

# KAZI NAZRUL UNIVERSITY ASANSOL



**ADMIT**

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--- Anuruti Keshri  
B.A<sup>rd</sup> year (Political Science  
Honour)  
Session - 2018-19



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Abstract :-

The caste system is a predominant aspect of the social and political structure in India. Caste is the most ancient feature of India's social system and it is a major factor in the structures and functions of the Indian political system. The word 'caste' which means race, people born in particular race have their separate caste. It defines all economic and political relationships for the individual. Caste is a notable foundation of social stratification in India. India's politics is caste-ridden politics. Caste determines the nature, organization, and working of political structures and their functions. India's society has been highly segmented along the lines of caste, religion, class etc.



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## Introduction:

Caste in Indian society refers to a social group in which affiliation is largely determined by birth. This caste system became fixed and hereditary with the rise of Hinduism. The laws of Manu (Manusmriti) refer to the impurity and severity of the outcastes while affirming the dominance and total impunity of upper castes.

Those of the lowest caste are informed that their place in the caste hierarchy is due to their sins in their past life. Vigorous punishments of torture and death are designed for crimes like getting literacy or insulting a member of dominant caste. Manusmriti, the most reliable text of Hindu religion legitimizes social exclusion and introduces absolute inequality as the guiding rule of social affairs. Caste still very much matters to Indian citizens. There are different groups



of citizens have different reasons for maintaining the system of caste. The upper castes want to keep caste alive to oppress the lower castes thereby maintaining their domination. It is very often to see that the lower caste groups, who are supposed to hate the caste system, also use their caste identity to gain benefits in the corridors of power and politics and at the same time, they want to put a stop to the caste oppression imposed upon them by the upper castes. It is an ironical and interesting situation of India society in modern India.

In fact, it was intended to show that the four classes were in relation to social organization in the same relation as the different organs of primordial man to his body. Together they had to function to give viability to the body. Together they had



Which is, the known tradition of the in countrywide movement with the contrasting ideological perspective, for majority of the scholars of politics, namely of the Myron weimer india is perhaps the most important of all the newer countries of the so-called "third world" and in view of its long and composite past, its vast population and its present position, the special value of such a country can be generally identified without doing any injustice to any other country, In every developing political system, two types of politics of action. An analysis of the reciprocal action between the two can throw up some of the most important stands to the essence and direction of political change namely of varnas like Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudra where each were assigned with a specific role. However, with



The in endowment status, which got the  
 resolved by birth as a result, it  
 has now become a divisive factor  
 in our Indian society today.

The caste system in India is a social system  
 based on birth. It is a hereditary system  
 where people are divided into different  
 groups based on their birth. This system  
 has been a major factor in the  
 development of Indian society. It has  
 created a hierarchy of status and  
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## "Impact based political parties :

Caste based factor is a component of the Indian party system. In India, there are so many caste-based systems. In India, there are so many caste-based political parties which try to promote and protect the interest of a particular caste. The regional political parties in particular, stand predominantly influenced by the caste factor, DMK and AIADMK are non-Brahmin and non-Brahmin political parties and Tamil Nadu. In Punjab, Akali Dal has a community identity. It stands influenced by the issue of Jats vs. non-Jats. All political parties in India use caste as a means for securing votes in election. BSP banks upon the support of Scheduled



castes while the BJP largely bank upon its popularity among caste Hindu and the trading community.

