees appointed by them and not provided for by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

## Agro-climatic Zones and Specific Constraints

Zone No.	Name of the Zone	States	Zone Specific Constraints
I	Western Himalayan Region	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe cold conditions, cryic temperature regime, short crop growing period.</li> <li>• Shallow, sandy and gravelly soils having moderate to highly calcareous nature.</li> <li>• Northern high altitude permitting limited choice of crops.</li> <li>• Deforestation, heavy rainfall and excessive slopes favouring soil erosion.</li> <li>• Imperfect drainage conditions in valleys limiting the choice of crop.</li> <li>• Soil acidity, especially in Kangra and Manali areas of Himachal Pradesh.</li> <li>• Drought experienced especially in the lower hills due to excessive runoff and coarse soil texture.</li> <li>• Poor road, poor input delivery and inadequate communication infrastructure and marketing.</li> </ul>
II	Eastern Himalayan region	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe cold restricting choice of crops, steep slopes, heavy runoff resulting in erosion hazards.</li> <li>• Deforestation for shifting cultivation leading to severe soils degradation problems.</li> <li>• High rainfall leading to floods and increased leaching resulting in soils with poor base status.</li> <li>• Excessive moisture leading to water stagnation in valleys during post monsoon period limiting the cultivation of second arable crop.</li> </ul>

Zone No.	Name of the Zone	States	Zone Specific Constraints
III	Lower-Gangetic Plain	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small to marginal land holdings limiting introduction of farm implements.</li> <li>• Aluminium toxicity and soil acidity.</li> <li>• Poor availability of electricity, road, input delivery system and communication infrastructure.</li> <li>• Short and mild winters resulting in non- optimal thermal regime for wheat growth.</li> <li>• Delayed wheat sowing due to prolonged rainy season.</li> <li>• Frequent floods and water logging not allowing proper plant growth.</li> <li>• Low rate of input use and poor efficiency of applied nutrients.</li> <li>• Lack of supplemental irrigation.</li> <li>• Receding water table and aluminum/arsenic toxicity in boro rice growing areas with under ground water</li> <li>• Improper drainage causing soil salinity/alkalinity.</li> <li>• High population growth, poor road and communication infrastructure.</li> </ul>
IV	Middle-Gangetic Plain	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-optimum thermal regimes for wheat cultivation.</li> <li>• Delayed wheat sowing due to excessive soil moisture and water-logged conditions in low lying areas.</li> <li>• Poor irrigation facilities and imbalanced fertilizer-N, P, K and Zn use.</li> <li>• Zinc deficiency in rice and uneven plant population in wheat.</li> <li>• Problem of weeds like <i>Phalaris minor</i> in wheat, Bacterial leaf blight (BLB) in rice, leaf rust in wheat, and termite and rodent problems in some fields</li> <li>• Flooding and imperfect drainage conditions limit crop growth during <i>Kharif</i> season.</li> </ul>

Zone No.	Name of the Zone	States	Zone Specific Constraints
V	Upper-Gangetic Plain	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salinity and/or sodicity occurring in patches affecting crop yield.</li> <li>• Impeded drainage in some parts (particularly in <i>Tarai</i> areas) and high percolation losses in other parts (western Uttar Pradesh).</li> <li>• Low, erratic and uneven distribution of rainfall.</li> <li>• Post-rainy season water stress, saline and alkali soils and brackish irrigation water in South-Western sub region limiting crop yields.</li> <li>• Salt affected soils in Central Plain sub-region affecting crop growth and yield.</li> <li>• Ground water depletion, multi-nutrient deficiency, and decreasing total factor productivity.</li> <li>• Delayed rice transplanting and wheat sowing.</li> <li>• Imbalanced use of N, P and K.</li> <li>• Infestation of noxious weeds like <i>Echinochloa</i> in rice and <i>Phalaris minor</i> in wheat.</li> <li>• Incidence of brown plant hopper (BPH) in rice, Bacterial leaf blight (BLB) and sheath blight disease in rice, white grub in sugarcane and plant parasitic nematodes in rice-wheat system.</li> </ul>
VI	Trans-Gangetic Plain	Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brackish quality of underground water irrigation and problem of soil salinity.</li> <li>• Problem of low soil water retention capacity due to sandy soils.</li> <li>• Saline sodic soil and depletion of available potassium and micro-nutrients in rice-wheat system.</li> </ul>

Zone No.	Name of the Zone	States	Zone Specific Constraints
VII	Eastern-Plateau and Hills	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declining soil microbial properties due to excessive herbicidal use.</li> <li>• Excessive groundwater depletion and decreasing total factor productivity.</li> <li>• High population density.</li> <li>• Susceptible soils to severe water erosion hazard.</li> <li>• Partial water logging in early stages followed by drought during rest of the crop growth period.</li> <li>• Gravels in sub-soil and coarse texture at places reducing available water holding capacity.</li> <li>• Deficiency of N, P, Zn and B causing nutrient imbalance, P fixation especially in the Red and Lateritic soils.</li> <li>• Moisture stress, drought, soil acidity and iron toxicity.</li> <li>• Poor availability of electricity, high population growth.</li> </ul>
VIII	Central-Plateau and Hills	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road, poor input delivery and communication infrastructure.</li> <li>• Cracking in clay soils, inundation during rainy season and prolonged dry spells leading to failure of crops at certain places.</li> <li>• Heavy run off during rainy season resulting in soils loss, water stagnation and poor germination.</li> <li>• Deficiency of N, P and Zn resulting in nutrient imbalance.</li> <li>• Over exploitation of ground water leading to lowering of water table.</li> <li>• Imperfect drainage conditions causing soil salinity and / or acidity.</li> <li>• Coarse textured soils having low water holding capacity.</li> <li>• Frequent occurrence of drought, moisture stress.</li> </ul>

Zone No.	Name of the Zone	States	Zone Specific Constraints
IX	Western-Plateau and Hills	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High runoff and erosion hazards during stormy cloud burst.</li> <li>• Prolonged dry spells during crop growing period.</li> <li>• Sub-soil sodicity and narrow range of workable soil moisture in black soils.</li> </ul>
X	Southern-Plateau and Hills	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka , Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prolonged dry spells leading to crop failures in some years.</li> <li>• High runoff during stormy cloud burst in rainy season resulting in heavy soil loss.</li> <li>• Deficiency in N, P &amp; Zn causing nutrient imbalance.</li> <li>• High rainfall during rainy season leading to severe soil loss and nutrients both in black and red soils.</li> <li>• Poor irrigation water management and imperfect drainage resulting in high groundwater table and sub soil salinity and sodicity.</li> <li>• Deficiency of N, P and Zn resulting in nutrient imbalance.</li> <li>• Frequent moisture stress during growing period resulting in crop failure.</li> </ul>
XI	East-Coast Plains and Hills	Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor water management and imperfect drainage limiting crop yields.</li> <li>• Soil salinity due to poor drainage affecting crop yields.</li> <li>• Prone to cyclone during monsoon.</li> <li>• Poor soil nutrient status.</li> </ul>
XII	West-Coast Plains and Ghat	Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excessive leaching losses of nutrient.</li> <li>• Water logging due to imperfect drainage adversely affecting plants growth.</li> <li>• Steep slopes, causing runoff leading to severe soil erosion.</li> <li>• Inundation of land area resulting in localized saline area.</li> </ul>

Zone No.	Name of the Zone	States	Zone Specific Constraints
XIII	Gujarat-Plains and Hills	Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intermittent dry spell periods and droughtiness.</li> <li>• Imperfect drainage in irrigated areas limiting optimum root ramification and oxygen availability in low-lying areas.</li> <li>• Severe salinity due to seasonal inundation by sea water</li> </ul>
XIV	Western Dry Region	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual water deficit experienced, aridity and habitation of desert.</li> <li>• Dominant sandy soils calcareous and alkaline in reaction.</li> <li>• Disturbance in eco-balance due to indiscriminate deforestation.</li> <li>• Erratic and scarcity of rainfall leading to higher water deficit, soil salinity leading to frequent physiological droughts, acute droughtiness at the time of grain formation.</li> <li>• Deficiency of N, P, Zn and Fe causing nutrient imbalance.</li> <li>• Poor availability of fodder.</li> </ul>
XV	Island Region	Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Degradation of the tropical rain-forest ecosystem leading to severe soil erosion.</li> <li>• Disturbed ecosystem due to clearing of rain forests.</li> <li>• Inundation of coastal area leading to saline marshes and consequently formation of acid sulphate soils.</li> <li>• Prone to cyclones.</li> <li>• Poor road and communication infrastructure.</li> </ul>

## **Model Statutes of Central Agricultural University\***

### ***(I) The Chancellor***

- a) The Chancellor shall be appointed by the Visitor from a panel of not less than three persons recommended by the Board from amongst persons of eminence in education in general and agricultural sciences in particular:

Provided that if the Visitor does not approve any of the persons so recommended, he may call for fresh recommendations from the Board.

- b) The Chancellor shall hold office for a term of five years and shall not be eligible for reappointment

Provided that notwithstanding the expiry of his term of office, the Chancellor shall continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

### ***(II) The Vice-Chancellor***

- (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Visitor from a panel of not less than three persons who shall be recommended by a Committee as constituted under clause (2).
- (2) The Committee referred to in clause (1) shall consist of the following:—
- i. The Secretary, Department of Agricultural Research and Education Government of India as a Chairperson
  - ii. One eminent agricultural academician/scientist to be nominated by the Visitor,
  - iii. One nominee of the Visitor as Member, who shall also be the Convener,
  - iv. One eminent scientist/academician not less than the rank of Vice-Chancellor to be nominated by the Central Government.
- (3) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole-time salaried officer of the University.
- (4) The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office, or until he attains the age of seventy years, whichever is earlier, and he shall be eligible for

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\*Based on Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University ACT, 2014

reappointment for a further term of five years, or until he attains the age of seventy years whichever is earlier:

Provided that notwithstanding the expiry of the said period of five years, he shall continue in office for a period not exceeding one year or until his successor is appointed and enters upon his office.

(5) The emoluments and other conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor shall be as follows:—

(i) The Vice-Chancellor shall be paid a monthly salary and allowances other than the house rent allowance, at the rate fixed by the Central Government from time to time and he shall be entitled, without payment of rent, to use a furnished residence throughout his term of office and no charge shall fall on the Vice-Chancellor in respect of the maintenance of such residence.

(ii) The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to such terminal benefits and allowances as may be fixed by the Board with the approval of the Visitor from time to time:

Provided that where an employee of the University or a college or an institution maintained by it, or of any other University or any institution maintained by or affiliated to such other University, is appointed as the Vice-Chancellor, he may be allowed to continue to contribute to any provident fund of which he is a member and the University shall contribute to the account of such person in that provident fund at the same rate at which the person had been contributing immediately before his appointment as the Vice-Chancellor:

Provided further that where such employee had been a member of any pension scheme, the University shall make the necessary contribution to such scheme.

(iii) The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to travelling and other allowances as per the rate fixed from time to time by the Government of India for the officers equivalent to the rank of Secretary to the Government of India. Further, he shall be entitled to transfer travelling allowances and other allowances as admissible to officers of the rank of Secretary to the Government of India for joining and after relinquishing the post.

