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The election results in five states have altered the political landscape of India. BJP has been able to win the people's trust in four states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, and Goa in the north, east and west corners of India. BJP has been able to defy anti-incumbency in all four states and break the long-term trends by returning to power a second time. It shows the immense popularity of Prime Minister Modi and the central government's policies and developmental work executed by the states where the party has nurtured young and dynamic leadership. While the old calculus of caste, community, and opportunistic alliance had already failed at the central level, the year 2022 will be remembered for shattering them at the state level.

The election results show that good governance, political representation to all social groups, and efficient delivery of the welfare schemes have become the core agenda of the electorate. Law and order have emerged as an electoral issue, unlike before, when regional parties allowed their cadre and anti-social elements to run amok to consolidate their respective vote banks. But the driving force behind the victory is the strength of dedicated karyakartas. The party cadre tirelessly reached out to every section of society to spread awareness about the ideology and work of the party.

The war in Ukraine and changing global scenario have posed new challenges for India. Given the deteriorating situation, the Government of India issued an advisory to the students and Indian citizens in Ukraine. But when the war broke out, there were still thousands of students stuck in Ukraine. The government launched 'Mission Ganga' to evacuate Indian citizens from Ukraine. Around 23,000 Indians were evacuated in a mission that tested Indian diplomacy and logistics. But Indian diplomacy and leadership of Prime Minister Modi proved its mettle. Not only were we able to rescue our citizens but also maintain desired relations with the opposing camps.

But as the war continues to rage, India will have to face the economic impact of the disruptions in the global economy. The rising crude oil prices will exert inflationary pressure on the economy, hurting both the poor and middle class. The rise in food grains and fertilizers' prices will pose unique challenges. War will also hamper the recovery of the global supply chains that were disrupted during the Covid-19 pandemic. Together, these factors will induce cost-push inflation when the Indian economy is just recovering from the Covid-19 induced disruption and slowdown.
Closer to the home front, BJYM has launched its much-awaited Bharat Darshan Sushasan Yatra as part of its cadre training program. Sushasan Yatra is a unique experiential learning program where BJYM office-bearers, especially at the district and mandal level, are given the opportunity to travel to different states to observe and learn from the progress and developmental work under Prime Minister Modi and BJP state governments. It aims at giving wide exposure to the BJYM cadre and expanding their horizon of imagination and aspirations while grooming them to be the leaders of tomorrow in their respective regions. The state of Karnataka hosted the inaugural delegation with National President of BJYM and Hon'ble MP Shri Tejasvi Surya himself, leading the 40-member delegation from 17 states.

The delegation got first-hand experience of the start-up ecosystem of Bengaluru, manufacturing of the HAL Tejas, and industry 4.0 at Ola Futurefactory, apart from the Pavagada solar park, the world's third-largest solar park. The delegation also visited Hampi, the capital city of the erstwhile Vijayanagar Empire, to understand the Indian urban governance tradition and cultural and political foundations of modern India. Every month, BJYM delegations will visit different states to understand the transformation underway in India and forge stronger ties between BJYM state units to give them a national vision for the Amrit Kaal.
Why Uttar Pradesh's $1 trillion GDP target is achievable with Yogi Adityanath back in power

UP must start looking at cities as engines of economic growth rather than the sideshow in a feudal-agrarian politics that has dominated the Hindi heartland since Independence.
but the size of its economy is only $200 billion with a per-capita income of $860. Yogi 2.0 has a daunting task before it to turn the state into a $1 trillion economy by 2027. It is not an unrealistic target for a region that has one of the most fertile plains in the world and a larger number of urban-industrial towns known for specialisation in manufacturing.

Moreover, Uttar Pradesh has got one of the necessary conditions for economic growth right; law and order. Secure property rights and a safe business environment are basic requirements for any region to prosper. Safety and trust have been established by revamping the police system, filling vacancies, and a relentless crackdown on the mafia. By early 2021, 67,000 acres of land was freed up from the land-mafia. By late 2021, 44,759 criminals were arrested under the gangster Act. Illegal rent-seeking and extortion have gone down drastically; the market is flourishing till late at night, even in small towns. It has created a new economic dynamism at the grass-root level. The new government should continue consolidating these gains while encouraging entrepreneurship through pro-business policies.

The second optimistic sign is the rapid development of big infra in the state. Till the Purvanchal Expressway was built, there was not a single expressway in one of the most-densely populated regions in the world. Now UP will soon have the largest network of expressways, the largest number of international airports, inland waterways, and a reinvigorated rural road network. It will bring down the logistic costs by enabling better connectivity both within the state, and with the main economic hub of Delhi-NCR. The soon-to-be completed eastern and western freight corridors will provide cheap connectivity to ports for export.

UP is already emerging as the hub of end assembly products such as mobile phones in western UP under the PLI scheme. Due to its large pool of cheap labour, UP is well poised to take advantage of the changing geopolitical situation and rising production costs in China by emerging as the favoured destination of multinational companies. UP has already made significant progress towards attracting investment after the 2018 investor's summit. Now with a defence corridor and a renewed mandate, Yogi 2.0 is sure to capitalise on the past gains.

But no single policy can work for UP consisting of socially- and economically-diverse regions from Bundelkhand to Terai, from Rohilkhand to Purvanchal. Each region represents a unique political economy, and a challenge. But the common element in all regions is the transition from a largely agrarian economy to an industrial economy. It will require agrarian reforms and liberalisation of the agriculture sector regarding the sale/purchase/lease of land, trade and commerce and credit markets.

With the rollback of the farm laws due to protests in certain pockets across India, the onus is now on the state governments to chart their course. If UP gets agricultural reforms right, it will unleash the productive forces in the rural economy, and push industrial production by creating mass prosperity.

It is often neglected that the services sector form 45 percent of the state GDP, and UP is the IT hub next only to Karnataka. It has a large reservoir of educated and skilled workforce that has never been properly channelled towards banking, finance, entertainment, R&D, etc. The main reason behind it was the lack of appropriate government policies, proper institutional and legal framework, and debilitating infrastructure. The state can leverage lower living costs by overhauling obsolete rules and regulations, and instituting stronger Intellectual property rights to attract investment by the growing tech and startup sectors.

Also, UP must reorient its policy and administrative outlook towards cities. Despite being home to dozens of cities, and centres for specialised manufacturing, UP has neglected investment in urban infrastructure and governance. It must start looking at cities as engines of economic growth rather than the sideshow in a feudal-agrarian politics that has dominated the Hindi heartland since Independence.

Given its size and population, UP has the potential to nurture several Ghaziabad-Noida-Jewar style urban agglomerations with better economic productivity and job opportunities. It will give the required acceleration to the economic growth rate and state GDP to attain the target of $1 trillion.

