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CASTE FRAMEWORK AT NATIONAL LEVEL

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Abstract:

Caste is an important element of the Indian political process. It is legitimate. Caste has been inequality creating in Indian society. Therefore its influence on power shaping & Policy Making process. In this sense caste element has got sphere of influence in political process. Relationship between Caste & politics has been more eminent. Caste has been influencing on politics & politics has been influenced by caste.

Limitation of Dominant caste at national level: dominant caste has been demanding for representation on national level. But their demands were not accepted by forward castes. The forward caste has been controlling National level power. Dominant caste has been controlling the state level power.

Hindutva Framework has Successes but Caste Framework has Failure. ST'S Community is not related to Caste Politics. Caste framework is Failure to inclusion of all backward Caste. Caste framework had not successful to decided Social & Economic Public Policy. Because of this caste framework is empty so it has no capacity to competing with other frameworks. It has own Sense of Political Efficacy but on national level it made no impact.

KEYWORDS:

Caste Framework, Hindutva & other castes frame work, Role/Influence of caste framework in framing Public Policies, failure of caste framework at national level politics.

INTRODUCTION

Caste is an important element of the Indian political process. But it has been local Phenomena. Caste Phenomena is not national Phenomena.

Caste is a important element of the Indian political process. It is legitimate. Caste has been inequality creating in Indian society. Therefore its influence on power shaping & Policy Making process. In this sense caste element has got sphere of influence in political process. Relationship between Caste & politics has been more eminent. Caste has been influencing on politics & politics has been influenced by caste. The caste politics was studied by M.N. Srinivas, Rajni Kothari, and Rudolph Susanne & Hoeber Rudolph so & so. We can understand from these scholars.

1. The influence of caste is not same on Local, regional & National level. It means that castes influence is different on different levels. Local & regional level caste framework has been successful. But in National level caste framework is not progressive. This is the fact; it is proved by Dr. Suhas Palshikar in his book (Palshikar, 2009: 130-144). I agree with this fact. I think everybody accept this fact.

2. The relations between castes & different castes political mobilization this study is useful to understand the Indian politics.
3. The nature of Political power conformed through interest of castes. Therefore social conflict between leadership of forward & backward castes.
4. Shifting of political power from forward caste to backward caste is important factor of democracy (demoralization)
- 5) Material base determines the Relationship between caste & politics.

Development, liberal, Hindutva & caste framework these major frameworks are used in National level for the politics. Successful and less successful these are the two criteria of classification of this framework. Development, liberal & Hindutva framework these frameworks are successful in national level but Caste framework is less successful in National level. We compare caste framework to other framework caste framework is weak. Therefore research question is that why caste Framework is not progressive on the National level.

Hypothesis: 1) Dominant caste is not successful at national level.

2) OBC politics is Elite's politics.

3) Dalit's castes Politics is Limited 1) 4) Caste politics has not inclusion of ST's. What is caste Framework?

The phenomenon of caste framework is very complex. Meaning of caste framework is different.

- 1) According to backward castes, castelism means politics of forward caste.
- 2) According to forward castes, castelism means politics of backward caste. 1 & 2 meanings are vague.
- 3) According to scholar castelism is a political ideology. It includes following things.

a) Idea, thought & ideology of anti-caste. Eg. Social Justice thought of Bahun society & affirmative action.

b) Movement of anti-caste. Movement of anti-caste for eradicating caste from the society. Such as Satyashodhake movement, Dalit Movement.

c) Making of public policy within social context.

d) Backward caste's Social interest is the base of Public policies. These four elements are the most

IMPORTANT IN CASTE FRAMEWORK.

