



ELECTION PERFORMANCE OF BJP PARTY IN NORTH SOLAPUR CONSTITUENCY (1995-2019)

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Abstract : The BJP-Shiv Sena alliance was built on the basis of emotional politics and calculation politics. In 1995, this alliance established power in Maharashtra. Both these parties performed well in the subsequent elections. But in this Shiv Sena was acting as the elder brother of BJP in politics. But in the elections of 2009 and 2014, the expansion of the BJP party increased. In 2014, their alliance broke and both parties fought in separate elections. In this, BJP emerged as a major party in Maharashtra politics. At the same time, the supremacy of the Congress and the Nationalist Congress Party in Western Maharashtra was confirmed after 2009 and the growth and expansion of the BJP is seen in Maharashtra and Solapur. In Solapur district, Akkolkot, North Solapur City, South Solapur, Malshiras assembly constituencies, BJP's influence seems to have increased. The influence of BJP in the politics of North Solapur district seems to be gradually increasing.

I. INTRODUCTION

Bharatiya Janata Party was formed in Delhi in December 1980 and this party was a new form of Bharatiya Jana Sangh. Before 1977 Jan Sangh's strength in Maharashtra was negligible. Four or five MLAs of Jana Sangh used to get elected. It was known as the party of urban areas and upper classes. Since the BJP split from the Janata Party in 1980 and was formed by the leadership of the former Jana Sangh, most of the party's leaders came to the BJP after working as pracharak or other positions in the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, which advocated cultural nationalism. Due to the limited strength of this party, the BJP party went from itself to the lower castes in the urban areas and then to the villages. Farmers began to expand into backward castes. To erase the image of his Shetji Bhatji's party, he systematically brought forward the leadership of the Bahun and backward communities. Suryabhan Wahadane, NS Farande, Gopinath Mundhe, Anna Dange came forward from it. Still, BJP has remained primarily an urban and semi-urban party. BJP has more work in rural areas than Shiv Sena and for many years. Still, the nature of BJP has remained urban and semi-urban.

BJP's alliance with Shiv Sena on Hindutva issues became the foundation of BJP party's politics in Maharashtra. The Shiv Sena and Bharatiya Janata Party alliance provided an alternative to voters in Maharashtra politics. Since the formation of the state, in the state under the rule of the Congress, both these parties came together from the same position of Hindutva and created their influence among the people. After considering the ideology and course of these two parties, it can be easily realized how the coming together of these two became orderly. (Vora, Palashikar, (86 : (1996) After this alliance, BJP politics started in Maharashtra. The benefits of this alliance were evident in the 1990 assembly elections. Before that, this party, which was negligible in Maharashtra politics, managed to reach 94 MLAs. Hindutva propaganda played a big role in this success. His influence seems to have fallen on the politics of Solapur district. In the North Solapur assembly election, the influence of the BJP party is increasing.

NORTH CITY SOLAPUR VIDHAN SABHA CONSTITUENCY:

The Constituency is identified as a mixed linguistic constituency of North City Solapur Vidhan Sabha Constituency. Political competition is seen within this community due to the large number of Lingayat and Muslim community in the constituency which has linguistic classes like Telugu speaking, Marathi, Gujarati, Koli, Gawli, Christian, Muslim, Brahmin, Lingayat.

Table No. 1.1

Position and Expansion of BJP Party in North Solapur Assembly Elections ((2019-1980

Year	North Solapur City
1980	Iqbal Rayalliwala 3933(6.12%)
1985	Raleraskar Rabindra Ramakrishna 23302 (35.13%)
1990	Lingaraj Balsirayya Valyal (victory) 42059 (54.23%)
1995	Lingaraj Balsirayya Valyal (victory) 36077 (45.79%)
1999	Kishore Deshpande 226240(39.69%)
2004	Deshmukh Vijayakumar Siddharamappa (Victory) 32665 (63914)

2009	Deshmukh Vijayakumar Siddharamappa (victory) 62363(45.60 %)
2014	Deshmukh Vijayakumar Siddharamappa (Victory) 86877(56.73%)
2019	Deshmukh Vijayakumar Siddharamappa (Victory) 96529 (63.64%)

