



# POLITICAL MOBILIZATION AND LEADERSHIP OF OBCs IN NORTH TELANGANA DISTRICTS: AN ANALYSIS

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## ABSTRACT:

The political landscape of India, with its multifaceted layers of caste, class, and regional identities, has perennially attracted scholarly attention. A critical segment of this vast and diverse demography is the Other Backward Classes (OBCs), an assemblage of socio-economic groups that have been historically marginalized yet remain influential in the electoral politics of the nation. This study, titled "Political Mobilization and Leadership of OBCs in North Telangana Districts: An Analysis, seeks to unearth these insights by concentrating on those at the helm of political power: the elected representatives and Non-Elected Representatives delves into the intricacies of this subject. Through this study, the objective is to unravel the layers of OBC political mobilization and leadership in North Telangana and shed light on the significant yet nuanced roles played by non-elected representatives and elected representatives

**Key Words:** Other Backward Classes, Marginalised, Political Mobilisation, Political Leadership.

## INTRODUCTION:

The political landscape of India, with its multifaceted layers of caste, class, and regional identities, has perennially attracted scholarly attention. A critical segment of this vast and diverse demography is the Other Backward Classes (OBCs), an assemblage of socio-economic groups that have been historically marginalized yet remain influential in the electoral politics of the nation. In the North Telangana districts, the political endeavours and leadership trajectories of the OBCs offer a rich tapestry of insights into grassroots democracy and representation. This study, titled "Political Mobilization and Leadership of OBCs in North Telangana Districts: An Analysis, seeks to unearth these insights by concentrating on those at the helm of political power: the elected representatives and Non-Elected Representatives delves into the intricacies of this subject.

The North Telangana region, steeped in its distinct socio-cultural and political legacy, becomes a compelling canvas to study the elected leadership of OBCs. Unlike non-elected representatives who might manoeuvre from the peripheries, elected representatives bear the onus of not just representing their constituents but also navigating the labyrinth of formal political structures. Their roles, often under the scanner, involve a combination of leadership, negotiation, advocacy, and decision-making, all set against the backdrop of the expectations of the OBC community and the broader electorate.

In this study, the aim is to meticulously dissect the political mobilization and leadership strategies employed by OBCs in North Telangana and understand their challenges and contributions. By situating this inquiry within a broader academic discourse on political representation and leadership, this study aspires to augment the extant body of knowledge and provide a nuanced understanding of OBC political dynamics in a region that seamlessly intertwines the past with the present.

Through this study, the objective is to unravel the layers of OBC political mobilization and leadership in North Telangana and shed light on the significant yet nuanced roles played by non-elected representatives and elected representatives. By anchoring the analysis in the broader framework of political science and sociology, this study aims to contribute to the existing literature, offering fresh perspectives and insights into the political dynamics of a region that is both historically rich and contemporaneously relevant.

Nizambad, Karimnagar and Nirmal districts of the Telangana state were taken as areas of study. Nizamabad district area of study includes Armur and Nizamabad Divisions. The area of study of Karimnagar

district includes Karimnagars and Huzurabad. Nirmal district includes Nirmal and Bhinsa. Of these, we are taking into account 6 Divisions of which 2 Mandals each are taken into consideration.

The realm of political representation is a complex interplay of aspirations, responsibilities, and the execution of mandates. Central to this are the elected representatives, individuals bestowed with the trust of the electorate to voice their concerns, champion their causes, and drive legislative decisions. "An Analysis of Elected Representatives" embarks on a journey to decipher the roles, challenges, and intricacies surrounding these pivotal figures in democratic systems. Their positions, often laden with multifaceted expectations, require a deep dive into not just their political roles, but also the socio-cultural and economic.

