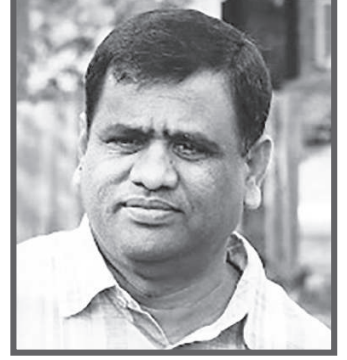# A QUANTITATIVE VIEW OF THE DRAVIDIAN MODEL

– NJ Subramanian

Abstract / கட்டுரைச் சுருக்கம் :

In recent years, leaders of the Dravidian parties are promoting the Dravidian Model as a framework for transforming the caste-based society to a frictionless, level playing field for all castes at the state and national levels. This promotion is not just an election slogan or abstract idea sought by other national and state parties but a realized concrete implementation of their strategies for empowering a society ruined by caste discrimination. This concrete realization comes from the successful transformation of their own state through consistent efforts and practical implementation of this model with limited available opportunities and power. This paper tries to decode the quantitative insights of this model to identify the driving factors for the success of this model

In recent years, leaders of Dravidian parties are promoting the Dravidian Model as a framework for transforming the caste-based society to a frictionless, level playing field for all castes at the state and national levels. This promotion is not just an election slogan or abstract idea sought by other national and state parties but a realized concrete implementation of their strategies for empowering a society ruined by caste discrimination. This concrete realization comes from the successful transformation of their own state through consistent efforts and practical implementation of this model with limited available opportunities and power. This paper tries to decode the quantitative insights of this model to identify the driving factors for the success of this model. This presentation will not concentrate much on qualitative discussions about this model as it was widely narrated by various political parties, both positively and negatively, without any quantitative evidence.

This paper is organized into the following sections to explain the crucial role of the Dravidian Model in transforming a caste-based society into a progressive one.

1. The goal and myth of the reservation

2. Structure of the democratic government

3. Diversification in the public administration

   o Most of the discussions about diversified administration happened in the corporate sector and Western countries were about its needs in the administration as acceptance practices to be competitive globally and utilizing intellectual resources from society with increasing diversities stating its merits and de-merits qualitatively, but seems to be never discussed from the quantitative perspective that can establish concrete grounds in understanding its benefits and drawback of polarized administration. Following are the drawbacks of polarized administration in contrast with diversified administration.

   o Results in a non-competitive society due to its underuse of human resources.

   o In multi-institution governing systems such as nations administered by democratic values, the independence of these systems is the basic principle to ensure those values are realized. The polarized administration in these institutions is impotent in ensuring their independence and, hence, their existence.

   o The definition of such institutions, their roles, and independence are often defined by the governing framework and constitution of the nation. Such an administration will fail to protect the constitution because it can't protect its own independence and existence, and hence, it will work against the goal of the nation's constitution.

   o The constitution is the governing framework of the nation, and any lack of enforcement eventually leads to the administration transforming from democratic to monarchy.

   o The polarized administration uses resources of biased samples from populations with certain similarities, often reflects their sectional interest, and works continuously to have a strong hold on it. This results in the exponential growth of their muscle in strategic and administrative positions, ruining national interest. Such a sectional interest with non-competitive resources in all positions ends society's non-competitiveness in the global space in all aspects.

4. The Dravidian Model's achievements in transforming society through empowerment with unique, distinct strategies that leaders in other states and union government institutions have failed in realization of such transformation. Some of the strategic goals it achieved are listed below.

   o Abolished using caste surname in the public space in individual life.

   o Implemented the highest proportion of caste-based reservation in the country not only in education /employment but also in the promotional process of employment to empower the marginalized people to

strategic, powerful positions through the rooster method and elimination of subjective recommendation.

o Eliminated confidentiality reports in the promotional process of government jobs to eliminate subjective, non-rational, unexplainable, social, and caste favoritism.

o Not only achieved the highest caste reservation in the country but also continuously and consistently improved the resource composition in the administration by identifying the disadvantaged sections by existing reservations through sub-caste reservations and economic measures within the same caste category.

o Promoted self-respect and inter-caste marriages in leaders' personal lives as examples and promoted them to the public through social propaganda and government schemes.

o Promoting caste denial rather than caste rights that sectionalize the society.

o Promoted all castes as priests to encourage equality and innovative renaissance in the Hindu religion, making it more competitive and transparent globally.

o Promoted women's empowerment through property rights, education, employment, entrepreneurship, and public administration in both legislative and executive wings, even in their parties.

o Promoted marginalized communities to the judicial and strategic executive positions in their government and union government on all possible opportunities.

o Distributed lands from the rich land-lords to the poor through land ceiling implementation

o Ensured Priorities for first-generation graduates in existing reservations.

o Empowered livelihood independence of the marginalized people through an implemented public distribution system of food to eliminate their dependencies on the landowner for the food to have self-respect and self-determination in the public and personal life. Once the PDS resolved this critical issue of food, they were naturally motivated toward the next steps in prosperity.

o Opened part-time engineering degree courses for diploma holders for the first time in India. Usually, diploma holders are from less privileged, first-generation families who never received higher education. Most of their families are from poor financial backgrounds to afford a five-year education. This action empowered such people to achieve their engineering degrees with full-time jobs secured by previous diplomas.

o Built Samathuva Puram residence area where all people of different castes and religions live together harmonically without any discrimination.

o Empowered state employees by providing equal salaries to those of union government employees.

- Fought and won the national flag hosting rights to the democratically elected chief ministers of states from the nominated governors.

- Formed a commission to draft a state-center relationship advocating decentralizing power to ensure diversified administration and submitted it to the union government.

- Promoted language as an independent rational component for the people's usage, from its scholarly usage through arts, literature, political reading, and stage speeches, to bring people of all religions, languages, and castes together under one identity. This attempt proved to be useful later when radical components of religion attempted to promote the religious identity of Hindus to discriminate against others.

The Dravidian rule implemented many welfare schemes apart from the above, and many of them can't be listed due to the limitation of the size of this presentation. The strategies listed above are selectively chosen to show the unique merits of the Dravidian model in breaking the social stigma and caste privileges in the administration and promoting constructive discussion in public. Implementation of these strategies over time eradicated social stigma and blind faith about religion/caste in the state of Tamil Nadu compared to the rest of India.

The goal and existing myth of the Reservation

The primary goal of the reservation is to drive society free from caste discrimination by abolishing caste-privileged practices and discrimination on the name of sanadhan that defines the eligibility of an individual and his descendants simply by birth. This goal is possible only when there is a frictionless, well-informed space for constructive discussion and criticism for all people exists at level playing field. Such space can exist only when the strategies and policies of the nation are defined and its implementations are managed by diversified administration, including all sections of the society reflecting all its features rather than polarized administration by privileged people. Any deviation from such a goal defers our ability to understand the reservation. Any extreme deviation from such understanding will promote radical and emotional noises to overshadow the necessary trend to influence the progress and eventually converge to polarized administration. The diversified, inclusive administration is critical in empowering society to the next level through heterogeneous, decentralized ideas, historical, social extreme experiences, and innovative thoughts. Such administration is naturally self-immune against any non-democratic, polarized ideology and narratives by privileged, powerful people and their media, enabling the nation to optimize its human resource usage and hence be more competitive globally. To retain this goal in the social transformation process, it is essential to ensure that the proportion of proxies in the administration is decided either by a transparent electoral process or not exceeds the original proportion of their section in society if an electoral process does not decide the proxies. Such sections in the population

should be based only on their social status and not by privileged merit or economic status, as caste is the only driving factor that correlates with the thinking of an individual, not region, language, economic status, and education. We can even see this correlation geţng much stronger as the position of an individual goes up in the caste hierarchy, and it often gives identical solutions for all common issues in society, irrespective of region, language, economic status, and education. So, caste is the only mutually independent factor that can be a good proxy to represent the sections of society and bring all the independent features of the nation into the administration. The allocation of resources by caste, regional, and language proportion ensures a completely diversified administration with all the heterogeneous features of the nation. We need to understand that the empowerment of marginalized people is not the primary goal of the reservation. Those narratives have played a crucial role in history to dilute the necessity of the reservation in victimizing them. The reservation's primary goal is to ensure that the nation should not fall into polarized forces and identical thinking and should be protected by a diversified administration, ensuring an interactive constructive space in the administration. The criteria for measuring the primary goal of resrevation by interactive space is concrete. If such a measure is consistently implemented, a natural uplift/ opportunity for all people will be realized in the nation. This understanding is crucial and needs to be emphasized repeatedly to defend the nation from polarized administration, as these forces are always diluting the concept of reservation through mutual dependent narratives like meritocracy, creamy layer, poverty remedy, and reservation based on economy. Moreover, these narratives are more emotional, subjective, and populous arguments; hence, the concrete understanding of reservation is crucial to defend our country against these false narratives. The Constitution never defines reservation based on the individual's economy, as an individual's economy is variable and subject to manipulation. Moreover, the Constitution clearly defines that reservation should be based on social status, which is by caste in India that can't be changed for any individual or his generation. Social discrimination against citizens based on caste is still practiced by caste-privileged sections in India, and such practices are implicitly protected and become more dominant as the hierarchy of the caste goes up, especially in the strategic and administrative positions of all non-electoral sections of the union government. Such domination in the non-electoral institutions of the government and media now and historically enables them to promote false narratives in society through media, journals, public personalities, and education to secure their ideology of caste supremacy. As they have well-structured superiority status in all wings of the government historically, they can impose all these false narratives through stories and ritual puranas. Their weightage to the voices is more than 95% of the rest, and the evidence for such claim is that their unopposed destructive proportion in the non-electoral wings of the union government in deciding strategies of the nation and fate and

future of the citizens. The misunderstanding of reservation through their false narrative may lead us, our descendants, and our nation to fall into monarchial ideology and rule.

