

like to draw the attention of the Government towards indiscriminate clearing of forests in Chittorgarh districts of Rajasthan. Against the 25 per cent forest area in Rajasthan it is now 10 per cent as per the Government record but in reality, only 3 per cent jungles mostly in Kota and Chittorgarh Sirohi are left. At one time, Pratapgarh, Chhoti Sadari, Rawatbhatta and Basi Sad areas of Chittorgarh district were covered with thick forests but they are now being unauthorisedly cleared and no effective steps are being taken to check it. Not only this the Byapar Mandal of Rajasthan (which is a State Government department) is itself cutting green trees for making charcoal.

Recently in this district a contract for extracting gum from costly salar trees has been given by the State Government. According to some forest experts, the cuts made on the Salar trees to extract resin will cause damage to the trees and destroy them.

Therefore, I request the Government to intervene immediately to save salar trees and to stop the cutting of green wood for making charcoal. The Rajasthan is a drought prone state and brutal devastation of remaining forest will convert the Chittorgarh district into desert. The hilly and rocky desert is more terrible than sandy desert. The Central Government should immediately pay attention towards it and intervene in this matter.

[English]

(vii) Need to grant early clearance to the Super Thermal Power Project Proposed to be set up at Talcher in Orissa

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, because of some objections raised by the Environment Appraisal Committee of the Central Government to the proposed site for the 3000 MW Super Thermal Power Plant at Talcher in Orissa, undertaking construction of this essential power project for Orissa in the 7th Plan is being inordinately delayed.

Orissa State Pollution Control Board had given no objection certificate to this

project as early as 1984. The World Bank had also committed to fund the project.

Eminent scientists working in the Orissa State Pollution Control Board, meeting the objections raised by the Environment Appraisal Committee have said that the emission of sulphur dioxide could be controlled by high stack and if necessary by flame gas and by setting up a desulphurization plant. Appropriate furnace design could be thought of for taking care of nitrogen monoxide and nitrogen-dioxide.

In the face of the above noted existing scientific devices for pollution control, as the project is not being cleared, an apprehension is spreading among the people of Orissa that subtle efforts are being made to shift this project to some other State.

I urge upon the Government to remove this growing misapprehension from the minds of the people of Orissa that this project which is very vital for the rapid economic growth of a very neglected and backward State which is not at its final stage is not shifted from Orissa.

(viii) Need to build necessary infrastructure for the rapid economic development of Tripura

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Sir, Tripura is a part of the North-Eastern Region. It is facing unprecedented problems political and economic and problems of national integration. This region is the most backward after 39 years of independence. To meet this challenge what is most important is to build up an infrastructure for rapid economic progress. Extension of railways not only to Tripura but to other States of this region is most important and vital from this aspect. Tripura has rich raw materials, plenty of gas and forest products; if utilised properly, can offer employment and living to 22 lakhs of its population. Even the formation of the North-Eastern Council was of no special benefit to the region. The Dinesh Singh Committee recommendations have not been implemented so far. The State of Tripura has at the moment only 34 kms of MG railways.

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

Therefore, in order to emphasise the high importance of the railway extension work and for setting up gas—based fertilizer industry, spinning mill, jute mill in Tripura, students and youths of Tripura have undertaken a long journey of about 2700 kms from Agartala to New Delhi to place their demands before the House of Parliament which is in session, on 7th May, 1986. This is the culmination of their Statewide struggle which included civil disobedience and courting of arrest. Alongside, the State Legislative Assembly adopted unanimous resolutions in favour of these demands. In the Parliament also, Members have pleaded for extension of railways to all States in this region. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to fulfil the long standing demands of this region.

(ix) Need to grant *de jure* recognition to All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Association (AIKVTA)

SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghathan have been agitating for the last three years, to press their 11-point demands which include, in the main, increase in promotion quota, participation in management, provision of housing facilities, improvement in pay-scales etc.

The Sanghathan has not been negotiating with their representative body, *viz.* AIKVTA on the ground that it did not have *de jure* recognition. On the other hand, it has granted *de jure* recognition to a paper association—Rashtriya Kendriya Vidyalaya Adhyapak Sangh on 18th February 1986, even before the date of application for recognition was closed, and that too in total disregard of its own Standing Instructions of 9th January 1986. The hon. Minister of State of Education, Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi has not yet honoured her assurance of 7th March 1986 to review the matter within one week.

The Calcutta High Court on 18th April 1986 has stayed this illegal recognition to

the Sangh. The Delhi High Court has restrained the Sanghathan on 16th April from constituting JCM.

This impasse is leading 25,000 teachers on the road to agitation.

I would urge the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to accord AIKVTA *de jure* recognition for harmonious employer-employee relationship. I call upon the Sanghathan to open negotiations with it immediately, for a satisfactory settlement of the long-standing grievances and demands of the teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalayas, which play an important part in our educational life.

14.12 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : DRAFT
NATIONAL POLICY ON
EDUCATION—1986—(Contd.)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao on the 6th May, 1986 namely :

“This House approves of the Draft National Policy on Education—1986, laid on the Table of the House on 2nd May, 1986.”

Now Mr. A.C. Shanmugam.

[Translation]

*SHRI A. C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to make a few suggestions on the new education policy which has been placed before the House by our hon. Minister of Human Resources.

At the outset I would refer to the fact that there is no mention in this new

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.