

The Impact of Political Reservation - A Case Study of Suryapet Revenue Division, Nalgonda District, Telangana

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1. Introduction

Political cooperation is a term that refers to a group of people working together at various levels within a political framework and disseminating their ideas through various forms of plain or overt political activity.

Political support simply refers to a group of private citizens who are motivated enough to influence government decision-making. Information on legislative issues, interest in governmental issues, a desire for difficult decisions and effectiveness, and a perspective of the pertinence of politics, as shown by them, are all usually linked to political activity.

Casual cycles, not formal political structure, are the focus of a study of prevalent burden. His focus lays the groundwork for comprehending the true features of legislative concerns pressure groups, ideological organisations, general assessments, and judgments to a large extent. According to him, legislative concerns are viewed as a struggle for resources, with the government playing a challenging role.

The analysis of races is important because it reveals the electorate's role, standard of conduct, emphasis on mainstream or non-common concerns, and early stage elements. It also highlights the function of ideological organisations and their push for gaining, consolidating, and inexorably sustaining power, as well as the need of mentioning that geographic and financial factors have a big impact on the district's legislative difficulties. The political culture of the population, as well as the example of collaboration and socialisation, would be profoundly affected by events and the backwardness of a given neighbourhood. As a result, one may argue that the term "political interest" refers to a wide range of deliberate actions that have a major impact on the political framework with respect to issues like the determination of rulers and the development of public approach.

In any decision, the Indian political system has a significant role. The absolute number of votes varies between half and sixty percent, and it is clear that the informed, urban, wealthy first class has little interest in voting. SCs and other smaller networks are important players in a variety of political decisions, ranging from ward to MP level. Significant citizens from the SC people group have been involved in all of the choices. They truly believe that their needs are being met. After the races, the pioneers never look back; they have changed their minds about accepting the surrounding pioneers, and they vote on crucial approaches for resolving individual concerns and providing government assistance benefits to SCs.

The SC pioneers, who are MPs and MLAs, were not permitted to perform out their responsibilities. Pioneers were not allowed to take their oaths in rustic sarpanch or near bodies of water, and they were not allowed to sit in the designated seats. A similar situation is gaining traction around the country as of today. Every one of the public gatherings included pioneers from major networks, who carried with them their financial and political might. Position polarization is used by all of the ideological groupings that support the dominant networks.

2. Objectives

- To analyze the social Status in the Scheduled castes Politics in society.
- To Study the role of Dalits in Politics.

People are viewed by SC as a vote bank. SC colonies are not mature enough to be considered a part of the group. SC people do not give party ranks, even if they have served the party for a long time. According to the People's Reserve, the party will offer the position if it is financially viable, but will not make a decision until after the election. Top politicians with benami names receive development medals for SC people. The regional party's top caste officials claim it is final, regardless of how well educated the SC members are. The regional party's top caste officials say it is final, no matter how well educated the Sc people are. Sc should be ejected from the party if questioned by party leaders, regardless of how high the stakes are for the party. Every political party has caste discrimination. The work of communist parties is what people do for the party rather than for long-term positions. No matter how many issues the SC people face, they should finally pay attention to what the respective parties' upper caste leaders have to say. No matter how many regional issues are presented to the rival parties' SC activists, Other BCs and OCs differ from one party to the next based on opportunity and necessity, but SC activists and leaders are a different storey.

Party leaders and government officials pay no attention to what official SC leaders have to say. If regional income is a problem, the party will reach an accord with upper caste social groupings. Every Indian citizen in India, up to and including the Prime Minister, as the country's first citizen, has the same vote. In a democratic country like India, the vote is crucial in electing and governing its citizens. Despite the fact that the Constitution guarantees everyone the right to "vote," regardless of their social rank in India, social and economic disparities persist. Due to inequities, two or three castes continue to wield political power, and the government system seems to be rigged. For almost 41 years the Reds, 19

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years the Kammas, five years the Brahmins, 8 years the Velamas, two years the SCs, one year the Vaishyas except BC, st, Muslim, kapu, women have never been Chief Minister.

