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# Caste-Based Census: Need, Challenges, and Political Impact

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### Abstract

The caste-based census, or Jatigat Janganna, has re-emerged as a significant point of debate in India's political and social discourse. While the decennial census collects broad demographic data, it has largely avoided detailed enumeration of castes since 1931, leading to increasing calls for an updated database to inform policy decisions. This paper explores the necessity of a caste-based census in the context of social justice, equitable resource distribution, and effective implementation of reservation policies. It examines the historical background, arguments in favor, and the practical and political challenges involved. Furthermore, it analyzes the political implications, particularly how caste data can shape electoral strategies and governance models. By reviewing literature, state-level movements, and government responses, the paper aims to offer a balanced perspective on whether caste enumeration is a progressive policy tool or a politically motivated strategy. Ultimately, it argues for a sensitive and well-regulated approach to caste-based data collection that aligns with constitutional values and democratic ethics.

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### Introduction

Caste has historically shaped the social, economic, and political fabric of India. Though outlawed as a basis for discrimination by the Indian Constitution, its influence remains deeply embedded in daily life and governance. One of the most debated aspects in recent times is the demand for a caste-based census, commonly referred to as Jatigat Janganna. While the decennial Indian census gathers extensive demographic data, it has not officially recorded caste data (beyond Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) since the 1931 Census. This absence of updated caste data has led to increasing demands from political parties, social justice activists, and state governments for a full enumeration of all castes. Supporters of the caste-based census argue that it is essential for framing inclusive and evidence-based policies, especially in relation to reservation, resource distribution, and welfare programs. Critics, however, caution against the social fragmentation and political exploitation that may follow. The issue thus stands at the crossroads of data governance, political strategy, and constitutional morality.

This paper seeks to explore the rationale behind the demand for a caste-based census, the major challenges in its execution, and the broader political implications. In doing so,

it places the current discourse within a historical and analytical framework to understand the significance of caste data in a modern democracy.

### Literature Review

The discourse on caste and its documentation through a census has been explored by scholars, commissions, and policy think tanks for decades. The last full-scale caste census in India was conducted in 1931 under British rule, and its data has remained a reference point for caste-based policies even today. Since then, major recommendations like those of the Mandal Commission (1980) emphasized the need for updated caste data to assess the socio-economic condition of Other Backward Classes (OBCs). The commission relied on the outdated 1931 figures to recommend 27% reservations for OBCs, highlighting the urgent need for more accurate and contemporary data.

Later, the Sachar Committee Report (2006), though focused on the Muslim community, brought attention to the lack of granular socio-economic data for marginalized groups in general. The Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 was an attempt to bridge this gap, but it was riddled with inconsistencies, classification issues, and the government's

hesitance to release full caste-wise data. Scholars such as André Béteille have raised concerns about the politicization of caste enumeration, cautioning that such data could be misused for narrow electoral gains rather than genuine social welfare. Recent academic works argue both for and against caste-based census. Supporters like Yogendra Yadav and Satish Deshpande see it as a tool for evidence-based affirmative action, while critics warn of social fragmentation and competitive victimhood. The demand by state governments such as Bihar, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu has revived scholarly interest in examining how caste enumeration could influence federal relations, policy frameworks, and electoral politics. This review reveals a deep divide in scholarly thought: while one side stresses the role of caste data in achieving social justice, the other cautions against its misuse for vote-bank politics. The paper thus aims to balance these views through a comprehensive analysis.

### Objectives of the Study

The primary aim of this research is to examine the socio-political relevance and consequences of conducting a caste-based census in India. To achieve this, the study focuses on the following specific objectives:

- To explore the historical background and evolution of caste-based enumeration in India, particularly in the context of the 1931 Census and the SECC 2011.
- To analyze the socio-economic and administrative need for collecting detailed caste data, especially for effective policy-making and implementation of welfare schemes.
- To identify the practical, political, and constitutional challenges associated with conducting a full-scale caste census in contemporary India.
- To assess the political motivations and implications, including how caste data may influence electoral strategies, reservation politics, and regional political dynamics.
- To evaluate the possible impact of caste enumeration on social cohesion, national unity, and democratic values in a diverse and pluralistic society.
- To offer balanced insights and recommendations for a policy-driven, ethical, and inclusive approach to caste-based data collection.