As public consciousness of the reservation is not focused on diversified administration or not well propagated to the nation with a concrete quantitative view, powerful, privileged people diluted the concept of reservation by emphasizing merits and economic arguments and projecting occupation of these strategic and administrative positions as wealth-sharing problems of the nation among the castes. This paper aims to focus on the goal of reservation is an administrative issue for ensuring space for diversified, innovative, inclusive discussion from all sections of society that will be possible only in diversified administration

Structure of the democratic government

Before we understand the Dravidian model, we need to understand the structure and governing principle of any democratic nation. A democratic government usually manages such a nation, opted by its citizens as guided by a constitution that protects the rights of its individual in safeguarding the rights of his expression to enable him to participate in all constructive progress of his nation and prompting equality between the citizens, his expression and scientific temper in the public space. The structure of such a government is usually composed of the following wings.

1) Legislative
2) Judicial
3) Executive

Each wing has limitations and features due to difficulties arising in implementing infrastructure for democratic governance to protect the rights of an individual against shortcomings of individual wings. The constitution of any democratic country clearly defines the boundaries of the roles and responsibilities of these wings to ensure none of the wings dominate others and, hence, the entire country. This definition is crucial in protecting their existence and constitution and, thus, protecting the rights of their citizen. Usually, the individual rights by the constitution are the same for all, irrespective of their social identity.

Out of these three wings, the legislative is an electoral wing having a shorter life span. The people decide the members of the legislative component through a transparent election. This election process is a natural check and balance in democratic governance as the people directly determine the members, and the people will correct any false decisions by the players in due course. The legislative participants are more accountable for directly answering the people for their past decisions and activities during the electoral process, choosing the right people because of their past decisions and activities.

In order to protect the rights of the citizens as defined by the constitution and service them against the shortcomings of the legislative component, construction defines additional non-electoral sections such as executive and Judicial. Unfortunately, these wings have no checks and balances determined by the

people through the electoral process, but they have some guidances defined by the constitution. Unfortunately, these guidances are not accurate checks and balances, not concrete and symmetric (reward versus punishment). Hence, these checks and balances and definitions are less effective than those in Western democratic countries. But no one can deny that the constitution implicitly or explicitly defines the independencies of these institutions in protecting their existence and, hence, the nation. All three wings should act independently, and their decisions should be made separately regarding any common issues, irrespective of the other wings. These independences are crucial for its own rights for effective constitution to protect the existence of these institutions themselves and citizens' rights. These administration members' backgrounds are crucial and must represent all sections of the society to ensure that diversified, informed, inclusive decisions are taken. Even any tiny deviation from these representations may converge to polarization by cumulative deviation due to the absence of checks and balances and long-life spans. If it settles to polarized administration representing only exceptionally few biased samples of the society, it will be not only challenging to bring back diversification due to the absence of concrete checks and balances, and it may also slip into governess by monarchial ideology.

Out of these two non-electoral wings, the judiciary is crucial as it is more powerful and enjoying immunity by the Constitution against any corrective measures to emphasize inclusion. As this wing has the highest power in interpreting written constituency for judgment and is more potent than any electoral state governments, those plays a crucial role in preserving diversified features of this nation, any deviation from the diversified representation in the judicial system may exhibit a threat to the targeted state and their people. Also, any suggestion to the judiciary may be subjected to the contempt of the court by the polarized resources and hence, feedback on its functionality from the powerless stakeholder is minimal. The effect of lack of diversification or polarized administration (sectional administration) has never been widely discussed either qualitatively or quantitatively, and this was the major problem in understanding the goal of the reservation.

Diversification in the public administration

In India, the reservation seems to be viewed as wealth sharing problem from the social segmentation perspective (upliftment), not from the complete perspective of the society or country that defines the nation to run under full potential. On the other hand, we are seeing the wide implementation of diversified administration in private and public sectors in Western countries, encouraging the participation of diversified resources from different religions, races, languages, and origins. This concept became popular in financial industries after the 2008 crisis, as they identified the subprime mortgage crisis is the result of correlated cumulative identical

thinking from the concentration of human resources from similar backgrounds.

These are advantages of diversified administration or workforce in private sector.

•Enhanced Problem-Solving Capabilities •Improved Adaptability and Flexibility •Increased service benefiter base •Higher participation of public and employers •Improved innovative idea due to higher participation ratio of different communities •Positive Impact on Company Reputation and Branding

On the other hand, the drawback of polarized administration (members from similar background) is

•Fewer partners for discrimination victims •Possibly tone-deaf deliverables •Restricted viewpoints in the workplace •Limited role models •Communication problems

The concept of diversified administration should be understood in from the context of understanding the drawbacks of polarized administration, which ruins the optimized usage of human resources, hence society, future generations, and the overall progress of the country. This effect will be scaled up when such administration is biased by sections with fewer proportions of the society and converges to totalitarianism as this proportion decreases.

The quantitative view of the Dravidian model can be explained by the following mathematical and economic concepts to understand how their strategies and implementation in their own state, transformed it as a contrasting example compared to union government or other states ruled by national parties. Hopefully, these concrete, rational principles may direct the reader on how to view the reservation issues in our country and

1) Constrained Optimization through marginal productivity
2) Marginal Utility
3) Comparative analysis of second order system / Single source randomness Stability and bandwidth   Damping
4) Principal component Analysis

may promote attempts from those readers to use mathematical principles of artificial intelligence in this discussion for further analysis rather than subjective and abstract arguments.

Understanding marginal productivity for constrained optimization.

The under usage of human resources in this country is well below its potential compared to countries with similar features like China, and such usage can be explained by the marginal productivity and production function of resource allocation of this country. In Micro economics, the optimal determination of capital, allocating z to the independent features of the capital inputs for marginal productivity analysis. It is essential to bring all features into the administration where the marginal contribution of each segment is almost equal. Otherwise, the society may not only operate under full potential due to the saturating nature of marginal contribution, but the over

allocated segment also start to deteriorate the current contribution level as shown in fig.1. Also, the marginal impact analysis in the society is another function to deduce optimal resource proportion in maximizing the social impact in the society.

The same analogy can be derived from the marginal utility, as shown in Fig. 3. The marginal utility is defined as the utility or amount of satisfaction realized when an incremental consumption is achieved. The total utility is a concave function, and marginal utility is a decreasing function with an increased quantity consumed. In our analogy, we can equate the marginal satisfaction analogs to the impact of motivation in the section of society with incremental power or positions that have the chance for the administration. In a simple world of society with two sections of equal composition, the impact due to the allocation of power to either section is identical as long as the participation ratio in these positions is equal. On the other hand, if the proportions of sections are unequal, then the participation ratio should reflect these proportions in the society to have an equal marginal impact in their society and hence maximize the aggregated marginal impact in the overall society.

In Fig. 1, the marginal productivity of the resources (either human or physical capital) is more when the allocated resources are at their minimum level and start to increase to the maximum, beyond which. It starts to decrease as the growth rate of total productivity starts to decline. If resources are still allocated to

increase the total productivity after reaching maximum total output, the total productivity will never increase, and any additional resource is counterproductive. This concept is called diminishing returns with increasing resource allocation of the same feature (physical/ labor). We can use this concept by mapping capital resource allocation (physical or labor) as human resources from a particular caste and productivity as the impact of motivation in a specific caste. The impact of motivation in the individual section has a proportionated, aggregated impact on the overall society.

For example, if forward caste belongs to 10 percent of society and occupies 90 percent of an institution, then the marginal impact of motivation is 0.1 (as their current share is at its peak), and the remaining 90% of the community has a marginal impact of 9. Thus, the odds of total aggregated impact of overall motivation between additional resources go to these two communities.

$$0.1 \times 0.1 + 0 = 0.9 \times 9 = 1:810.$$

This means that allocating administration to the caste belonging to 90% of the population has 810 times more impact than allocating to the upper caste community. The marginal impact on society is greater when the allocation goes to 90 percent of the caste, and the marginal utility never declines as the population of 90% is huge compared to all positions in the administration and execution. Moreover, this 90% of the population is diversified compared to 10% of the society. Any additional allocation improves stability,
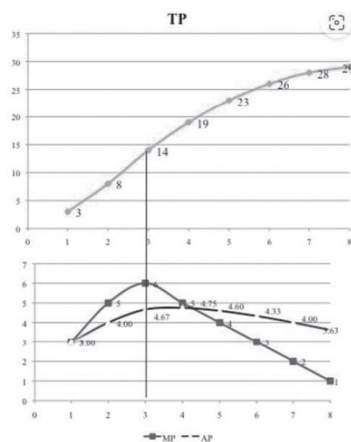
adaptability, and inclusiveness and hence makes society immune to any anti-democratic forces.

Fig.1 Marginal Productivity with diminishing return

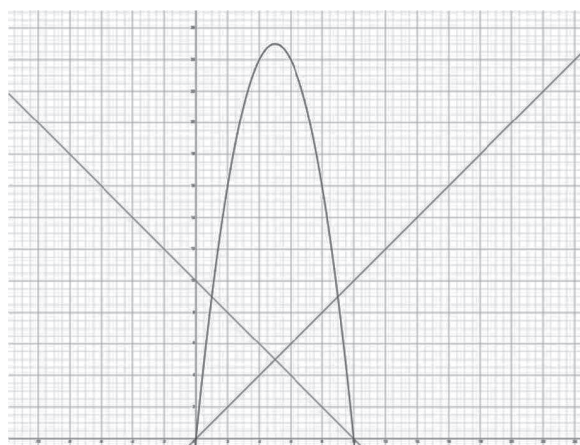A simple optimal allocation of the resources to the two sections of independent

Diminishing Returns

feature in the society under constraint criteria Is illustrated in the following Fig. 2.