Author: Abhinav Prakash, National Vice President, Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha
Sri Bhagwat Gita and Today

Sri Bhagwat Gita was written about 5500 years ago, a time that was monarchical and which vastly differs from today's democratic time and age. Bhagwat Gita was developed when two parties were engaged in a power struggle to determine who would be the leader or the ruler.

While Arjuna didn't feel comfortable harming his own blood to gain power; Lord Krishna explained why Arjuna must fight. The fight was not just between two cousins; it was between a virtuous, fair, just ruler and an unruly group who did as they pleased. Even though they were related and Arjuna did not wish to harm them, Lord Krishna told him to look at the greater good and ignore his selfish desires and prejudices. Good leaders do not lead by using society's fear, anger, or hatred, as this only divides the society. A progressive society would instead unite, support each other's differences, and not fear or hate one another.

In today's day and age, most developed countries follow a democratic system of government which greatly differs from the monarchical times the Sri Bhagwat Gita was written during. A leader is supposed to represent the nation's views and values and rules in accordance with those values. Although the time in which the Bhagavad Gita was written did not have representatives and responsible government principles, the leader was still expected to uphold the wishes of his/her followers.

The Gita teaches us that we must face challenges head-on. Do not shy away from them, as it is during these difficult times when our strong attributes and true nature shines. This advice stands true for those in power as well as us, everyday people. Whenever a nation or kingdom has come under threat or immense stress, they have looked to their leaders for guidance. It is only through wise, deep understanding and thought by a leader who is unafraid to face challenges, can a nation overcome this. While facing these challenges, it is also important to stay resilient to another teaching from the Bhagavad Gita. Krishna told Arjuna not to fall prey to paths that may seem easier. The inability to go down your chosen path is born out of the simplicity and lure of another.

Understanding Shri Krishna is important. He talks about two things in the Sri Bhagwat Gita—Practice and Detachment. Now, people take detachment in the wrong way. Shri Krishna gives instances to explain detachment—leaving behind the bad habits and bad desires. Citing the example of a turtle, the charioteer of Arjuna also says that it completely hides in its shell in case of danger. This is what detachment stands for. Concentration also comes from this because once we are detached from our bad habits and desires, we'll become focused. When you sit to study, collect yourself and separate yourself from anything that distracts you—this makes you a detached person and a yogi. This doesn't just come in one day, but with practice, says Shri Krishna. Thus, it is said that "practice makes a man perfect."

Shri Krishna's knowledge is invaluable and relevant even after 5,000 years. That is why we follow him and learn from him. For our society, which is becoming dependent on miracles day by day, we should imbibe an important thing from the Lord. He says that humans make themselves better. No one else can help a human. One can only teach them, but humans will have to act on their own. A guru can only teach things and make you something, but you have to become something yourself. Thus, a person has to believe in themselves!

One thing that I have learned from Shri Krishna is: that some people are respected because of the throne they sit on while others bring respect and dignity to their throne. The power to act on things and to execute teachings is indispensable. Shri Krishna asks us not to be confused. Decide on a goal and work on it continuously after taking Sri Krishna's name. Knowledge is not the only important thing. Its proper execution is the most important thing. If we take a broader approach, one sentence can summarise the crux of what the holy text is all about. “Be selfless.” Broader topics that the text deals with includes renunciation being the key to a brighter future. Renounce inequality and promote equality, renounce arrogance and ignorance, and be open-minded, renounce momentary happiness that is derived from selfish behaviors. Instead, seek happiness that is long-lasting and beneficial to all.

Living life in accordance with the Bhagavad Gita doesn't make one a Hindu, nor does it have to mean that you're religious. You can live by the Gita without believing in a God. While many believe that the Bhagavad Gita is a centuries-old book, upon reading it, you'll discover its true meanings and the value of its teachings. This text was, is and for the foreseeable future, will apply to society and teach us how to reach a brighter future.

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पंजाब के चुनावी रण में भाजपा का उदय

साल भर चलने वाला किसान आंदोलन समाप्त हो चुका था। सबको जौकर एक प्रदानमंत्री मोदी ने गुरू पर्व के पावन अवसर पर तीनों कृषि बिल वापस लेने का निर्देश दिया था, व सार्वजनिक माफी भी मांगी कि हम कुछ किसान भाईयों को समझा नहीं पाए। लेकिन चुनौती अभी खत्म नहीं हुई थी, उत्तराखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, गोवा, मणिपुर व इस आंदोलन का उद्धार खुल "पंजाब" में कुछ महीने बाद चुनाव होने वाले थे। आंदोलन से पंजाब की कानून बदलने वाली मौसम समय में गठबंधन तोड़ा दिया था। भाजपा पंजाब में 117 से सिक्के से 23 सीटों पर चुनाव लड़ती थी, बाकी पर अकाली दल।

2017 के चुनावों में भाजपा के सिक्के 3 विधायक जीते थे और भीफ फगवाड़ा उपचुनाव में हारने के बाद 2 ही रह गए थे। सब दलों ने आंदोलन से उबलते पंजाब में आंदोलन शांतिपूण होने का दबाव ची भी डाल रहे थे और सिक्के भी। और आंदोलन में 33% दबाव ची का माफी दल के पक्ष में गया। लेकिन कृषि आंदोलन पंजाब के चुनाव को उठाना ही पड़ा। फोटोजंग बाजवा, राणा सोढी, हरजोत कमल, सरीखे विधायकों को अन्य आंदोलनों के पास कोई उद्देश्य न था। पिछले एक वर्ष से उबलते पंजाब में चुनाव आंदोलन की अंतिम परंपरा हो चुकी थी, ये चुनौती इलेक्शन कमिशन के समक्ष भी थी। पंजाब में लाचार व पंगु संगठन, तीव्र विरोध से पार्टी हासिल कर थी। अलगाववाद के संगठनों में भाजपा का सहयोगी दल विरोध दल ने मुल समय म गठबंधन तोड़ दिया। भाजपा पंजाब में 117 में से सिक्के 23 सीटों पर चुनाव लड़ती थी, बाकी पर अकाली दल।

पंजाब के चुनावों में भाजपा का उदय
का विरोध कर रहे थे। 5 जनवरी को प्रधानमंत्री मोदी का कार्यालय जिस प्रकार से रोका गया व जिस तरह से कार्यकर्ताओं की टैंग, पेंसियन व रोका गया, उसे पूरे देश ने देखा। परंतु फिर भी पार्टी के संघर्ष में कोई कमी ना कोई व चुनाव को चुनाव की तरह लड़ा। बाद में अभियंता, राजनाथ सिंह, अनुराग ठाकुर के अलावा दीप मोदी की भी तीन रैलियां माझा, मालवा, व दोआबा म ई। और पहली बार भाजपा ने पंजाब में इतनी बड़ी रैलियां अपने दम पर की।ं इससे नित तौर पर जनता में उाह बढ़ा। हरयाणा, पंजाब, गुजरात व इतने इलाकों में आ, भाजपा ने चौथे चुनाव में पहली बार नए रूप से अपनी उम्मीदों को दिखाया।