Table 1: Selected demographic variables Scheduled Castes Community respondents

S. No	Community	Frequency	Percent
1	Gen/OC	19	5.1
2	BC	205	55.4
3	SC	146	39.5
Total		370	100

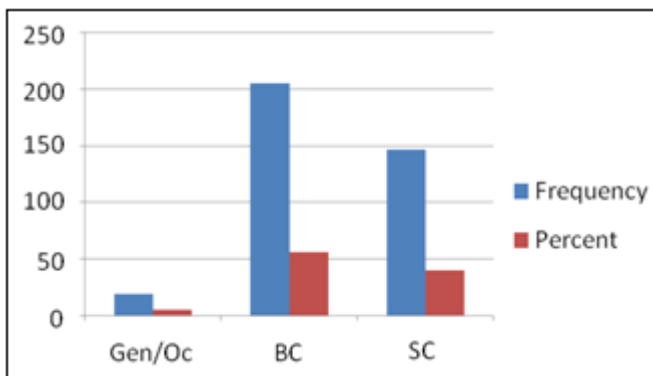
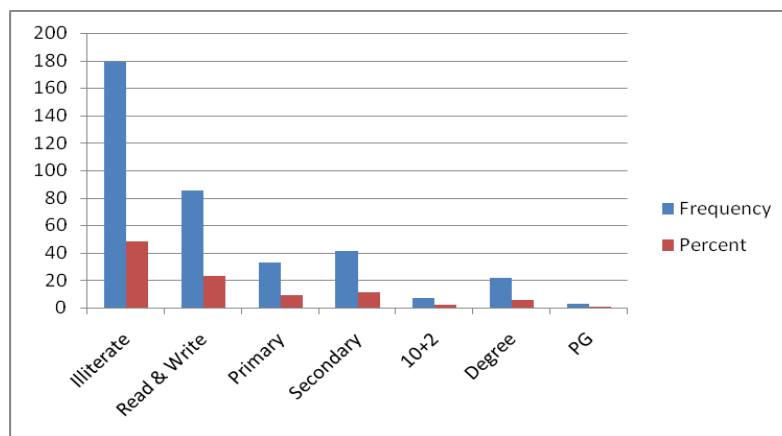


Table No. 1 shows the members of the community, with 5.1 percent of the 370 people polled identified as Gen/OC, 55.4 percent as BC, and 39.5 percent as Scheduled Castes. According to the statistics, the majority of the respondents for this study are BC, with a few Gen/OC respondents to match the total scheduled caste population in the study region.

Table 2: Selected demographic variables Scheduled Castes Community respondents

S. No	Education	Frequency	Percent
1	Illiterate	179	48.4
2	Read & Write	85	23.0
3	Primary	33	8.9
4	Secondary	41	11.1
5	10+2	7	1.9
6	Degree	22	5.9
7	PG	3	0.8
Total		370	100.0



In the Table No. 2, the respondents were Community respondents of 370 people, 48.4% were illiterate, 23.0% could read and write, 8.9% were in primary school, 11.1 percent in secondary school, 1.9 percent in 10+2, 5.9% had a degree, and 0.8 percent were seeking a postgraduate degree.

The data shows that the vast majority of the respondents identified for this study are illiterate, with only a few PGs matching the entire ratio of the scheduled caste community in the study area.

