

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 547**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 7<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2024/ MAGHA 18, 1945 (SAKA)**

**EXTENDING PROGRESSIVE LAWS TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

**547 # SHRI BABURAM NISHAD:**

**Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:**

**(a) whether several progressive laws were not extended to Jammu and Kashmir before the abrogation of Article 370; and**

**(b) whether Government proposes to implement these laws, if so, efforts made by Government for their implementation?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)**

**(a)& (b): Before abrogation of Article 370, the residents of erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir were deprived of the benefits of number of important progressive Central Laws. After abrogation of Article 370 and application of all the provisions of Constitution of India, the Central Laws which were earlier not applicable to erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir, were made applicable and are implemented in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.**

**After abrogation of Article 370 all the progressive laws such as the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition,**

**Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, The National Commission for Safai Karmacharis Act, 1993 etc. have been extended to the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. Now, residents of the region are enjoying rights which are available to citizens in other parts of the country.**

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