An Analysis on Political Mobilization and Identity Politics of OBC in Karnataka Region

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Abstract: The term "political mobilization" refers to the steps used to get people to take a stand on a particular political issue. Each country's youth, including those who were unhappy with autocratic regimes and wanted more democratic leadership, formed a separate organization. Members of unions, who were also a distinct category, were under continual attack in these nations. The younger generation and union members who are fighting for political representation and identity recognition are both seen as part of the movement to bring about change within the context of this conversation. Major consequences for political science are associated with political identity, which stands for people's core values, objectives, and ambitions. Furthermore, while assessing the factors that lead to conflicts, it is crucial to consider this element. With a politically homogenous population, it could be simpler to pass laws and enact policies that reflect the values held by the people living in that state. They were able to use their neighborhood connections to their political advantage. They also did a lot of door-to-door canvassing and recruited neighbors to join their political parties. Their enthusiasm for democratic philosophy and political politics was evident. When it came to protecting their communities' interests, they trusted their political parties. Minority political figures are rising to prominence in the Hyderabad Karnataka Region. The OBCs in the Hyderabad, Karnataka region were politically mobilized due to the influence of previous community leaders.

Keywords: Political, mobilization, politics, OBC, Karnataka, region

INTRODUCTION

Political Mobilization

Political mobilization may be defined as the process of coordinating efforts to inspire communities to take a stand on a particular political issue. Blyth (2013) claims that there have been several cases when people's political affiliation has resulted in their mobilization for political causes. Also included are other instances.

One event that occurred during this time was the Arab Spring, a series of protests against repressive regimes in several Middle Eastern states that began in 2010. Protests, which occasionally became violent, occurred in a number of countries, including Yemen, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Tunisia, and the UAE. Protests were also staged in Yemen and other nations. By and large, the demonstrators belonged to one of two broad gender groupings. Each country's youth, including those who were unhappy with autocratic regimes

and wanted more democratic leadership, formed a separate organization. Members of unions, who were also a distinct category, were under continual attack in these nations. The younger generation and union members who are fighting for political representation and identity recognition are both seen as part of the movement to bring about change within the context of this conversation. Among the most important takeaways from the Arab Spring was the realization that regime change was more likely to occur in countries without oil or extremely rich in oil than to those with oil. Of all the discoveries discovered throughout the war, this was among the most crucial. Despite the formal conclusion of the Arab Spring in 2012 and the fact that conflict is still going on in each of these states, this remains the case.

One such occurrence that occurred very recently is the assault on the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021. Attended by an estimated 2,000 to 2,500 individuals, this event was held in America. At the time, President Donald Trump was in office, and the attendance were all his fans. Joseph Biden was elected president in 2020 despite efforts to alter the outcome of the election. The attack occurred at the nation's capital, the Capitol Building, with the aim of nullifying those outcomes. Protest organizers and instigators included some Trump backers associated with a Republican fringe that contended in 2020 that the presidential election had been impacted by massive electoral fraud and corruption. They also had to take responsibility for organizing their own activities. Van der Brug et al. (2007) states that the demonstrators' ability to storm the Capitol was due to their ability to rally behind a common political cause.

Identity Politics

Movement mobilization, electorate mobilization, e-mail demonstrations, transnational collaboration, and migrant networks are all impacted by identity politics, which might be based on ethnic or religious affiliation, cultural habits, or nationality. Identity politics like this are gaining traction. The current political climate is characterized by the selection of presidents based on religious or ethnic affiliation, the justification of wars as means of achieving religious or ethnic "cleansing," and the formation of transnational collaborations between players based on shared religious or ethnic "people." These events have transpired because religious presidential candidates have pledged to "heal" nations politically and spiritually. Psimitis (2011) defines "identity politics" as the process by which culturally-based social movements (whether ethnic, religious, gender-related, or otherwise) engage in transnational relations and politics to broaden their claims to identity. One term for this tactic is "identity politics.".

Political Socialization Process

Major consequences for political science are associated with political identity, which stands for people's core values, objectives, and ambitions. All of these consequences stem from the idea of political identity. Political identity is frequently a crucial factor to consider when nations are being formed. Furthermore, while assessing the factors that lead to conflicts, it is crucial to consider this element. With a politically homogenous population, it could be simpler to pass laws and enact policies that reflect the values held by the people living in that state. This is due to the fact that a people's political identity may be more easily reflected in its laws and policies. Heterogeneity, the presence of various identities within a group, increases the likelihood of conflict and decreases the capacity to unite individuals under shared rules and norms. This is due to the fact that diverse identities are a hallmark of a heterogeneous population. This doesn't prove that diverse societies can't be productive and peaceful, but it does show that conflicts are more likely to arise when identities are significantly different from one another in regard to beliefs and issues. The reason behind this is the high likelihood of conflict between these identities. Considering the historical context of India reveals that the proliferation of the state was hindered in part by the several distinct political identities present during that time. These political identities gave rise to communities that may include people of different faiths, races, nationalities, and political persuasions. It is possible to draw parallels and differences between the more homogeneous situations in other states, such China or Japan, and India's more heterogeneous position in each of the scenarios. Despite its singularity, Gunther (2005) argues that political identity is an essential component in the establishment and maintenance of a state's regime. Even while political identification has a significant role, this remains true.

