

## Original Article

### An analysis and consequences of caste in Indian policy

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#### Manuscript ID: Abstract:

JRD -2026-180517

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 5

Pp. 119-123

May- 2026

Submitted: 15 Apr. 2026

Revised: 25 Apr. 2026

Accepted: 10 May. 2026

Published: 31 May 2026

*By examining the historical context, sociocultural factors, and the contemporary impact of caste-based legal problems on the indian legislative landscape, this study aims to explore the intricate relationship among legislative concerns and caste in india. In order to shed light on how caste affects control flow and management in india, the study will delve into the complex interactions between caste characters and political mobilization about discretionary outcomes. This study aims to provide a thorough grasp of the uniqueness of caste legislative concerns and its recommendations for india's the rule of majority government, social cohesiveness, and holistic development by examining case studies, experimental data, and perceptive points of view.*

**Keywords:** voting designs, constructive activity, political mobilization, caste legislative problems, caste framework, and political flow.

#### Introduction:

In india, politics is a vibrant and dynamic field that greatly influences the administration, arrangements, and socioeconomic advancement of the country. India's political landscape is characterized by its many attributes, intricacy, and rich past as the largest majority rule government in the world. The indian political system operates under a parliamentary majority rule system, in which the people elect representatives to govern at the federal, state, and local levels. The proximity of numerous political parties that appeal to diverse ideologies, territorial boundaries, and social groups define india's political landscape. The bharatiya janata party (bjp) along with the indian national congress (inc) are the two main national parties. In any event, territorial parties also have a significant influence in many states, representing the various social characters and governmental structures of the nation. For centuries, caste—a system of social stratification based on innate profession and birth—has been an integral part of indian civilization. Caste differences have, in fact, been crucial in shaping political elements, discretionary approaches, and social mobilization. Adopted in 1950, the indian structure sought to eliminate caste-based division and promote social homogeneity through reservations in open employment, educational programs, and certified activity arrangements. Different caste-based activities and ruling parties that advocate for the advancement of specific castes or dalits (formerly known as untouchables) have long been present in indian legislative problems. These developments have sought to ensure participation and strengthening for underrepresented populations, confront verifiable betrayals, and challenge traditional control systems. While caste continues to influence legislative concerns in india, other factors including religion, dialect, locality, and socioeconomic disparities all have a big impact on how political organizations are formed, how appointments are made, and how requirements are met. The intricate relationships between legislative problems, coalition building, and ideological disputes frequently check the indian political landscape. The political discourse in india has been dominated in recent years by topics including national security, debasement, financial improvement, administration, and social equality. Pioneers and political parties frequently engage in heated debates about and expensive campaigns in an effort to win over various elements of the public and address the objectives and problems of the citizenry.



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

[10.5281/zenodo.20914951](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20914951)



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#### How to cite this article:

Siddaram. (2026). An analysis and consequences of caste in Indian policy. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(5), 119–123. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20914951>

Indian legislative concerns continue to be a vibrant sector where various voices and hypotheses find expression despite the difficulties and complications. The majority rule process allows for peaceful changes of power, provides avenues for citizen support, and creates opportunities for revolutionary change. India's dynamic political landscape continues to influence the country's course and has the capacity to bring about constructive socio-political change.

## Objectives:

1. To examine how caste plays a role in indian legislation and how it affects constituent outcomes.
2. To investigate the connection between political representation and caste.

## Methodology:

Auxiliary sources provide the data used in the study. Government reports, academic databases, daily newspaper stories, official reports, and government agency archives can all provide the information.

## India's caste framework:

The portuguese term *casta*, which originally meant "perfectly matched or untainted (stock or breed)" and suggests "race, heredity, or breed," is where the word caste originates. Both *varna*, and *jati* are now widely used in english as well and indian dialects, despite the fact that they were not originally indian words. In india, the caste system has been in place for centuries and is a progressive social structure. It is deeply ingrained in the nation's traditions, history, and religious beliefs. The caste system divides people into various social groups called castes, which are then further divided into sub-castes. The brahmins are at the top of the caste hierarchy and typically work as teachers, researchers, and clergy. The kshatriyas, who share traits with both warriors and rulers, are beneath them. Our merchant and rural communities are among the vaishyas who are following. The shudras, who typically carry out menial tasks and labor, are at the bottom of the hierarchy. A crucial group of people known as "dalits," or "planned castes" are outside of the four basic castes and have unquestionably experienced extreme social and economic division. Dalits were traditionally viewed as "untouchables" and faced many forms of punishment in addition to social prohibition. Indian society has been greatly impacted by the caste system, which has an impact on social intelligence, financial opportunities, marriage collusions, and political representation. Caste-based separation is still a significant social issue in contemporary india despite legal actions and constructive activity initiatives to solve it. It is crucial to remember that the indian constitution, which was adopted in 1950, promotes social justice and connectivity for all individuals and prohibits caste-based segregation. The government has implemented several certifiable activity arrangements, such as reservation shares in government jobs and educational institutions for members of distressed castes. Through education, social reforms, and support, efforts have been attempted to increase consciousness and alleviate caste-based division. In any event, completely eliminating the caste system and the division that goes along with it is still a difficult and developing task in india.

