

Role of Caste in Electoral Politics – U.P Election 2022

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ABSTRACT

"In the debate around the electoral politics in caste and religion politics, analyzing the report of newspaper to which party form a government in an upcoming election in Uttar-Pradesh. Also, refine the policies that are needed and transform the liberal politics with caste and explain with the bundle of caste as a name of Hindu, where caste decline their rights and heredity by Brahmin In the forth up coming utter-Pradesh election of 2022, we would witnessing very interesting picture of caste ,alliances, lobbying and polarization".

KEYWORDS:- Caste, Community, Hindu Rashtriya, Religion, Social group, Political parties.

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I. INTRODUCTION

"DR. BR Ambedkar termed the caste system as an 'enclosed class' and further in these enclosures 'some closed the doors, and others found the doors closed.' In Indian society, the caste system refers to an individual and social group identity based on birth. These caste fixed on heredity system of birth which explains in religious epic text and the rise of Hinduism. The first man of Hindu Manu and his book Manusmriti refers to the caste and impurity of the outcaste during the dominance of Brahman. Those of belonging lower caste are informed: "that their place in the caste hierarchy is due to their sins in their past life. "Manusmriti, the most reliable text of Hindu religion legitimizes social exclusion and the caste system which introduces absolute inequality as the guiding the rule of social and Hindu law ." (*ibid*) Castes system are still very considerable for the Religion and the citizen of India even in the today world "though the point, that different groups of caste and religion have different reasons for maintaining the system of politics, interesting of the how the upper caste in the name of hinduism trying to consolidate their power and privileged. How the lower caste people are being they befooled in the name of common unified of bundle fold hinder, thereby maintaining their domination of caste ." (*ibid*) . Therefore, positioning these lethal frame work creates the feeling.

Like most of the stages in Uttar-Pradesh, the most determinant and dominant factor has fortunate caste and Religion only and always contests name of caste. Still, now identical dice played in upcoming Election 2022 and played a name of Hindu it means regional politics on caste and base were Hindu therefore, Analyzing the upcoming election Uttar –Pradesh assembly election 2022, we need to be the seen in forthcoming modesty election and not to be seen as Hindutva concept to develop their vote politics in election 2022. Basically, in the last three elections, Lok –Sabha and State Assembly election (2014, 2017, 2019) data, reports mostly incorrect pictures of a close fight. This result always shows the vision of a single-party majority, but we assume Hindutva politics were held through the lens of the vote. At the outset, we saw the failure of caste politics in Assembly election 2017 Uttar-Pradesh. The considerable amount of votes transform to the name of Hindu, they decline the identity of caste and a large number of population to change their vote for a better life, but the voter's life is endangered at the name of development and Hindu politics. It means the caste politics grown in the level of ground of individuality. Still, they affect the fundamental right in the constitution of India, "which is not the essence of democracy ." (*Dutta, 2013*)

CASTE POLITICS V/S POLITICS OF HINDUTVA.

Caste factors are the roots of regional politics in India and the main component of political parties. In India, the caste political parties form and contest those elections to fulfil their own people's demands. However, in Uttar-Pradesh, the two regional and caste-based parties highlighted in an election (Samajwadi Party and Bahujan Samaj party), these parties are reform the name of the Yadav and "B.S.P. vote banks upon the support of Scheduled Castes. As a result, the B.J.P essentially undermines its popularity among caste Hindus and the trading community." (*Ibid 119*) Uttar- Pradesh has been captive of caste and religious collateralization, suffering from caste and Hindu politics. EVEN THE CHIEF MINISTER OF UTTAR PRADESH HAS