<b>Mandal * A most significant factor in winning the Elections</b>							
<b>Crosstab</b>							
		A most significant factor in winning the Elections					Total
		Community support	Personal leadership qualities	Infighting among others	Party Ideology		
Mandal	Bheemgal	Count	3	3	2	7	15
		% of Total	1.7%	1.7%	1.1%	3.9%	8.3%
	Jakranpally	Count	3	4	3	5	15
		% of Total	1.7%	2.2%	1.7%	2.8%	8.3%
	Navipet	Count	4	3	3	5	15
		% of Total	2.2%	1.7%	1.7%	2.8%	8.3%
	Dichpalli	Count	4	3	2	6	15
		% of Total	2.2%	1.7%	1.1%	3.3%	8.3%
	Khanapur	Count	3	4	1	7	15
		% of Total	1.7%	2.2%	.6%	3.9%	8.3%
	Sarangapur	Count	2	4	5	4	15
		% of Total	1.1%	2.2%	2.8%	2.2%	8.3%
	Lokesharam	Count	3	4	4	4	15
		% of Total	1.7%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	8.3%
	Bhinsa	Count	3	3	2	7	15
		% of Total	1.7%	1.7%	1.1%	3.9%	8.3%
	Choppadandi	Count	3	3	2	7	15
		% of Total	1.7%	1.7%	1.1%	3.9%	8.3%
	Thimmapur	Count	3	5	3	4	15
		% of Total	1.7%	2.8%	1.7%	2.2%	8.3%
	Huzurabad	Count	3	4	3	5	15
		% of Total	1.7%	2.2%	1.7%	2.8%	8.3%
	V Saidapur	Count	4	3	2	6	15
		% of Total	2.2%	1.7%	1.1%	3.3%	8.3%
Total		Count	38	43	32	67	180
		% of Total	21.1%	23.9%	17.8%	37.2%	100.0%

environments that shape their actions. As the guardians of democratic ideals, their decisions can echo in the annals of policy-making, reflecting the hopes of millions. This exploration, albeit concise, aims to shed light on the myriad dimensions of elected representatives, providing a succinct overview of their significance in the larger tapestry of political governance. Through this, one can hope to better appreciate the weight of their office and the delicate balance they must maintain in their continuous endeavour to bridge the gap between the populace and the corridors of power.

### **ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES:**

In analyzing the provided cross-tabulation data, it becomes evident that several factors play significant roles in winning elections within the specified regions. This interpretation will be conducted in a formal, academic manner, maintaining a neutral tone and adhering to academic language conventions.

The cross-tabulation table displays the relationship between different factors and their influence on election outcomes across various constituencies. The factors considered include "Community support," "Personal leadership qualities," "Infighting among others," and "Party Ideology." These factors are essential components of any election campaign, and understanding their impact is crucial for political strategists and policymakers.

- 1. Community Support:** The data reveals that "Community support" is a moderately influential factor in winning elections, with a total count of 38 (21.1% of the total) across all constituencies. This suggests that garnering support from local communities is a key element of electoral success.
- 2. Personal Leadership Qualities:** "Personal leadership qualities" emerge as a substantial factor, with a total count of 43 (23.9% of the total). This implies that voters place significant importance on the leadership qualities of candidates when casting their ballots.
- 3. Infighting Among Others:** The presence of "Infighting among others" within a party is notable but less influential compared to the previous factors, with a total count of 32 (17.8% of the total). This underscores the importance of party unity and cohesion in electoral politics.
- 4. Party Ideology:** "Party Ideology" appears to be the most influential factor, with a total count of 67 (37.2% of the total). This indicates that voters in these constituencies attach great importance to the ideological stance of political parties when making their electoral choices.

It is noteworthy that these percentages are based on the total counts within each category, and the relative importance of these factors may vary from one constituency to another. Therefore, political candidates and parties should carefully assess the dynamics of their specific constituencies to develop tailored strategies that align with the preferences of their respective electorate.

In conclusion, the cross-tabulation data highlights the multifaceted nature of factors influencing election outcomes. While "Party Ideology" appears to be the most influential, candidates and parties should not underestimate the significance of "Community support," "Personal leadership qualities," and the detrimental effects of "Infighting among others." A comprehensive understanding of these factors is essential for formulating effective election campaigns and winning the trust of the electorate. Further research and analysis specific to each constituency may provide deeper insights into the unique dynamics at play in electoral politics.

