

## **RAJASTHAN ASSEMBLY ELECTION 2013: A EMPERICAL STUDY OF DAUSA CONSTITUENCY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

**This paper analyses the role of M.L.A of Dausa Vidhan Sabha constituency in Rajasthan. Status of women, dalits and Other Backward Classes is mentioned this paper. This paper is also analyses the development in various rural areas of the constituency as Education, health, water and other field. Social Equality, Gender equality, leadership programmesanalyse. Role in State Government and, problems and challenges with suggestions are mentioned in this paper.**

**Key words : Vidhan sabha, constituency, Dalit, Education, Social, Equality, Gender, health, leadership.**

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### **Introduction :**

**Dausa is situated in a region widely known as Dundhar. The Chouhans &Badgurjars ruled this land in 10th Century A.D. Dausa has privileged to become First capital of the then Dundhar Region. Dausa was an important political place for Dundhar region. The Chauhan Raja SoodhDev ruled this region during 996 to 1006 AD. Later, from 1006 AD to 1036 AD, Raja DuleRai ruled this region for 30 years.<sup>1</sup>**

**Dausa city is surrounded by Mahadev in five directions (Nilkanth, Gupteshwer, Sahajnath, Somnath and Baijnath),so it was named from Sanskrit word "Dhau and Sa". 'Dhau' means Swargsa (Like Heaven) and 'Sa' means Sundar( Beautiful). Means SwargsaSundar( Beautiful like Heaven).Dausa has given prominent freedom fighters to the nation. Late Shri TikaramPaliwal & Late Shri Ram Karan Joshi were amongst**

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the freedom fighters who gave their valuable contribution for fight for independence and for amalgamation of the Princely States to form Rajasthan State. Late Shri TikaramPaliwal was the first elected Chief Minister of Rajasthan in 1952 after independence. Also, Late Shri Ram Karan Joshi was the First Panchayati Raj Minister of the Rajasthan state who submitted the First Panchayati Raj Bill in the Vidhansabha in 1952. The famous poet of the traditional worship by poetry, Sant Sunderdas was born on ChaitraShuklaNavami in VikramSamvat 1653 in Dausa. He was a renowned NirgunPanthiSant and wrote 42 famous Grantha, out of which GyanSundaram& Sunder Vilas are famous. Current Dausa MP is Harish Meena, A former DGP of Rajasthan Police.

## Geography

Dausa is located at 26.88°N 76.33°E. It has an average elevation of 333 metres (1072 feet). It is one of the 5 Districts of Jaipur division (Alwar, Dausa, Jaipur, Jhunjhunun, Sikar.) and is surrounded with 6 districts, namely, Jaipur, Tonk, SawaiMadhopur, karauli, Bharatpur&Alwar. The total area of dausa city is 16.00 km<sup>2</sup>. Dausa has 5 sub-divisions and their MLAs- Dausa- Shankar Lal Sharma (BJP) Sikrai- GeetaVerma (RJP) Mahuwa- Om PrakashHudla (BJP) Lalsot- Dr. KiroriLal Meena (RJP) Bandikui- Dr. Alka Singh (BJP)<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics

As of 2011 India census, Dausa city had total population of 85,960. Males constitute 45,369 of the population and females 40,591. Dausa has an average literacy rate of 69.17%, lower than the national average of 74.04%: male literacy is 84.54% and, female literacy is 52.33%. In Dausa, 11,042 of the population is under 6 years of age. Dausa district ranks 20th in terms of population, 32nd in terms of area and 3rd in terms of population density. Dausa district consists 87.7 percent rural and 12.3 percent urban population whereas the State percent of rural and urban population is 75.1 and 24.9 respectively. The sex ratio of Dausa district (905) is significantly lower than the State sex ratio (928). The literacy rate in Dausa district is 68.2 percent which is higher than the State Average (66.1 percent) and it ranks 10th among the other districts of the state. Gender Gap of the literacy rate is 31.1 percent in the district. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in

Dausa district is 21.7 percent and 26.5 percent respectively whereas the State percent of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population is 17.8 and 13.5 respectively.<sup>3</sup>

In present, awareness in the politics of Vidhan sabha constituency is necessary for the Indian democracy. It is very easy to an MLA to make social relations and interaction with the people of constituency by the information technology. So therefore no any area is uncovered to an MLA. There is a special culture and history of Dausa in Rajasthan. Social Pressures of special castes can be realized the constituency. In present the percentage of education for women and dalits is very low in rural areas in the constituency whether the print and electronic media is approached in so far. Role of MLA In political and educational awareness is very important in a constituency. Political awareness could be analysed by the election politics in the democracy.

