

EMERGING CHALLENGES IN INDIAN POLITICS: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF DAUSA CONSTITUENCY

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ABSTRACT

Politics in Indian democracy is changing day by day. It is facing great problems and challenges today. This paper analysis political challenges of Dausa Assembly Constituency after Rajasthan Assembly Election 2013. Now a days the Politics is known as daily dirty behavior of Indian Politicians. But in modern India it has to face many challenges that need to be tackled in order to ensure true politics in Indian democracy. These challenges may include: social and economic inequalities, poverty and unemployment, Illiteracy and ignorance, castes, communalism, population explosion, regionalism, corruption and terrorism, etc. The Constituency needs to develop new proposals to reform in its politics. In this paper, the author has attempted to study and analyze the existing politics in Dausa District as well as India and suggest necessary reforms in order to ensure a sustainable politics in Indian democracy.

Key words: Introduction: Politics, Democracy, Constituency, Inequalities, Castes, Regionalism, Corruption and Terrorism, Laws, etc.

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INTRODUCTION

We have adopted a system of representative parliamentary democracy. The basic premise of true democracy is that every individual irrespective of his caste, creed, color or sex and irrespective of the level of the educational, economic or professional backgrounds, is capable of governing himself and managing his affairs, the way he deems fit. In a democracy the people are their own masters. But in the modern world of today, direct ruling of country by people by themselves is impossible due to population explosion. Parliament today is not restricted to law making only, but it has been exercising multiple roles which are as under, Political and Financial role, Supervising administrative work, Maintain transparency through guaranteeing right to information, Educational and advisory role, Conflict solving and preserving national integration, Law making and social development, Amendment of the Constitution to keep pace with the change in the society and Overall leadership role. Now a days the basis trends of Indian politics are : Political socialization, Illegal political activities, Evolution of politics as majority and minority, Inter struggle in political parties, new relation between Judiciary and Legislature Decisions of Speakers in Anti Defection Act, Hung parliaments, Election for Legislatures posts, Role of presser groups etc.¹

Objectives of the study

- To study and analyze the existing state politics in Rajasthan as well as in Dausa constituency.**
- To study and analyze various challenges that is being faced by the Dausa constituency politics as well as the state politics.**
- Voter's opinion and their suggestions are to be included in the study.**
- To suggest measures to meet the challenges effectively and help restore Dausa constituency politics as well as the state politics.**

Structure and functions of Parliament and its position in Indian Polity

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Political Parties and their role in India

In Indian political history, for almost sixty years it had been led by the Indian National Congress (INC) party. The other major opposing party to the congress was and is the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). Besides these two, there are also some regional parties which represent their own states. Then after some years came the era of coalition parties, where in the case if any one party did not enjoy the full majority in the elections would take the support of the other parties to form the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) and the United Progressive Alliance (UPA). The most important problem in Indian politics is that at least more than a fifth of parliament members face some criminal charges and around 40 of them are accused with serious criminal charges.³

In Indian political setup, there are several parties at national as well as regional levels. Each party however small is playing its own role of looking after the welfare of either themselves or the people that they represent. For example, the way the present campaigning of the coming general election of blame games between some of the parties is going on.

EMERGING CHALLENGES FOR RAJASTHAN AS WELL AS DAUSA ARE MENTIONED IN THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

Population

Table no. 1

Population of Dausa constituency in 1991-2011

S. N.	Year	District	Population	Increase in decade	Sex ratio	Density Per/km ²	Literacy percentage
1	1991	Rajasthan	4-4 Car ore	23-50	910	129	38-55
		Dausa	9-94Lacs	28-44	903	336	39-30
2	2001	Rajasthan	5-65 Car ore	28-41	921	165	60-04
		Dausa	13-17 Laces	32-4	899	248	69-00
3	2011	Rajasthan	6-86 Car ore	21-44	926	201	67-06
		Dausa	16-37Lacs	23-75	904	476	69-17

The data's prove according the table no. 1 that the population increased 2 crores in two decades but sex ratio didn't increase in this ratio. Rate of literacy is also increased both the state and Dausa district. So Population of Rajasthan has reached up to estimated fingers. This is one of the greatest challenges that have hindered the possible progress of our state to some extent. Government of India which is already facing challenges from various angles has failed to control the population growth.⁴

