

which require medium and long staple cotton.

PROF. G. RANGA: Is it not a fact that there are certain areas like Berar—and there are some parts of Maharashtra and also Andhra—which are fit only for the production of short-staple cotton and they have been dependent upon this *cotton* for a very long time and it is not in the interests of India to discourage its production?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: There was a time when we were pursuing a policy of reducing the acreage under short-staple. But I agree with my hon. friend that it is not altogether to our interest to discourage this.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: In view of the fact that this short-staple cotton is purchased by countries which compete with India in the cloth market and utilise it for the manufacture of that cloth, is it not in the interests of our country that the short-staple cotton is not exported out of our country and utilised here?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: It is for the Ministry of Commerce and Industries.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister wants to say something; you are obstructing him.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: The policy of the Government is to encourage the production of long-staple cotton wherever possible. But we do not want to discourage or lessen the production of short-staple cotton as far as possible.

As regards the question previously put by Shri M. Valiulla as to whether we have taken the Ambar Charkha into consideration, the target for the production of cotton was worked out by the Planning Commission in consultation with us on the basis of the total production of cloth including production from the mills and from the handloom. And on that basis everything has been taken into account.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: My question is if, by sending short-staple cotton to foreign countries at a particular rate, are we not paying more for long staple cotton? Therefore, is it not in our interest that we see that we grow long staple cotton wherever we grow short staple cotton, so that foreign exchange may be in our favour?

SHRI A. P. JAIN: That is what I think. Wherever it is possible to substitute long staple cotton for the short staple, we are doing it.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Is it impossible to grow only long staple cotton wherever short staple cotton is grown?

SHRI A. P. JAIN: In some places it is; in some places it is not.

PROF. G. RANGA: Is it also a fact that the exports of our short staple cotton are coming down because of the greater capacity of our local mills to utilise our own short staple cotton?

One more question. Is it not a fact that most of those areas where short staple cotton is being produced are not fit for the production of long staple cotton?

SHRI A. P. JAIN: Many of the areas where short staple cotton is grown are not fit for long staple cotton.

*197. [For answer, vide cols. 1574-1575 *infra*.]

*198. [For answer, vide cols. 1575-1577 *infra*.]

ASSESSMENT OF ADDITIONAL FOOD PRODUCTION

*199. SHRI VIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister for FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to paragraph 22 at page 9 of the seventh report (1953-54) of the Estimates Committee and state:

(a) whether an assessment of the increase in food production as a result of the activities of the Central Tractor Organization has been undertaken by the National Sample Survey; and

(b) if so, what are the results?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE
(DR. P. S. DESHMUKH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Final results, that is the results of experiments carried out in 1954-55, are not yet available. However, on the basis of crop-cutting experiments carried out in the 1953-54 season the position is as follows:—

Production from *fallow lands*.—The figures for Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal were 5·8, 4·9 and 7·7 maunds per acre respectively. No experiments were carried out in Uttar Pradesh.

Additional Production from prior cultivated lands.—Two types of experiments were carried out. In one set of experiments, the figures of additional production obtained in Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and U.P. were 0·7, 0·2, 1·2 and 2·8 maunds per acre respectively. As for the other set of experiments, no experiment was carried out in Madhya Pradesh, while the figures for Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and U.P. were 0·5, 1·3 and 1·0 maunds per acre respectively.

SHW VIJAY SINGH: May I know, Sir, how much Government has spent on C.T.O. both by way of recurring cost and capital expenditure?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: I have not got the figures here, but on the whole it appears that it was worth while doing this.

NEW DEVICE FOR THE OPERATIVE AND ELECTRIC SOURCES FOR LIGHTHOUSES

*200. DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: Will the Minister for TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new device of the operative and electric sources for the maintenance of big lighthouses has been designed by the

Engineer-in-chief of the Lighthouse Department of the Ministry of Transport;

(b) if so, what new improvements have been effected by the new device and how far they have increased operative efficiency and intensity of light in a lighthouse; and

(c) what saving will be effected by such improvement in the maintenance cost of a big lighthouse?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS AND TRANSPORT (SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN): (a) Yes.

(b) The new flasher, used in conjunction with a new type of electric lightsource which has also been developed by the Lighthouse Department, not only minimises the chances of mechanical failures in the lights but also gives greater operative efficiency. The cost of this new type of flasher is only a fraction of the conventional types now in use. It also prolongs the life of the electric source and enables the existing old lenses to be utilised, which otherwise would have had to be scrapped. The increased intensity of light achieved by the use of this device is about 400 per cent, approximately.

(c) A saving of about 20 per cent, is anticipated.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: May I know, Sir, if this device is now being used or is going to be used in all the major lighthouses of India?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Yes, Sir. It is proposed to be used in all the lighthouses of India, and I shall invite the hon. Member to go and have a look at it in the Industries Fair.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय असीनिक उद्बोधन संगठन की भारत द्वारा पाकिस्तान के अंशदान का भुगतान

*२०१. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या संसार मंत्री यह बताने की क्या करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने १५ अगस्त, १९४७ से ३० जून, १९४८ तक के अपने तथा पाकिस्तान के