2017 के चुनाव में आम आदमी पार्टी को 22 सीटें मिली थीं। लेकिन इससे बाद में संयुक्त रूप से चुनावों के नतीजे के बावजूद, आम आदमी पार्टी का जित केंद्रवार्ता की तरह होने के साथ-साथ भाजपा ने पंजाब में नए रूप से अपने दम पर लड़ा। लेकिन इसके बावजूद, भाजपा ने चौथे चुनाव में अपने रोमांच बनाया।

लेखक: वृंदा काेर
Why the 2022 victory in UP matters

The BJP continues to transform India from a feudal polity to a modern state for a rooted civilization – and UP is critical to the project

Uttar Pradesh will in a few short years cross a quarter of a billion in population. Despite the carving out of Uttarakhand, UP has a population roughly equal to that of Pakistan and not too far behind Indonesia. On its own, it would probably be on the list of the world's five most populated countries. It is the demographic heartland of India, situated in the bosom of Ma Ganga.

While a polycentric civilization like ours rooted in Dharma has no religious or cultural 'capitals', but if one were to be forced to think of a few – Kashi would stand out with Ayodhya, Mathura, Sarnath, and others (such as Patna Sahib in nearby Bihar) also being very important.

Yet for various reasons, Uttar Pradesh continues to lag the economic average of India as a whole. The starting point of say 2017 was low though convergence may well have started by now. But to be sure these are still early days and there are complex inter-related reasons for UP's relative backwardness. Yet this is also why BJP's victory in the recently held elections there is so critical. Let us understand in some depth.

Unlike China which has its most populated centers on the Pacific seaboard and along its major rivers, in India, the riverine dense areas are more inland. The Indo-Gangetic plains are the densest major areas of human civilization with a bounty of arable land gifted by the Gods through the mighty Himalayas and timeless rivers such as the Ganga. In earlier times, these rivers were also used for navigation but as populations increased, the flow was diverted for irrigation purposes. Simultaneously the colonial limited focus on railroads was for exploitative purposes and a free Nehruvian India also did not prioritize basics such as roads and schools.

The (net) depredations of Turkic and British rulers along with the apathy of the Congress governments led to an absolute, and not just relative, deindustrialization of the era. Misguided socialist-communist-regionalist policies such as freight
equalization further inadvertently helped coastal areas in the West and South of India to double down on manufacturing along with better policies in many cases, as must be acknowledged by all Indians with generosity and a spirit of curiosity.

In this context of utter scarcity all over India but especially in states such as UP (which are only now gradually getting rid of the tag of BIMARU thanks to work by CM Yogi and PM Modi), genuine and well-meaning social justice movements often became zero-sum movements since organized sector private-sector jobs (or for that matter, affordable educational seats) were very few.

Hence shamelessly corrupt dynastic politics was the norm – whereby even examination proctoring was seen through the lens of micro-identities and not through the prism of what would help those boys and girls in the long run! There was no focus on attracting manufacturing and services jobs as well as private investments to the state, and the entire focus was on government jobs in popular discourse, along with all the caste and community permutations that understandable go along with it.

But Modi-Yogi's 'double engine', if I may, has brought a sea change. While some good work on expressways was done by BSP and SP as well, the BJP has massively accelerated that process so much so that some industrialized states now have nowhere close to such an infra network (and more is on the way). The same can be said about airports, metros, freight corridors, hospitals, universities, and so on. A defense corridor is being opened in UP (one of the two in India as of now), and the Greater Noida region has become a logistics and manufacturing regional powerhouse.

Why can such long gestation investments be more focused on now, in terms of both human and physical capital? Just to take one less glamorous example, a recent Niti Ayog report on health indices rated Uttar Pradesh very low in terms of absolute levels but the highest in terms of improvements - which is what matters in terms of evaluating recent political leadership. Also, why was a stronger focus on law and order not attempted earlier?

The answer is that a diligent and deliberate Hindu socio-political organization rooted in both tradition and modernity, which is what Hindutva is though perhaps a broader Dharmic framing may be required in some contexts, precludes the opportunity of socially regressive groups to cleave off Hindu castes (ironically in the name of progress) and form administrations that are essentially focused on personal enrichment and nepotism/patronage networks since there is no larger idealism animating such inorganic coalitions despite the hoary rhetoric.

On the other hand, the BJP which is the current vehicle of civilizational nationalism for Bharat thinks about industrialization as well as balanced 'rural urban' development - led by a financially incorruptible top leadership - and makes “short term pain, long term gain” tough decisions with respect to reforms and temporarily unpopular infrastructure/human capital allocations.

The BJP recognizes that women as well as citizens from all hitherto backward groups, along with progressive and moderate members of all communities including minorities, together constitute the overwhelming silent majority and must be brought into the mainstream of progress and prosperity without diluting our pride in our heritage. Moreover, even those who do not vote for the BJP have to be treated with equality and respect in the spirit of ‘sabka saath, sabka vikaas, sabka vishwaas, sabka prayaas'.

To win such a massive and unprecedented repeat mandate, that too in the backdrop of the global pandemic and war shows the confidence the people have in the BJP. This trust must be constantly earned and re-earned and never taken for granted, and I am sure the leadership right from the PM and the CM to the BJYM and other organizations, will not disappoint.

Author: Harsh Madhusudan is an investor, economist, and author. His last book is “A New Idea of India”
The Anti-Incumbency Wave that Never Came

No one expected the state elections of 2022 to be just an exercise in insipid electioneering. It was, after all, slated as the semi-final before the showdown that the General Elections 2024 have been projected to be. But not many could have either intuited that the anti-incumbency wave that rose more on social media and news debates had very little in the semblance of an actual whitecap or billow. On the contrary, there seemed to be a curious pro-incumbency wave that swept through four of the five states that went to the polls – Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Goa and Uttarakhand, with Punjab seeing the emergence of the Aam Aadmi Party. In all these four states, the Bharatiya Janata Party embarked on an effective engagement campaign that negated the attempt by varied opposition parties at discrediting the performance in the states by the incumbent state governments. The cherry on the cake for the BJP has to be Uttar Pradesh. The state has been pivotal in discerning the mood of the nation, given the 80 Lok Sabha seats that the state commands. In recent times, the state elections in Uttar Pradesh just prior to the national elections have given us an idea of which way the political winds are blowing in the country.

