

के मनुष्यों, पशुओं तथा वनस्पति के लिए बहुमूल्य है। वनों के लिए पानी कम मिलने से पुनः पेड़ लगाना मुश्किल हो जाते हैं। उधर अरावली पर्वत की बेरहमी से कटाई हो रही है। उन्नत देशों में 1/3 भाग में जंगल होते हैं। हमारे देश में इसका प्रतिशत कम है पर राजस्थान में तो केवल 10 प्रतिशत आंकड़ों में है। अभी हाल ही में कोस्मो-नोट्स ने बताया कि केवल 3 प्रतिशत भाग में (राजस्थान) जंगल हैं अर्थात् इतनी अधिक कटाई हुई है। बड़े-बड़े पेड़ों के साथ नये उगते पेड़ भी ठेकेदारों की कुल्हाड़ी से नहीं बचे। नंगा अरावली पर्वत ठेकेदारों की क्रूरता का स्मारक बन गया है। सारा अरावली भूभाग एक पथरीले रेगिस्तान में बदलने की सम्भावनायें खड़ी हो गयी हैं।

अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगी कि सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस पर्वत के संरक्षण एवं पुनः वनारोपण के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाने के लिए हरियाणा के साथ राजस्थान को भी विशेष आर्थिक सहायता दी जावे।

वनों की अवैध तथा वैध कटाई तथा तस्करी के लिये विशेष कदम उठाये जायें।

ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक स्रोत के लिये जैसे बायो गैस तथा सौर्य ऊर्जा आदि को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये और अधिक अनुदान सभी को दिया जावे तभी हम हमारे अतीत के गौरव भविष्य की आशा तथा सुरक्षा अरावली पर्वत को पुनः हरा-भरा बना सकेंगे।

(iv) Need for immediate allotment of alternative land to families displaced due to Kallada Irrigation Project

SHRI K. KUNHAMBUR (Cannanore) : Sir, the Kallada Irrigation Project in Kerala is nearing completion. With the completion of this Project, a large part of the forest area will be under water, and about 300 families living in that area will have to be evacuated. Anticipating this, the Govern-

ment of Kerala discussed this problem with the representatives of the settlers in 1977 and 1978 and finally in 1981. After the discussion, it was decided that the people who would be displaced would be resettled in a place called Kalluvettam Kuzhi in the Punalur forest division. Accordingly the forest in this area has been cleared. But no further step has been taken to allot this land to them.

It is understood that the main hurdle in allotting the land is the new Forest Act of the Centre under which clearance from the Centre is required to be obtained before allotment of forest land.

As a matter of fact, forest in the above-mentioned place was cleared long before the new Forest Act came into force and, therefore, this area should be exempted from the operation of the Act.

As the Project is nearing completion, water level in the area is constantly rising. More than 60 families have already been evacuated to temporary shelters.

Therefore, I would request the Government to immediately give clearance for the allotment of this land.

(v) Need to declare the Bhanj Puran tribe of Orissa a Scheduled Tribe.

SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj) : Bhanj Puran Tribe living extensively in Mayurbhanj district, Orissa is very much neglected. Government of India has taken several steps for the all round development of SC, ST and other weaker sections of the society. But the condition of Bhanj Puran Tribe is getting worse day by day. The total population of this Tribe is 5 lakhs in Orissa out of which 3 lakhs are living in Mayurbhanj.

They have been agitating for the last several years to include them in the S.T. list.

A representation had been submitted before the S.C. and S.T. Commission by Bhanj Puran Tribe to include them as S.T. As these people are poor and illiterate, the

[Shri Manmohan Tudu]

Government of Orissa had requested the Ministry of Home Affairs to identify such people as S.T. But it is unfortunate that their genuine demand has been neglected.

The nature, living conditions, culture and heritage of these people are similar to those of other primitive tribes. Unless they are declared as S.T. by the Government, their status cannot be raised.

Mayurbhanj is situated on the border of West Bengal and Bihar. Therefore, the tension among the Bhanj Puran Tribe should be stopped immediately before it spreads over the border States.

As such, I request the Government of India to include the Bhanj Puran tribe as Scheduled Tribe without any further delay.

(vi) Need to set up a Central University at Bhopal on the lines of Central Schools

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA (Bhopal) : National integration is the vital need of the time. Various steps are being taken in this regard. One such measure would be setting up of a Central affiliating university, following the example of Central Schools organisation which has proved of great utility to the children of Central Government employees throughout the country.

The employees of the Central Government and Public Undertakings, who are transferred from one place to another find it difficult to get admission in colleges of higher education for their children. There is the problem on account of lack of uniformity in curriculum and syllabus in institutions of higher education. Therefore, these employees prefer to remain at the same place. The proposed Central affiliating university would fill in the need for providing higher education of uniform type, syllabus and curriculum to the children of such Central Government and Public Sector employees. This will also inculcate tolerance and strengthen the bonds of unity and nationalism, which would be in the larger interest of the country. Bhopal, which is centrally located and very well connected by various means of transport, e.g. road,

rail, air etc., would be an appropriate place for the headquarters of this university. Bhopal is the capital of Madhya Pradesh, the largest State in India which has no Central University. Bhopal has also been known for tolerance and freedom from State or linguistic or communal bias. This was the reason for Bhopal being chosen by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru as the capital of Madhya Pradesh. It would be an ideal place for locating such a university.

I would request the Government to consider this matter and prepare a scheme for setting up this university which will go a long way towards national integration.

(vii) Need for Construction of new bridges over Ganga and Yamuna, near Allahabad

श्री बी०डी०सिंह (फूलपुर) : इलाहाबाद महानगर के अन्तर्गत इलाहाबाद लखनऊमार्ग पर गंगा नदी पर बहुत पुराना कर्जन पुल स्थित है। पुल के पुराने एवं कमजोर हो जाने के कारण उस पर बड़ी एवं भारी गाड़ियों के आने जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है। परिणामस्वरूप बड़ी बसों तथा ट्रकों को लगभग 25 किलोमीटर की अतिरिक्त दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है जिसमें प्रति-दिन समय एवं धन का बड़ा अपव्यय हो रहा है। छोटी गाड़ियों के लिए भी पुल पर बन—वे ट्रैफिक रखना पड़ता है जिससे पुल पर से गुजरना कष्टप्रद हो जाता है। अब इस बात की नितांत आवश्यकता हो गई है कि इस मार्ग पर गंगा नदी पर एक नए पुल का निर्माण किया जाए। क्योंकि आवागमन दिन प्रति दिन तेजी से बढ़ता जा रहा है।

इसी प्रकार इलाहाबाद में यमुना नदी पर भी एक पुल है। इलाहाबाद के नैनी क्षेत्र का औद्योगीकरण होने से इस पुल पर आवागमन बहुत बढ़ गया है। कभी-कभी पुल पर ट्रैफिक इस सीमा तक जाम हो जाता है कि घंटे-घंटे भर पुल पार करने के लिए प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है। इस क्षेत्र में नगर के बाहर से कानपुर मार्ग को जोड़ते हुए यमुना नदी पर एक पुल अत्यावश्यक है जो बहु प्रतीक्षित है।

यदि इन पुलों के निर्माण हेतु अभी से कार्यवाही