Fig 2: Optimal allocation of resources for maximum impact

When allocations are equal, then target output function is maximum as shown in the above Fig. 3. This can be represented with

a simple example of area of quadrilateral as target function with constant perimeter, the maximum value is achieved when the sides are perpendicular (independent) and should be equal (equal allocation).

Understanding risk aversion through marginal utility to identify potential governance.

Utility function models the level of satisfaction or benefits that someone gains from consuming a given amount of goods or services. It is an abstract concept rather than a concrete, observable quantity. The marginal utility plots the change of realized satisfaction concerning shift in consumption. When we expand the concept of utility function beyond economics, the input variable will be analogues from consumption and income to social status and power for a particular section, and the utility function models not only the satisfaction of the section but also aggregated social impact, diversion from the national interest to sectional interest/ personal interest. For an individual with risk aversion characteristics, the utility is a concave function exhibiting a diminishing rate of satisfaction with an increase in consumption. This behavior explains that the change in realized satisfaction/ motivation is high at a lower consumption level and decreases as the level of consumption increases. Also, for any state, the loss from the current state is valued more than the gain from the current state at any time. This concept is known as risk aversion. Risk aversion is higher in the higher consumption state than in the lower one. This
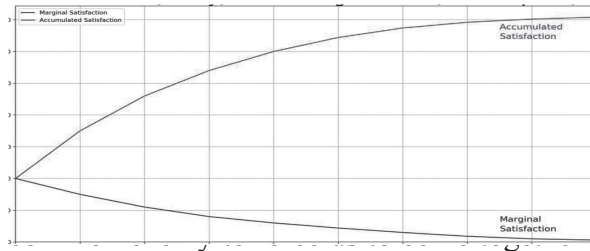
means people in lower consumption states are more relatively risk-neutral/risk-seeking states compared to people in higher consumption states. On the other hand, risk-seeking personalities have a contrasting convex utility function exhibiting higher marginal utility realization when the consumption is high and vice-versa. Typically, 95 percent of people exhibit risk aversion, and few people, like entrepreneurs and ideologically motivated social leaders, exhibit risk-seeking characteristics. This risk characteristics can be explained by understanding marginal utility in different states. At lower consumption levels, most people know material usage of realized marginal wealth until their satisfaction is wholly realized, whereas, at higher consumption, they don't have much knowledge in handling marginal wealth. Because of this, people often value efforts with uncertain outcomes differently in each state. Hence, they exhibit risk aversion as the additional increase in wealth/ position is not valued compared to the previous lower state.

On the other hand, risk-seeking people strongly understand in utilizing incremental wealth, especially in higher consumption states, as additional wealth-generating opportunities. When we extend this concept beyond economics, political leaders or bureaucrats in strategic positions can be characterized as risk aversion or risk seeking. Ideologically motivated leaders often exhibit risk-seeking behavior when in a higher consumption state, which means at powerful position, they will take more risky, progressive steps to break social beliefs and status quo to empower the marginalized people in society irrespective of risk of downfall. These leaders, backed with ideology, view powerful positions in the government as tools and use those tools to empower marginalized people and maximize overall society as they value incremental benefits more than marginal loss, such as losing power because of these decisions. On the other hand, leaders motivated for power fight desperately for these positions at low consumption states. However, once they realize the power, they don't know the usage of power in empowering the society. At the same time, they are often more risk averse in losing the power. Sections that occupy more than their proportion in powers also exhibit the same behavior as they fall into more risk-aversion regions. They are more conservative in maintaining status-quo as they weigh uncertain outcomes not equally as compared with marginalized people. Any marginal benefits will never be used to empower society. Instead, they will be used to strengthen their grip in those positions. Any constructive criticism/feedback by the public will be viewed as a threat to their current state and hence will be counter-productive in using their power to silence such feedback. Also, on a long-term strategy, they consistently promote sectional interest rather than the overall interest of the society to safeguard their current position. This will ruin the overall progress of the society/country and result in the entire nation being uncompetitive globally. It is essential to ensure the power should be optimally allocated to all sections

to make the society cumulatively empowered, adaptable, inclusive, and hence become stable and functioning without friction.

Fig 3. Total utility and marginal utility with increasing consumption

and reach out to each other." **-Anthon St. Maarten.**

Recently, corporates in Western countries have consistently focused on workplace diversity; efforts have increased the adversativity, promoting innovation, inclusiveness, and belonging, and improving the acceptance and processing capability of the team. Management is very conscious and takes all measures to form a diversified team, hiring people with similar skills, experience with different backgrounds, and other traits to fill a role. Various qualitative analyses are continuously being conducted about the polarized resources in the team, and most of these articles agree that such team suffers from the following drawbacks.

- Less understanding of your customer base
- Decreased innovation results in less financial return
- Lack of diversity drives off quality talent, innovation, inclusiveness etc.
- Limited Role Models

- Restricted view points in the workspace

Moreover, Homogeneous groups are more confident in their decisions, even though they were often wrong in their conclusion because of limited process space due to non-diversity. Also, these groups suffer from the problem of free riding. Gersbach (1995) is among the first to describe the free-riding problem in committee decision-making. In a setġng where the members need to vote on a decision after acquiring costly information, free-riding could pose a significant problem. When individual members are utility maximizing, their level of effort to acquire information generally differs from the optimal level of information acquisition needed to make the correct decision. As they incur costs by providing effort, they are incentivized to put in the least effort possible. The paper (1) also concludes quantitatively that heterogeneous committees are more likely to make an informed decision. In contrast, homogeneous committees abstain from acquiring information, except for the possibility of playing a mixed strategy in equilibrium. It also states that agents with a pivotal vote possibly acquire information. When an agent has the crucial vote, it is optimal for him to acquire information to increase his expected utility. In a homogeneous committee, the agents never acquire information because they are either never pivotal or better off free-riding and voting uninformed, dependent on the voting rule. The free rider problem will be resolved in a heterogeneous committee, as each agent will have the pivotal vote and

put efforts to acquire reliable information to support his decision.

As the members of homogeneous groups never acquire information and play a pivotal role in obtaining information, they often exhibit a herd mentality and follow and copy the crucial members. Teams with homogeneous backgrounds exhibit a herding mentality and enjoy free-riding in decision-making. They inherently lack essential features such as damping factors, constructive feedback, and contribution to collective decision-making. Such decisions often reflect the decisions of pivotal members and their dominance. If such group members have identical backgrounds, then pivotal members also lack information processing capabilities on common issues from non-familiar backgrounds. They often exhibit more sensitivity to their sectional interest rather than national interest. Since the members enjoying free rides are not independent features of this group, they need more confidence to protect their own existence and the purpose of the whole team in collective decision-making in multiple teams' setup. Institutions with such homogeneous members are formed in critical public administration, or the nation's strategic and decision-making group imposes the hurdles in the nation's progress due to their sectional interest and inefcient in processing national issues, and such incompetence will be scaled by the destructive proportion of such members in the institution. Such behavior can be explained by the behavior of a second-order system from cont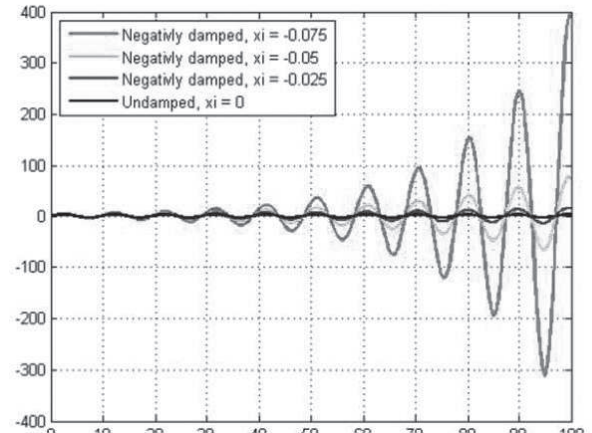rol theory or by analyzing the behaviors of amplifiers without negative feedback. The damping factor of the second-order system or negative input of the amplifier, inherited from the inherent inertia of these systems, analogs the diversity of members' social backgrounds. These diversities provide space for independent views, checks and balances, or self-governance in collective decision-making. If these institutions have the highest power without explicit checks and balances, like the electoral process, then these groups should be composed of diversified sections of the society to have mutual checks and balances or mutual interest of conflict contributing to overall damping and feedback. A system with a critical damped system accepts any change without any hesitation and settles to a steady state. On the other hand, a system with under damping /negative damping (analogs to reward of herd mentality/ free riding) results in a transient response that grows exponentially and eventually breaks out the operating region and falls into the unstable region as shown in fig.4. The stable region in a public governance system analog to normal operating region, democracy, any instability analogs to the region of monarchy or anarchy. Similarly, the bandwidth of the response analogs to the inclusivity in the governance or sensitivity of the institutions to sectional interest against the overall interest of the nation. If the damping factor is negative (the system has a reward for herd mentality), the group is more sensitive to their sectional interest, even if it is against the national interest. The reason for such sensitivity is the members' correlated thinking/ free-ride behavior in decision-making due
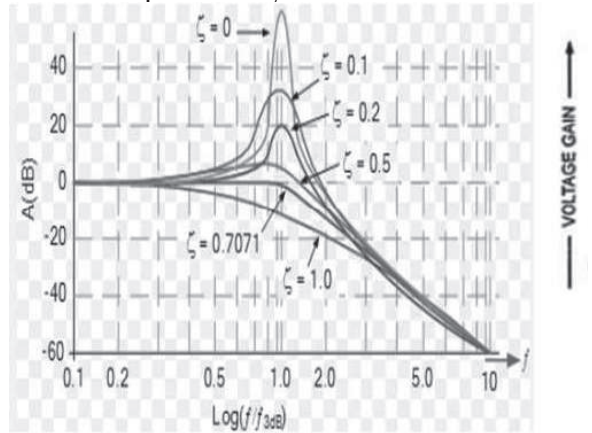
to their identical cultural backgrounds and the absence of diversified features. The behavior of such identical backgrounds can be easily understood from the return on investment from a porηolio of identical assets. As the return from identical assets has more uncertainty (variance), the entire investment will vanish eventually. As an old saying, "keeping all eggs in the single net" reflects the immunity of the wealthy against uncertain events; it is critical to have a team from diverse backgrounds. With the same logical reason, we can conclude that institutions with resources of identical backgrounds are more sensitive to their sectional interest and less immune against the uncertainties that drive the nation to the dictatorship. Even under normal operating conditions, such group will impose their sectional interest as a national interest to the whole nation. To minimize the idiosyncratic risk, it is essential to diversify the investments in multiple heterogeneous assets representing all market aspects, as shown in Fig 5. In the same way, we need to have teams of diversified resources from all sections of the nation to safeguard the operating regions of the nation. As the group composed of homogeneous resources lacks independent thoughts, self-correction, and check and balance procedures, the decisions by the entire system resemble decisions by a single dominant person or ideology/ belief of the members in the group.

