
Bahujan Ideology: Bahujan Samaj Party

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Introduction: The nature of Ambedkarite Dalit Movement was changed in 1980s. It was mainly political. The political power is the core of Ambedkarite Dalit Movement. Power is related to Indian parliamentary politics. The changing nature of this movement was anti caste and anti-Hindu religion. It criticizes on caste and religion. So this movement was known as Socio-political movement. There was less criticism on caste and religion after 1990s. This movement was exited from the leadership of Kashiram. Mayawati becomes the leader of this movement. This movement become only political under the leadership of Mayawati.

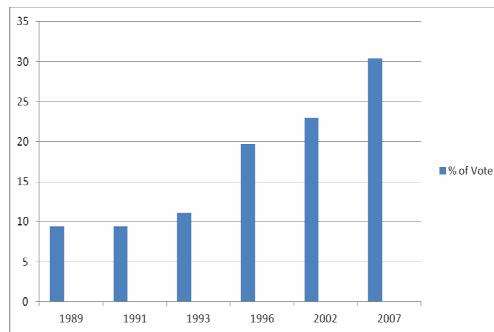
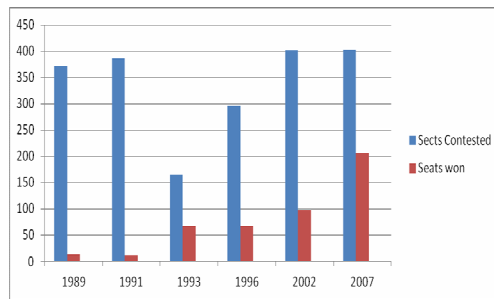
Social Movement was mobilized within the Framework of Class & caste

In Maharashtra, Bahujan samaj party mobilized Bahujans. Kashiram established Backward & minority community employees' federation in 1978. In the beginning this organization concentrated on employs mobilization. After that they started the mobilization of North Indians, Muslims & Seclude caste. There is much more influenced on new Buddhist community of this organization. In beginning twenty three new Buddhist, one Graywal & one Ramdasi becomes the member of this organization. Then Kashiram wants to mobilize non-Buddhist caste. He planned to mobilize non-Buddhist Caste for his Political Movement. In 1982-83 on the basis of actively participated in politics, organization was split into two groups. Kashiram wanted to participate in politics so he established Dalit Soshit Sangharsh Samiti on 6th Dec. 1982. And then established Bahujan Samaj Party on 14th April 1984. Kashiram wanted to mobilize Bahujan so he expanded the organizational structure of BSP. **'Fifteen Percent higher caste Opposite Eighty five percent bahujans'** this conflict issue was raised by BSP. According to BSP Bahujan means Maratha, OBC, SC, & Muslim in Maharashtra. But new Buddhist was influenced more than OBCs. In BSP working committee there were sixteen New Buddhist, Members out of twenty five. OBCs doesn't got any location or role in BSP. OBC leader Mahadev Jankar criticized BSP on this issue. After 2000 BSP changed its policies. BSP tries to involve OBC, Muslim in organization. The coalition of new Buddhist and OBC caste policy was adopted by BSP in 2003. This policy influenced RPI and Bahujan Mahasangh. The Bahujan vote of RPI and Bahujan Mahasangh shifted to BSP. Because of this policy BSP emerged as a party in Maharashtra. Votes of BSP was increased & the vote of Bahujan Mahasangh was decreased due to their policies. In 1995 Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha election BSP had given 145 candidates. 119 New Buddhist and Charkar candidates out of 145. Only 26 candidates were not belonged to Dalit castes. This clearly indicates BSP's main aim to mobilize the new Buddhist in Maharashtra. On

the basis of caste BSP doesn't enter in the politics of Maharashtra. But Dalit votes of Congress and bahunjan Mahasangh Shifted to BSP. This action affected on Congress and Bahunjan Mahasangh. In 2004 Maharashtra Vidhan Saba election BSP has mobilized New Buddhist and OBCs. 272 candidates was given by the Party. In election complain Mayawati give assures of Independent Vidarbha state and the separate new Vidarbha state named as Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. In this election BSP has given 177 candidates of OBC out of 272 candidates (65.07%) 93 from SC candidates (34.01%). Dhanagar , mali , kosti farmer OBC got candidatre form BSP in vidarbha. Because Of this BSPs votes increased in vidarha. BSP got 9.3% vote in vidarbha. In those constituency BSP gives OBC candidates got more votes. New Buddhist, Matag and valmiki these Dalit castes also got candidature in election. In ten constituencies these Dalit candidates got more than five percent votes. BSP wants to interfere in Maharashtra politics from 1978 (bamsafe) but not succeeded. BSP's power politics was successful only for few seats. But today BSP failed to influence on Maharashtra politics. In 2009 Lok Sabha and Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha election BSP can't influence Voters. BSPs slogan was '**This is not elephant, this is Ganesh**' in this election. This slogan was used by BSP to mobilized upper and middle castes in Maharashtra . Because of this policy BSP's previous role of anti Brahmins had been changed. Anti- Brahmins issue was taken a soft nature. In local politics of Maharashtra BSP can't influenced the Voters. Bahunjanvadi politics was emerged to Opposition domains of caste but it has own limitations. **BSP's Performance in Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha**

Table 1 **BSP's Performance in Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha**

Election year	Seats Contested	Seats won	% of Vote	% of Votes in seats contested
1989	372	13	9.41	10.72
1991	386	12	9.44	10.26
1993	164	67	11.12	28.52
1996	296	67	19.64	27.73
2002	401	98	23.06	23.19
2007	403	206	30.43	30.43