### **An Analysis of Non-Elected Representatives**

Within the theatre of political governance, while elected representatives often occupy the limelight, there exists a cohort of influential figures operating beyond the direct electoral mandate: the non-elected representatives. "An Analysis of Non-Elected Representatives" seeks to illuminate the oft-underestimated roles and functions of these individuals. Distinct from their elected counterparts, these representatives navigate the political ecosystem, often serving as crucial conduits, advisors, and influencers. Their emergence, rooted in various socio-political dynamics, can be driven by expertise, lineage, or institutional appointments. Though they may not bear the direct endorsement of the electorate, their impact on policy formulation, decision-making processes, and public opinion can be profound. Their roles necessitate a nuanced understanding of governance, as they walk the tightrope between public service and the intricacies of political machinery. This brief examination strives to underscore the significance of non-elected representatives, delving into their origins, roles, and the challenges they encounter. By acknowledging their contributions, this analysis endeavours to present a more holistic view of political representation, emphasizing that the essence of governance is often shaped as much by those outside the electoral fray as by those within.

Village * Significance of community background in Politics						
Crosstab						
			Significance of Community Background in Politics			Total
			Advantageous	Obstacle	Obstacle	
Village		Count	13	5	2	20
		% of Total	2.7%	1.0%	.4%	4.2%
Bachanpally		Count	14	4	2	20
		% of Total	2.9%	.8%	.4%	4.2%
Pallikonda		Count	12	5	3	20
		% of Total	2.5%	1.0%	.6%	4.2%
Madapur		Count	13	4	3	20
		% of Total	2.7%	.8%	.6%	4.2%
Narayanpet		Count	14	3	3	20
		% of Total	2.9%	.6%	.6%	4.2%
Rampoor		Count	14	3	3	20
		% of Total	2.9%	.6%	.6%	4.2%
Lingasamudram		Count	12	5	3	20
		% of Total	2.5%	1.0%	.6%	4.2%
Naleshwar		Count	12	6	2	20
		% of Total	2.5%	1.3%	.4%	4.2%
Dharamaram		Count	13	4	3	20
		% of Total	2.7%	.8%	.6%	4.2%
Maskapur		Count	14	5	1	20
		% of Total	2.9%	1.0%	.2%	4.2%
Ervachinthal		Count	11	6	3	20
		% of Total	2.3%	1.3%	.6%	4.2%
Chincholi B		Count	13	5	2	20
		% of Total	2.7%	1.0%	.4%	4.2%
Alur		Count	11	6	3	20
		% of Total	2.3%	1.3%	.6%	4.2%
Degoan		Count	13	5	2	20
		% of Total	2.7%	1.0%	.4%	4.2%
Kathgaon		Count	11	6	3	20
		% of Total	2.3%	1.3%	.6%	4.2%
Darmora		Count	12	4	3	19
		% of Total	2.5%	.8%	.6%	4.0%
Kankapur		Count	12	7	2	21
		% of Total	2.5%	1.5%	.4%	4.4%
Kolimikunta		Count	13	5	2	20
		% of Total	2.7%	1.0%	.4%	4.2%
Pedda Hurmapally		Count	11	5	4	20
		% of Total	2.3%	1.0%	.8%	4.2%
Makthapali		Count	11	6	3	20
		% of Total	2.3%	1.3%	.6%	4.2%
Polampally		Count	12	5	3	20
		% of Total	2.5%	1.0%	.6%	4.2%
Chelpur		Count	12	6	2	20
		% of Total	2.5%	1.3%	.4%	4.2%
Rangapur		Count	11	5	4	20
		% of Total	2.3%	1.0%	.8%	4.2%
Arepally		Count	11	5	4	20
		% of Total	2.3%	1.0%	.8%	4.2%