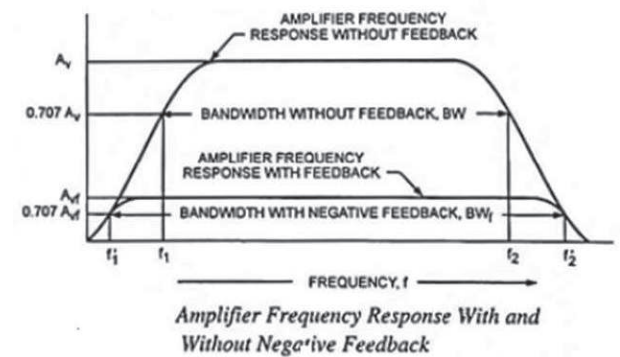Fig 4.a. Transient reseponse of positive damped system

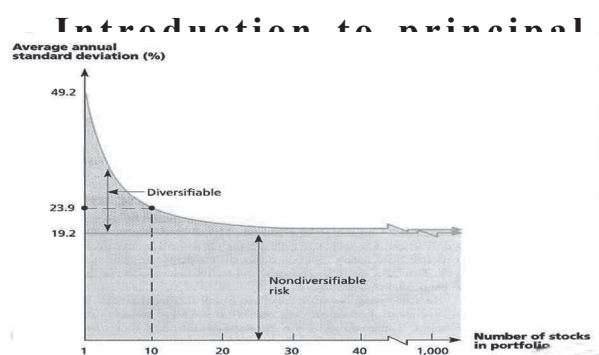Fig 4.b. Transient reseponse of positive damped system

It is essential to understand the composition of resources, whether they are diversified or polarized resources, their impact on their inter-independence, and their contribution

minorities. In that case, their decision favors the interest of such groups at the cost of whole

Amplifier Frequency Response With and Without Negaᵗive Feedback

national interest and often play divide and rule strategies to divert the nation.

Introduction to principal

components, along which the data varies the most. These components are orthogonal to each other, meaning they are uncorrelated, making them a powerful tool for dimensionality reduction. The preservation of information by dimensionality reduction is possible only if the data are correlated. If not, the data are independent, then we can't transform to lower dimension without significant loss of information. The principal component analysis also used to evaluate the true independency of the systems by observing and analyzing the data generated by them for the past events.
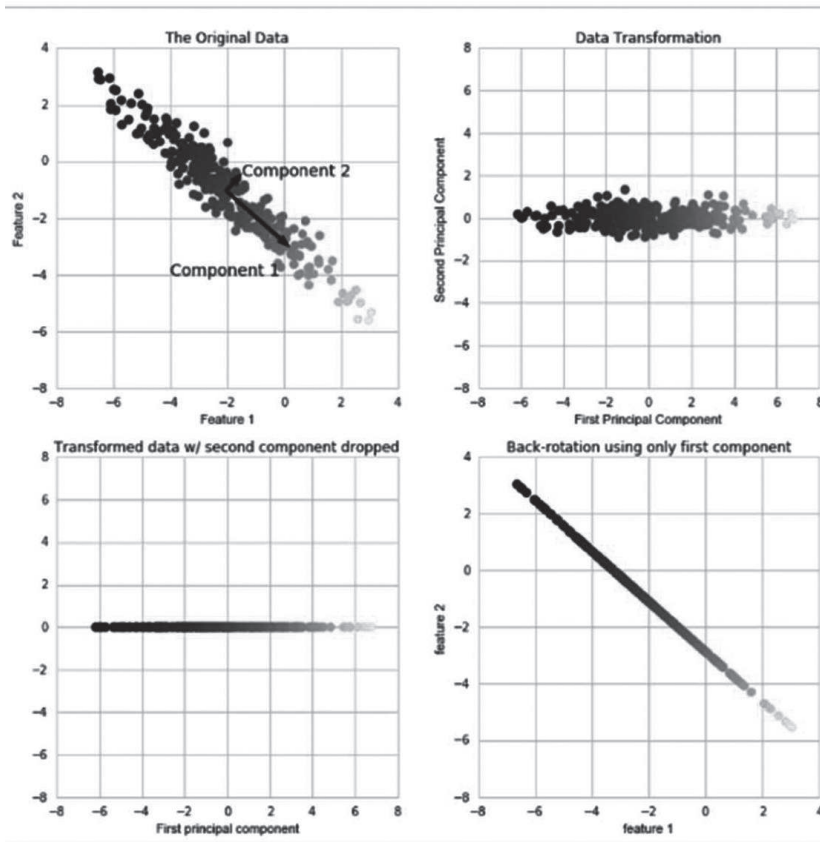
Suppose N independent systems generate N data for any event. In that case, if we can transform the data to n >> K dimensions without much loss of information, we can conclude that the independent systems are not composed of N independent factors. They are the proxies of K original independent factors. Hence, we can conclude only k hidden factor drives decisions of the system and at any time we can map from reduced dimension of K Space to the original dimension of N space by a mapping function.

Fig. 6 Data reduction through PCA

The above image of four sections illustrates the behavior of two-dimensional data when we can transform the two-dimensional data

into one dimension. After rotation of the input data along the direction of maximum variance, the first component of PCA. Suppose the input data feature is highly correlated along the first PCA direction. In that case, we can consider the variance along the second dimension, which is orthogonal to the first PCA, as random noise. We can safely ignore the second PCA, and hence single dimension and transformation function itself enough to represent the original data. These hidden PCA components are usually unobservable. Still, it can be evaluated through the eigen¬decomposition of the covariance matrix of observable decisions of these institutions for all past critical issues of the nation. For more accessible visual representation, we have demonstrated a two-dimensional case in the above fig. 6. A simple classical example of PCA can be a two-dimensional data of volume and weight of a particular species directly related to age, which is an unobservable quantity. Here, age is the only principal component that drives both the weight and volume of the species and age can be ideally used to predict both weight and volume if both are highly correlated. For common machine learning problems, the input dimensions are usually in the order of thousands, and most of the dimensions are highly correlated; hence, only a few PCA components are enough to represent the entire dataset, preserving the original information.

The PCA technique can also be used to evaluate the mutual dependencies/ independencies of all government institutions, public influencing organizations like media, political parties advocating conservatism/ liberalism, their supporter, their root organization, if any, and their cadre. Although the constitution of a democratic government does not define the independencies of media

The Original Data
Feature 2 / Feature 1
Component 2
Component 1

Data Transformation
Second Principal Component / First Principal Component

Transformed data w/ second component dropped
First principal component

Back-rotation using only first component
feature 2 / feature 1

Suppose we want to evaluate the inter-dependencies of all institutions of government. In that case, we can use their decisions/ stands on crucial issues of the nation in the past as inputs to the analysis. For any problems, we can assume two extreme decisions, either liberalism vs. conservatism /Fascism, people-centric/ diversified vs. polarized, inclusive vs. discriminative, progressive vs. retrogressive, transparency vs confidentiality/e☐ciency, and divide the range between these two extremes into sub-regions on a scale of one to ten. We can transform their decision into categorical variable saying that one is extreme progressive and ten is extreme retrogressive.

We have taken recent issues, those are considered based on their impact on fundamental rights of citizens, specifically religious, language, and regional minorities or powerless people, impacting transparency of procedures, imposing polarized administration, lacking inclusivity, and imposing majoritarian, imposing implicit/ explicit casteism We are not taking any position in favoring either of extremes, but we try to demonstrate how the decisions of the institutions are highly correlated. The correlation is essential to evaluate the interdependence of these institutions, and we also need to understand that these institutions' decisions need not depend on the dominant institutions. Still, a

and political parties, their role in narrating stories according to their convenience to the public is crucial. It has to be considered in the analysis. However, the constitution defines the roles of government wings and their independencies in protecting the democratic rights of the citizens and the stability of the country. The inter-covariance and intra-covariance of their observed decisions or stand on common issues reveal their strong binding and any hidden principal components that drive them. So, all institutions must preserve their independence and existence, hence the constitution. Any lack of independence from these institutions reflects single factor-driven decisions; often, that single factor could be a single ideology or an individual. That situation should be viewed as a threat to the constitution and, hence, the nation.

common unobservable principal component may derive their decisions. The main reason these institutions have correlated patterns in their decision is due to the composition of resources in the administration of these institutes. These resources are building blocks of all non-electoral institutions and are composed of people from privileged castes in the caste system. These people are dominating this institution beyond their original proportion in the population. People from non-privileged castes have a minor statistically insignificant proportion compared to their original proportion in the population to influence trends to break this correlation. These very minor proportions have no way other than supporting this existing correlated decision. As a single component drives these correlated decisions, we can conclude these decisions do not reflect all sections of the whole nation but only by a single privileged group/ single organization/person, which is unacceptable in a democratic country. From history (1989 and 2009), we can recall incidents when legislative wings of the government, opted by people, tried to make decisions for power diversification, such as federalism to accommodate state political parties in the union administration, reservation to OBC for inclusive administration, non-electoral institutions and media imposed their sectional interest as whole nation issues among people through their narratives and overweighted voices which are proved as false over time. To have decisions of all institutions to be independent and immune from such incidents, it is essential that these non-electoral institutions should have representation from all sections of the society, and none of them should have representation of any section beyond its proportion in the population. This is essential as these non-electoral winds don't

have checks and balances like the election process governing legislature. Even if a legislature favoring federalism is opted for by people in the future, it may not survive for its whole period due to its false narrative as per history. We must also understand that the current legislation does not dominate these non-electoral institutions and media. Still, these institutions themselves are historically composed of high caste resources from the independence of India, and they narrated stories to build the current legislation.

