
**"RISING VOICES: EMERGING LEADERSHIP AMONG BACKWARD
COMMUNITIES IN TELANGANA – A SOCIO-POLITICAL
ANALYSIS"**

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the emerging leadership patterns among backward communities in Telangana following the state's formation in 2014. The study analyzes how Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and other backward communities have begun asserting political agency, forming new leadership structures, and challenging traditional power hierarchies. Through examination of caste demographics, political mobilization patterns, electoral dynamics, and socio-economic indicators, this research demonstrates that backward communities in Telangana are experiencing unprecedented political awakening. The 2023 state elections and subsequent governance changes reveal significant shifts in leadership representation. The Telangana caste survey data reveals that 135 out of 242 castes are more backward than the state average, with backward classes comprising 55-57% of the state's population. This paper explores the historical context, contemporary developments, challenges, and future trajectories of backward community leadership in Telangana, contributing to broader understandings of social justice, democratic participation, and inclusive governance in post-formation Telangana.

KEYWORDS: Telangana, backward communities, OBC leadership, political mobilization, caste survey, social justice, electoral politics, democratic participation.

INTRODUCTION

The creation of Telangana as a separate state on June 2, 2014, marked a watershed moment in Indian federalism and regional politics. Beyond the geographical and administrative

reorganization, state formation unleashed complex socio-political dynamics that fundamentally altered power structures, identity politics, and leadership patterns across gender, caste, and class lines. Among the most significant transformations has been the emergence of new leadership from backward communities who had historically been marginalized from positions of political power and decision-making.

Leadership emergence among backward communities represents more than numerical representation; it signifies a fundamental reordering of social hierarchies and a claim to political agency that challenges centuries of exclusion. The Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and other backward communities in Telangana, constituting over half the state's population, have increasingly asserted their right to political participation and leadership positions. This assertion has manifested through electoral victories, political organization formation, social movement mobilization, and demands for policy interventions addressing historical disadvantages.

The contemporary period has witnessed remarkable developments in this regard. Telangana Chief Minister A. Revanth Reddy, belonging to a backward community, enrolled in the "Leadership for the 21st Century: Chaos, Conflict and Courage" programme at Harvard Kennedy School of Government in January 2026, symbolizing the state's commitment to developing leadership capacities. This development reflects broader patterns of backward community leaders gaining prominence at the highest levels of executive authority.

The Telangana caste survey, completed and analyzed by an expert group led by Justice B. Sudershan Reddy, provides crucial empirical data for understanding backward community demographics and disadvantage levels. The survey revealed that 135 out of 242 castes have a Caste Backwardness Index (CBI) score higher than 81, indicating they are more backward than the state average. These 135 castes account for 67% of the total population, with 69 classified as Backward Classes, 41 as Scheduled Castes, and 25 as Scheduled Tribes. Furthermore, backward classes comprise 55-57% of Telangana's population, significantly higher than the previously estimated 52%.

The significance of this study lies in its contribution to multiple scholarly conversations. First, it enriches understanding of subaltern politics and caste-based mobilization in contemporary India. Second, it contributes to literature on regional state formation and its impact on power structures. Third, it provides empirical data on the relationship between demographic weight and political representation. Fourth, it offers insights into the dynamics of social justice and affirmative action in a newly formed state. Finally, it illuminates the

complex interplay between caste identity, political agency, and democratic participation in twenty-first century India.

Historical Context: Caste and Politics in Telangana Before State Formation

Pre-1956 Telangana: Feudal Structures and Caste Hierarchy

The historical trajectory of caste relations and political participation in Telangana must be understood within the context of Nizam rule (1724-1948), which instituted feudal land relations and rigid caste hierarchies that profoundly shaped social structures. The Nizam's Hyderabad State operated under a system where Brahmins, Karanas (clerks), and certain dominant castes occupied positions of administrative power, while backward communities, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes remained largely excluded from political participation.

The Jagirdari system, prevalent in Telangana before its abolition, created economic dependency that reinforced caste-based subordination. Land ownership concentrated in the hands of a few dominant castes, while backward communities worked as agricultural laborers or sharecroppers with minimal economic security. This economic marginalization translated directly into political marginalization, as landed elites controlled local power structures and decision-making processes.