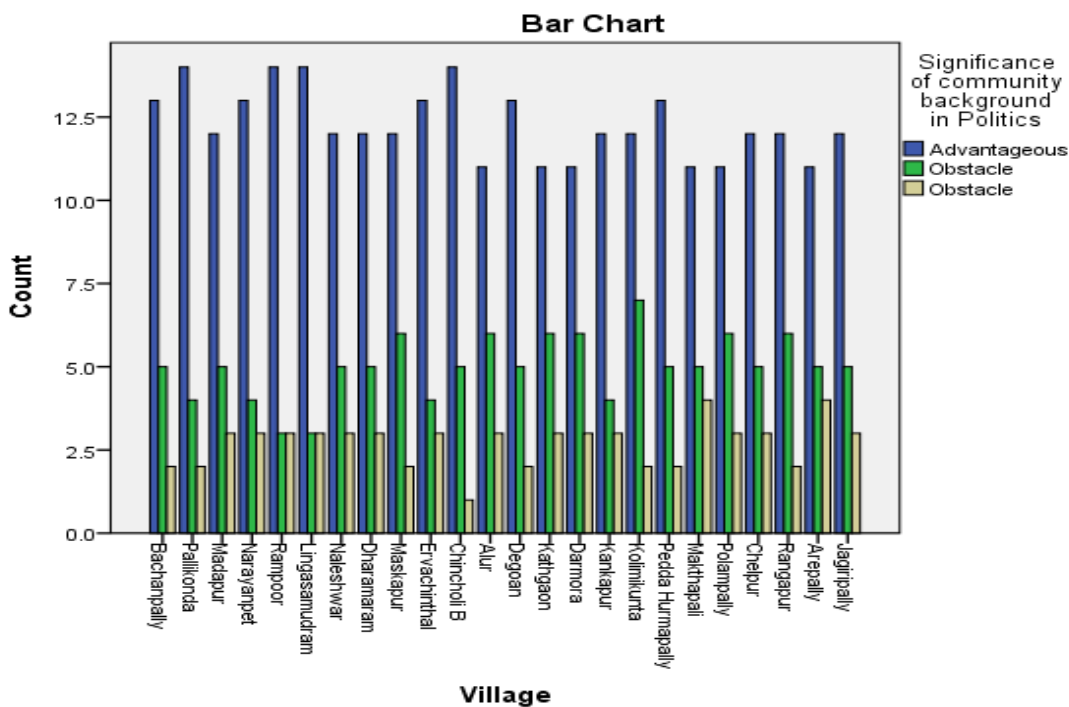
		% of Total	2.3%	1.0%	.8%	4.2%
	Jagiripally	Count	12	5	3	20
		% of Total	2.5%	1.0%	.6%	4.2%
Total		Count	295	120	65	480
		% of Total	61.5%	25.0%	13.5%	100.0%

The presented crosstab delineates the interrelation between various villages and their residents' perspectives on the significance of community background in politics. Specifically, respondents from each village were classified according to whether they perceived their community background to be advantageous, an obstacle, or neither (represented by the repeated 'Obstacle' column). In a comprehensive examination of the collective data, 61.5% of the respondents across all villages perceive community background as advantageous in politics. Conversely, 25.0% view it as an obstacle, while 13.5% do not align with either of the aforementioned perspectives. Delving into the specificities, for Bachanpally, 2.7% of the total respondents regard community background as advantageous, whereas 1.0% deem it an obstacle, and a smaller fraction, 0.4%, remains neutral. In Pallikonda, the distribution is somewhat similar, with 2.9% seeing it as advantageous, 0.8% as an obstacle, and 0.4% not taking a stance.

A pattern emerges in villages like Madapur, Narayanpet, Naleshwar, and Dharamaram, where the percentages are fairly consistent: around 2.5% - 2.7% of respondents find community backgrounds beneficial, 1.0% consider it a hindrance, and roughly 0.6% remains indifferent. However, there are notable variations in some villages. In Maskapur, for example, while 2.5% of respondents acknowledge the advantageous nature of community background, a slightly elevated 1.3% perceive it as an obstacle. This trend is echoed in villages like Alur, Darmora, Polampally, and Rangapur, wherein the percentage of those seeing community background as a drawback lies at 1.3%. In Kolimikunta, a distinctive pattern emerges. Here, 1.5% of the total respondents see the community background as an obstacle, which is one of the highest recorded percentages among all villages. Conversely, villages like Chincholi B have the lowest percentage (0.2%) of respondents who are neutral about the significance of community background in politics. Overall, the data suggests that the majority of respondents across all villages tend to view their community background as advantageous in the realm of politics. Nonetheless, a significant proportion perceives it as a barrier, with a smaller group not leaning towards either perspective. The variances in percentages among the villages underscore the unique socio-political landscapes and perceptions inherent to each locale.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.342 <sup>a</sup>	46	1.000
Likelihood Ratio	10.832	46	1.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.250	1	.264
N of Valid Cases	480		

The Pearson Chi-Square test yields a value of 10.342 with 46 degrees of freedom. The associated asymptotic significance (2-sided) is reported as 1.000. Given a significance level typically set at 0.05, the obtained p-value (1.000) indicates that there is no statistically significant association between the variables under study. Thus, one would fail to reject the null hypothesis, implying that the observed frequencies for the variables are consistent with the expected frequencies under the assumption of independence.



