

# Representation Of Deprived Castes

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However Dalit and Other Backward classes per se are considered to be a homogeneous group in public and our constitution of India defined these sections by several articles for an example schedule caste by article 341, ST/OBC in articles of 342 and 342-A respectively. However there is diversity found within these castes. It is because If one goes on grass root. The actuality can be easily observed and evident as well. As we can see within SC/ST /OBC there is a huge social, political and economic disparities to a large extent. Hence the objective of this paper will be on the deprived castes who even after affirmative action in the form of reservation are seemed to be trapped in the web of poverty, deportation and persecution in fact they are far away from political representation. That is why this paper is an attempt to focus on these deprived castes who even have not found place in main stream social and political discussion. If we look at history of these castes many have been suppressed culturally, socially, economically and politically by dominant fraction (upper castes) of the Indian society.

As it is evident as well even after the implementation of Indian constitution and many caste based upliftment movements. The society's large segment is facing the condition as before. The large number of deprived castes are unable to get their strong voice and thus lacks political representation as well as no change in social strata in society (Iron law of Oligarchy) a theory which is given by Robert Michels that states any organisation no matter how democratic it originates it will ultimately be controlled by a small self service elite which is also noticed within the deprived castes section which is some dominating castes within schedule caste and schedule tribe and other backward classes are lagging behind in all walks of life. If we see the reality of caste nature of being hierarchal which goes on both axis of vertical and horizontal has lots to do with it. With the face value of development of few among in the front lines we can't assume the same development as followed till last. Which is evident for an example in 2018, the Rohini Commission analysed the data of 1.3 lakh central jobs given under OBC quota over the preceding five years and OBC admissions to central higher education institutions, including universities, IITs, NITs, IIMs and AIIMS, over the preceding three years. The findings were: 97% of all jobs and educational seats have gone to just 25% of all sub-castes classified as OBCs; 24.95% of these jobs and seats have gone to just 10 OBC communities; 983 OBC communities — 37% of the total — have zero representation in jobs and educational institutions; 994 OBC sub-castes have a total representation of only 2.68% in recruitment and admissions. Which is visible that few among many getting majority of benefit which are the visible front line and deprived caste voices are merged with their front liners and mostly resulted in marginalisation and isolation of their role in Indiana political system. Their voices are either not heard or misguided by their leaders or politically fooled to gain the power by the parties which are highly dominated by dominant fraction (upper caste) politics.

## Which are these Deprived Castes?

For an example there are more than 66 schedule caste in Uttar Pradesh. but only selected and dominant castes like Chmars and Passi have reached the process of democracy. Whereas dhobi, Khatik, Dusadh, Bansod, Dhanuk, Valmiki, Corey, Dom, Gond, Kol, Dharkar, Kharwar, Mushar, Belladar, Nat, Ghasi, Bhuinhar, Hari, Kalabaz, Bansfor, Barwar, Kirwa, Bahelia like castes are still invisible. Similarly, in Uttar Pradesh itself, there are more than two hundred castes among backward castes. Among these castes, only the dominant castes like kurmi, Lodhi, Ahir, Lohar are taking advantage of democracy. Other castes like Kahar, Koiri, Kewat, Mallah, Gosain, Gaderiya, Ghosi, Giri, Jogi, Tamoli, Barai, Teli, Teli Sahu, Dhivar, Barhai, Bari, Bind, Mali, Kalal have not been properly democratized yet.

## What can be the way forward (Conclusion)

- **Badri Narayan** in his book **Fractured tales** gave why Chamar caste transformed itself a dominating caste within schedule caste.
- They abandoned inferior works imposed upon them by brahminical system.
- They took profit of the spread of education which was in motion since colonial times.
- Migration from rural areas to urban areas which increased contact with each other.
- The emergence of community leaders who are equipped with democratic values.
- After that the rise of the middle class which created the aspiration.
- There is supposed to be a sub- classification of reserved categories group as Supreme Court in 2024 allowed states to make classification within SC/ST as well.
- Haryana government in 2025 announced reservation to deprived schedule caste (DSC) and other SC in group D recruitment which is an attempt to provide deprived class a fair chance of recruitment into the government service
- As Bihar Government in 2007 created Mahadalit group who are the most deprived caste within Schedule caste government tried to provide them facilities (welfare schemes) in a targeted manner.

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