In the research as following points are focused :-

- 1- There is Analysed of the work of the Dausa MLA in the Vidhan Sabha Constituency after won the assembly election.
- 2- There is analysed to get the profits from the State Government for regional development by Dausa MLA.
- 3- There is analysed the effect of election politics of dausa district in the dausa constituency.
- 4- There is analysed the empirical approach of constituency areas as empowered and awarenessfull by the election 2013.
- 5- It is evaluated of emperical approach of the Dausa Vidhan Sabha Constituency.

**A. The scheduled for Rajasthan Legislative Assembly election, 2013<sup>4</sup>**

**Table 1**

**Schedule for General Elections to the Legislative Assembly of Rajasthan (All ACs)**

Date of Issue of Gazette Notification	Last Date for Nominations	Date for Scrutiny of Nominations	Last date for withdrawal of candidatures	Date of poll if Necessary 01.12.2013 (Sunday)
05.11.2012 Tuesday	12.11.2012 Tuesday	13.11.2012 Wednesday	16.11.2012 Saturday	01.12.2012 Sunday

Counting was held on: **08.12.2013 (Sunday)**. Date before which the election was completed:

**11.12.2013 (Wednesday)**

**B. The election commission of India had decided as following important instructions for fare and free election**

- 1. Clarification on 'None of the above' counting of votes reg.**
- 2. Counting of postal ballots – additional instructions**
- 3. Voting through postal ballots – additional instructions for more transparency regarding.**
- 4. Counting of votes polled on EVMs– additional instructions for more transparency regarding.**
- 5. Counting of votes polled on EVMs– additional instructions for more transparency regarding.**
- 6. General Election to the State Legislative Assembly, Rajasthan – Commission's Order regarding use of Electors Photo Identity Card and other alternative documents for identification of electors at the polling station. English / Hindi**
- 7. Revised Schedule of the Poll in 22 Churu AC of Rajasthan**
- 8. General Election to the State Legislative Assembly of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Rajasthan, NCT of Delhi, Tamil Nadu & Gujarat, 2013 Exit Poll regarding. ( English / Hindi )**
- 9. Commission's Press Note on Supreme Court's judgment for "None of the Above" option on EVM**
- 10. Supreme Court's judgement for "None of the Above" option on EVM – clarification.**

The assembly election was held on December 1, 2013. Results were announced on 8 December. The incumbent ruling party Indian National Congress, led by the Chief Minister Ashok Gehlot, lost the elections to Vasundhara Raje Scindia led BJP, who was being touted as the next incumbent.

Polling was held on 1 December in 199 assembly seats out of 200 seats. Churu constituency polling was postponed to December 13 due to death of BSP candidate Jagdish Meghwal. Voter verified paper audit trail (VVPAT) along with EVMs was used in 1 assembly seat in Rajasthan elections. There were 2,087 candidates including 166 women and one eunuch candidate. INC and BJP contested on all 200 seats while BSP on 195 seats. 38 CPI(M), 23 CPI, 16 NCP, 666 other parties candidates and 758 Independents were also in foray. Over 4.08 crore voters including 1.92 crore women were eligible to exercise their

