

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा ]

**5.00 P.M.**

इसलिए आई हैं क्योंकि हमारे राजीव जी ने पंचायती राज में महिलाओं को आरक्षण दिया था, उसी में आगे बढ़ते-बढ़ते आज वे यहां तक पहुंच गई हैं। उसमें दस लाख महिलाएं सदस्य बनी हैं।

अंत में मैं रेड्डी जी के इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूं और सदन से निवेदन करती हूं कि जितना जल्दी हो सके ओबीसी आयोग को अधिकार मिले, साथ ही पिछड़ा वर्ग को, हम सबको आरक्षण मिले, धन्यवाद।

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. मुरलीधरन):** सर, आयोग बन चुका है और उसमें काम भी शुरू हो गया है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, धन्यवाद।

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र):** मान्यवर, संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018, जो श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी ने सामने रखा है, उससे मैं सहमत हूं। डॉ. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने जो...

**श्री उपसभापति:** अब आप अपनी बात अगली रखेंगे।

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले:** ठीक है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions.

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#### SPECIAL MENTIONS

##### **Demand to accord a full-fledged autonomous status to Central Agricultural University at Kyrdekulai, Meghalaya**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, the State campus of Central Agricultural University was established at Kyrdekulai, Dist Ribhoi, Meghalaya and was inaugurated by the then hon. Minister of Agriculture in 2016 with the commitment that the institution will no more function as an affiliate of Central Agriculture University, NE Regional Campus at Imphal and will be accorded an independent status as a full-fledged University by itself.

It was upon this commitment by the Centre that the Government of Meghalaya had acquired and set apart land at Kyrdekulai where a makeshift campus of the CAU has been functioning since then. Meghalaya has been richly endowed by nature as abundantly rain-fed with a fertile soil and the farmers are equally innovative in experimenting with horticultural crops using advanced agricultural practices with technical inputs from the ICAR regional Research Centre at Umium Barapani. Many young boys from their families are keen to take up agriculture by joining the CAU at Kyrdekulai campus and engage themselves in scientific farming.

There has been a long pending demand from socio-cultural organisations in the State to secure an independent and full-fledged status for the Centre's only Agricultural University in the State. I urge upon the Centre to redeem its commitment and accord an independent and full-fledged autonomous status to CAU at Kyrdemkulai, Meghalaya, early.

**Demand to protect forest rights given to the forest dwellers under  
Forest Rights Act, 2006**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the Parliament passed the historic Forest Rights Act thirteen years ago. Since then over 16 lakh individual rights have been settled. But a very large number of claims have also been rejected and lakhs of tribal and other traditional forest-dwelling families are now under the threat of eviction. It is incumbent upon the Central and State Governments to ensure that the due process of examination and verification of claims as stipulated in the legislation is followed strictly and transparently. There are widespread reports that such a process has not been followed and rejection has been done summarily. This only compounds historical injustices.

In addition, while the Forest Rights Act, 2006, has achieved much by way of recognizing individual forest rights, it has failed miserably in recognizing and settling community forest rights which is an essential pillar of the law. It is incumbent upon the Central and State Governments to now bring a sharp focus on the issue of community forest rights. This will also help financially empower the Gram Sabha.

It is also a matter of grave concern that there have been reports of amendments being proposed to the Indian Forest Act, 1927 that will completely destroy the pith and substance of the Forest Rights Act, 2006. I would urge that there be widespread and meaningful consultations on these changes not just with State Governments but also with various civil society organizations and activist networks. These amendments not only undercut the Forest Rights Act but are also possibly in conflict with PESA, that was passed by Parliament in 1996, and indeed the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution itself.

**Demand to take necessary action for funding the Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project  
by declaring it a National project**

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): महोदय, पूर्वी राजस्थान के 13 जिलों यथा-झालावाड़, कोटा, बूंदी, बारां, सवाई माधोपुर, टोंक, अजमेर, जयपुर, करौली, अलवर, भरतपुर, दौसा एवं धौलपुर के क्षेत्र को पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना से पेयजल एवं सिंचाई हेतु पानी उपलब्ध कराने के प्रावधान हैं। इस परियोजना की विस्तृत अभियांत्रिकी तैयार कर दिनांक 19-11-2017 को केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को प्रस्तुत कर दी गयी है। इस योजना से राजस्थान के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में करीबन 2 लाख 10 हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त खेती की सिंचाई की जा सकेगी तथा करीबन 13 जिलों के अधिकतर गांवों को पेयजल प्राप्त हो सकेगा। परियोजना की प्रथम फेज़ की अनुमानित लागत करीबन 37 हजार करोड़ है, जिसमें से 1436.22 MCM