

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE GOVERNMENT REPLY TO THE FIFTH REPORT FROM THE HOME AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, SESSION 1981-82, HC 90-1

## Chapter 1 : Rhodesia - Wikipedia

*The Government reply to the fifth report from the Home Affairs Committee session HC The Secretary of State for the Home Department has today (Monday 18th September ) presented the Command Paper " Cm - Immigration Control " to Parliament.*

The Senate met at 1: We have no idea how that number may have grown since then. I wonder, honourable senators, whether we are doing everything we can to protect the rights of all Canadian women to live free of violence. In a report, the NGO AIDS-Free World accused the ruling Zimbabwean party of a brutal, orchestrated, vicious campaign to intimidate voters by raping women associated with the opposition party ahead of the presidential elections. Human rights groups estimate that 2, women, ranging from 5-year-old girls to elderly grandmothers, were raped between May and July This is the first time an African government has used domestic laws to investigate another African country under universal jurisdiction for a crime of sexual violence. Honourable senators, this is progress. Zimbabweans will vote on a new constitution in a little over a week. A few months later, presidential elections will be held, and President Mugabe will once again run as a candidate. Honourable senators, the situation in Zimbabwe is hardly unique. A report cites a United Nations Population Fund figure of 15, new instances of sexual violence in a single year in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Sixty-five per cent of the victims are children. Ten per cent of them are under 10 years of age. Canada can learn from the action of South Africa. We as a country need to protect women and children of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Engaging Men to End Violence against Women. It is a time to engage communities and men in considering concrete actions to eliminate all forms of violence against women. This week, Minister Ambrose led the Canadian delegation to address this issue on the international stage. Our government is committed to ending all forms of violence against women and girls at home and abroad. Our government is taking action to protect the most vulnerable women in Canadian society. Gender equality is not only a human rights issue but also an essential component of sustainable development, social justice, peace and security. These goals will be achieved only if women are able to participate as equal partners, decision makers and beneficiaries of the sustainable development of their societies. Honourable senators, tomorrow is a very important day for women all around the world. This advisory council would serve as an alternative to creating new legislation. However, since then, we have not heard a thing from this advisory council. Since , at least nine countries, including Norway, Spain, France and Italy, have adopted a per-cent requirement for diversity on corporate boards. Other countries do not have a fixed percentage, but instead have set targets for women that companies are either required to comply with, or must explain publicly why they are not. Canada does not have anything but a vague advisory council. A study done this year by Catalyst shows that today, while women make up 47 per cent of the Canadian labour force, only 17 per cent of board seats in the largest Canadian corporations are held by women and 30 per cent of these companies do not have a single woman on their board. It is very embarrassing. It is also an opportunity to recognize how far women have come and to remember that progress has happened fairly recently and remains fragile. We still have a long way to go. The status of women has improved significantly over the past four decades, but the final frontier is power, power within government and in the business world. That is just as important as all of the barriers we have overcome to date. Legislators here must work to change things, just as those in other countries have done. They must see this as a personal challenge. If the advisory council is struck " we have no idea who will be on it " it will serve no purpose unless there is legislation in place requiring companies to appoint women to their boards. Time for action to end violence against women. There can be no genuine peace as long as women are not sufficiently represented in all aspects of Canadian society to condemn injustice and help build a better society. Honourable senators, last Tuesday, I participated in the fifty-seventh session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. The meeting brought together thousands of representatives of the United Nations, governments, civil society, the media and the private sector from around the world. One of the

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primary objectives of this gathering was to study the elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls. This basic exercise made it possible to review the progress made, share experiences and best practices, analyze shortcomings and challenges, and decide on priority measures in order to completely eradicate violence against women and girls. As parliamentarians, I believe that it is our duty to raise awareness and to urge men and women throughout the world to take action against this violence. The UN Secretary-General indicated that the global pandemic of violence against women too often thrives in a culture of discrimination and impunity. That is why we must take strong action against this problem, enact robust legislation and implement education and prevention services so that women and girls can live their lives free of violence. Many measures have been taken by the Government of Canada to protect women and girls and prevent and reduce this type of violence. I am thinking, for example, of how the government has strengthened our criminal laws in order to increase sentences for violent crimes. I am also thinking of the increase in the age of consent for sexual activity and the measures taken to allow legal stakeholders to more effectively manage the threat posed by people who are at high risk of sexual recidivism or violence. The Government of Canada also supports many community initiatives and projects designed to address new challenges, such as violence perpetrated in the name of so-called "honour" and involving men and boys in preventing violence. Our government is also making great efforts to combat the violence done to Aboriginal women and girls and continues to believe that the measures taken in the areas of education, housing and health will help to prevent and reduce such violence. Finally, Canada is working with a number of other countries to strengthen the implementation of mechanisms to protect the rights of children and youth, particularly girls, who are at greater risk of becoming victims of violence and exploitation. In closing, progress has been made throughout the world, but there is still much work to be done. By working together, we will be able to advance this cause.

