

श्री जी० एस० डिल्लों

100 इंडेक्स, फिगर रखकर जो आई है उसमें 1979-80 की अगर मान लो 100 आता है, प्राइसेज पेड 100 और टर्म्स आफ ट्रेड 100 तो 80-81 में 115, प्राइज पेड 117, टर्म्स आफ ट्रेड 98.5 उसमें कमी आई है। 81-82 में 120.1, प्राइसेज पेड 129.2 टर्म्स आफ ट्रेड वाले में 93 हो गया, इसी तरह से हून 84-85 पर आति है। प्राइसेज रिस्कोड 154.5 प्राइसेज पेड 154.9 और 99.7 टर्म्स आफ ट्रेड में आता है तो आक्सोस्ट जो वह लेता है प्राइज और जिससे वह खरादता है स्टेट पटिकल में तकरावन बनावर है फेक्शन का फर्क आ जायेगा। यह मैंने सोचा आपकी नोटि में ला दूँ। जब आप अंग्रेजी बोले तो मैं अंग्रेजी में बोल रहा था, आप हिन्दी में शुरू हो गये तो मैंने हिन्दी में बोलना शुरू कर दिया। बहुत से इन्ट कवर कर दिये हैं और कोई रह गया हो तो पूछ ल जिये।

श्री प्रमोद महाजन : मैंने पूछा था जो प्रोक्वोरमेंट प्राइस आपने बताई है और जिसको आप रिम्पूनेटिव प्राइस मानते हैं तो क्या कारेक्पोडिंग आप बता सकेंगे जैसे अभी आपने तीन चर्चों के प्रोक्वोरमेंट प्राइज बताये ...। Are they the same or the remunerative prices are a little bit more?

SHRI G.S. DHILLON: When I spoke earlier, I think perhaps you were not here. I said that the support prices are so fixed that the remunerative price is recommended in the real sense. In case the actual market price is higher than the support price, we do not come in the way. But in case prices fall, the Government extends market support at declared prices so that the farmer or the producer does not suffer the loss.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I asked what according to your opinion are remunerative prices for these products.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): He has replied in his own way. Now we will take up special mentions.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : अभी जवाब नहीं दिया है।

उपसभाध्य (श्री पवन कुमार बंसल) जवाब हो गया है।

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: I have tried to answer all the points. Still, let me know if I have not been able to reply some points. I tried to cover almost all the points raised in this four and a half an hour debate I thought that I should reply some of the points collectively and some of them individually. But if still some point is left out, please let me know.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri H. Hanumanthappa) in the Chair.]

REFERENCE TO THE EROSION OF LAND CAUSED BY THE BRAHMA- PUTRA RIVER IN SEVERAL PARTS OF ASSAM

SHRIMATI BIJOLA CHAKRA VARTY (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention to the havoc caused by the river Brahmaputra. The river Brahmaputra is a source of woes and misery to the people of Assam. It is not a new thing. It has been happening for the last 36 years since the devastating earthquake of August 15, 1950. The erosion of Brahmaputra valley is continuing unabated since then. The river Brahmaputra runs 720 kilometres in Assam. From Dibrugarh to Dumri this devastation caused by the river Brahmaputra is seen. Sir, the Dibrugarh town itself is threatened since 50s and it has not yet been protected. And then, Sir, there are adjoining tea gardens and they are being eroded slowly and gradually. There is the Auckland tea garden close by and this tea garden produces the export variety of tea and already half of this tea garden is eroded by the Brahmaputra river. There is no check. Secondly comes the Jorhat town, the prime town of Upper Assam and it too

has adjoining tea gardens. This town is also slowly and gradually eroded by the river Brahmaputra and there is no protection at all. Only five kilometres is left and there is no support, not even the earthen bank to stop it. If it comes in spate the entire Jorhat town will go to the river and the town will convert into a river-bed. Probably, Sir, you are aware of the fact that the largest river island of India is here and half of it has already been eroded by the river and more than ten thousand people were completely uprooted. It was the seat of art and culture and religion and all these cultural centres have gone into water during the recent years.

Sir, the most important thing that I want to say is that the erosion caused by the river Brahmaputra is also affecting the Kaziranga game sanctuary. I may show you here one picture. This is the picture of river Brahmaputra. You see first the river Brahmaputra was here and then within two years it has come and slowly and gradually eroded this much and the Bokakhat and the Kaziranga areas are affected. We all know that Kaziranga is national park having all the rare species and if it is eroded, all the cherished species in the Kaziranga will be lost and this will form a part of the river and then none can protect it if timely action is not taken to protect it. There is one project to protect Kaziranga which is called Mariahata but that has not materialised. That has been taken up by the Central Government and it is about 3 kilometres from the point of the river bed.

Another point is about establishment of Brahmaputra River Board. This Board was established in 1950. For the last six years, crores of rupees have been spent just for paper work and in that way, huge fertile land and all other resources and even a few towns have gone under the water. The Central Government asked the people of Assam to wait for the monsoons. Even the report of Brahmaputra Board has not been published. I want to know whether there is any secret behind it because crores of rupees have been spent already and I do not know how the Government can afford to spend so much

money without seeing to proper implementation of the project.

If the Brahmaputra river is properly harnessed, it can produce 9466 MW of electricity and it can meet the requirement of 50 per cent of the people of India.

Then, Sir, according to Mr. S. N. Phukan, Secretary of the Brahmaputra Board, the cost of taming Brahmaputra will be Rs. 6,000 crores and once the work is completed, it will give a return of Rs. 3,000 crores by way of electricity generation...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): You can send the details to the Minister; three minutes for special mention are over.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: I appeal for more time. Unless my full speech is heard, it is of no avail. I would request the Minister to take steps to stop erosion in the State of Assam.

Reference to the Influx of Chakma Tribal refugees from Bangladesh into Tripura

SHRI NARAYAN KAR (Tripura): I draw the attention of the House to the situation arising out of large-scale influx of Tribal Chakma refugees from Bangladesh into Tripura.

Sir, there has been a large-scale influx of tribal Chakma refugees from Bangladesh into Tripura. Already more than 25 thousand tribal refugees have crossed over the border and taken shelter in Tripura. The reason for large scale influx is supposed to be insecure atmosphere prevailing in Chittagong Hills of Bangladesh. Tripura is a small and over-populated State and this large scale influx of tribals is a burden for Tripura and it has created serious problems for social and economic conditions of the State.

Tripura State Government is trying its best to provide shelter, food and other