# A Critical paper of Caste System in Mauritius, Political backings, discrimination and favoritism in job & promotion; Nepotists claim that Vaish (वैश्य) caste are more qualified 'Vaish pli kalifié ki toi '. Qualified in what? my personal opinion as a Babujee, Kshatriya ( क्षत्रिय, बाबूजी) and being apolitical

<sup>1</sup>Yudhistir S.M.F. Jugessur, Researcher

**ABSTRACT**: 'Vaish pli kalifié ki toi ' is in a Creole Mauritian language used by Mauritians of all communities. This phrase can be translated into ' Vaish Caste are more qualified than you'. The paper elaborates on the nepotism, favouritism, Political backings, associated with Hindu Caste system in Mauritius. It has been a common discriminatory thinking in Mauritius that people of Vaish (वैश्य) caste believe they are more qualified, just because of the caste they are in and not based on their qualifications and competences. The different Hindu Caste are namely Maraz (Brahmin), a Babujee (Kshatriya) and Vaish (Vaishya). Being from the Babujee ,Kshatriya (क्षत्रिय , बार्ब्रजी) Caste, In the education sector, I, myself have never discriminated, nor favoured anyone based on religion and caste. It is of very discriminated and narrow thinking that some people claim they should get jobs, promotion based on the caste they are. It is also acknowledged that in Politics, the former Prime Ministers have been from Vaish and the political field in Mauritius is dominated by Vaish Caste. Nevertheless, those same politicians who were caught red handed with coffers and involved in various political scandals were from Vaish caste. Those neighbors who drink and smoke and beat their wives every night are also from Vaish caste. That bus worker who harasses passengers also is from Vaish caste and fastfood seller who lack hygiene also is from Vaish caste. That friend who in bungalow filmed me bathing and shared in Reduit region also was Vaish. So what proud of these people of being from Vaish Caste. Being neither from political field, apolitical nor member of any political party and with no political ambitions, I consider that giving people job, promotions based on just Caste system, namely as they claim Vaish caste, in education and employment sector, as being completely discriminatory and of falling into nepotism and favoritism and unacceptable. Such types of thinking and unethical practice of job and promotion should be set aside by any employer. Myself being highly qualified for my set aspirations, if anyone claim to be more qualified than me academically, then they have no place in this sector, their applications should not be considered and are over qualified and should seek work in other areas such as at university.

**INTRODUCTION** 

KEYWORDS: nepotism, favoritism, Caste system, Vaishya, Kshatriya, Education, Politics

Date of Submission: 13-07-2023

Date of Acceptance: 28-07-2023

#### I. Caste System in Mauritius

The 1968 constitution recognized four population categories: Hindus, Muslims, Sino-Mauritians, and the general population. Mauritius is a multicultural society whereby everyone is free to practice the faith he/she wants without any fear, shame and threat from anyone. According to socio-historical theory, the caste system began in India. The "Varna Dharma", that is the division of labour in society, consisted of four 'Varnas' or major groups namely the "Brāhman", the "Kshatriya", the "Vaishya" and the "Shūdra". From an organic analogy, the "Brāhman" was like the brain in the body, as its representatives were responsible for spiritual and intellectual matters. Political administration and defense were entrusted to the "Kshatriya", who was seen as the arms of the body. As for the "Vaishya", he was like the thighs and so he had to supply food to the nation and administer its economic welfare. At last, the "Shūdra" for his part did menial work for he was considered the feet of the body. The 'varna of Kshatriyas' associated with rulers and warriors including property owners, are the "Baboojee" in Mauritius. Besides, the 'varna of Vaishyas' associated with businessmen, farmers and traders are the "Vaish" in Mauritius and are also in Majority on the island. At last, the 'varna of Shūdras', that is the servile labourers, are the "Rajput" (or "Dusadh") and the "Ravived" (or "Chamar") in Mauritius.

