

# The Geographical Distribution of Votes in Telangana's MPTC Elections

Amar Nadella

Research Scholars, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad, Telangana, India

Corresponding Author: amarnadella9696@gmail.com

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## ABSTRACT

The political processes that result from the developmental articulations across the spaces are frequently diverse. Although this takes place at the level of socioeconomic strata, or the spatial aggregate, the political process changes very quickly. Socioeconomic disparities between groups may lead to conflicts in the public sphere. The ability to acquire resources, the economic standing of the populace, and cultural modernisation all play a significant role in the differentiation of social groups. It is a fact that distinct levels of awareness have arisen as a result of progressive articulation across social groups. We frequently find research on age groups, occupational mobility, gender, religion, ethnicity, caste, etc. in the geographical literature. All of these categories are combined into hegemonic and subaltern groupings. Such articulations are really about having access to resources like land, water, forests, institutions, and public spaces. The electoral process will advance democracy, which will make it easier for marginalised people to access the public sphere. However, in the name of party structures and governmental efficiency, electoral practises oppose the radical social transformation. In fact, the election process provides scope for a range of issues that the general public faces. As a result, it often gives rise to various ideologies, with geographic space assuming a major role.

Telangana's regional, sub-regional, and local spaces are investigated in the research paper. Elections for the Mandal Parishad Territorial Constituency (MPTC) were held in 2001, 2006, and 2014. It explores the regional variances in political engagement. In 2001, there were 5,425 MPTCs in Telangana. With a growth rate of 13.90% from the previous elections, the total number of MPTCs increased to 6,179 in 2006, and this number then increased to 6,475 in 2014. The growth rate from the last election in 2006 is 4.79, while the overall growth rate from 2001 to 2014 is 19.35%.

**Keywords:** modernization, election, political process, development, distributed

## I. INTRODUCTION

Three-tier structure of Panchayat Raj Elections, at the Village, Mandal are taken to examine micro-political zones. It ensures increased participation of people and more effective implementation of rural development activities. There would be a Gram Panchayat for a village or group of villages, Mandal Panchayat at Mandal level and the Zilla Panchayat at the district level. The fundamental purpose of Panchayat Raj Institution is the 'de-centralization process where power and functions are dispersed and structured amongst central, regional and local levels. The MPTC's [Mandal Parishad Territorial Constituency] comprises of a population of over 4,000. The Panchayati Raj Act of 1994 mandates that elections for MPTCs be held on a party basis since each Mandal Parishad is made up of Members who are directly elected from MPTCs and a Mandal Parishad President who is also chosen from these MPTCs.

## II. OBJECTIVES

1. To investigate the variations in political engagement by area.
2. To extract the performance of major parties in local political arenas.
3. To investigate spatially how each socioeconomic group's political engagement is distributed.

## III. METHODOLOGY

1. Extensive data must be produced in order to assess the viewpoints that are currently in use.
2. The study emphasises both primary and secondary data sources.
3. The majority of the field-based data will be gathered by distributing questionnaires to different households and political figures using the stratified random sample approach.
4. GIS is used to map political, electoral, and socioeconomic trends.

## IV. ANALYSIS

In 2001, there were 5,425 MPTCs in Telangana. With a growth rate of 13.90% from the previous elections, the total number of MPTCs increased to 6,179 in 2006, and this number then increased to 6,475 in 2014. The growth rate from the last election, which was in 2006, is 4.79, while the overall growth rate from 2001 to 2014 is 19.35%. A total of 1,41,63,918 people cast ballots in the 2001 elections, and 1,01,29,234 of those votes were counted, for a poll percentage of 71.51%. Of those, 97,58,886 legitimate ballots—which accounted for 96.34% of the polled votes—and 3,70,348 invalid ballots (3.66%) were cast. In 2006, there were 5.66% more votes cast overall than in 2001 (1,49,65,910), and the MPTC election's turnout rate was 74.82% (1,11,98,041). 1,06,87,941 legitimate votes contributed to 95.44% of the total votes cast, while 5,10,100 invalid votes accounted for 4.56% of the total votes cast. However, compared to 2006, when there were 1,65,13,395 votes cast, there were 10.34% (15,47,485) more votes cast in 2014. 1,28,83,139 votes were cast in the MPTC elections, totaling 78.02%. The fact that the total number of votes increased year over year and the percentage of illegitimate votes changed significantly to 3.65% (2001), 4.56%, and 3.45% (4,43,929) accordingly is interesting.