### Methodology

This study employs a qualitative research approach to examine the socio-political dimensions of a caste-based census in India. The methodology includes:

1. **Document Analysis:** Key government reports such as the Mandal Commission Report (1980), Sachar Committee Report (2006), and data from the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 are analyzed to understand historical and policy contexts.
2. **Literature Review:** Scholarly articles, books, and opinion pieces by political scientists, sociologists, and policymakers are reviewed to capture diverse perspectives on caste enumeration.
3. **Case Study Method:** Focused case studies of states like Bihar, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra are undertaken, which have recently initiated or demanded state-level caste surveys. Their motivations, processes, and political responses are studied in detail.
4. **Media Analysis:** National and regional news reports, political speeches, and interviews from reputable sources are examined to understand ongoing debates and public discourse.

5. **Comparative Perspective (if needed):** Reference to how identity-based data is collected and utilized in other democracies, such as the United States (race and ethnicity in census), to provide a global context.

### Need for Caste-Based Census

The demand for a caste-based census in India arises from multiple intersecting needs—administrative, social, economic, and political. Advocates of such an enumeration argue that without reliable caste data, policy-making for backward classes lacks a factual foundation and often relies on outdated assumptions.

- **Evidence-Based Policy and Resource Allocation:** India's affirmative action policies, including reservations in education, employment, and political representation, are caste-based. Yet, the absence of updated data on the population size and socio-economic status of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) makes it difficult to measure the effectiveness of these policies. A caste census would provide empirical data for designing more targeted welfare programs.
- **Rectifying Historical Injustice:** Many communities argue that their current representation in government services, education, and legislatures does not reflect their actual numbers. A caste-based enumeration is seen as a tool for correcting under-representation and ensuring equity in opportunity and access.
- **Strengthening Welfare Schemes:** With accurate caste-based socio-economic data, welfare schemes such as scholarships, employment programs, and rural development initiatives can be more efficiently directed toward those who need them the most.
- **Demand from State Governments:** Several state governments—including Bihar, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra—have formally demanded or initiated caste-based surveys, arguing that the Union Government's reluctance to conduct such a census limits their ability to plan effectively for their populations.
- **Social Justice and Constitutional Mandate:** Articles 15 and 16 of the Indian Constitution provide for affirmative action to uplift backward classes. Without accurate caste data, implementing these provisions becomes more symbolic than practical. A caste census is viewed as essential for realizing the spirit of the Constitution.
- **Public Transparency and Accountability:** There is also a rising demand from civil society organizations and intellectuals for transparency in the classification and benefits given to different caste groups. Without data, accountability suffers, and public trust in reservation systems erodes.

### Challenges of Caste Census

Despite strong demands and apparent benefits, the implementation of a caste-based census in India poses significant challenges—administrative, social, legal, and political. These issues have prevented successive governments from fully embracing the idea.

- **Administrative Complexity:** Enumerating thousands of caste groups, many with overlapping names, regional variations, and sub-castes, makes data collection logistically difficult. The SECC 2011 faced major classification issues, resulting in over 46 lakh caste categories due to inconsistent reporting and spelling errors.

- **Lack of Standardized Caste Categories:** There is no universally accepted caste list beyond Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST), leading to confusion. Many OBCs, sub-castes, and regional identities are not uniformly recognized across states, complicating consolidation and analysis.
- **Risk of Caste Polarization:** Critics argue that caste enumeration can **deepen social divisions** by reinforcing identities that society is trying to move beyond. It may also lead to competitive caste politics, where communities demand greater benefits based on perceived population strength.
- **Political Manipulation:** Caste data is susceptible to political misuse-parties may use it for vote-bank politics or to engineer social coalitions. This undermines the intended purpose of data-driven welfare and shifts the focus toward electoral arithmetic.
- **Opposition from Certain Sections:** Some political and elite groups oppose caste enumeration, fearing it could lead to redistribution of power and resources. There's also concern about demands for increased quotas from dominant OBC groups once their actual numbers are revealed.
- **Legal and Ethical Concerns:** Critics warn of potential privacy violations and misuse of personal data. Additionally, there's ambiguity over whether a caste census falls within the constitutional mandate of the Union Government, particularly after states like Bihar began their own surveys.
- **Undermining National Unity:** There's a fear that emphasizing caste identities at a national level might weaken the idea of India as a unified nation, replacing shared citizenship with fragmented caste affiliations.

### Political Impact

The implementation of a caste-based census would have significant political implications, influencing everything from electoral strategies to regional power dynamics. Caste data not only informs governance and social policies but also shapes political discourse and electoral outcomes in India.

- **Influence on Electoral Politics:** Caste-based politics have been a defining feature of Indian democracy, with political parties often aligning themselves with particular caste groups to secure votes. The release of caste data would provide a clearer picture of caste-based voting patterns, allowing parties to target specific communities with tailored welfare promises. This could lead to more strategic alliances and the formation of new political coalitions based on caste affiliations.
- **Impact on Reservation Politics:** One of the primary political concerns surrounding caste enumeration is its impact on the reservation system. A more detailed census would allow for a more accurate calculation of the caste-based population, influencing the allocation of reservations in education, government jobs, and political representation. The debate could intensify over quota distribution, with different caste groups lobbying for larger shares. This could either solidify the system or provoke calls for its reform or reduction.
- **Strengthening or Challenging State vs. Central Power Dynamics:** States like Bihar, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu, which have taken steps toward conducting their own caste surveys, argue that a state-level caste census would help them address specific local issues. A national caste census, however, might shift the balance of power

between state and central governments, with the Union Government asserting control over the final dataset. This could lead to a clash of interests, as states with significant caste-based voting populations may press for more influence over data collection and interpretation.

- **Reinforcement of Regional Caste Identities:** The estate tale could consolidate indigenous estate individualities and empower political parties that feed to specific estate groups. In regions like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Tamil Nadu, where caste-based parties already hold significant sway, the census data would further enhance their capacity to mobilize voters and negotiate with larger national parties.
- **Impact on Social Welfare Policies:** Political parties may use caste data to justify or modify existing welfare schemes, pushing for more targeted programs. The increasing politicization of such policies might lead to policy fragmentation, where schemes are designed to benefit particular groups, potentially at the expense of social cohesion. At the same time, if managed well, caste data can enable more inclusive and efficient welfare distribution.
- **Polarization vs. National Integration:** While caste-based enumeration might empower marginalized communities and promote greater social justice, it could also lead to greater social polarization. There is a genuine concern that emphasizing caste identity might erode efforts toward national integration, replacing a shared sense of identity with caste divisions. The political mobilization of marginalized groups may also provoke backlash from other communities, further entrenching identity-based politics.

### Analysis & Discussion

The discussion surrounding the caste-based census in India is multifaceted, drawing from historical, socio-political, and constitutional perspectives. This section critically analyzes the need for such a census, its challenges, and its potential consequences on India's democratic framework.

- **Social Justice and Empowerment** A caste-based census, by providing accurate data, can empower marginalized communities by ensuring that the reservation system is more equitable and data-driven. The absence of reliable caste data has often led to misallocation of resources and inadequate welfare for those who truly need it. By documenting the population size and socio-economic status of various caste groups, the government can make more informed decisions, ensuring that the most vulnerable are not left behind.
- **However, while a caste census may improve the targeting of welfare, there is a concern that it might inadvertently reinforce caste identities, thus perpetuating divisions in society. The idea of social justice must be balanced with the broader vision of social integration, which emphasizes reducing caste-based distinctions in the long term.**
- **Political Dimensions of Caste Enumeration** The political implications of caste data cannot be ignored. Political parties have long relied on caste-based mobilization, and the availability of caste-specific data will enhance the precision of electoral strategies. Caste-based politics in India is a reality, and caste census data would fuel this further. While some may argue that it allows for greater representation of marginalized groups, others worry it could further entrench vote-bank politics and widen social divides.



- Additionally, the political struggle between the central government and state governments is significant. States that have already conducted caste surveys (e.g., Bihar) view the national caste census as an essential tool for their own social justice initiatives. However, centralization of this data under the Union Government could reduce the autonomy of states, particularly those with a strong caste-based political presence.
- **Constitutional and Ethical Considerations** The Indian Constitution, through provisions like Articles 15 and 16, supports affirmative action for disadvantaged groups. However, the ethical dilemma lies in how caste data will be used. Privacy concerns and the potential for misuse in political manipulation are critical issues. The government must ensure data protection and prevent any form of caste-based discrimination arising from the census.
- Moreover, the potential erosion of national unity due to caste-based identification is another serious concern. The focus on caste could undermine the spirit of "unity in diversity", which is central to India's democratic identity. The challenge, therefore, lies in mitigating the negative political consequences while ensuring that the benefits for social justice are realized.
- **Potential for Policy Reform** The caste-based census could also spark much-needed reform in existing reservation policies. The current system, based on decades-old data, is increasingly seen as inadequate in addressing the growing demands of diverse caste groups. A comprehensive census would provide a clearer framework for distributing quotas, which could be periodically adjusted based on emerging data. Such reforms, however, would need to address concerns over social fairness to avoid the perception of quota fatigue among the general populace.
- Another possible outcome could be the reduction of discrepancies in the socio-economic status within each caste group. For example, wealthier sections of certain OBCs may not need as much government intervention, while the more marginalized segments within the same caste could benefit from more focused welfare programs.
- **Long-Term Implications** In the long run, a caste-based census has the potential to shift the focus of Indian democracy toward data-driven decision-making, providing a more systematic approach to affirmative action. However, its success will depend on how the data is interpreted and implemented. There is a risk that without proper safeguards, caste data might be used to justify political populism or discriminatory practices that could undermine social cohesion.

## Conclusion

The issue of conducting a caste-based census in India is deeply rooted in the country's socio-political fabric and requires a nuanced understanding of both its potential benefits and challenges. This research has explored the historical, social, and political dimensions of caste enumeration, shedding light on the pressing need for accurate data to enhance social welfare programs and affirmative action policies. At the same time, it has also discussed the significant hurdles, including administrative challenges, risks of political manipulation, and the potential for increased social polarization. A caste-based census could serve as a valuable tool for evidence-based policy, improving resource allocation and ensuring that marginalized communities benefit from well-targeted welfare schemes. It can also strengthen India's

democratic promise by providing a clearer picture of the country's caste dynamics, enabling the government to better serve those who need it the most. However, without careful management, the release of caste data could exacerbate vote-bank politics, regional divides, and social fragmentation.

The political implications of caste enumeration are profound, with potential impacts on electoral strategies, reservation policies, and state-central relations. The way in which this data is used-and safeguarded-will determine whether it serves as an instrument for social justice or becomes a tool for political opportunism.

In conclusion, the caste-based census is not merely a statistical exercise; it is a socio-political project with the power to reshape India's future. If conducted responsibly, with a focus on transparency, inclusivity, and ethical safeguards, it could provide a foundation for more equitable and progressive policies. However, it is essential that the national debate on caste data be balanced, thoughtful, and focused on achieving the greater good of unity, equality, and social harmony.

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