Political Representation in Relation to Socioeconomic Status:

The level of political engagement and mobilization among OBCs has been significantly impacted by their socio-economic position. Education, employment, and economic empowerment are some of the problems that the case study looks at in relation to the Hyderabad-Karnataka OBC populations. It also looks at how reservation regulations affected public jobs and schools, and how they helped overturn OBCs' historical disadvantages. Examining the rise of OBC leadership and grassroots movements in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region is a crucial part of the case study. An essential component of the case study, this is. Through in-depth interviews, historical research, and participant observation, this study seeks

to identify the elements that contributed to the development of OBC leaders and their ability to mobilize communities. Another subject explored in this essay is the role of national and regional political factors in shaping the trajectory of OBC movements.

OBJECTIVES

1. To Study on Political Socialization Process

2. To Study on Socio-economic Status and Political Representation

RESEARCH METHOD

The research technique that is being suggested for this study is a mix of historical, descriptive, analytical, and empirical approaches. This research draws from previous works that have examined the cultural, social, and religious movements of OBCs in Karnataka and Hyderabad in particular. This research makes use of data collected from a variety of primary and secondary sources. A mix of structured and open-ended questions concerning the demographics, functions, and dynamics of the state's OBC leadership were used to gather primary data from the interviewees. To the best of our ability, we interviewed OBC leaders from every district in the Hyderabad, Karnataka areas. In order to ensure that the data collected is representative and comparable, a sample of respondents was selected from among the elected and non-elected OBC leaders in the Hyderabad Karnataka area. The districts of Gulbarga, Yadgir, Koppal, and Raichur as well as their chief electoral commissioner's offices also contribute to the data set. This research aimed to gather data from a cross-section of the Hyderabad Karnataka area, including elected and nominated officials, members of statutory organizations at the block and village levels, and other leaders from the OBC community. The participants included members of parliament, local committees, and assembly members.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Members of parliament and other elected officials from the Hyderabad-Karnataka region's OBC groups were surveyed. To make the data more representative and comparable, we used samples of both elected and non-elected OBC leaders in the Hyderabad-Karnataka area as respondents. This research has chosen a number of elected and nominated representatives from the districts of the Hyderabad-Karnataka area, including members of the block and village level statutory organizations, as well as other leaders from the OBC community.

An analysis was conducted on the data, which was then tabulated. A percentage test was then employed to see whether there was a correlation between the level of OBC leadership and its influence on politics in Karnataka and, more specifically, in Hyderabad. There were 200 OBC leaders in the sample, and their socio-religious origins influenced their views and behavior patterns, which shaped how others saw them and what they did. The religious practices of members also have a significant impact in the socio-political actions of members in any nation, as do marital status and age, which represent experience accumulated over a period of time. Age determines attitude and other factors. The following tables display the data acquired from the survey in this study, which pertains to the respondents' ages, religions, educational backgrounds, and marital status.

Table 1. Sampling of respondents.

District	Frequency	Percentage
Bidar	51	25.50
Gulbarga	62	31.00
Raichur	45	22.50
Yadgir	42	21.00
Total	200	100%

In the table above, you can see the samples that were taken from the chosen districts. The sample was taken from the districts listed in Table 1, which shows that a total of 51 samples (25.5%) were gathered from the Bidar district, 62 samples (31% of the total) from the Gulbarga district, and 45 samples (22.5%) from the Raichur district.

Table 2. Age of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 25 years	30	15.00
26 to 35 years	63	31.50
36 to 45 years	65	32.50
46 to 60 years or above	42	21.00
Total	200	100.0

Table 2 shows that out of the total number of respondents, 30 (15%) were under the age of 25, 63 (31.5%) were between the ages of 26 and 35, 65 (32.5%) were between the ages of 36 and 45, and 42 (21%) were between the ages of 46 and 60 or older. The bulk of the participants in this study were in their mid-to late-thirties, according to the statistics.

Table 3 Reasons for joining Politics.

