

ANNEXURE

Non-transfer of technology*(Rupees in lakh)*

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Purpose of the technology	Particulars of technology developed	Cost
1.	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal	(i) Proper resources characterization and classification of soil, land evaluation and land use planning	Soil site suitability maps for Bara tract area for different crops	14.08
		(ii) To solve the water logging problems	Bio drainage to control the water logging in development of secondary salinisation of canal irrigated soils	28.94
		(iii) To formulate design of sub-surface drainage system in waterlogged alkali soils	Process of waterlogged alkali soils which would economise the reclamation were prepared	4.10
2.	Water technology center for Eastern Region, Bhubaneswar	(i) To optimize 40 lakh ha of waterlogged shallow low land	Fish-crop rotational cropping technology	6.00
		(ii) For conservation of water	Drip irrigation method for selected vegetables	6.03
		(iii) Providing irrigation to undulating levels of plateau areas of eastern India and bring a wide change in productivity, production and income in addition to run off control	Design of low cost proof channels and tanks and run-off cycling based irrigation system	5.43
		(iv) For saving of water and different sowing dates	Process of suitable week for sowing green gram in paddy fallows and in receding soil moisture	6.75
		(v) For conservation of excess rain water	Optimum dike height	21.92
		(vi) Conducting demonstrations at three location under different soil conditions	Moisture conservation and weed suppression package for pointed gourd.	20.00
3.	Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute (CSWCR&TI) Dehradun	(i) To assess the effect of various conservation measures on runoff, soil and nutrients loss To evaluate the comparative of different conservation on the yield of sorghum crop	The vegetative barrier of vetiver grass was alone able to arrest the runoff and soil erosion problem more effectively.	2.93

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		(ii) To determine the effect of perennial pigeon pea as a vegetative barrier on soil and water losses and production in Ragi, Kodomillet and lentil sequences	The hedge row of perennial pigeon was declared as quite effective and the effect of fixed row cropping of various combinations of Ragi, Kodomillet and perennial pigeon on biomass, grain production and Ragi.	2.36
		(iii) To find out suitable crops practices which permit minimum soil and nutrients loss and maximize the return. To work out the crop management factor ('c' of USLE for selected crops grown in the region)	Sorghum+Vetiver had drastically reduced the soil loss indicating its suitability as best choice for crop with Vetiver to conserve the soil most effective. Sorghum has also higher production in quantity per ha as compared to blackgram.	2.52
		(iv) To find out the suitable maize harvesting methods for maximum wheat production	Wheat production was increased when ploughing was done immediately after maize harvest and soil was covered with maize stover	4.50
4.	Indian Institute of Soil Science (IISS), Bhopal	(i) To enrich manurial value particularly sulphur and nitrogen content of compost	Enrich compost production	16.92
		(ii) For enhancing and sustaining productivity and soil health in soybean-wheat system in Malwa region	Integrated plant nutrient supply (INPS) for soybean-wheat system	31.50
		(iii) To determine the Nitrogen requirement in the absence or presence of farm yard manure (FYM) and green manure without any loss in yield and soil fertility	Integrated nutrient management (INM) for pulse and oilseed.	69.88
Total				243.86