Table 3: Selected demographic variables of SC Community respondents to Education

S. No	Education	Gen/Oc		BC		SC		TOTAL	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
1	Illiterate	10	52.6%	103	50.5%	65	44.5%	178	48.2%
2	Read & Write	3	15.8%	45	21.8%	37	25.3%	85	22.9%
3	Primary	2	10.5%	14	6.8%	17	11.6%	33	8.9%
4	Secondary	2	10.5%	26	12.6%	14	9.6%	42	11.3%
5	10+2	1	5.3%	3	1.5%	3	2.1%	7	1.9%
6	Degree	1	5.3%	12	5.8%	9	6.2%	22	5.9%
7	PG	0	0.0%	2	1.0%	1	.7%	3	.8%
Total		19	100.0%	205	100.0%	146	100.0%	370	100.0%

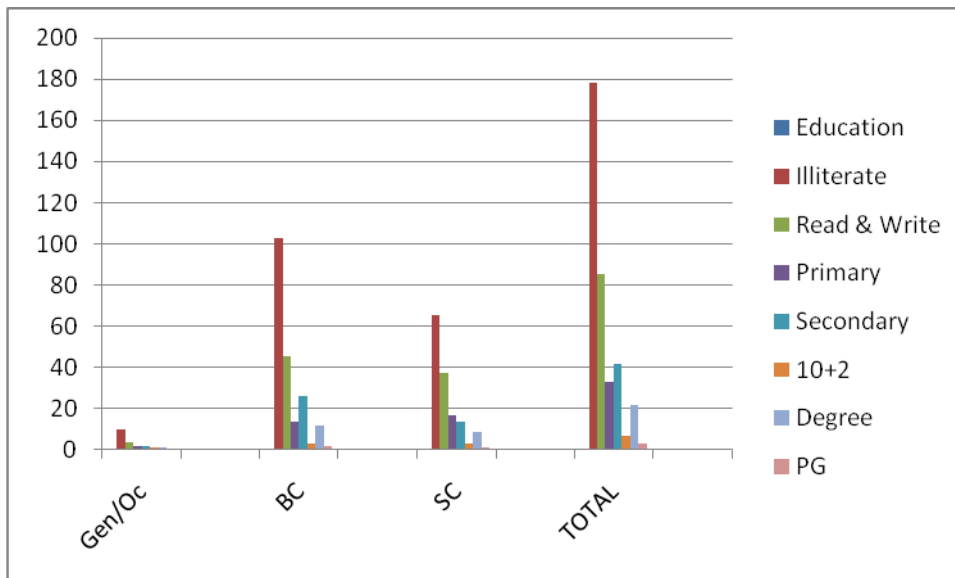


Table No. 3 shows that out of 370 respondents, 52.6 percent were Gen/OC, 50.5 percent were BC, 44.5 percent were SC, belonging to the illiterate, 15.8 percent were Gen/Oc, 21.8 percent were BC, and 25.3 percent were SC, belonging to the read and write, and 15.8 percent were Gen/Oc, 21.8 percent were BC, and 25.3 percent were SC, belonging to the read and write. In Primary, 10.5 percent were Gen/OC, 6.8 percent were BC, 11.6 percent were SC, and 10.5 percent were Gen/OC, 12.6 percent were BC, and 9.6 percent were SC. In Secondary, 10.5 percent were Gen/OC, 12.6 percent were BC, and 11.6 percent were SC. 5.3 percent were Gen/OC, 1.5 percent were BC, and 2.1 percent were SC who were 10+2. 5.3 percent were Gen/Oc, 5.8% were BC, and 6.2 percent were SC who were Degree. Gen/Oc made up 0.0 percent, Bc made up 1.0 percent, and SC made up 0.7 percent, all of which belonged to PG.

CPM, 2.7 percent as TDP, and 41.6 percent as TRS. According to the data, the majority of the respondents identified for this study are TRS, which corresponds to the entire ratio of the SC group in the study region.