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
Serve general public	65	32.50
Suffering of the community	71	35.50
Influence of Community leaders	43	21.50
Personal ambitions	21	10.50
Other reasons	00	00.00
Total	200	100.00

As can be seen from table 3, the following reasons were given for entering politics: 65 (32.5%) wanted to serve the public, 71 (35.5%) wanted to alleviate community suffering, 43 (21.5%) wanted to be influenced by community leaders, and 21 (10.50%) wanted to pursue personal ambitions. The majority of responders, according to the data analysis, got into politics because they wanted to alleviate the suffering in their community or help the wider public.

Table 4: Election types in which the respondents had participated.

Type	Frequency	Percentage
MP	2	01.00
MLA/MLC	35	17.50
ZP	81	40.50
TP	52	26.00
GP	30	15.00
Total	200	100.00

Based on the data in table 4, it is clear that out of 200 respondents who participated in elections at different levels, 2 (1%) had run for MP, 35 (17.50%) for MLA/MLC, 81 (40.50%) for ZP, 52 (26%) for TP, and 30 (15%) for GP. The majority of respondents (42, or 21%) had run for office in the Yadagir district, whereas the majority (55, or 80%) had run for office in the Below ZP level of elections district. Below, in graph 1, you can see the data mentioned before.

Table 5: Causes that inspired respondents to run for office

Factor	Frequency	Percentage
Members of own caste	61	30.50
Members of family	41	20.50
Friends	39	19.50
Self-initiative	29	14.50
Political parties	30	15.00
Any other	00	00.00

Total	200	100.00

According to the data in table 5, 61 respondents (30.5%) were motivated to run for office by members of their own caste, 41 (20.5%) by family members, 39 (19.5%) by friends, and 29 (14.5%) by themselves. on the other hand, 30 people (15%) said that political parties were the reason they ran for office. According to the findings, 61 out of 41 respondents were driven to run for office by members of their own caste or family.

Table 6: The Political Importance of One's Community Background

Significance	Frequency	Percentage
Advantageous	119	58.50
Obstacle	35	17.50
Can't Say	46	23.00
Total	200	100.00

Table 6 shows that 119 respondents (58.5% of the total) thought that having a community background helped them in politics, 35 respondents (17.5% of the total) thought that having a community background hurt them, and 46 respondents (23% of the total) thought that it's impossible to tell. Based on the results, it seems that most people think having a strong community foundation helps in politics.

Table 7: When it comes to communal issues, OBC leadership can provide solutions.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	119	59.50
No	81	40.50
Total	200	100.00

Table 7 reveals that 119 people (or 59.50%) think that OBC leadership can fix their community's issues, while 81 people (or 40.50%) don't think so. According to the results, most people think that the leadership of OBC can fix their community's problems.

Table 8: Identify politics in the Hong Kong region poses challenges to the OBCs.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Unity	83	41.50
Selfless leadership	60	30.00
Committed cadres	20	10.00
Financial strength	37	18.50
Total	200	100.00

According to table 8, 83 respondents (24.33%) in the Hyderabad Karnataka region cited a lack of unity as a challenge for OBC Identity politics, 60 respondents (30%) in the same region cited a lack of selfless leadership, 20 respondents (10%) in the same region cited a lack of committed cadres, and 37 respondents (18.5%) in the same region cited a lack of financial strength as a challenge for OBC Identity politics. Data analysis shows that minority political leadership in the Hyderabad, Karnataka region faces obstacles.

Table 9: For OBCs, identity politics is essential.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	169	84.50
No	31	15.50
Total	300	100.00

From the data in table 9, we can see that 169 respondents (84.50%) agreed that OBC mobilization requires identity politics, whereas 31 respondents (15.5%) disagreed. Data analysis shows that most respondents shared the view that OBC mobilization requires identity politics.

CONCLUSION

Based on the information provided, it can be concluded that they completed high school and were close to graduating. They became involved in politics as a result of the hardships experienced by their community and a desire to help the general population. They have run

for office at different levels of government and belonged to a wide range of national and regional parties. They were able to use their neighborhood connections to their political advantage. They also did a lot of door-to-door canvassing and recruited neighbors to join their political parties. Their enthusiasm for democratic philosophy and political politics was evident. When it came to protecting their communities' interests, they trusted their political parties. Minority political figures are rising to prominence in the Hyderabad Karnataka Region. The political mobilization of OBCs in the Hyderabad Karnataka area was motivated by the influence of past community leaders. People in the respondents' constituency were being urged to run for office by the respondents themselves. The fact that the respondents are well-liked by their neighbors is evidence that politics has helped shape who they are. Consequently, the OBCs in the Hyderabad–Karnataka area mobilized in large numbers, were politically engaged, and left their imprint on the field of identity politics.

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