Honourable senators, last night we lost a Prince Edward Island and Canadian cultural icon. It is said that his music career began with a few songs played at a bar in Timmins, Ontario, because Tom was a nickel short of the price of a pint of beer. In , he released his first album and "Bud the Spud" became a hit. With his trademark black cowboy hat, size 12 cowboy boots and piece of stomping plywood, he delighted fans young and old for more than four decades. He was awarded a number of Junos, which he famously returned in protest, and he refused induction into the Canadian Country Music Hall of Fame. He was proud of his Island roots and a truly great Canadian. He was a fierce patriot and a proud promoter of all things Canadian. His family posted it on his website last night. He closed the letter with the following words: I humbly thank you all, one last time, for allowing me in your homes, I hope I continue to bring a little bit of cheer into your lives from the work I have done. There is no doubt that his music will carry on in the years to come. He recorded 61 albums, of which 10 have yet to be released. I am certain that his absence will be sorely felt by all those who had the good fortune to know him.

World Plumbing Day Hon. It is a day celebrated around the world not to recognize plumbers, although they surely need it now and again, but to recognize the need for clean drinking water and good sanitation services, which are imperative for our health and safety. This decade of action includes international goals of giving 97 million more people access to safe drinking water, as well as million more people access to sanitation services by UN statistics show that currently million people live without clean drinking water. Basic maintenance of plumbing systems helps prevent the spread of diseases and viruses. Plumbing systems require maintenance over their lifetime, and the chances of a system functioning safely grow exponentially when the person who is performing maintenance is a trained, professional plumber. For instance, routine maintenance on a plumbing system may have discovered a failed P-trap before the SARS coronavirus was introduced to it. System maintenance works drastically to reduce the likelihood of the type of failure that facilitated the spread of the SARS virus in Hong Kong. System maintenance steps are often bypassed, which causes increased health risks. Seven and a half per cent of all deaths in India, over , people each year, are attributed to water and sanitation-related causes. This, honourable senators, is similar to my home city of Winnipeg being wiped out each and every year. Honourable senators, all levity aside, basic sanitation and sound plumbing practices do save lives. I hope honourable senators will be able to join us at

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some point throughout that day. If honourable senators are presented with an opportunity, next Monday, March 11, please give your plumber a hug. Honourable senators, I stand today to honour the memories of hundreds of murdered and missing Aboriginal women and girls and to honour their families left behind. I stand today to honour the women who went missing on the Highway of Tears and the families left behind. I honour the grandmothers, mothers and sisters left behind. Honourable senators, I stand today to honour single mothers living in poverty in mould-infested homes, struggling to feed their children. Though his career took him across Canada many times — more than anyone could count — he never forgot the Maritimes and made sure to return frequently. The wonderful story of being a nickel short for a beer, which resulted in his playing a few songs at the Maple Leaf Hotel in Timmins, Ontario, resulted in a month contract. This moment of the month contract also led him to a writing partnership with a bartender, Mr. Out of that partnership came "Sudbury Saturday Night," and all honourable senators have heard those wonderful lines: He told us that he would stomp on the board in order to keep the rhythm in noisy establishments where he performed. The inspiration for his songs came from his pride in being Canadian and the gritty nature of the people he met. His enormous catalogue included songs such as "Tillsonburg," which is about his days picking tobacco in Tillsonburg, Ontario. It was a very common adventure for young Maritimers back in those days. Not far from Tillsonburg he was inspired to write "The Ketchup Song"; he was at the tomato-growing capital of the world. Those back home would never forgive me if I did not mention his song "Reversing Falls Darling," the first song that Tom ever wrote. The song goes something like this: Islanders are very proud to call him one of our own. He spent much of his life travelling our great country and wrote many famous songs about the places and people he saw along the way. He stood on a wooden board so that he could stomp out the syncopated rhythm of the song with his famous black cowboy boots.

