

central issue price and retail sales price of wheat and rice within Rs. 15/- per quintal. However while some State Governments have done so, some others have expressed their difficulties in this regard, on account of the higher incidental charges incurred by them.

Centre's restriction on states for procuring more rice and paddy

*770. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government had not allowed the State Governments to procure more rice and paddy this year than that in the last year; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) and (b) No, Sir. The State Governments have to procure rice in accordance with the levy orders in force, and paddy under price support operations wherever necessary.

Impact of Improved Agricultural Technologies

*771. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the impact of the improved agricultural technologies has not been felt to the desired extent;

(b) the main reasons for not having much impact of farm know-how; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) No, Sir. The impact of improved agricultural technologies has been recorded to the desired extent in the farmers' fields. The yields of major crops obtained on the Farmers' fields have shown significant increases specially after the introduction of new high Yielding varieties of crops and the adoption of improved cultivation practices. Consequently, the foodgrain production which was 72 million tonnes in 1965 has now registered an

all time record of over 149 million tonnes. The production of wheat has increased from 12.26 million tonnes in 1964-65 to over 44 million tonnes in 1983-84. The production of rice during the same period has increased from 38.31 to over 59 million tonnes. The increases in production and yields of different food grains has taken place mainly because of the adoption of improved agricultural technologies by the farmers.

(b) The question does not arise.

There has been a significant impact of improved agricultural technologies on agricultural production. Scientists, administrators and farmers take pride in achieving the production gains as enumerated above. However, there is still an unexploited potential of about 50% as indicated by the yield data obtained under National Demonstrations Programme of the ICAR.

(c) In order to realise the full potential of the new agricultural technologies on a continuing basis and keep up the pace of increasing agricultural production, the following programmes have been initiated :

- (i) High Yielding Varieties Programme;
- (ii) The Minikit Demonstrations Programme;
- (iii) The ICAR Transfer of Technology Programme like National Demonstrations Programme, Operational Research Projects, Krishi Vigyan Kendra & Lab-to-Land Programme;
- (iv) Development of dryland farming under the New 20 point programme;
- (v) Training & Visit, the reorganised extension system;
- (vi) Farmers Training Programme; and
- (vii) Farm Information Programme.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा निर्धन लोगों को दूध की सप्लाई

772. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दशनि वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :