



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

## Unveiling the Electoral Landscape: A Geospatial Analysis of the Hindoli Assembly Constituency

Dr Sandeep Yadav<sup>1</sup>, Dr Ashutosh Birla<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Professor, <sup>2</sup> Associate Professor  
Government Girls College, Bundi

### Abstract

This research delves into the intricate interplay of geography, politics, and society in the Hindoli Assembly Constituency during the November 2023 elections in Rajasthan, India. As a microcosm of India's democratic ethos, Hindoli witnessed the convergence of 210 polling villages, each with unique socio-economic dynamics, contributing to the mosaic of regional identities and cultural nuances. Through a multidisciplinary approach, the study aims to unravel spatial variations in voter turnout, political affiliations, and electoral participation, shedding light on the impact of local issues on electoral dynamics. The research bridges the gap between political science and geography, contributing valuable insights to the broader discourse on election geography and democratic processes.

**Keywords:** Elections, Electoral geography, Voter behaviour and Spatial dynamics

### Introduction:

Elections, as the cornerstone of democratic governance, serve as a dynamic platform where the amalgamation of geography, politics, and society becomes palpable. In November 2023, the electoral landscape of Hindoli Assembly Constituency in the culturally rich state of Rajasthan bore witness to the exercise of democratic rights across its 210 polling villages. This research embarks on a comprehensive exploration of the election geography within Hindoli, seeking to unravel the intricate interplay of spatial dynamics, socio-political factors, and voter behaviour that collectively shape the electoral outcomes.

Situated at the crossroads of historical significance and contemporary political discourse, Hindoli Assembly Constituency stands as a microcosm reflecting the diverse tapestry of India's democratic ethos. As voters from 210 polling villages converged to cast their ballots, the hinterlands of Hindoli became the stage where electoral narratives unfolded, encompassing a mosaic of regional identities, economic disparities, and cultural nuances.

Understanding the geography of elections transcends mere cartography; it delves into the intricate relationships between physical landscapes, demographic patterns, and political ideologies. The 210 polling villages, each with its unique socio-economic fabric, form the building blocks of our investigation. Through a nuanced examination of these villages, we aim to discern the spatial variations in voter turnout, political affiliations, and electoral participation.

Moreover, the November 2023 elections in Hindoli offer a captivating case study to analyse the impact of local issues on electoral dynamics. By scrutinizing the geographical distribution of polling stations, demographic trends, and historical voting patterns, this research aims to unearth the underlying factors that influenced voter sentiments, leading to distinct electoral outcomes in different pockets of the constituency.

In essence, this research paper endeavours to bridge the gap between political science and geography, utilizing a multidisciplinary approach to unravel the complex layers of the electoral landscape in Hindoli. As we embark on this journey of exploration, we anticipate shedding light on the interconnectedness of space,

