

Indian Central Cotton Committee all schemes to cultivate cotton of one and above staple length?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: I have no definite information about it, but it is very likely and we might have done so.

DR. RADHA KUMUD MOOKERJI: Sir, in view of the fact that it is admitted by Government that the experiment for the growth of this long staple cotton has succeeded very well in certain areas in West Bengal, would not Government think that it is time that, because it is an important dollar-earner, we should in right earnest promote the cultivation of long staple cotton wherever it is possible?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: Our experiments in this in the past have not succeeded at all. That was the reason why we were not so anxious but we do not mind trying again, if the scheme is put up in the proper form.

DR. RADHA KUMUD MOOKERJI: May I refer the hon. Minister to the recent opinion expressed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee to the effect that the experiments have been so far successful in West Bengal and that the scheme deserves ample encouragement and financial aid?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: As I said, we are prepared to give it a further trial but the results have, so far as I know, of the experiments which were started in 1938 and terminated in 1946, shown, according to the reports submitted to the Government as well as to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, that they were not successful.

SHRI B. P. AGARWAL: May I know whether the point has ever been examined at expert level to find out the type of cotton which was cultivated and used for the manufacture of extra superfine Dacca muslin for which Bengal was once famous?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: I would like to have notice.

SHRI K. MAUHAVA MJMNWIN: Is this long staple cotton the same as the sea island cotton that is grown in the West Coast?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: No. This is Dacca Egyptian, which is quite separate from sea island. We have given Half a pound of this variety to the Director of Agriculture to see if this can succeed.

#### WORKING OF PILOT PROJECTS IN STATES

•198. SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Pilot Projects working at present in each State and the dates from which they are working; and

(b) whether the village industries functioning in the Pilot Projects are running at profit or at loss?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. K. DEV): (a) 26 Pilot Projects are at present working in the country. A list showing their location in the States as well as the dates when they started functioning is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The projects were designed to "study the potentialities of developing village industries in rural areas with a view to providing optimum employment to the people. As the industries sponsored are run mostly by the people themselves, an exact assessment of profit or loss cannot be made.

#### STATEMENT

*Pilot Projects twormng in the*

*States*

State are working	Pilot Projects	^ Dates from which they
Andhra Pradesh	(*) Kakinada (it) Mulug.	Since Decem- ber, 1955
Assam	Darrang	• Ditto.

State	Pilot Projects	Dates from which they are working
Bihar	Bihar Ekan-garsarai Bar-bigha.	Ditto.
Bombay	(i) Kolhapur (ii) Amravati (iii) Sorath (Manavadar-Keshod-Vanthali)	Ditto.
	(iv) Bhuj-Nakhatrana	
Madhya Pradesh	(i) Dabra. (ii) Sehore-Bhopal. (iii) Sohawal Nagod (Saina).	Ditto.
Madras	Erode-Gobe.	Ditto.
Orissa	Russelkinda (Ganjam).	Ditto.
Punjab	(i) Batala (ii) Malekotla-Dhuri.	Ditto.
Uttar Pradesh	Deoband.	Ditto.
West Bengal	Baruipur.	Ditto.
Mysore	Ramanagram and Kanakapura.	Ditto.
Rajasthan	(i) Sanganer. (ii) Pisanan.	Ditto.
Kerala	Neyyattinkara.	Ditto.
Delhi	Alipur.	Ditto.
Himachal Pradesh	Kunihar, Bilaspur (Sadar and Ghumarwin Blocks) Sundernagar, Mandi Sadar and Chachiot.	Ditto.
Tripura	Nutanaveli.	Ditto.
Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag.	The location of the Pilot Project was changed to Anantnag from Budgam, and the work started in this project from 3rd week of Nov. 1957.
Manipur	Thoubal	The actual operation of the programme started in this Project from 1st week of Dec. 1957 with the appointment of a Community Project Officer (Industries) on 4-12-1957.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know how far this object of giving employment has proved successful in these pilot areas?