In the above table, we considered only cases relevant to polarized administration, power concentration, federalism, and imposing the idea of brahmin supremacy. In many cases, all institutions may have independent views, may be irrelevant to the above crucial issues, and hence may be considered as noises, statically insignificant, or unrelated to the above matters. Moreover, the collegium system not only imposes Brahmin supremacy through appointing judges but also former political persons from the current ruling party and retired judges joining the current ruling party. The dimensionality reduction has the advantage of not only identifying driving factors but also enabling forecasting the reduced number of driving factors against noises and, hence, the future behavior of these government institutions. Suppose the decisions of these institutions are statistically highly correlated. In that case, we can safely assume that these institutions never exhibit independence, ruining their existence and consistently working against the constitution to protect the principal driving factor. Every institution needs to be accountable, should not be hidden behind glorification, and should

	Legislature majority	Executive	Judicial	Media	High caste people	RSS
CAA	9	10	9	9	10	10
Farmer bill	8	10	9	9	10	10
NEET	8	10	9	9	9	9
Article 370	8	10	9	9	10	10
EVM	8	10	9	8	7	8
EWS	9	10	9	9	10	10
Hindenburg/SEBI	x	x	x	x	X	x
Manipur violence						
Kolkata case						
All caste archaga						
Sanathan dharma controversy						
Modi Surname Defamation Case						
Election commission appointment						
Shiv sena						
Jayalalitha judgement						
Same sex marriage						
Money Laundering Act						
Marriage without Hindu tradition						
Reservation in promotion						
Hijab ban						
Ram-mandir dispute at various stages						
Several ED cases against state ruling politicians						
Various reservation cases where Ceiling should not exceed 50 percent, until EWS						
Chidamabaram temple case						
Conducting caste census						
Delhi self-autonomous						
Split Jammu & Kashmir						
Adv. Prashanth Bhusan vs Justice Karnan						
ED and judicial Coordination with various state leaders						

empower all the people to participate in the strategy and administration to enable the system to make independent decisions and self-immune against polarized administration and hence fall out of democratic administration. Sometimes, we have witnessed incidents in which the judicial system stepped down to encourage caste-based discrimination through their opinion, granting bail to habitual offenders in opposition to state-government decisions and promoting violence in peaceful states.

Dravidian Model-Practical solution for stronger, frictionless, self-immune governance for all

Before going to the Dravidian Model, it is essential to understand the structure of sanadhan that imposes caste discrimination and its hierarchy in the social discrimination so that we can understand the need for transformation aiming a casteless, frictionless society and the role of the Dravidian model as a potential contrast ideology, its practical implementation by consistent effort of their leaders, and their successful role compared to rest of India.

The caste system divides Hindus into four main socially hierarchical categories by birth-Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras. At the top of the hierarchy were the Brahmins, who were mainly teachers and intellectuals who decided the structure and function of the society, and then came the Kshatriyas, or the warriors and rulers; the third slot went to the Vaishyas or the traders. The Shudras were at the bottom of the heap and did all the menial jobs. Outside of this Hindu caste system are the Dalits or the untouchables.

The caste hierarchy discriminates people and allocates hierarchical sectional responsibility to the people and their descendants by birth, not by talent, imposing hierarchical slavery/ oppression of their own people and hence retards any efforts of empowerment of the marginalized people and forcing the country to run always well below its potential power.

Moreover, caste hierarchy has the following drawbacks :

1. Power/responsibility Contradiction. The power/ unaccountable privileges increased as you go to the top of the hierarchy, whereas the responsibility/ accountability/oppression increases as you go down the hierarchy.

2. Segmental Interest/participation.

The people of particular castes belong to layers of the caste pyramid and were forced to do their sectional duty to support the caste pyramid at any cost through oppression in the lower layers and safeguard the upper layer irrespective of their oppression. Even they are not supposed to care/interact with people belonging to their own layer and oppress the lower caste. Since the structure is imposed as a discipline by custom practices and enforcement, there won't be any constructive interaction between all sections of the nation, and hence,

the whole society to be forced into a disciplined herd for the interest of every person in the upper caste, and therefore the entire nation is globally uncompetitive.

3. lack of participation in administration. Since the whole society is administered by a few people from a single caste at the top of the caste pyramid who never had any exposure to the people at the bottom of the pyramid, their decisions are not inclusive or innovative. They are more based on oppressing command towards imposing unity and punishment towards maintaining a herd mentality in supporting this system rather than constructive debates.

4. Enforcement of dictatorship. As very few people administer the whole society at the top of the caste pyramid, those hatched and grown up in identical environments, who believe in the caste pyramid that discriminates all people other than them are inferior by birth, their rule often enforces dictatorship through punishment system corrupting the whole nation by hierarchical reward and punishment system.

5. Current administration in non-electoral wings.

There are shallow arguments in the public space that caste no longer exists as a vulnerable imposition in society compared to the olden days, which may be partially true. Moreover, other arguments also blaming OBC/ SC castes

for caste violences in rural areas and even in urban areas of north India. The caste atrocities by OBC/SC are due to lack of exposure to education and outside world beyond their comfort zone. It may go off as such castes are geṭng educated as they start to realize the caste is not bringing any materialized benefits in their life when they came out of the caste-safe zone. Moreover, these kind of caste oppressions from OBC and SC don't have any systematic ideological support either in public spaces or institutions of India. Most of these kinds of caste atrocities and violence are regularly condemned and punished by institutions and the public. Progressive states like Tamil Nadu abolished caste usage as a surname in public spaces fifty years ago, and empowered the public and political spaces like media, film and politics to avoid people with caste-based surname. Even in entire India, politicians in legislative wings face public criticism when they deliver open messages praising the caste system and have to pay the penalty in the electoral process. We can even see inter-caste marriages between all layers of caste as economical and education status are considered as primary factor rather than caste. As future generation starts to get more exposure and education, they don't have any hesitation to look marital relationship outside their community when they have suitable choices. when they begin to look at their matches across the caste and converge to casteless society

on its own. But for the upper caste, this may not be true as the favored view of the public and institutions for them strongly established convenient zones for their caste privileges not only in India but also all-over Indian communities around the world. Also, the caste-privileged situation still exists in non-electoral wings of the government as it has less transparency in all their functions especially in the selection process of resources to govern their functioning and strategic positions. We can positively assume that caste has no support in the public space, including legislative and even inter-caste marriages involving higher castes. However, they exist in capturing and dominating the power of all non-electoral institutions due to lack of checks and balances in these institutions. These institutions have equal constitutional power and immunities compared to union government and more power compared to elected state governments but don't have any natural checks and balances like legislative wings. The human resource composition in these institutions approximately reflects the caste-pyramid system. This means you can find mixed castes in the lower non-decision-making, powerless executive jobs, and you find destructive proportion of higher caste resources as you move up in the caste pyramid. So, all strategic decisions in these institutions are decided by high caste people, not all sections of the society, as they don't have a statistically significant proportion to influence decisions, but serving as random noises to hide these fundamental issues.

Fig.7. caste pyramid system, enforcing uniformity in the society, by imposing unidirectional support/ oppression by caste

As these institutions have never been questioned about the caste-wise resource composition and still continue successfully, we can assume that all resources participating in this administration support this system. Their thinking is unidirectional in favor of protecting the existing domination and maintaining status-quo about the current state and its ideology. This kind of unidirectional support from lower castes follows the direction of high caste people siţng on the top of the pyramid, wholly based on faith with the absence of rationalities on the cost of their own survival, their descendants, and hence the whole nation. If we add this unidirectional thinking from all resources of the society vectorially, we can get a single line whose length represents the total population of the society. This single line is nothing but unidirectional thinking, having no space for interaction, similar to the line of journey of ants decided by front-one in the line as shown in Fig.7.

Idea of reservation / representation:

We have already mentioned that the purpose of the reservation is to transform the nation into frictionless, caste-free, and hence globally competitive. This is possible only if our objective function is to maximize the usage of society's human resources and continuously improve their aggregated usage.
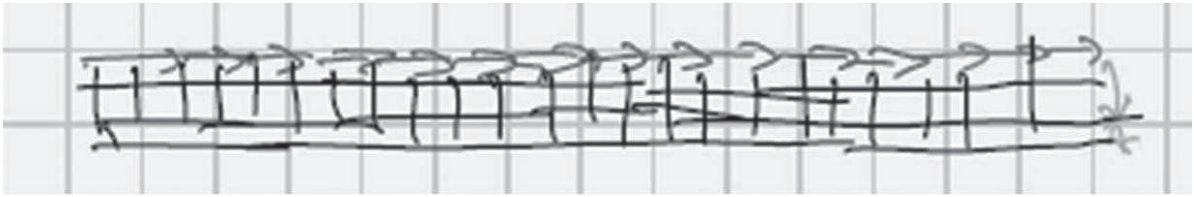
Continuous improvement of resource usage is possible only when there is a space for constructive interaction among all humans with optimized weightage. This is impossible in the caste pyramid system since there is no constructive interaction exists but preserves a hierarchical commanding system that we can represent as a single line geometrically in the previous section. On the other hand, reservation provides space for constructive interaction in which participation of alternate and independent views from all sections of society in optimized proportion is ensured for diversified administration.

