

Setting up of research centres by ICAR

1157. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ICAR will shortly set up research centres in selected areas to conduct research on dry land farming, oilseed and pulse production, alternative source of energy and temperate horticulture;

(b) if so, the sites selected in the different States for locating these centres particularly in Maharashtra;

(c) whether any effort has been made to develop agriculture in the hilly region like Ladakh and other high altitude regions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Under the current 6th Five Year Plan (1980—85) ICAR had given due emphasis on intensification of research efforts in critical areas particularly Dry Farming, Oilseeds, Pulse production etc. The position was further reviewed at the time of the mid-term appraisals and as a result, some new areas were identified for strengthening of research efforts namely (i) Establishment of a National Research Centre for Soyabean, (ii) Lead Research Centres for Sesamum, Linseed and Safflower, (iii) National Research Centre on Bengal Gram and Arhar, (iv) Establishment of Temperate Horticultural Research Institute, (v) Establishment of a National Research Centres for Mango, Citrus and Banana and (vi) Establishment of a National Centre for Agricultural Energy. However, these new projects are yet to be cleared by the Planning Commission

and the Ministry of Finance. The sites for locating these centres when finally decided upon will have to be identified by a Committee of Eminent scientists keeping in view the extent of the problems in a particular region.

(2) The Dryland Project of the ICAR is already in operation at 23 centres (list appended Statement 1) out of which two centres are located in Maharashtra at Sholapur and Akola.

(3) Under the National Agricultural Research Project (NARP) Regional Research Stations are established/strengthened to conduct need-base research on the basis of identified agro-climatic zones in each State. This provision is there for all the Agricultural Universities (23) (Statement II) including Jammu & Kashmir where particular emphasis is given to rainfed farming on cereals, pulses and oilseeds. Under this programme for Maharashtra State the Research Review is still under progress.

(c) and (d). (1) As regards agricultural research in hilly areas, it may be mentioned that under the 6th Plan (1980—85) a Regional Centre to be located at Ladakh has been sanctioned under the CAZRI, Jodhpur. Efforts are being made to establish this centre at an early date.

(2) The Central Soil and Water Conservation Research Institute, Dehradun and its regional centre located at Chandigarh have been developing appropriate technologies for the degraded soils of hilly regions. In this context, the Dehradun Institute has undertaken an operational research project at Fakot (Tehri Garhwal)

where a watershed of 370 hectares of land was selected for providing technology for watershed development and integrated land use planning for this hilly region. Another ORP in the Shivaliks has been under implementation at Sukhomajri near Chandigarh on an area of 85 hectares. The emphasis in this project is on reduction of sediment, flood control and recycling the harvested water for increasing and stabilising production.

(3) The ICAR Research Complex for NEH region which was established in the year 1975 and has multi-disciplinary research programmes on various aspects of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries in progress. This Institute has regional centres located at Basar (Arunachal Pradesh), Kolasib (Mizoram), Imphal (Manipur), Ghaspari (Nagaland), Lembu Cbera (Tripura) and Gangtok (Sikkim).

(4) At the time of the mid-term appraisal, it is proposed to strengthen further the research efforts in the Cold Desert Areas of Ladakh. This project is also yet to be approved by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

(5) Under the National Agricultural Research Project proposals of the Assam Agricultural University for establishing centres in the hilly region of North Lakhimpur and lower Brahmaputra (Goalpara) and for Kulu Valley in Himachal Pradesh have been proposed. For the North Western Region, in the State of J & K, the review team has yet to complete its assessment and necessary action for establishing centres in this region will be initiated after receipt of their report.

Statement I

List of ICAR Research Centres of Dryland Project

State	Location of centres
A. Coordinating Unit	Hyderabad
B. Centres-23	
1. Andhra Pradesh	(1) Hayat Nagar (Hyderabad) (2) Anantapur
2. Bihar	(3) Ranchi
3. Gujarat	(4) Dantiwada (5) Rajkot
4. Haryana	(6) Hissar
5. J&K	(7) Rakhdhiansar (Jammu)
6. Madhya Pradesh	(8) Indore (9) Rewa
7. Maharashtra	(10) Akola (11) Sholapur
8. Karnataka	(12) Hebbal (13) Bellary (14) Bijapur
9. Punjab	(15) Hoshiarpur
10. Rajasthan	(16) Jodhpur (17) Udaipur
11. Tamilnadu	(18) Kovilpatti
12. Uttar Pradesh	(19) Jhansi (20) Varanasi (21) Agra (22) Dehradun
13. Orissa	(23) Bhubaneswar

Statement-II

List of Agricultural Universities

1. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500030 (A.P.)
2. Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat—785013 (Assam)
3. Rajendra Agricultural University, Veterinary College Campus, Patna—800014 (Bihar).
4. Gujarat Agricultural University, Bungalow No. 6, Shahi Bagh, Ahmedabad—300004 (Gujarat).
5. Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar—123001 (Haryana).
6. Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Palampur—176062, Distt. Kangra (H.P.).
7. University of Agril. Sciences, Hebbal, Bangalore—560024.
8. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur—482004 (MP).
9. Kerala Agricultural University Mannuthy—680651.
10. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli-415712, Distt. Ratnagiri (M.S.).
11. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri—413722, Distt. Ahmednagar, (M.S.).
12. Marathwada Agril. University, Parbhani—431401 (M.S.).
13. Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Krishi Nagar, Akola—444001 (M.S.).
14. Orissa University of Agri. and Technology, Bhubaneswar—751003.
15. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana—140001 (Pb.).
16. University of Udaipur, Udaipur—313001 (Raj.).
17. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore—641003.
18. Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology Kanpur—288002 (U.P.).

19. G. B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar—263145, Distt. Nainital (U.P.).

20. Narendra Dev University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad—224001 (U.P.).

21. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Haringhatta, P.O. Mohanpur, NADIA—741246 (W.B.)

22. Birsa Agricultural University KANKE, RANCHI—834006 (Bihar).

23. J & K University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology.

Decline in per capita production of Oil seeds and Pulses

1158. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per capita production of both pulses and oilseeds has gone down during the last three decades, if so, give details thereof; and

(b) steps Government are taking to enhance per capita production as well as average yield of pulses and oilseeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Over the last three decades, the per capita annual production of pulses has shown a decline while that of oilseeds has been fluctuating, as detailed below:

Year	Per Capita Production (Kgs./Year)	
	Pulses	Oilseeds
1951-52	24.7	13.6
1956-57	30.0	15.7
1961-62	25.9	16.1
1966-67	16.6	12.7
1971-72	19.7	16.1
1976-77	18.0	13.4
1981-82	16.2(P)	17.2(P)

(P)—Provisional