

STATEMENT BY MINISTER**Status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture**

संस्कृति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल): महोदय, मैं संस्कृति मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदान मांगों (2018-19) संबंधी समिति के दो सौ अठावनवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित परिवहन, पर्यटन और संस्कृति संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के दो सौ चौसठवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour. Shri Prabhat Jha. ये मैथिली में बोलेंगे।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh) Sir, today, 3rd December is the anniversary of Bhopal Gas Tragedy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will allow you.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Need to start teaching of Maithili in the University of Delhi**

SHRI PRABHAT JHA (Madhya Pradesh): * "Hon'ble Chairman Sir. At the outset, I want to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak in Maithili. You provide great importance to the regional languages. I want to draw your kind attention that Maithili language and literature is being studied in various universities. All the treaties on Indian languages, on Indian culture and tradition have provided immense importance to Maithili. A large number of treaties were available in the country in the 7th Century. Since 20th Century, Maithili is being studied as a subject in Calcutta University since 1919 and in Banaras University since 1932. But, at present, this language is still in use for legislation in Bihar, Jharkhand and Nepal. And it is being studied as a subject in almost all the major universities in the country. The aspirants of Union Public Service Commission, Bihar Public Service Commission choose Maithili as an optional

**English translation of the original speech delivered in Maithili.*

subject and appear at the examination. Millions of Maithils — around 40 to 45 lakhs are settled in Delhi. Their population influences 42 assembly segments. And 11 Indian languages are being studied as optional subjects in the universities located in Delhi. Separate curriculum and separate departments have been opened for these languages. In spite of that no separate department for Maithili has been opened here. Hence, I am conveying to your magnanimous self that the number of students selecting Maithili as an optional subject is increasing; whether it is UPSC Civil Services examination or provincial Civil Services, the number of aspirants succeeding with Maithili as an optional subject is also on the rise. They are being selected as IAS and IPS officers. It is being studied as a subject in Banaras Hindu University and in Kolkata University. This language is being taught as an elective subject in various institutions located in Nepal, Jharkhand and Bihar. Therefore, with a heavy heart, Sir, I am apprising you as you are the Chancellor, आप इसके चांसलर हैं। आप दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के चांसलर हैं। आपसे निवेदन है कि वहाँ आज 11 भाषाएँ चल रही हैं और 11 भारतीय भाषाओं को स्थान दिया गया है। With your blessings, Maithili as a subject may be introduced in Delhi University. Respecting the sentiments of 4.5 to 5 million people residing in Delhi, it is high-time to include the language in the curriculum. It has been an issue of discussion at various fora in the Capital raising the reason for Maithili not being studied as a subject alongwith other 11 languages. मेरा भारत सरकार से और खास करके सभापति महोदय, आप जो उसके चांसलर हैं, आपसे निवेदन है कि necessary measures be taken up for inclusion of Maithili as an elective subject. It would be a great honour for Mithila as well as Maithils. Many, many thanks to you, Sir".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Many, many thanks to you also.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW (Odisha): Sir, I also associate with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**Exemption of District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) from the
purview of Income Tax and GST Acts**

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I rise to make a submission for exemption of District Mineral Trust Fund from the purview of Income Tax and Goods and Services Tax. The District Mineral Foundations are trusts that have been established as non-profit bodies in all the 30 districts of the State of Odisha under Section 9B of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Sir, these DMFs undertake developmental work under the guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana and the provisions of the Odisha District Mineral Foundation Rules, 2015. The mandate of the DMF is to provide basic developmental interventions to benefit the people inhabiting mining affected areas, most of whom are from tribes and Scheduled Areas. Mining, as an activity, places asymmetries on local communities. They face displacement, loss of livelihood, environmental pollution, whereas the benefits accrue to the entire country. These District Mineral Foundation funds ought to be utilized for drinking water supply, environmental preservation and pollution control, primary and secondary healthcare facilities, construction of schools and educational infrastructure and welfare activities.

However, these are now being charged under the Income-Tax Act, 1961, unless they have been registered under Section 12A and Section 10(46) right at the time of inception, which has not taken place in Odisha. It is not clear if these trusts will also have to pay the Goods and Services Tax. Unless these funds are exempted from the purview of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, and the GST, they are likely to incur substantial tax liabilities from their inception, which would adversely affect availability of these funds for carrying out the intended objects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. We have 25 Zero Hour notices today. That is why, I am asking you to be brief.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: The hon. Chief Minister of Odisha had written a letter