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## Chapter 2 : Ronald Reagan - Wikipedia

*Get this from a library! Government reply to the fifth report from the Home Affairs Committee, Session possession of handguns: second special report.*

Background[ edit ] Until after World War II , the landlocked British possession of Southern Rhodesia was not developed as an indigenous African territory, but rather as a unique state that reflected its multiracial character. Harold Wilson countered by warning that such an irregular procedure would be considered treasonous , although he specifically rejected using armed force against the English "kith and kin" in Africa. Talks quickly broke down, and final efforts in October to achieve a settlement floundered; the Rhodesian Front remained unwilling to accept what were regarded as unacceptably drastic terms and the British would settle for nothing less " it was a formula doomed to failure. The mantle of the pioneers has fallen on our shoulders to sustain civilisation in a primitive country. The warships were to deter "by force, if necessary, vessels reasonably believed to be carrying oil destined for Southern Rhodesia". In , the US government had made it clear that the UDI would not be recognised "under [any] circumstances". After Smith formally announced the UDI on the radio, Gibbs used his reserve power to dismiss Smith and his entire cabinet from office on orders from Whitehall. However, Gibbs was unable to enact any concrete actions to foster a return to legality. Government ministers simply ignored his notices, contending that UDI made his office obsolete. Even so, Gibbs continued to occupy his residence in Salisbury until , when he vacated the premises and left Rhodesia following the declaration of a republic. Waley was appointed to study constitutional options open to the Rhodesian authorities as of April , but reaching a further settlement with the British was ruled out early on. Under the new constitution, a president served as ceremonial head of state, with the prime minister nominally reporting to him. Many white Rhodesians had seen themselves as nothing less than fully fledged members of the British Empire, carrying on the same rugged values and frontier spirit of the early Englishmen who had settled in After , there were those who continued to claim that they were collectively upholders of principle and defenders of such values against the twin threats of communism, manifested through the militant black nationalists, and " ironically " the decadence of Britain herself. Following the UDI, however, Rhodesia began to demonstrate that it had the potential to develop a greater degree of economic self-sufficiency. A rigid system of countermeasures enacted to combat sanctions succeeded in blunting their impact for at least a decade. This changed immediately after the election of Edward Heath , who reopened negotiations. Rhodesian Bush War As early as , minority rule in Southern Rhodesia was already being challenged by a rising tide of political violence led by African nationalists such as Joshua Nkomo and Ndabaningi Sithole. After their public campaigns were initially suppressed, many believed that negotiation was completely incapable of meeting their aspirations. Petrol bombings by radicals became increasingly common, with the Zimbabwe Review observing in , "for the first time home-made petrol bombs were used by freedom fighters in Salisbury against settler establishments. In that same period, nationalists were implicated in arson targeting 18 schools and 10 churches. By August , ZANU was banned by the Rhodesian government as well, which cited widespread intimidation by that party. Ndabaningi Sithole and avowed Marxist Robert Mugabe, its most prominent leaders, demanded a one party Zimbabwean state with majority rule and a public monopoly on land. ZANU also attracted professionals, students, and feminists to its ranks. While ZAPU theoretically continued to command the allegiance of most Ndebele and Shona activists, Sithole and Mugabe drew their support base from the rural peasantry in the Mashonaland countryside. ZANLA militants preferred to politicise populations in areas which they intended to seize. Debate on political theory and insurgent tactics became the obsession of nationalists at this stage. This photograph would become one of the most enduring images of the bush war. They were armed with SKS carbines, hand grenades, explosives, and communist pamphlets, having been issued vague instructions to sabotage important installations before killing white persons indiscriminately. Another seven hoped to destroy a pylon carrying electricity to Sinoia in the northwest. Their faulty