In this time's elections, Lutyens media left no stone unturned to show Akhilesh Yadav as the champion of socialism who will bring down the BJP juggernaut. Regardless of his personal wealth of Rs. 40 crores even as the multidimensional poverty index (MPI) of Azamgarh, which he represents in the Lok Sabha, is still 0.156, as per the National Multidimensional Poverty Index Baseline Report 2021 of the Niti Aayog, the Samajwadi Party was projected as a party of the people. Only a major cross-section of the state electorate did not buy that. This was a party that had overseen a period of the breakdown of law and order during its years in power when Bahubalis (local strongmen) and their gangs held sway over various areas within the state. This was a party that still believed in caste consolidation and vote-bank politics as an effective method of securing power. This time Mamata Di, who seemed like a fish out of the water in Uttar Pradesh, and her 'Khela Hobe' sounded as sadistic as she did in West Bengal, given the years of anarchy and violence that the state politics of West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh have seen. We even had Asaduddin Owaisi and his All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen (AIMIM) enter the poll fray, only to come out of the elections with lesser votes than NOTA!

Just like in 2017, the BJP, while mindful of the politics of identities and ideologies, seemingly wanted to break through the bounds thereof, with the slogan ‘Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas’. Even with specific BJP MLAs facing strong anti-incumbency (such as in Varanasi South), this never quite developed into a tsunami against the Yogi government, as was projected by many. Even with the exits of OBC leaders like Swami Prasad Maurya, Dara Singh Chauhan and Dharam Singh Saini as well as Akhilesh Yadav stitching formidable alliances with smaller parties such as the Rashtriya Lok Dal (RLD) in Western Uttar Pradesh and the Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party (SBSP)/Apna Dal (K) in Eastern UP, the Bharatiya Janata Party checkmated the Samajwadi Party in their own game. There was significant dissent from Jats in Western UP, with issues such as stray cattle, sugarcane dues, electricity bills and inflation raised. This
was also the time when massive protest events such as the Kisan Mahapanchayat in Muzaffarnagar were organised by Samyukt Kisan Morcha, and a MAJGAR (Muslim, Ahir, Jat, Gurjar and Rajput) consolidation was looming. The 2013 Muzaffarnagar riots had cruelly torn asunder the unity that these communities may have had, particularly after the manoeuvrings of Chaudhary Charan Singh, back in the day. In the 2022 elections, appeasement went to the extent where even an Ahir regiment was advocated for, in the Indian army, not necessarily to recognize the bravery of Ahirs (such as in the last stand by 114 Ahirs of 13 Kumaon at Rezang La in the Sino-Indian war of 1962) but rather to be able to reinforce the MAJGAR thrust. In Eastern UP, Samajwadi Party tried casteist politics to garner OBC votes, besides all the poaching it did. They tried advocating for reservation for OBC in the private sector, conducting a caste-based census within 3 months of attaining power as well as declaring 7 August as Mandal Diwas.

The BJP was strategic in removing the influence of these factors systematically. Welfarism was one of the primary policy platforms that worked wonders for the BJP. The implementation of the central government schemes and free ration distribution was key, with there being 2.4 crore beneficiaries in the state under the PM Kisan Nidhi, 10.2 lakh houses completed under the PM Awas Yojana as well as 1.3 crore beneficiaries of the Ayushmaan Bharat scheme. The ‘double engine sarkar’ of the BJP in the Centre and the state empowered the regime to enact and implement many welfare policies in the state. BJP also employed a counter-consolidation strategy, for areas like Western UP. The party particularly focussed on the non-Jatav Dalits and non-Yadav OBCs, and also reached out to the Jats, with the repeal of the farm laws as well as special outreach programmes, thereby negating any significant MAJGAR consolidation. The SP-RLD seat-sharing did not yield dividends either, even as Bhartiya Kisan Union (BKI) president Naresh Tikait did a U-turn over extending support to Samajwadi Party-Rashtriya Lok Dal (SP-RLD) alliance.

In central Uttar Pradesh, with its urban/semi-urban areas such as Pilibhit, Lucknow, Kheri and Unnao, the BJP introduced a nationalism angle by using an Ahmedabad blast order of the high court. In parts like Varanasi and Ayodhya, Hindutva was front-and-centre, and rightly so, given the slew of activities and initiatives, from the development of the Kashi Vishwanath Dham to the initiation of the building of the Sri Ram Janmabhoomi Mandir. In Phase Six, the BJP appealed to the women voters and highlighted the problems faced under the Samajwadi Party government and the security that women had under the BJP, which had launched Mission Shakti for women’s safety in 2020 and inaugurated more than 18,000 community toilets. Even the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) data shows that overall cases of crime against women in the state came down from 56,011 in 2017 to 49,385 in 2020. This was reflected in the way women turned up more and outnumbered men in phase six by 11%, and it is anyone’s guess which party they may have gone with. The most important achievement of the BJP thrust in the state elections was how it created a targeted strategy and messaging for disparate cross-sections of voters. For the aspirational classes as well as the well-to-do, it spoke on its development track record. For the downtrodden and migrant labour voters, it pitched the PDS system and other welfare schemes. The salient point here is that the BJP had the work and associated public memory to back these up.

The state elections of 2022 in other states yielded important developments as well. Punjab showed the over-reliance of the Congress on state leaders like Captain Amarinder Singh, whom they paradoxically alienate and sideline! The Navjot Singh Siddhu hullabaloo fell flat, even as the Shiromani Akali Dal appeared to be a faded memory of its erstwhile glory. In Uttarakhand, while the Aam Aadmi Party was expected to do well initially, the wooing of Muslims by the party as well as irresponsible statements like those by Uma Sesodia (state spokesperson of AAP Uttarakhand) comparing the people of Uttarakhand to stray dogs in July 2021 meant that the BJP juggernaut rolled unchecked, even with there being a regular shuffling of Chief Ministers in the previous term. A major factor, as in Uttar Pradesh, was Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s magnetism and integrity. People on the ground felt that he and the state leaders had delivered on their promises, by and large. Goa has also seen an interesting evolution of the BJP in the post-Parrikar era, even as the Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party has curiously aligned with Mamata Di’s Trinamool Congress. The journalist-turned-chief minister of Manipur, Nongthombam Biren Singh, has also delivered on policies and in being able to bring peace by bridging the divide between the people of the valley and the hills, in the multi-ethnic, insurgency-hit state of Manipur. The voters have rewarded him and the state handsomely in the State Elections 2022.

All in all, the Bharatiya Janata Party is delivering, the cadre is motivated, and the leader is as charismatic as ever. For the security and development of the country, especially in such critical times internationally, we must stand with one of the strongest leaders the country has seen, post-Independence, and help India attain the heights that it can and must, as we move forward. And to that end, the ‘party-with-a-difference’ has definitely found its stride, and might I add, at just the right time!