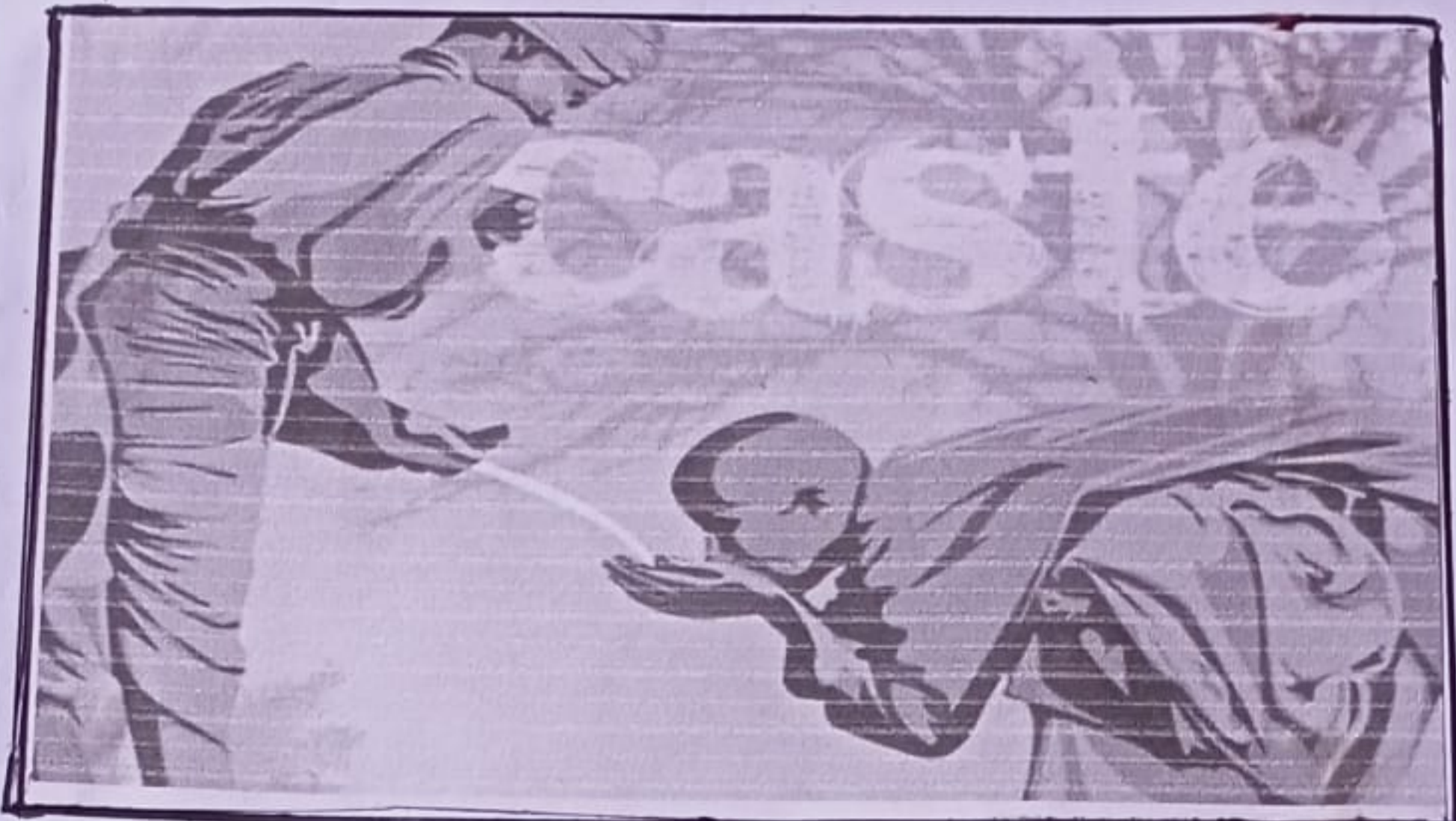
There are so many caste based pressure groups in India which try to promote and protect the interest of particular caste and for this purpose they keep putting pressure on government. The pressure group like Scheduled Caste Federation, Arya Samaja Sabha, Samatan, Dharam Sabha etc, all such pressure groups who work for the protection of the interests of a particular community. The caste factor is an important determinant of electoral politics in India, while nominating their candidates from different constituencies the political parties keep in mind the cast of candidate and caste of the



The political parties keep in mind the caste of candidate the caste of the votes of voters of his caste. In electoral constituencies dominated by Muslims, Muslim candidates are deployed and in areas dominated by Jats, Jat candidates are deployed. Even secularist parties like Congress Janata Dal, CPI and CPM take into consideration caste fact in selecting their candidates.