### 1. Candidates/Party Members in MPTC Elections

There were a total of 17,403 voters in Telangana's MPTC elections in 2001, representing 5,425 MPTCs, or approximately three voters per MPTC on average. Two political parties, the Telugu Desam Party (TDP) and the Indian National Congress (INC), are found to have the greatest participation rates with 4,902 and 4,608 participants, respectively, accounting for 90.36% and 84.94% of the total. Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS), a newly founded party in 2001, held onto the third position with 3,555 participants (65.53%). The remaining parties in Telangana were the BJP (21.97%), CPI(M) (11.30%), CPI (9.49%), BSP (0.94%), and others (AIMIM, JP) (0.72%), with the Independent having the highest participation at 36.28%.

The TDP received 88.32% of the vote in the 2006 MPTC elections, putting it in first place. INC came in second with 86.52% of the vote, only narrowly trailing the competitor TDP by 1.8%. BJP is the third major party, with 26.36% of the vote, and TRS is in fourth place with 26.07%. The parties that follow the hierarchy are CPI (M), CPI, and BSP, with corresponding percentages of 13.45%, 10.18%, and 4.27%. Together, the Independents made up 73.85% of participants, while the other parties made up roughly 0.81%.

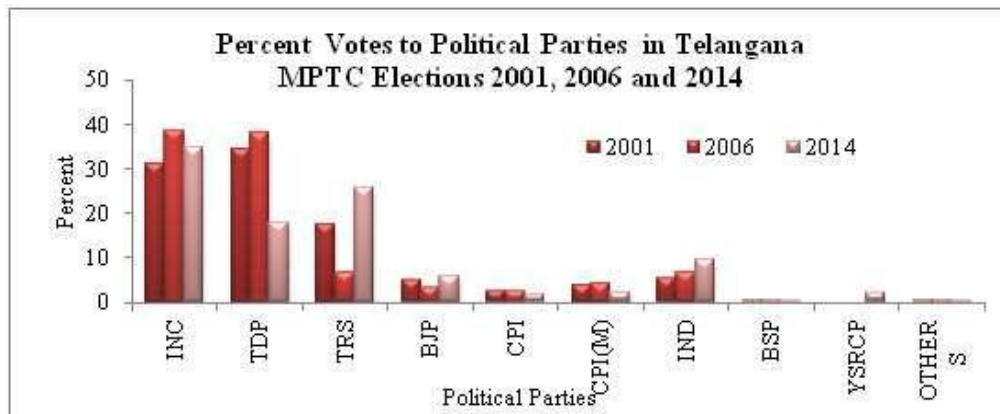
The INC fielded the most candidates at the 2014 elections (93.71%), followed by the TDP (66.66%), TRS (63.95%), and BJP (41.59%). The CPI (M) took sixth place with 11.04%, followed by the CPI 8.48%, and the BSP 3.60%. The YSRCP, which began contesting the elections for the first time, participated in 11.20%. The Independents make up around 80.02% of the total, while the other parties make up 1.90%.

### 2. Votes Cast by Political Parties in MPTC Elections in 2001, 2006, and 2014

Following is an analysis of the votes obtained by various parties in Telangana during the three elections. First off, the TDP received the most votes in the 2001 elections with 34.53%, followed by its challenger INC with 31.03% and a margin of roughly 3.47%. With 17.56% of the vote, the TRS, which launched its electoral programme, was protected. The other significant parties in the hierarchy in descending order are the BJP, CPI (M), CPI, and BSP, with respective support of 4.83%, 3.92%, 2.61%, and 0.14%. Other parties received 0.09% of the vote, while the Independents received 5.29 percent.