vote. There were 47,223 polling booths. Total voting turnout was 74.38%, the highest ever in state assembly election. The highest turnout (85.52%) was recorded at Jaisalmer and the lowest (55.21%) at Bharatpur. 101 seats were needed for a majority. The First party leader was Ashok Gehlot INC who had been leader since 1998 and he contested election from seat Sardarpura and the Second part Leader was VasundharaRaje BJP who had been leader since 2003. She contested election from seat Jhalrapatan. INC had 96 seat before election and after election it won 21 seats but the BJP had 78 Seats before the election and after election BJP won 163 seats. There is great changes in seats as 85 growth for BJP and 75 minus for INC. The precentage of seats of INC was 33.682% and BJP was 46.003%. Elected Chief Minister VasundharaRaje Bharatiya Janata Party took the oath as CM of Rajasthan. The results were declared on 8 December. Chief Minister Ashok Gehlot won from his Sardarpura constituency by a margin of 18,478 votes while VasundharaRaje won from Jhalarpatan by 60,896 votes. The election also recorded best and worst performances for the BJP and the Congress respectively in the state. Influential Meena leader and MP from Dausa, Kirori Lal Meena received a big setback when his newly formed party, National People's Party won only four seats.

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) Wednesday promised five percent reservation to Gujjars and to rehabilitate Hindus from Pakistan in a populist manifesto for the Dec 1 Rajasthan assembly polls. The manifesto, released in the presence of BJP president Rajnath Singh and Rajasthan's chief ministerial candidate VasundharaRaje, promises five percent reservation for Gujjars, jobs for youth, development of educational infrastructure for minorities and rehabilitation of Pakistani Hindus among several other things.

### C. Summary of results of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly election, 2013

Table 3

Summary of results of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly election, 2013

Political party	Flag	Seats Contested	Won	Net change in seats	% of seats	Votes	Vote %	Change in vote %
BJP	KAMAL	-	163	84	81.5%		46.00	increase
INC	HAND	-	21	75	10.5%		33.68	decrease
BSP	ELEPHENT	-	3	03	1.5	-	-	decrease
NPP	-	--	4	0	2.0	-	-	decrease
NUJP		-	2	0	1.0	-	-	decrease
IND		-	7	-7	3.5	-	-	decrease

TOTAL SEAT =200, VOTERS=43600000, TURNOUT=73.20%

According to the table BJP won 163 seats with increasing 84 seats. BJP got 81.5 percent seats with 46 percent voting. INC won only 21 seats with losing 75 seats. It got 10.5 percent seats with 33.68 percent voting. BSP won 3 seats with decreasing 3 seats. BSP got 1.5 percent seats. NPP and NUJP won 4 and 2 seats. Independent candidates won 7 seats with 3.5 percent seats. It is clear that no any party got success in the assembly election 2013.<sup>5</sup>

Conclusion about the Dausa assembly constituency, there are 17 nomination forms filed. Two nominations rejected and 4 withdrawn out of them. There were 10 candidates {6 men and 4 women} contested the election. As a result forfeited deposit of seven candidates.

#### **D. CONSTITUENCY DAUSA {88} : DATA - SUMMARY**

TABLE 4  
CONSTITUENCY DAUSA {88} : DATA – SUMMARY<sup>6</sup>

I. CANDIDATES	MEN	WOMEN	OTHERS	TOTAL
1. NOMINATION FILED	12	05	00	17
2. NOMINATION REJECTED	2	00	00	2
3. WITHDRAWN	4	01	00	05
4. CONTESTED	6	04	00	10
5. FORFEITED DEPOSIT	4	03	00	07
<b>II. ELECTORS</b>				
1. GENERAL(Other than OVERSEAS)	100889	87980	00	188869
2. OVERSEAS	00	00	00	0
3. SERVICE	94	54	00	148
4. TOTAL	100983	88034	00	189017
<b>III. VOTERS</b>				
1. GENERAL(Other than OVERSEAS)	74094	66764	0	1470858
2. PROXY	0	0	0	0
3. POSTAL			2183	
4. TOTAL				143041
<b>III(A). POLLING PERCENTAGE</b>		75.68%		
<b>IV. VOTES</b>				
1. TOTAL VOTES POLLED ON EVM				140858
2. TOTAL DEDUCTED VOTES FROM EVM (TEST VOTES + VOTES NOT RETRIEVED + VOTES REJECTED DUE TO OTHER REASONS + 'NOTA')				2326
3. TOTAL VALID VOTES POLLED ON EVM				138532
4. POSTAL VOTES COUNTED				2183
5. POSTAL VOTES DEDUCTED (REJECTED POSTAL VOTES + POSTAL VOTES POLLED FOR 'NOTA')				274
6. VALID POSTAL VOTES				1909
7. TOTAL VALID VOTES POLLED				140441
8. TEST VOTES POLLED ON EVM				00
9. VOTES POLLED FOR 'NOTA' (INCLUDING POSTAL)				2331
10. TENDERED VOTES				02