Reference: Maharashtra Election Report ((2019-1980

Iqbal Rayalliwalla was nominated by BJP party in North Solapur assembly constituency in 1980. He received 3933 (%6.12) votes in this election. Raleraskar Rabintra Ramakrishna was nominated in the 1985 assembly elections. This time he got (%35.13) 23302 votes. In this election, the votes of the BJP party seem to have increased. As a result, for the first time in the 1990 elections, Lingaraj Balsirayya Valyal of the BJP won with (%54.23) 42059 votes. As in 1990, BJP's Lingraj Valyal won this Solapur North City constituency in 1995. Because in the said constituency, the main fight was between BJP's Lingaraj Valyal and Congress's Baburao Chakote. But in the seat allocation BJP party nominated Lingaraj Valyal. While the Congress party did not give candidature to Baburao Chakote who contested the election in 1990. Yallappa Abdulpurkar was nominated after changing the candidature. Therefore, because of Baburao Chakote's non-candidacy, he rebelled from the Congress party and joined the independent arena. Former MPs Gangadhar Pant Kuchan and Rangalal Toshniwal were behind this rebellion. As a result, there was a division of opinion within the Congress between Abdulpurkar and Chakote. During the campaign, the candidates emphasized on the issues of constituency development, water issues, unemployment. Congress candidate Yallappa Abdulpurkar raised the issue of campaign by emphasizing on the development works done during the Congress era. Baburao Chakote was campaigning alleging that the candidature was done for selfish reasons. But it won on the basis of internal factionalism in Congress, polarization of votes, support of traditional votes due to Shiv Sena-BJP alliance and development works which received Telugu votes due to Lingaraj Valyal being a Telugu speaking candidate. In the assembly elections of 1999, with the formation of NCP, there was a three-way fight between BJP, Congress and NCP. Viswanath Chakote, who rebelled against the Congress party in 1995 and contested the election as an independent, joined the Congress party again and was in the election fray. Since BJP's Lingraj Valyal, who led the said constituency in 1995-1990, was elected to the Lok Sabha, former mayor Kishore Deshpande and MLA Mengji from the BJP party were willing to contest the elections. But the BJP party dropped the candidature of Mengji and nominated Kishore Deshpande. In the 1990 and 1995 elections, the Nationalist Congress Party won the elections due to the combination of traditional votes of the BJP and the votes of the Telugu speaking people. On this basis, the NCP nominated Dharmanna Sadul, who is a Telugu speaker. (Dainik Pudari, Solapur Edition, (13 October (2 : (1999) Hence the Telugu speaking votes that the BJP was getting. It was divided between BJP and NCP candidates. Also, the vote was split due to not getting enough support from the Kshatriya Samaj and Valyal group, who were upset with the nomination of Mengji, and the Lingayat Samaj was not considered by the party and NCP's Dharmanna Sadul got some votes. (Dainik Pudari, Solapur Edition, (2 September (6 : (2004) As a result Viswanath Chakote of Congress won on the basis of bandali, vote division in BJP. Kishore Deshpande of BJP party got (%39.69) 26240 votes in this election.

A total of 17 candidates were in the fray in the 2004 assembly elections. Out of these, 5 candidates belong to the political parties Congress, BJP, Bahujan Samaj Party, People's Republican Party and 6 independent candidates were in the fray. This time, BJP nominated Vijaykumar Deshmukh from Lingayat community and Vishwanath Chakote from Congress and Nationalist Congress party alliance. In this election, constituency development was mainly raised as a campaign issue. In this election, Vijay Kumar Deshmukh of the BJP party was the flag bearer of the Siddheshwar Yatra and he belonged to the Deshmukh family and also being a Lingayat himself, there was sympathy in the constituency that the representative of the Lingayat community should be elected. At the same time Vishwanath Chakote did not get enough response from his community. Also, the neglect of the constituency, the activists who were upset with the role taken in the municipal elections and the neglect of the last two Lok Sabha elections (Dainik Paddari, Solapur edition, (17 October (7 : (2004) resulted in Deshmukh Vijayakumar Siddaramappa winning the election by defeating Viswanath Chakote.