(iv) The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to leave on full pay at the rate of thirty days in a calendar year and the leave shall be credited to his account in advance in two half-yearly instalments of fifteen days each on the first day of January and July every year:

Provided that if the Vice-Chancellor assumes or relinquishes charge of the office of the Vice-Chancellor during the currency of a half year, the leave shall be credited proportionately at the rate of two and a half days for each completed month of service.

- (v) In addition to the leave referred to in sub-clause (iv), the Vice-Chancellor shall also be entitled to half pay leave at the rate of twenty days for each completed year of service. This half pay leave may also be availed of as commuted leave on full pay on medical certificate. When commuted leave is available, twice the amount of half pay leave shall be debited against half pay leave due.
- (vi) The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to Leave Travel Concession and Home Travel Concession as per rules of Government of India.
- (vii) The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to the benefit of leave encashment at the time of laying down the office as per rules of Government of India.
- (viii) If the office of the Vice-Chancellor becomes vacant due to death, resignation or otherwise, or if he is unable to perform his duties due to ill health or any other cause, the charge may be given based on the seniority among the Deans/Directors of the University till the regular Vice-Chancellor is appointed or until the Vice-Chancellor attends to the duties of his office, as the case may be.

#### *Powers and duties of the Vice-Chancellor*

- (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be *ex officio* Chairman of the Board, the Academic Council, the Finance Committee, the Research Council and the Extension Education Council and shall in the absence of the Chancellor, preside over the Convocation held for conferring degrees.
- (2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to be present at, and address, any meeting of any authority of the University, but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of such authority.
- (3) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that this Act, the Statutes, the Ordinances and the Regulations are duly observed, and he shall have all the powers necessary to ensure such observance.
- (4) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise control over the affairs of the University and shall give effect to the decisions of all the authorities of the University.
- (5) The Vice-Chancellor shall have all the powers necessary for the proper maintenance of discipline in the University and he may delegate

any such powers to such person or persons as he may deem fit.

- (6) The Vice-Chancellor shall have the power to convene or cause to be convened the meetings of the Board, the Academic Council, the Research Council, the Extension Education Council and the Finance Committee.

### **(III) The Dean of colleges and Faculties**

- (1) Each Faculty shall have a Dean who shall also be the head of the college concerned. If any Faculty has more than one college, the Vice-Chancellor may nominate one of the Deans as Dean of the Faculty.
- (2) The Dean of the college shall be appointed by the Board on the recommendations of the Selection Committee constituted for the purpose and he shall be a whole-time salaried officer of the University.
- (3) The Dean shall be entitled to rent free and unfurnished residential accommodation.
- (4) The Dean shall hold the office for a term of five years and shall be eligible for reappointment:  
Provided that a Dean on attaining the age of sixty-five years shall cease to hold office as such.
- (5) When the office of the Dean is vacant or when the Dean is, by reason of illness, absence or any other cause, unable to perform duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by such persons as the Vice-Chancellor may appoint for the purpose.
- (6) The Dean shall be responsible to the Vice-Chancellor for the conduct and maintenance of the standards of teaching in the college and Faculty and shall perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.
- (7) The Dean shall be the *ex officio* Chairman of the Board of Studies of the Faculty, a member of the Academic Council, the Research Council and the Extension Education Council of the University.

### **(IV) The Director of Education**

- (1) The Director of Education shall be appointed by the Board on the recommendations of the Selection Committee constituted for the purpose and he shall be a whole-time salaried officer of the University.
- (2) The Director of Education shall be entitled to rent free and unfurnished residential accommodation.
- (3) The Director of Education shall hold office for a term of five years and

shall be eligible for reappointment:

Provided that Director of Education on attaining the age of sixty-five years shall cease to hold office as such.

- (4) The Director of Education shall be responsible for planning, co-ordination and supervision for all educational programmes in the various Faculties of the University.

**(V) The Director of Research**

- (1) The Director of Research shall be appointed by the Board on the recommendations of the Selection Committee constituted for the purpose and he shall be a whole-time salaried officer of the University.
- (2) The Director of Research shall be entitled to rent free and unfurnished accommodation.
- (3) The Director of Research shall hold office for a term of five years and shall be eligible for reappointment:  
Provided that the Director of Research on attaining the age of sixty-five years shall cease to hold office as such.
- (4) The Director of Research shall be responsible for supervision and co-ordination of all research programmes of the University and shall be responsible to the Vice-Chancellor for performance of his duties.
- (5) The Director of Research shall be *ex officio* Member-Secretary of the Research Council of the University.

**(VI) The Director of Extension Education**

- (1) The Director of Extension Education shall be appointed by the Board on the recommendations of the Selection Committee constituted for the purpose and he shall be a whole-time salaried officer of the University.
- (2) The Director of Extension Education shall be entitled to rent free and unfurnished accommodation.
- (3) The Director of Extension Education shall hold office for a term of five years and shall be eligible for reappointment:  
Provided that the Director of Extension Education on attaining the age of sixty-five years shall cease to hold office as such.
- (4) The, Director of Extension Education shall be responsible for supervision and co-ordination of all Extension Education Programmes in the University and shall be responsible to the Vice-Chancellor for performance of his duties.
- (5) The Director of Extension Education shall be *ex officio* Member-Secretary of the Extension Education Council of the University.

## **(VII) The Registrar**

- (1) The Registrar shall be appointed by the Board on the recommendations of a duly constituted Selection Committee under Statute XVII and he shall be a whole-time salaried officer of the University. He shall be responsible to the Vice-Chancellor for performance of his duties.
- (2) He shall be appointed for a term of five years and shall be eligible for reappointment.
- (3) He may also be appointed on deputation for a specified period not exceeding five years.
- (4) The emoluments and other terms and conditions of service of the Registrar shall be such as may be prescribed by the Ordinances: Provided that the Registrar shall retire on attaining the age of sixty years.
- (5) In case of a person appointed on deputation, his tenure, emoluments and other terms of service shall be according to the terms of deputation.
- (6) When the office of the Registrar is vacant or when the Registrar is, by reason of illness, absence, or any other cause, unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by such person as the Vice-Chancellor may appoint for the purpose.

### *Powers and duties of the Registrar*

- (a) The Registrar shall have the power to take disciplinary action against such of the employees excluding teachers, as may be specified in the order of the Board and to suspend them pending inquiry, to administer warnings to them or to impose on them the penalty of censure or the withholding of increment:  
Provided that no such penalty shall be imposed unless the person concerned has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken in regard to him.
- (b) An appeal shall lie to the Vice-Chancellor against any order of the Registrar imposing any of the penalties specified in sub-clause (a).
- (c) In a case where the inquiry discloses that a punishment beyond the power of the Registrar is called for, the Registrar shall, upon conclusion of the inquiry, make a report to the Vice-Chancellor along with his recommendations  
Provided that an appeal shall lie to the Board against an order of the Vice-Chancellor imposing any penalty.
- (7) The Registrar shall be the *ex officio* Secretary of the Board and the Academic Council, but shall not be deemed to be a member of any of these authorities.

- (8) It shall be the duty of the Registrar—
- (a) to be the custodian of the records, the common seal and such other property of the University as the Board shall commit to his charge;
  - (b) to issue all notice convening meeting of the Board, the Academic Council and of any Committee appointed by those authorities;
  - (c) to keep the minutes of all the meetings of the Board, the Academic Council and of any committees appointed by those authorities;
  - (d) to conduct the official correspondence of the Board and the Academic Council;
  - (e) to arrange for the examinations of the University in accordance with the manner prescribed by the Ordinances or notifications;
  - (f) to supply to the Visitor, copies of the agenda of the meetings of the authorities of the University as soon as they are issued and the minutes of such Meetings;
  - (g) to represent the University in suits or proceedings by or against the University, sign powers-of-attorney and verify pleadings or depute his representatives for the purpose; and
  - (h) to perform such other duties as may be specified in the Statutes, the Ordinances or the Regulations or as may be required, from time to time, by the Board or the Vice-Chancellor.

***(VIII) The Comptroller***

- (1) The Comptroller shall be appointed by the Board on the recommendations of a duly constituted Selection Committee under Statute XVII and he shall be a whole-time salaried officer of the University.
- (2) He shall be appointed for a term of five years and shall be eligible for reappointment.
- (3) The Comptroller may also be appointed on deputation for a specified period not exceeding five years.
- (4) The emoluments and other terms and conditions of service of the Comptroller shall be such as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. In case of a person being appointed on deputation, his tenure, emoluments and other terms of service shall be according to the standard of deputation:  
Provided that the Comptroller shall retire on attaining the age of sixty years.

- (5) When the office of the Comptroller is vacant or when the Comptroller is, by reason of illness, absence or any other cause, unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by such person as the Vice-Chancellor may appoint for the purpose.
- (6) The Comptroller shall be the *ex officio* Secretary of the Finance Committee, but shall not be deemed to be a member of such Committee.
- (7) The Comptroller shall —
  - (a) exercise general supervision over the funds of the University and shall advise it as regards its financial policy; and
  - (b) Perform such other duties as may be specified in the Statutes, the Ordinances or as may be required, from time to time, by the Board or the Vice-Chancellor.
- (8) Subject to the control of the Board, the Comptroller shall—
  - (a) hold and manage the property and investments of the University including trust and endowed property;
  - (b) ensure that the limits fixed by the Board for recurring and non-recurring expenditure for a year are not exceeded and that all moneys are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted;
  - (c) be responsible for the preparation of annual accounts and the budget of the University and for their presentation to the Board;
  - (d) keep a constant watch on the state of the cash and bank balances and on the state of investments;
  - (e) watch the progress of the collection of revenue and advise on the methods of collection employed;
  - (f) ensure that the registers of buildings, land, furniture and equipment are maintained up-to-date and that stock-checking is conducted, of equipment and other consumable materials in all offices, specialised laboratories, colleges and institutions maintained by the University;
  - (g) bring to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor unauthorised expenditure and other financial irregularities and suggest disciplinary action against persons at fault; and
  - (h) call for from any office, laboratory, college or institution maintained by the University and information or returns that he may consider necessary for performance of his duties.

- (9) Any receipt given by the Comptroller or the person or persons duly authorized in this behalf by the Board for any money payable to the University shall be sufficient discharge for payment of such money.

**(IX) Heads of Departments**

- (1) Each Department shall have a Head appointed by the Vice-Chancellor who shall be not below the rank of an Associate Professor and whose duties and functions and terms and conditions of appointment shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.
- (2) He shall be responsible to the Dean for teaching, to Director of Research for research, to Director of Extension Education for extension education work. However, the Dean shall be the administrative controlling officer of the Heads of Departments in college -Concerned:  
Provided that if there is more than one Professor in any Department, the Head of the Department shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor from amongst the Professors:  
Provided further that in the case of Department where there is only one Professor, the Vice-Chancellor shall have the option, to appoint either the Professor or an Associate Professor as the Head of the Department:  
Provided also that in a Department where there is no Professor or Associate Professor, the Dean of the college shall act as the Head of the Department or with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor assign the duty to any other Head of the Department of the college.
- (3) It shall be open to a Professor or an Associate Professor to decline the offer of appointment as the Head of the Department.
- (4) A Professor or an Associate Professor appointed as Head of the Department shall hold office as such for a period of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment.
- (5) A Head of the Department may resign his office at any time during his tenure of office.
- (6) A Head of the Department shall perform such functions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.
- (7) The Head of the Department shall retire at the age of sixty-five years.