Poverty

Food, makan and clothes are the basic needs of the People. State government has taken proper steps to uplift the poor of the state. PM Jandhan Yojana, Ujjawala yojna, pension for old citizen, PM Awas Yojana etc. are the concrete for the development of poor. Though India is approaching towards becoming an economic super power, it has equally great challenges towards tackling the poverty. According to the World Bank's estimates on poverty based on 2005 data, India has 456 million people, i.e., 41.6% of its population, living below the new international poverty line of \$1.25 (PPP) per day. The world Bank further estimates that 33% of the global poor now reside in India. Moreover, India also has 828 million people, or 75.6% of the population living below \$2 a day, compared to 72.2% for Sub-Saharan Africa. The major reason for poor population in India is due to its uneven distribution of wealth with 10% of income groups earning 33% of the income.⁵

Sanitation:

Statistics conducted by United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) have shown that only 31% of India's population is able to utilize proper sanitation facilities as of 2008. Studies by UNICEF have also shown that diseases resulting from poor sanitation affect children in their cognitive development. Sanitation facilities are being provided by the state Govt.

Corruption:

Corruption is widespread throughout India. Two or three corrupted govt. employees are arrested in Dausa district by ACB team every day. Six months ago in this year a medical jurist, SI and other arrested in a fraud insurance claim. This was the unique event for the constituency. India is ranked 95 out of a 179 countries in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, but its score has improved consistently from 2.7 in 2002 to 3.1 in 2011. In India, corruption takes the form of bribes, tax evasion, exchange controls, embezzlement, etc. Right to information Act, 2005 has played a major role in unearthing various scams which are politically motivated. Corruption is one of the main causes that hinder the progress of a nation.

Education:

Education has remained one of the priorities of the Indian government since independence. Though many initiatives have been taken up by the Government of India to ensure maximum literacy in India, but still, education continues to persist as an impediment to development. New education policy is proposed after 1986.

Violence:

Constitutionally speaking, India is supposed to be a secular, but large-scale violence has periodically taken place since independence. In recent decades, communal tensions and religion-based politics have become more prominent. Demagogues create the violence to fulfill their desires.

Poor voter turnout:

India's political parties are eagerly waiting for the 2019 national elections next year. But are Indian citizens equally excited about casting their votes. Since voting is not a compulsory duty of the people, many of them do not exercise this right and they choose to remain in their houses and do something else on that day.

CASTE POLITICS IN DAUSA CONSTITUENCY

Once again, India's bubbling caste cauldron has spilled over into violence, arson, destruction of public property and loss of life. The statistics say it all: 14 dead, including two policemen, hundreds injured, public property worth lakhs damaged, vehicles and buses set on fire and a strategic highway dug up. The army had to be called out to control the frenzied crowds. While media focused on the role of the police and excessive use of force, at the core of the confrontation lies a battle for political power. The caste warriors this time were the Gurjars in Rajasthan, traditionally a shepherd community, now engaged in a violent agitation demanding Scheduled Tribe status. Their leader is Kirori Singh Bainsla, a retired army colonel. Settled in Hindon, a nondescript town in Karauli district, he became head of the Gurjar Arakshan Sangharsh Samiti three years ago. Last week, thousands of Gurjars converged around Jaipur and blocked the national highways. Near Dausa, they dug up long stretches using JCB machines.⁶

SECULARISIM:Dausa has every religion people. They are live in brotherhood. Sometimes rigid religious people misguide the people. They create voilences. Voting is also effected with Hindu and Muslims.

CRMINILYZATION:

Table no. 2

Crime record of Dausa MLA as on his halfnama⁷

Ø-la-	IPC SECTION	FIR/COURTS	IPCDetails
1	420, 467 , 468, 471, 120B	Police station Sodala Jaipur, FIR N 136/2002, Date of Charged 28.6-2010,ACJM Jaipur No. 5 Mahanagar,	(IPC 420)

		Case No. 280/2008, now transfer to ACJM Jaipur Sr.No. 9	
2	420, 120B	Police station Sodala Jaipur,] FIR N 304/2004, Date of Charged 10-2-2011,ACJM Jaipur No. 6 Mahanagar, Case No. 281/2005, now transfer to ACJM Jaipur Sr.No. 5	(IPC 467)
3	420, 406 120B	Police station Vaishali Nagar Jaipur,] FIR N 447/2001, Date of Charged 06-1-2003,ACJM Jaipur No. 1 Mahanagar, Case No. 60/2001, now transfer to ACJM Jaipur Sr.No. 9	(IPC 406)
4	420, 467, 468,, 120B	Police station Sodala Jaipur,] FIR N 635/94, Date of Charged 20-4-2012,ACJM Jaipur No. 7 Mahanagar, Case No. 507/2006,	5 charges of related to punishment of criminal conspiracy in IPC 120B

Dausa constituency is known as a criminal constituency. Election Commission also has to best and big affords for free and fair election. Our elected MLA Shankar lal Sharma has charged by the Courts in several crime cases. Convicts are secured in politicians' shelter. Above table no. 2 shows all facts of crime of Dausa MLA.