The level of caste politics is different. Masse's has been mobilizing in the political field with the help of caste factor. Appeal for voting on the bases of caste & leadership depends on the caste bases is one level of caste politics. But this is not core of caste framework politics. The language of politics has changed. Leadership also changes. But these types of changes are not core of caste framework. The scope of caste politics framework is Social contestation. There is strong disagreeing with forward caste interest. Caste framework is in favor of backward castes. Backward caste's Social interest & making of public policy within social context these elements are the most important in Caste framework. At theoretical level social Justice is the ideology of caste framework. At national level Social interest has not changed. Also within social context public policy has not change. So caste framework is not fully developed at National level. Caste framework is not comfortable on the national level as compare to Development, liberal, & Hindutva framework.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF CASTE FRAMEWORK:

1) Inequality is nature of caste system. Therefore in independent era backward castes are opposing the traditional caste statues and dominance. It means demand for equality is main factor of anti-caste movement. This was called anti-caste movement. M. Phule's revolution was against to cultural, social and economical dominations of forward castes. The conflict of redistribution of Power sharing in the field of Education, the job and Government level power. The nature of caste politics has changed after 1920. Before 1920 politics was divided into bi-polar system.

2) The issue of untouchability was entered the cast politics. The new pattern was emerged. In pre independent era the first priority was given to struggle for freedom & second priority was to caste politics at national level. But Dr Ambedkar gave priority to backward castes politics. Abolishing Untouchability, political reservation for SC & ST these three points are included in constitution in the context of caste.

Reservation to other backward caste this point was not included in the constitution. Those backward castes which are large in number, they will be easily getting representation & political parties will fulfill their demands these liberal expectation was legitimate around 1950. Caste issue is related to social & Economic backwardness so it is political. According to the maker of constitution, caste issue is not religious & Spiritual. Caste is political this approach is the main base of future caste politics.

3) National level Forward Caste has been maintaining its control over power. This is one fact. Backward castes (classes) have been rebelling against Forward Caste. This is second fact. At the National level Development Framework is more important than caste framework. But on the bases of economic discrimination Kalerkar commission was appointed. Kalerkar & Nehru were not in favour to give reservation to backward caste. Although OBC was not opposite to it. From above we understand that Caste politics had second priority & development politics had first priority during 1950 to 1967 on national level. Caste Framework of Politics has not been successful on national level. This fact is verified through caste politics. It has three ways.

1) Limitation of Dominant caste at national level

M. N. Srinivas propounded the model of Dominant caste. Dominant caste it means, at local level caste is numerically strong. The dominant Caste has landownership & social status. For eg. Maratha, Lingayat, Reddi are dominant castes. After independents Dominant caste was ruling at local & regional level. In many states caste is not numerically strong. Although it was ruling. Caste has been controlling state level power. Dominant caste leader has been deciding Social interest & making of public policy within social context. This process happened in southern states. In Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka it happened within the congress party. In Tamil Nadu it happened within DMK. This process happened in Northern States between 1950-1970. This is a fact. But dominant caste has been demanding for representation on national level. But their demands were not accepted by forward castes. The forward caste has been controlling National level power. Dominant caste has been controlling the state level power. But Charan Singh, V. P. Singh & Chandra Shekhar these are the dominant caste leaders. They are the examples of exception because they got national level power. They were deciding Social interest & making of public policy within social context. So they are exiting for a short period. Their government exited for a short period. Logically final conclusion is that dominant caste is not successful in national level. It means that caste Framework is not successful at national level.

2) OBC politics is Elite's politics.

In northern states, state level power was controlled by forward caste. For e.g. Brahmin, Kayasth & Rajput. OBC castes were challenged by forward caste in the Sixtyth decade. That time OBC caste was given majorities' stand. The model of majority is focused on northern states. Majorities' caste has been controlling state level power. Ram Manohar Lohiya's slogan was very attractive. Sixty out of hundred are Backward. This was his slogan. These types of politics happened in northern states in 1967, 1971, 1972. In 1977 anti-authoritarian politics happened. Caste issue was not deeply active at national level politics. It means that caste framework was not working at national level. Since 1978 caste framework was active in Bihar. Karpuri Thakur made the reservation policy. The Mandal Commission was established in 1979 by Janata Party government. In 1977 to 1979 castes framework was formed. But after 1980 caste framework was not active. Caste framework declined. After 1989 OBC issue was reopened. The Mandal Commission's recommendations were in the favor of OBC. Congress party was against to the Mandal Commission's recommendations. In Ninety decade the politics was divided Mandal and Kamandau. Above this information we can say that, Hinduvata Framework has Successes but Caste Framework has Failure.