ALWAYS LOVED TO GO FOR HINDUTVA POLITICS. However, IN REAL PRACTISES HE NEVER DISLIKE In choosing as chief – minister for securing rights and develop the state, but they play community and communal politics in their state Uttar- Pradesh, According to the Print, "The Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religious Ordinance, 2020, commonly known as 'love jihad' law."^v (SINGH, 2020) The caste system as an identity is now imperative, and the B.J.P. (Bharatiya Janata Party) is moving through their term card to play caste-based politics. More recently, the central ministers in Modi's government have changed significantly. They are choosing an O.B.C. minister in the central government for the upcoming election in 2022 in Uttar Pradesh, while the regional areas like B.S.P. and S.P. are also playing Brahmin politics by including upper caste members in their political parties. The regional and national parties just securing votes in coming elections 2022. The caste solidarity to play an important recruitment role. Caste influences the recruitment process."^{vi} (Kaur, 2018)

CASTE AND HINDUTVA PRESSURE GROUP.

There were many caste-based pressure groups, but today we saw the Hindutva pressure groups, the name of a Hindu. Castes and Hindus are neighbours in nature and envious of each other. The politics of caste and Hindu these are a huddle of Uttar Pradesh, and they play run and chaise game with each other. According to regional politics, "Caste values and caste interests influence their socialization and consequently their political thinking, conscience, and participation"^{vii} (Dutta, 2013) and Hindu politics play a beyond politics with caste and tackle their identity and play a politics with him, a name of caste. "As a result of this, the candidate is sure to get the votes of voters of his caste. "It is very often to see that the lower caste groups, who supported the caste free society but also use caste identity for gain power and benefits in the field of power and politics, they put a stop of hierarchy on low caste by the upper castes"^{viii} (Johari, 1972). In electoral constituencies dominated by Muslims, Muslim candidates are deployed and in areas dominated by Brahmin and Hindu"^{ix} (Kothari, 1989). However, in the upcoming election, the regional and national parties play Bhai -Chara and establish the new pressure, a community pressure group to tackle the caste politics. "The provision made for minority and backward class also disturbed in political harmony in Indian social system, and they have created social and political pressure. The society divides their caste by birth"^x (Rudolph, 1967).

VOTING BEHAVIOUR IN ELECTIONS.

In the election campaign, most of the votes are demanded by caste and culture; caste is based on regional politics and changing nature of behavioural politics with culture. As the name of caste, the culture gave rise to unity politics and head of the caste Hindutva. "N.D. Palmer has rightly observed that Caste and Religion are considered for the gain vote, and candidate spread their publicity and voters during the election campaign."^{xi} (Kaur, 2018) Categorizing the vote and merging with caste and Religion politics is the future distribution of voting in the upcoming election. B.J.P does not have any motive and reason to establish their government in 2022, so he leads with caste and mixes with their politics of Hindu. A perception that the straight fight between S.P. and B.J.P. in the upcoming election. As a result of changing the central ministries, some of the local elite have transformed into Hindu politics under the name of Hindu-rastra. To defeat the B.J.P., the S.P. consolidated their caste politics and gave security to their caste members. Therefore S.P. can defeat B.J.P. in the upcoming election and make an environment of bipolar election to tackle easily, and no single party can secure more than 30% of the vote in the legislative Election in Uttar-Pradesh.

HETEROGENEITY OF POLITICS IN UTTAR- PRADESH

The politics of Uttar- Pradesh are dependent on caste and regional politics but they analyzed through the lens of caste and identity, which define the base model politics of parties.

From the party point of view, the caste is the central definition of vote politics in Uttar- Pradesh and make the strategies in the election, but when a national party like B.J.P are in this race, they define their-self the identity of Religion, which was the hate creator in the state of Uttar-Pradesh. According to the election 2017 state assembly census, the caste has divided the name of Religion and they were Brahman and lead as like Manusmirti but now we need caste politics to know about their status and Right. Caste was not always decried as the political parties alligated, but caste politics gave rights and status in society."Regional political power is the interest of a caste system and support their regime. The constitution of India provides the special privileges name of caste and a single electoral system with special status to develop their rights and advocate the spirit of caste free politics"^{xii} (Kothari, *Form and Substance in Indian Politics*, 1961). It is primarily understood the Uttar-Pradesh the caste has the central mobilization of politics and transform in 2017 election as Hindu politics and from the point of some dominant group (*Baniya group*) which lead as dictator in the religious party when we have seen as caste political party they make their interest and policy not dominant by another group. "However, the caste always impacts the behaviour of vote and political participation. It also impacts on party structure and government decision making."^{xiii} (Brass, 1994) The evaluation of the composition of caste and

religious role is the empirical base of politics and identity of Uttar-Pradesh and in which the politics of caste gave the status and power to represent them.