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demolitions were uncovered by the Rhodesian Security Forces and the men easily tracked to a nearby ranch on 28 April, where they were shot resisting capture. Lonrho transferred their support from the Rhodesian government to black nationalist parties. Business leaders and politicians feted Nkomo on his visits to Europe. ZANU also attracted business supporters who saw the course that future events were likely to take. Until , containing the guerrillas was little more than a police action. Even as late as August when Rhodesian government and black nationalist leaders met at Victoria Falls for negotiations brokered by South Africa and Zambia, the talks never got beyond the procedural phase. Rhodesia now found itself almost entirely surrounded by hostile states and even South Africa, its only real ally, pressed for a settlement. The downhill road toward a race war in Rhodesia is becoming increasingly slippery with blood. The governments of Zambia and Botswana were also emboldened sufficiently to allow resistance movement bases to be set up in their territories. Guerrillas began to launch operations deep inside Rhodesia, attacking roads, railways, economic targets and isolated security force positions, in Local people were forced to relocate to protected villages PVs which were strictly controlled and guarded by the government against rebel atrocities. The protected villages were compared by the guerrillas to concentration camps. Some contemporary accounts claim that this interference in the lives of local residents induced many of them who had previously been neutral to support the guerrillas. Mike Subritzky, a former NZ Army ceasefire monitor in Rhodesia, in described the war as "both bloody and brutal and brought out the very worst in the opposing combatants on all three sides. However, white emigration caused a shortage of military manpower. White emigration increased as the state called up more and more men to fight in the war, creating a vicious circle, which gradually limited the capacity of the Rhodesian state to continue the war.

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### Chapter 3 : Harris County Clerk " Off the Kuff

*The government response to the fifth report from the Home Affairs Committee (session to , HC I).*

Pitney Variety Store until finally settling in Dixon. A strong believer in the power of prayer , she led prayer meetings at church and was in charge of mid-week prayers when the pastor was out of town. He recalled the time in Dixon when the proprietor of a local inn would not allow black people to stay there, and he brought them back to his house. His mother invited them to stay overnight and have breakfast the next morning. Over a six-year period, Reagan reportedly performed 77 rescues as a lifeguard. While involved, the Miller Center of Public Affairs described him as an "indifferent student". He majored in economics and sociology and graduated with a C grade. He was a member of the football team and captain of the swim team. He was elected student body president and led a student revolt against the college president after the president tried to cut back the faculty. Ronald Reagan filmography Radio and film After graduating from Eureka in , Reagan drove to Iowa, where he held jobs as a radio announcer at several stations. His specialty was creating play-by-play accounts of games using as his source only basic descriptions that the station received by wire as the games were in progress. Army at San Francisco two months after its release, and never regained "star" status in motion pictures. Due to his poor eyesight, he was classified for limited service only, which excluded him from serving overseas. Reagan stands behind, far left of the photograph Reagan was first elected to the Board of Directors of the Screen Actors Guild SAG in , serving as an alternate member. After World War II, he resumed service and became third vice-president in In his final work as a professional actor, Reagan was a host and performer from to on the television series Death Valley Days. Matron of honor Brenda Marshall and best man William Holden were the sole guests Reagan met actress Nancy Davis " [53] [54] in after she contacted him in his capacity as president of the Screen Actors Guild. He helped her with issues regarding her name appearing on a Communist blacklist in Hollywood. She had been mistaken for another Nancy Davis. They had two children: They never stopped courting. We were very much in love and still are. Roosevelt was "a true hero" to him. He fought against Republican-sponsored right-to-work legislation and supported Helen Gahagan Douglas in when she was defeated for the Senate by Richard Nixon. It was his realization that Communists were a powerful backstage influence in those groups that led him to rally his friends against them. In December , he was stopped from leading an anti-nuclear rally in Hollywood by pressure from the Warner Bros. He would later make nuclear weapons a key point of his presidency when he specifically stated his opposition to mutual assured destruction. Reagan also built on previous efforts to limit the spread of nuclear weapons. Truman and appeared on stage with him during a campaign speech in Los Angeles. Eisenhower and and Richard Nixon He also traveled across the country to give motivational speeches to over , GE employees. His many speeches"which he wrote himself"were non-partisan but carried a conservative, pro-business message; he was influenced by Lemuel Boulware , a senior GE executive. Boulware, known for his tough stance against unions and his innovative strategies to win over workers, championed the core tenets of modern American conservatism: The party left me. Reagan said that if his listeners did not write letters to prevent it, "we will awake to find that we have socialism. He consolidated themes that he had developed in his talks for GE to deliver his famous speech, " A Time for Choosing ": And they knew when a government sets out to do that, it must use force and coercion to achieve its purpose. So we have come to a time for choosing You and I are told we must choose between a left or right, but I suggest there is no such thing as a left or right. There is only an up or down.

