

OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The present Economic Advisory Council is a new initiative of the Prime Minister and is called the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister. The composition of the Council is as under:

Chairman	Prime Minister
Members	Dr. I.G. Patel Prof. P.N. Dhar Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia Dr. Arjun Sengupta Dr. Kirit Prikh Dr. Amaresh Bagchi Dr. Ashok Desai Shri G.V. Ramakrishna Principal Secretary to Prime Minister
Member Secretary	Secretary to Prime Minister

The Economic Advisory Council will afford an opportunity for a policy dialogue on crucial economic issues between the Prime Minister and Members of the Council.

Production of Paddy

1095. SHRI TEJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the varieties of paddy grown in the country at present;

(b) the details of the yield of these varieties per acre;

(c) the varieties of paddy which have been successful in increase the production rice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) A total of 530 rice varieties have been released in the country for various ecosystems since the establishment of All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project in 1965. the currently popular varieties of paddy are given in attached statement.

(b) The varieties released for irrigated ecosystems have yield potential of 20-28 q. per acre. Rainfed uplands varieties have a yield potential of 12-16 q. per acre and those for rainfed shallow lowlands have a yield potential of 16-20 q. per acre.

(c) A number of improved varieties of paddy have been successful in increasing the production of rice. A few important ones are: IR8, Jaya, Mahsuri, Ratna, Kalinga III, IR36, PantDhan4, Savitri, Gayatri, Swarna, Manoharsaku, Rasi, Kranti, PR106, PR108.

(d) The introduction and rapid spread of high yielding varieties since late sixties and the early seventies resulted in phenomenal increase in production of rice. The growth in area was from 36.44 million hectare in 1967-68 to 43.28 million hectare in 1996-97. The production during the period increased from 37.6 million tonnes to 81.31 million tonnes. During this period, the grain yield per acre is almost doubled.

Statement

Popular Rice varieties released for different eco-systems

State	Eco-system	Names of the varieties
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	Irrigated	Tella Hamsa, Surekha, Erramallelu, Krishna Hamsa, Triguna*
	Rainfed upland	Tulasi*, Aditya*

1	2	3
	Rainfed shallow	Phalguna, Swarna, Samba Mahsuri, Krishnaveni Chaitanya,
2. Assam	Irrigated Rainfed shallow water Post-flood	Rasi* Lakhmi, Bhadur, Kushal, Ranjit, Manoharsali, Mahsuri Kalinga-III
3. Bihar	Irrigated Rainfed upland Rainfed shallow Water Rainfed semi-deep water Rainfed deep water	Gautam, Rajendradhan-201, Rajendradhan-202 Vandana, Heera* Mahsuri, Jayashree, Janaki Sudha, Jogen Vaidehi, Jalmagna
4. Goa	Irrigated Rainfed upland	Suraksha*, Rasi*, Karjat-2 Goa-1 (Annada)
5. Gujarat	Irrigated Rainfed upland	Gaur-10, Ambika, Narmada, Jaya* GR-3
6. Haryana	Irrigated	Haryana Basmati, Taroari Basmati, Basmati-370, Pusa Basmati-1, PR 108
7. Himachal Pradesh	Rainfed upland	VL Dhan-221, RP 2421, Himalaya 741
8. J & K	Irrigated	Pusa Basmati-1*, Kasturi*, Ratna
9. Karnataka	Irrigated Rainfed upland	Prakash, Red Annapurna, Mandya Vani IET 7564, Tulasi*
10. Kerala	Irrigated Saline	Pavizham, Mata Triveni, Kairali, Ranjani* Vytila-2
11. M.P.	Irrigated Rainfed upland Rainfed shallow water	Mahamaya Tulasi*, Aditya*, Jawahardhan 3-43* Phalguna, Mahsuri, Kranti
12. Maharashtra	Irrigated Rainfed upland Saline	Pusa Basmati*, Karjat-2 Ratnagiri 73-41, Tema Panvel-I, Panvel-2, CST7-1*