Author: Dr. Mrittunjoy Guha Majumdar
मोदी मैजिक के आगे विपक्ष का तिलिस्म 'तार-तार'

मोदी मैजिक' लोगों के सिर चढ़ कर बोल रहा है। 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास' के बोध के स्तंभ से देश में भाजपा का प्रभाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। हाल ही में समय के 05 राज्यों के विधानसभा चुनावों में भाजपा की मिली शानदार विजय इसका प्रमाण है। उन्होंने नए भारत की जीत है। विकास की राजनीति की जीत है। तुषिकरण की राजनीति के शुद्धिकरण की जीत है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में अटूट विकास की जीत है।

उत्तराखंड और मणिपुर में भाजपा की विजय सियासत में ‘मोदी मॉडल’ की स्थीरता का प्रकट करती है। ये विजय अनेक अथवाएं में भारतीय राजनीति को प्रभावित करने वाली है। वहीं पंजाब में आम आदमी पार्टी का जितना निष्ठुर रूप से सिमटते जनाधार वाली कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए खतरे की मंदी है। पहली बार अपने दम पर चुनाव लड़ने वाली बीजेपी नेताओं के लिए सीमा से लगे इस महानयान राज्य में अपनी पकड़ मजबूत करने में तैयार हैं।

चार राज्यों की विजय गाथा में आस्था, अस्मिता और अचछी व्यवस्था प्रमुख किरदार हैं। ज्यादा, ज्यादा और जीविका की सुरक्षा, गाथा का केंद्रीय भाव है। ज्यादा पर अस्मिता भारी पड़ी तो विकास के सापेक्ष तुषिकरण प्राप्त हुआ।

आधारभूत ढांचे की मजबूती के सामने लोक लुभावना कार्यक्रम के वेंग निष्कांस हुआ। पूरा राजपथ के बाद मणिपुर ने भाजपा के पक्ष में लगातार दूसरी बार जनादेश दिया है। 2017 के बाद राजस्थान में किसी भी दल की नाकेबंदी, बम विस्फोट और कर्मचारी से मुसकते ने लोगों को यह अहसास कराया कि भाजपा ने अपने बादों को निभाया है। पांच साल की शांति और विकास ने मणिपुर के मतदाताओं के मन में कोई संदेह नहीं छोड़ा, जब वे मतदान केंद्रों पर पहुंचे। गोवा में लोगों ने लगातार तीसरी बार भाजपा के पक्ष में जनादेश दिया है। उत्तराखंड में किसी भी दल की दोबारा सरकार न बनने का मिथक भी ‘मोदी मैजिक’ में टूट गया।
लेखक: डॉ मह कु मार िसंह,
इंदिरा, देहरादून
विकास और सुशासन की विजय

महीनों की लम्बी राजनीतिक खींचनात्मक बातें के बाद आखिर 10 मार्च को परिणामों के साथ पांच राज्यों के विधानसभा चुनाव संपन्न हो गए। पांच में से चार राज्यों उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, गोवा और मणिपुर में भाजपा ने अपनी विजय पताका फहराई है, वहाँ पंजाब में आम आदमी पार्टी की शासन का सम्बंध जनादेश मिला है। यूपी में भाजपा की सीटों में कुछ कमी जरूर आई है, लेकिन मत प्रतिशत में इजाफा हुआ है और बड़े सीटों के साथ वो पुनः सत्ता में वापसी करने में कामयाब रही है। उत्तराखंड, गोवा और मणिपुर में भी पार्टी की बहुमत प्राप्त हुआ है।

इन पाँच राज्यों में सर्वाधिक चर्चा उत्तर प्रदेश के बुधवार का थी। 2024 में होने वाले लोकसभा चुनाव के लिए भी उत्तर प्रदेश के बुधवार परिणाम महत्वपूर्ण माने जा रहे थे, इसलिए इस चुनाव पर पूरे देश की नजर थी। कोविड संकट और क्षेत्र आंदोलन जैसे चीजों से गुजरने के कारण राजनीतिक पंडितों का आकलन था कि यह चुनाव सत्ता सूरज भाजपा के लिए मुश्किल साबित होगा। इंटरनेट मीडिया पर भी अन्य शर्म इंटरनेट मीडिया के लोगों को बहुमत की जीत सत्ता में उसके लिए तैयार बैठे रही है। इंटरनेट मीडिया के कितने पुराने तो पूर्ण बहुमत के साथ सत्ता की सरकार भी बनवा रहे थे। यहाँ तक कि एजिट पोल में भाजपा की सरकार बनती देखने के बाद भी बुढ़जीवियों का एक खेमा उसे सुलझाने में लगा रहा। लेकिन चुनाव के परिणामों ने इस खेमे के सभी आकलनों को ध्वस्त बनाया था। इंटरनेट मीडिया के भी वो तरीके का एक खेमा जुटा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों ने इस सरकार को सत्ता से बाहर करने के लिए तैयार बैठे रहे। इंटरनेट मीडिया के कितने पुराने तो पूर्ण बहुमत के साथ सत्ता की सरकार भी बनवा रहे थे। यहाँ तक कि एजिट पोल में भाजपा की सरकार बनती देखने के बाद भी बुढ़जीवियों का एक खेमा उसे सुलझाने में लगा रहा। लेकिन चुनाव के परिणामों ने इस खेमे के सभी आकलनों को ध्वस्त बनाया था। इंटरनेट मीडिया के भी वो तरीके का एक खेमा जुटा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों ने इस सरकार को सत्ता से बाहर करने के लिए तैयार बैठे रहे। इंटरनेट मीडिया के कितने पुराने तो पूर्ण बहुमत के साथ सत्ता की सरकार भी बनवा रहे थे।
लखीमपुर खीरी में एक दुखद घटना का जिस तरह से विपक्षी दलों ने सरकार के विरुद्ध राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा बना दिया था, सोशल मीडिया पर ट्रेंड चलाया गया था और यह नतीजा किसान आंदोलन का केंद्र बन गया था, उस हिसाब से तो यहाँ भाजपा को भारी नुकसान होना चाहिए था। लेकिन परिस्थितियों में लखीमपुर खीरी विधानसभा क्षेत्र के आठ भाजपा सीटों पर भाजपा की जीत हो गई। इसी तरह 2020 के आखिर में हाथरस में हुई बलात्कार और उसकी दुखद घटना का राजनीतिकरण करते हुए यह स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में महिलाओं सुरक्षा की बात नहीं है। 

निश्चित रूप से यह एक दुखद घटना थी, लेकिन सरकार ने हर संभव कार्रवाई कर इसे सुनिश्चित किया कि दोषियों की कांड मिले। बावजूद इसके इसके तीन इंटरनेट मीडिया के कई धुरंधरों द्वारा "योगी का जंगलराज" त्याग दिया गया और सरकार के विरुद्ध खुल माहौल बनाया गया। 