**Political Mobilization of OBCs in Telangana:**

Indian society is based on the caste system conspicuously. Caste plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the people. Hindus consist of a major part of the society, who are bound by the division of castes in society considerably.



The constitution of India has provided equality vide, the party politics are deep-rooted, into the political mobilization based on caste and caste-related politics with which the hegemony is vested in the hands of few caste-based politicians. Because of the various Caste combine the political power is vested in the few hands and the others are being neglected. If we observe the electoral politics of the last few decades this can be observed very clearly. Observing the BC community, it can be stated that with 52% of the total population, their representation is feeble. Taking into account the election from 2009 to 2018 in Telangana alone, the number of BC MLAs in 2009 was only 25 of 119. In 2014 it was 20 MLA's of 119 seats. Whereas in the recent elections of 2018, 22 MLAs of 119 seats. On average the percentage of all the three general elections is just 19% which is negligible. For the population which is around 52% of the total population, the representation is only 19% which is much less proportional.<sup>1</sup> If we observe the Telangana State Assembly Ministers caste matrix also we can see that from 2009, 2014 and 2018 OBCs constituted 25% of the total number of ministers given to the OBC community. In 2009 of 13 ministers only 4 belonged to the OBC community. In 2014 of 18 ministers only 4 belonged to the OBC community. In 2018, of 18 ministers only 4 belonged to OBC Community. This data shows that even if the number of ministers is increasing even then the number of ministers belonging to the OBC community is consistently "4". It is not increasing. The percentage from 2009 to 2018 has come down. In 2009 it was 33% whereas in 2018 it is only 22%. If we look into the MLC representation in Telangana state, the percentage is much less. It is around 18% only from 2009 to 2018. Even at the Lok Sabha, the representation of OBC MPs is very low. From 2009 to 2018 the percentage of OBC MP's is only 13.72%. In 2009 of a total of 17 MPs from Telangana only 3 MPs were from the OBC community. In 2014 and 2018 of a total of 17 each year only 2 each respectively were OBC community MP's. there has been a decline in the representation of OBC community representatives after the formation of a separate Telangana state. If we look into the caste of Rajya Sabha, the study shows that only 21% of the total MPs representing Telangana were from the OBC community from 2009 to 2018. This gives a clear sketch of the backwardness of the community. There are many factors which are contributing to the backwardness among the OBC community, of which the most important ones are the socioeconomic and political backwardness and the absence of unity among them.

<sup>1</sup> Sudhakar Reddy, U. (Dec 13, 2018). Reddys lead flock with 40 MLAs, next in line are BCs. Retrieved from www.Times of india.com

The absence of unity, political mobilisation and inadequacy of political leadership is all due to the internal politics among the different communities of OBCs and the caste politics. Due to these internal politics, the communities are divided into individual groups and are working for the individual community benefits ignoring the overall upliftment of the OBC community together. The organisational structure is not effective in bringing unity also because of this the emergence of powerful leadership is not taking place. As a result of which political mobilisation is not taking place to the breadth of requirement.

Furthermore, there needs to be a desire among the public to fight for their rights and work towards achieving them which can activate political mobilization among the masses. If the same thirst does not exist among the people it becomes difficult for the mobilization to take off. Here comes the role of Interest groups and Active groups which play a pivotal role in creating political awareness and in turn mobilising the people. These Interest groups and Active groups should start taking an active role to politically educate people and create mobilization.