The Communist Telangana Armed Struggle (1946-1951) represented an early attempt to challenge feudal structures and caste hierarchies, with backward communities and Dalits forming the movement's backbone. However, the eventual suppression of the movement and the integration of Hyderabad State into the Indian Union in 1948 did not fundamentally alter caste power structures. The post-1951 period saw the reconstitution of elite dominance within the framework of democratic politics, with traditional power holders adapting to electoral democracy rather than being displaced by it.

Post-1956 Andhra Pradesh: The Telangana Agitation and Caste Politics

The formation of Andhra Pradesh on November 1, 1956, through the merger of Telangana with the Andhra region unleashed complex political dynamics that would shape caste relations for decades. The Gentlemen's Agreement of 1956, intended to protect Telangana's interests, proved ineffective in preventing the dominance of Andhra elites in state institutions. This political marginalization of Telangana intersected with caste hierarchies, as backward communities in Telangana faced double marginalization—both as Telanganites and as members of backward castes □.

During the 1960s and 1970s, the Telangana Movement mobilized around regional identity, but caste-based political organization remained limited. The Indian National Congress dominated state politics, operating through patronage networks that reinforced traditional caste hierarchies. Backward communities participated in Congress politics as vote banks but rarely achieved leadership positions proportional to their demographic weight.

The Naxalite movement that gained momentum in Telangana during the 1970s attempted to mobilize backward communities and Dalits around class and caste consciousness. However, state repression and the movement's eventual decline limited its long-term impact on political leadership patterns. The movement did, however, plant seeds of political consciousness among backward communities that would germinate in subsequent decades.

The 1990s: Mandal Politics and OBC Assertion

The implementation of the Mandal Commission recommendations in 1990, reserving 27% of government jobs for OBCs, marked a turning point in OBC political consciousness across India, including Telangana. The Mandal movement unleashed powerful political currents that challenged upper-caste dominance in education, employment, and political institutions. In Telangana, this period witnessed the emergence of OBC political organizations and increased assertion by backward communities.

The Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS), founded in 1992 by Chandrashekar Rao, initially focused on statehood but gradually incorporated caste-based grievances into its political agenda. The party's evolution reflected the complex intersection of regional and caste identities in Telangana politics. Backward communities, recognizing their demographic weight, began demanding greater representation within the TRS and other political parties.

During the 1990s and early 2000s, several OBC leaders emerged within the Congress and TRS, though their numbers remained disproportionately low compared to population percentages. The Yadav, Velama, Reddy (considered forward in some contexts but backward in Telangana's specific context), and other OBC communities began asserting their political claims more forcefully. This period laid the groundwork for the more dramatic emergence of backward community leadership that would characterize the post-2014 period.

Theoretical Framework: Understanding Backward Community Leadership

Subaltern Studies and Political Agency

In the Telangana context, subaltern perspectives help explain how backward communities have developed political consciousness and organizational forms despite structural barriers.

The emergence of backward community leaders cannot be understood merely as within-system accommodation but as assertion of political agency that challenges existing power structures. This perspective recognizes that backward community leadership represents not just numerical representation but a fundamental reordering of social relations.

Social Movement Theory and Caste Mobilization

Social movement theory provides another crucial framework for understanding backward community leadership emergence. According to resource mobilization theory, successful social movements require organizational resources, political opportunities, and collective identity formation. The emergence of backward community leadership in Telangana demonstrates all three elements:

Organizational Resources: The formation of caste-based organizations, political parties, and pressure groups has provided organizational infrastructure for mobilization. The Telangana caste survey itself represents institutional recognition of caste-based organization.

Political Opportunities: State formation created political opportunities by disrupting established power structures and creating new institutional spaces. The 2023 elections and subsequent Congress government represent a political opportunity structure that enabled backward community leaders to assume executive authority.

Collective Identity: The construction of collective identity among backward communities, transcending individual caste boundaries while acknowledging specific caste interests, has been crucial for political mobilization. The term "Backward Classes" itself represents a collective identity that facilitates political organization.

Representative Bureaucracy and Descriptive Representation

The theory of representative bureaucracy argues that bureaucratic and political institutions should reflect the demographic composition of the society they serve. Descriptive representation—the presence of individuals from particular groups in decision-making positions—matters not only for symbolic reasons but also for substantive outcomes, as representatives from marginalized groups are more likely to advocate for policies benefiting their communities.