Fig. 8 –Reservation view -> Constructive interaction in the administration

In the above Fig. 8. opportunities are given to all sections that followed unidirectional top-down command in the caste pyramid system for constructive independent interactions. Because of the participation of all sectional groups in specific proportions independently, a new dimension starts, from one dimension into two-dimension, line to area, where frictionless constructive interaction starts. The area formed by the shape represents the amount of constructive interaction. This

should be the basic intuitive understanding of reservation and the objective function of any progressive government should maximize this space with available resources.

I have illustrated in the following Fig.9 how the proportion of allocation of independent components in the administration affects the constructive interaction on the basis of marginal productivity. For simplicity, I have given two caste examples as it is easy to illustrate in two-dimensional space. In this diagram, the amount of interaction is represented by the area of the shape, the perimeter of the shape represents the total human resources of the nation, and the number of perpendicular directions represents the number of castes (number of independent features). This assumption is logical as the inter-variance and intra¬variance of opinions/ conclusions for any issues in this country between any two sections of the society are dominated by castes irrespective of other features like language, economic status, and demographics, and this correlation exhibits a more substantial relationship as the level of caste goes up. Although there may be outliers to this conclusion, those outliers are

statistically insignificant in invalidating this assumption, and we can safely ignore them as noise for this assumption.

In two caste scenarios, if both castes are given equal opportunity, the amount of constructive interaction is highest, and this is the maximum interaction that can be achieved in two caste scenarios. Any deviation from this proportion decreases the amount of constructive interaction.

Fig. 9 Amount of Interaction versus caste proportion in the administration.

Dravidian leaders, starting from the Justice Party, had a strong understanding of using reservations as tools to promote interactions among all sections of society. This understanding motivated t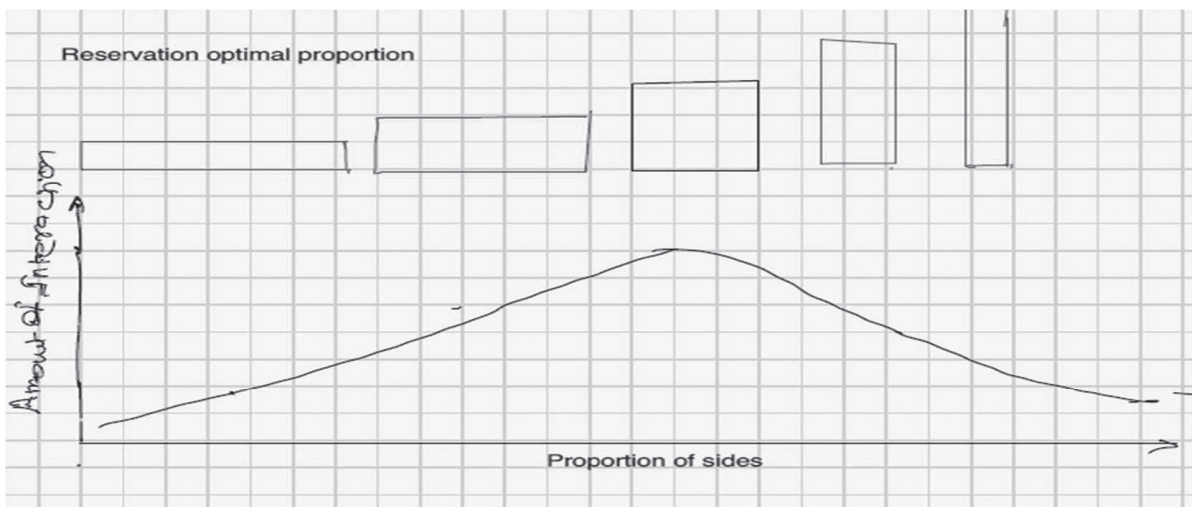hem to draft the following ordinances during their administration in the Justice Party itself, well before the independence of this country.

• Caste based reservation

provided 44% reservation to non-Brahmin Hindus, 16% to Brahmins, Muslims, Christians, and Anglo-Indians, and 8% to Scheduled Castes (approximately proportional to population)

• Voting rights for women
• Removed Sanskrit as eligibility criteria for medical studies
• Empowered all OBC/SC/ST people by education by all assistance
• Formed HR & C to bring temples under government administration

Most of the leaders of the justice party belong to OBC communities, and these ordinances are not just for people belonging to

Reservation optimal proportion

Amount of Interaction

Proportion of sides

their sections but also for SC/ST communities to bring the discriminated, lower caste people to strategic positions. They also empowered Dalit communities with education aimed to maximize interaction between all castes and to break the existing social beliefs and caste-based hierarchy. Being the first elected body in the Indian legislative history, these ordinances are imposed by them well before independence. They practiced and promoted caste denial rather than caste-based rights in the governance, political and social space. Caste denial is the only way to bring the society to be caste free with the inclusion of marginalized people and there is no shortcut other than this. This concrete understanding motivated leaders of the Justice Party to fight for representation for all non-privileged people, including lower caste people to eliminate the dominance of caste-privileged people and their ideology. Later, this kind of vision only motivated them, starting from their own party to abolishing caste as a surname and promoting the abandonment of caste in the public space, inter-caste marriages, and inclusivity of women well before 100 years. Note that these kinds of attempts are not imposed by power but as a social practice movement; they started in their politics, and later, people started to accept them. Still, there is no law in Tamil Nadu banning caste-based surnames, promoting inter-caste marriages, etc., in public spaces. However, people had already adopted the practice of not accepting the use of caste names in public spaces and

not accepting persons using caste names in public spaces.

Drawbacks of existing reservations in union government:

The reservation imposed by the union government does not represent the caste-based proportion of the society in the strategic and administration positions in all executive and judicial wings of the government. Until 1999, reservations were given only to SC/ST castes, of statistically insignificant proportion in influencing trends in bringing constructive interaction in the administration. Moreover, the mandatory reservation percentages have never been realized in all institutions of the union government. This lack of implementation still exists in the powerful strategic and decision-making positions. The lack of implementation with low proportion reflects a pseudo-representation of marginalized people, who always failed in contributing their innovative feedback in the interaction but had accepted the ideology of dominance of the privileged caste section in the administration for their survival. Moreover, the allocation of positions by castes with a countable number of sections by castes in society simply represents the same number of caste pyramids in the reservation instead of a single caste pyramid. This kind of reservation enables the dominant castes in those sections always enforced top-down command on the lower caste in the respective pyramid. This kind of sectional reservation breaks the society of

a single caste pyramid system into multiple pyramids, as shown in Fig. 11 that promote sectional conflicts and competition rather than national interest.

This kind of reservation will never bring any social transformation, as this still generates a countable number of caste pyramids in the administration. It also allows the ideology of the dominant caste pyramid to persist in the society and its influence in decisions and policies. Moreover, it will be unable to keep the allocation in long term equilibrium as even small shock may disturb this equilibrium by moving allocations from non-dominance to dominance with manipulation of laws, false narratives such as meritocracy, and creamy layer arguments by seṭng a false narrative about the purpose of reservation as wealth sharing issues between different castes of the nation and compromising merits and the country's progress. If persistence of such narrative exists, any small shock at the equilibrium can cause cumulative deviation of proportion and finally converge back to the old single caste pyramid system as shown in the above fig. 11.
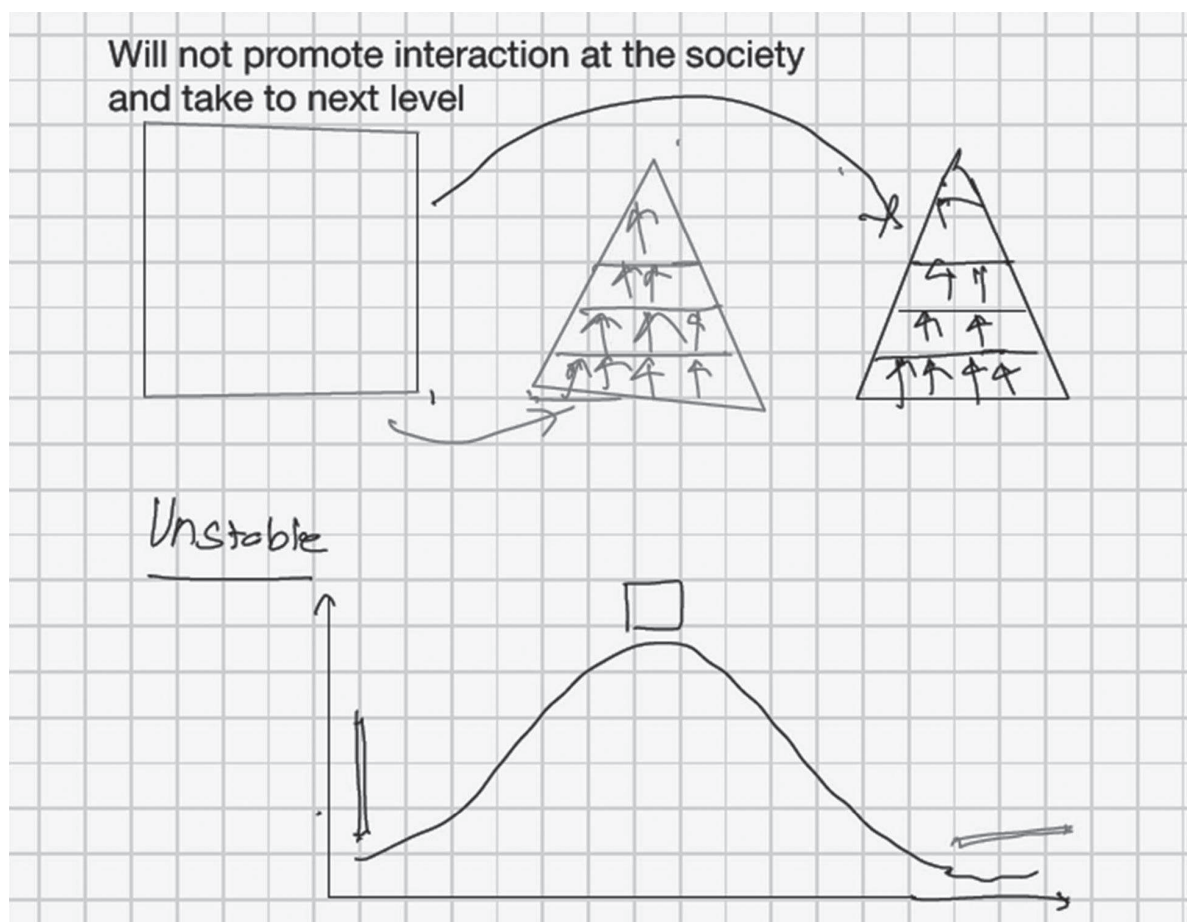
Dravidian model approach for transformation:

