

respective areas. A centrally sponsored scheme for intensification of vegetable production for home consumption and export has been proposed by the Government of India during the 6th Plan. The implementation of the schemes would ease the situation of availability of vegetables, including tomatoes at reasonable rates to the common man at large.

**U.G.C. Sponsored Study on Problem of Small and Marginal Farmers**

1338. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where U.G.C. sponsored study has been organised on the problem of small and marginal farmers;

(b) whether any such U.G.C. sponsored study has been conducted in Orissa on the problems of the small and marginal farmers;

(c) if so, what were the problems of this group of farmers of Orissa according to the study made there; and

(d) the suggestion given by the study team for the development of small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**Proposal to Increase Foodgrain Production**

1339. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to increase the total production of foodgrain during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the State-wise target of the total production of foodgrain during the above plan period; and

(c) the steps taken so far to increase the production of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to increase the total production of foodgrains in the country from the base level assumed production of 127.9 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 153.6 million tonnes in 1984-85. The State-wise targets are given in Statement.

(c) Following steps are being taken to increase the production of foodgrains in the country:—

1. Increase in area under high yielding varieties of rice, wheat, maize, jowar and bajra.

2. Adequate and balanced use of fertilisers.

3. Increasing the irrigated area.

4. Adequate plant protection measures on expanded area.

5. Increased distribution of quality seeds.

6. Greater emphasis on soil and water conservation measures and improved dryland farming practices.

7. Training of extension workers and farmers in the new production technology of different crops.

8. Transfer of technology through the newly re-organised extension system of training and visits.

9. Intensification of research.