

**15 Points Programme for Raising
Wheat Yield**

3550. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the 15 point programme of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute formulated with a view to raise wheat yield; and

(b) whether Government have decided to percolate these suggestions to the State Government in the wheat belt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The details of the 15 point programme are as follows:

1. The most suitable wheat varieties for sowing before 20th of November are: HD 2204, HD 2009, HD 2177, WL 1562, WH 147, DWL 5023 and several others. These varieties can also be sown up to 30th of November, if this is found necessary.

2. The dominant wheat variety for 1981-82 sowing is Sonalika. This variety is also known as RR-21 or HD-1553. Sonalika should not be sown before the 20th November, Sonalika is the best suited for late sowing after 30th November.

3. Late sowing reduces wheat yields. All possible efforts should be made to complete wheat sowing before the end of November.

4. For late sowing of wheat in the month of December, the most suitable variety is Sonalika. A higher seed rate of 125 kg. per hectare should be used in the case of this variety for high crop yields.

5. Karnal Bunt can be a serious problem in the districts of Ludhiana and Gurdasour in Punjab, in the Terai belt of Uttar Pradesh, and in the foothills of Jammu, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. Growing of WL 711 and HD 2009 varieties of wheat in these areas should be avoided.

6. Use of a seed drill increases wheat yields significantly. Use of a fertilizer-cum-seed drill increases wheat yields still further. Wheat should always be sown with the help of a seed drill.

7. A minimum of four irrigations are needed for very high wheat yields. The first irrigation should be given three weeks after sowing.

8. Phosphorus should be applied along with nitrogen to achieve high wheat yields. A minimum dose of 40 kg. of phosphorus and 80 kg. of nitrogen should be applied per hectare. For higher wheat yields 40 kg. of phosphorus and 100 kg. of nitrogen per hectare should be applied. Potash should be applied if found necessary by soil tests.

9. Weeds reduce wheat yield. Weeds should not be allowed to establish in the field. Hand weedings, inter-culture operations and chemical weedicides should be used to control weeds effectively.

10. The first week of November is the best time for sowing rainfed wheat. At least 30 kg. of nitrogen per hectare even in the case of rainfed crop of wheat should be applied. The fertilizer should be placed 5-6 cm below the seed before sowing.

11. The best variety of wheat for rainfed conditions is C-306. For late sowing of rainfed wheat in the later part of November, dwarf varieties like IWP 72, WL 410 give higher yields.

12. Under rainfed conditions seed should not be sown without treating soil with aldrin or BHC. 10 kgs. of 10 per cent BHC or 5 per cent aldrin per hectare should be applied before last ploughing to control white ants.

13. Farmers should replace their wheat seed at least once in every five years. New seeds should be purchased from the National Seeds Corporations, from the State Seeds Corporations or from the nearest Block or District Office.

14. Dwarf varieties of wheat should be grown to the maximum possible extent, even under conditions of limited irrigation. These varieties can give relatively higher yields even with one or two irrigations.

15. Wheat can give as much as 6 to 7 tonnes of yield per hectare if all the recommended practices are followed. These include correct choice of variety, right time of sowing, application of chemical fertilizers in recommended doses, weed control and use of proper agricultural implements for sowing etc.

(b) These recommendations are mostly applicable in general to the north-western wheat belt and are being followed by the Development Departments.

Hike in Price of Levy Sugar

3551. SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) on what basis Government increase the levy sugar price in Ration and Fair Price Shops;

(b) the reasons for withdrawing the control on sugar in regard to export;

(c) how the gap is to be filled up; and

(d) steps taken by the Government to make available sugar in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The price of levy sugar distributed through ration/fair price shops is generally increased whenever there is an increase either in the all-India average ex-factory levy price due to cost escalations etc. or in the duties on sugar.

(b) and (c). The ban on sugar export has been lifted in the expectation

of a record production of 65 to 67 lakh tonnes of sugar during the current sugar year.

(d) Levy and free-sale sugar are released monthly and judiciously to ensure availability of the commodity throughout the country.

Construction of Godown in Tripura

3552. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has their own godown in Tripura;

(b) what is the total storage capacity of the godown in possession of FCI;

(c) whether it is a fact that FCI Tripura has not sufficient storage capacity;

(d) if so, whether Government will consider to build godown for FCI;

(e) if so, details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The total storage capacity with the FCI in Tripura is 17,610 metric tonnes (owned and hired) of which 5,840 metric tonnes is its own.

(c) to (f). As the available storage capacity is adequate to meet the current needs, there is no proposal with FCI for construction of additional storage capacity in Tripura State at present.

बिहार में सूखा

3553. श्री अमीनुद्दीन : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के अन्तर्गत भागलपुर और छोटा नागपुर डिवीजन