POPULOCRACY:Bhidtantra is also a form of democracy. People do not take their discretion in any political matters. Cunning leaders make their good affords to complete their dreams. Lack of education, knowledge and awareness make voters a part of populocracy.

NATURE OF SELFISH: Now days every citizen is addicted by the illness of selfishness. Chutbhaiya netaji assures the voters to complete their works. Ant defection act is paralyzed by the representatives. Voters are not able to decide the fair and unfair candidates.

OCCUSIONALISIM : it is called that occasion is the best policy for the representatives. Previous parliamentary election shows that role of two brothers candidature occasion was very astonished. No one was too loose to gain the MP seat from Dausa.

DECILINE OF VALUE AND CHERACTOR: As historical records the values in politics are decline day by day. Valueless politics is growing. To be Characterless is a new trend in Dausa politics. Sex rackets men-women were arrested in dausa some days ago.

POLITICS OF PEET

According Gunnar Mirdal: India is a flexible state. Strict Laws are made but no implimentation with strictness. So it seems Anarchism. Political anarchism is the face of Indian politics only.

DECILING OF VOTING PERCENTAGE:

Table 2

Voting percentage in Dausa constituency⁸

S.No.	Candidate Name & Brief	Party Symbol	Gender	Age	Votes Polled	Vote %
1.	Damodar Gurjar		BSP		M 49	1447 1.01%
2.	Murari Lal		INC		M 55	40732 28.53%
3.	Shankar Lal Sharma		BJP		M 58	65904 46.16%
4.	Rukmani Meena		SP(I)		F 66	216 0.85%
5.	Laxmi Jayasawal	NPEPT	F	25	4951	17.48%
6.	Sonika		IPGP		F 33	827 0.58%
7.	Narendra Singh Rajput		IND		M 29	741 0.52%
8.	Monika Sharma		IND		F 31	502 0.35%
9.	Rajesh Bairwa		IND		M 33	3030 2.12%
10.	Laxmi Narayan Meena		IND		M 37	1091 0.76%
11.	None Of The Above *				2331	1.63%

There were 43600000 total voters and turnout voting 73.20% in the Assembly Election 2013 BJP won the election by 163 seats. There were 81.5% of the seats and increased 84 seats. 46% voting was in favor of BJP. In other hand INC 33.68% voting by 21 winning seats that was decrease 75 seats. INC won only 10.5% seats. It was the worst performance the INC. IND and others party like BSP, NUJP, NPP won 16 seats. It was 8% of the seats. Hence the

BJP made Government with more than 2/3 majority in the Assembly. Anything can happen in Dausa. This is a common feeling among the voters in the five constituencies under Dausa district. The seats including Lalsot, Dausa, Bandikui, Mahuwa and Sikrai are known for its unprecedented results for Congress, BJP, BSP and for independents. This time Dausa and its constituencies will decide the fate of ministers including Prasadi Lal Meena, Murari Lal Meena, Mamta Bhupesh and Golma Devi who served in Ashok Gehlot's cabinet and also not to forget Virendra Meena who was minister of states for finance in Vasundhara Raje's cabinet. To add more to the big fights Dausa's sitting MP Dr Kirori Lal Meena and stalwart Congress leader Dr Hari Singh Mahuwa would be seen fighting at Lalsot and Mahuwa seats. The region which was earlier known for brotherhood of Gujjars and Meena seems divided now. As when they have to choose between a Gujjar and a Meena candidate after the Gujjar agitations that triggered Gujjar Meena clashes in this region everybody knows who they vote for. Earlier stalwart Congress leader Rajesh Pilot used to win Dausa Lok Sabha seat only because both the communities used to vote together for him. But things have changed here now. Murari Lal Meena, minister in the Ashok Gehlot cabinet is a candidate from Dausa seat this time while BJP has fielded a Brahmin candidate Shankar Lal Sharma in front of this leader. But this time it is not just Congress V/s BJP here as National People's party has brought Laxmi Jaiswal who is seen burning midnight oils at par with her opponents. It seems a triangular fight at this seat, however Murari Lal Meena may get this for Congress. Locals say that if Brahmins and general caste come in numbers go and vote against Meena it might give an edge to BJP candidate Shankar Lal Sharma. Damodar Gujjar a candidate from Bahujan Samaj Party can't be written off easily. "If general caste vote together for him along with Gujjars he may surprise his opponents," claimed one of his supporter. In terms of voters Murari Lal Meena has an edge as out of nearly 1.88 lakh voters there are nearly 47,000 who belongs to Meena community and 13,000 Gujjars who are likely to vote in favor of BJP candidate. But, Laxmi Jaiswal who got ticket from RJP is eyeing at the support of nearly 42,000 SC voters who might go in favor of her. This, nobody here seems a clear-cut winner as of now. Another interesting bout is seen at Lalsot constituency where another Gehlot cabinet minister Prasadi Lal Meena has a fight with BJP candidate and former minister in Vasundhara Raje's cabinet Virendra Meena.. If people are going to vote in favor of Gehlot's sops announced in last 6 months Prasadi Lal Meena has a clear edge and if anti-incumbency comes in Virendra who lost this seat might regain it.