In Telangana, the gap between backward community population percentages (55-57%) and their representation in political institutions has been a source of political contention. The emergence of backward community leadership thus represents a move toward greater descriptive representation, with implications for policy outcomes and governance quality.

Intersectionality and Multiple Marginalizations

Intersectionality theory, developed by Kimberlé Crenshaw, emphasizes how multiple forms of marginalization (caste, class, gender, geography) intersect to produce unique experiences of oppression and advantage. In Telangana, backward community leadership must be understood through an intersectional lens that recognizes how caste intersects with gender, economic status, and regional identity.

Backward community women face particular challenges, as evidenced by studies on "Leadership of Backward Classes Women after 2014" in erstwhile Warangal district □. These women confront both caste-based and gender-based barriers to leadership emergence, requiring targeted interventions to achieve substantive representation.

Demographic Foundations: The Telangana Caste Survey and Backward Community Demographics.

Demographic Distribution and Political Significance

The survey's key finding—that 135 out of 242 castes are more backward than the state average—reveals the extensive nature of backwardness in Telangana. These 135 castes account for 67% of the total population, demonstrating that backwardness is not a marginal phenomenon but central to Telangana's demographic composition.

The breakdown of these 135 castes reveals important patterns:

69 castes classified as Backward Classes (BCs): These communities are eligible for reservation benefits and affirmative action

41 castes classified as Scheduled Castes (SCs): Dalit communities with constitutional protections

25 castes classified as Scheduled Tribes (STs): Tribal communities with special protections

The remaining 107 castes, deemed less backward than the state average, include all 18 castes in the General Caste category, 64 castes in the BC category, 18 in SC category, and 7 in ST category. These 107 castes account for only 29% of the population, indicating that the majority of Telanganites belong to communities facing significant disadvantage.

Backward Classes: Population and Political Weight

The Congress party's survey conducted ahead of the 2023 local body polls estimated that backward classes comprise 55-57% of Telangana's population, higher than the previously reported 52%. This demographic weight provides the foundation for political assertion and

leadership emergence. When a community constitutes more than half the population, its political mobilization can determine electoral outcomes and influence policy decisions.

The survey also revealed that Backward Classes are 2.7 times more backward than the General Caste, according to the expert group's analysis. This quantitative measure of disadvantage underscores the justification for affirmative action and the importance of backward community representation in political institutions.

Regional Variations Within Telangana

While the caste survey provides state-level data, regional variations within Telangana are significant. North Telangana, including erstwhile Warangal district, has been the focus of specific studies on OBC political mobilization and leadership. The region's agrarian economy, historical patterns of feudal domination, and proximity to Hyderabad have shaped distinct patterns of political consciousness and leadership emergence.

Hyderabad, as the state capital and a cosmopolitan urban center, presents different dynamics. The city's service economy, educational institutions, and proximity to state power create different opportunities for backward community leadership compared to rural areas. Urban-backward community leaders often emerge through different pathways—professional careers, civil society activism, or party organization—compared to rural leaders who may emerge through agricultural leadership or local governance.

Social Movements and Grassroots Mobilization

Beyond electoral politics and formal organizations, social movements have played crucial roles in backward community political mobilization. These movements address specific issues affecting backward communities—land rights, educational access, employment discrimination, and social justice—while also building broader political consciousness.

The movement for implementation of the caste survey represents a significant social mobilization that brought together diverse backward communities around a common goal. The movement's success in achieving the survey's implementation demonstrates the political effectiveness of organized backward community action.

Other social movements addressing issues like minimum wages for agricultural laborers (predominantly from backward communities), educational reservation implementation, and protection against caste discrimination have also contributed to political consciousness and leadership emergence. These movements provide training grounds for future leaders, developing organizational skills, public speaking abilities, and political networks.

Contemporary Developments: Leadership Emergence Since 2014

The Congress Government and Executive Leadership

The formation of the Congress government in Telangana after the December 2023 elections represents a watershed moment for backward community leadership. Chief Minister A. Revanth Reddy, belonging to a backward community, embodies the political emergence of these communities □. His leadership represents not merely individual achievement but the culmination of decades of political mobilization by backward communities.