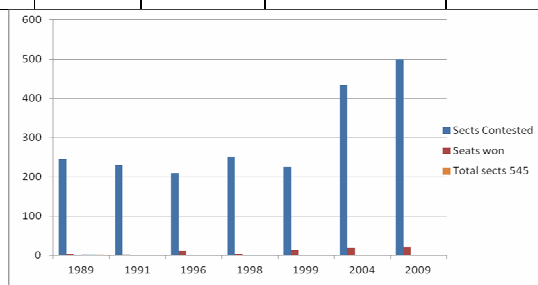


In 1989 Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha election BSP Contested 372 Seats & won only 13 Seats. They got 10.72 Percent Votes. BSP’s Performance was not good in 1991 Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha election . They Contested 386 Seats & won only 12 Seats & got 10.26 Percent Votes. It Means BSP’s Position in Uttar Pradesh Vidan Sabha remain still. In 1993 onwards BSP’s role & Position had been totally changed in Uttar Pradesh. In 1993 Uttar Pradesh Vidan Sabha election BSP Contested only 164 Seats & won 67 Seats. This is the highest Seats of BSP as Compare to 1989 & 1991 UP Vidan Sabha election. They got 28.52 Percent Votes. Seats & Votes of BSP increased in 1993 election. It means BSP’s Social Support increased in Uttar Pradesh. In 1996 Uttar Pradesh Vidan Sabha election BSP Contested only 296 Seats & won 67 Seats. They got 27.73 Percent Votes. It means BSP’s Performances as Compare to 1993 was not good. Their Seats Still remain but their votes less. In 2002 Uttar Pradesh Vidan Sabha election BSP Contested only 401 Seats & won 98 Seats. They got 23.19 Percent Votes. First time BSP Contested highest seats in Uttar Pradesh. Their seats increased but their votes are less. In 2007 Uttar Pradesh Vidan Sabha election BSP Contested only 403 Seats & won 206 Seats. They got 30.43 Percent Votes. BSP got highest seats in Uttar Pradesh Vidan Sabha election.

BSP’s National level Performance

Table : 2 : BSP’s Performance in Lok Sabha

General Election	Seats Contested	Seats won	% of Vote	% of Votes in seats contested	State
1989	245	03	2.07	4.53	Punjab (01) Uttar Pradesh (02)
1991	231	02	1.61	3.64	Madhya Pradesh (01) Uttar Pradesh (01)
1996	210	11	4.02	11.21	Madhya Pradesh (02) Punjab (03) Uttar Pradesh (06)
1998	251	05	4.67	9.84	Haryana (01) Uttar Pradesh (04)
1999	225	14	4.16	9.97	Uttar Pradesh (14)
2004	435	19	5.33	6.66	Uttar Pradesh (19)
2009	500	21	6.17	Madhya Pradesh (01) Uttar Pradesh (20)



From 1989 BSP

Contest Lok Sabha election. All over India they Contested Lok Sabha elections but only in four States they became Successful. Panjab, Utter Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh & Haryana these are the four States, Where BSP Performances is good. Utter Pradesh is the Hartland for BSP. In other State of India they have not Succeeded. In 1989 Lok Sabha election BSP Contested 245 Seats all over India & won only 03 Seats. One from Panjab & Other two from Utter Pradesh. They got 4.53 Percent Votes. In 1991 Lok Sabha election BSP’s Contested 231 Seats & won only 02 Seats & got 3.64 Percent Votes. One from Utter Pradesh & another one from c BSP Opened their account in Madhya Pradesh. In Panjab BSP doesn’t get any seats. They lost their previous two seats. As Compare to 1989 Lok Sabha election their Seats & votes became less. In 1996 Lok Sabha election BSP’s Contested 210 Seats & won 11 Seats & got 11.21 Percent Votes. This was the highest Performances of BSP in Lok Sabha election. They contested few seats as compare to 1989 & 1991 Lok Sabha election but won highest seat in this election. In Utter Pradesh they got six seats. This is the highest seats in

Utter Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh they got two seats & Panjab they got three seats. In 1998 Lok Sabha election BSP's Contested 251 Seats & won 05 Seats & got 9.84 Percent Votes. BSP opened their account in Haryana. They got One seat in Haryana. They lost their previous two seats in Utter Pradesh. In 1999 Lok Sabha election BSP's Contested 225 Seats & won 14 Seats & got 9.97 Percent Votes. They got Fourteen seats in Utter Pradesh. This is the highest Performances of BSP in Utter Pradesh. No other State BSP Won the Seats. In 2004 Lok Sabha election BSP's Contested 435 Seats & won 19 Seats & got 6.66 Percent Votes. They got Nineteen seats in Utter Pradesh. This is also highest Performances of BSP in Utter Pradesh. But Main fact is that their Votes became less. In 2009 Lok Sabha election BSP's Contested 500 Seats & won 21 Seats. They got Twenty seats in Utter Pradesh & One Seats in They got Nineteen seats in Utter Pradesh. **Conclusion:** In 1989 to 1991 Domians of Maratha opposed by Bahujanvadi politics but bahujan politics not get powerful party nature. The main success of bahujan politics was well selteled political parties gives importance to bahujan leaders. Bahujanvadi politics is not succed to got place. They can't succeed to spate kunbai from Maratha or separated poor Maratha from rich Maratha. But they were successful to got share in political power. In 1998 -99 the importance of caste organization increased political interfears of kunbi, mali, and Dangar cast organization increased. The aim of Bahujanvadi politics is to change the exiting party politics but they were not Successful in this task. This is the main limitation of Bahujanvadi politics of BSP.

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