

categories of officials and non-officials.

Seed Spreading Technique

Guidelines for allotment of these are as follows:-

- (i) The person concerned is engaged in useful work of national standing and belonging to reputed voluntary organisation.
- (ii) He/She or any member of the family or dependent does not own house/flat in Delhi.
- (iii) The case is specifically recommended by the concerned Ministry with the approved of the Minister in charge.
- (iv) Total income of the person from all sources is not more than Rs. 3,000/- p.m.
- (v) Type of accommodation would be restricted to two bed room flat (Type-D).
- (vi) Duration of the allotment would be 3 years;
- (vii) Licence fee will be recovered under FR.45-8 with Departmental charges.

Sd/-

(I. Chaudhari)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.

3438. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has conducted research into cultivation of paddy by seed spreading instead of transplantation of seedlings which will result in lesser cost of cultivation;

(b) if so, the details and recommendations in this regard; and

(c) the areas identified to popularise this technique?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Research on growing paddy by transplanting and direct seeding has been conducted. A good crop can be raised through direct seeding, provided weed control and water control could be taken care of. However transplanting is advantageous as it ensures line sowing which is helpful in effective weed control and interculture operations. Direct seeding increases cost of cultivation because of high seed requirement and difficulties in weed control.

(c) In vast areas of Kerala, Orissa, Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Karnataka, where dry farming is practiced, farmers adopt direct seeding of paddy.