Table 5: Selected demographic variables Sc Community respondents like Position held in Party

S. No		Frequency	Percent
1	YES	110	29.7
2	No	260	70.3
	Total	370	100.0

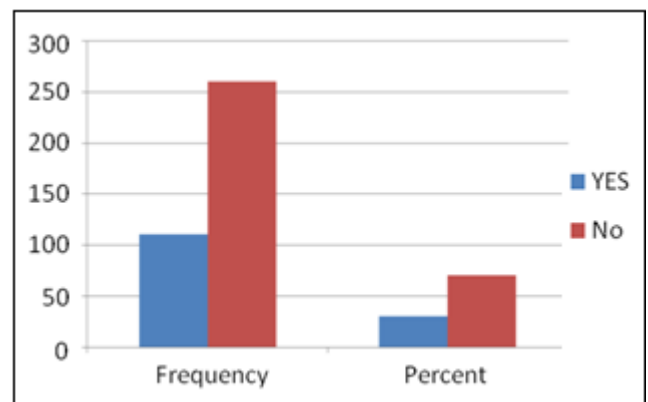
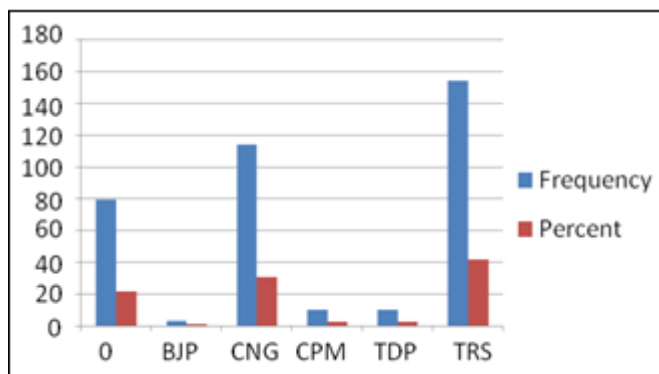


Table 4: Selected demographic variables SC Community respondents to Political Parties

S. No		Frequency	Percent
1	0.	79	21.4
2	BJP	3	0.8
3	CNG	114	30.8
4	CPM	10	2.7
5	TDP	10	2.7
6	TRS	154	41.6
	Total	370	100.0

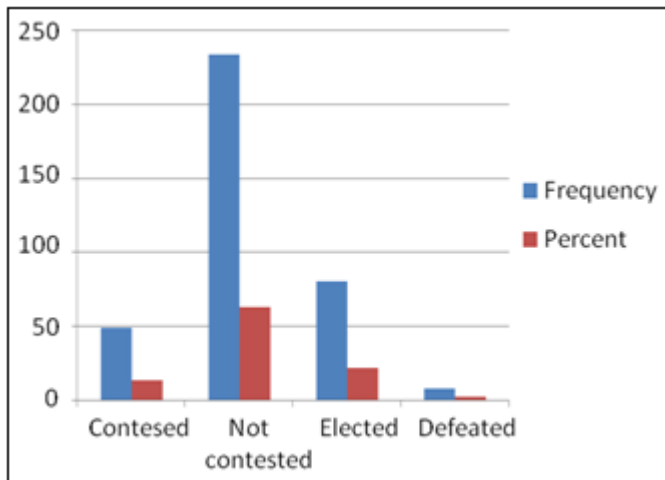


The responders in Table No. 4 were members of the community. 21.4 percent of the 370 respondents identified as 0, 0.8 percent as BJP, 30.8 percent as CNG, 2.7 percent as

In the Table No.5, the respondents were Community respondents Out of 370 people polled, 29.7% indicated they were in the Yes camp, while 70.3 percent claimed they were in the No camp. According to the data, the majority of the respondents for this study were not identified in such a way as to match to the entire ratio of the SC population in the study region.

Table 6: Selected demographic variables SC Community respondents like Electoral Participation

S. No		Frequency	Percent
1	Contesed	49	13.2
2	Not contested	233	63.0
3	Elected	80	21.6
4	Defeated	8	2.2
	Total	370	100.0



In the Table No.6, the respondents were Community respondents 13.2 percent stated they were not contested, 63.0 percent said they were not contested, 21.6 percent claimed they were elected, and 2.2 percent said they were defeated out of 370 people who responded. According to the data, the majority of the respondents identified for this study are not contested, and fewer are defeated, which corresponds to the SC community's overall ratio in the study area.

