
A STUDY ON TELUGU DESAM PARTY AND ITS NEW POLITICAL ORDER IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Dr. Shriparkash

Associate Professor, Department Of Political Science,

Mukand Lal National College Yamuna Nagar

Email id- dr.majorshri1969@gmail.com

Abstract

Andhra Pradesh as a whole, with emphasis on the new state formed after bifurcation. The study covers 1983 to the present, covering the New Political Order of the Telugu Desam Party. The study focuses on Andhra Pradesh's socioeconomic restructuring based on the TDP's new political order. India now has multi-party politics. Congress and BJP are the dominant national parties, but both are weak. As regional parties grow, regional and local politics gain power. Telugu Desam led Andhra Pradesh from 1983-1989 and 1994-2004. The Telugu Desam party formed the government in the new state of Andhra Pradesh, Nava Andhra Pradesh, after the 2014 elections.

Keywords: Telugu, Desam party, political order, Andhra Pradesh, politics.

Introduction

In return for political patronage, prominent state-level factional leaders supported Congress throughout the Nehru era. Through patronage, Congress infiltrated state politics. According to Kothari, India's party system is a one-party dominating system. Congress' strength was its well-disciplined national organization (Fareeda Saquib, 2012). Nehru maintained the Congress structure. Nehru's charm and personality kept Congress together.

The Telugu Desam Party

Regional party Telugu Desam. N.T. Ramarao founded this regional party in 1982 to replace the corrupt Congress and safeguard Telugu self-respect (Rekha Diwakar, 2012). N.T.Ramarao Rao's March 29, 1982 creation of a new political party marked a new era in state politics. This regional party was not developed from a protracted movement or fight like Akali Dal in Punjab or National Conference in Jammu and Kashmir, or the DMK in Tamil Nadu. Instead, anti-Congress opposition in Andhra Pradesh elections helped the TDP win power. The 1983 Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly elections changed Indian politics and power struggles (Sudha Pai, 2013).

Research Methodology

The report focuses on Andhra Pradesh's socioeconomic reorganization based on the TDP's new political system.

Sampling

The research focuses on Andhra Pradesh, India. Andhra Pradesh is important to India's economy and politics. East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh, is the study location.

Population Sample

There are various approaches for selecting population samples, but no standard for sample size in opinion poll research. Lokniti surveys averaged 82 people per seat. International gallop surveys averaged 833 people per country. Literature study shows that electoral studies sample 80 to 1800 people. The current research comprised 126 electors from each district, choosing 378 electors using "simple random sampling" This sample size is selected because it allows face-to-face interviews with voters within the allotted time. The sample population represented three assembly constituencies.

Sources of Data

Primary and secondary data are used. The research uses primary data. Interviews and conversations with respondents provided the main data. Published and unpublished books were used to acquire secondary data.

Tools for collection of primary data

Descriptive, empirical, and analytical. Theoretical research is secondary to empirical. Data collection uses three tools. It's:

- Interview Schedule for respondents
- Discussions
- Interview

Data Analysis

Qualitative and quantitative data were obtained. First, schedule-collected quantitative data was processed. Computers examined every data and made tables. Field diaries documented interview and observational data. These data were altered before use.

Results

The demographic variables and socio-economic background of the electorate under the study. The second part of this study deals with the empirical referents. The demographic variables discussed are sex and age. The analysis of these factors would help to understand the operating level of the electorate in responding to the empirical referents of the study.

Sex and Age: Any demographic group's biological features are sex and age. Age and sex structure are essential in demographics. India has 50% of its population under 25 and 65% under 35. The typical Indian will be 29 in 2020, compared to 37 in China and 48 in Japan.

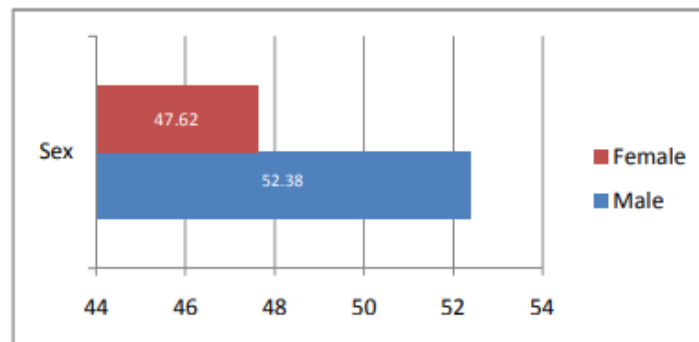


Figure 1: Sex group of respondents

- Males make up 52.38 percent of the study and females 47.62 percent. 30.95% of research respondents were young (18-29), and 31.75 % were middle-aged (29-49). This group is prolific. 37.3% were elderly. The research includes all ages. 50.26% of the study's sample is married. 38.36% are unmarried. 11.38 percent of the sample is separated or widowed.
- Scheduled Castes (SCs), 17% of Andhra Pradesh's population, are a prominent social electorate. Malas and Madigas are the most numerous. Andhra Pradesh has 6% tribals. Backward Castes (aka OBCs), 46.1%, have five categories.
- The survey covers 44.7% Backward Classes, followed by other castes (31.22 percent). Scheduled Caste respondents make up 18.78% of the sample, followed by minorities (2.38 percent)
- The research includes 90% of Hindus, 5% of Muslims, and 3% of Christians. More than 1% of voters were other faiths.