Revanth Reddy's enrollment in Harvard's leadership program in January 2026, from January 25-30, 2026, symbolizes the state's commitment to developing leadership capacities among backward community leaders □. The program, "Leadership for the 21st Century: Chaos, Conflict and Courage," represents international recognition of Telangana's leadership development priorities and the importance placed on backward community leaders gaining exposure to global best practices.

The CM's completion of the six-day leadership program at Harvard Kennedy School of Government on January 29, 2026, demonstrates the state's investment in building leadership capacity □. This investment in leadership development reflects understanding that numerical representation must be accompanied by capacity building to achieve substantive representation.

Cabinet Representation and Ministerial Positions

The composition of the Telangana cabinet under Chief Minister Revanth Reddy demonstrates significant backward community representation. Cabinet positions have been distributed with consideration for caste composition, ensuring that backward communities hold portfolios of significance including finance, home, education, and other key departments.

This cabinet composition represents a departure from historical patterns where backward communities were largely excluded from executive positions or assigned only peripheral portfolios. The current distribution demonstrates recognition that backward communities deserve representation in all aspects of governance, not just symbolic positions.

Legislative Assembly and Council Representation

The Telangana Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council have seen increased backward community representation since 2014. While precise numbers are difficult to determine without comprehensive data, the trend toward greater representation is clear. Backward

community MLAs and MLCs have become more vocal in legislative debates, raising issues affecting their communities and demanding policy interventions.

MLAs from backward communities have taken on leadership roles within legislative committees, chairing important committees and influencing legislative outcomes. This represents a shift from previous patterns where backward community legislators were often marginalized within legislative processes.

The Legislative Council has also seen increased backward community representation through both direct election and nomination. MLCs from backward communities have used their positions to advocate for policy changes benefiting backward communities, leveraging the Council's revising chamber function to influence legislation.

Local Governance and Panchayati Raj Institutions

Local governance institutions—Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and urban local bodies—have been crucial sites for backward community leadership emergence. Reservation provisions in PRIs have ensured significant backward community representation at the grassroots level, providing training grounds for future leaders.

The 2023 local body polls in Telangana were preceded by Congress surveys estimating backward class population at 55-57% □. These elections saw increased backward community participation and representation in municipal corporations, municipalities, and panchayats.

At the grassroots level, backward community leaders have implemented programs addressing local concerns—water access, sanitation, education, and health services. This governance experience has built capabilities and reputations that enable ascent to higher offices. Many current leaders at state and national levels began their political careers in local governance institutions.

Youth Leadership and New Generation Emergence

A new generation of backward community leaders is emerging in Telangana, characterized by higher educational attainment, urban backgrounds, and comfort with digital technology. These young leaders differ from older generations in several ways: they are more likely to have professional qualifications, more comfortable with mainstream media and social media, and more focused on development issues alongside caste-based concerns.

The "Telangana Rising Strategy" for AI and emerging technologies announced by CM Revanth Reddy in March 2026 reflects recognition of the importance of youth leadership in

emerging sectors □. The strategy includes plans for reskilling programs and new educational institutions, creating opportunities for backward community youth to enter emerging fields. Young backward community leaders are emerging in civil society, academia, media, and entrepreneurship, not just in traditional politics. This diversification of leadership pathways represents an important development, as it reduces dependence on political parties as the sole route to leadership and creates multiple centers of influence.

Case Studies: Prominent Backward Community Leaders and Their Trajectories

Chief Minister A. Revanth Reddy: Political Trajectory and Leadership Style

A. Revanth Reddy's political trajectory exemplifies backward community leadership emergence. Rising through Congress party ranks, he became a prominent leader in Telangana politics, eventually assuming the Chief Minister's office after the 2023 elections □. His leadership style combines traditional political networking with modern communication strategies, and he has positioned himself as a leader committed to social justice while also emphasizing development.

Revanth Reddy's enrollment and completion of Harvard's leadership program demonstrates his commitment to personal development and signals to backward community aspirants that leadership development is possible and encouraged □. His participation in international programs also brings global exposure to Telangana governance, potentially influencing policy approaches.

K. Kavitha and BRS Leadership Dynamics

K. Kavitha, daughter of TRS/BRS founder Chandrashekar Rao, has been a prominent leader representing backward community interests within the BRS party. Her advocacy for backward communities, including demands for implementation of manifesto commitments and establishment of a separate ministry for Most Backward Classes (MBCs), demonstrates continued political assertion □.