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## Chapter 4 : cegixyhe | gitygifa toxizamule - racedaydvl.com

*Government Response to the Seventh Report from the Treasury and Civil Service Committee, Cm 78, Accountability of Ministers and Civil Servants: Government Response to the First Report from the Treasury and Civil Service Committee , and the First Report from the Liaison Committee ,*

St Germain chairman of the subcommittee presiding. Representatives Mike Lowry and Thomas J. Ridge of the full committee. The subcommittee will come to order. This morning we open hearings into the problems of Continental Illinois National Bank, an institution that failed to survive without massive, record breaking, infusions of Federal moneys and credit. For a decade and a half, this subcommittee, and the full committee, have probed bank and regulatory failures. In and , we battled uphill against the combined bank and regulatory lobby to enact an entire set of new and improved supervisory powers to make certain that no one in the Federal supervisory bureaucracy could claim they lacked the tools. Minus the excitement and the "anything your heart desires" approach to Federal assistance, 56 commercial banks have slipped quietly down the tubes this year—a failure pace rivaled only in the dark days of the Depression. In , the bank tombstones numbered 48, and in , Hardly ringing testimony to the strength of the economy or the supervisory agencies. Louis 1 2 No one on this committee is foolish enough to suggest that all bank failures could or should be prevented. But it is not unreasonable to expect the regulators to identify the problems early on and, most important, to force remedial steps with vigor and without the long period of handwringing agonizing that allow the problems to fester and become more expensive. The timidity factor in our Federal regulatory system is expensive for the investing public and the Federal Treasury. And it breeds contempt for a regulatory system that consults when it should condemn. In the case of Continental, money managers and the foreign investors about whom we have heard so much—obviously were knowledgeable and spotted problems at the bank. A group clearly more devoted to definitive timely action than our Federal regulators. In the world of the regulators, secrecy cures all. For those of us who have ridden the failed bank circuit, the deja vu qualities of Continental are discouraging. It appears that the only thing the regulators have improved is their ability to make excuses. The list of excuses will be long and varied. Some will tell us the economy did it. I was as concerned as anyone about the recession but it is far too simplistic to let the economic downturn be used to paper over the deficiencies at Continental. We must have a banking system and a regulatory system for all seasons—for good times and bad times. Some will tell us that all would have been well—or at least undetected—had the Arabs just kept the price of oil going upward. But prudent bankers hedge their bets and diversify the portfolios so that even if the most expert of the experts is wrong, the bank is protected. The proof of this is the fact that most banks, including those heavily committed institutions in the Southwest, did survive the downturns in their oil and gas portfolios without the kind of massive help required by Continental. And if the problems of Continental were simply an unexpected downturn in prices of an otherwise solid oil and gas portfolio, one must again wonder the regulator. Regulators, like prudent bankers, presumably do watch the concentration of assets in a single industry and are in a position to demand the type of diversification that would enable the bank to ride out unforeseen storms. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency is skilled in its post-failure public relations. Officials of the agency have circulated among the Washington press corps, offering explanations and an occasional plea of mea culpa on some of the issues, reminiscent of the high school student who brings home the failing marks and Digitized for FRASER Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis 3 quickly concedes he was tardy a few times in hopes that his angry parents will be diverted from asking about all those days he played hookey. Before these hearings are completed, I am grateful that we will have been able to sift through these excuses, rationalizations, and wishful thinking. Some of the issues are, indeed, complex and some of the decisions, I will concede, are easier to second-guess than to make firsthand on the firing line. We have an enormous amount of testimony scheduled to be presented to this committee, in coming weeks, but one central theme already stands out in the research. It was a big change for

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an institution that had a track record of moderate, if not conservative, banking. It was time to move in, to demand a tough internal system of review, and to make certain that management at all levels could qualify for jet-age banking. But, it is not apparent that OCC ever really did anything about the information—anything that might have forced the changes that might have negated the need for these hearings today. Clearly, a dangerous situation in a bank now headed pell mell at top speed in the big time arenas of banking. Strangely, this same examiner—after finding this mass of loan paper lying around unchecked—wrote the Continental board of directors this nicely perfumed note: We found the internal system to be functioning well and accurately reporting the more severely rated advances to the Board and senior management. What kind of timid, tip toe through the tulips signal was this supposed to convey to the board of directors? Noting the aggressive growth policy of the bank and the lack of increased attention to controls, Richard Kovarik wrote in the examination report:

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### Chapter 5 : Swann Report ( )

*The government response to the fifth report from the Home Affairs Committee (session to , HC 70).*

The pre-independence era, when the party was the umbrella organisation leading the campaign for independence; The post-independence era, when the party has had a prominent place in Indian politics. In , Hume had outlined his idea for a body representing Indian interests in an open letter to graduates of the University of Calcutta. Hume took the initiative, and in March a notice convening the first meeting of the Indian National Union to be held in Poona the following December was issued. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee was the first president of Congress; the first session was attended by 72 delegates. Representing each province of India. Rangaiah Naidu of the Madras Mahajana Sabha. Seated at the table is Aurobindo Ghosh and to his right in the chair is G. Khaparde , both allies of Tilak. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, a constitutional social reformer and moderate nationalist, was elected president of the Indian National Congress in By , a division opened between the moderates led by Gokhale, who downplayed public agitation, and the new extremists who advocated agitation, and regarded the pursuit of social reform as a distraction from nationalism. Bal Gangadhar Tilak , who tried to mobilise Hindu Indians by appealing to an explicitly Hindu political identity displayed in the annual public Ganapati festivals he inaugurated in western India, was prominent among the extremists. Dadabhai Naoroji , a member of the sister Indian National Association , was elected president of the party in and was the first Indian Member of Parliament in the British House of Commons â€” Jinnah was a member of the moderate group in the Congress, favouring Hindu â€” Muslim unity in achieving self-government. Congress was transformed into a mass movement by Surendranath Banerjee during the partition of Bengal in , and the resultant Swadeshi movement. With the help of the moderate group led by Ghokhale, Gandhi became president of Congress. After the First World War , the party became associated with Gandhi, who remained its unofficial spiritual leader and icon. The Khilafat movement collapsed and Congress was split. Although its members were predominantly Hindu, it had members from other religions, economic classes, and ethnic and linguistic groups. The same year, Srinivas Iyenger was expelled from the party for demanding full independence, not just home rule as demanded by Gandhi. After the passage of the Government of India Act of , provincial elections were held in India in the winter of â€”37 in eleven provinces: After contesting these elections, the Indian National Congress gained power in eight of them except Bengal, Punjab, and Sindh. The All-India Muslim League failed to form a government in any province. The party was not the sole representative of the Indian polity , other parties included the Hindu Mahasabha , and the Forward Bloc. In response, Congress helped form the INA Defence Committee , which assembled a legal team to defend the case of the soldiers of the Azad Hind government. In , in the first general election held after Independence, the party swept to power in the national parliament and most state legislatures. It held power nationally until , when it was defeated by the Janata coalition. It returned to power in and ruled until , when it was once again defeated. The party formed the government in at the head of a coalition, as well as in and , when it led the United Progressive Alliance. During this period the Congress remained centre-left in its social policies while steadily shifting from a socialist to a neoliberal economic outlook. After the Bangladeshi War of Independence, it became known as the Bangladeshi National Congress , but was dissolved in by the government. Congress gained power in landslide victories in the general elections of â€”52, , and The second was by a knife-wielding rickshaw-puller in Maharashtra in In the Congress lost popularity following the defeat in the Indo-Chinese war of To revitalize the party, Kamaraj proposed the Kamaraj Plan to Nehru that encouraged six Congress chief ministers including himself and six senior cabinet ministers to resign to take up party work. He also promoted the White Revolutionâ€”a national campaign to increase the production and supply of milk by creating the National Dairy Development Board. Once again, politician K. Kamaraj was instrumental in achieving this result. In , following a poor performance in the general election, Indira Gandhi started moving towards the political left. In mid, she was involved in a dispute with senior party leaders on a