Fig. 11. Sectional reservation and its instability around equilibrium

Instead of sectional reservations, Dravidian parties and their ancestor believes in diversified administration, empowering all sections of the society irrespective of existing social beliefs and status-quo in the society. They don't want to maintain the existing status quo that obstructs the progress of society. They not only fight for their own sub-caste like other parties but also bring the low-caste people to the administration or sometimes to higher positions and convince their caste people to accept this change to work under them, which has never happened anywhere in India. Being a political party with these kinds of attempts may jeopardize their future in electoral politics, where the outcome is decided by society, with 95 percent of the people practicing caste and religion. But Dravidian leaders always maintained a balance between electoral politics and social transformation, promoting rational thoughts through literature and speeches, convincing the people not to mix their individual personal beliefs in the election. The focus of diversified administration is not to claim a certain percentage of reservation in a system that privileged people already dominate but to free the system itself from their dominance. This understanding is the crucial difference between the Dravidian model and the reservations in the union government/ other states. Any dominance of a single section in the administration may use their power and dominance as weapons of mass destruction to revert all reservations into aggregated, unidirectional motivated forces that bring back the old caste pyramid syste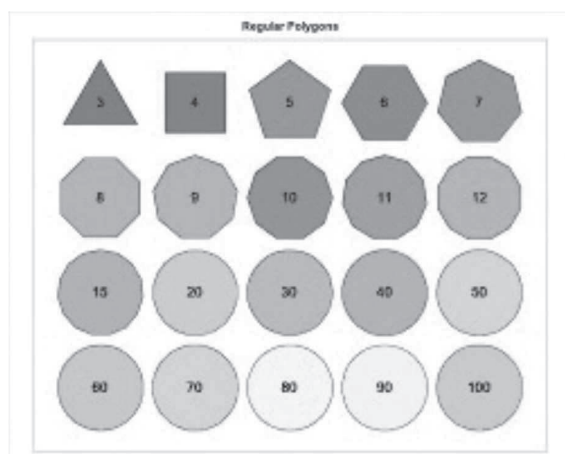m into the society. This goal motivated them to work focally even when they were not in power by denying caste identities, promoting rationalism in the society, and promoting language as an independent component of identity for the entire society under a single umbrella rather than religion. They promoted the Tamil language as a people language by promoting Tamil literature works in public and personal lives, naming their children based on the language, narrating rhythms of language in populistic arts, cultural, and political speeches, and eliminating sloppy rhythms of Sanskritic dominance in Tamil. This attempt was so successful as these leaders are Tamil scholars, multi¬talented, and innovative that we can't find politicians or scholars with such multifaceted skills anywhere in India. The single identity of language still helps Tamil Nadu not to fall under religious majoritarianism, which was relatively successful in the rest of India.

The list of achievements mentioned in the introduction by Dravidian parties, either by governance, social movements, or political activities in the public/ private spaces, all came with their consistent efforts to break the existing status quo, and also refining their own past implementation. These continuous refinements promoted the state to a more advanced, dynamic, rationalist society than the rest of India. Geometrically, these kinds of activities can be represented as the transformation of a line whose length represents the society's population having unilateral thinking with zero area (interaction) into a circle with the same perimeter length.

The circle is the shape that has the maximum area (interaction) for a given perimeter.

Fig. 12. Refining the existing caste reservation into a frictionless, caste free society by Dravidian model.

We already mentioned that reservation should be viewed as a space of interaction between different communities. For a simple case with two communities, this interaction can be visualized as a rectangle with each side's length representing the proportion of each community. In contrast, its area represents the amount of interaction generated by this interaction and the maximum area will be achieved when both sides are equal. As the sides of the rectangle are mutually perpendicular, the proportion of sides represents the independent features of these two communities participating in the interaction. We also mentioned that reservation for one caste is treated as independent sides of shape. This straight side can be decoded into a small caste pyramid representing the dominant caste in that community influencing marginalized caste. These small pyramids, a sub-herding section, must also be broken to promote to the next level. Hence, they attempted to refine the existing caste reservation for backward caste, then further breaking that resulted in pyramids by most backward division. Similarly, scheduled caste breaks the existing pyramid by sub-reservation for the Arunthathiyar community. All these breaking of the reservations are attempts to refine existing reservations.

The Dravidian model never stopped these breakings not just by caste-based but also based on other demographics such as location, educational qualification, economic status, woman empowerment through reservation and property inheritance, part-time engineering colleges, and all strategic steps mentioned in the introduction section. All these attempts are efforts to break the existing status quo to continuously refine the existing opportunities to increase the amount of interaction to converge the maximum possible interaction that can be represented as a circle where the amount of interaction is the maximum highest possible value with the given perimeter as shown in the following image. Note that the transformation represented by a circle is the desired destination at which stage all points (human) in the circle (nation) are in different directions (individual independent thinking, nobody can be influenced by anybody and hence no caste pyramid at any level) but with the responsibility of coordination of preserving the joint governance (center of the circle) system that treats everybody is

equal and all points (people) in the circle can interact any other point directly without any intermitters, unlike caste pyramid, and hence nobody left out of the system. This is the idea of true people-centric federalism that Arignar Anna stated and gave the speech under the title of unity or uniformity. Here, the uniformity is the caste pyramid system where all people have to follow the dictated narration by the privileged caste and force other people to live under this system at a different hierarchical level decided by one's birth and strictly maintained by punishment and discrimination. In contrast, the unity by Dravidian Model is a contrasting approach for inclusive governance where all humans are treated equally. Here, we need to understand that unity and uniformity are extreme states of governance, and any position in between these extremes is a zero-sum game, which means we can't achieve either of one without the cost of others.
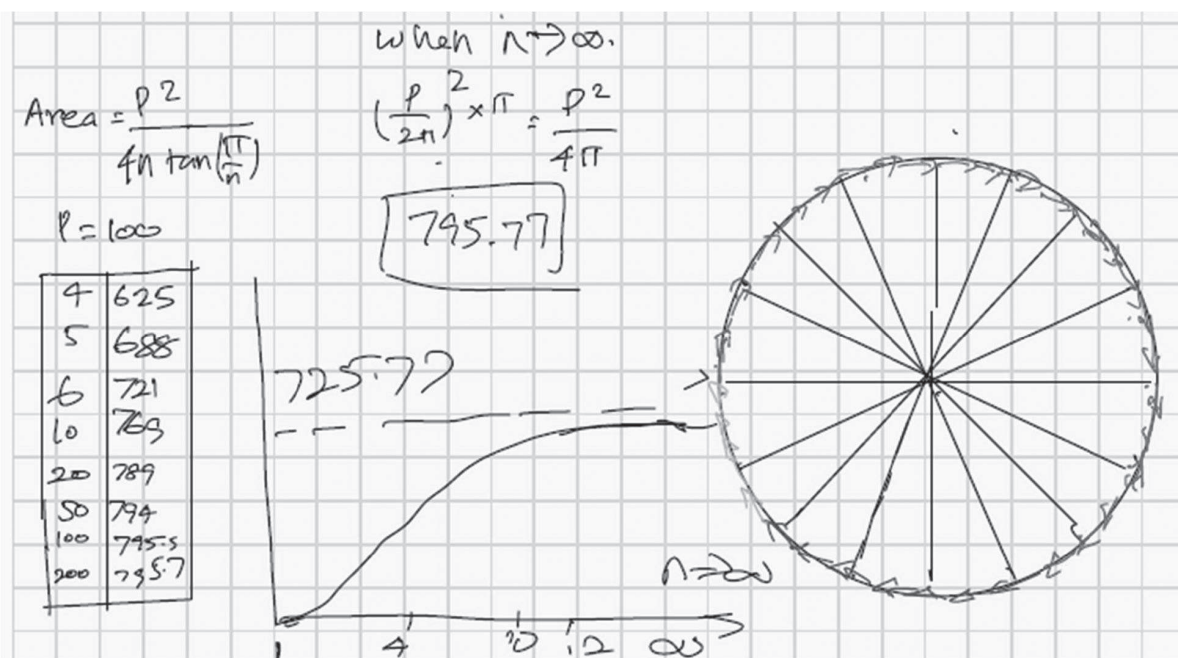
Fig. 13. Dravidian model struggles for unity in the society, by increasing interaction to maximum level by treating all caste equally and bringing unity in the nation.