<b>Mandal * Which challenges can hinder OBC unity</b>							
<b>Crosstab</b>							
		Which challenges can hinder OBC unity?					Total
			Internal divisions and conflicts	Caste-based prejudices and rivalries	Political and ideological differences	All of the above	
Mandal	Bheemgal	Count	10	1	0	4	15
		% of Total	5.6%	.6%	0.0%	2.2%	8.3%
	Jakranpally	Count	7	4	2	2	15
		% of Total	3.9%	2.2%	1.1%	1.1%	8.3%
	Navipet	Count	8	3	2	2	15
		% of Total	4.4%	1.7%	1.1%	1.1%	8.3%
	Dichpalli	Count	11	0	1	3	15
		% of Total	6.1%	0.0%	.6%	1.7%	8.3%
	Khanapur	Count	9	2	1	3	15
		% of Total	5.0%	1.1%	.6%	1.7%	8.3%
	Sarangapur	Count	7	2	2	4	15
		% of Total	3.9%	1.1%	1.1%	2.2%	8.3%
	Lokesharam	Count	8	3	2	2	15
		% of Total	4.4%	1.7%	1.1%	1.1%	8.3%
	Bhinsa	Count	8	3	1	3	15
		% of Total	4.4%	1.7%	.6%	1.7%	8.3%
	Choppadandi	Count	9	1	1	4	15
		% of Total	5.0%	.6%	.6%	2.2%	8.3%
	Thimmapur	Count	8	3	1	3	15
		% of Total	5.0%	1.7%	.6%	1.7%	8.3%

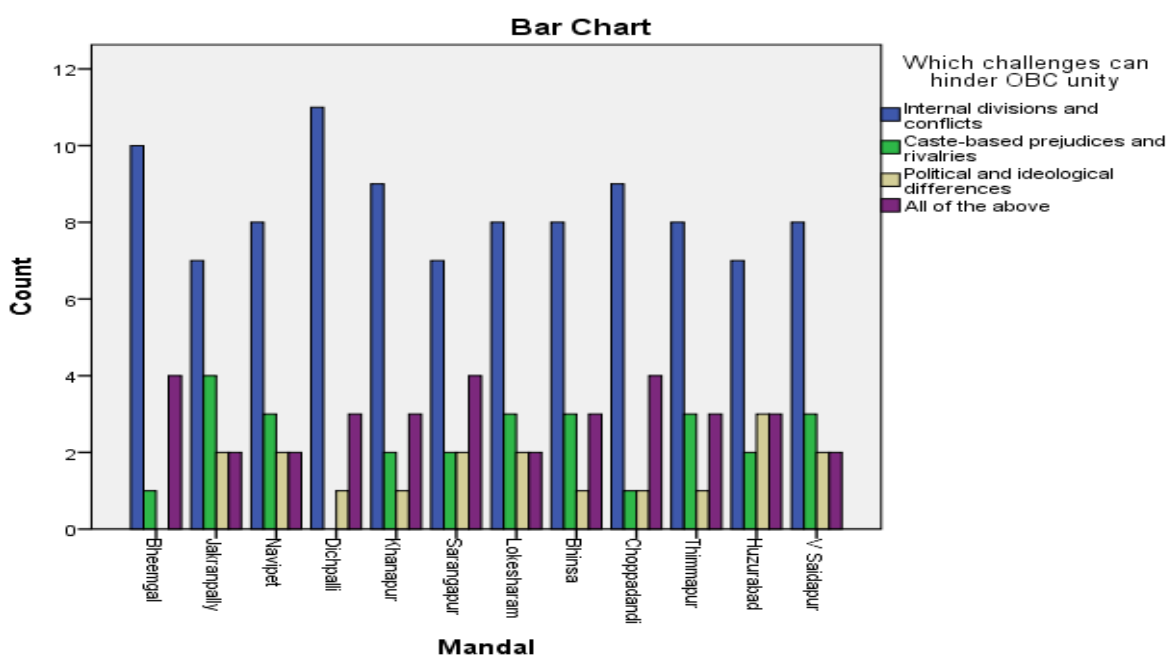
		% of Total	4.4%	1.7%	.6%	1.7%	8.3%
	Huzurabad	Count	7	2	3	3	15
		% of Total	3.9%	1.1%	1.7%	1.7%	8.3%
	V Saidapur	Count	8	3	2	2	15
		% of Total	4.4%	1.7%	1.1%	1.1%	8.3%
Total		Count	100	27	18	35	180
		% of Total	55.6%	15.0%	10.0%	19.4%	100.0%

The provided data reveals the challenges that can hinder unity among the Other Backward Classes (OBC) in the surveyed Mandals. Here is an interpretation of the findings without side headings or bullet points, the dataset reflects responses from various Mandals, each providing insights into the challenges that can impede OBC unity. The most prevalent challenge identified by respondents (55.6%) is internal divisions and conflicts within the OBC community. This suggests that disagreements, disputes, or divisions among OBC subgroups or individuals can hinder the broader unity and cohesion of the OBC community. A significant portion of respondents (15.0%) highlight caste-based prejudices and rivalries as a challenge to OBC unity. This implies that historical or cultural biases among different OBC castes can create tensions and hinder collective efforts to work together.