Table7: Frequency distribution of selected demographic variables SC Community respondents like Are the elected members from the SC/St are serving better services The SC/ST's in Your Opinion

S. No		Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	204	55.1
2	No	166	44.9
	Total	370	100.0

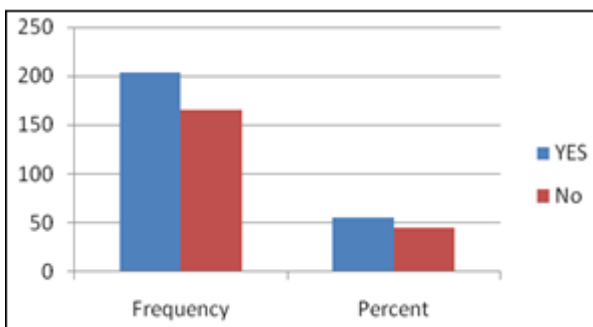


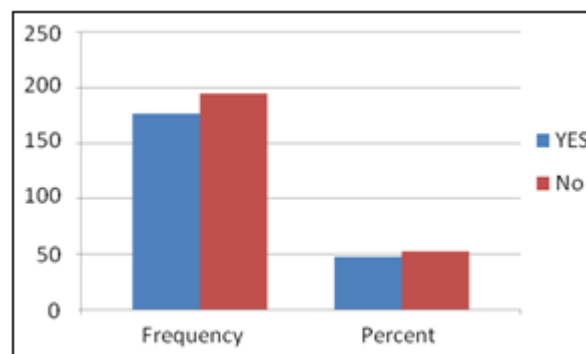
Table 9: Selected demographic variables SC Community respondents Community Vs Do you have Partiy membership

S. No	Do you have Partiy membership	Caste						Total	
		Gen/Oc		BC		SC			
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
1	YES	17	89.5%	137	67.0%	137	93.8%	291	78.7%
2	No	2	10.5%	68	33.0%	9	6.2%	79	21.3%
	Total	19	100.0%	205	100.0%	146	100.0%	370	100.0%

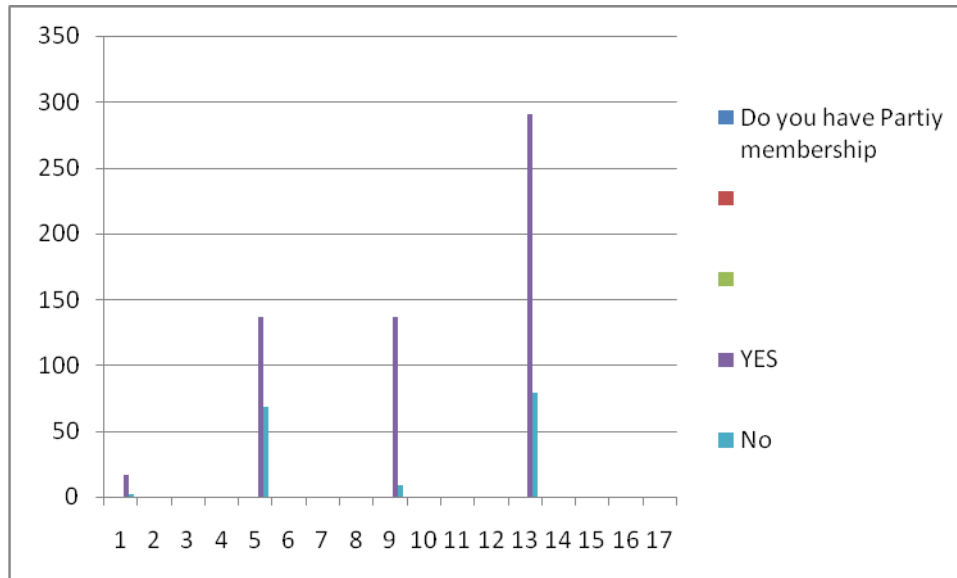
Out of 370 people polled, 55.1 percent stated they were in the Yes camp, while 44.9 percent claimed they were in the No camp. According to the data, the majority of the respondents identified for this study are elected members of the SC/ST who provide superior services. The SC/STs were found to correlate to the total SC community ratio in the study area.