**(X) Librarians**

- (1) Every Librarian shall be appointed by the Board on the recommendations of the Selection Committee constituted for the purpose under Statute XVII and he shall be a whole-time salaried officer of the University.

- (2) Every Librarian shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Vice-Chancellor.

**(XI) Constitution, powers and functions of the Board of Management**

- (1) The Board shall consist of the following members, namely:—
- (i) the Vice-Chancellor, *ex officio* Chairman;
  - (ii) three Secretaries, from amongst the Secretaries-in-charge of the Departments of Agriculture or Animal Husbandry, Fishery and Horticulture of the States providing land for CAU to be nominated by the Visitor :  
Provided that there shall not be more than two Secretaries from a State in the Board at a particular time;
  - (iii) three eminent scientists to be nominated by the Visitor;
  - (iv) one distinguished person representing Agro-based industries or a manufacturer having a special knowledge in agricultural development to be nominated by the Visitor;
  - (v) the Deputy Director-General (Education) representing the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;
  - (vi) one Dean of college and one Director to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor on rotational basis;
  - (vii) two persons representing farmers of the region to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor by rotation in alphabetical order;
  - (viii) one woman social worker representing woman social organization from the region to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor;
  - (ix) an Advisor (Agriculture), Planning Commission;
  - (x) a distinguished authority on natural resource or environment management to be nominated by the Visitor;
  - (xi) two persons not below the rank of Joint Secretary representing respectively the Departments of Government of India dealing with the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry to be nominated by the concerned Secretary to the Government of India;
  - (xii) nominee of the Secretary representing the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Government of India;
  - (xiii) the Registrar of the University—Secretary.
- (2) The term of office of the members of the Board, other than *ex officio*

members, shall be three years.

- (3) The Board shall have the power of management and administration of the revenue and property of the University and the conduct of all administrative affairs of the University not otherwise provided for.
- (4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, the Board shall in addition to all other powers vested in it, have the following powers, namely:—
  - (i) to create teaching and academic posts, to determine the number and emoluments of such posts and to define the duties and conditions of service of University staff,
  - (ii) to appoint such teachers and other academic staff, as may be necessary, and Deans of colleges, Director and Heads of other institutions maintained by the University on the recommendations of the Selection Committee constituted for the purpose and to fill up temporary vacancies therein;
  - (iii) to create administrative, ministerial and other necessary posts and to make appointments thereto in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances;
  - (iv) to regulate and enforce discipline among employees in accordance with the Statutes and Ordinances;
  - (v) to manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property, business and all other administrative affairs of the University, and for that purpose to appoint such agents as it may think fit;
  - (vi) to fix limits on the total recurring and the total non-recurring expenditure for a-year on the recommendations of the Finance Committee;
  - (vii) to invest any money belonging to the University, including any unapplied income, in such stocks, funds, shares or securities, from time to time, as it may think fit or in the purchase of immovable property in India, with the like powers of varying such investment from time to time;
  - (viii) to transfer or accept transfers of any movable or immovable property on behalf of the University;
  - (ix) to provide buildings, premises, furniture and apparatus and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University;
  - (x) to enter into, vary, carry out and cancel contracts on behalf of the University;
  - (xi) to entertain, adjudicate upon, and, if thought fit, to redress any grievances of the employees and students of the University;

- (xii) to fix fees, honorarium, emoluments and travelling allowances of examiners or experts or consultants, advisors and officers on special duty;
- (xiii) to select a common seal for the University and provide for the custody and use of such seal;
- (xiv) to make such special arrangements as may be necessary for the residence and discipline of women students;
- (xv) to delegate any of its powers to the Vice-Chancellor, Deans, Directors, Registrar or Comptroller or such other employee or authority of the University or to a Committee appointed by it as it may deem fit;
- (xvi) to institute fellowships, scholarships, studentships, medals and prizes;
- (xvii) to provide for appointment of Visiting Professor, Emeritus Professor, Consultant and Officers on Special Duty and Scholars and to determine the terms and conditions of such appointment.
- (xviii) to exercise such other power and perform such other duties as may be conferred on it by the Act, or the Statutes.

**(XII) Quorum for meetings of the Board**

1. Five members of the Board shall form the quorum for a meeting of the Board.

**(XIII) Constitution and powers of the Academic Council**

- (1) The Academic Council shall consist of the following members, namely:—
  - (i) the Vice-Chancellor, *ex officio* Chairman;
  - (ii) all the Deans of the colleges of the University;
  - (iii) the Director of Research of the University;
  - (iv) the Director of Extension Education of the University;
  - (v) the Director of Education;
  - (vi) a Librarian to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor on rotational basis;
  - (vii) two eminent scientists to be co-opted from outside the University to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor;
  - (viii) seven Heads of the Departments, at least one from each Faculty to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor;
  - (ix) the Registrar of the University, *ex officio* Secretary.

- (2) The term of office of the members of the Academic Council other than *ex officio* members shall be three years.
- (3) Subject to the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, the Academic Council shall, in addition to all other powers vested in it, have the following powers, namely:—
  - a) to exercise general supervision over the academic policies of the University and to give directions regarding methods of instruction, co-operative teaching among colleges and institutions, evaluation and improvements in academic standards;
  - b) to bring about inter-college co-ordination and establish or appoint Committee on academic matters;
  - c) to consider matters of general academic interest either on its own initiative or on a reference by a college or the Board and to take appropriate action thereon; and
  - d) to frame such regulations and rules consistent with the Statutes and the Ordinances regarding the academic functioning of the University, discipline, residences, admissions, award of fellowships and studentships, fees, concessions, corporate life and attendance.

#### ***(XIV) Quorum for meetings of the Academic Council***

One-third members of the Academic Council shall form the quorum for a meeting of the Academic Council.

#### **(XV) Board of Studies**

- (1) Each Faculty shall have a Board of Studies.
- (2) The Board of Studies of each Faculty shall be constituted as under:—
  - (i) Dean of Faculty — Chairperson;
  - (ii) Director of Research — Member;
  - (iii) Director of Extension Education—Member;
  - (iv) all Heads of Departments of the Faculty not below the rank of Associate Professor—Member;
  - (v) one representative of the Academic Council not belonging to the particular Faculty to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor;
  - (vi) two eminent scientists from agricultural education system not belonging to the University to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor;
  - (vii) one final year Post-Graduate student with Highest Overall Grade Point Average (OGPA) – Member;

- (viii) Assistant Registrar (Academic) of the Faculty – Member;
  - (ix) Director of Education—Member.
- (3) The functions of the Board of Studies shall be to recommend to the Academic Council, the course curriculum to be prescribed for various degrees to be offered by the concerned Faculty and to make suitable recommendations for the teaching of the prescribed approved course, namely:—
- (a) courses of studies and appointment of examiners for courses, but excluding research degrees;
  - (b) appointment of supervisors of research; and
  - (c) measures for the improvement of the standard of teaching and research.

**(XVI) Finance Committee**

- (1) the Finance Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:—
- (i) the Vice-Chancellor — Chairman;
  - (ii) Financial Advisor, Department of Agricultural Research and Education or his nominee not below the rank of Deputy Secretary;
  - (iii) three persons to be nominated by the Board, out of whom at least one shall be a member of the Board;
  - (iv) three persons to be nominated by the Visitor; and
  - (v) the Comptroller of the University—Member-Secretary.
- (2) Three members of the Finance Committee shall form the quorum for meeting of the Finance Committee.
- (3) The members of the Finance Committee, other than *ex officio* members, shall hold office for a term of three years.
- (4) A member of the Finance Committee shall have the right to record a minute of dissent if he does not agree with any decision of the Finance Committee.
- (5) The Finance Committee shall meet at least twice a year to examine the accounts and to scrutinize proposals for expenditure.
- (6) Every proposal relating to creation of posts, and those items which have not been included in the Budget, shall be examined by the Finance Committee before they are considered by the Board.
- (7) The annual accounts and the financial estimates of the University prepared by the Comptroller, shall be laid before the Finance Committee for consideration and comments and thereafter submitted to the Board for approval.

- (8) The Finance Committee shall recommend limits for the total recurring expenditure and the total non-recurring expenditure for the year, based on the income and resources of the University (which, in the case of productive works, may include the proceeds of loans).

**(XVII) Selection Committees**

- (1) There shall be a Selection Committee for making recommendations to the Board for appointment to the posts of teachers, Comptroller, Registrar, Librarians, Deans of colleges, Directors and Heads of other institutions maintained by the University.
- (2) The Selection Committee for appointment to the posts specified in column 2 of the Table below shall consist of members as specified in the corresponding entries in column 3 of the said Table:

TABLE

1	2	3
A.	Directors/Deans	(i) Vice-Chancellor or his nominee - Chairman. (ii) One nominee of the Visitor - Member. (iii) Three eminent scientists not below the rank of Vice-Chancellor or equivalent (serving or retired) to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor from a panel of six names approved by the Board - Member.
B.	Professors/ Equivalent	(i) Vice-Chancellor or his nominee—Chairman. (ii) One nominee of the Visitor—Member. (iii) Dean of the concerned Faculty—Member. (iv) Director of Research or Director of Extension Education or Director of Education to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor— Member. (v) Three eminent subject specialists not below the rank of Head of Department or equivalent (serving or retired) to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor out of a panel of six names approved by the Board—Members.
C.	Associate Professor/ Assistant Professor/ Equivalent	(i) Vice-Chancellor or his nominee—Chairman. (ii) One nominee of the Visitor—Member. (iii) Dean of the concerned faculty—Member. (iv) Director of Education or Director of Research or Director of Extension Education to be nominated by the Vice-chancellor—Member.



- (iii) If the temporary vacancy is for a period less than one year, an appointment to such vacancy shall be made on the recommendation of the local Selection Committee consisting of the Dean of the college concerned, the Head of the Department and a nominee of the Vice-Chancellor:
  - (iv) Provided that if the same person holds the offices of the Dean and the Head of the Department, the Selection Committee may contain two nominees of the Vice-Chancellor:
  - (v) Provided further that in case of sudden casual vacancies of teaching posts caused by death or any other reason, the Dean may, in consultation with the Head of the Department concerned, make a temporary appointment for one month and report to the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar about such appointment.
  - (vi) No teacher appointed temporarily shall, if he is not recommended by the regular Selection Committee for appointment under the Statutes, be continued in service on such temporary employment, unless he is subsequently selected by the local Selection Committee or the regular Selection Committee, for a temporary or permanent appointment, as the case may be.
- (8) Mode of constitution of the Selection Committee for non-academic staff, not prescribed in the Statutes, shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

***(XVIII) Special mode of appointment***

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in Statute XVII, the Board may invite a person of high academic distinction and professional attainments to accept a post of Professor or Associate Professor or any other academic post in the University, as the case may be, on such terms and conditions as it deems fit, and on the person agreeing to do so, appoint him to the post.
- (2) The Board may appoint a teacher or any other academic staff working in any other University or organization for undertaking a joint project in accordance with the manner laid down in the ordinances.