Another perspective identified by 10.0% of respondents points to political and ideological differences as a potential barrier to OBC unity. This suggests that varying political affiliations or conflicting ideological views among OBC individuals or groups can pose challenges to cohesive action. A substantial minority of respondents (19.4%) believe that all the mentioned challenges—internal divisions and conflicts, caste-based prejudices and rivalries, and political and ideological differences—can collectively hinder OBC unity. This viewpoint underscores the complexity of the issue and the need for a comprehensive approach to address these challenges. The data indicates that OBC unity can face significant challenges, with internal divisions and conflicts being the most prominent issues. Additionally, caste-based prejudices, political and ideological differences, and the perspective that all of these challenges are interconnected are all identified as contributing factors. Addressing these challenges collectively is essential for fostering greater unity among the OBC community in the surveyed Mandals.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.371 <sup>a</sup>	33	.996
Likelihood Ratio	18.759	33	.978
Linear-by-Linear Association	.219	1	.640
N of Valid Cases	180		

The Pearson Chi-Square value is 15.371 with 33 degrees of freedom. The associated p-value is approximately .996. This outcome suggests that there is no statistically significant association between the variables in question. In simpler terms, the observed data does not substantially differ from what would be expected by random chance.



Mandal * Which factors can contribute to OBC unity							
Crosstab							
			Which factors can contribute to OBC unity				Total
			Shared historical experiences	Common social and economic interests	Collective mobilization efforts	All of the above	
Mandal	Bheemgal	Count	2	1	11	1	15
		% of Total	1.1%	.6%	6.1%	.6%	8.3%
	Jakranpally	Count	1	3	8	3	15
		% of Total	.6%	1.7%	4.4%	1.7%	8.3%
	Navipet	Count	1	2	11	1	15
		% of Total	.6%	1.1%	6.1%	.6%	8.3%
	Dichpalli	Count	2	1	11	1	15
		% of Total	1.1%	.6%	6.1%	.6%	8.3%
	Khanapur	Count	2	2	9	2	15
		% of Total	1.1%	1.1%	5.0%	1.1%	8.3%
	Sarangapur	Count	3	2	8	2	15
		% of Total	1.7%	1.1%	4.4%	1.1%	8.3%
	Lokesharam	Count	0	3	10	2	15
		% of Total	0.0%	1.7%	5.6%	1.1%	8.3%
	Bhinsa	Count	2	1	9	3	15
		% of Total	1.1%	.6%	5.0%	1.7%	8.3%
	Choppadandi	Count	2	1	9	3	15
		% of Total	1.1%	.6%	5.0%	1.7%	8.3%
	Thimmapur	Count	2	1	9	3	15
		% of Total	1.1%	.6%	5.0%	1.7%	8.3%
Huzurabad	Count	2	2	10	1	15	
	% of Total	1.1%	1.1%	5.6%	.6%	8.3%	
V Saidapur	Count	1	3	8	3	15	
	% of Total	.6%	1.7%	4.4%	1.7%	8.3%	
Total		Count	20	22	113	25	180
		% of Total	11.1%	12.2%	62.8%	13.9%	100.0%

