

## [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