Empirical Referents of the Study

Many individuals nowadays don't understand politics. It's good and bad. Politics is the study of political leaders' relationships with the state, government, and society.

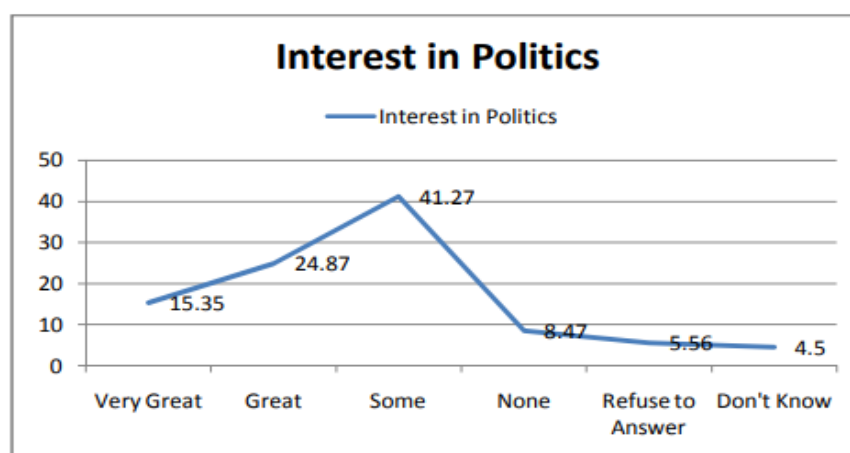


Figure 2: Respondents' political interest by percentage

- One-fifth of the sample has lost interest in politics. The remaining 81% of the electorate has shown interest in politics, ranging from "very great" (15.35%) to "great" (24.87) and "some" (41.27). A majority of voters are interested in politics, overall.
- Nearly 84% of the electorate (317 respondents) participate in one or more political activities, and 16% (61 respondents) are not involved.
- Under international standards, men and women have equal rights to participate in all aspects of politics. 317 of the 378 respondents participate in politics. 61 respondents said they do no political activity. The 317 respondents who said they participated said how.
- Andhra Pradesh doubled its per capita income between 2014 and 2017. This is a commendable achievement given the challenges the new state has faced since June 2, 2014. By 2019, the state's per capita income is targeted at Rs.1.78 lakh. The 2018 goal is Rs.1.67 Lakhs PCI. PCI of other southern states is higher than AP's.
- Following bifurcation, the state's economy grew between 2014-15 and 2016-17. Economy grew from Rs.526,468 crores to Rs.609,934 crores to Rs.699,307 crores in three years. Economy expected to reach Rs.9,05,000 crores by 2019. So is public finance. In the study, voters' opinions on Andhra Pradesh's public finance management are gathered.
- It shows that more than 50% of respondents rated government approaches to environment management as good and excellent (43.12% & 8.99%). 9 percent of respondents rated environment management as excellent due to improved garbage collection and water and road maintenance (transportation). About 42% of respondents said the environment management system is poor (27.51%) or very poor (14.81%). Respondents said everywhere has sound, water, and air pollution. However, 5.56 percent of respondents say "Don't Know."
- Voters in Andhra Pradesh rate industrial management good (36%) and excellent (22.75%) They praised the government for expanding industry.
- Many disagreed with the statement. 7,41% and 17,71% of respondents strongly disagree and disagree. A large percentage (15.61) of respondents was "neutral." Fewer than 3% of respondents say "Don't know."

Conclusion

The study on the TDP's power struggle, the electorate's perception is examined. Telugu Desam's success comes from its dedication to development. This research is based on previous studies. Most studies focused on political party development, the study found. Some studies focused on regional parties' electoral trends. Andhra Pradesh is prominent on the political mapping of India as it is a replica of the National politics. The study revealed that more than 60 percentage of the electorate under the study agreed that TDP came to power with its performance. The study also showed that in 2014 elections, in totality, TDP was preferred in the election on a negative vote rejecting Congress; and consideration of "Chandrababu Naidu as the architect" as well. Nava Niramana Deeksha is a new strategy

of the Telugu Desam Party Government to restructure Andhra Pradesh after its bifurcation from the integrated state.

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