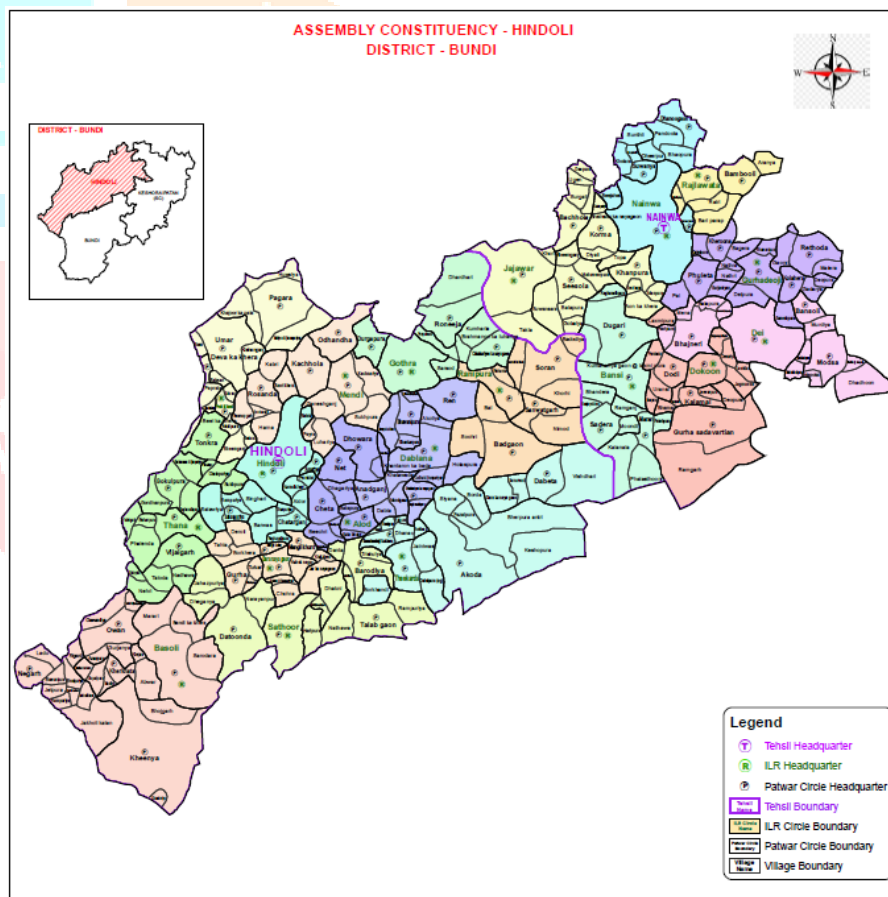
society, and politics, contributing valuable insights to the broader discourse on election geography and democratic processes.

## Review of Literature

Various studies have been conducted in India on electoral geography. MD M Rahman, and R Khatun conducted a study on spatio-temporal analysis of voter turnout in the West Bengal assembly elections from 2006 to 2016. The study analyzed the spatial and changing pattern of voter turnout and found out the impact of socio-economic variables on voter turnout. Seema's paper entitled "Electoral Geography: A History of Assembly Constituency Making in Delhi" deals with the evolution of the Electoral setting in Delhi and the development of Assembly Constituency of Delhi. Dr Chaturvedi conducted a study on Rajasthan elections 2018 in which he studied the voting behaviour of reserved seats. Mehta and Sekhon conducted a study on voting participation in Himachal Pradesh elections. Yadav, Khan, and Sharma studied the spatial patterns of electoral choice in Bundi municipal elections taking the age and educational qualifications of the winning candidates.

## Objectives

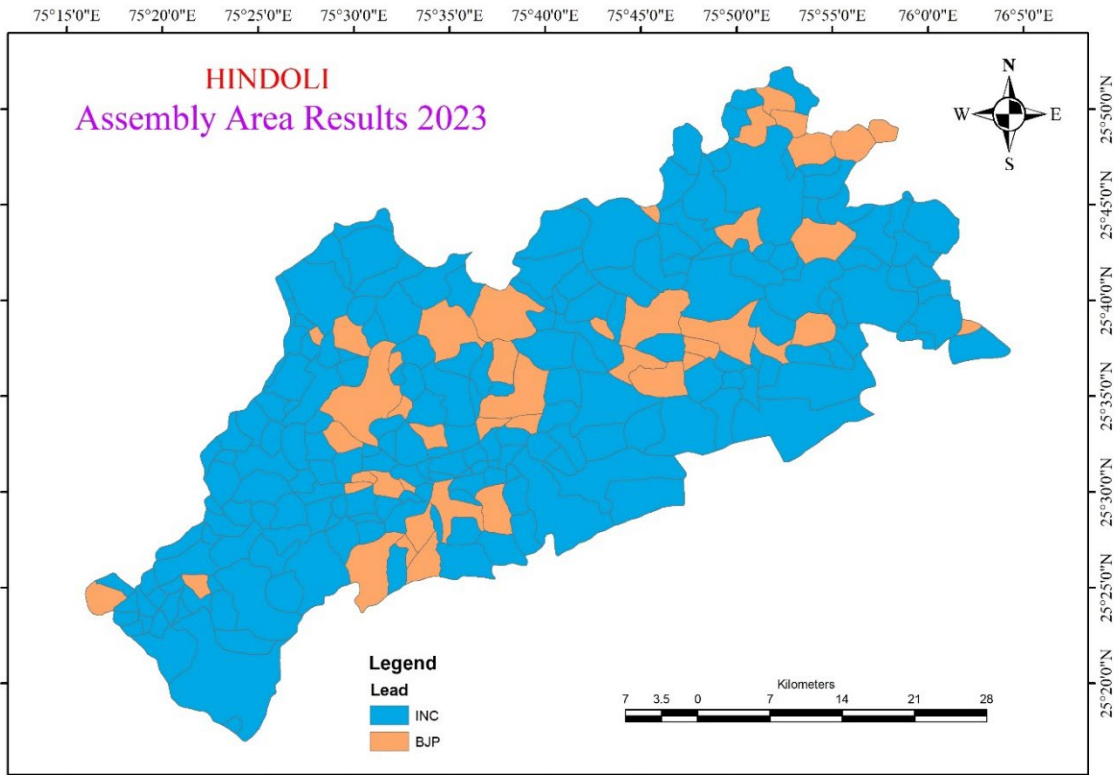
The main objective of the research is to analyse the spatial patterns of voter turnout during 2023 elections and how the local factors affect the voter turnout. The research is based on the secondary data provided by the Rajasthan election commission which has been analysed by the maps and tables. Input has been taken by the local voters of the area to study the voter behaviour.



## Study Area

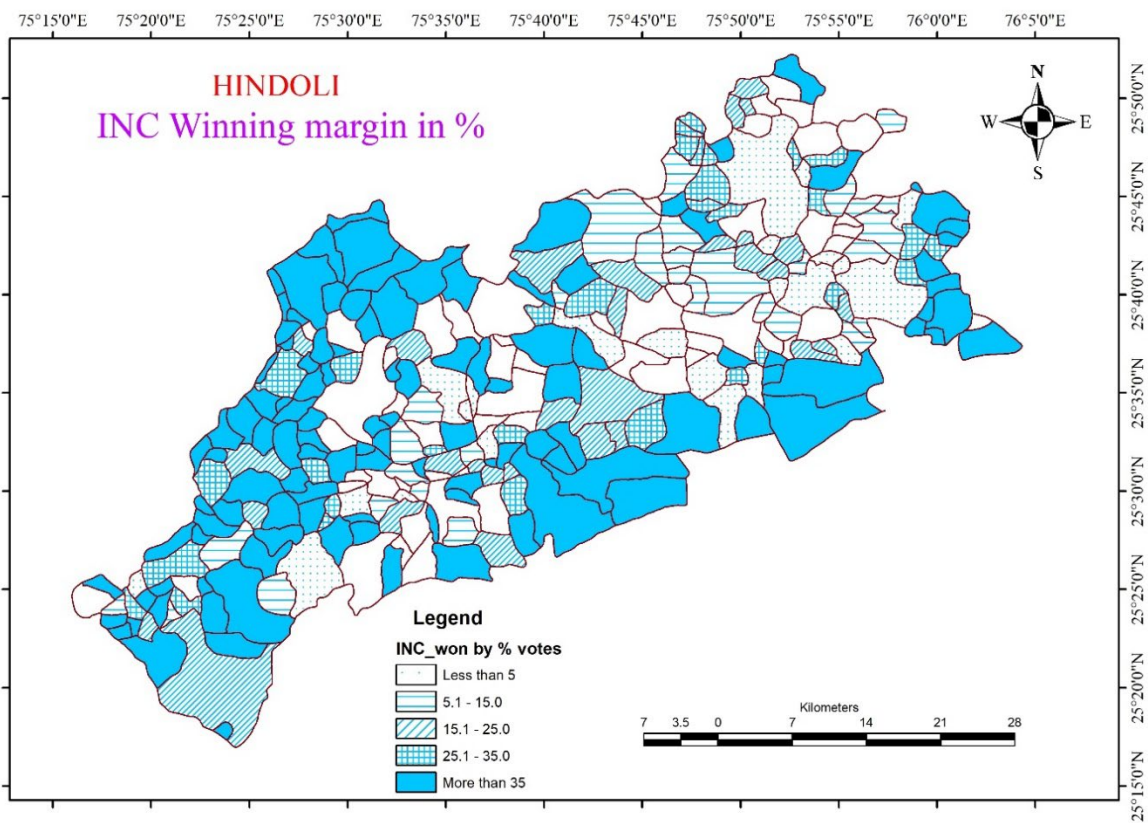
Hindoli is one of the 200 legislative assembly constituencies of Rajasthan state in India. It comprises of Bundi districts' Hindoli tehsil and parts of Nainwa tehsil. It is a general category assembly seat with 17.98 percent SC voters and 19.01 percent ST voters. 7 percent voters are Muslims while caste wise 15 percent are Meena, 11.4 percent Gurjar and 8.5 percent Saini. There are 210 polling booth villages and 283 polling stations.

Of the 210 polling villages which went to poll in November 2023, the Indian National Congress won in 169 and the Bhartiya Janta Party won in 41 villages.



**Table 1: Comparison of Votes received in Hindoli Election**

Political Party	Votes Received in 2023	Votes Received in 2018	% Difference
INC	57.33	55.36	+1.97
BJP	37.07	39.98	-2.91



**Table2: Party wise votes polled.**

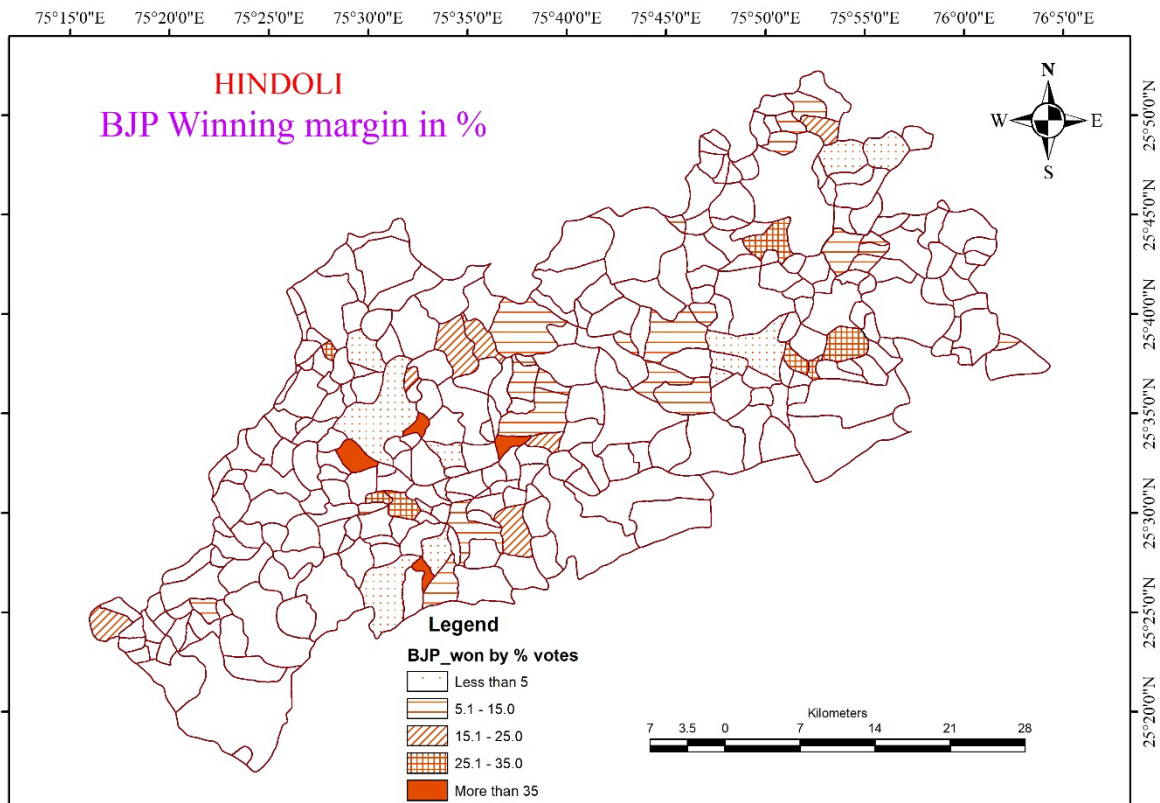
Vote percentage	INC total winning area	BJP total winning area
Less than 40	19	133
40 to 50	46	49
50 to 60	40	17
60 to 70	45	9
70 to 80	35	2
80 to 90	15	0
More than 90	10	0