In 2006, the INC received the most votes, 38.45%, and the TDP came in second with 37.97%. The difference between these two parties is now only 0.48%. The TRS party's position severely dropped from 17.56% to 6.61; this is a drop of 10.95% between the elections of 2001 and 2006. With 4.20%, 3.19%, 2.56%, and 0.25% respectively, CPI (M), BJP, CPI, and BSP are the other significant parties. Other parties received 0.11 percent of the vote, while Independents received 6.65 percent.

The INC maintained its dominance in the 2014 elections with the greatest percentage of party votes (34.79%), but receiving less votes than in the previous elections. The TRS increased from 6.61% in 2006 to 25.66% in 2017, a jump of 19.05% that may be seen as a strong improvement in terms of party votes won. TDP moved up to third place with 17.68% compared to 37.97% in 2006; a loss of 20.29% can be regarded as a significant decline. The other parties that make up the hierarchy are the BJP, CPI (M), YSRCP, and CPI, which have respective support of 5.89%, 2.31%, 2.08%, and 1.51%. It must be noted that the YSRCP, which has previously competed in the INC, has launched its account for the first time by running on its alone. The independents collectively received 9.40%, while the other parties received 0.25%.



### 3. Reserving Votes in MPTC Elections in 2001, 2006, and 2014

To effectively represent the many reserved categories and women representatives in politics, reservation is necessary. The reservation policy also covers the MPTC choice. Reservations are made in the following categories: SC (W), ST (W), BC (W), and UR (W). Women are also given priority in all of these categories. Out of a total of 5,425 constituencies in the 2001 MPTC elections, the backward class received a percentage of 25.09, followed by the unreserved category with 21.71%, SC with 11.56%, SC (W) with 6.97%, ST with 8.11%, and BC (W). Unreserved (W) came in second with 10.47%, followed by 12.68%. ST (W) receive the lowest percentage, 3.41%.

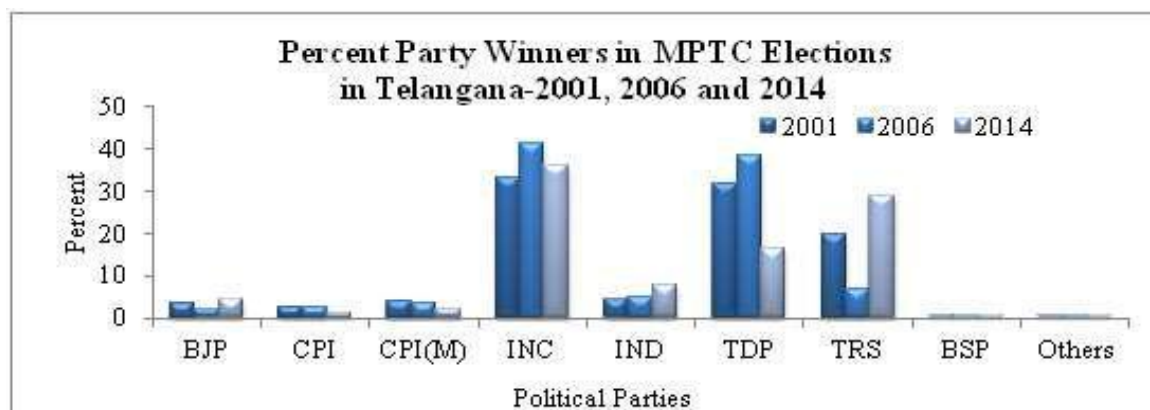
However, with a growth rate of roughly 16.5% from 2001 to 2014, the number of MPTCs climbed to 6,497 in 2014. The BC (W) has the highest percentage of reservations compared to BC in 2001, and BCs have the second-highest percentage of reservations (18.07%) compared to unreserved in 2001, showing that the reservation policy is dynamic rather than static in assembly or parliamentary elections. ST has the lowest percentage of reservations, at 5.22%, compared to SC.