SHRI S. K. DEY: I should say that we are still at the beginning of the programme. Two years we have struggled to establish an organisation and a co-ordination apparatus at the State headquarters and at the Centre. A beginning has been made.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know on what basis these village industries are chosen for particular areas?

SHRI S. K. DEY: Mostly based on local materials, local skill and to the extent possible, local market.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: As is mentioned in the statement, will the hon. Minister be able to say whether in Uttar Pradesh there are two pilot projects or only one? The Minister has given Deoband. What about Etawah? Has it been suspended or closed?

SHRI S. K. DEY: Etawah was a different kind of pilot project. We are now talking here of pilot projects for industries, and in Uttar Pradesh there is only one such project at Deoband.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: What is the main difference between the Etawah Pilot and the Deoband Pilot Project?

SHRI S. K. DEY: As the hon. Member is perhaps aware, the Etawah project was started about ten years ago with a view to finding out how rural can be developed in all aspects of the life of the rural areas population. In a way it served as the forerunner of the Community Development Projects, whereas the pilot projects here are intended only to experiment with the industrial development of the rural people.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know whether these projects

are directly worked by the officers of the Community Development Administration or are other associations co-operating with the Community Development Administration?

SHRI S. K. DEY: All the agencies dealing with village industries in India today such as the Khadi and Village Industries Board, the Handicrafts Board, the Silk Board, the Small-scale Industries Board, the Handloom Board, practically all organisations are associated with this programme.

\*199. [The questioner (Shri C. L. Varma) was absent. For answer, vide col. 1549 infra.]

**ORGANISATION TO STOP USE OF COW DUNG AS FUEL**

\*200. SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have strongly recommended to the States to set up some organisation on Panchayat level to stop the use of cow dung as fuel and to collect human excreta and cow dung for preparing cheap manure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA) : No recommendation has been made to set up an organisation at the Panchayat level to stop the use of cow dung. We have however, recommended to the States the following two schemes for the development of Local Manurial Resources and for proper composting: —

(i) Larger and better utilisation of Local Manurial Resources for production of compost manure in N.E.S. and CD. blocks;

(ii) Scheme for the production of night-soil composting in bigger Panchayats.

State Governments have also been advised to undertake pilot schemes for

**preparing night-soil compost in smaller villages.**

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी कमेटी सेट अप की है जो कि उन तमाम तरीकों का पता लगाये जिनके द्वारा गांवों में कोई दूसरी सस्ती इंधन सप्लाई की जा सके और साथ ही साथ खाद बनाने का अत्यन्त प्रभावयुक्त उपयोगी तरीका गांव वाले प्राप्त कर सकें ?

श्री एम० वी० कृष्णप्पा : जी नहीं, हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं है। दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री में हो तो हमें पता नहीं है।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या सरकार ने कभी कोई ऐसी भी सिफररिफ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को की थी कि कोई लेजिस्लेशन स्टेट लेवल पर इनेक्ट किया जाय जिससे इस प्रकार से काऊड्रग की बरबादी को रोका जा सके।

श्री एम० वी० कृष्णप्पा : लेजिस्लेशन से तो नहीं, प्रचार से वह काम करने का इरादा है।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : श्रीमन् क्या मैं जान सकती हूँ कि प्रचार के लिये कोई ऐसी पुस्तिकायें या ऐसा साहित्य खाद्य मंत्रालय ने छपाया है या बनाया है ?

श्री एम० वी० कृष्णप्पा : इसके लिये कंपोस्ट इंस्पेक्टर की ट्रेनिंग हो रही है। उस कंपोस्ट इंस्पेक्टर का काम यह है कि वह इस चीज का प्रचार करे।

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know if the Government is making any effort to use cow dung for a gas plant in villages?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: It is still in an experimental stage. It is being tried at Pusa for being tried in villages. If cow dung is converted into gas, what remains after producing gas, does not lose its manurial qualities. Still it is in an experimental stage.