STATE TRANSITION IN 2022

The power has been regional transition party to national party in Uttar-Pradesh and became messy and fragmented the single party and spread themselves. The single-party majority like B.J.P. in Uttar-Pradesh have no idea of community taste, and they spread development. Although the caste is essential in the election and therefore the development of all caste and community, the state became developed. However, the Bharatiya Janta Party government have no reason for development, and they develop their-selves and Brahmin in all field. The state Uttar-Pradesh needs their transition of power in caste and develops the people who suffer from a Mental government. The transition always creates a new right, taste, and development, but in the 2017 election, they created Baniya – Brahmin Bhai Bahi and talked about the politics of Uttar- Pradesh. It is why the Samajwadi party are getting the majority in the 2022 election and tackled the government of Monk, and This was why the state needs its own identity, not horror. Nevertheless, the B.J.P. government has allegation on the S.P. (Samajwadi) party of goons and muscle power using in-state when he ruling, but B.J.P. has legal goons like Bajrang Dal RSS (Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh). In this regard, the Samajwadi party gets their own identity of their work and development. These were the explanation the Samajwadi party are wining the 2022 political election.

WHERE DOES THE OPPOSITION STAND.

Now, the Election of Uttar-Pradesh "Where the opposition" is the clear alternative and transform the power to the healthy opposition and form a government in 2022. A quick scan of the opponent directly only the S.P. in control and make a visible or reliable government. However, now, S.P. is presently strong and challenging for B.J.P. All of these circumstances, S.P. strategies make powerful and making a bipolar race with B.J.P. A perception that the straight fight between B.J.P. and S.P. upcoming Election, therefore, the local elites who identify with their lotus symbol affect the electoral politics as the name of Hindu politics. However, in this regard, the AKHILESH YADAV can be spread their policies and some of the points taken from 2012 like employment, education, electricity, health, e t c., and some of the points that neutralize the caste politics in Uttar-Pradesh SP in 2022.

- 1) The media should play a neutral role in future.
- 2) Caste-based violence should be eliminated.
- 3) They remodel the education system with a secular line.
- 4) By promoting inter-caste and intra caste, both sections of marriages in their state to establish equality, bring changes in the new generation who were the future of Uttar-Pradesh.
- 5) To establish the groundwork for people with the help of Panchayat and reshape the model, which differs in name caste and community.

II. CONCLUSION

There is a close relationship between caste and religious politics in Uttar-Pradesh. Therefore regional politics play the name of caste and community development, but the National party B.J.P. plays with Ram mandir politics to gain the vote and spread a threat between Mandal and Mandir. The people want their product, but by B.J.P. with the help of RSS, They transformed their living Half pant to Full pant spread the policies of Anti-Romeo, Pink revolution, Love-jihad these were the policies which make development model and run in Uttar-Pradesh. According to some reports of standard newspapers, they need employment, not these policies that spread fear in the innermost of the newspaper data that the S.P. make their entire majority government in Uttar-Pradesh. Caste is the base of regional politics, but B.J.P creates regional politics and constantly threatens Mandal and the mandir. So, these are the circumstances where the upcoming Election of the S.P. is in the majority and B.J.P loosing up-coming 2022. Together they had a function of politics, but the caste politics are grown in the level of individual and group and affect the fundamental rights of an individual by Hindu politics, and A bundle of castes was used as the weapon, but caste democracy was not adopted, but we need caste democracy politics to develop caste people.

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