# II. DISCUSSION

Nepotism can be defined as appointing someone to a position mainly due to their relatedness (i.e., family ties, or bloodline)<sup>12</sup>. Yasir et al<sup>3</sup> states that nepotism mainly relies on organizational political activity rather than the merit-based reference. Boadi <sup>4</sup> and Arasli et al. <sup>5</sup> explained that nepotistic practices persist and continues recurrently in the daily operations of the business environment in developing nations as there are no visible implementation of any policies against such practices. The term "Nepotism" comes from the Italian word "nepotismo," which is based on Latin root "Nepos," meaning nephew or grandson <sup>6</sup>. Nepotism is an owner's or manager's preference for hiring or appointing family members (nepots) instead of unrelated job applicants<sup>7</sup>. It results in interference from family, their involvement for years and generations 89. Le-Breton & Miller 10 hammers that the practice of nepotism that encourages, make it easier for relatives, the next in line to access leaderships post rather than the deserving candidate. Some studies show that nepotism can harm the establishment itself <sup>11</sup><sup>12</sup> <sup>13</sup> even in terms of performance <sup>14</sup>. This even has an impact on mental health of postulants. Schunck et al <sup>15</sup> and Sellers and Shelton<sup>16</sup> argued that PD is associated with an increase in depression, anxiety and psychological distress as well as a decrease in well-being and the more frequent the PD, the greater the risk of mental health problems. Nepotism is when Managers and those responsible for recruitment decisions with whom they are socially connected regardless of their ability or qualifications <sup>16</sup>. Most studies have shown that nepotism leads to decreased employee satisfaction and commitment <sup>17</sup>. Human resource management plays an important role to create competitive advantage but only when there is a highly competent workforce to utilize <sup>18</sup>. Kwon <sup>19</sup> believes that favoritism, nepotism, and cronvism are stimulants for the development of the conflicts of interest. It has even been shown that discrimination has an impact of mental health. The International Labour Organization had stated that anti-discrimination laws do not function effectively and therefore employment discrimination, including recruitment discrimination, continues to exist around the world <sup>20</sup>. Perceived discrimination (PD) is when people experience the discrimination. PD can be at the institutional level, or the personal level and can manifest itself as both direct and indirect forms. This even has an impact on health of postulants. Schunck et al <sup>21</sup> and Sellers and Shelton <sup>22</sup> argued that PD is associated with an increase in depression, anxiety and psychological distress as well as a decrease in well-being and the more frequent the PD, the greater the risk of mental health problems.

# III. FINDINGS

## Vaish Caste , Politics and Education

The first Prime Minister of Mauritius was from the Vaish Caste and since then almost all Prime Minister have been from the same caste. For reasons still unjustified, the political field of Mauritius is dominated by Vaish Caste. Being myself apolitical, I neither judge by caste nor religion while voting. When it comes to political nominations, the Vaish Caste system also has an influence on this recruitment exercise. The Vaish community also imposes their nepotist attitude and favouritism towards their own people of same caste and there are situations whereby the political nominee is less academically qualified, even in terms of competencies. The caste system has also tried to infiltrate the Education sector. It has been a common thinking from politicians to make people believe that the Vaish caste are more qualified 'Vaish pli kalifié ki toi '. The question is qualified in what ? If the Nepotist think that just because they are from a specific caste they will get important post like Deputy Rector, Rector, Senior Educators, or even Administrators, then it is favouritism, Casteism, and nepotism. I myself as a Babujee (Kshatriya) and educator, I have never discriminated anyone based on their caste, religion and background. Being myself highly qualified, I feel very surprised that people close to politics think that just because of being Vaish Caste, they would be automatically qualified for higher post, jobs and promotions. Any honest and law abiding recruitment authority would not base their recruitment just the criteria of Caste and hoe friendly the candidate for the post is with politicians. If some Vaish believe they are more qualified than me because of their political backings then they have no place into the sector I am. If they think they are more qualified than me, then they are in the wrong sector and are OVER Qualified for the posts of deputy rector, and rector that I aspire. They applications should not be considered and they should go to the universities, tertiary sector.

### **Character not Caste**

## **IV. CONCLUSION**

As a law abiding citizen and abiding to all discriminatory practices, I seriously condemned any practice of Casteism, favouritism, and these mentality of *Vaish* caste are more qualified *'Vaish pli kalifié ki toi '* just because of their caste and political backings. In politics it might be a common practice that *Vaish* Caste is the dominant force but I am both apolitical, not into politics and neither member of any political party. In education sector, as a professional, I do not believe that Casteism, favoritism, nepotism, and even corruption has any place. So those professionals who think that *Vaish* caste are more qualified *'Vaish pli kalifié ki toi '* just because of their political backings, and because of their political friends then they are mistaken. Those eminent politicians who were caught red handed with coffers and all sort of corruption and bribe scandals also were from *Vaish* caste. Those lawyers caught with drug , marijuana and ecstasy, also were of *Vaish* caste. Those neighbors who drink,

smoke and beat their wives also are *Vaish* caste. That woman who betrays her husband with other men also is *Vaish* caste. That Hindu friend together with his Muslim friend who filmed me bathing, shared with everyone in Reduit area also was *Vaish*. So, what really these people of so proud to be of *Vaish* caste. You cannot determine the worth, competencies of anyone just by their Caste and political affiliations. The Character of that person is important. You cannot discriminate, do favoritism, choose, select, do nepotism in job, and education sector. The caste you are does not, should not be an advantage but rather if you search political backings, then it is detrimental.