In 2001. The remaining reservation categories are unreserved (16.98%), unreserved (W) (14.65), SC (W) (10.42%), SC (8.14%), and ST (W) (8.00%), in that order.

### 4. MPTC Election Winners in 2001, 2006, and 2014

The percentage of winners by party data from the three elections have been examined, viz. 2001, 2006 and 2014. In the 2001 MPTC elections, the INC received 33.14% of the vote, while the TDP came in second place with 32.15% and the TRS garnered just 19.61%. BSP has the lowest winning percentage (0.11%). The INC once again won a strong position in the 2006 elections, reaching a high of 41.19% against 33.14% with a crude improvement of 8.05%. The TDP saw a 6.42% increase in support, moving from 32.15% in 2001 to 38.57% in 2012. The TRS has once more decreased its winning percentage, this time to 6.73% as opposed to 19.61%, a decrease of almost 12.88%. Again from the BSP, the lowest winning percentage is 0.19%.

According to the results of the recently held 2014 elections, the INC maintained its position with 36.22% despite a slight loss, while the TDP dropped to third place with 16.36% after losing its second position and making room for the TRS, which received 28.71% of the vote. The BSP maintained its previous level of 0.43% for three straight days. The newly founded YSRCP, which broke away from the INC during this election, obtained a victory percentage of MPTC of 1.88%.



With 36.73% of Telangana's 441 Mandal Parishad Presidents, the INC party obtained the highest percentage of victories. TDP took second place with 31.29%, followed by TRS in third place with 19.27% and CPI (M) in fourth place with 4.08%. BJP had the lowest percentage of MPP with 1.13%, followed by CPI with 2.95%. Independents increased by 4.54% of the total vote.

In Telangana's 443 Mandal Parishads in 2006, the INC party had the most percentage of Mandal Parishad Presidents (478.6%), followed by the TDP (34.7%) and the TRS (4.74%). BSP and BJP parties had the lowest percentage of MPPs (0.23%), which were followed by CPI (1.81%) and CPI (M) (2.93%), respectively. The remaining portion, or 4.51%, came from Independents.

According to a thorough research, the TRS party received 42.66% of all MPPs in Telangana, followed by the INC with 30.25% and the TDP with 13.09%. BSP and YSRCP received the fewest MPPs (0.45% apiece), followed by CPI (0.9%) and CPI (M) (1.58%). The other parties received 0.45%, while the Independents gained 5.87% MPPs.

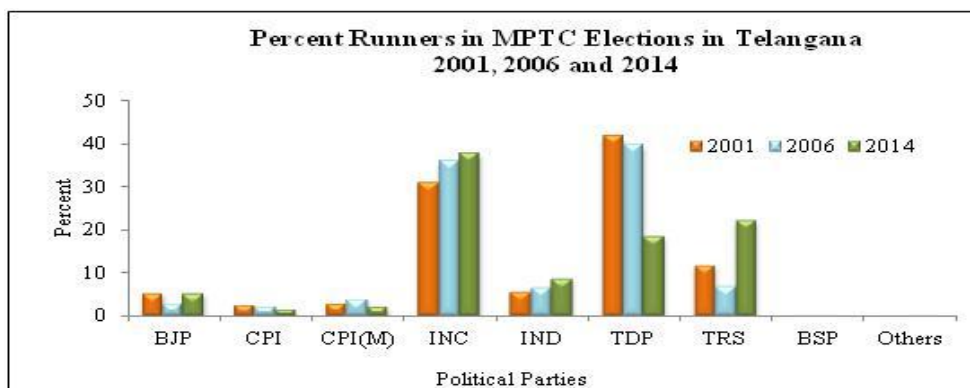
### 5. Votes Cast by Election Winners in the MPTC (2001, 2006, and 2014)