According to indologist ronald inden, no universally accepted definition of "caste" has been established. In terms of incidence, several early european documenters acknowledged that it was the same as the endogamous *varnas* mentioned in ancient indian scribes, and that its purpose was the same in terms of realms. Endogamous *jatis*, like the 2378 *jatis*, which is that colonialist chairs classified by profession in early 20th century, may have been *varnas* or castes for later raj-era europeans. Comparative religion instructor while *varna* and *jati* have traditionally been used to refer to caste, arvind sharma emphasizes that "genuine specialists presently observe significant precaution in this regard" in fact, "genuine indologists currently watch significant cautious in this regard," he agrees with indologist arthur basham, who noted that the portuguese colonists throughout india used the term "*casta*" to refer to families, tribes, and clans. The phrase persisted and eventually became used to refer to the hindu cultural path. The prevalent theory that the 3,000 or more castes of modern india had progressed from the four primal castes through intermarriage and subdivisions was credulously accepted by experts in 18th and 19th century india. Unpredictably, the word "caste" was used to refer to both *jati* or caste legal and *varna* or course. This statement is false; although castes change throughout time, ancient castes disappear, and contemporary castes emerge, the four fantastic classes continue to exist, and their relative importance has not changed in almost 2,000 years. Humanist andre beteille claims that whereas *varna* predominated in traditional hindu writing, *jati* now functions as the contemporary equivalent of caste. Unlike *varna*, which is viewed as a closed group of social rules, *jati* is revered as a "general kind with people share a common nature." any number of contemporary *jatis*, including tribes, factions, faiths, pious or heretical minorities, and ethnic groups, may be added, depending on the prerequisite therefore, "caste" does not translate exactly to the word "*jati*" in english. The terms ethnicity, "ethnic characteristics," and "ethnic cluster" are better.

## Cast's political role in india:

Legislative issues pertaining to caste in india refer to the influence of caste-based attitudes and ideas on political aspects. In indian civilization, caste is a significant social institution that classifies people according to their social rank, occupation, and place of birth. For centuries, social ties, economic opportunities, and political allegiances have been shaped by the intricate, progressive indian caste system, which has thousands of sub-castes, or *jatis*.

According to rajni kothari, the growth of party legislative problems in india was greatly influenced by the politicization of caste. He demonstrated the two-step process of caste politicization. Caste and legislative matters are frequently subordinated. Caste groups have the chance to express their identities and vie for power when caste-based organizations turn legislation into their central cause. Furthermore, m.n. srinivas made reference to the dominant caste. Because the number of members of a governing caste is out of balance, it has political clout. Lawmakers can use caste as a useful tool in their campaigns for appointments. Legislative matters in indian states were also perceived as a struggle for political supremacy between the basic caste groups. Caste is also accused of playing a role in national politics.

Caste plays a complex and evolving role in indian legislative matters. Here are some important viewpoints to think about:

**1. Vote bank legislative matters:** political parties are successfully attempting to organize caste-based vote banks, and caste has become a crucial factor in discretionary legislative matters. In order to protect themselves, parties often align themselves with particular castes or tribes. By focusing on specific caste-related issues and identities, this tactic aims to cement votes along caste lines.

**2. Reservation arrangements:** to address demonstrable social imbalances and uplift vulnerable populations, india has implemented certifiable activity arrangements, or reservations. Reservations provide reserved seats for scheduled castes. (scs), scheduled tribal (sts), and other inverse classes (obcs) in government jobs, educational institutions, and administrative organizations. These strategies are frequently used by political parties to appeal to specific caste groups and obtain their discretionary support.