#### REFERENCES

- [1]. Arasli, H. &Tumer, M. (2008). Nepotism, favoritism and cronyism: a study of their effects on job stress and job satisfaction in the banking industry of north Cyprus. Social Behavior and Personality, 36(9), 1237-1250.
- [2]. Bute, M. (2011). The effects of nepotism and favoritism on employee behaviors and human resources practices: a research on Turkish public banks. Todade's Review of Public Administration, 5(1), 185-208.
- [3]. Yasir, R., Hafiz, Z., Zafar, H., Muhammad, M. & Amir, K. (2013). Impact of organizational politics and favoritism on employees' job satisfaction. Elixir Management Arts 64, 19328-19332. dynamics Human Resource Management Review, 3(5), pp 265-88
- [4]. Boadi, G. E. (2000). Conflict of interest, nepotism and cronyism. Source Book, 5, 195-204.
- [5]. Arasli, H. &Tumer, M. (2008). Nepotism, favoritism and cronyism: a study of their effects on job stress and job satisfaction in the banking industry of north Cyprus. Social Behavior and Personality, 36(9), 1237-1250.
- [6]. Chukwuma, I., Agbaeze, E., Madu, I., Nwakoby, N. &Icha-Ituma, A. (2019). Effect of nepotism on employee emotional engagement: interplay of organisational politics. Journal of Management Information and Decision Sciences, 22(3), 273-283.
- [7]. Bellow, A. (2003). In praise of nepotism. New York, NY: Random House.
- [8]. Chrisman, J., Chua, J. &Litz, R. (2003). Extending the theoretical horizons of family business research. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 27, 331-338.
- [9]. Chrisman, J., Chua, J., Pearson, A. & Barnett, T. (2012). Family involvement, family influence, and family-centered non-economic goals in small firms. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 36, 267-293.
- [10]. Le-Breton, I. & Miller, D. (2006). Why do some family businesses out-compete? governance, long-term orientations, and sustainable capability. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 30, 731-746.
- [11]. Cialdini, R. B. (1996). Social influence and the triple tumor structure of organizational dishonesty. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation.
- [12]. Kets, M. (1996). Family business: human dilemmas in the family firm. London, England: Thomson Business Press.
- [13]. Bloom, N. & Van-Reenen, J. (2007). Measuring and explaining management practices across firms and countries. Quarterly Journal of Economics, 122, 1351-1408.
- [14]. Schulze, W. S., Lubatkin, M. H. & Dino, R. N. (2003). Toward a theory of agency and altruism in family firms. Journal of Business Venturing, 18, 473-490
- [15]. Schunck R, Reiss K, Razum O. Pathways between perceived discrimination and health among immigrants: evidence from a large national panel survey in Germany. Ethn Health. 2015;20(5):493–510.
- [16]. Alesina, A. and Giuliano, P., 2007. The Power of the Family. NBER Working Paper No. W13051.
- [17]. Bellow, A. (2003). In praise of nepotism. New York, NY: Random House.
- [18]. Boxall, P, 1998 Achieving competitive advantage through human resource strategy towards a theory of industry.
- [19]. Kwon, Illoong (2006). Endogenous Favoritism in Organizations. The B.E. Journal of Theoretical Economics. Vol. 6, Issue 1, 1–24
- [20]. International Labour Organization (2011). Equality at work: the continuing challenge. International Labour Office, Geneva.
- [21]. Schunck R, Reiss K, Razum O. Pathways between perceived discrimination and health among immigrants: evidence from a large national panel survey in Germany. Ethn Health. 2015;20(5):493–510.
- [22]. Sellers RM, Shelton JN. The role of racial identity in perceived racial discrimination. J Pers Soc Psychol. 2003;84(5):1079–92.