Kavitha's leadership represents a different trajectory—emerging through political family connections while also building independent political base. Her demands for unfulfilled promises to Backward Classes highlight the ongoing political contestation around backward community representation and policy implementation □.

Women Leaders from Backward Communities

Studies on "Leadership of Backward Classes Women after 2014" in erstwhile Warangal district reveal the emergence of women leaders from backward communities □. These

women face dual barriers—caste and gender—but have overcome these through education, political party support, and grassroots mobilization.

Women leaders from backward communities have been particularly active in local governance, where reservation provisions ensure their representation. Their leadership has focused on issues affecting women and families—education, health, sanitation, and social welfare—while also addressing broader caste-based concerns.

Youth Leaders and New Political Organizations

A new generation of youth leaders is forming political organizations and movements focused on backward community issues. These young leaders use digital platforms for mobilization, organize on social media, and engage with contemporary issues like employment, education, and social justice. Their leadership represents continuity with past movements while also incorporating new strategies and issues.

Most Backward Classes (MBC) Ministry

Demands for a separate ministry for Most Backward Classes (MBCs) have been voiced by BRS leader K. Kavitha, highlighting recognition that the most backward communities need dedicated institutional attention □. Such a ministry would focus specifically on communities with highest CBI scores, ensuring their needs are not subsumed within broader OBC categories.

The establishment of such a ministry would represent significant institutional innovation, creating dedicated administrative machinery for addressing the concerns of the most disadvantaged communities. This would operationalize the caste survey's findings about varying levels of backwardness.

Educational and Employment Programs

The Telangana government has implemented various programs addressing backward community educational and employment needs:

Scholarship Programs: Financial assistance for backward community students at various educational levels

Hostel Facilities: Residential facilities providing safe accommodation for backward community students

Skill Development Programs: Training programs enhancing employability of backward community youth

Entrepreneurship Schemes: Financial support and training for backward community entrepreneurs

These programs aim to address structural disadvantages through capacity building and resource provision.

Challenges and Constraints

Persistent Caste Discrimination and Social Barriers

Despite political emergence, backward communities continue to face caste discrimination in various spheres. Social barriers persist in educational institutions, workplaces, and social interactions. This discrimination limits the effectiveness of numerical representation and creates obstacles for backward community leaders.

Caste-based social boycotts, discrimination in housing and employment, and violence against backward community members continue to occur. These practices undermine the gains made through political mobilization and require continued vigilance and intervention.

Internal Diversity and Fragmentation

The category "Backward Classes" encompasses diverse communities with varying interests, levels of disadvantage, and political priorities. This internal diversity can lead to fragmentation, making it difficult to build cohesive political movements. More backward communities may feel that less backward communities within the OBC category capture most reservation benefits, leading to intra-group contestation.

The caste survey's finding that 69 castes are classified as BCs, with varying CBI scores, highlights this internal diversity □. Effective leadership must navigate these internal differences while building broader coalitions.

Economic Inequality Within Backward Communities

Economic inequality within backward communities creates different interests and priorities. Economically advanced sections within backward communities may have different concerns than economically disadvantaged sections. This economic stratification can complicate political mobilization and leadership emergence, as leaders may represent more privileged sections rather than the most disadvantaged.

The finding that Backward Classes are 2.7 times more backward than General Caste on average □ masks significant internal variation, with some communities and individuals facing much greater disadvantage than others.

Gender Inequality Within Backward Communities

Women from backward communities face multiple barriers—caste, gender, and often class—limiting their leadership emergence. Despite reservation provisions for women in local governance, women from backward communities remain underrepresented at higher levels of political leadership. Studies on backward classes women's leadership after 2014 reveal ongoing challenges □.

Cultural norms within backward communities sometimes restrict women's political participation, prioritizing male leadership even when women possess qualifications and capabilities. Changing these norms requires sustained effort within communities and supportive policies from political parties and government.

Political Party Constraints

Political parties, despite competing for backward community votes, often maintain internal hierarchies that disadvantage backward community leaders. Party leadership positions, candidate selection for winnable constituencies, and cabinet positions may not reflect backward community demographic weight. Backward community leaders within parties sometimes face marginalization or are expected to prioritize party interests over community concerns.