According to an analysis of the winner vote percentages attained by the various parties in Telangana, INC received the highest percentage of winner votes in the 2001 MPTC elections with 17.27%, followed by TDP with 16.40%, TRS with only 9.77%, and BSP with 0.06%. And in the 2006 elections, the INC maintained its leadership position with 22.39% of the vote compared to 17.27%, a gain of about 5.12%. In the 2001 elections, the TDP increased their proportion to 4.21%, making 20.61%. The BSP also maintained its ranking as the party with the fewest winner votes, with 0.07%, despite a slight gain of 0.01%. The INC maintained its top spot in the recently held MPTC elections (2014) with 16.89% for the third election in a row despite a narrower margin of -5.5%. In these elections, the TDP dropped to third place with 7.40% after losing its second-place finish. The TRS, which was third, quickly increased its advantage of 10.5% to 13.50% and moved up to second place. With 0.18% of the vote, the BSP maintained its lowest position during these elections. The recently started YSRCP reached a settlement of 0.86%.

### 6. Candidates for Party Leader in MPTC Elections in 2001, 2006, and 2014

According to the percentage of candidates for each party in the elections of 2001, 2006, and 2014, the Telugu Desam Party achieved the highest success rate with 41.68% during the 2001 elections and also with 39.68%. During the just-concluded 2014 elections, the Indian National Congress received the highest percentage of candidates with 37.71%. With 28.9% and 35.93% of the vote in the election years 2001 and 2006, respectively, INC had the second-highest position, while the TRS received 22.15% of the vote in 2014. The Bahujan Samajwadi Party had the fewest number of runners in all election years (0.06, 0.16, and 0.29%), with a progressive rise from 2001 to 2014 election years. The combined results of the opposition parties were 0.04% in 2001, 0.08% in 2006, and 0.20% in 2014. YSRCP, the INC-affiliated party that had recently split out, could secure 1.94 percent of the vote in the 2014 elections. Similar to how the BJP, CPI, and CPI (M) were protected with very little %.

The top and second-highest percent party runner positions in the 2006 elections were held by the TDP with 7 districts and the INC in 2 districts. The results from the 2001 elections were repeated with a minor modification that saw the TDP lose support in one district and the INC gain support in one district. Here, the TDP secured the highest vote total of 48.20% in Rangareddy district and the lowest vote total of 33.83% in Khammam district. INC secured the lowest vote total of 37.14% in Nalgonda district and the highest vote total of 44.73% in Medak district. For the second-highest percent party runner position, INC and TDP are in the opposite position. With up to 5 districts, the BJP has the lowest percentage of party runners, followed by the BSP with 3, the CPI with 2, and the CPI (M) with 1. With six districts, the BSP party has the highest percentage of 0%, followed by the CPI (M) party with two districts and the CPI party with one district. Together, all other parties have 0% in around 6 districts.



## 7. Participation in Socio-Political Activities by Region

Based on the proportionality of the communities in those villages, a total of 312 samples are taken from those villages. The percentage of the samples varies from community to community, village to village, and mandal to mandal. The Mandal is chosen as the spatial unit for the primary data analysis. Miryalaguda mandal accounted for 133 samples, or 42.63% of the total samples, followed by Nalgonda mandal with 91 samples, or 29.17%, and Choutuppal mandal with 88 samples, or 28.20%.

Choutuppal mandal has the greatest rate of political interest (90.9%), followed by Miryalaguda mandal (97.74%) and Nalgonda mandal (87.91%). However, Miryalaguda mandal has the most desire to run for office (36.09%), followed by Choutuppal mandal (22.48%), and Nalgonda mandal has the lowest desire (19.78%). The strongest motivator for direct political participation is party affiliation. With 45.45%, Choutuppal mandal has the highest party membership, followed by Miryalaguda mandal with 39.1%, and Nalgonda mandal with 25.27%. Voter mobilisation, one of the key criteria for effective political participation, is best in Miryalaguda mandal with 37.59%, followed by Choutuppal mandal with 28.72%, and lowest in Nalgonda mandal with 25.27%. An efficient indicator of political participation is poster sticking. Indicated by Miryalaguda Mandal were

Choutuppal mandal has the largest percentage of people actively participating (35.34%), followed by Nalgonda mandal with the lowest percentage (21.98%).

