

[Shri K. Somaprasad]

of AIIMS. But, there is no further response from the Union Ministry. This is an injustice and discrimination.

Sir, I request the Central Government, considering the prevailing Covid pandemic situation, an AIIMS may be sanctioned in Kerala immediately. Thank you, Sir.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Need to revamp the expert panel constituted to study Indian culture to reflect inclusivity

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Union Minister for Culture, Mr. Prahalad Singh Patel, had informed the Parliament by way of a written reply that a sixteen Member Committee has been constituted to study the origin and evolution of Indian Culture dating back to around 12,000 years. Sir, we are very happy and proud that India's culture and tradition and history are to be studied and it is to be welcomed. But, the composition of the Committee --among several other things,-- leave out certain main categories of the people. Sir, six members on the panel are professors or academics, who specialize in the study of Sanskrit language. The panel also includes a controversial person. Sir, we are agonized that Tamil, a holy language, the oldest language in the country and many scholars are there, there is no representation from Tamil language or Tamil scholars. So also the Southern languages have no representation. Sir, minorities in India include tribes, women, other marginalized groups such as transgenders, North-East population and religious minorities. It is important to include members from these communities to learn the history and culture of pre-colonial India. These were the communities most affected by the entry of colonial powers. Sir, many members in this Committee create a sense of apprehension that history will be written through the eyes of the oppressor than the oppressed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Mr. Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, one moment, I am just completing. Sir, it is important to know the origin of caste system and how conditions were of its origin. Similarly, it is important to understand the cruelty inflicted on the community of Dalits. All this happen only when the history is studied as it is and not twisted to suit the privileged few. Sir, Dravidian Culture has always been celebrated ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI N.R. ELANGO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Siva. This suggestion has to be kept in mind and it has to be passed on to the Minister of Culture. The Minister of Irrigation is here, please take note of it and pass it on to the Minister of Culture. This is a good suggestion that has to be looked into. The next Zero Hour Mention is of Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

Need for establishment of a new Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) at Visakhapatnam

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Central Administrative Tribunals (CAT) are established under Article 323 (A) of the Constitution, primarily, for adjudication of disputes and complaints with respect to service matters of public servants and post-holders working under the Central Government.

The State of Andhra Pradesh is the largest and thickly populated State without a bench of a Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT). Sir, Andhra Pradesh currently has over about 50,000 Central Government employees with over 60 per cent residing in its executive capital at Visakhapatnam. Due to the absence of a Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) Bench in Andhra Pradesh, the petitioners, many of whom are retired, have to travel to Hyderabad, in Telanaga, even for adjudication of their matters and for resolution of their disputes. This inter-State travel is causing great inconvenience to many of the petitioners. Visakhapatnam is ideal for a new CAT bench, as it has many Central Government offices such as steel plant, shipping and port trusts, HSL, DCIL, Railways, Airport, Customs, HPCL, LIC, etc., there are many public sector undertakings that are located in Visakhapatnam wherein thousands of employees are working. Sir, I would, therefore, request the hon. Law Minister to take steps towards setting up of a new CAT Bench with its Chairman and Members in Visakhapatnam. Thank you, Sir.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Need to fill the vacancies in Government Departments and Ministries

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे (कर्नाटक): चेयरमैन सर, कोरोनावायरस महामारी और बिना सोचे-समझे लगाए गए लॉकडाउन के कारण जहां उद्योग-धंधे चौपट हो गए हैं, वहीं नौकरीपेशा लोगों के लिए यह महामारी विकराल संकट बनकर आई है। लोगों के रोजगार छिन गए और बेरोजगारी बढ़ गई है। वर्ल्ड बैंक ने भारत को सलाह दी थी कि बेरोजगारी पर काबू पाने के लिए भारत को हर वर्ष 81 लाख नौकरियां पैदा करनी होंगी। जब नरेन्द्र मोदी जी प्रधान मंत्री बने थे, तो