**3. Caste-based legislative parties:** in india, a few party systems specifically address how different castes or groups interact. These parties aim to further the political, social, and economic goals of their own caste groups. Examples include the bahujan - samaj party ( bsp) addressing dalits, samajwadi party (sp) addressing yadavs, as well as its rashtriya janata party ( rjd) addressing muslims and yadavs in bihar.

**4. Caste a factor in candidate selection:** during elections, caste considerations often influence the selection of candidates. In order to increase the opportunity of winning in elections controlled by those castes, political parties frequently nominate candidates from specific castes. This highlights how caste has a crucial role in determining party tactics and discretionary outcomes.

**5. Caste-based social advancements:** caste-based social advancements, including those spearheaded by b.r. ambedkar, have been crucial in advancing the rights and fortifying underprivileged castes. These innovations have had a major impact on indian legislative concerns, influencing social equality discussions, constituent collusions, and approach decisions.

**6. Cast viciousness:** india's verified social structure is the root cause of caste savagery, a long-standing problem. Based on their birth, brahmins (clerics and thinkers) are at the top of the caste system in india, while dalits (formerly known as "untouchables") are at the bottom. Even if the indian structure abolished untouchability and offered constructive initiatives to improve lower castes, caste-based discrimination and cruelty still exist. Any form of verbal, physical, or psychological harm inflicted on individuals or groups because of their caste identity is referred to as caste-based barbarism. It manifests itself in a variety of ways, such as disgusting transgressions, conflicts within communities, social boycotts, financial mistreatment, and opposition to fundamental rights and chances.

**7. Caste-based mobilization:** voter behavior is significantly influenced by caste-based mobilization during elections. To support candidates that align with their caste interests and to attest to their political requests, certain caste groups may form affiliations or community-based organizations.

## The indian constitution and castes:

In the context of india, "caste" refers to a system of social stratification that has existed there for generations. The caste system is built on many levels of social structures and divisions tied to genetics. People are born into a particular caste and typically remain in that caste throughout their whole lives. Indian society has been affected by the caste system in a number of ways, including social intuition, marriage, employment, and access to resources.

Adopted on the 26th of january in the indian structure aimed to promote social justice and address socioeconomic inequalities. It includes provisions that aim to eliminate caste-based division and promote communication between all citizens. The structure provides for agreed-upon active methods to elevate groups that are clearly distressed and acknowledges the fundamental rights of all individuals, regardless of caste or religion.

## The following are some significant caste and equitable society arrangements seen in the indian structure:

**1. Equal opportunities:** article 14 guarantees that the law is balanced and that everyone is protected by the law. Segregation based on caste, race, religion, sex, or place of birth is prohibited.

**2. Reservation:** scheduled castes (scs) and scheduled tribes (sts) are included in articles 15 and 16, which provide reserves or quantities in informative teach and open labor for socially as well as instructive purposes in reverse classes. These reservations serve to ensure that genuinely marginalized communities have representation and opportunities.

**3. Typical scheduled castes and scheduled tribes:** some castes and tribes are recognized as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes separately under articles 341 and 342. In order to improve their social and educational standing, they have the right to specific privileges and protections, including reservations.

**4. Abolition of untouchable:** article 17 clearly renders untouchability, a practice associated with the caste system, illegal.

**5. Protection measures:** the structure allows unusual laws, like the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (reduction of outrages) act, 1989, to be approved for the protection of scs and sts. These laws indicate that these communities will be the target of outrage, division, and brutality.

The elimination of caste-based division and the full achievement of these norms remain ongoing issues in indian society, despite the fact that the indian structure provides a framework for promoting social equality and balance. The social, economic, and political disparities associated with the caste system are constantly being addressed in an effort to ensure that all residents have equal access to opportunities.

## Current trends in the indian casting system:

The caste system at the period had a few prominent patterns:

**1. Social activism:** caste-based inequality and division have been addressed by a variety of social movements and activists. They advocate for social transformation and mindfulness in order to promote social fairness and uniformity.

**2. Political representation:** efforts have been made to increase excluded caste groups' political representation. Many political parties have advocated for agreed-upon activity methods and reservations shares in government and educational positions.

**3. Inter-caste relationships unions:** these groups have grown over time, especially in urban areas. This trend is indicative of a progressive effort to advance social integration and remove caste barriers.

**4. Economic versatility:** some individuals from lower-caste backgrounds have challenged traditional caste-based word-related positions by achieving financial versatility through education and entrepreneurial ventures.