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number of issues. The two major issues were Gandhi supporting the independent candidate, V. Giri , rather than the official Congress party candidate, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy , for the vacant post of the President of India. Later in the year, the Congress party president, S. Nijalingappa , expelled her from the party for indiscipline. Gandhi as a counter-move launched her own faction of the INC. She moved to restore order by ordering the arrest of most of the opposition participating in the unrest. Gandhi lost her seat to her Janata opponent Raj Narain. During the next year, her new party attracted enough members of the legislature to become the official opposition. However, the designation I was only dropped in As prime minister, she became known for her political ruthlessness and unprecedented centralisation of power. This event is known as Operation Blue Star. After his government became embroiled in several financial scandals, his leadership became increasingly ineffectual. In , an Indian court convicted 26 people in the conspiracy to assassinate Gandhi. Narasimha Rao served as the tenth Prime Minister of India â€” He was the first prime minister from South India and the state of Andhra Pradesh. Rajiv Gandhi was succeeded as party leader by P. Narasimha Rao , who was elected prime minister in June Rao accelerated the dismantling of the Licence Raj, reversing the socialist policies of previous governments. Rao later resigned as prime minister and, in September, as party president. She had previously declined offers to become actively involved in party affairs, and had stayed away from politics. After her election as party leader, a section of the party that objected to the choice because of her Italian ethnicity broke away and formed the Nationalist Congress Party NCP , led by Sharad Pawar. The breakaway faction commanded strong support in the state of Maharashtra and limited support elsewhere. The remainder continued to be known as the Indian National Congress. In the intervening years, the party was successful at various legislative assembly elections; at one point, Congress ruled 15 states. With the subsequent support of the communist front, Congress won a majority and formed a new government. Despite massive support from within the party, Gandhi declined the post of prime minister, choosing to appoint Manmohan Singh instead. These included an employment guarantee bill, the Right to Information Act , and a right to education act. The NAC, as well as the Left Front that supported the government from the outside, were widely seen as being the driving force behind such legislation. The Left Front withdrew its support of the government over disagreements about the U. Despite the effective loss of 62 seats in parliament, the government survived the trust vote that followed. The UPA as a whole won , enabling it to form a government for the second time. The social welfare policies of the first UPA government, and the perceived divisiveness of the BJP, are broadly credited with the victory. She was succeeded by her son Rahul Gandhi. The hand symbol was first used by Indira Gandhi when she split from the Congress R faction following the elections and created the New Congress I.

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### Chapter 6 : Indian National Congress - Wikipedia

*8th Special Report - Windrush: the need for a hardship fund: Government Response to the Committee's Fifth Report of Session | PDF version 8th Special Report - Windrush: the need for a hardship fund: Government Response to the Committee's Fifth Report of Session (PDF) HC | Published 14 September*

The Committee was asked to look at the educational needs and attainments of children from the whole range of ethnic minority groups bearing in mind factors relating to pre-school experiences and prospects for school leavers. As a first step, however, the Committee was required to prepare an interim report on the particular needs and attainments of West Indian children. The report stresses that virtually all these children are British-born. In preparing its interim report, the Committee received written and oral evidence from a wide range of individuals and organisations including many representatives of the West Indian community and between January and July members spent over days visiting schools and other institutions around the country. The Committee summarises briefly the various studies which over recent years have appeared to show considerable underachievement by West Indian pupils in relation to their white peers. The results of the School Leavers Survey Exercise show: The report considers in some detail the various factors, both within the education system and outside it, which have been said to lead West Indian children to underachieve: The Committee believes that only a very small minority of teachers could be said to be racist in the commonly accepted sense. The Committee concludes that, whilst racism, whether intentional or unintentional, cannot be said alone to account for the underachievement of West Indian children, it can and does have an important bearing on their performance at school. The report therefore urges teachers to be prepared to examine and reappraise their attitudes and behaviour, to challenge all manifestations of racism and to play a leading role in seeking to change the attitudes of society as a whole towards ethnic minority communities.

**Pre-school Provision** The Committee feels that the existing provision for the under fives, both in terms of day care and nursery education, is generally inadequate to meet the needs of the population as a whole, and may be particularly ill-suited to the needs of West Indian families. The report recommends that local authorities should make greater efforts to ensure that West Indian parents are aware of the pre-school facilities available and that LEAs should do more to help parents appreciate the contribution which they can make to the progress of their child, before he enters school. Other recommendations relate to the need for better coordination within local authorities of services for the under-fives, the conversion of former primary school premises for nursery use, the extension of the opening hours of nursery schools and units, the need for those who work with under-fives to be made aware of the particular difficulties faced by West Indian families, and the need for there to be more nursery nurses and health visitors from ethnic minority groups.

**Reading and Language** The report summarises the findings and conclusions of the ILEA Literacy Survey on the low reading attainment of West Indian children and discusses briefly [page xx] the methods and materials used by schools for teaching reading. It focuses on a recent study of the benefits derived by schools from involving parents more directly in helping their children to learn to read and recommends that all LEAs and schools should consider ways of building on this work.