1	2	3
13. Manipur	Irrigated	Punshi, Maniphoubi-1
14. Meghalaya	Rainfed shallow water	NEH Megha Rice-1, NEH Megha Rice-2
15. Orissa	Rainfed shallow water/ Irrigated Rainfed semi-deep water	Rajeswari, Urbashi, Samalei, Mahalakshmi, Sonamani Utkalprabha, Kanchan
16. Punjab	Irrigated	IR8*, Jaya*, PR106, PR108, Basmati-370, Basmati-385, Pusa 44-43*, Pusa Basmati-1*, PR 111
17. Pondicherry	Irrigated Shallow water	Bharatidasan, Aravindar Savitri* Savitri*
18. Rajasthan	Irrigated	BK 79, Basmati-370
19. Tamil Nadu	Irrigated, Kuruvai, Thaladi Early Medium Shallow water	IR64*, IR50* Co43, ADT39, White Ponni Savitri*, Ponni, TPS3, ADT40
20. U.P.	irrigated Upland Shallow water Semi-deep/deep Jitendra*, Chakra-59 Hilly region	Govind Narendradhan-118 Mahsuri Jal Lahri, Jainidhi, Jalpriya, Pantdhan-11
21. West Bengal	Irrigated upland Shallow water Semi-deep Deep Saline	Ratna* Rasi* Swarnadhan*, nbl RAJ, jt 42 Jogen, Purnendu, Jalapriya Jaladhi-1, Jaladhi-2 CSR 10*

*Varieties released by Central Variety Release Committee. Others are released at state level.

SPECIAL PURPOSE VARIETIES:

Soil Problem	Improved varieties
1. Saline	CSR-10, Lunishree, CST 7-1, Narendra Usar-2
2. Alkaline	Vikas (CSR-5)

HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES OF BASMATI QUALITY FOR TRADITIONAL BASMATI AREAS:

Pusa Basmati-1, Kasturi

RICE HYBRIDS RELEASED.

State	Hybrid
Andhra Pradesh	APRH-1, APPRH-2, DDRH-1
Tamil Nadu	MGR-1, CORH-1, ADTRH-1, PHB-71
Karnataka	KRH-1, KRH-2
West Bengal	CNRH-3
Maharashtra	Sahyadri, PHB-71
Uttar Pradesh	Pant Shankar Dhan-1, Narender Shankar Dhan-2, PHB-71
Haryana	PBH-71

Natural Calamity

1096. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "A night no one wants to be in the largest graveyard on earth" appearing in the *Indian Express* dated February 3, 1999;

(b) if so, the details of the facts reported therein; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to make this largest graveyard liveable and put to proper use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SOMPAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Production of Oilseeds

1097. SHRI JAYSINHJI CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research and development work has been undertaken in the agricultural research institutions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount spent by these research institutions in the States during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SOMPAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the national level research and development work for improvement of oilseed crops has been carried out by three National Research Centres (NRC's) viz. NRC on Groundnut, Junagarh, NRC on Soyabean, Indore, NRC on Rapeseed and Mustard, Bharatpur and one Directorate of Oilseed research located at Hyderabad. In addition, research is also conducted under All India Coordinated Research Project on different oilseed crops at over 100 centres in different state agricultural universities and its regional centres. The Government of India has also constituted a Technology Mission for promotion of oilseed development in the country. Under this Mission, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, provides funds through centrally sponsored scheme on oilseed production programme to different State Government on 75:25 basis.

As a result of intensive research in different oilseed crops, a number of improved varieties and hybrids have been developed and released for cultivation in different areas and situations. Appropriate crop production and plant protection technologies have also been developed to realise maximum yield potential of improved varieties.

As a result of these research efforts the total oilseed production has more than doubled during last one decade from 11.27 million tonnes in 1986-87 to 24.96 million tonnes in 1996-97.

(c) An amount of Rs. 2376.44 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 853.17 lakhs under Non-Plan was provided for research on nine oilseed crops namely, groundnut, rapeseed-mustard, sunflower, safflower, soyabean, linseed, sesame, niger and castor during the last three years as per details given in attached Statement-I.

In addition, an amount of Rs. 1750 lakh was provided by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Government of India through ICAR to different research and development institutions in the country for breeder seed production and frontline demonstrations.