***(XIX) Appointment for a fixed tenure***

- (1) The Board may appoint a person selected in accordance with the procedure laid down in Statute XVII for a fixed tenure on such terms and conditions as it deems fit.

**(XX) Qualifications of Director, Dean, Professor, etc.**

- (1) Qualifications of Director, Dean, Professor, Associate Professor and Assistant Professor of different Faculties and their equivalents in Research and Extension Education shall be as prescribed by the Ordinances.
- (2) Qualification of non-academic staff shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

**(XXI) Committees**

- (1) The authorities of the University as specified earlier may appoint as many Standing or special Committees as it may deem fit, and may appoint to such Committees persons who are not members of such authority.
- (2) Any such Committee appointed under clause (1) may deal with any subject delegated to it subject to confirmation by the authority appointing it.

**(XXII) Terms and conditions of service and code of conduct of the teachers, etc.**

- (1) All the teachers and other academic staff of the University shall, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, be governed by the terms and conditions of service and code of conduct as are specified in the Statutes, the Ordinances and the Regulations.
- (2) Every teacher and other staff of the University shall be appointed on a written contract, the term of which shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.
- (3) A copy of every contract referred to in clause (2) shall be deposited with the Registrar.

*Terms and conditions of service and code of conduct of other employees*

All the non-academic employees of the University, shall in the absence of any contract to the contrary, be governed by the terms and conditions of service and code of conduct as are specified in the Statutes, the Ordinances and the Regulations as made from time to time

*Seniority list*

- (1) Whenever, in accordance with the Statutes, any person is to hold an office or be a member of an authority of the University by rotation according to seniority, such seniority shall be determined according to the length of continuous service of such person in his grade and,

in accordance with such other principles as the Board may, from time to time, prescribe.

- (2) It shall be the duty of the Registrar to prepare and maintain, in respect of each class of persons to whom the provisions of these Statutes apply, a complete and up-to-date seniority list in accordance with the provisions of clause (1).
- (3) If two or more persons have equal length of continuous service in a particular grade or the relative seniority of any persons is otherwise in doubt, the Registrar may, on his own motion and shall, at the request of any person, submit the matter to the Board whose decision thereon shall be final.

#### *Removal of employees of the University*

- (1) Where there is an allegation of misconduct against a teacher, a member of the academic staff or other employee of the University, the Vice-Chancellor, in the case of the teacher or member of the academic staff and the authority competent to appoint (hereinafter referred to as the appointing authority) in the case of other employee, may, by order in writing, place such teacher, member of the academic staff or other employee, as the case may be, under suspension and shall forthwith report to the Board, the circumstances in which the order was made:

Provided that the Board may, if it is of the opinion, that the circumstances of the case do not warrant the suspension of the teacher or a member of the academic staff, revoke such order.

- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the terms of the contract of appointment or of any other terms and conditions of service of the employees, the Board in respect of teacher and other academic staff and the appointing authority, in respect of other employees, shall have the power to remove a teacher or a member of the academic staff, or other employees, as the case may be, on grounds of misconduct.
- (3) Save as aforesaid, the Board or the appointing authority, as the case may be, shall not be entitled to remove any teacher, member of the academic staff or other employee except for a good cause and after giving three months, notice or on payment of three months salary in lieu thereof.
- (4) No teacher, member of the academic staff or other employee shall be removed under clause (2) or clause (3) unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed

to be taken in regard to him.

- (5) The removal of a teacher, member of the academic staff or other employee shall take effect from the date on which the order of removal is made:

Provided that where the teacher, member of the academic staff or other employee is under suspension at the time of his removal, such removal shall take effect from the date on which he was placed under suspension.

- (6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Statute, a teacher, member of the academic staff or other employee may resign,—

(a) if he is a permanent employee, only after giving three months' notice in writing to the Board or the appointing authority, as the case may be, or by paying three month's salary in lieu thereof;

(b) if he is not a permanent employee, only after giving one month's notice in writing to the Board or, the appointing authority, as the case may be, or by paying one month's salary in lieu thereof:

Provided that such resignation shall take effect only on the date from which the resignation is accepted by the Board or the appointing authority, as the case may be.

#### *Honorary degrees*

- (1) The Board may, on the recommendation of the Academic Council and by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, make proposals to the Visitor for the conferment of honorary degrees:

Provided that in case of emergency, the Board may, on its own motion, make such proposals.

- (2) The Board may, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, withdraw, with the previous sanction of the Visitor, any honorary degree conferred by the University.

#### *Withdrawal of degrees, etc.*

The Board may, by a special resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, withdraw any degree or academic distinction conferred on, or any certificate or diploma granted to, any person by the University for good and sufficient cause:

Provided that no such resolution shall be passed until a notice in writing has been given to that person calling upon him to show cause within such time as may be specified in the notice why such a resolution should not be passed and until his objections, if any, and any evidence he may produce in support of them, have been considered by the Board.

*Maintenance of discipline among students of the University*

- (1) All powers relating to discipline and disciplinary action in relation to students of the University shall vest in the Vice-Chancellor.
- (2) The Vice-Chancellor may delegate all or any of his powers as he deems proper to such officers as he may specify in this behalf.
- (3) Without prejudice to the generality of his powers relating to the maintenance of discipline and taking such action, as may seem to him appropriate for the maintenance of discipline, the Vice-Chancellor may, in exercise of his powers, by order, direct that any student or students be expelled, or rusticated, for a specified period, or be not admitted to a course or courses of study in a college, institution or Department of the University for a stated period, or be punished with fine for an amount to be specified in the order, or be debarred from taking an examination or examinations conducted by the University, college, institution or Department for one or more years, or that the results of the student or students concerned in the examination or examinations in which he or they have appeared be cancelled.
- (4) The Dean of colleges, institutions and Heads of the teaching Departments in the University shall have the authority to exercise all such disciplinary powers over the students in their respective colleges, institutions and teaching Departments in the University as may be necessary for the proper conduct of such colleges, institutions and teaching in the Departments.
- (5) Without prejudice to the powers of the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans and other persons Specified in clause (4), detailed rules of discipline and proper conduct shall be made by the University. The Deans of the colleges, institutions and Heads of the teaching Departments in the University may also make the supplementary rules as they deem necessary for the aforesaid purposes.
- (6) At the time of admission, every student shall be required to sign a declaration to the effect that he submits himself to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Vice-Chancellor and other authorities of the University.

*Maintenance of discipline among students of colleges, etc.*

All powers relating to discipline and disciplinary action in relation to the students of the college or an institution maintained by the University, shall vest in the Dean of the College or institution, as the case may be, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Ordinances.

*Convocations*

Convocations of the University for the conferring of the degrees or for other purposes shall be held in such manner as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

*Acting Chairman*

When no provision is made for a Chairman to preside over a meeting of any Committee or when the Chairman so provided for is absent, or the Vice-Chancellor has not in writing made any arrangement, the members shall elect one from among themselves to preside over meeting.

*Resignation*

Any member, other than an *ex officio* member of the Board, Academic Council or any other authority of the University or any Committee of such authority may resign by letter addressed to the Registrar and the resignation shall take effect as soon as such letter is received by the Registrar.

*Disqualifications*

A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of any of the authorities of the University,—

- (i) if he is of unsound mind;
- (ii) if he is an undischarged insolvent;
- (iii) if he has been convicted by a court of law of an offence involving moral turpitude and sentenced in respect thereof to imprisonment for a period of not less than six months.

If any question arises as to whether a person is or has been subjected to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (I), the question shall be referred to the Visitor and his decision thereon shall be final and no suit or other proceedings shall lie in any civil court against such decision.

*Residence condition for membership and office*

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Statutes, a person who is not ordinarily resident in India shall not be eligible to be an officer of the University or a member of any authority of the University.

*Membership of authorities by virtue of membership of other bodies*

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Statutes, a person who holds any post in the University or is a member of any authority of the University in his capacity as a member of a particular authority or as the holder of a particular appointment shall hold such office or membership only for so long as he continues to be a member of that particular authority or the holder of that particular appointment, as the case may be.

*Alumni Association*

- (1) There shall be an Alumni Association for the University.
- (2) The subscription for membership of the Alumni Association shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.
- (3) No member of the Alumni Association shall be entitled to vote or stand for election unless he has been a member of the said Association for at least one year prior to the date of the election and is a degree holder of the University of at least five years standing:

Provided that the condition relating to the completion of one year's membership shall not apply in the case of the first election.

*Students' Council*

There shall be, in each College of the University, a Students' Council for each academic session for the purpose of making recommendations to the authorities of the University with regard to various activities relating to students welfare, including games, sports, dramatics, debates, cultural activities, etc., and such Council shall consist of:—

- (i) the Dean of the College-Chairperson;
- (ii) all Hostel Wardens;
- (iii) Campus Estate Officer;
- (iv) five Heads of the Departments to be nominated by the Dean;
- (v) Hostel Prefects;
- (vi) one student from each class or year who has secured the Highest Overall Grade Point Average (OGPA) in the previous academic session;
- (vii) Students Welfare Officer—Member-Secretary.

The Students Council shall meet at least once in each semester.

*Ordinances how made*

The first Ordinances set out in this schedule may be amended or repealed at any time by the Board in the manner specified below.

No Ordinances in respect of the matters enumerated in statutes, other than those enumerated in regulations shall be made by the Board unless a draft of such Ordinance has been proposed by the Academic Council.

The Board shall not have power to amend any draft of any Ordinance proposed by the Academic Council under clause (2), but may reject the proposal or return the draft to the Academic Council for reconsideration either in whole or in part, together with any amendment which the Board may suggest.

Where the Board has rejected or returned the draft of an Ordinance proposed by the Academic Council, the Academic Council may consider the question afresh and in case the original draft is reaffirmed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting and more than half the total member of numbers of the Academic Council, the draft may be sent back to the Board which shall either adopt it or refer it to the Visitor whose decision shall be final.

Every Ordinance made by the Board shall come into effect immediately. Every Ordinance made by the Board shall be submitted to the Visitor within two weeks from the date of its adoption. The Visitor shall have the power to direct the University within four weeks of the receipt of the Ordinance to suspend the operation of any such Ordinance and he shall, as soon as possible, inform the Board about his objection to the proposed Ordinance. The Visitor may, after receiving the comments of the University, either withdraw the order suspending the Ordinance, or disallow the Ordinance and his decision shall be final.

### *Regulations*

The authorities of the University may make Regulations consistent with the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances for the following matters, namely:—

- (i) laying down the procedure to be observed at their meeting and the number of members required to form a quorum;
- (ii) providing for all matters which are required by the Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances to be specified by the Regulations;
- (iii) providing for all other matters concerning such authority or Committees appointed by them and not provided for by the Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances.

Every authority of the University shall make Regulations providing for the giving of notice to the members of such authorities of the dates of meetings and of the business to be considered at meetings and for the keeping of a record of the proceedings of meetings.

The Board may direct the amendment in such manner as it may specify of any Regulation made under the Statutes or the annulment of any such Regulation.

