

Therefore, Puri is the best place to establish the 2<sup>nd</sup> Central University because of its geographical location, the cultural, historical and spiritual significance of the abode of Lord Shree Jagannath and an international tourist place. I, on behalf of the people of Odisha, through you, Sir, urge upon the Minister of Education, who is also from Odisha, to consider and establish the 2<sup>nd</sup> Central University at Puri, Odisha, and the long-cherished desire of the people of Odisha will be fulfilled. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by hon. Member, Shri Subhasish Khuntia: Shri Muzibulla Khan (Odisha), Shrimati Sulata Deo (Odisha), Shri Niranjana Bishi (Odisha), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), and Shri A.A. Rahim (Kerala).

**Need to allocate funds to various Labour Welfare Boards whose funding was stopped due to repeal of various labour laws**

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there were various Labour Welfare Acts through which excise duties were collected, like Limestone, Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund, Cine Workers Welfare Fund, etc., and the funds were being transferred to various Labour Boards. After the introduction of the GST regime, these Acts were repealed and the collection of excise was stopped. Similarly, after passing legislations on the four Labour Codes, certain labour welfare Acts relating to collection of cess like Iron, Manganese, Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, Tea Cess, Salt Cess Act were repealed. So, here also, collection of cess, which used to be transferred to the respective Labour Welfare Boards, was stopped. As mentioned, Labour Welfare Boards like Mines Labour Welfare Board, Beedi Workers Welfare Board were spending money on the welfare of workers and their families relating to health, education, maternity benefits, hospital treatment, group insurance, housing assistance, death-cum-retirement benefits, etc. Now, these Welfare Boards do not have funds to carry out their activities for the welfare of workers, and the workers are suffering. I would, therefore, demand that the Ministry of Labour should recommend to the Ministry of Finance to take necessary action to allocate funds for various Labour Welfare Boards for continuing the activities of these Labour Welfare Boards, for the welfare of workers. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by hon. Member, Shri M.

Shanmugam: Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), Dr. V. Sivadasan (Kerala), Shri Haris Beeran (Kerala), Shri A.A. Rahim (Kerala), Shri Niranjana Bishi (Odisha), Ms. Dola Sen (West Bengal), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala) and Shri Jawhar Sircar (West Bengal).

### **Demand for establishment of virtual High Court Bench in Udaipur division**

**श्री चुन्नीलाल गरसिया** (राजस्थान) : महोदय, राजस्थान का उदयपुर संभाग एक जनजातीय बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है और भारत सरकार के शेड्यूल्ड-V<sup>th</sup> में T.S.P. क्षेत्र घोषित है। मैं माननीय विधि मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि उदयपुर संभाग मुख्यालय पर कई वर्षों से राजस्थान हाई कोर्ट की बेंच स्थापित करने की मांग चल रही है। यह मांग उदयपुर संभाग की आम जनता और बार काउंसिल द्वारा लगभग 37 वर्षों से लगातार की जा रही है। वर्तमान में उदयपुर संभाग के लोगों को अपने न्याय के लिए जोधपुर हाई कोर्ट जाना पड़ता है, जो कि काफी दूर पड़ता है। जनजातीय वर्ग के लोगों के लिए वहां जाना काफी खर्चीला है और उसमें उनको काफी समय लगता है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से इस विषय को लेकर विधि मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ और अपनी मांग रखना चाहता हूँ कि बदलते डिजिटल युग में उदयपुर संभाग मुख्यालय पर वर्चुअल हाई कोर्ट बेंच की तत्काल स्थापना की जाए, जिससे उदयपुर संभाग की आम जनता को अतिशीघ्र लाभ मिल सके तथा न्याय और हक प्राप्त करने में उनका समय और खर्च बचाया जा सके, धन्यवाद।

### **Demand to convert Salem to Chengapalli NH-544 from 4 lanes to 6 lanes in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I bring to your kind notice that the Salem-Chengapalli stretch (103 km) is part of the Salem-Kochi Highway (NH 544) in South India. It connects Salem (Tamil Nadu) to Kochi (Kerala) and major hubs like Coimbatore, Erode and Namakkal. It's an essential route for domestic agricultural and poultry exports. Over 20,000 commercial vehicles and many domestic vehicles use this route daily. The highway also serves 15-plus academic institutions, which operate their own transport vehicles.

Sir, in light of this, I raised a question regarding the same to the Minister of Road Transport and Highways for which I received a reply that the Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been awarded. I submit that this project is feasible. Traffic in this route needs to be managed. On a day-to-day basis, traffic on this route is increasing and vehicle jam has become more frequent due to various reasons including minor