

are alive to it and we are watching the situation but Dr. Russel, for example, who is a leading world authority on malaria, said the other day that so far in India no evidence of resistance to D.D.T. or of change of behaviour of the malaria mosquito has appeared.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Is it not a fact that the Executive Board of the W.H.O. in its recent meeting, has been of the same opinion as Dr. Mani's and also advised the constituent body that immediate steps to eradicate malaria should be taken in view of the resistance that is being developed?

RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR: Government has not so far noted any resistance in India but we are aware of the danger and we have suggested speeding up of the malaria programme.

DR. D. H. VARIAVA: May I ask the Minister if it is not a fact that this supposed resistance of malaria mosquitoes to D.D.T. is due to use of D.D.T. after expiry date, and no natural resistance is supposed to have occurred?

RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR: I have said that there is no resistance developed in India and therefore it follows that in India old D.D.T. is not being used. I cannot speak for other countries.

DR. D. H. VARIAVA: Is it not a fact that old D.D.T. is being used after the expiry date and that causes what is called resistance but there is no real resistance?

RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR: I have no information,

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Is the hon. Minister aware that the mosquitoes have detected adulteration in D.D.T. and therefore they are very happy about it in certain areas?

AN HON. MEMBER: In Andhra. MR.

CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI R. P. N. SINHA: Is the Government prepared to take information from me that from many towns of Bihar malaria has been completely eliminated by D.D.T.?

(No answer.)

COMMITTEE ON CATERING ON THE RAILWAYS

•103. DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) which of the recommendations of the Committee on Catering on the Railways have been accepted by Government; and

(b) what steps are being taken to implement them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS AND TRANSPORT (SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN): (a) and (b). All the recommendations have been accepted. Orders for the implementation of the following recommendations have issued:—

(i) Introduction of standard menu and standard price for vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals served from Refreshment Rooms.

(ii) Throwing open of the Restaurant and Dining Cars to third class passengers.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Who is the Chairman of this Committee?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: My humble self.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I ask his humble self whether he is aware that the charge made for this food in the Railway Dining Car is prohibitive for the third class passengers even though such dining cars have been thrown open to them?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a general statement.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMA-NAND: Is the Minister »wsiv« of a

general state of dissatisfaction among Members about their not having been consulted with regard to any recommendation, of this Committee before implementation?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I know something to the contrary.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: What is the minimum price charged in the dining car for a square meal?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I don't have the schedule of figures.

*104. [For answer, vide col. 929 dnfra.]

चीनी का आयात

*१०५. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह ^{की} कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५३-५४ के वित्तीय वर्ष में विदेशों से आयात की गई चीनी भारत में किस भाव पड़ी और किस भाव बंची गई; और

(ख) उस का वितरण कैसे किया गया यानी व्यापारियों द्वारा बंची गई अथवा सरकारी दुकानों द्वारा ?

†[IMPORT OF SUGAR

*105. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister for FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost price in India of the sugar imported from foreign countries during the financial year of 1953-54; and the price at which it was sold here; and

(b) the method of its distribution, i.e. whether it was sold through dealers or through Government shops?]

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख):

(1) भारत में औसत लागत २५ रुपये ३ आने प्रति मन है। जिन भावों पर आयात की हुई चीनी सरकार द्वारा बंची गई थी वह निम्न प्रकार थे :

बन्दरगाहों के प्रदान के समय समय
मूल्य प्रति मन

कलकत्ता २९ रुपये ४ आने १७-१२-५३ तक
२८ रुपये १२ आने १७-१२-५३ के
बाद

बम्बई ३० रुपये १७-१२-५३ तक
२९ रुपये ८ आने १७-१२-५३ के
बाद

भावनगर } शुरु से लेकर
मद्रास } ३० रुपये आखिर तक
कोचीन }

(ख) आयात की हुई चीनी राज्य सरकारों को उन की आवश्यकतानुसार राशन की दुकानों अथवा बाजरी दर लेने वाली दुकानों द्वारा बांटने के लिये बंची गई। उसके बाद सहकारी संस्थाओं को प्राथमिकता दी गई और शेष चीनी टैंडर भंगना कर व्यापारियों को बंच दी गयी।

†[THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (DR. P. S. DESHMUKH): (a) Average cost price in India is Rs. 25-3 per maund. The prices at which the imported sugar was sold by Government were as under: —

Port	Price per maund delivered ex-docks	Period
Calcutta	Rs. 29/4/-	Up to 17-12-53
	Rs. 28/12/-	After 17-12-53
Bombay	Rs. 30/-/-	Up to 17-12-53
	Rs. 29/8/-	After 17-12-53
Bhavnagar } Madras } Cochin }	Rs. 30/-/-	Throughout

(b) Imported sugar was sold to State Governments to the extent required by them for distribution through ration/fair price shops. The next preference was given to co-operative societies and the balance was sold to merchants by inciting tenders.]