

[श्री प्रद्युम्न सिंह वज्रयोगी]

इजरायल के इतना आदर से पश्चिम एशिया में फिर से युद्ध को आगे भड़क सकता है। 1973 के युद्ध के बाद जो युद्ध निराम समझौता हुआ था उसका इजरायल खुला उल्लंघन करने का दोषी है।

भारत सरकार को इजरायल के इस दुर्त को बड़ी निन्दा करने चाहिए और विश्वमन को इजरायल के विरुद्ध संतुष्टि का वे जो गंगान हाइड्रस पर सौरिया के प्रभुत्व को स्वीकारने के लिए विवश करना चाहिए।

(viii) NEED TO CHECK PRICE OF RAW SILK YARN IN TAMIL NADU

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): Under Rule 377 I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance. Due to acute shortage of silk yarn, the silk weaving industry in Tamil Nadu is on the verge of extinction, resulting in the loss of livelihood to thousands of silk weavers in the State. In Tamil Nadu, weaving is the traditional industry in which 5.5 lakhs of people are engaged and their dependents number about 7.5 lakhs of families. One lakh families are dependent on silk weaving industry. In Salem district alone, 7000 looms are there both within the city and in the surrounding rural areas. In 1980 the raw silk yarn known as KORAPATTU was Rs. 250 per bundle and Rs. 415 per bundle of BLACHER YARN. In November 1981 the price of both types of raw silk yarn has gone to Rs. 525 and Rs. 640 respectively. The spiralling price of Korapattu yarn during the past 6 months affected most of the weavers in the State. Unless the price of this silk yarn is controlled there will be

no redemption for the weavers. The Silk Board of Karnataka and the exchange organisation located in Bangalore are primarily responsible for this steep rise in the price of silk yarn. In the auctions conducted by this Exchange Organisation the prices are artificially hiked by wholesalers with whom the traders cannot compete. The Silk Board is compelled to pay that price and consequently the price of silk also goes up. There is urgent necessity for controlling the price of raw silk yarn. In order to bring down the price of coconut oil, the Government resorted to the import of copras. Similarly in order to bring down the price of Korapattu, the Government should import a minimum quantity of 5 lakhs to 7 lakhs of Korapattu and it must be distributed among the weavers. Then only the price will come down and the lakhs of weavers engaged in silk weaving will be given succour by the Government of India by taking this step.

12.40 hrs.

DEMANDS** FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1979-80 AND SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS AND FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1981-82

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants (General) and Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). Both the items No. 11 and 12 will be taken up together for which four hours have been allotted. Now it is 12.40 p.m. We will have to complete the discussion after the expiry of four hours. Therefore, I request the hon. Members not to take more time. If they take more time the other hon. Members either from Opposition or the Ruling party may not have the chance to speak. Therefore, they should not blame me.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.