

5. बाबा साहेब डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर द्वारा सन 1950 में ही महाराष्ट्र, कर्णाटक, आंध्र प्रदेश तथा तेलंगाना राज्य में परम्परागत रूप से घंटी-भिक्षा व्यवसाय करने वाली जंगम जाति को बेड़ा जंगम, बूड़गा जंगम व माला जंगम के नाम से आरक्षण दिया गया है।

महोदय, उपरोक्त तथ्यों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उत्तर भारतीय राज्यों विशेषकर हरियाणा, राजस्थान, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा जम्मू-कश्मीर की जंगम जाति को राष्ट्रीय घुमन्तू जनजाति आयोग (इदायते आयोग) की सिफारिश को लागू करते हुए पिछड़े वर्ग (बीसी) की सूची से हटाकर अनुसूचित जनजाति (Scheduled Tribes) की सूची में आरक्षण प्रदान करने की कृपा करें, धन्यवाद।

Concern over non-availability of records for 1962, 1965 and 1971 wars with National Archives of India

SHRI BRIJLAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, it has been gathered that non-historical records — since 1960 — and records of 1962, 1965 and 1971 Wars, and also the records on Green Revolution, are not available with the National Archives of India, as most of the departments have not shared the information for these years with the NAI. Sir, nine departments, Commissions, institutions and attached bodies, including Agriculture, IT and Electronics, Social Justice, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development, Women, Child Development and Child Affairs are some of the prominent departments/organizations yet to share the records with the NAI.

There are 151 Ministries and Departments, but NAI has records of only 64 agencies, including 36 Ministries and Departments.

Situation seems to be alarming and immediate steps need to be taken so that historically important information is not lost in the name of weeding out records. Officers and staff need to be sensitized about the awareness of records of historical importance and transfer it to NAI in a time-bound manner. Necessary instructions should immediately be sent to all Government organizations to identify, preserve and transfer this historical treasure trove to NIA.

Demand for establishment of Vidhan Parishad in Odisha

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): In August 2018, the Odisha Cabinet approved a proposal to set up a Vidhan Parishad or Legislative Council as an Upper House to the Odisha Vidhan Sabha or Legislative Assembly. Its strength would not exceed one-third of that of the Assembly, which in Odisha's case would work out to a maximum of 49 Members. The setting up of an Upper House was preceded by the setting up of a