Looking at the table 2, we find that the Indian national congress had done remarkably well in almost all the areas, thus taking a good lead in the number of votes polled. The 10 places where they got more than 90 percent votes are Huwaaliya, Kacchola, Sukhpura, Salawaalia, Tehla, Bherupura Antri, Gorasya ka khera, Payra, Phalusthani and Muradia. Of these Payra had the highest 98 percent votes cast in favour of INC. In these villages the female voting percentage was very impressive. All these villages are predominantly of a single caste that is Gurjar, and the caste of INC candidate was also Gurjar that swung the votes in his favour. The 2 villages where BJP candidate got more than 70 percent votes are Singhadi and Khatawda.

**Table 3: Winning margin of major political parties**

Winning margin in %	INC	BJP
Less than 5	17	10
5 to 15	23	14
15 to 25	21	6
25 to 35	21	7
More than 35	87	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>41</b>

Plotting the table 3 data on the map we find that almost Hindoli tehsil is in blue colour while the INC has done well in parts of Nainwa tehsil, but the 35 percent and above areas are comparatively less in parts of Nainwa tehsil. The INC had won by leads of over 25 percent in almost fifty percent of the villages that went to the poll.



The saffron colour on the map where the BJP won by over 35 percent is limited to small pockets like Singhari, Amartya, Khatawda, and Shola ki jhonpariya. All of them are inhabited by Saini dominated caste which is same as that of BJP candidate.

The Hindoli Nainwa region of Bundi is most backward area of Hadauti as previous studies have revealed and if we look at the local factors that played a key role in INC candidate Ashok Chandna winning this seat are that the BJP candidate Prabhu Lal Saini who won from Hindoli in 2008 election, didn't visit the constituency regularly, nor did he undertake any major development work in the area. While the INC candidate who has won for the third consecutive term from Hindoli was always available for the people of his constituency. Apart from this he got certain major projects in his area like two government colleges for regular studies, one agriculture college, one medical college and declaration of Hindoli and Dei as municipality. The people gave the credit of Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojna to him. He was always there to mourn any death in his constituency, and this connect with the people gave him such a big win.

### Conclusions

In conclusion, the electoral landscape of Hindoli constituency in Rajasthan reflects a delicate interplay of demographic dynamics, local factors, and political strategies. The victory of Ashok Chandna, the INC candidate, underscores the importance of sustained grassroots engagement and tangible developmental initiatives in securing electoral success.

The demographic composition of the constituency, characterized by significant SC, ST, and Muslim populations alongside dominant caste groups such as Meena, Gurjar, and Saini, underscores the need for political parties to adopt inclusive strategies. While caste affiliations played a role in shaping voting patterns, the decisive factor in Chandna's victory was his ability to bridge communal and caste divides through effective governance and personal outreach.