**5. Caste persistence:** caste continues to play a significant role in indian society, influencing several facets of people's life, including legal matters. Despite efforts to eliminate caste-based segregation and promote social homogeneity, caste affiliations and personalities remain deeply ingrained and often influence political alliances and actions.

**6. Caste as a government tool:** indian political parties have always exploited caste distinctions to gain support from voters. By interacting with certain castes or forming partnerships with caste-based organizations, they consciously mobilize support. This miracle has exacerbated tensions and hindered societal cohesiveness by solidifying caste in the governmental sphere.

**7. Reservation systems:** presented to address real imbalances, reservation systems have sought to provide underrepresented castes with representation and opportunities in government, education, and business. These strategies have undoubtedly had some positive effects, but they have also drawn criticism about their feasibility, tendency to maintain caste distinctions, and exclusion of other underprivileged groups.

Thus, the emergence of caste reliability, caste identity, caste loyalty, and caste-mindedness appears to be the most recent modification to the indian caste system. Through a variety of planning exercises and mindfulness campaigns, an effort should be made to foster unity and the spirit of sharing brotherhood between all indians, overcoming differences in religion, a language topography, or castes.

## Implications:

Caste has a significant influence on voting patterns, candidate selection, and strategy decisions in indian legislative matters. A few suggestions can be taken into consideration to address the influence of caste on politics, despite the fact that it is a complicated matter deeply ingrained in indian society:

**1. Improving standards of instruction:** promote widespread access to high-quality education, particularly in rural areas and among underprivileged populations. By fostering a more informed and inclusive society, education may empower individuals and provide support in ending the process of caste-based segregation.

**2. Reservation procedures:** continue carrying out certified activity procedures, such as quotas in government and educational positions, to provide opportunities for castes that can be proven to be distressed. These strategies aim to close the financial gap, ensure representation, and increase access to resources.

**3. Election modifications:** make optional adjustments to lessen the impact of caste-based voting. Implement policies like proportionate representation, which could stimulate the growth of other political parties and lessen the predominance of character politics based on caste.

**4. Political engagement and mindfulness:** promote political engagement and enable members of marginalized castes to effectively participate in legislative matters. Campaigns, conferences, and community outreach initiatives that aim to improve the political representation of underrepresented groups can accomplish this.

**5. Strengthening local government organizations:** promote local self-governance initiatives such as panchayats and districts, ensuring that underprivileged groups are fairly represented. This can strengthen popular government at the grassroots level, enabling local pioneers to successfully handle caste-related problems.



**6. Societal reforms:** encourage social advancements and initiatives that promote intercaste harmony, combat caste-based segregation, and foster social harmony. Community pioneers, activists, and gracious society organizations can be vital in advancing these improvements.

**7. Political party shifts:** in order to ensure that marginalized castes are fairly represented in their candidate selection processes, political parties should adopt internal elements. Parties should actively seek out and support candidates from disadvantaged castes, providing them the opportunities to participate in and take the lead in politics.

**8. General awareness activities:** launch open awareness activities to educate people about the detrimental effects of caste-based legislation and inspire them to vote on the basis of justification, methods, and progress rather than caste.

**9. Empowering the law:** ensure prompt and fair justice in cases involving caste-based discrimination and cruelty. Strengthening the legal system can prevent caste-based crimes and provide victims with justice.

**10. Rural development:** focus on all-encompassing, unbiased improvement plans that uplift underprivileged areas and reduce socioeconomic disparities. Participate in framework, healthcare, education, and skill-building initiatives in disadvantaged areas to promote overall development.

It is crucial to remember that addressing the caste issue in legislative matters calls for a long-term, multifaceted strategy. By gradually reducing the influence of caste and promoting social peace, these measures aim to create a more inclusive and populist political framework.

## Conclusions:

In conclusion, caste continues to play a significant role in indian legislative matters, influencing party practices, voter behavior, and the distribution of power. In any event, there are indications of growing political consciousness and a desire for comprehensive legislation that transcends caste boundaries. For the indian popular government, balancing the need for social justice with the objective of a based on merit, caste-free society is an ongoing struggle. Caste and the law-based political system both allude to potentially conflicting systems of respect. There is a growth in caste. In a caste-oriented social structure, a person's standing is determined by their birth. Clerics and ceremonies support it, and numerous holy works lend it a devout legitimacy. On the other side, consistency of situation and individual chance are supported by the law-based political structure. It talks about how the legal system is run. Regardless of rank, no one is above the law. The indian constitution and its egalitarian framework uphold all citizens' rights to freedom, communication, and society.

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