

### Statement

*Grants-in-Aid released so far to the Government of Orissa during 1988-89 and number of farmers benefited under various centrally sponsored scheme.*

Name of the Scheme	Central assistance released (Rs. in lakh)	Number of farmers benefited
1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production		
(a) For normal programme	66.15	46802 (upto Dec. 88)
(b) For shallow tubewell/dugwell programme for Special Foodgrains Production Programme	723.54	2860 (upto Oct. 88)
2. Special Livestock Breeding Programme	41.50	2182 (upto Dec. 88)
3. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Establishment of Farmers Agro Service Centres for Custom Hiring and Popularisation of Improved Agricultural Implements and Hand Tools	3.25	not reported
4. Lab to Land Programme	0.89	450 farm families adopted.

Besides, assistance has also been provided to Government of Orissa during 1988-89 under various Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes under which small & marginal farmers are also included.

### Pending Proposals of Orissa Government with NCDC

1280. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several proposals of Orissa Government are pending with the National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC);

(b) if so, the number of proposals received during the last three years; and

(c) the details of those proposals and the steps taken to clear these proposals expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV)

(a) to (c) NCDC received proposals for financial assistance for 1278 cooperative units/societies involving block cost of Rs. 2321.700 lakhs and NCDC's share of assistance of Rs. 1562.222 lakhs during the last three years from the Orissa Government. Only 13 proposals with block cost of Rs. 762.775 lakhs with NCDC's involvement of assistance of Rs. 441.35 lakhs could not be considered by NCDC for want of additional information from the State Government.

### Distribution of Salt affected Soils

1281. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the region-wise details of area having saline soil in the country;

(b) the number of research centres in the country making research to bring such land under cultivation;

(c) the research made by Central Soil

Salinity Research Institute, Karnal, in this regard; and

(d) the extent of application of research to bring saline land under cultivation and allocations made for the same in 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) According to an estimate made by Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal the salt affected soils occupy 2.5, 2.4 and 2.1 million ha. in the Indo-Gangetic plains, Inland arid and semi-arid regions, and coastal areas respectively.

(b) There are seven research centres under the All India Coordinated Project for Research on Management of Salt Affected Soils and Use of Saline Water in Agriculture and one Regional Station under the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute.

(c) and (d). The Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal has developed technology for utilization of various types of salt affected soils such as alkali, inland saline and coastal saline soils. The major components of the technology for reclamation of alkali soils include ponding of water to leach free salts, application of gypsum according to soil pH and growing of less sensitive crops such as rice during early phases of reclamation for which specific agronomic practices have been evolved.

A significant proportion of alkali soils in the Indo-Gangetic plains can be rised for planting trees and grasses for which the planting techniques have been standardised and suitable species have been identified.

For inland saline soils, the Institute has

developed technology for the control of ground water table and salinity hazards through sub-surface horizontal drainage. In many alluvial soils, soil salinization can be significantly reduced if the water table is not allowed to rise beyond 2 metre depth.

For coastal saline soils, specific measures for the control of ingress of sea water during high tides have been developed.

Channelisation of the catchment to carry excess rain water to the dug out ponds is another measure for the control of soil salinity. Suitable crop varieties, particularly of rice have also been identified for coastal saline areas.

During the 7th Five Year Plan a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Reclamation of Alkali soils in the States of Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh was launched with a Central outlay of Rs. 21.00 crores to reclaim an area of 1.32 lakh hectares. Year-wise releases and area reclaimed in the 3 States is as under:

Year	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)	Area reclaimed (Ha.)
1986-87	395.50	27856
1987-88	200.00	29869
1988-89	386.50	28063

### Dairy development in Orissa

1282. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for Dairy Development in Orissa during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the amount released to the State Government of Orissa so far; and