#### *Delegation of Powers*

Subject to the provisions of the Act and the Statutes, any officer or authority of the University may delegate his or its power to any other officer or authority or person under his or its respective control and subject to the condition that overall responsibility for the exercise of the powers so delegated shall continue to vest in the officer or authority delegating such powers.

#### *Collaboration with other Institution and Organizations*

The University shall have the authority to enter into an agreement through a Memorandum of Understanding with any research and /or academic institution of higher learning to conduct collaborative Post Graduate Research Programme to fulfil the partial requirement for the award of Master's and Ph. D. degrees of the University.

#### *Constitution and Function of Research Council*

- (1) There shall be a Research Council of the University to exercise general supervision over the research policies and programmes of the University in the area of Agriculture and allied disciplines. The Research Council shall consist of the following members, namely:—
  - (i) the Vice-Chancellor—Chairman;
  - (ii) Director of Extension Education—Member;
  - (iii) Director of Education—Member;
  - (iv) all Deans of the colleges of the University—Members;
  - (v) nominees of the State Governments not below the rank of Director—Members;
  - (vi) allco-ordinators of the Research Teams of the University—Members;
  - (vii) two eminent agricultural scientists to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor for three years—Members;
  - (viii) Director of Research—Member-Secretary.
- (2) The Research Council shall meet at least once in a year.
- (3) One-third members of the Research Council shall form a quorum for the meeting of the Research Council
- (4) If a vacancy occurs due to resignation or otherwise the same shall be filled up for the remaining period.

*Constitution and function of the Extension Education Council*

- (1) There shall be an Extension Education Council of the University to exercise general supervision over the extension education policies and programmes of the University in the area of Agriculture and allied disciplines. The Extension Education Council shall consist of the following members, namely:—
  - (i) the Vice-Chancellor—Chairman;
  - (ii) Director of Research—Member;
  - (iii) Director of Education—Member;
  - (iv) all Deans of the colleges of the University—Members;
  - (v) nominees of the State Governments not below the rank of Director—Members;
  - (vi) farmers representatives from the region and one woman social worker to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor for a term of three years—Members;
  - (vii) two eminent scientists from outside the University to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor for two years—Members;
  - (viii) Director of Extension Education—Member-Secretary.
- (2) The Extension Education Council shall meet at least once in a year.
- (3) One-third members of the Extension Education Council shall form a quorum for the meeting of the Extension Education Council.

*Application of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, etc.*

- (1) All regular employees of the University shall be governed by the provisions of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, and General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960, in respect of grant of Pension and Gratuity and General Provident Fund.
- (2) Any amendment made by the Government of India in the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, and the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960, shall also be applicable to employees of the University.
- (3) In respect of commutation of pension, the provisions of the Central Civil Services (Commutation of Pension) Rules, 1981, shall apply.
- (4) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the pension sanctioning authority and the pension authorization authority.
- (5) Pension payment shall be centralized and controlled by Comptroller's office.



Indian Council of Agricultural Research  
(Agriculture Education Division)  
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New Delhi - 110012

Tel Fax: 25848045 E. Mail: adge@222@wvsnh.com  
Dated: 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2014

F. No.Edn.27/1/2013-EQR

#### OFFICE ORDER

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, with the approval of Hon'ble Agriculture Minister, have constituted the following Committee to provide "the detailed guidelines for establishment of Central Agricultural University in the country" as per the Terms of References given below.

- |  |   |                  |
|--|---|------------------|
| (i) Dr. Panjab Singh, former Secy. (DARE) & DG, ICAR | - | Chairman         |
| (ii) Dr. S.N. Puri, VC, CAU, Imphal                  | - | Member           |
| (iii) Dr. S.L. Mehta, former DDG (Edn), ICAR         | - | Member           |
| (iv) Dr. A.K. Srivastava, Director, NDRI, Karnal     | - | Member           |
| (v) Dr. A.K. Singh, VC, RVSKVV, Gwalior              | - | Member           |
| (vi) Dr. Arvind Kumar, DDG (Edn), ICAR               | - | Member           |
| (vii) Dr. Kusumakar Sharma, ADG (HRD), ICAR          | - | Member Secretary |

#### Terms of References

- To evolve the guidelines for assessing the need and viability for establishment of the CAUs.
- To prepare detailed guidelines for establishment of CAUs with respect to their governance, academics, administration and faculty recruitment.

ADG (EQR) will also be the member of the above mentioned committee. The Committee is requested to submit its report in six months' time.

The non-official members will be entitled for TA (including air travel by Air India only), DA and sitting allowance etc. which shall be payable as per ICAR norms. The expenditure will be met out of the existing sub-head "Education Quality Assurance and Reforms" of the Plan Scheme 'Development and Strengthening of Agricultural Education in India' of Agriculture Education Division.

(S.S. Honnappaogol)

Assistant Director General (EQR)

#### Distribution:

1. Dr. Panjab Singh, former Secy (DARE) & DG, ICAR (Add: Foundation for Advancement of Agriculture and Rural Development (FAARD), Saraswati Kunj, Narainapur (Daf), Varanasi-221005, Uttar Pradesh).
2. Dr. S.N. Puri, Vice Chancellor, Central Agricultural University, Iroisemba, Imphal-795004 (Manipur)
3. Dr. S.L. Mehta, former DDG (Edn), ICAR & former VC, MPUAT, Udaipur (Add: 71, Gokul Nagar, Udaipur-313001, Rajasthan).
4. Dr. A.K. Srivastava, Director, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal-110011 (Uttar Pradesh).
5. Dr. A.K. Singh, Vice Chancellor, Rajmata Vijayaraje Sciindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior-474002 (Madhya Pradesh).
6. Dr. Arvind Kumar, DDG (Edn), ICAR, KAB-II, Pusa, New Delhi-110012
7. Dr. Kusumakar Sharma, ADG (HRD), ICAR, KAB-II, Pusa, New Delhi-110012

#### Copy to

1. Deputy Secretary (Edn.), ICAR, KAB-II, Pusa, New Delhi-110012
2. Sr.F&AO (Edn), ICAR, KAB-II, Pusa, New Delhi-110012
3. PA to DDG (Edn), ICAR, KAB-II, Pusa, New Delhi-110012
- ✓ 4. PA to ADG (EQR), ICAR, KAB-II, Pusa, New Delhi-110012

**Indian Council of Agricultural Research  
Education Division, Krishi Anusandhan Bhavan  
New Delhi – 110012**

**Proceedings of the Committee meeting for formulation of  
detailed Guidelines for establishment CAUs held on  
12<sup>th</sup> June, 2013 in Committee Room No. 205, Education Division,  
ICAR, KAB-II at 2:00 PM.**

The Committee meeting for the formulation of detailed Guidelines for the establishment CAUs was held on **12<sup>th</sup> June, 2013 under the Chairmanship** of Dr. Panjab Singh, Former Secretary DARE & DG, ICAR. The Following were present:

1. Dr. Panjab Singh, Former Secretary DARE & DG, ICAR Chairman
2. Dr. Arvind Kumar, DDG (Edn.), ICAR, New Delhi Member
3. Dr. S. N.Puri, VC, CAU, Imphal Member
4. Dr. A.K. Singh, RVSKVV, Gwalior Member
5. Dr. S.L. Mehta, Former VC, MPUA&T, Udaipur Member
6. Dr. W. S. Lakra, Director, CIFE Mumbai Special Invitee
7. Dr. KusumakarSharma, ADG (HRD) In- charge Member Secretary

Dr. A. K. Srivastava, Director, NDRI, Karnal could not attend the meeting due to his pre-occupation.

At the outset, Dr. Arvind Kumar, DDG (Edn.) welcomed the members and special invitee for agreeing to attend this meeting on a short notice. He elaborated the background of constituion of this important committee. He briefed about the recommendations of the committee on policy for higher agricultural education which recommended formulation of detailed guidelines for CAU with respect to the governance, academics, administration and faculty recruitment. It was also pointed out that parliamentary standing committee examining the proposed bill for establishment of Rani Laxmibai Central Agricultural University 2012 has also desired to develop a policy framework for establishment of CAUs in the country.

Dr. Panjab Singh, Chairman of the committee welcomed the members and stressed the need to have detailed guidelines and framework for establishment of CAUs. He was of the view that there should be linking between the CAU and the SAUs of the region in which the CAU may lead

the way for fulfilling the basic and strategic research needs of farm technology development and the SAUs may take further efforts in forward linkage mode for refinement, field testing and demonstration of technologies including promotional efforts for wider adoption. He invited the members to give their views on modalities for working of this committee, time frame and the aspects to be considered by this committee before framing the detailed guidelines.

Dr. S. L. Mehta, member appreciated the efforts of the ICAR to frame guidelines for CAUs. He was of the opinion that establishment of CAUs will put pressure on states also to upgrade and improve quality of education in respective SAUs. He pointed out that location, faculty, governance, land size, connectivity, etc. need to be considered in depth before working out a blue print for future growth of CAUs. He was of the view that CAUs should be established initially in different regions of the country *de novo* to act as nucleus and centre of excellence to other AUs in the region. Further, he suggested to have a consultative meeting with representatives of some Central Universities, IITs, IIMs, UGC and MHRD to ascertain their views on governance, faculty recruitment, academics and financial management.

Dr. W. S. Lakra, Director, CIFE, Mumbai & special invitee expressed his concern on the continued faculty shortage being experienced by different CUs in the country. He opined that CAUs should have complete academics freedom to establish global linkages with best of the Universities and promote basic science component in academics and research.

Dr. A. K. Singh, Vice Chancellor, RSKVV, Gwalior stressed the need to accord autonomy to CAUs in recruitment of quality faculty. The CAUs should be open to students from every part of the country for quality education.

Dr. S. N. Puri, Vice Chancellor, CAU, Imphal suggested to have specific guidelines for selection of site for the establishment of CAUs besides infrastructure, jurisdiction, faculty recruitment, linkages, etc. He was of the view that CAU should be multifaculty and uni-campus as far as possible. The CAUs should have an autonomy to offer attractive packages to fill 10% of the faculty positions by inviting applications from the outstanding professionals to join the university. He also suggested to have legal consultation to examine various provisions of the constitution relating to agricultural education in general and establishment of CAUs in particular.

Dr. K. Sharma, ADG (HRD) & Member Secretary requested to the committee to workout the framework and course of action for future in such a way that the report is submitted at the earliest after necessary deliberations. It was

also felt that committee may consider constituting small working sub-groups for this purpose.

It was decided to convene a consultative meeting with representatives of some Central Universities, IITs, IIMs, UGC and MHRD to ascertain their views on governance, faculty recruitment, academics and financial management preferably in the month of August, 2013.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the chair, members and special invitee.