According to the 4th Constituency Reorganization, Solapur City North Assembly Constituency has included 56 Wards of Solapur Municipal Corporation. In the 2009 Assembly elections, the Sena-BJP alliance gave seats to the BJP party in the seat allocation, and the BJP nominated Vijay Kumar Deshmukh, who led the constituency in 2004. While Congress and Nationalist Congress Party gave seats to Congress Party in seat allocation. Former mayor Mahesh Kothe, Viswanath Chakote, Manohar Sapate were willing to contest this election from the said constituency. But the Congress party nominated Mahesh Kothe who is close to Sushilkumar Shinde. Therefore, Manohar Sapate of NCP rebelled and entered the independent arena. Due to this, there was a division of opinion within the alliance of Mahesh Kothe and Manohar Sapate. Also, Jansurajya Shaktim Party's Mahesh Thobde and former Indi MLA Ravi Patil withdrew from the election in order not to divide the votes of the Lingayat community, thus giving BJP-Shiv Sena candidate Vijay Kumar Deshmukh a chance to win. Also, Mahesh Kothe faced a problem due to the rebellion of Manohar Sapate. Because Manohar Sapate's candidature failed to get NCP's votes for the Congress candidate, if Manohar Sapate had not revolted then Mahesh Kothe would have been elected. Therefore Vijaykumar Deshmukh benefited from Manohar Sapate's rebellion. Also, not a single Congress leader held a campaign meeting in this constituency. Campaign meetings of many Congress leaders and film actors were held in neighboring Solapur, so many Congress workers from this constituency participated in Praniti Shinde's campaign in Solapur City Central constituency instead of campaigning in this constituency. Mahesh Kothe was hit by this. As a result Vijaykumar Deshmukh won with a margin of 10090 votes on the basis of the development work done in the constituency, public relations, polarization of opinion, support of Shiv Sena and Lingayat community while he was leading the constituency. (Dainik Paddari, Solapur Edition, (4 September (10 : (1999

In the assembly elections of 2014, the alliance and alliance broke up, the Congress and the Nationalist Congress Party, the Shiv Sena and the BJP were in a separate arena. Since the politics of this constituency is based on caste equation, BJP nominated Vijay Deshmukh of Lingayat community, Mahesh Gadekar of Padmashali community of NCP, Viswanath Chakote of Lingayat community of Congress party and Uttam Prakash Khandare of Scheduled Caste of Shiv Sena. The split of alliance (Sena-BJP) and alliance (Congress Nationalist Congress) led to polarization of opinion. Candidates emphasized on the development of the constituency and the development works done in the constituency. Congress nominated Vishwaganath Chakote from the Lingayat community with the aim of winning by dividing the votes of the Lingayat community, but it did not benefit the Congress party. On the contrary, the Congress party got 14,456 votes, resulting in a decrease in votes. Had to stay put. Development work done by Vijay Deshmukh in the constituency while he was leading the constituency, public relations, vote splitting, his active support to the trade association to abolish local body tax, the influence of the Modi wave, the support of Mr.

Bansode and a unitedly capable candidate against Vijaykumar Deshmukh. Failing to do so, he won with a margin of 68878 votes, confiscating the deposits of all the candidates. Vijayakumar Siddharamappa Deshmukh of BJP party won once again in the 2019 assembly elections. In this way, the BJP party is giving dominance in this constituency and since 2004 Vijaykumar Siddaramappa Deshmukh of BJP party has been elected 4 times in a row. He has maintained party influence over the constituency as much as personal influence.

CONCLUSION :

West Maharashtra means Krishna basin, sugarcane, sugar, milk, co-operation, its economy and most importantly politics. Politics in this region affects not only this region, but entire Maharashtra. Cooperation is the soul of politics here. Co-operative sugar mills, milk dairies, co-operative educational institutions, banks etc. have been planted here due to economic reasons and naturally politics. The five districts of Pune, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur and Solapur are known as Western Maharashtra. In the politics of North Solapur in Solapur district, the BJP party has gradually increased its influence since its inception and the BJP has established dominance in this constituency. Also, the percentage of votes received by the BJP candidate seems to be increasing in every assembly election. BJP seems to have expanded the party by combining both the politics and development of this constituency.

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