PUBLIC AWARENESS: Public of Dausa is not so aware. Hardly any RTI activist is found in Dausa constituency. Politicians can easily move the voters in their favor.

EXPENDITURES IN ELECTIONS: trends of expenditure in election maintain each candidates in Carores.

STRUGGLE WITH MEDIA: media is not following the honestly news. It favors of powerful people. Poor people are not approached to media.

DEPENDENT ON BEAUROCRATS: MLA of Dausa is also depending on district bearucrats. Without their help he couldn't anything.

SUGGESTIONS:

- The electorate should be imparted with the knowledge of political consciousness. They should be made fully aware of their rights and privileges through organizing programmers such as conferences, seminars, workshops, symposia's, etc.
- The illiterate masses of India should be provide proper education so that they can sensibly vote for the right leaders
- There must be a complete ban on Opinion Polls as they cannot be scientifically relied upon.
- The media must also play its important role bringing about true facts and maintaining the true spirit of right to speech and expression.
- The politicians should also respect the true spirit of democracy by playing their crucial role not as a master but as servant of the represented. They should refrain from corruption caste and communal politics.
- The citizens should elect leaders with good moral values and integrity.
- People should be guided to choose their true representatives. They should not be influenced by anyone in this respect. Individuals should learn tolerance and compromise and understand that freedom is not unbridled but dependent on not harming another individual's well-being.
- People should not allow communalism, separatism, casteism, terrorism, etc. to raise their heads. They are a threat to democracy.
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- Party should have determined to provide the education to all. It is the fundamental rights to the citizens.
- The Dignity of Dalits should be protected.
- Booth level workers should be honored by the Boss.
- Farmers' Agricultural problems should be taken in priority.
- The caste of things should be controlled immediately.
- The dignity the senior party leader should be respected.
- Castisim should be eradicate in new science era.

Finally, it is the duty of the elected representatives is it ruling or opposing, to be a role model for the youths who are going to take over their responsibilities in future. They should do away with the practice of blame game, indecent and violent behavior in the four corners of the Parliament and Legislatures towards each other's.

CONCLUSION

Caste base politics and castes discrimination are increasing day by day in the constituency. In recent decades, Indian politics has become a dynastic affair. The reasons for this state of affair could be the absence of a party organization, independent civil society associations that mobilize support for the party, and centralized financing of elections. This phenomenon is seen both at the national level as well as the state level. Though India claims to be one of the biggest democracies in the world, but in reality there are various challenges that are responsible for creating hindrance in the true functioning of democratic republic of India. The lack of awareness of true values of democracy amongst the Indian Citizens is also another cause which prejudices the minds of the people towards exercising their participation in the formation and functioning of the Government. Further, that most of the politicians venture into politics with a sole motive of maximization of their personal wealth by whatever means they can knowing very well that someday they may be prosecuted for their acts for example, ministers involved in scams such as 2G Spectrum, Common Wealth Games, Coal Block allocation, etc. This shows that these political leaders make many promises during their election campaigns but fail to exercise their duties in true parliamentarian spirit. Political parties make all the efforts to mauled public opinion

for their personal gains. Recently, we are witnessing a practice called the opion polls or exit-polls. These practices does not have any scientific basis as they as some of the news items associated with it are paid news.xviii However, exit-polls often tend to cause a prejudicial impact on the voters' mindset and hence end up in electing a wrong leader.xix

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