

soyabean in districts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 is as follows. The drop in

yield per hectare is due to widespread drought experienced in Kharif 1982

(Yield (Kg./ha))

Madhya Pradesh

1981-82

198 -83

Indore	814	621
Ujjain	793	612
Dhar	840	507
Dewas	697	595
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
Jhansi	498	300
Jalaun	500	830
Nainital	1000	1316
Almorah	802	599
Pitheragarh	1000	1000
Dehra Dun	698	500
Tehri Garhwal	806	900
Uttar Kashi	889	563
Pauri Garhwal	793	414
Chamoli	800	1036

The yield of soyabean in USA in 1982 has been reported by FAO Production Year Book as 2163 Kgs./ha.

(c) The cultivation of soyabean is advantageous to the farmers and accordingly farmers are increasing area under its cultivation. Madhya Pradesh which has the maximum area under soybean cultivation grows this crop mostly in Kharif fallows.

Exports of soyabean extraction/meal have been allowed keeping in view the production and demand within the country. The milk powder (all types) are allowed for imports on limited permissible basis.

Seminar on Oilseeds

2545. SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of recommendations were made at a recent Seminar

for oilseeds (Patriot) dated 9 February, 1984) and if so, the full details thereof along with Government decision thereon ;

(b) whether these recommendations are in line with those of the NCA and if not, the reasons of deviation if any ;

(c) whether there has been a total failure of Research and Development in the field of oilseeds despite claims of scores of new and better varieties of oilseeds each year with substantial increases in productivity ; and

(d) the new varieties indentified/released with claims of productivity since 1950 indicating the increased productivity in oilseeds production, the highest, the lowest and the figures for 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

The broad recommendations made in the recent Seminar organised by the National Productivity Council to increase Oilseeds Production in the country are :—

- (i) to increase input supply and usage of irrigation water, making more water available to the oilseed crops, particularly rabi/summer groundnut crop, efficient water management and sprinkler irrigation ;
- (ii) popularisation of fertilizers based on soil tests, application of phosphatic fertilizer and rhizobium culture in soyabean and groundnut and to increase production of bio-fertilizers ;
- (iii) strengthening of seed Production Programme and suitable subsidy on certified and truthfully labelled seeds ; and provision of plant protection measures ;
- (iv) increase in mid-term credit facilities, intensification of research efforts, particularly for development of high yielding varieties for unirrigated areas and tissue culture ;

- (v) Intensifying Training and Visit System efforts for the production of oilseeds ;
- (vi) Extension of soyabean cultivation in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh ;
- (vii) Making support price more inducing for the oilseeds growers ;
- (viii) Carrying out concurrent and periodic evaluations ;
- (ix) Provision of insurance cover to high risk crops like oilseeds.

The Government is paying attention to these recommendations.

(b) Broadly, the recommendations of the Seminar as well as National Commission on Agriculture are related to augment production of oil seeds in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The varieties developed for various important oilseed crops in the past alongwith their yield range have been as follows :—

Crop	Range of yield (Kg./ha.)	
	Dry Farming	Irrigated Farming
Groundnut	800-1800	2000-3500
Rapeseed—Mustard	800-1400	1500-2000
Sesamum	400-800	—
Safflower	800-1500	upto 2000
Sunflower	800-1000	upto 2000
Soyabean	1000-1200	2000-3000
Linseed	500-1000	upto 1300
Castor	800-1000	1500-2000

Some of the important varieties of cultivated oilseed crops are :—

Oilseed	Varieties
Groundnut	M-13, JL-24, DH-3-30, KRG-1, Kadri-3, TMV. 10, GAUG-10, TG-1, MH-2, BP-1, M-37, Kisan, Chandra, Jyoti, etc.
Rapeseed- Mustard	Durgamani (Mustard), Pusa Kalyani and KOS-1 (Brown Sarson) Sangam (Toria), Varuna, Prakash and RH-30 (Raya).
Sesamum	Pratap, T ₁ 13, Phule Til No. 1 and Punjab Till-1.
Safflower	Tara, Manjira, Annegeri-1, K-1, S-144 and JSF-2.
Sunflower	Morden and BSH-1 (Hybrid).
Soyabean	Ankur, JS. 2 and JS. 72-44.
Linseed	Jawahar 7 and T-397
Castor	Aruna, Bhagya Saubhagya, GAUCH-1 and GAUCH-3 (Hybrids).

Oilseeds production during the year 1982-83 was 105.53 lakh tonnes.

Expanding Soyabeans at the Expense of Bajra

2546. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government consider the present policy of expanding Soyabeans at the expense of Bajra desirable as also its policy to export animal feeds and import animal products such as milk powder ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Soyabean is largely cultivated in the Khrif fallows in the State of Madhya Pradesh, which is the largest soyabean producing State.

According to the policy, exports of animal feed items *viz.* deoiled cake, groundnut cake (extraction) and cotton ex-

peller cakes are allowed only within the limited ceilings. As regards Soyabean extraction/meal, keeping in view the production and demand within the country, it has been considered desirable to allow the exports. Further exports of animal feed items are not significant. Milk powder (all types) are allowed for imports on limited permissible basis.

Outlay to Orissa for Irrigation Products

2547. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the Sixth Plan Outlay fixed and provided to Orissa for execution of medium and major irrigation projects;

(b) the various irrigation projects included for execution under the above outlay;