Table 8: Frequency distribution of selected demographic variables Sc Community respondents like Are the elected members from the SC/St are Powers to serve, The SC/ST's in Your Opinion

S. No		Frequency	Percent
1	Yes	176	47.6
2	No	194	52.4
	Total	370	100.0



In the Table No.8, the respondents were Community respondents Out of 370 respondents, 47.6% said they belonged to Yes, and 52.4% said no. The information reveals that the majority of the respondents identified for this study purpose are not the elected members of the SC/ST power to serve. The SC/ST's, in their opinion, are identified to correspond to the total ratio of the SC community in the study area.

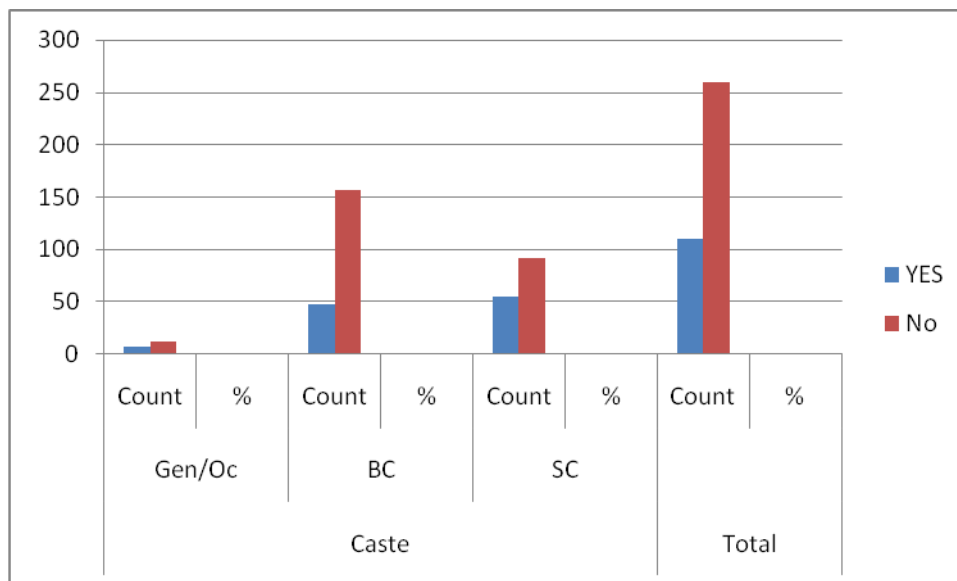


In Table No. 9, when the respondents were asked whether the various community people, out of 370 respondents, 89.5% were Gen/OC, 67.0% were BC, 93.8% were SC were

belonging to YES, 10.5% were Gen/Oc, 33.0% were BC, and 6.2% were SC were belonging to No.

Table 10: Selected demographic variables Sc Community respondents Community Vs Position held in Party

S. No	Position held in Party	Caste						Total	
		Gen/Oc		BC		SC		Count	%
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%		
1	YES	7	36.8%	48	23.3%	55	37.7%	110	29.6%
2	No	12	63.2%	157	76.7%	91	62.3%	260	70.4%
Total		19	100.0%	205	100.0%	146	100.0%	370	100.0%



In Table No. 10, when the respondents were asked whether the various community people, out of 370 respondents, 36.8% were Gen/OC, 23.3% were BC, and 37.7% were SC, belonging to YES, 63.2% were Gen/Oc, 76.7% were BC, and 62.3% were SC, belonging to No.

efforts of visionary leaders, SCs are unable to build a power structure. SCs are being eroded in today's corporate-influenced politics. Comprehending the act is a path to comprehending the act.

SCs' political engagement is confined to voters and elected officials who back the established parties and their leaders. SCs are never thought to be capable of leading in the mainstream political system. Despite the term "political empowerment" remaining a dream, SCs have been unable to influence political decisions in their favour. Despite the