Chandna's consistent presence in the constituency, coupled with his proactive approach towards addressing local concerns and delivering key infrastructure projects, resonated strongly with voters. His accessibility, responsiveness, and empathy towards constituents, demonstrated notably through his prompt response to community needs and participation in local rituals, fostered a sense of trust and loyalty among voters. Moreover, Chandna's astute positioning as a catalyst for development, exemplified by the establishment of educational and healthcare institutions and the facilitation of municipal status for Hindoli and Dei, further bolstered his electoral appeal. By leveraging central government schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojna and championing community-centric initiatives, Chandna demonstrated effective leadership and stewardship of public resources.

On the other hand, the BJP's candidate, Prabhu Lal Saini, failed to capitalize on his incumbency and community affiliations, lacking in sustained engagement and tangible deliverables for the constituency. His sporadic presence and lack of significant developmental initiatives undermined his electoral prospects, particularly in the face of Chandna's proactive governance and tangible achievements.

In essence, the Hindoli election outcome underscores the significance of responsive governance, inclusive representation, and proactive community engagement in securing electoral success. Chandna's victory serves as a testament to the transformative potential of effective leadership grounded in empathy, accessibility, and tangible development outcomes, offering valuable insights for political stakeholders seeking to navigate the complex electoral landscape of Rajasthan.

### References:

1. Amani, K.Z. (1970). Election in Haryana: A Study in Electoral Geography. *The Geographer*, Vol. 17, pp.27-40.
2. Chaturvedi, R. (2020). Rajasthan Vidhansabha Chunav-2018: Anusuchit jaati evam Janjaati Nirvachan kshetro ka Nirvachan Bhogolik adhhyan, *Annals of the RGA: Vol XXXVI,2018-2020*, pp107-118
3. Closky, H.Mc (1968). Political Participation in *International Encyclopaedia of Social Science*. Collier Macmillan, Vol.12, p.253

4. Dikshit, S.K. (1988). Spatial Analysis of Electoral Participation in Haryana. Geographical Review of India, Vol.50, pp.1-7 Election Commission of India, New Delhi
5. Jalan, S. (2015). Electoral Geography. New Delhi, India: Rawat Publications.
6. Kothari, C.R and Garg. G. (2014). Research Methodology Methods and Techniques (Third Edition). New Age International Publishers, New Delhi
7. Palmar, N.D. (1976). Elections and Political Development: the South Asian Experience, Vikas Publishing House, Delhi
8. Rahman, M., & Khatun, R. (2018). A Spatio-temporal analysis of voter turnout in the assembly elections in west Bengal (2006-2016): a study in electoral geography. Int. J. Of Social Science and Economic Research, 3(8), 3804-3828. Retrieved from [ijsser.org/more2018.php?Id=265](http://ijsser.org/more2018.php?Id=265)
9. Sinha, M. (1977). Electoral Geography of India: With reference to 1971 Parliamentary Election, Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Geography, University of Allahabad.
10. Weiner, M. (1971). Political Participation: Crisis of the Political Process in Leonard, B et.al Crisis and sequence in Political Development, Princeton.
11. Yadav, S., Khan, Z., & Sharma, D. K. (2022). Spatial Patterns of Electoral Choice in Bundi Municipal Elections. International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology, 11(12), 14461–14468. <https://doi.org/10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1112034>
12. Yadav, S., Khan, Z., & Sharma, D. K. (2022). Spatial Pattern of Socio-Economic Well-Being In Hadauti. International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology, 11(9), 11670–11677. <https://doi.org/10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1109011>
13. Yadav, S. (2011). Atlas of Bundi District (First). Retrieved from [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358461823\\_Atlas\\_of\\_Bundi\\_District](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358461823_Atlas_of_Bundi_District)