लेकिन हाथरस के बलात्कार मामलों में भाजपा की भारी महत्व से जीत ने सप्त दिनों के बाद भाजपा का जीत किया गया। यह उत्तर प्रदेश के राजस्थान की जितकर राजस्थान के आठ भाजपा सीटों पर भाजपा की जीत हो गई। इसके तौर पर हमेशा यहाँ से विपक्षी दलों ने सरकार के विरुद्ध राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा बना दिया था। 

योगी सरकार के वापसी में जिन कारणों ने महामारी के बीच उनके विकास और सुशासन की समस्या मुक्ति की, आपितु उनकी सजीवता का भी खारा रहा। महामारी के दौरान उन जो गरीब भूखा न रहे, इसलिए केंद्र व राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा मुक्त कराया गया था। अपने जीवन को रखने वालों को सही कार से उसे धरातल पर उतारा भी हो। योगी सरकार के इस कार्य से कानूनवादी राज्य की अवधारणा को सही अर्थ में बदल दिया गया। महामारी के राजनीतिक असर दिखाई दिया। महामारी के राजनीतिक असर का अजीब-अजीब मामले की हुई बात। 

इसके अलावा केंद्र सरकार की योजनाओं का लाभ उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी पांच विकास क्षेत्रों तक सही व्यवस्था बनाकर पहुँचाया था। योगी सरकार के अवधारणा को सही अर्थ में बदल दिया। इसके अलावा तीन इंटरनेट मीडिया के कई धुरंधरों द्वारा "योगी का जंगलराज" त्याग दिया गया और सरकार के विरुद्ध खुल माहौल बनाया गया। लेकिन हाथरस के बलात्कार मामलों में भाजपा की भारी महत्व से जीत ने सप्त दिनों के बाद भाजपा का जीत किया गया। यह उत्तर प्रदेश के राजस्थान की जितकर राजस्थान के आठ भाजपा सीटों पर भाजपा की जीत हो गई। इसके तौर पर हमेशा यहाँ से विपक्षी दलों ने सरकार के विरुद्ध राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा बना दिया था। 

लेखक: पीयुष डिवेदी, युवा संभार है
The year 2021 was very happening from the Government of India beginning the world’s largest vaccination drive against the COVID-19 pandemic, a Cargo ship getting stuck in the Suez Canal, the delta variant coming into our lives, SpaceX launching its first all-civilian spaceflight, Kabul falling in the hands of Taliban to India losing CDS Bipin Rawat, the government actively holding talks with Punjab farmers and many states of India started holding legislative assembly elections in phases followed by a lot of uncertainty of power play. January 2022 started with retreating trends of covid 19 and the BJP winning elections in 4 states, India emerging as an important player in international politics, and the government strengthening India’s freedom in times of global turmoil.

Shakespeare once said that “my crown is in my heart, not on my head”, The BJP has not only won the hearts of people in Manipur but has also added the jeweled land of India to its political crown. Chief Minister N Biren Singh defeated his nearest Congress rival, P Saratchandra Singh, by 18,271 votes in the Heingang seat. In contrast to the turbulent pre-2017 Congress era, BJP’s rule has maintained a peaceful atmosphere in the state, there have rarely been any violent protests, stone pelting, tear-gassing, or curfews which were common during the Congress regime.BJP's relevance in Manipur also grew because of the Narendra Modi government's efforts to solve the longstanding militancy problem in the region.

BJP introduced major central schemes to solve fundamental issues of education, poverty, health, and employment, the party reached out to the youth of the state by offering loans under schemes like Stand-Up India.

It was also under the BJP government that the first-ever train arrived in Manipur in January this year. Recently, the jurisdictions of AFSPA were reduced in parts of Assam, Manipur, and Nagaland as peace prevailed in the Northeast after decades depicts how actions speak louder than words and that the citizens recognize and appreciate these actions by giving their valuable votes to the party

Behind every successful man, there is a woman and behind the success of the BJP in the 2022 state elections, there are thousands of women voters. The Bharatiya Janata Party secured a historical landslide victory, winning 48 of the total 70 seats in Uttarakhand. It was the first time in the history of Uttarakhand when the ruling party came back to power in the state winning back-to-back assembly elections. The main opposition Indian National Congress bagged 19 seats, with their party leader Harish Rawat also losing from his seat once again. Narendra Modi’s government’s pro-poor and social welfare-related scheme and their successful implementation became the main reason for this win. When reverse migration happened and people returned to their homes and villages in Uttarakhand, free ration, work under MNREGA, and even just basic sustenance for most translated directly into votes. Schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana which helped free women from smoking chullahs and gave
them access to free LPG, provided clean drinking tap water, and built clean toilets for those living in Uttarakhand's far-flung and remote areas, besides providing free ration and medical facilities during the COVID pandemic across the Himalayan state.

The schemes like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana provided to over 43 lakh poor and homeless people with free housing. Apart from building houses and toilets in the name of women, the BJP had also promised an increase in pension to 1,500 a month, two extra gas cylinders, pink community toilets, Scotties, Kanyadhan – the financial aid given to girls, and financial assistance to women starting businesses. As per the BJP, through different government schemes like PM Awas, PM Kisan, Ujjwala, Mudra loans, Ayushman Bharat, and state pension schemes, every family got around Rs 3 lakh over the last five years. The government followed the mantra of Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas and the beneficiaries got their due no matter which caste or religion they belonged to.

According to political scientist Rahul Verma, of the Centre for Policy Research, women voters are now playing a bigger role in elections than ever. Women have wide interests, their participation and opinions have huge significance in elections all over India, according to the latest round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS 2019-21) India has 1,020 females per 1,000 males, which is a very crucial figure to look at, it depicts reduction in female foeticide and female infanticides which reflects the improvements this government has made nationwide. Nearly 18% more women voted for the party as compared to men. A senior party functionary said there was a significant differential voting and claimed that the party's internal study showed more women from other backward classes and Dalit communities seem to have voted for the BJP. In Uttar Pradesh where the opposition was involved in caste-based politics, the Bharatiya Janata party focused on women's development. The single biggest difference between both the parties is "female voters" where women voted extraordinarily in favor of the BJP and did not seem to be convinced by the promises made by the opposition. In Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, and Goa combined women voters outnumbered male voters as per the data collected by the election commission. The prime minister himself also emphasized on the significance of women voters in his speech followed by the victory.

BJP in Goa won 20 seats with a vote share of 33.31% with it forming a popular government for the third consecutive time in the state. The Goa election results are also a stamp of approval on the popularity of the Modi government's welfare and the personal popularity of the Prime Minister.

The new Yogi cabinet has 9 Dalit, 20 OBC, and 5 women leaders and is younger than its predecessor, the average age has dipped from 55 to 53 years. After the Prime Minister thanked the women and the youth it was quite evident that the new India is an India of change, which will not leave its demographic dividend untapped or forget the aspirations of half of the entire society. Just new India will not sideline its historically marginalized community but will incorporate “them” into “us” in the coming years of their reign.