The Causes of Failure of Caste Framework as follow

1) Casteist Politics is Elite Politics.

2) The OBC Politics was divided into two parts. OBC leaders had joined one party. & but that was not OBC politics. Kalan Singh, Uama Bharati Gopinath Munde & Naraydra Modi are the big OBC leaders of BJP. But these leaders Politics are Hindutva Politics & not OBC politics. Digvijay Singh & Ashok Gehlot is the big OBC leaders of Congress Party. But their Politics is Liberal & not OBC politics.

3) The Ideology of Caste Politics was founded on Social Justice & majoritarianism. There is dispute on majoritarianism & Social Justice. They are strongly accepted Majoritarianism. Once we accept majoritarianism social justice loses its meaning or social justice is neglected. Caste politics was divided into Backward & more Backward Castes. Those are more Backward Castes, they are demanding of Social

Justice & Backward Caste are in the favour of majoritarianism. For exa Yadhav and Kurmi in the Bihar.

4)Caste politics is related to backward issue; it is core of caste politics. Issue of Backwardness is related to social & economic policies. But social and economic policies does not make social context. Caste Framework Politics have decided Public Policy within Liberal Framework. Caste Framework Politics is not strongly against to Globalization.

5)How to connect Seclude caste with OBC. It means that how to Inclusion of SC in caste politics is the basic issue. This issue is not solving caste framework. OBC Caste politics is isolated form SC & ST. in UP Samajwadi party is competitor of BSP. It means that OBC is competitor of SC.

6)Caste Framework Politics is limited only the demand of getting political power but beyond that they had not successes to reconstruct the interest framework.

7)Hindutva & New Capitalist Framework is the competitor of caste framework. Caste framework is not closely competing with these two frameworks.

8) Caste Framework Politics is strategically smart but Scio-Economically empty. By considering these points caste framework had hardly work at national level.

3) Dalit's castes Politics is Limited

The Division of forward & backward is the base of BSP's politics. Social interest & making of public policy within social context these two elements were in BSP's politics. After 2007 this stand of BSP changes. It means that the core of caste politics was removed away & only caste calculation is remaining. In 2007 U.P Vidan Sabhas elections BSP has got Majority but this process was not successful depending only on the framework of caste politics. In this election the sharpness of caste framework was reduced by BSP. For entire Society slogan was used by mayavati in 2007 election. First she had excluded the upper caste before 2007. After that she included the upper caste in her concept & her slogan become "Inclusion of the entire society". It means that the caste framework was less used in the state level. Therefore on the national level BSP used this framework softly. This is not only elephant but also Ganesh.

4) Caste politics has not inclusion of ST's.

How to connect ST's with caste framework. It means that how to Inclusion of ST in caste politics is the basic issue. This issue does not solving caste framework. Caste politics is isolated form SC & ST. There is no such Separate ST'S politics in India. Caste politics is different & ST'S politics is different. ST'S politics is the one part of Congress & BJP Politics. Congress & BJP have made ST politics for their interest there is no such ST politics in India. ST'S Community is not related to Caste Politics. This issue has no solution on caste farm work.

CONCLUSION

Caste framework is Failure to inclusion of all backward Caste. Caste framework had not successful to decided Social & Economic Public Policy. Because of this caste framework is empty so it has no capacity to competing with other frameworks. It has own Sense of Political Efficacy but on national level it made no impact.

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