

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The amount disbursed under the scheme varied from year to year. In 1997-98 an amount of Rs. 2787.68 lakhs was released as subsidy to State Governments.

(d) Through a number of schemes launched by the Government at the beginning of 8th Plan, weavers producing Janata type cloth were to enhance their skills, develop new products for the requirement of both indigenous markets and exports. The Government is actively considering to continue the Market Development Assistance in a modified form for some more time to help marketing of handlooms indigenously.

**Cotton Corporation of India's Plan for better cotton cultivation**

1081. SHRI PRAFULL GORADIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has started an ambitious plan for better cotton cultivation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the villages chosen under this plan, State-wise; and

(d) the aims and objectives of the village adoption programme alongwith the criteria for selection of villages under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Since 1995-96, Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has started a development/extension activities programme for better cotton production in the country. This programme includes:—

- Production/distribution of certified label Seeds, Pesticides.
- Village adoption programme, Dissemination of technology,

Organising Field days and Seminars etc.

- Integrated pest management in Cotton.
- Cotton Crop Surveillance and Extension Service.
- Support to Research and Development Projects of Agriculture Universities & Research Institutions.
- Promoting Cotton Cultivation in non-traditional areas like Orissa, Sunderban Tracks in West Bengal, Jammu Division in J&K, Tanjavur Distt, in Tamil Nadu.
- Improvement in existing G&P Factories and construction of Modern sheds and godowns etc.

(c) The number of villages chosen by CCI, State-wise during 1997-98 and 1998-99 are as under:

States	No. of Villages	
	1997-98	1998-98
Rajasthan	12	25
Haryana	18	32
Punjab	25	18
Gujarat	38	41
Madhya Pradesh	05	—
Andhra Pradesh	24	32
Karnataka	32	69
TOTAL	154	217

(d) The aim and objectives of the Village Adoption Programme are as below:—

- To demonstrate the impact of quality seeds and scientific methods of cotton cultivation on production and quality of cotton.
- To avoid inter-mixing of seeds of different varieties with a view to maintain purity of seeds in case of straight varieties by following "One Village One Variety" concept and to prevent intermixing of seed cotton.

- Utilising the pure seeds so available for use as "Truthful Label" seeds for planting during the next season in case of straight varieties.

The criteria for selection of villages are as under:—

- Villages with productivity lower than overall productivity of states.
- Villages having concentration of marginal and tribal farmers, particularly in rainfed areas.
- Farmers of villages intending to accept "Once Variety One Village concept".

#### कपास के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध

1082. श्री कपिल सिब्बल:

श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिया:

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश से कच्ची रुई का निर्यात करने की तुलना में सूत, कपड़ा या सिले-सिलाए वस्त्र निर्यात करना आर्थिक रूप से अधिक लाभप्रद हो सकता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रुई की तुलना में सूत, कपड़े और सिले-सिलाए वस्त्रों का निर्यात करने से होने वाली अतिरिक्त कमाई के संबंध में सरकार का क्या आकलन है;

(ग) 1995-96, 1996-97 और 1997-98 के दौरान देश के कितने-कितने मूल्य की रुई, सूत, कपड़ा और सिले-सिलाए वस्त्रों का निर्यात किया गया है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा रुई के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध न लगाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

**वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री काशीराम राणा):** (क) से (ग) यार्न, फैब्रिक्स, सिले-सिलाए परिधानों जैसे मूल्यवर्द्धित उत्पादों से आमतौर पर कच्चे कपास की तुलना में अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है तथा उनके निर्यात उत्साहित हैं। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन उत्पादों से लगभग वसूली निम्नानुसार रिपोर्ट की गई है:-

मद	मूल्य करोड़ रु. में		
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
			(अनंतिम)
कपास	203.54	1574.51	839.93
सूती यार्न	3363.19	5330.17	5865.64
सूती कपड़ा	3415.77	3992.12	4144.27
सूती परिधान	10457.70	12007.13	13082.04

स्रोत : कपास — डी.जी.आई.एण्ड एस.

अन्य — निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदें

(घ) सरकार की नीति एक ओर कपास उपलब्धताओं के हितों को संतुलित करना है ताकि उन्हें उचित पूर्ति सुनिश्चित हो सके तथा दूसरी ओर हथकरघा बुनकरों सहित कपास उपभोक्ताओं, खासकर विकेन्द्रीकृत क्षेत्रों में जो हैं, के हितों को संतुलित करना है। कपास के निर्यात की, उत्पादन, उपलब्धता, संभावित मांग तथा अनुमानित बेशी तथा घरेलू एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों आदि सहित सभी संगत कारकों पर विचार करने के उपरांत ही अनुमति दी जाती है।

#### Foreign visits of the Officers of Ministry of Textiles

1083. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the details of the foreign visits of the officers of his Ministry in the various Seminars, road shows, delegations etc. organised or sponsored or arranged by the National Institute of Fashion Technology during the year 1997-98 and from 1st April 1998 upto 31st October, 1998?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): The details of foreign visits of the officers of Ministry of Textiles sponsored by the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) during the period April, 1997 to October, 1998 are as follows:—

- During the year 1997-98, the then Secretary (Textiles) led the delegation to New York from 24th to 26th November, 1997 (excluding actual travel time) for finalising and signing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with