V. POLLING STATIONS NUMBER	AVERAGE ELECTORS PER POLLING STATION
223	848
DATE(s) OF RE-POLL, IF ANY :	NUMBER OF POLLING STATIONS WHERE RE-POLL WAS ORDERED
0	0

VI. DATES	POLLING	COUNTING	DECLARATION OF RESULT
	01-Dec-2013	8-Dec-2013	8-Dec-2013

VII. RESULT	PARTY	CANDIDATE	VOTES
WINNER	BJP	Shankar Lal Sharma	65904
RUNNER-UP	INC	MurariLal	40732
MARGIN	25172 {17.92% of valid votes}		

The table 4 clears the datas of constituency Dausa for assembly election 2013.

There were 140858 votes polled on EVM. There were deducted 2326 votes including NOTA. There were 223 polling stations and 848 electors per polling booth. BJP candidates Shankar lalsharma defeated INC candidate MurariLal Meena by 25172 votes.

#### **E. CANDIDATE SUMMARY Constituency: Dausa (88) in Rajasthan Assembly Election 2013**

S.No.	Candidate Name & Brief Bio (on mouse over)	Party Symbol	Gender	Age	Votes Polled	Vote %
1.	DamodarGurjar	BSP *	M	49	1447	1.01%
2.	MurariLalINC *	M		55	40732	28.53%
3.	Shankar Lal Sharma	BJP *	M	58	65904	46.16%
4.	Rukmani Meena	SP(I) *	F	66	1216	0.85%
5.	LaxmiJayasawal NPEPT *	F		25	4951	17.48%
6.	SonikaIPGP *	F		33	827	0.58%
7.	Narendra Singh Rajpoot	IND *	M	29	741	0.52%
8.	Monika Sharma	IND *	F	31	502	0.35%
9.	Rajesh BairwaIND *	M		33	3030	2.12%
10.	Laxmi Narayan Meena	IND *	M	37	1091	0.76%
11.	None Of The Above *				2331	1.63%

#### **Candidates**

Summery shows that there are no role of IND candidates in Dausa constituency assembly election 2013. Former MLA Murarilal Meena can not win the election. A new candidate of BJP won the election. 2331 voters use NOTA in this election.

#### **Conclusions**

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. One example of dynastic politics has been the Nehru–Gandhi family which produced three Indian prime

ministers as well as leading the Congress party. At state level too, a number of political parties are led by family members of the previous leaders. For example, Akhilesh Yadav, the former chief minister of UP is the son Mulayam Singh Yadav who held that position before. Finally, it can be admitted to all that politicians should be free from vitiated politics. They should have a constructive view in respect of welfare of mass. They would always try to eradicate the corruption from the national life by root and branch and at the same time they can reach to their honest goal by hearkening to the inconveniences of the public. Society can find emancipation of deep-rooted troubles of their own by following their constructive uttering's.

There are some basic problems in politics and naturally in Dausa and conclusion of the research as following

- 1- Castism and presser groups of castes in Dausa is very sensitive. Meena and gurjar are most pressers in Dausa elections.
- 2- There is no naturally source of drinking of water in Dausa constituency.
- 3- Lights problem is to be a big chellange
- 4- The backward classes are not so aware to their rights.
- 5- Help of each together must for facethe problems.
- 6- Security for ladies is a sensitive issue.
- 7- Many types of crimes to be stopped by the police.

## References

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