**Language** The report summarises current views on the nature of the language of West Indian children, the various approaches adopted by schools and teachers to this language and the attitudes of West Indian parents. It believes that the examining boards have shown themselves inflexible and, in some cases, dismissive both of the particular needs which ethnic minority pupils may have, and of the need for their syllabuses and papers to be more relevant to the actual experiences of the pupils in schools today. It therefore recommends that all GCE and CSE boards should review their policies in [page xxi] this respect and, looking towards the restructuring of the examinations system, that the DES should take account of these considerations in any new arrangements. It recommends that headteachers should ensure all their staff are aware of their pastoral responsibilities; that LEAs should provide appropriate in-service courses on the particular needs of ethnic minority pupils and that teachers should be encouraged to attend these courses.

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Links between Schools and the Community The Committee highlights here one of the main themes running throughout its report - the gulf in trust and understanding between schools and West Indian parents. The report offers a range of recommendations designed to foster closer links between schools and the community they serve. The report therefore recommends strongly that the DES should carry out its undertaking 4 to collect statistics on the ethnic mix of ESN M schools in order to establish the facts clearly and in chapter three recommends that further ethnically based educational statistics should be collected. It therefore recommends that procedures after a pupil is suspended or excluded should be tightened up. Again the absence of statistics meant that it was not possible for the Committee to establish whether West Indians were over-represented although in the units the members visited this did not seem to be the case. The report points out that unemployment is disproportionately high among young West Indians, not least because discrimination is still widespread in the jobs market. It calls upon those concerned to bring about equality of opportunity for all school leavers. Poor employment prospects, combined with low teacher expectations, are said to have a demotivating effect on West Indian pupils and to discourage them from achieving their full potential. Although many West Indians believe that some careers teachers and careers officers discriminate against West Indian pupils and tend to channel them into certain low-level occupations, the Committee does not accept that in the vast majority of cases this is so. The report offers a range of recommendations designed to make school careers education and the work of the careers service more effective and responsive to the particular needs of West Indian youngsters by, for example, suggesting that training courses for careers officers should include reference to their needs and that more West Indians and people from other ethnic minority groups should be involved in careers work. In this chapter the Committee considers the support available for schools and teachers through teacher education, LEA advisory services, statistics and funding: Teacher education Throughout its report the Committee has emphasised the key role which it sees teachers and head teachers playing in making the education system, and particularly the curriculum, more responsive to the needs of ethnic minority pupils and genuinely multi-cultural in character. It recommends that all teacher training institutions should review their policies in this respect. The Committee also urges LEAs and schools to establish effective induction programmes. Whilst developments in the field of in-service education are seen as more positive especially in terms of school-based work, the report recommends various ways in which provision relating to the needs of ethnic minority pupils and the theory and practice of a multi-cultural approach to education should be extended and encouraged. In recognition of the concerns which have been voiced in the past about the use of ethnic classifications and the confidentiality of the information obtained, it recommends that as a first step the DES should consult the local authority associations, the teacher unions, the Society of Education Officers and representatives of the ethnic minority communities. Funding The Committee acknowledges that it has received evidence about the possibility of establishing a Central Fund to meet the educational needs of ethnic minority children but defers consideration on this until its main report. The Committee discusses the various criticisms which have been voiced about the current arrangements for the provision of funds to local authorities under Section 11 of the Local government Act It recommends therefore that the government should undertake a review of the provisions and operation of Section In the final chapter of its report the Committee summarises briefly the various factors which it has discussed relating to the underachievement of West Indian children. It discusses the roles of central government particularly the DES , local government particularly LEAs , and a range of interested organisations and institutions including teacher unions, examining boards and the CRE and local CRCs. The Committee then considers the cost implications of its recommendations. It recognises however that there will be some additional costs for example associated with staff time in establishing links between schools and parents and reviewing the curriculum. Having listed all the specific recommendations it has offered, the Committee then summarises a number of issues which have been raised in the report which, in the time available, it has not yet considered fully or which affect all ethnic minority groups and will therefore be considered in the main report. The Committee concludes with a call for comments on this report and further evidence for its main report.

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*Draft Corporate Manslaughter Bill: The Government Reply to the First Joint Report from the Home Affairs and Work and Pensions Committees, Session HC , Great Britain. Home Office, , ,*