## Impact cast in Local politics



Politics consists of the process by which goods, services, and privileges are allocated by government or the rules are established for their allocation by other social institutions. Local government is a political subdivision of a national or regional government which performs functions that are culturally defined as being "Local" in character, which in nearly



in character, which in nearly all cases receives its legal powers from the national or regional government but possesses some degree of discretion in the making of decisions and which normally has some taxing powers. Local politics therefore, consists not merely of local activities which relate to national political matters, but it involves a degree of choice to be made within the boundaries of the local unit government relative to the selection of office holders and the making and the making and execution of public policy. These decisions are not necessarily made unilaterally. A local political system and its institution



often governments, and local political institution and processes are commonly interwoven with those of neighboring localities and with regional and national political system.

The patterns of politics at the local level are greatly varied. They assume a particular locality according to the prevailing influences of ideology, social structure and technology in the society. The importance of local government become largely a function of ideology - the belief systems and traditions, the condition the minds of politically significant portion of the population.

In some cases, as in Nazi Germany from 1933 to 1945, local government in the



## Impact of caste:

castes in Indian Society refer to a social group where membership is decided by birth. Members of such local groups are mostly they tend to enter into marital relationships among themselves. They often have related political preferences. The removal of the boundaries between "civil society" and "political society" meant caste now played a huge role in the political arena and also influenced other government - run institutions such as police and the judicial system. Though caste seemed to dictate one's access to such institutions, the location of that caste also played a pivotal role. If a lower caste were concentrated enough in one area, it could then



then translate that pocket of concentration of its caste members in to political power and then challenge the hegemony of locally dominant upper castes. Gender also plays a significant role in the power dynamic of caste in politics women's representation within the political system seems to also be tied to their caste. Lower, more conservative caste have less female participation in politics the upper more socially liberal, castes. This has caused a disproportionately large number of upper-caste women to occupy political



to specific groups. The focus on caste however tends to ignore the deep trends formation that caste politics has undergone in Northern India in recent years.

The first trend that one sees is that traditional vote bank support towards the so-called caste based parties they are associated with is gradually eroding. In recent years in Bihar, more Yadavs vote for non-RJD candidates than in the past. The earlier alignments between certain types of castes and certain parties fielding candidates from the same background have give way to the a few more in the election of



\* Impact caste selection candidates in election

What is the rationale of contesting an election when getting a ticket is hard winning uncertain, the enterprise costly and if a candidate is nearly certain to be kicked out after one term.

The coverage of the Bihar elections abounds with considerations of caste defined as the go-to variable to understand both alliance's strategies and voter's alignments. Indeed, both main alliances devised mutually exclusive social and political alliances and, contrary to recent electoral campaigning in other states, spare no efforts publicising the promises they make to



As political parties seek  
The second misconception that one  
sees frequently is the idea that  
caste operates on its own, in perspective  
at other dimensions. From the parties'  
point of view, identifying which caste  
they should ally with locally, and of  
distributing the tickets accordingly, is  
only the right candidate with in the  
beginning of the process, one has to  
identify the right candidate with in  
the targeted groups. In that regard,  
caste is only one aspect of a  
candidate's "winnability", capacity to  
gain support across castes barriers,  
the resources they can mobilise, their  
connections to local power wielders



and business interests and the local history of inter caste relations are all aspects that are taken into account while selecting to garner support across caste candidates. The

The necessity to place kings and relatives, and the fact that parties attempt at the same time to anticipate their rivals' strategies make the distribution of tickets even more complex.



Methodology :-

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Newspaper,



Suggestion :-

caste and political power.

The caste system has traditionally had significant influence over people's access to power. The privileged upper caste groups benefit more by gaining substantially more economic and political power while the lower caste groups have limited access to these powers.



Conclusion:

Lastly concluding, there is a close relationship between caste and politics in India and both influence each other. Caste is an important component of the social system in India and has made its special place in the Indian political system at various levels. Casteism is the biggest challenge we are opposed to each other. India has adopted the liberal democratic system, which is mainly based on equality, freedom and justice. Caste stands for inequality based on birth, caste loyalties other ethnic factors really divide the Indian political parties and not the ideological differences. Election in campaigns are conducted along caste lines and violence in polls is usually caste-based violence. Politics has become caste ridden and castes have got in the



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