**Indian Council of Agricultural Research  
Education Division, Krishi Anusandhan Bhavan  
New Delhi – 110012**

**Proceedings of the Consultative Discussion of Committee  
for formulation of detailed Guidelines for establishment  
CAUs held on 4th October, 2013 in Conference Hall National  
Agricultural Science Complex, Dev Prakash Shastri Marg,  
New Delhi-110012 at 10:30 AM.**

The **Consultative Discussion of Committee** for formulation of detailed Guidelines for establishment CAUs was held on **4<sup>th</sup> October, 2013 under the Chairmanship** of Dr. Panjab Singh, Former Secretary DARE & DG, ICAR. The Following Committee Members were present:

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Dr. Panjab Singh, Former Secretary DARE & DG, ICAR | Chairman         |
| 2. Dr. A. K. Srivastava, Director, NDRI, Karnal       | Member           |
| 3. Dr. S. N. Puri, VC, CAU, Imphal                    | Member           |
| 4. Dr. A.K. Singh, RVSKVV, Gwalior                    | Member           |
| 5. Dr. S. L. Mehta, Former VC, MPUA&T, Udaipur        | Member           |
| 6. Dr. Suresh Honnapagol, ADG (EQR), ICAR, New Delhi  | Member           |
| 7. Dr. Kusumakar Sharma, ADG (HRD) In- charge         | Member Secretary |

Dr. Arvind Kumar, DDG (Edn.) could not attend the meeting due to his pre-occupation. The list of invitees who participated in the discussions is given as Annexure-A.

At the outset, Dr. Kusumakar Sharma, ADG (HRD) & Member Secretary welcomed the Committee members and special invitees for attending this consultative discussion. He elaborated the background of constitution of this important committee and solicited comments/suggestions with respect to governance, academics, administration and faculty recruitment of proposed CAUs.

Dr. Panjab Singh, Chairman of the committee also welcomed the members and the special invitees. He further elaborated the need for a consultative meeting with representatives of Central Universities, IITs, IIMs, UGC and MHRD to ascertain their views specifically on the following before evolving the guidelines:

1. Objectives for which the university is to be established
2. Powers of University
3. Territorial jurisdiction
4. Academic programs, rights and responsibilities
5. University Autonomy : academic, administrative and financial
6. Governance structures
7. Ambience and Infrastructure
8. Mode of establishment
9. Faculty recruitment
10. Best Practices of IITs, IIMs and CUs for emulation
11. National & International Networking -Faculty exchange, Student exchange, Resource sharing, credit transfer, Joint facilities etc.
12. Conditions of service of employees
13. Grants to be paid to central universities
14. Any other measure for the efficient functioning and promoting an academic atmosphere conducive to study and scholarship.

The Chairman invited the suggestions/ comments from each of the invitee one by one.

**Dr. B. K. Konwar, VC, Nagaland University, Nagaland** appreciated the initiative taken by ICAR for formulating the guidelines for establishment of CAUs. He stressed that the sites with excellent basic facilities viz. water, power, health, transportation, connectivity, schools, etc. be selected for construction of new universities. A university should be autonomous for the academic and administrative activities. The jurisdiction of the university may be the geographic region along with the ecosystem for its continuous improvement. University may also be empowered to motivate students for self employment and entrepreneurship. Academic programmes should emphasize on removal of regional imbalance and should give importance to developments in frontier sciences relevant to agriculture from time to time. The President of India be designated as the Visitor of the university and one of the renowned Agriculture Scientist may be the Chancellor. Executive Council or BOM, Academic Council, Finance Committee, Research Council, Extension Council, Planning Board and Building Committee may be the authorities of the University. The role of ICAR shall be supportive-regulatory rather being authoritative-regulatory. Infrastructure has to be well planned, and constructed keeping in view the geographical location, social values and aspirations that it radiates academic ambience

throughout the country. All academic, research, extension and administrative posts may be filled up as per laid down procedures. The central universities be created with some minimum number of supernumerary posts of faculty, adjunct faculty, visiting professors, guest faculty, etc. All appointments be made for contractual period of five years which may be extended based on the performance. After five years review, the staff may be made permanent upto the retirement age. A provision of block grant under the plans and non-plan be made by Ministry of Agriculture, GOI to cover all annual expenditures based on the actual estimates/budget estimate. In case of student intake, farmer's children may be given some preference. He further suggested to convert ICAR Research Complex for North Eastern Hill Region, Meghalaya into a Central University to cater to the needs of NEH region.

**Professor S. M. Ishtiaque, Department of Text. Tech., IIT, New Delhi** who represented Director, IIT, Delhi appreciated the initiative taken by the ICAR and complimented the Education Division for the invitation. He emphasized for the need to introspect, why bright students are not making career in agriculture despite being the backbone of the country. Similarly, he was of the opinion that SAUs and CUs are not doing well whereas under the same conditions/ constraints IITs, IIMs are in much better position. He suggested to evolve a good assessment, accountable and transparent system for the faculty in the proposed CAUs. He was of the view that every faculty must have its research/academic agenda with freedom of execution within the overall mandate/framework of the university. Promotions be made through open selection and no time bound promotions, on the pattern of current career advancement scheme, be encouraged. A bunch incentives is needed to attract talented and motivated students. He stressed that staff other than faculty plays a very vital role in the educational institutions, therefore policies for proper selection of skilled staff be introduced. Authorities be given complete autonomy with a framework of periodical review. Teaching and research need to be considered in parallel mode as research will improve the quality of teaching. There should be clarity in curriculum and concept of self study be introduced rather than focus only on class room teaching.

**Professor P. B. S. Bhadoria, Head Agriculture & Food Engineering Department, IIT, Kharagpur**, who represented Director, IIT, Kharagpur, further added that admission to the universities be on a national level entrance test basis and a feed-back system be introduced. He also emphasized on the financial, administrative and academic autonomy to the university, besides abolition of bureaucratic system, and inbreeding in faculty recruitment and student admissions.

**Prof. S. S. Murthy, Vice Chancellor, Central University of Karnataka**

appreciated the idea of having CAUs. He stated that the proposed CAUs need to be developed best universities by emulating best practices of best institutes and giving them all same level playing field. The watch words for the universities be quality and excellence of education and infrastructure. Flexibility of cadre must be permitted to the university within the total fixed number of faculty positions to attract the best talent. An ideal number of faculty should be fixed based on the total number of the students and faculty wise distribution of cadre be left on the administration of the University. The ideal student faculty ratio may be fixed 10: 1 that can include regular or non-regular faculty in a flexible manner. The category reservation should also be within the total number of faculty in the university rather than fixing it discipline wise. University must also have cadre of non-regular faculty. Liberal provisions for inviting Adjunct/Visiting/Emeritus/Guest/Tenured faculty be made. The output of the universities be comparable to the global best. He also supported the suggestion for giving academic and financial autonomy to universities that may be reviewed periodically. He stressed the need to locate these universities at the places which are easily accessible with good connectivity. In his view five CAUs may be established initially in five underprivileged zones like NE, Arid zones, so that such areas may be developed. He also emphasized on the recruitment of good technically skilled technicians which may be appointed in a faculty: technician ratio of 1: 2. Proper administrative structures like Statutory bodies, Academic Councils be established for administration at the university level. Teaching and research be interlinked and most of teaching be research oriented and research may be integrated in the curriculum in every subject even from the first year. Dual degree and integrated programme, good networking with national and international linkages, good school within the campus, etc. may be taken into consideration while firming up the guidelines. Universities be planned in a way that it should attract best faculty and best students irrespective of the areas of education. The block grant be sanctioned in one go. Objectives should be to make Indian agricultural research and education comparable to global best. He also felt that autonomy plays a very critical role but again autonomy and regulation cannot go together, more regulations mean less autonomy. The University should have more autonomy and less regulations like IITs/IIMs. The academic autonomy should be absolute and should be implemented in a way that autonomy and accountability go together. He was also in favour of dropping current Career Advancement Scheme (CAS) and replacing it with a system that relies on earning promotion through open competition on the basis of merit and achievements.

**Dr. S.N. Puri, Vice Chancellor, Central Agricultural University, Imphal** and Member of the Committee felt that there should be no bureaucratic restrictions and financial constraint in implementation of the mandated activities. He supported the concept of rolling advertisement for faculty recruitments, thus giving greater flexibility to the universities. He also proposed that the re-employment scheme of UGC may also be introduced for tapping brain and skill bank of the outstanding superannuated professionals. In his opinion CAUs should be multifaculty and uni-campus as far as possible. The CAUs should have an autonomy to offer attractive packages to the faculty and outstanding professionals to encourage them to join the university.

**Dr. H.S. Gupta, Director IARI, New Delhi**, highlighted the capabilities of ICAR deemed universities, which are comparable to world class institutions like IIT, IIMs, etc. however their resources are underutilized. He suggested that the ICAR Deemed Universities may be first converted as CAUs with the proposed autonomy so that basic infrastructure and resources of DUs may be effectively utilized. He further opined that CAUs be started *de novo* rather than converting the existing SAUs to CAUs. He was of the view that while selecting the sites for establishing new universities, the areas not benefitted with the green revolution be given priority. He further suggested that the university be first started with PG/ Ph.D. courses and later on UG programme may be introduced. He also supported the view to drop the system of CAS and introducing merit as the only criteria for promotion. He proposed that half of the faculty be recruited on permanent basis and rest may be tenurial for a period of five years with a provision of five yearly assessment. Provision to invite non-resident Indians should be built in. He also supported for autonomy to the university and flexibility of expenditure in utilization of start up grants. In his view CAUs should be under DARE with a linkage with MHRD. He also proposed that there should be international linkage for analyzing the quality & excellence in education & research, faculty exchange and student exchange, etc.

**Dr. A. K. Srivastava, Director NDRI, Karnal**, expressed agreement to the view that available resources with ICAR Deemed Universities are underutilized, especially for the purpose of education. He also stressed that initially ICAR-deemed universities be converted to thematic CAUs. He also supported the view that disadvantaged regions of the country, which could not exploit their potential for agricultural production, be selected for establishment of new CAUs. However, care should be taken that only sites that have better connectivity be preferred. He suggested that it will not be prudent to convert selected SAUs in CAUs which will be a liability for ICAR due to cultural and other associated problems. Further, he was of the

view that the University must start with all the three degree programme viz. UG, PG and Ph.D. He stated that the CAUs be established to impart higher education in agriculture and to enhance the productivity and production. under the umbrella of UGC with all norms as adopted by ICAR. Therefore, until ICAR depart from UGC it will be difficult to frame/ setup norms and regulations on the pattern of IITs, etc. Further, he also suggested that adopting the ICAR research institutes, where infrastructure is available, may give a big boost to newly created CAUs. He also believed that there should be no CAS in newly created universities. There should be national level selection as being adopted by IITs/IIMs, to greatly improve the quality of national agriculture system. CAUs should have real autonomy, less regulations and no undesirable interference. In his view, service conditions of employees cannot be deviated until the proposed universities are regulated by Central government/DARE. He also supported the in house view of providing block grants with freedom to the organization to utilize them as it deems fit.

