CHAPTER - VII
Recommendations

The recommendations that emerge from the present study and analysis are listed below.

- The human Population (human capital) is distributed amongst the different states asymmetrically.

- Commence rate with the asymmetric population distribution, the requirements of the state’s agriculturally qualified / skilled manpower are also considerably different.

- The existing pattern of producing of Agricultural students in different states needs immediate correction.

- States like Maharashtra and Punjab are producing more students than their actual requirements based on population size and Geographical area. This situation calls for immediate correction by the planners/policymakers/administrators.

- States like UP, Bihar and the North Eastern Hill states produced much less students than their requirements based on population size and geographical parameters. This situation needs immediate correction by the planners/policymakers/administrators.

- With reference to the allocations the study depicts a distorted picture. Some states have been given excessive allocations while the other states have been given lesser allocations. The budgets are prepared and sanctioned by the concerned state governments independently without much control coordination by the agencies like Ministry of agriculture and
ICAR and without any reference what the other states Governments do in their allotments. Thus the variation from one state to other state is a quite conspicuous. Since there is no coordination amongst the states. It is suggested that the state allocation to their SAUs need to be coordinated centrally by establishing a regulatory body so that these distortions could be avoided. For this purpose all the state cold transmit their budget allotments to the central coordinating agency which would regulate the budgetary flow to the SAUs in a uniform manner. The necessary accounts can be adjusted with the state governments through the books of the government of India.

- The patterns of expenditure in the SAUs differ from state to state so also the regulations governing allocation and expenditure. This situation results in either high or low allocation and expenditure by the SAU's in the states. Therefore it is necessary to frame guidelines for all then SAU's so that periodic monitoring and reviews on expenditure could make easy and effective.

- Per-capita expenditure on agriculture education is only Rs.10 / - Even with this meager amount agricultural sector achieved substantially. Further increase in per capita expenditure would definitely lead to the greater production and productivity. Hence It is desirable to hence the per capita allocation for agriculture education.