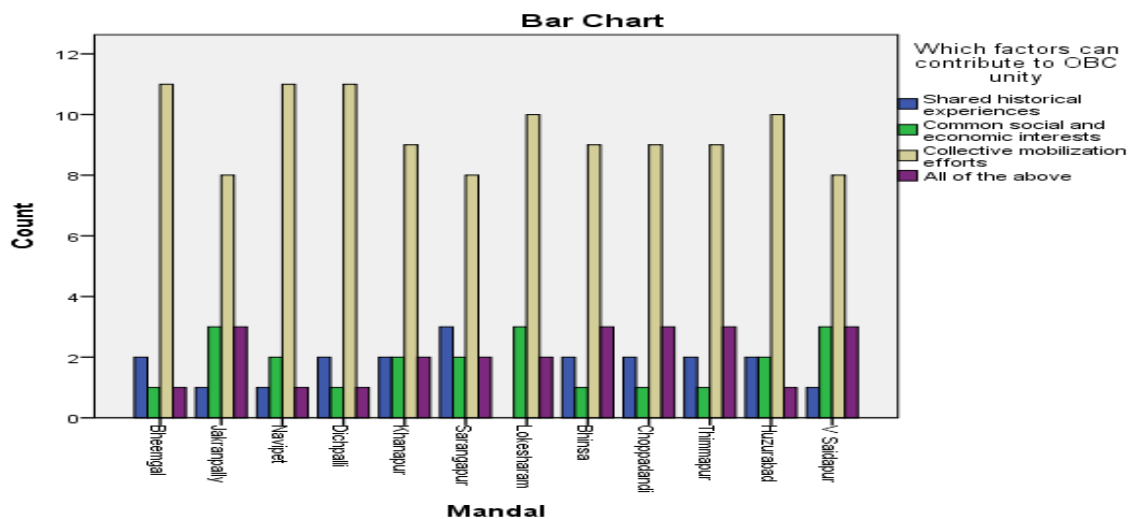
The provided data sheds light on factors that can contribute to unity among the Other Backward Classes (OBC) in the surveyed Mandals. Here is an interpretation of the findings without side headings or bullet points; the dataset reveals several factors that have the potential to foster unity among the OBC community: A notable proportion of respondents (11.1%) believe that shared historical experiences can be a significant factor contributing to OBC unity. This suggests that a common historical background or shared struggles in the past can create a sense of solidarity and shared identity among OBC individuals and groups. A similar proportion of respondents (12.2%) point to common social and economic interests as a factor promoting OBC unity. This

implies that when OBC individuals have similar socio-economic goals and interests, they are more likely to come together and collaborate for mutual benefit.

The majority of respondents (62.8%) emphasize the importance of collective mobilization efforts in fostering OBC unity. This suggests that when OBC communities actively organize, mobilize, and work together towards common objectives, it can lead to greater cohesion and solidarity. A substantial minority of respondents (13.9%) indicates that all the mentioned factors—shared historical experiences, common social and economic interests, and collective mobilization efforts—can collectively contribute to OBC unity. This viewpoint highlights the interconnected nature of these factors in promoting a sense of togetherness among OBC groups. In summary, the data suggests that OBC unity can be fostered through a combination of shared historical experiences, common social and economic interests, and, most importantly, active collective mobilization efforts. Recognizing and leveraging these factors can contribute to greater unity and collaboration within the OBC community in the surveyed Mandals.

<b>Chi-Square Tests</b>			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.046 <sup>a</sup>	33	.998
Likelihood Ratio	15.917	33	.995
Linear-by-Linear Association	.092	1	.761
N of Valid Cases	180		

The Pearson Chi-Square value is 14.046 with 33 degrees of freedom. The associated p-value is approximately .998. This outcome suggests that there is no statistically significant association between the variables in question. In simpler terms, the observed data does not substantially differ from what would be expected by random chance.



## CONCLUSION:

The research findings reveal that political parties, deference in leadership, lack of awareness, deference within the OBC community, and the hierarchical structure within the OBCs are significant obstacles to the political mobilization of OBCs in North Telangana Districts. Notably, the deference in leadership stands out as the primary hindrance, while many multiple obstacles hinder their mobilization. Addressing these multifaceted challenges is crucial for effective OBC political mobilization and the growth of leadership. It indicates a diverse impact of electoral quotas on the political leadership of Backward Classes in North Telangana Districts. While these quotas have significantly increased representation in many villages, they have had varied effects, including limited impact and even decreased representation in some areas. Further investigation is needed to understand the underlying factors behind these disparities.

It can be summed up that there is a significant emergence of political leadership among OBCs in the North Telangana Region. This highlights the active participation and growing influence of OBCs in the region's political landscape. Unity among Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in villages faces significant challenges, including internal divisions, caste-based prejudices, and political differences. A substantial proportion highlights that these challenges often intersect, complicating efforts to achieve cohesive OBC representation in political matters. In conclusion, the study on the political mobilization and leadership of Backward Classes in North Telangana Districts has illuminated both the progress made and the challenges that persist. It underscores the importance of continued efforts to promote inclusive political leadership and provides a foundation for future research and policy initiatives aimed at achieving greater representation and equity in politics for Backward Classes in Telangana State.

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