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अखण्ड भारत का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता यह प्रचण्ड जनादेश

स्वतंत्र भारत के राजनीति के इतिहास में ऐसा बूढ़ा कम संसर्ग को मिलता है कि यह नहीं चुनावों में जनादेश के अवसर तथा केवल राष्ट्रीयता के लिए हो। सामाजिक दृष्टि: आम चुनावों का मुख्य विषय धर्म, जाति, रोजगार तथा अन्य कई ऐसे सामाजिक तत्त्वों के आधार पर होता है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के अवधारणाओं के अंतर्गत इस नई संस्थान का गठन किया जा रहा है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी को प्रचण्ड जनादेश जिन्होंने चुनाव के प्रशस्त टिप्पणी के रूप में उन्हें मिला, उन्होंने ऐसा दीक्षित कि प्रत्येक चुनाव के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय पार्टियों के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय पार्टियों के साथ चुनाव प्रस्तावित राजनीतिक पार्टियों के साथ-साथ उन्होंने इस प्रतिकूलता के लिए पूर्ण किया। 

यहाँ पर एक वक्तव्य को बताता है भारतीय जनता पार्टी को दोबारा सरकार बनाने के लिए ज्ञातीय जीत की आवश्यकता का आरोप किया है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के चुनाव के साथ उनका प्रतिकूलता का भी भाग नहीं है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी को नवाचार की आवश्यकता का आरोप किया है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी को नवाचार की आवश्यकता का आरोप किया है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी को नवाचार की आवश्यकता का आरोप किया है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी को नवाचार की आवश्यकता का आरोप किया है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी को नवाचार की आवश्यकता का आरोप किया है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी को नवाचार की आवश्यकता का आरोप किया है। 

चार राजवंशों के परिणाम आने के बाद उनके परिणाम के अन्दर ऐसे कारण एवं वैधता के अंतर्गत जो भारतीय जनता पार्टी के बारे में यह नया अवधारणा उठाने की आवश्यकता है। उनके प्रति ताज़ा और अपने चुनाव के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय पार्टियों के साथ उनकी आवश्यकता का आरोप किया है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी को नवाचार की आवश्यकता का आरोप किया है।
सशुशासन,अंत्योदय और भारतबोध की महाविजय ...

पांच रायों में हुए विधानसभा चुनाव के परिणामों ने यह फिर से साफ़ कर दिया है कि नये भारत में प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी का कोई विक्रम दूर-दूर नहीं है। पांच में से चार रायों में भाजपा की जीत इसलिए भी अवधिक महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि यहाँ राज्यों में भाजपा सरकार पहले से ही सत्ता में थी। यानी प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में जिस दबल इंजन सरकार की अवधारणा ने आकर्षण किया है उसे देश की जनता ने अपनी शक्तिकृत दान कर दी है। इन रायों सबसे महत्वपूर्ण जीत तो उराखंड के साथ जनता की अदालत में थी। यह भाजपा के सुशासन, अंत्योदय के दर्शन की बड़ी जीत भी है। यह एक मायने में भारतबोध की महाविजय भी है।

उत्तराखंड में मोदी-धामी पर भरोसा
उत्तराखंड का विधानसभा चुनाव में भाजपा ने इतिहास रच दिया है, हर पांच साल में सरकार बदलने के चलन को खारिज करते हुए भाजपा की मिला दो तह एवं भाजपा की शुरुआत माना जा रहा है। अन्य कार्यकाल में पार्टी की जीत दिलाने वाले अन्य मुख्यमंत्री पक्ष दिखाई देते हैं। इस चुनाव में पार्टी के नेतृत्व में धामी परिवार की भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही थी जिसका लाभ भाजपा को आगे पहुँच दिया। यहां भाजपा के नेतृत्व में आम आदमी पार्टी ने भाजपा को विफल कर दिया।

