



Performance of India National Congress Party During Haryana Assembly Election 2009: A Study

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Abstract

The nature of Haryana State politics is unique as compared to elsewhere in north India. It helps put into perspective of election performance of the late in the state. This research paper analyses the result of the Haryana Assembly elections 2009.

Key Words: Haryana Election, Congress, Performance.

Methodology:- The Study is based on historical and analytical methods. It is based on primary and secondary sources.

Objective:- The main objective of the study is to analyses the congress party performance in the state politics of Haryana in 2009.

Introduction

India is the largest democratic country of the world. Now-a days, direct democracy is very difficult to practice. It will be impossible for all the people to meet and perform the functions of government as a collective body in any political system of the world on of its vast size and wide enfranchisement of the people.

The Haryana Assemble was formed from the old composite Punjab Assembly because at the time of inception of Haryana State in November 1966. The fresh election were impracticable, in the New Assembly 1967 after there in Haryana were 12th Legislative elections were held. Now we are discuss the 2009 assembly elections and its performance.



The government is run by the representative, who is elected by the people. For electing the representative, elections are necessary. Election are fought generally on party basis, though some candidate fight elections as independent candidates. The party, which gets a majority, forms the government. If the representative, during their tenure, does not work for the welfare of the people, they can be replaced at the time of next elections.

In this way, people maintain their control over the government because their representative know that they can be voted out of power in the next elections if they do not satisfy the people and work for their welfare. Free and fair elections are the basic characteristics of a democracy by which representative are elected. In the post Independence period only "Indian National Congress" was Strongest political party. But in Present time the regional parties are becoming powerful. The electoral contest between national parties and regional parties has drawn attention of the political geographers and development of the country.

Haryana Vidhan Sabha Election 2009

The Congress party in Haryana again comes to power in 2009 Elections. In the 2005 Assembly election, the congress 67 seals out of 90 seats. Large-Scale defections of Senior INLD leaders like Sampat Singh to congress and also merger of one faction of the Haryana Janhit Congress (HJC), floated by the farmer congress Chief Minister Bhajan Lal and his Son Kuldeep Bishnoi in 2008 into the congress strengthened such a perception. The alliance between the INLD and the BJP and between the BSP and HJC collapsed on the eve of the Poll. The Communist Party of India and CPI (M) Contested the election together eight and 11 seats, respectively.

True to the fickle character of the state's electoral politics, the congress, as it turned out was not able to win even a simple majority necessary to form the government, falling short by six seats The INLD, led by former C.M. Om Prakash Chuatala, was able to win back the support of the large chunk of Jatt its core constituency. Bhupinder Singh Hooda emerged as a most capable leader in Haryana and representing the interest of the party and its community.



Assembly Constituencies (AC)

Gen- 73

SC- 17

Total- 90

Electors

Male- 7149715

Female- 5967250

Total- 13116965

Polling Station -13524

Average Size of (AC)- 145744

Average Size of (PS)- 970

Candidate	Male	Female	Total
Nominated	1613	261	1874
Rejected	289	142	431
Withdrawn	170	51	221
Contesting	1154	68	1222
Security Forfeited	962	46	1008

Minimum Candidates in a Ac- 7

Maximum Candidate in a Ac- 25

Average Candidate Per Ac- 14

Voter Turnout 9490092 (72.35%)

Women Candidates elected- 9



Party Wise Position in Haryana Assembly Election 2009

Name of Party	Seats Contested	Seat Won	Percentage of Vote Polled
Congress	90	40	35.11%
INLD	88	31	25.81%
BJP	90	4	4.05%
BSP	86	1	6.74%
HJC	87	6	7.41%
SAD	2	1	0.98%
Independent	78	8	15.96%
Total	-	90	-

Sources Report of The General Election to Haryana Vidhan Sabha 2009, Chief Electoral office, Haryana Chandigarh.

The table shows that the congress party attained 40 seats out of 90 seats. The INLD won 31 seats out of 88 seats and the BJP won 4 seats and the BSP, seats and the HJC won 6 seats and the SAD won, Seat out of 2 seats. The Independent won 8 seats out of 78. The congress failed to gain even a simple majority as it won only 40 seats in a house of 90. It famed the government by buying the 7 Independent and long winner for BSP. Haryana Jan Hit congress of Bhajan Lal clean that secured six seats spoiled the change of INLD winning Majority.

In Haryana, Four Minister and the state congress President tasted defeat while former Chief Minister Bhajan Lal's Son Kuldeep Bishonoi and Chawala and his son Ajay won the elections. Bhupinder Hooda registered a massive victory wining with a record margin of 72,100 Votes with all candidates losing their deposits. The second largest margin of Victory 46,107 votes was achieved in Tosham by Kiran Chaudhary, daughter in Law of the late Bansi Lal.



After the formation of the state, Indian National congress was the only one dominates political party in the Haryana. The congress ruled the Haryana for a long time and gave birth to other regional parties of state because the senior leader of regional parties, i.e. Indian National Lok Dal, Haryana Vikas Party, Haryana Janhit Congress, have started their political carrier under the banner of Indian national congress. In Assembly election 2009 the party had contested all the 90 seats and won 40 seats party is performance was not very good comparatively. The seats were reduced to forth from 67 in assembly election, 2005 and congress won the Assembly election 2009 with least majority. It was for the first time since 1972 that a party government was being repeated in the state. It was under Hood's leadership that the congress repeated its assembly election, 2005 performance in 2009. In the assembly election, 2009 the congress was benefited from the lack of a credible and united Opposition. Failure of the opposition parties to form alliance seems held the congress to keep it success. But there were some reason at that affected the party negatively. Dissension within the senior congress leader has also started. Compensation for setting up six SE2, complaints about the implementation of the national Rural Employment Guarantee scheme and reduced rate of Compensation for crop failure were some major issue.

Conclusion

Though some pessimist in India have defined democracy as government off the people by the people for the people an elected government has to profess to work for the public good. In fact, even a dictator assume power pronouncedly for the welfare of the people. Elected government has to direct its every action to the well being of the citizens. It has to function as a public servant both in letter and spirit performance of the government has, therefore to be judged from the fulfillment of promise made by it to the people before the elections.

The performance of congress is analyzed; it was found that congress was considered as an aggregative party support by all the sections of the Society. Various welfare schemes were initiated by the congress Government for the overall development of the state. It was for the first time since 1972 that a party government was being repeated in the state. Next Haryana Assembly election is going to be held in 2014. The conviction of Ex Chief minister of Haryana Sh. Om



Prakash Chautala and his elder son Ajay Singh Chautala in a case pertaining to irregularities in recruitment of JBT teachers over a decade back has increased the difficulties for the party which could be a challenged for congress in assembly election, 2014. So it seems that the congress will again benefited by the absence of strong opposition.

It is most an easy tasks to analyses the performance of any government. To have a clear picture one has to ascertain what the government has done to fulfill the promises made to the electorate and within what constraints new legislation has been undertaken. It also requires the knowledge of the steps taken by various agencies and the department of the government at various levels. It is very difficult to precisely evaluate all this in a comprehensive way. The congress party fulfill number of promise which given to the Haryana population. Once again in 2009 congress party won assembly election with the support of HJC on behalf of its well reputed policies of development in Haryana.



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