

[श्री इमर लाल बंठा]

3. खरीदे गए जूटों को रखने के लिये अधिक गोदामों का प्रबन्ध किया जाये ताकि रखने के स्थान की कमी के कारण जूट की खरीद बन्द न हो।

4. खरीदे हुए जूट को मिलों को पहुंचाने अथवा बाहर निर्यात करने की अतिशीघ्र व्यवस्था की जाये।

5. जे० सी० आई० के केन्द्रों में कार्यकर्ताओं की संख्या बढ़ाई जाये।

6. बीमार जूट मिलों को सरकार अपने हाथ में लेकर सीधे चालू करवाये।

7. जूट मिलों के लिए जूट की आपूर्ति जे० सी० आई० के द्वारा हो।

8. जूट आधारित छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों की स्थापना जूट उत्पादन करने वाले क्षेत्रों में करवाने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

9. जूट निगम का एक कार्यालय बिहार के पटना में राज्य स्तर के मुख्यालय के रूप में रखा जाये।

10. विदेशों से जूट मंगाने पर रोक लगाई जाये।

*(Interruptions)**

(iii) PAUCITY OF RAILWAY WAGONS AT KIRATPUR RAILWAY STATION IN HIMACHAL PRADESH TO TRANSPORT SEED POTATOES

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi): The Lahaul and Spiti, Kulu and Mandi districts are major seed-potato growing areas in Himachal Pradesh. The bulk of the produce of these districts is transported from the Kiratpur Railway Station on the Northern Railway to various part of the country. This year the growers are facing a lot of trouble to export their produce due to paucity of Railway Wagons at Kiratpur Railway Station as a result of which huge stocks have accumulated at Kiratpur Railway Station and elsewhere in the area

putting the farmers to great loss.

I had written about this matter to the previous Railway Minister also and he had assured me that adequate number of Railway wagons would be made available at Kiratpur Railway Station for the transportation of the seed potatoes. Unfortunately, in spite of this assurance, position regarding availability of wagons at Kiratpur Railway Station has not improved. The daily requirement of wagons there is, about 100, but the wagons being made available are far short of this requirement.

I request that immediate steps may be taken to provide the required number of Railway wagons at Kiratpur Railway Station for transportation of the seed potatoes so as to save the farmers of these areas from further loss.

(iv) CLOSURE OF POLIO VACCINE TESTING LABORATORY IN DELHI

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): There was only one Polio Vaccine Testing Laboratory in Delhi which has since been closed down. It was set up in 1968 at the National Institute of Communicable Diseases to keep a watch on the quality of the imported vaccine and to test the safety of the vaccine made at Coonoor. After the incidents of paralysis in immunised children in 1972 the Laboratory launched a massive campaign to test batch of imported vaccine before release to the market. The use of polio vaccine in the absence of a Government laboratory for quality control has caused concern among the medical community particularly at a time when the incidence of polio is on the rise. At one time the import of vaccine from Yugoslavia was stopped on the basis of potency tests.

With the closure of the Polio Vaccine Testing Laboratory there is no national laboratory left to test the safety of the vaccine being produced at the Haffkine Institute.

According to experts the vaccine loses potency when not stored in deep

freeze. In the past the sample tests conducted by Polio Vaccine Testing Laboratory had revealed that the vaccine used had an astonishingly high potency loss varying from 20 to 99 per cent. For instance, the vaccine used by the CGHS hospital at Lajpatnagar in Delhi had a potency loss of 96 per cent. The potency of vaccine at the BHEL hospital in Bhopal and at a drug firm in Delhi was virtually zero. On the basis of such tests permission was not given to several centres including Moolchand Hospital in Delhi for storage and use of polio vaccine.

In the absence of quality control following the closure of Polio Vaccine Testing Laboratory, the de-recognised centres have begun stocking polio vaccine which does not give any protection to children. It is, therefore, very necessary that the laboratory should be immediately opened in the interest of the health of the children and the de-recognised centres should be asked not to store polio vaccine. The Hon'ble Minister of Health should make a statement in this respect and announce the opening of the laboratory.

(V) SUSPENSION OF PASSENGER TRAINS IN GANGANAGAR DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN DUE TO SHORTAGE OF COAL

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (JAI-PUR): The sudden suspension of some passenger trains in the District of Ganganagar in Rajasthan has exposed the people particularly belonging to the rural area to great hardship. On November 11, 1980, two trains which go from Nauhar to Sadulpur and from Nauhar to Hanumangarh were suspended for an indefinite period. It may be mentioned in this connection that in the past also these trains used to be suspended without notice and were resumed only when people agitated for it. It is understood that the present suspension has been done because of shortage of coal. I would therefore request the Railway Minister that he should personally try to look into the matter

and help the supply of coal so that these two trains are made to run.

I may mention in this connection that the area through which the trains travel is backward and this communication line greatly helps the poor farmers and small traders to earn their livelihood and long suspension of these two trains will very seriously affect their economic condition.

I trust and hope that the Railway Minister will do the needful in the matter without much delay.

(vi) PROBLEM OF ALL INDIA TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC EMPLOYEES

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): On November 12, 1980, the employees of the different Telegraph Offices in the country under the call of All India Telegraph Traffic Employees Union-Class III and Class IV staged a one-day dharna and demonstration to draw the attention of the public and of the authorities to the apathetic attitude of the P&T Department towards improving the efficiency of the Telegraph services and to impress upon the Central Government the necessity for expeditious settlement of the problems faced by the Telegraph Traffic staff. There are now acute shortages of both operative and clerical staff in the different offices as there is almost total stoppage of recruitment for nearly 10 years. Understaffing is a chronic disease in the telegraph offices while the country is facing an ever increasing unemployment problem. Though liberalised standard for staff strengthening is recommended by the staff inspection unit its implementation has been delayed by the P&T Department. The introduction of Hindustan Teleprinter machines has aggravated the problem because of the inherent defects in the machines. No attempts are being made by the department to rectify the defects inspite of repeated representations made by the staff. Inefficient channels provide another hurdle to rendering efficient service. Substandard forms and gums are also adding to the inefficient functioning