**Table 1:** The percentage of political participation in a few Telangana Mandals

Political Participation	Miryalaguda (133 Samples)	Nalgonda (91 Samples)	Choutuppal (88 Samples)
Interest in Politics	97.74	87.91	99.90
Desire for contesting elections	36.09	19.78	22.48
Membership in Parties	39.10	25.27	45.45
Mobilizing Voters	37.59	25.27	28.72
Posters Sticking	35.34	21.98	24.98
Distribution of flags	34.59	18.68	21.23
Distribution of Cassettes	25.56	18.68	21.23
Attending Meetings Rallies	32.33	18.68	21.23
Technology interface (Use of sms,email etc)	27.07	18.68	21.23
Perception of Political Scenario in Telangana	99.25	100.00	100.00
Any other	3.01	1.10	1.25
No as answer	2.26	12.09	13.74
No response	0.00	0.00	0.00

Additionally, Miryalaguda mandal has a higher distribution of flags and cassettes, with 34.59% and 25.56%, respectively. Choutuppal mandal is next, with 21.23%, and Nalgonda mandal has the lowest distribution in both activities. The percentage of people who attend meetings and rallies in order to be an effective participant is highest in Miryalaguda mandal (32.33%), followed by Choutuppal mandal (21.23%), and lowest in Nalgonda mandal (18.66%). The term "technology interface" refers to the use of technology, such as email and text messages, to inspire and mobilise voters. The highest percentage of people using technology interface is in Miryalaguda (27.07%), followed by Choutuppal (21.23%), while the lowest percentage is in Nalgonda (18.68%). In all three mandals, the perception of the current political situation is almost 100%. In addition to all of these ways, there are others, such as voting and group discussions. They are all categorised as "any other," and those who fall into this category make up about 3% of the population in Miryalagudem and about 1% in Nalgonda and Choutuppal mandals, respectively. Choutuppal mandal has 13.74% of the households that indicate they have "no interest" in participating in politics, followed by Nalgonda mandal with 12.09% and Miryalaguda mandal with 2.26%.

The quantity of votes cast for various parties reveals the voting habits of the families. Based on how many times a person has voted in their lifetime, the voting pattern is examined. It should be noted that the 1995-instituted Panchayat Raj elections were held again in 2001, 2006, and 2014. The INC party received 49.61% of the 1028 total votes cast in the MPTC elections, followed by the TRS (19.79%), TDP (18.03%), CPI(M) (9.36%), BJP (1.95%), CPI (0.97%), and Other parties, which received 0.29%. Out of a total of 1,016 votes cast in the ZPTC elections, the INC party received 50.3%, followed by the TRS (19.49%), TDP (17.62%), CPI (M) (9.35%), BJP (1.97%), CPI (0.98%), and others with 0.3% each.

## V. CONCLUSION

In all three MPTC election cycles, the INC and TDP parties consistently fielded candidates; however, the TRS party fielded fewer candidates in 2006 due to TRS's cooperation with the INC party. However, during the 2014 election season, they increased in participation. The spatial distribution of MPPs shows that the TRS party won the most seats in the 2014 elections, whereas the INC had the top spot in 2006 and the TDP had the most seats in 2001. The main data also shows that although Telangana residents have a high level of interest in politics, they only actively participate in a small number of political activities. The INC party received the most votes from Telangana residents, followed by the TDP and the TRS. Recent MPTC elections revealed a changed voting pattern, with the TRS party winning a majority of the votes. As a result, the TRS MPP administration was established following the most recent elections. Therefore, it is implied by the mood and temper of micropolitical analysis that the same pace will continue in higher level elections like MLA and MP.

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