

To illustrate : there are two to four communities in the entire country which, taken together, enjoy a monopoly of social, economic, political, administrative and educational power in the country. And even of these, Brahmins* as a community who enjoy a lion's share in this power — as if in the spoils, so to say. The following statistics relating to the year 1978-79 would show, though in a very small part, indeed, the predominance of Brahmins in the higher reaches of services as also in public life as compared with the rest of the people :

T a b l e

Political and administrative officers at the highest level

Posts	Total No.	No. of Brahmins alone	%age of Col 3 to Col. 2
1	2	3	4
Governor/Lt Governor	27	13	50
Secretary to Governor/ Lt. Governor	24	13	54
Union Cabinet Ministers	19	10	53
Chief Secretaries to State Governments	26	14	54
Private Secretaries to Ministers (Cabinet State & Deputy)	49	34	70
Secretary/Addl. Secretary/Joint Secretary and their equivalents at Centre	500	310 (Approx)	62
Vice Chancellors	98	50	51
Supreme Court Judges	16	9	56
High Court Judges & Additional High Court Judges	330	166	50
Ambassador/High Commissioner	140	58	41.5

*The Brahmins numbered 155 lakhs out of a total population of 3505 lakhs in 1931, that is only 4.41 per cent of the entire people of the country. Taking into account the increase in the proportion of Hindus as a result of the country's partition in 1947 the percentage of the Brahmins stand at 5.4 or so to-day.



Chief Executive of public sector
Undertakings (which form units of the
Standing Corporation of Public
Enterprises known as SCOPE)



a. Central	158	91	57
b. State	17	14	82

And the Home Secretary and the heads of all the eight important police organisations at the level of New Delhi excepting two as also almost all the Law-Officers, viz., Solicitor-General, Additional Solicitor-General, Solicitor to Govt. of India and ~~the~~ the Attorney-General happen^{ed} to be Brahmins. Also, out of ~~187~~ 187 professors, associate professors, assistant professors, senior fellows, research associates and the registrar in the Jawahar Lal Nehru University established and maintained by Govt. of India, 95 or 51 per cent belong only to one community, viz., that of Brahmins.

Out of the above list or table the percentage of Governors, Lt. Governors, Chief Secretaries to State Governments and Ambassadors went up respectively to 59, 76 and 66 by June, 1985. Making an allowance of 5 p.c. of the above figures as an error either way, the above table presents a disturbing scene -- a group of a little more than 5 p.c. of the total population occupying some ten times and even more of their due share in the highest echelons of the civil administration of the country, and the rest 95 per cent, even less than one-half of their due share.

What is true of the Central Government is obviously true of most of the State Governments also. To take the example of the biggest State of the Union viz., Uttar Pradesh, where Brahmins constitute 9.0 p.c. of the population :



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Table II
Uttar Pradesh

Post	No. of Posts	<u>Brahmins</u>
Secretary/Additional Secretary/ Joint Secretary/Deputy Secretary and their equivalent posts	229	124 (54%)
Chairman/Commissioner/Directors/ Deputy Chairman/Additional Commissioner/ Joint Commissioner/ Joint Directors/ Deputy Commissioner/ Deputy Director	202	116 (57%)
Director General Police/Inspector- General Police/Additional Inspector- General Police/Deputy Inspector General Police	53	30 (57%)
Administrative Officer/Chief Administrator/Chief Accountant General/ Additional Account General	137	78 (57%)
District Magistrate/Collectors/ S.P. Police/S.P. (C.I.D.)/District Medical Officer	256	148 (58%)

To-day, in Uttar Pradesh, hardly ^{half a dozen} ~~one or two~~ of the district magistrates or superintendents of police out of a total of ~~some~~ 120 come from the backward castes who constitute more than 50 per cent of the State's population (Hindus and Muslims included).

In contrast to the above facts the following table shows how the Jats who constitute 28 per cent of its population, fare in the State of Haryana :

HARYANA (T A B L E III)

Posts	No. of Posts	Jat
Secretary/Joint Secretary/Deputy Secretary/ Under Secretary (Including those on deputation)	104	6 (6%)
Director/Addl. Director/Joint Director/Deputy Director/Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner/Chief Architect/Adviser/Conservator/Chief Engineer and their equivalents	178	20 (11.3%)
I.G. Police/D.I.G. Police/ADIG. Police/S.P./ D.S.P. (including those on deputation.)	26	3 (11.5%)

May be, in reply to the charge that Brahmins are represented in the government services far out of proportion to their strength in the population at the cost of the rest of 94 to 95 per cent of our people, the Congress(I) leadership may trot out the excuse that it has no hand in matters of recruitment or promotion of government servants -- which is not correct, but this excuse cannot, in any case, be advanced as an argument in favour of a far higher proportion of Brahmins in the list of members or candidates for the legislatures. The following table shows the number of Brahmin members and their percentage in the Parliament since 1952 till date :

Table IV (Percentage of Brahmins in Parliament)

LOK SABHA	1952	1957	1962	1967	1971	1977	1980		
Percentage of Brahmin to	173/499	230/490	210/510	192/523	178/523	136/542	190/530		
a. total strength	35	47	41	37	34	25	36		
b. total strength excluding SC & ST	45	61	53	48	44	32	48		
AJYA SABHA	1952	1957	1960	1964	1968	1970	1974	1978	1980
Percentage of Brahmins	70/216	108/232	115/236	102/238	104/230	113/238	112/240	84/244	89/244
	27	47	49	43	45	50	47	34	36

It will be noticed that the percentage of Brahmins though very high in the very first Lok Sabha itself, elected in 1952, viz., 35, went up still higher to 47 and 41 in 1957 and 1962 when Jawahar Lal Nehru ruled the roost. It came down nearer to the original figure, viz., 37 and 34 in 1967 and 1971 only when Non-Congress parties and groups had come up in the country and secured representation in the legislatures. The percentage came down steeply to 25 when the Congress was defeated for the first time by the Janata Party in 1977.