Aringar Anna stated in his speech in the parliament, "I belong to the Dravidian stock, and that is only because I consider that the Dravidians have got something concrete, something distinct, something different to offer to the nation at large." In this statement, he proposed federalism and unity in governance, contributed by the diversified independent features in the administration as an alternative to the uniformity imposed by the privileged caste. Still after sixty years, the union government never understood the evil sides of uniformity and imposing it on the nation with diversified features. Kalaignar Karunanidhi also mentioned in his speech at various times about the necessity of the interaction of people irrespective of castes, with a simple example of the transformation of coconut leaves into a useful mat through the weaving process, both in governance and personal relationship. The current head of the Dravidian party also understood this concept concretely. Hence, they are the only major party to oppose any diluting attempts of reservation by union government and institutions through EWS and violation of existing reservations irrespective of their allies, ruling parties, media, judicial, and other institutions. They also promoted various schemes to break the existing status quo to pass the laws such as all caste archakas providing financial assistance to all government school students to increase gross enrollment ratio. We need to understand that current state of Dravidian model is not in converged state, but as a continuous process until the nation is freed from dominance of single caste ideology.

It should be noted that the maximum attainable state of interaction is impossible to attain, but the direction of converging to that state must be protected. This evolving process is a continuous improvement toward

$$\text{Area} = \frac{\rho^2}{4n \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)}$$

when $n \to \infty$.

$$\left(\frac{\rho}{2\pi}\right)^2 \times \pi = \frac{\rho^2}{4\pi}$$

795.77

$\rho = 1000$

4	625
5	688
6	721
10	763
20	789
50	794
100	795.5
200	795.7

725.77

$n \to \infty$

that destination. The privileged forces may use conservative people's emotional beliefs about religion and caste to unify them through different proxies of identities. But Dravidian leaders believe in empowering individuals through education, rational thoughts, self-respect, self-determination, and survival. In the current world of availability of transparent data of all social and economic indicators of Tamil Nadu, people and leaders from the rest of India also started to realize and appreciate the achievement of the Dravidian model in the transformation process of Tamil Nadu.

The current state of progress of this interaction achieved by the Dravidian model can be represented geometrically as an n-sided polygon converging towards a circle where each side of the polygon can be assumed as n number of small

caste-pyramids those need to be broken. These small straight lines always represent herding groups of identical thoughts with different interests mentioned in Fig. 14 represent fringe and anti-social elements attempting to disturb the progress of Tamil Nadu, but not having any potential influence in the electoral process. These elements are represented by sides in the polygon because of the following common characteristics irrespective of their political parties and groups identities.

1 Leaders or influencers of these groups never encourage interaction with in their group or parties and most often having a single head dictatorship with followers of identical thoughts.

2 They outweigh the important crucial issues of Tamil Nadu with random incidents that never been discussed in the past.

3 They never discuss about the necessities of diversified administration with in their group or condemn any incidences of caste atrocities.

4 They promote false narratives about Tamil Nadu and its people outside of Tamil Nadu.

5 They promote common social issues that can be found in every country irrespective of its economical status such as liquor usage, political dynasty and corruption as the only issues of Tamil Nadu.
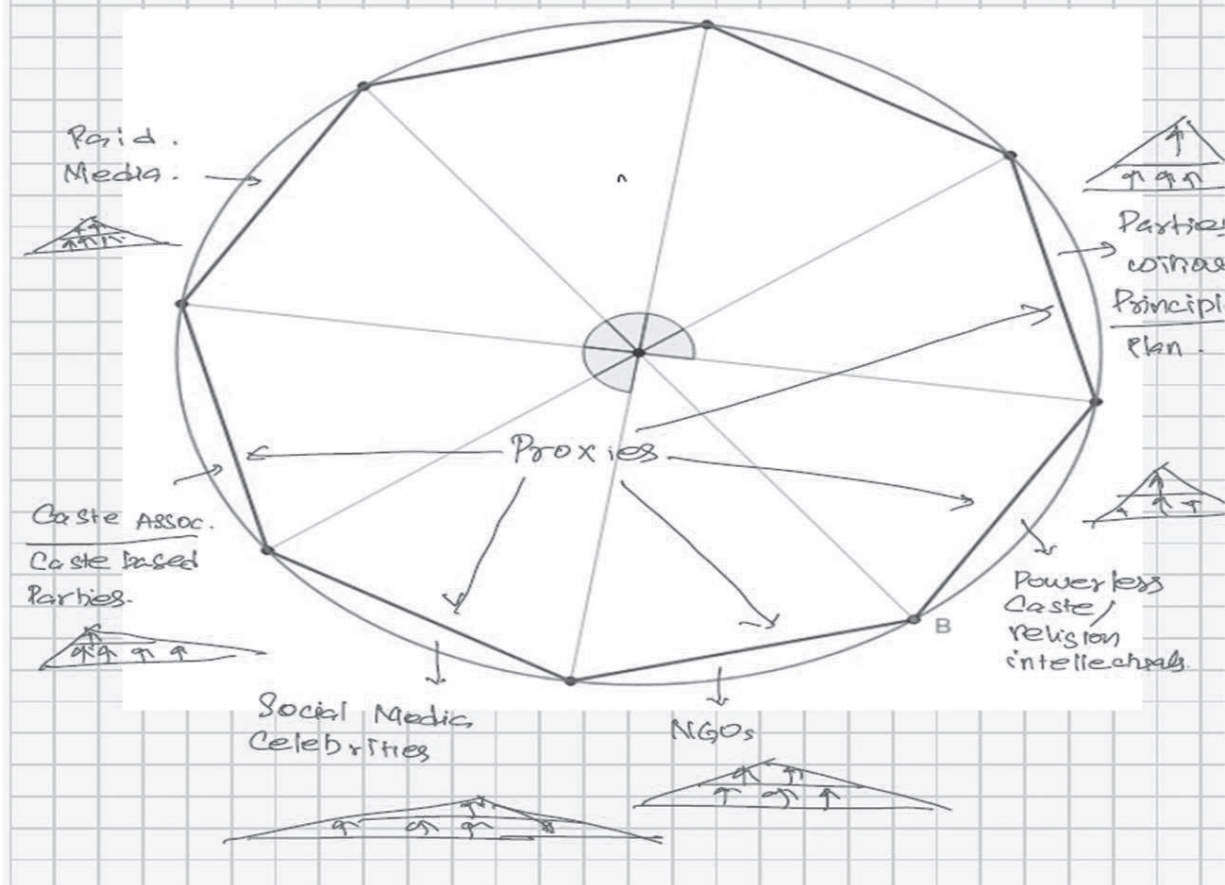
However, the Dravidian model transformed the state to a position where the people are looking for further prosperity and rationality, where these forces are impotent in influencing the majority even for the short term and are statistically insignificant; hence, they can be considered noises. However, the domination of higher caste supremacy in non-electoral wings of the union government rigorously works to weaken the electoral process of a democratic country by imposing EVM irrespective of opposition and concerns from the people and massive amount of electoral counts manipulation reported and raised by different organizations. The EVM is unreliable and has non-immunity against any systematic manipulation irrespective of the size of fraud when a destructive proportion of the privileged caste is occupied in non-electoral institutions and interferes in the legislative process to impose EVM. This is because the EVM output is in convertible digital form, and fraud of any size is possible with minimal time and resources. In contrast, the conventional voting system has materialistic evidence in the form of the ballot paper, which needs physical, human, and time resources proportional to the manipulation size. The result of EVM is not in convertible format, which means the existing voting can't be converted to the expected outcome, the existing vote needs to be destroyed, and the new result needs to be created from scratch. So, manipulating EVM is impossible for mass size due to physical, human, and time resource requirements. Also, the probability of fraud geţng exposed is higher than that of EVM due to the massive resource requirement.

With increasing impotent proxies in the electoral process mentioned in Fig. 14, electoral fraud through EVM may be possible by narrating convincible stores by these groups in manipulating voting percentages.

Fig. 14. Proxies of the herding group still need to be broken by Dravidian model.

Friction/Resistance against DM

Paid. Media.

Parties convince Principle Plan.

Proxies

Caste Assoc. Caste based Parties.

Powerless Caste/ religion intellectuals

Social Media Celebrities

NGOs

B

Conclusion: The purpose of this paper is to emphasize the need for a Dravidian governance model for the prosperity of the people and, hence, the nation with implementation of diversified administration for a nation highly populated with diversified features to be globally competitive in the world of opportunities. The positive aspect of a diversified nation can be realized only if the governance of all non-electoral institutions is composed of rational weightage of representation from all features of the society. Any deviation from this representation will divert progress not only due to the under usage of resources but also because the strategies and administrations are dictated by a few people believing in a single ideology of caste inequality by birth. This is statistically similar to monarchial governance, where governance is dominated by an individual having his own

beliefs but under the label of democracy. So, the reservation should not be understood as wealth sharing of national resources. Still, it is a tool for ensuring an interactive space where all citizens of the country have equal rights, explicitly and implicitly. Is it the responsibility of all people to ensure that interactive space needs are protected and maximized, as mentioned in the previous section, by avoiding single-caste dominance in the non-electoral wings of the government. The allocation based on the diversified features of the nation will provide space for all by caste, first/ second generation educated marginalized caste or privileged caste or meritocracy but with respective proportion by population as long as these features are mutually independent. The Dravidian model is not an abstract concept but a successful concrete concept with a realized example of governance and empowerment in their state that ensured the interactive space for everyone by accepting all forms of criticism through the empowerment of all marginalized people by eliminating existing single caste dominance in the governance of the state. The progress of this state in terms of social/ economic indicators, peace indexes, voices for all, and consistent, inclusive, responsive governance need to be evaluated relative to the union government and other states and can be easily understood by simple linear regression of these relative measures against the dominance of single privileges caste in the strategic, administration positions especially in non-electoral wings of government. All people of the nation need to ensure that these government institutions do not fall under the polarized administration, providing the country is one and globally competitive.

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