

मेटाक्सिलोह-ड्राक्विनोन पर जो अनुसंधान किया गया उससे पता चला कि यह औषधि लगभग ५० प्रतिशत गर्भ-दर कम कर देती है।

खाये जाने वाले गर्भ-निरोधकों पर अनुसन्धान करने के लिये भारत सरकार सौ प्रतिशत आर्थिक सहायता देती है।

†[THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The research on indigenous oral contraceptives is conducted at the following institutions:—

- (i) All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta.
- (ii) K. G. Medical College, Lucknow.
- (iii) Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow.
- (iv) Contraceptive Testing Unit, Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.
- (v) Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Calcutta.

A number of indigenous plants and drugs known as 'metaxylohydroquinone' and 'cirantin' have been investigated. Kamala and Anar have shown encouraging results. The research on metaxylohydroquinone has shown that the drug reduces pregnancy rate by about 50 per cent.

The Government of India offer 100 per cent. financial assistance for research on oral contraceptives.]

श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : यह जो रिसर्च अर्थात् अनुसंधान का काम हो रहा है क्या इसके साथ प्रशिक्षण और प्रचार का भी काम उसी तरीके से चल रहा है। कहां तक ये तीनों शाखाएं जो हैं, इन पर काम कदम ब कदम चल रहा है ?

श्री डी० पी० कर्मरकर : ठीक कदम ब कदम चल रहा है।

DR. R. B. GOUR: May I know from the hon. Minister whether any information is available as to the structural or physiological changes that take place because of the oral use of these drugs?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Sir, under the auspices of the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, we have had about 600 cases under study, especially by this 'metaxylohydroquinone'. Till now it has proved itself absolutely innocuous. With a view to further testing it we have kept it open in Delhi for anyone who desires to have it. I am saying that because we are rather anxious to test it.

चीनी का निर्यात

*५४. श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जमा हुई चीनी का निर्यात करने के लिए अब तक क्या व्यवस्था की गई है; किन्तु किन देशों को इसका निर्यात किया जायेगा; और उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितनी मात्रा में तथा किस भाव पर इसका निर्यात किया जायेगा ?

†[EXPORT OF SUGAR

*54. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the arrangements that have so far been made for export of the accumulated stocks of sugar; the names of the countries to which it will be exported; and the quantity and the rate at which it will be exported to each of them?]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): Besides export of 1 lakh tons already sold to Malaya, Ceylon, Burma and Middle East countries, it is proposed to export during the current year about 1.87 lakh tons to

U.S.A. and about 30,000 tons to other countries largely Malaya.

The rate at which these exports are being or will be made, depends upon the prices and conditions prevailing in the U.S. and world markets at the time of sale.†

‡[**खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री ए० एम० थॉमस)** : एक लाख टन चीनी के प्रतिरिक्त, जो कि मलाया, लंका, बर्मा और मध्यपूर्व देशों को, निर्यात के लिए, पहले ही बेची जा चुकी है, लगभग १ ८७ लाख टन चीनी अमेरिका को और लगभग ३०,००० टन दूसरे देशों को, विशेष रूप से मलाया को, चालू वर्ष में निर्यात करने का प्रस्ताव है।

जिस भाव पर यह निर्यात किये जा रहे हैं या किये जायेंगे, वह, बिक्री के समय पर अमेरिका और विश्व बाजारों के भाव और परिस्थिति पर निर्धारित हैं ।]

††PURCHASE OF INDIAN SUGAR BY U.S.A.

*82. **SHRI GOVINDAN NAIR**: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his recent visit to the United States of America, the Minister of Food and Agriculture discussed with the United States Government the question of purchase of Indian sugar by that country; and

(b) if so, whether any firm commitment has been made by the United States Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No commitment, beyond the quota of 2.25 lakh short tons (raw value) announced by the U.S. Government on 1st June, 1961, has been

†For supplementaries see cols. 228-234 infra.

‡[] Hindi translation.

††This question was taken up for answer, with Chair's permission, along with Starred Question No. 54.

or could be made by the U.S. Government, as the U.S. Sugar Act under which quotas are given to different countries is due for review by the U.S. Congress.

श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : इस समय देश के अन्दर शक्कर का कितना सर्प्लस है, ज़रूरत से ज्यादा कितना अधिक है, और कितने दिनों से यह सर्प्लस चल रहा है? जिस तरीके से यह पड़ा हुआ है और उससे कैपिटल ब्लाक है उसका हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर क्या असर पड़ रहा है और उसमें सुधार करने की क्या कोशिश सरकार कर रही है ?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: The estimated surplus on 31-10-1961, i.e., at the end of the sugar season would be about 11.7 lakh tons out of which for carry over about 5 lakh tons will be necessary and the surplus will be about six to seven lakh tons.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know why, after the U.S.A. had stopped importing sugar from Cuba with a view to pressurizing that country so that it surrenders its independence, the Government suddenly and so hurriedly entered into an agreement with the United States of America to supply sugar especially when that became a very important matter in the context of relations between the U.S.A. and Cuba?

SHRI S. K. PATIL: The United States of America leads in the International Sugar Agreement. It is profitable to India and India is supposed to be a member of that Agreement.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know if it is not a fact that on earlier occasions whenever these suggestions were made when the other regime was there in Cuba the United States never agreed to enter into agreement with countries like us? Is it not a fact that it is only after the Castro Government took over and they stopped importing sugar from Cuba they sought other markets and did the Government consider the