

since 1969 to 2024 is from 731 to 1,624 — an abnormal jump of 893 villages that is 122 per cent in about 50 years. In contrast, in the Naga dominated areas, the increase is a mere 49 from 527 to 576 villages, only nine per cent increase. The figure speaks an eloquent volume of nefarious activities carried out by a particular community so as to the capture political gain in Manipur. The illegal immigrants are trying to penetrate Indian administration. They are also playing electoral politics through illegal infiltration by taking the advantage of porous Indo-Myanmar International Border.

So, my humble submission to the Government of India is that before proceeding further for any kind of alteration like delimitation process in the existing electoral constituencies, it is mandatory to detect the illegal immigrants first by implementing NRC with base year 1951 and deport them to their respective countries. This will be the only logical solution. Otherwise, the State of Manipur will have a huge demographic imbalance and the indigenous people will suffer a lot in their own homeland and their question of future existence will be uncertain and gloomy. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Maharaja Sanajaoba Leishemba: Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha), Shri Kesridevsinh Jhala (Gujarat), Shri Madan Rathore (Rajasthan) and Shri Mahendra Bhatt (Uttarakhand).

Now,

Shri Haris Beeran. Demand to revise marginalised communities by incorporating current socio-economic realities.

**Demand to revise the Marginalised communities by incorporating current socio-economic realities**

SHRI HARIS BEERAN (Kerala): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House to the grave concerns about non-revision of reservation list which impacts marginalized communities like the SCs, STs and the OBCs.

Reservation was introduced in the Constitution to uplift SCs, STs and OBC communities due to their social and educational backwardness, which stemmed from various historical reasons. The list of communities, which are entitled to reservation, and their percentage of reservation were fixed keeping in mind the backwardness of each community. The purpose of reservation under Article 16 of the Constitution was to ensure adequate representation of backward classes in Government jobs. However, whether this objective has been achieved remains an unknown fact, as

there is no clear data as to which communities have been adequately represented and which remain underrepresented. The socio-economic conditions of different communities evolve over time and static reservation list may not reflect the actual need of each community. As per the constitutional mandate, reservation under Article 16(4) for any backward class should cease once that community has achieved adequate representation in Government jobs. Similarly, reservation percentage should be increased for those backward communities that are still severely underrepresented. This revision of the reservation list is mandated by the hon. Supreme Court's celebrated judgment in Indra Sawhney's case. Following this case, both Central and State legislations have been enacted to undertake a revision of the reservation list every ten years. Despite the Supreme Court's judgment and Central and State legislations, no reservation has yet taken place across the country. The primary reason for this is the non-availability of a socio-economic caste survey. Only if a socio-economic caste survey is conducted, can we accurately determine which communities are overrepresented and which are underrepresented in Government jobs. According to a survey conducted by the NGO Sasthra Sahithya Parishad in the State of Kerala, SC community is underrepresented by approximately 22 per cent, ST community by 49 per cent and OBCs by 41 per cent and the Muslim community by 135 per cent. This survey paints a grim picture of the reservation system, showing that certain communities have disproportionately benefited from reservations and are now overrepresented in Government jobs, while others remain severely underrepresented. This directly violates the concept of reservation as envisaged in the Constitution. It is in this context that one must recognise the seriousness of the demand by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shri Kharge *ji* as well as Shri Rahul Gandhi for a caste census which would serve as a basis for revising the reservation list. Sir, I urge the Government to immediately conduct a socio-economic caste survey, so that backward and marginalised communities receive adequate representation in Government jobs. Thank you, Sir.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by hon. Member, Shri Haris Beeran: Shri Imran Pratapgarhi (Maharashtra), Shri R. Girirajan (Tamil Nadu), Dr. Sarfraz Ahmad (Jharkhand), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha), Dr. V. Sivadasan (Kerala) and Shri Sandosh Kumar P (Kerala).

Dr. K. Laxman; Demand for Expanding Digital Coverage in India.