**Dr. Akhilesh Gupta, Secretary UGC, New Delhi** thanked the committee for soliciting his views for this discussion and appreciated the role of ICAR for providing the support to SAUs. He favoured the concept of CAUs. He stressed upon the identification of need to focus on the geographic regions where the need for CAUs is more. He also supported the view that existing SAUs need not be converted to CAUs. However, he was also of the view that converting DUs to CAUs will be a good idea as DUs of ICAR have some thematic concept. He also stressed that even if DUs are not converted to CUs, then newly established CUs should have some thematic focus to make the concept successful otherwise quality research will not be an output. There has to be some technology based focus. He maintained that there should be an autonomy but not freedom with some mechanism of periodic review. He expressed the view that despite some drawbacks, the existing CAS system has worked well and informed about the impending modification to CAS and API system to make it more meaningful. He also maintained that it will be prudent to start the UG courses after strengthening the PG and Ph. D. programme as newly established universities may not have so much of infrastructure in the beginning to meet the requirement. He suggested that funding the CUs may be on the same pattern as being adopted by MHRD/UGC in XII plan. He informed that UGC has introduced block grants/funding with a slight restriction on construction of buildings that stipulates that not more than 60% of funds can be utilized for building purpose, rest there is complete freedom. He suggested that there is a need to have EFC, cabinet note, prepare the bill and need to pass from the parliament before CAUs are setup. According to him, initial allocation for a university need to be around 500 crores and land size be around 1000

acres. He suggested that CAUs may adopt a regulation of UGC called the "Twining Arrangement" between institute in India and any overseas institution for international collaboration. He also proposed that adopting UGC rules on establishment of campuses of International Universities in India, which will be released by UGC very soon, could be a great idea. He has also appreciated the idea of establishment of a central school within the university campus. A school of education for B.Ed and M.Ed. may also be introduced. He also stressed for a synergy of ICAR, MHRD, proposed CAUs and UGC. He advocated provision of free flow of faculty from ICAR or SAUs, fellowships for PG and Ph. D. Courses etc. He was of the view that the newly established universities should be multifaculty.

**Dr. A. K. Singh, Vice Chancellor, RSKKV, Gwalior** proposed that considering agriculture being a state subject, the CAUs be established with an objectives to ensure that these universities function independently under the present set of constitution. He suggested that the areas where there are no SAUs or weak SAUs be preferred for setting up of new CAUs as these areas need to be developed. He was of the view that CAUs be established adopting best practices from best institutions, to let these universities be examples of innovation and excellence and may be compared to the best institutions in the long run. He was also of the view that the autonomy with accountability and transparency be introduced. He favoured to start a CAU with UG programme because if there is no good stock of undergraduates to fit into the system, the quality of PG/ Ph. D. programme will not be upto the mark. He proposed that all CAUs may have common entrance exam for all the programme. He was of the view that a common recruitment process be followed within the purview of Vice Chancellors without any external interference which is a bottleneck for proper functioning of these universities. Provision of fellowships for PG and Ph.D. programmes be introduced to attract good talent. He suggested that there should be free flow of faculty from ICAR and SAUs for capacity building. He also suggested that the university has to be multifaculty in nature with atleast one basic science college and at least one for modern ICT tools.

**Dr. D. Rama Rao, ND, NAIP** was of the view that these newly created universities be made for international comparison. In his view, decision on locations for setting up of these universities may be immaterial at this point. He stressed that there is a need to think where Cornell type universities are and ICAR should try to make initially only 3-4 Universities on that line and efforts be made for making these universities at par with international universities. Focus should also be kept on proposed mechanism of co-ordination of these Central Universities within ICAR system.

**Dr. Honnapagola, ADG (EQR), ICAR, New Delhi** was of view that there should be broad based approach with thematic objectives of these universities. He also disagreed with the idea of converting the existing SAUs to CAUs. He suggested that these universities be created as institutions of national importance. He was of the view that if disadvantaged regions are to be preferred than locational logistics be taken care of. He suggested to look into the possibility of integrated degree programme. He supported the autonomous and transparent system. He opined that the governance be very flexible for making proper policy decisions. He stressed upon central recruitment and examination process for faculty and admission to students, respectively. He was of the view that forging of partnership be made mandatory for visibility of these universities. According to him, service conditions of the employees of these CAUs should include project based pay package with a progressive evaluation mechanism.

After great deliberations following points emerged for the consideration of the Committee:

1. **Objective** of establishment of CAUs should be to make Indian agricultural research and education comparable to the global best.
2. **Powers of University:** Functional Autonomy with periodical review.
3. **Jurisdiction** of the university may be the geographic region along with the ecosystem for its continuous improvement.
4. **Academic programs, rights and responsibilities:** The university should be multi-faculty and may first initiate PG/ Ph.D. courses, and later UG programme may be introduced. Academic programme should emphasize on removal of regional imbalance and should give importance to developments in frontier sciences relevant to agriculture.
5. **University Autonomy: academic, administrative and financial:** University be given complete autonomy with a framework of periodical review like IITs/IIMs. The academic autonomy should be absolute and should be implemented in a way that autonomy and accountability go together.
6. **Governance structures:** The President of India be designated as the Visitor of the university and one of the renowned Agriculture Scientist may be the Chancellor. Executive Council or BOM, Academic Council, Finance Committee, Research Council, Extension Council, Planning Board and Building Committee may be the authorities of the University.
7. **Ambience and Infrastructure:** Infrastructure has to be well planned, and constructed keeping in view the geographical location, social values and aspirations.

8. **Mode of establishment:** by an act of parliament as an institution of national importance
9. **Faculty recruitment:**
  - Faculty recruitment and promotions should be through open selection on all India basis.
  - An ideal number of faculty should be fixed based on the total number of the students
  - The ideal student faculty ratio may be fixed 10: 1 that can include regular or non-regular faculty in a flexible manner.
  - Flexibility of cadre must be permitted to the university within the total fixed number of faculty positions to attract the best talent.
  - The category reservation should also be within the total number of faculty in the university rather than fixing it discipline wise.
  - University must also have cadre of non-regular faculty.
  - Half of the faculty be recruited on permanent basis and rest may be tenurial for a period of five years with a provision of five yearly assessment.
  - Provision to invite non-resident Indians should be built in.
10. **Best Practices of IITs, IIMs and CUs for emulation:** CAUs need to be developed as globally competitive by emulating best practices of world class institutions for matching their quality and excellence and giving them all same level playing field.
11. **National & International Networking-**Faculty exchange, student exchange, resource sharing, credit transfer, joint facilities, etc.: There should be international linkage for analyzing the quality & excellence in education & research, faculty exchange and student exchange, resource sharing, credit transfer, joint facilities, etc.
12. **Conditions of service of employees:** The service conditions of employees may be regulated by Central government/DARE with some of the practices followed by IITs, IIMs integrated in it. CAUs should may include project based pay package with a progressive evaluation mechanism.
13. **Grants to be paid to central universities:** CAUs be provided block grants with freedom to the universities to utilize them as it deems fit. Initial allocation for a university need to be around Rs. 500 crores and land size be around 1000 acres.
14. **Any other measure** for the efficient functioning and promoting an academic atmosphere conducive to study and scholarship:
  - The CAU should be established *de novo* and not by converting

the existing SAUs.

- Existing DUs may be considered for their eligibility as CAU with appropriate changes.
- The current Career Advancement Scheme (CAS) may be dropped by replacing it with a system that relies on earning promotion through open competition on the basis of merit and achievements.
- The university has to be multifaculty in nature with at least one basic science college and at least one for modern ICT tools.
- Dual degree and integrated programme, good networking with national and international linkages, good school within the campus, etc. may be taken into consideration while firming up the guidelines. A school of education for B.Ed and M.Ed. may also be introduced.
- The concept of rolling advertisement for faculty recruitments be introduced, thus giving greater flexibility to the universities.
- New CAUs may have 50% core faculty and 50% tenurial for 5 years with provision of extension based on 5 yearly assessment.
- CAUs may be multifaculty having community college concept, integrated courses; Must have synergy with UGC;
- DPR for a CAU be prepared on operative part, govenance, locations, etc and then comments may be obtained from outside the group.
- Liberal provision of Adjunct/visiting/guest/emeritus faculty be made.
- Focus should also be on recruitment of good technically skilled supporting staff/ technical assistants
- Large number of scholarships to students at various levels be introduced to attract talent.
- Provisions and autonomy be given to CAUs for Networking between institutions, stakeholders and even international institutions.

Dr. Panjab Singh, Chairman, concluded the proceeding by thanking all the Committee members and the invitees for their participation and valuable contributions. Further, Chairman suggested to convene a half day brainstorming session with ICAR and some of the selected institution viz. MHRD/ UGC and Agricultural institutes. He requested committee members to firm up the guidelines for establishment of central agricultural universities taking into account all suggestions emerged during this consulttative discussion.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Chair, members and special invitees by Dr. Kusumakar Sharma, ADG (HRD).

## **List of Participants**

1. Dr Panjab Singh, Former Secretary DARE & DG, ICAR, Chairman of the Committee.
2. Dr A. K. Srivastava, Director, NDRI, Karnal
3. Dr S. N. Puri, VC, CAU, Imphal
4. Dr A.K. Singh, RVSKVV, Gwalior
5. Dr S. L. Mehta, Former VC, MPUA&T, Udaipur
6. Dr Suresh Honnapagol, ADG (EQR), ICAR, New Delhi
7. Dr Kusumakar Sharma, ADG (HRD), ICAR, New Delhi
8. Prof. B. K. Konwar, Vice-Chancellor, Nagaland University (Central), Lumami- Nagaland
9. Prof. S. S. Murthy, Vice Chancellor, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga
10. Dr Akhilesh Gupta, Secretary, UGC, New Delhi
11. Dr A. K. Sikka, Deputy Director General (NRM), ICAR, KAB-II, Pusa, New Delhi
12. Dr D. Rama Rao, Acting DDG (Engg.), ICAR, KAB-I, Pusa, New Delhi
13. Dr H. S. Gupta, Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi
14. Dr Professor S. M. Ishtiaque, Department of Text. Tech., IIT, New Delhi
15. Prof. P.B.S. Bhadoria, Head, Agri. & Food Engineering Department, IIT, Kharagpur
16. Dr V P Chahal, Pr. Scientist, Agricultural Extension, ICAR, New Delhi

**Indian Council of Agricultural Research**  
**Education Division, Krishi Anusandhan Bhavan**  
**New Delhi – 110012**

**Proceedings of the Committee Meeting for formulation of detailed guidelines for establishment of CAUs held on 6th December, 2013 in Committee Room No. 419A, Horticulture Division, ICAR, KAB-II, Pusa, New Delhi-110012 at 10:30 AM.**

The third Meeting of the Committee for formulation of detailed guidelines for establishment of CAUs was held on **6<sup>th</sup> December, 2013 under the Chairmanship** of Dr. Panjab Singh, Former Secretary DARE & DG, ICAR. The Following Committee Members were present:

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|---|------------------|
| 1. Dr. Panjab Singh, Former Secretary DARE & DG, ICAR | Chairman         |
| 2. Dr. Arvind Kumar, DDG (Edn.), ICAR, New Delhi      | Member           |
| 3. Dr. A. K. Srivastava, Director, NDRI, Karnal       | Member           |
| 4. Dr. S. N. Puri, VC, CAU, Imphal                    | Member           |
| 5. Dr. A.K. Singh, RVSKVV, Gwalior                    | Member           |
| 6. Dr. S. L. Mehta, Former VC, MPUA&T, Udaipur        | Member           |
| 7. Dr. Kusumakar Sharma, ADG (HRD) In- charge         | Member Secretary |

Dr. Suresh Honnapagol, ADG (EQR), ICAR, New Delhi, Member, could not attend the meeting due to his pre-occupation.

