

पिछले बंहीनों में बिल्ली की बारदात हुई है वे सभी इतारती और बीना के मध्य ही हुई हैं। पिछले अनुभवों के बावजूद रेलवे स्टाफ सचेत नहीं रहा और यदि सापरवाही न बरती होती तो शायद यह बारदात नहीं होती।

रेल प्रशासन को चाहिए कि इस बारदात की गहन जांच करवा कर अपराधियों को पकड़न में कोई कसर न रख अन्यथा रेल यात्रा सदैव जोखिम भरी रहेगी और अपराधियों का होसला बढ़ता ही जायगा।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे मंत्री शीघ्र ही इस सम्बन्ध में अपना बक्तव्य दें।

(ii) REPORTED CRISIS AMONG THE JUTE GROWERS OF NORTH BENGAL.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to raise this important question in this august House under 377.

When the Committee on Public Undertakings recommended Rs. 447 for per quintal raw jute price, the West Bengal Government demanded Rs. 250 per quintal. The Government of India declared Rs. 180 for per quintal W.R. 5 raw jute. Then the North Bengal jute growers are getting only Rs. 130 per quintal for raw jute.

As published in Jugantar Patrika (North Bengal edition dated 10-7-73) a serious crisis has arisen among the jute growers of North Bengal on account of unwillingness for purchasing raw jute by the Jute Corporation of India in different markets.

The jute, the golden fibre is no more as valuable as gold at least to the jute growers of North Bengal. On the contrary, it has become a source of misery and disincentive to the growers when the millowners have been accumulating huge fortune from this trade every year by sucking the blood of real jute producers. When the raw jute of North Bengal is coming to the market in a huge quantity, the sudden fall of jute price by about Rs. 60 per quintal during the last fortnight has brought a sense of helplessness and despondency among the growers of these areas. The raw jute is now selling in the market in bet-

ween Rs. 130 and Rs. 160 per quintal only.

The Jute Corporation of India, a white elephant, is nothing but an idle spectator to it. One will hardly find any D. P. Agent of Jute Corporation of India in the village markets and jute growing centres. The middlemen and advance purchasers being financed by the black money holders have spread their net throughout North Bengal to purchase raw jute at a cost much below even the statutory price. Thus the jute growers being deprived of the support price, not to speak of remunerative price.

(iii) REPORTED SUPPLY OF STATE MILK BY DELHI MILK SCHEME.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni): Under rule 377, I want to mention the following matter of urgent public importance. The pre-price-hike sale of standard milk of Delhi Milk Scheme was 3.5 lakhs litres per day. The consequent sale proceed realized was to the tune of Rs. 4.5 lakhs per day at Rs. 1.30 per litre. After the price hike the daily sale has gone down to 2 lakh litres and the sale proceed realized is only 3.6 lakhs at the present enhanced rate of Rs. 1.80 per litre. Thus there is an overall loss in terms of sale and realization of the sale amount. Because of the reduced sale, even the overnight stale stock is being sold which is sour in taste and bad for health. It shall fail in analysis if done under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. I request the government to permit such an analysis and remove the present embargo on analysis.

On Saturday one of the milk bottles of the DMS which was purchased by my servant had completely decomposed and transformed practically into curd form within ten minutes. I wanted to present the said bottle to the hon. Minister but since he has gone, I shall present it to the hon. Finance Minister....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can give it to him later.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:
....for handling over the same to the Agriculture Minister. Or I shall place it on the Table. The matter could not be raised on Saturday and so I am raising it today, having got permission under rule 377 only today. It was practically in this form, when the milk was supplied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you sure that it will reach the Minister? He may be fond of curds.

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:
I think it would reach him; the Finance Minister is the custodian, proper custodian.

(iv) REPORTED MOVE TO LOCATE A STEEL PLANT AT PARADEEP IN PREFERENCE TO VISHAKAPATNAM.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Under rule 377, I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance, namely, government's move to locate a steel plant at Paradeep in preference to Vishakapatnam which is included in the draft 6th plan.

As per the experts' report Vishakapatnam is selected for location of steel plant. Preliminary work like acquisition of land and survey is over and this plant at Vishakapatnam is included in the 6th Five Year plan but now according to press reports the steel ministry is trying to make out a case to locate this steel plant at Paradeep in preference to Vishakapatnam. They are overtly and covertly advancing some technical ground to justify their preference to Paradeep, on the plea that one more steel plant is required. They are contemplating to do preliminary work so that at the end they may overrule the possibility of starting a steel plant at Vishakapatnam. If this is done it will go against the interest of the people of the South and moreover the steel plant at Vishakapatnam and Hospet were

approved long time back and preliminary work is already over

14.03 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL,
1978

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79 be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79 be taken into Consideration."

Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have a few remarks on the question of overdraft by the state governments especially in the present political atmosphere in the country. Every one knows that the time has come when various states are ruled by different political parties other than the ruling party in De'hi and therefore there must be a little more autonomy in the states in matters of economic freedom than exists now. The system of collection of revenues for the states, the present laws and enactments and the present financial system affect many developmental activities of the states. I can quote many examples. Many

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.