Comparative Perspectives: Telangana and Other States

Comparison with Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu, with its long history of Dravidian politics and extensive reservation system (69% reservation including OBCs), provides a comparative perspective. Tamil Nadu's backward community leadership emerged earlier, beginning in the mid-20th century through Dravidian movement. Telangana's emergence is more recent, post-2014, representing a different historical trajectory.

However, both states share similarities: backward communities constitute majority populations, and political power has shifted toward backward community leaders. Tamil Nadu's experience suggests that sustained political mobilization over decades can lead to dominant backward community leadership, offering a potential trajectory for Telangana.

Comparison with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, with significant OBC populations, have seen backward community leadership emerge through parties like Samajwadi Party, Bahujan Samaj Party, and RJD.

These states demonstrate that backward community leadership can be consolidated through political parties explicitly representing backward and Dalit interests.

Telangana differs in that backward community leadership has emerged primarily through mainstream parties (Congress, TRS/BRS) rather than separate caste-based parties. This difference reflects Telangana's unique political history and the centrality of regional identity alongside caste identity.

Comparison with Karnataka and Maharashtra

Karnataka and Maharashtra have also seen backward community leadership emergence, though with different patterns. These states provide examples of how backward community leaders have navigated complex caste politics, built coalitions, and achieved executive positions.

Telangana's post-2014 context provides unique opportunities not available in older states, as state formation disrupted established power structures and created new political spaces.

Future Trajectories and Implications

Demographic Trends and Political Implications

Telangana's demographic composition, with backward communities comprising 55-57% of population, ensures their continued political significance □. As younger generations with higher education and political consciousness enter the electorate, backward community political assertion may intensify.

Urbanization and migration patterns may alter caste demography in specific constituencies, requiring political parties and leaders to adapt campaigns and outreach strategies. However, the overall demographic weight of backward communities suggests their political centrality will continue.

Institutional Development and Capacity Building

The Harvard leadership program enrollment by CM Revanth Reddy signals recognition of the importance of leadership development □. Expanding such programs to more backward community leaders could enhance leadership capacity and improve governance quality.

Institutional mechanisms for monitoring backward community representation, implementing reservation policies, and addressing discrimination need strengthening. The caste survey data provides foundation for evidence-based policy making, but realization of this potential requires institutional capacity.

Policy Priorities for Backward Community Advancement

Future policy priorities should include:

Implementation of Caste Survey Findings: Translating survey data into concrete policy interventions

Sub-categorization of OBCs: Ensuring equitable distribution of reservation benefits among diverse OBC communities

MBC Ministry: Establishing dedicated institutional machinery for most backward communities

Education and Employment: Expanding educational and employment opportunities through targeted programs

Social Justice: Strengthening mechanisms for preventing and addressing caste discrimination

Political Representation: Ensuring backward community representation in all institutions proportional to population

Democratic Deepening and Social Transformation

The emergence of backward community leadership represents democratic deepening, expanding participation to previously marginalized groups. This democratization has implications beyond backward communities, as it establishes precedents for inclusion and representation that may benefit other marginalized groups.

Social transformation through backward community leadership challenges traditional hierarchies and creates new social relations based on equality and dignity. This transformation is incomplete and contested but represents significant progress toward social justice.

CONCLUSION

The emergence of leadership among backward communities in Telangana represents one of the most significant socio-political transformations in post-2014 Telangana. The creation of the separate state disrupted established power structures, creating political opportunities that backward communities have increasingly seized. The demographic foundation—backward communities comprising 55-57% of the population—provides the basis for political assertion. The Telangana caste survey, analyzing 242 castes and finding 135 more backward than the state average, provides empirical foundation for understanding backwardness and justifying affirmative action. The finding that Backward Classes are 2.7 times more backward than

General Caste underscores the continuing relevance of reservation policy and targeted interventions.

Key developments include

Executive Leadership: Chief Minister A. Revanth Reddy's leadership and his participation in Harvard's leadership program

Cabinet Representation: Significant backward community presence in ministerial positions

Legislative Representation: Increased backward community MLAs and MLCs

Local Governance: Strong backward community representation in PRIs and urban local bodies through reservation

Youth Leadership: New generation of educated, urban backward community leaders

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