

(व) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने विभागीय दैनिक मजूरी लोडर के लिए काम का कितना भार निर्धारित किया हुआ है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह): (क) में (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भारतीय खिलाड़ियों का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भाग लेना

29. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में 30-6-78 तक कितने-कितने खेलों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भाग लेने के लिए भारतीय खिलाड़ियों को विदेशों में भेजा गया था ;

(ख) प्रत्येक खेल में कितने खिलाड़ियों को भाग लेने के लिए भेजा गया था और खिलाड़ियों की कितनी टीमों के साथ टीम का नेता अथवा / और टीम मैनेजर और प्रशिक्षक, कोच और अन्य व्यक्ति भी गये जिन पर भारत सरकार द्वारा पुरी तरह से अथवा आंशिक रूप से खर्च उठाया गया और विभिन्न खेलों के खिलाड़ियों को प्रतिदिन होटल के भोजन तथा विविध खर्च के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति पाँच, डालर अथवा अन्य विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में कितनी राशि अथवा अनुदान दिया गया ;

(ग) क्या एक ही अवधि, एक ही स्थान अथवा क्षेत्र के लिए खिलाड़ियों को दैनिक व्यय के लिए अनुदान के रूप में विभिन्न खेलों के लिए अलग-अलग राशि मंजूर की गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उसका आधार क्या है ; और

(घ) भारतीय खिलाड़ियों द्वारा, वर्षवार, और खेलवार, प्राप्त की गई उपलब्धियाँ क्या हैं और इस बारे में ध्यान क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनरा सिंह गुलशन) : (क) में (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Research on Cotton Cultivation

30. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

" Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research institute has been established for improving cotton cultivation in the country;

(b) if so, the details of research made; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the cotton production and improve the quality so that the foreign exchange can be saved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Institute for Cotton Research was established in April, 1976 at Nagpur. The Regional Station of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Coimbatore which was mainly tackling the research problems on cotton has been transferred to this

Institute as its regional research station for irrigation cotton in the Southern region.

(b) The main institute at Nagpur started functioning with a nucleus staff from 1977 and has taken up the following programmes:—

(i) A programme designed to generate advanced breeding lines having high yield potential with genetical and bio-chemical tolerance to the major pests and diseases has been taken up. Studies on the physiological basis for drought resistance and studies to develop management schedule to achieve stability of yield under rainfed conditions have also been initiated.

The Regional Research Station at Coimbatore has made significant contributions in the field of cotton research. The following new varieties have been evolved at that Centre:—

(i) PRS 72—short branched type suitable for multiple cropping.

(ii) Sujata—High Spinning Egyptian type of cotton—capable of spinning good 80—100 counts.

(iii) Suvin—an extra-long staple variety adjudged by the textile industry in India to be equivalent in quality of Egyptian cotton Giza-45.

(iv) PSH—variety maturing earlier than Suvin with greater resistance to verticillium wilt and better fibre properties.

(v) Suman—a medium staple with wide adaptability suited for rained areas.

(vi) 1412—A Compact and early maturing variety with high ginning outturn (39 per cent).

It has also evolved agronomic and plant protection schedules for obtaining the maximum yield potential of these new varieties.

(c) The main strategy being adopted for increasing cotton production consists of:

(i) Raising the productivity per hectare of both irrigated and un-irrigated cotton through intensive cotton district approach and accelerating the spread of the high yielding hybrid cotton; and

(ii) Increasing the area under irrigated cotton by fully exploiting the potential under the command of new irrigated projects.

Cotton is also sought to be introduced in non-traditional areas. A Comprehensive Centrally sponsored Intensive Cotton District Programme (ICDP) incorporating the above strategy is accordingly being implemented in all the major cotton growing States. The main component sub-schemes of the programme are as under:—

(a) Continuation of the existing 17 ICDP and addition of extra 8 districts spread over 6 States growing rainfed cottons.

(b) Extension of the ICDP to new irrigation projects and non-traditional areas.

(c) Production of hybrid cotton seed, and

(d) Production of Nucleus and Foundation seed of improved varieties evolved under the All India Cotton Improvement Project.

(e) Establishment of Centres for grading of kapas,

(f) Aerial spraying against cotton pests, where appropriate.

(g) An integrated cotton development project has been formulated to increase production with the assistance of the World Bank in the three cotton growing States of Maharashtra, Haryana and Punjab.

The high spinning varieties like Sujata, Suvin and hybrids like Varalaxmi evolved in India have reduced the import of quality cotton to a significant extent.