At the outset, Dr. Kusumakar Sharma, ADG (HRD) & Member Secretary welcomed the Committee members and briefed the salient points of the consultative discussion of the Committee with representatives of Central Universities, IITs, IIMs, UGC and MHRD held on 4<sup>th</sup> October, 2013.

Dr. Panjab Singh, Chairman of the committee while welcoming the members appreciated the action points emerged during the consultative meeting. He felt that a framework of guidelines on the lines of Model Act of proposed Budelkhand Central Agricultural University may be developed.

Dr. Arvind Kumar, DDG (Edn.), expressed the need for evolving the guidelines framework for establishment of CAUs at the earliest. He was of the view that the objective of establishment of CAUs should be to make Indian Agriculture Research and Education globally competent. He suggested that the introductory paragraph must contain the existing constitutional provision for establishment of the CAUs.

After great deliberations following points emerged for the preparing the Draft report of the committee:

1. CAU must be established in every agro-climatic regions and 5-6 priorities areas may be identified for each region and every university should have only 5-6 faculties with special emphasis w.r.t. to the region.
2. The Committee decided that let the university first start PG and Ph.D. programme and later UG to be introduced. Model guidelines for recruitment of faculty may be developed with provision of a minimum number of out of state faculty to avoid inbreeding.
3. **Objective** of establishment of CAUs should be to make Indian agricultural research and education globally competent. The Name of the University may be Central Agricultural Research University.
4. **Jurisdiction** of the university may be in the geographic region along with the defined agro-ecological zones for its continuous improvement. The 5 to 6 Priority areas of the defined agro-ecological areas may be identified. The Chairman has requested Dr. A. K. Singh, VC, JNKVV, Jabalpur to provide the input.
5. **Academic programs, rights and responsibilities:** The university should be multi-faculty and may first initiate PG/ Ph.D. courses, and later UG programme may be introduced. Academic programme should emphasize on removal of regional imbalance and should give importance to research and developments in frontier sciences relevant to agriculture.
6. **University Autonomy: academic, administrative and financial:** University be given complete autonomy with a framework of periodical review like IITs/IIMs. The model act may broadly define the framework of autonomy.
7. The committee decided that the **Governance structures, Ambience and Infrastructure, Mode of establishment, Faculty recruitment and Conditions of service of employees** may be incorporated in the guidelines to be developed.
8. **Best Practices of IITs, IIMs and CUs for emulation:** Atleast 10 best practices for CAUs may be highlighted to make them globally competitive by emulating best practices of the best National/ International institutions for matching their quality and excellence and giving them all same level playing field. Chairman has requested Dr. A. K. Srivastava, Director, NDRI to provide the input.

9. **National & International Networking:** Faculty exchange, student exchange, resource sharing, credit transfer, joint facilities etc. There should be international linkage for analyzing the quality & excellence in education & research, faculty exchange and student exchange, resource sharing, credit transfer, joint facilities, etc.

It was decided to prepare a model draft of guidelines for establishment of CAUs and circulate it at the earliest among members before convening the next meeting. Dr. Panjab Singh, Chairman, concluded the proceeding by thanking all the Committee members for their participation and valuable contributions.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Chair, members and special invitees by Dr. Kusumakar Sharma, ADG (HRD).

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**Proceedings of the Fourth Meeting of the Committee for  
formulation of detailed guidelines for establishment of CAUs held  
on 19th March, 2014 in Committee Room No. 205, Education  
Division, ICAR, KAB-II, Pusa, New Delhi-110012 at 10:30 AM.**

The fourth Meeting of the Committee for formulation of detailed guidelines for establishment of CAUs was held on **19<sup>th</sup> March, 2014 under the Chairmanship of** Dr. Panjab Singh, Former Secretary DARE & DG, ICAR. The Following Committee Members were present:

1. Dr. Panjab Singh, Former Secretary DARE & DG, ICAR      Chairman
2. Dr. Arvind Kumar, DDG (Edn.), ICAR, New Delhi                      Member
3. Dr. S. N. Puri, VC, CAU, Imphal    Member
4. Dr. A.K. Singh, RVSKVV, Gwalior    Member
5. Dr. Kusumakar Sharma, ADG (HRD) In- charge      Member Secretary

Dr. S. L. Mehta, Former VC, MPUA&T, Udaipur and Dr. A. K. Srivastava, Director, NDRI, Members, could not attend the meeting due to their pre-occupation.

At the outset, Dr. Kusumakar Sharma, ADG (HRD) & Member Secretary welcomed the Committee members and briefed the salient points of the Zero Draft of the guidelines for establishment of CAUs.

Dr. Panjab Singh, Chairman of the committee while welcoming the members appreciated the zero draft prepared by ADG (HRD). He invited the inputs/suggestions of other committee members on the draft.

After great deliberations, several inputs/suggestions from Chairman and Members of the committee were recorded for preparing the Draft I of the model guidelines. The members were requested to send their additional comments on the zero draft for incorporation to prepare Draft I at the earliest.

Further, the Chairman expressed his desire that the draft I be prepared at the earliest and be circulated to all the Members of the Committee for their suggestions/ comments for incorporation in the final draft. Dr. Panjab

Singh, Chairman, concluded the proceeding by thanking all the Committee members for their participation and valuable contributions.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Chair and members by Dr. Kusumakar Sharma, ADG (HRD).

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**Proceedings of the Fifth Meeting of the Committee for formulation  
of detailed guidelines for establishment of CAUs held on 25th  
June, 2014 in Committee Room No. 205, Education Division, ICAR,  
KAB-II, Pusa, New Delhi-110012 at 2:30 PM.**

The fifth Meeting of the Committee for formulation of detailed guidelines for establishment of CAUs was held on **25th June, 2014 under the Chairmanship** of Dr. Panjab Singh, Former Secretary DARE & DG, ICAR. The Following Committee Members were present:

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|---|-------------------|
| 1. Dr. Panjab Singh, Former Secretary DARE & DG, ICAR | Chairman          |
| 2. Dr. Arvind Kumar, DDG (Edn.), ICAR, New Delhi      | Member            |
| 3. Dr. S. N. Puri, VC, CAU, Imphal                    | Member            |
| 4. Dr. A.K. Srivastava, Director, NDRI Karnal         | Member            |
| 5. Dr. S.L. Mehta, Former VC, MPUA&T, Udaipur         | Member            |
| 6. Dr. Alok Jha, ADG (EQR), ICAR, New Delhi           | Ex-officio Member |
| 7. Dr. Kusumakar Sharma, ADG (HRD) In- charge         | Member Secretary  |

Dr. A. K. Singh VC, RVSKVV, Gwalior, Member, could not attend the meeting due to his pre-occupation.

At the outset, Dr. Kusumakar Sharma, ADG (HRD) & Member Secretary welcomed the Committee members and briefed the salient points of the First Draft of the guidelines for establishment of CAUs and also requested the Committee to critically examine the draft in the light of Terms of Reference of the Committee. He extended a warm welcome to Dr. Alok Jha, ADG (International Relations) with additional charge of ADG (EQR) to the committee as its member.

Dr. Panjab Singh, Chairman of the committee while welcoming the members appreciated the draft prepared by ADG (HRD) and requested the committee members to give their valued suggestions for incorporation in the draft. He pointed out that the general guidelines in the draft be suitably elaborated. He further requested the committee members to deliberate to frame the guidelines to assess the need and viability of establishment of CAU so that it may be suitably integrated in the report.

The Committee discussed several suggestions for preparing the final draft of the model guidelines. It was decided that the report may be divided into introduction, historical perspective, objectives, need for CAUs, assessment of viability and guidelines for establishment of CAUs with respect to their governance, academics, administration & faculty recruitment. Members were therefore requested to send their valued comments/suggestions, in the light of above, latest by 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2014 so that the same may be incorporated accordingly and the final report be submitted in the month of the September, 2014. The Committee was of the view that the second draft be circulated among all the Committee members for further improvement after the incorporation of suggestions from the committee members before convening the next meeting of the Committee for finalization.

The Committee appreciated Dr. Kusumakar Sharma, who is to superannuate from ICAR service on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2014, for putting his best as ADG (HRD) in education division and giving shape to many programmes including policy directions to promote higher agricultural education. Further, the committee recommended that Dr. Arvind Kumar and Dr. Kusumakar Sharma may be continued to be the Members of the committee till the final submission of the report in their capacity as VC, RLBCAU, Jhansi and Former ADG (HRD), ICAR as non-official members, respectively.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Chair and members by Dr. Kusumakar Sharma, ADG (HRD).

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**Proceedings of the Sixth Meeting of the Committee for formulation of detailed guidelines for establishment of CAUs held on 17th November, 2014 in Committee Room No. 205, Education Division, ICAR, KAB-II, Pusa, New Delhi-110012 at 10:30 PM.**

The sixth meeting of the Committee for formulation of detailed guidelines for establishment of CAUs was held on **17<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 under the Chairmanship** of Dr. Panjab Singh, Former Secretary DARE & DG, ICAR. The Following Committee Members were present:

1. Dr. Panjab Singh, Former Secretary DARE & DG, ICAR      Chairman
2. Dr. Ramesh Chand, DDG (Edn.), ICAR, New Delhi      Member
3. Dr. A. K. Singh VC, RVSKVV, Gwalior      Member
4. Dr. Kusumakar Sharma, Former ADG (HRD), ICAR      Member
5. Dr. K. P. Tripathi, PS (EQR), ICAR New Delhi      Special Invitee

Dr. S. N. Puri, VC, CAU, Imphal, Dr. A.K. Srivastava, Director, NDRI Karnal, Dr. Arvind Kumar, VC, RLBCAU, Jhansi Dr. S.L. Mehta, Former VC, MPUA&T, Udaipur could not attend the meeting due to their last minute pre-occupation. Dr. K. P. Tripathi represented Dr. G. Vekateshwarlu, ADG (EQR), ICAR New Delhi & Member-Secretary.

At the outset, Dr. Ramesh Chand welcomed the Committee members. Dr. Panjab Singh, Chairman of the committee while welcoming the members appreciated the draft prepared by Dr. Kusumakar Sharma. He was of the view that the draft which has been prepared after wide consultation among Committee Members and various stakeholders will guide the process of establishment of Central Agricultural Universities. He further reiterated that the establishment of CAU may also help achieving the objective of Policy of Higher Agricultural Education. He requested the committee members to carefully go through the final draft in the meeting and make suitable corrections in the draft if required.

Dr. A. K. Singh highlighted the importance of functional autonomy and financial commitment for a CAU. He stressed that the need for a commitment on this aspects by the government before opening a University. Chairman

requested Dr. Kusumakar Sharma to present the draft for perusal and any last minute suggestion by the Committee Members, if any, so that it may be suitably integrated in the report.

The Committee discussed some of the important suggestions and finalized the draft of the model guidelines. It was decided that the report may be circulated again to all the members specially those who could attend the meeting for their feed-back if any. The Chairman advised to wait for the suggestion, if any, from the members by the end of November, 2014 so that it can be submitted in December, 2014.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Chair and members by Dr. K. P. Tripathi, PS (EQR), ICAR, New Delhi.

