

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): ज्ञानी जी पहले सदन में नहीं थे, इस समय सदन में आने की क्या जरूरत थी, इतना तो पूछ लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हां, यह बात पूछा जा सकती है? ज्ञानी जी, आप सदन में क्यों आये? यह अच्छा मजाक है . . . .

#### Interruptions

MR. SPEAKER: What all is said is without my permission. Other than 377, not a single word should be recorded.

श्री महाश्री प्रसाद: मान्यवर इस संबंध में स्थानीय खंड विकास अधिकारी सरदार नगर द्वारा जांच कराई गई थी। उस जांच में यह पाया गया कि उक्त नाले का पानी विशेष विषाक्त एवं दूषित हो गया है। फलस्वरूप, उस क्षेत्र में उस गंदे पानी के कारण वायु प्रदूषण काफी बिगड़ता जा रहा है और मानव जीवन एवं पशु जीवन खतरे में पड़ गया है। साथ ही साथ उस नाले में पाई जाने वाली मछलियां भी मरती जा रही हैं। श्रीमन् उस नाले के किनारे-किनारे काफी क्षेत्रों में बोरो नामक धान की फसल उगाई जाती है किन्तु उस गंदे पानी के कारण बोरो धान की फसल बरबाद हो रही है। श्रीमन् उक्त फैक्टरी के पास उक्त गंदे पानी को एकत्रित करने के लिए काफी दिनों से 36 एकड़ भूमि टैंक बनाने के लिए सुरक्षित खाली पड़ी हुई है। किन्तु खेद है कि उक्त फैक्टरी के मालिक ने स्थानीय लोगों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ कर के अभी तक उक्त सुरक्षित भूमि में टैंक न बनवा कर वायु प्रदूषण एवं एनसेफलाइटिस बीमारी को बढ़ावा दे रहा है और जो जनहित और राष्ट्रहित में नहीं है। . . . .

अतः आप के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार से नम्र निवेदन है कि अबिलम्ब उक्त समस्या को सुनिश्चाने के लिए एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति भेज कर उसका निदान करें ताकि उस क्षेत्र में निवास करने वालों की जिन्दगी सुधर सके।

(ii) SERIOUS CRISES IN INDIGENOUS TASAR SILK INDUSTRY OF TRIBALS IN ORISSA DUE TO IMPORT OF SILK YARN OF CHINESE ORIGIN

\*SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi): For centuries, Tasar culture has been the exclusive craft of hill folk and tribals inhabiting in Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Sambalpur and the Similipal forest track of Mayurbhanj district of Orissa. The people of the region in the State of Orissa have accepted this vocation as their principal means of livelihood. They have been meeting the requirements of the domestic market and tasar silk collected from these growers by State Tasar Co-operative Society are supplied to the different tasar silk units of the country for last many decades. The entire families of most of the tribal villages engage themselves in this vocation throughout the year. They work from morn to dusk in growing tasar silk in the deep forest. But it is a matter of great regret that this year the Tasar silk industry is facing serious crisis owing to the import of huge quantity of silk yarn of Chinese origin. Those imported silk yarn have been accumulated for sale in almost all the domestic tasar silk markets of Orissa and other parts of North-eastern region. The flow of imported tasar silk into Orissa and other North Eastern States have resulted in sharp decline of process of the domestic product. The Indian growers particularly of Orissa, mostly tribal, find it extremely difficult to market their produce at such a low price.

\*\*Not recorded.

\*\*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Rasa Behari Behera]

Lakhs of tribals living in and around Orissa will be handicapped and they will remain without employment if the import of silk yarn of Chinese origin is further encouraged. Middlemen have already reached in the tribal belt of Orissa and they are exploiting the Adivasis.

In view of this, I urge the Government to stop the import of tasar silk yarn from China. Efforts should be made by the Centre to send guidelines to all the State Governments to stop the operation of trade by the middlemen in the hill tracks. Strong action should be taken against the middlemen exploiting the tribals. Support price should be given to the tasar silk growers for their products.

(iii) NEED FOR RECOMMENDATION  
PRICE OF JAGGERY TO PRODUCERS IN  
ANDHRA PRADESH.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Jaggery in Andhra Pradesh have touched the rockbottom creating unprecedented situation in jaggery markets of the State. Andhra Pradesh is an important State in India for jaggery production next only to Uttar Pradesh. More than 5 lakh tonnes of Jaggery is annually produced in the State. Out of this, about 3 lakh tonnes is exported to other States like Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar and West Bengal. The production in Visakhapatnam district is quite huge and there is a big jaggery market at Anakapalli where large quantities of jaggery are assembled and marketed. Jaggery producers are often affected by price fluctuations. There is no "guarantee price" to the producers. In the current year, Andhra Pradesh is having cane area of 1.58 lakh hectares and the cane production is estimated at 125 lakh tonnes. Of this, nearly 50 to 55 per cent goes to jaggery manufacture in different parts of the State.

In the current year there was steep fall in jaggery prices. At present jaggery prices are ranging from Rs. 90

to Rs. 170 per quintal depending on the quality and the average price may be taken to be about Rs. 150 per quintal. The conversion charges for a quintal of jaggery at the present rate of electricity charges, cost of equipment and labour come to Rs. 80 per quintal. At the average rate of Rs. 150 per quintal, the farmers get on an average Rs. 70 per tonne of cane. This meagre return when compared to Rs. 80 per quintal. At the average rate of Rs. 150 per quintal, the farmers get on an average Rs. 70 per tonne of cane. This meagre return when compared to Rs. 191 per tonne of cane paid by sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh is too low, resulting in a loss of about R. 120 per tonne of cane to the jaggery producers.

Hence there is an urgent need to protect the jaggery producers in the present crisis. The Government have to come to the rescue of the jaggery producers to ensure continued employment to thousands of farm labour and rural poor. In the circumstances the Central and State Governments should take urgent action on the following lines:—

1. Waiver of Sales tax on jaggery sales with immediate effect.
2. Grant of permits for export of jaggery to other countries.
3. Government agencies as well as NAFED may be directed to undertake export and procurement of jaggery on a large scale.
4. Procurement of jaggery by Government Agencies on payment of support price to fetch the equivalent of cane price paid by the sugar factories during the current crushing seasons.
5. Allotment of railway wagons on high priority basis to jaggery marketing centres in Andhra Pradesh to speed up the jaggery movement to consuming areas.
6. Purchase of jaggery by Sugar factories for converting it into sugar