गोवा में तीसरी बार बनी सरकार
गोवा में दस वष की सत्ता विरोधी रुझान को प्रतिवेदन भाजपा ने एक बार जोड़ने वाले रूप में लिया है। पांच रायों में गोवा की बैतलाम के लिए भाजपा को बहुत बार बनाई गई है। पहली बार यह भाजपा के नेतृत्व में चुनाव में जीत ली गई। इसमें भाजपा के नेतृत्व में आम आदमी पार्टी के लिए जीत आई।
िलए ए चुनाव म बीजेपी ने 32 सीट हािसल मिणपुर रा की 60 सदीय िवधानसभा के अपना भिव देखा। मतदाताओ ं ने भाजपा के साथ बने रहने म सबसे बड़े नेता ह। ऐसे म िजनम आथा िदवंगत नेता मनोहर परकर के बाद एक के बसंक आबादी ने भाजपा के साथ भाजपा की हो तो वो मोदी व िवकास के नाम बसंक समुदाय और अिधकांश पल चलाये गोलबंदी को भी लगता है। वही िवप के ारा धािमक आधार आिशयों को मतदाताओं ने अीकार कर तृणमूल और आम आदमी के इन आयाितत पाट के मुमंी ाशी भी आयाितत हैं। जानकारों का मानना है की 2022 में सरकार के एक फू ल महोव ने न के वल रा हैरत हो पर यह एक साई है िक बीजेपी फै र िनभावी हो गया। आपको वजह से इस बार मतदाता में एंटी इंकलेबी फैक्टर निर्मिति हो गया। आपको शायद हेतु हो पर यह एक सचाई है कि कर्मी भाजपा के साथ एक खुल महोत्सव ने न केवल राजय में पाट को मजबूत रही, बल्कि 2022 में बहुमत के साथ साथ में उनकी वापसी करने में भी बड़ी भूमिका निभाई है। जानकारों का मानना है कि 2017 के चुनाव में टूलबल बिल बाबा ने साहित्य को मंगणुर में लाभ मिला था। साता में आने के बाद भाजपा के साथ एक हल्का बनाम में इसके प्रभाव को मजबूत करने का निश्चय किया। इसका असर भी नजर आया था। इंडियन संबंध को सुधारने के उे से भी िकया गया था। इसका अर्थ भी महत्त्वपूर्ण था। यह कार्यक्रम इम्पोर्टेंट गोवा के विश्वसनीय प्रदेश के बीच संबंध का सुधार करने के उद्देश्य में राजस्थान के प्रमुख नेता भी महाराज थे। वे आपने अपने ऊपर सात के राजस्थान से वोलंटारिअल कार्यकर्ता ने इस प्रकार की योजना की थी। इसका अर्थ भी महत्वपूर्ण था। यह कार्यक्रम इम्पोर्टेंट गोवा के विश्वसनीय प्रदेश के बीच संबंध का सुधार करने के उद्देश्य में राजस्थान के प्रमुख नेता भी महाराज थे। वे आपने अपने ऊपर सात के राजस्थान से वोलंटारिअल कार्यकर्ता ने इस प्रकार की योजना की थी।
और रामनाथ कोवंद महामिहम के पद पर अपने नोदयां समाज म बहार के रापाल हांिसल नही कर सकते? फागु चौहान मंी बनने के बाद भी अपने समाज म कु शवाह, मौया, सैंनी शा वोटर को वह सवाल यह िक आ गीता के जरये लेिकन नजगत के िवमश म यह नदारद है। भेजा, के शव मौया को उप मुमंी बनाया सकता है जो सेूलर िगेड की हार का लड़ रहे थे। इस एक करण को के स डी िपछले चुनाव म मौया भाजपा के साथ िमलकर चुनाव हार गए और उनकी िबरादरी के वोट िपछड़ी और दिलत जाितयों ने भाजपा को की गाकता को समझने म नाकाम रहे ह। नजगत को सम तो िकया लेिकन वे समाज क ाय जैसी थापनाओं ने वामपंथी रखे ए है।
कभी पकड़ना ही नही चाहती है। धान त इसिलए भी चौका रहे हैं और उनकी िवेषण का िवषय भर नही ह। यह जाितयों शा:
ऐितहािसक जीत का आधार बना है।
समाजवादी ए है। नए भारत म एक नया मावादी, लोिहयावादी और दू सरे शुभ ह। लेिकन वग के िलए कभी जाित बंधन से िकये गए है वे लोकतं के िलए खासकर उ म जाित के समीकरण जिसे खड़ा हो रहा है। पांच राों के नतीजे इस बात से सदम म है िक देश म एक नया कभी वग की वकालत करने वाले मावादी लाभाथ वग और अंोदय भाजपा और उसके िवचार परवार ने भागीदारी और िहदू  समावेशन की जमीन पर दू िषत था। दू सरी तरफ समरसता, राजनीितक अिभश िकया जाता रहा। यह एक खोखली सेूलर को मजबूत करने के झंड बनने से उसी भाजपा ने सम िहदू  के धरातल पर बत चौहान बीजेपी के साथ खड़े हो गए हैं तो इसके लाभाथ के पल लाभाथ की जमीन अचानक खड़ी नही ई है। असल म यह सामाजिक नयाँ का दृष्टि प्रेक्षक का नतीजा भी है। सुशासन के साधारण नयाँ का रूप से वाम या राजनीितिक वर्तमान के रूप म समझने म नाकाम रहे ह। सामाजिक, राजनीितिक परिवर्तन की यह मजबूत अनाकन खड़ी नही हई है। असल म यह सामाजिक नयाँ का दृष्टि प्रेक्षक का नतीजा भी है। सुशासन के साधारण नयाँ का रूप से वाम या राजनीितिक वर्तमान के रूप म समझने म नाकाम रहे ह। वाम या राजनीितिक परिवर्तन की यह मजबूत अनाकन खड़ी नही हई है। असल म यह सामाजिक नयाँ का दृष्टि प्रेक्षक का नतीजा भी है। सुशासन के साधारण नयाँ का रूप से वाम या राजनीितिक वर्तमान के रूप म समझने म नाकाम रहे ह।
गोलबंदी है जो कभी एमवाई या ऐसे ही जुमलों से खड़ा किया गया था। सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक प्रतीकों का भी समावेश भी इस नई लाभाथ लामबंदी में गहराई से हिसाब में अब तक निर्देश सुनिश्चितता से मरम्मत होता आया है। जाट मुसलमान भाईचारे की नई थापना की दलितों के आधार पर समझिए किसी दावे किए जा रहे थे?

आंकड़े दे रहे गवाही

उप में 12 प्रतिशत यादव, 21 प्रतिशत जाटव और 8 प्रतिशत मुसलमानों ने खुद को एमवाई जैसी हदबंदियों से मुक्त कर रहे थे मोदी-योगी को ों वोट किया है। इसे आज अगर नही समझ पाए विरोधी दल तो आने वाले व म उ कालजयी वप के िलए अिभश होन से कोई बचा नही पायेगा।

यूपी म कुल 15 करोड़ मतदाता है जिनम से 66289721 लाभाथ है। देश म खा सुरा आंकड़ों को देख तो 20 फीसदी अके ले यूपी म लाभाथ है। िकसान आंदोलन का ढोल पीटने वाले लुटयंस के जानकारों को शायद पता ही नही िक यूपी म िकसान सान निध के कु ल 2.82 करोड़ लाभाथ का मतलब जात और तुीकरण की राजनीित के एपट समझ नही सकते ह। 30 लाख से अधिक आवास प्रदेश में बनकर तैयार हो चुके हैं। करीब सात करोड़ लाभाथ में अधिकांतर दलित, एमवाई, मुसलमान और अती निहंग लाभाथ लामबंदी के लोग शामिल हैं। यहां बुनियादी सवाल को पॉलिटिकल पॉलिटि के ी नही है िजस नए महिला वर्ग को मोदी का छिपा खजाना कहा जाने लगा है वह मजबूत भाषण का विषय नही है यह योजनाओं के सफलतम कार्यवाहन का माउंड है। यहां बुनियादी सवाल को पॉलिटिकल पॉलिटि के ी नही है िजस नए महिला वर्ग को मोदी का छिपा खजाना कहा जाने लगा है वह मजबूत भाषण का विषय नही है यह योजनाओं के सफलतम कार्यवाहन का माउंड है। यहां बुनियादी सवाल को पॉलिटिकल पॉलिटि के ी नही है िजस नए महिला वर्ग को मोदी का छिपा खजाना कहा जाने लगा है वह मजबूत भाषण का विषय नही है यह योजनाओं के सफलतम कार्यवाहन का माउंड है।

लेखक: डॉ अजय खेमरया, वर राजनीितक विशेषज्ञ है।
Good governance as the mantra for election success in Manipur

A brief history of Conflict

The cultural history of Manipur is rippled with conflicting narrations and so is the political history. On the cultural account, Christianity created a divide between the hill dwellers, who were largely animists and totemists before the advent of Christianity, and the valley-dwelling Hindu population known as the “Meities”. While the liberal nature of democratic Meitei culture was open to all, a foreign religion like Christianity produced through proselytization deeper trenches between the populations who were before, only divided by geography but similar in food habits and oral history. Islam on the other hand was a complete implant of not just a foreign ideology as a religion but a population.

On the political account, the democratic inclusive character of the Meitei culture translated into statecraft that gave what we call Manipur in the historical setup, the last Hindu kingdom lying in perils, at the border that is the confluence of South Asia and Southeast Asia. It is only because of this democratic inclusive character of the statecraft that Islam or Christianity was able to thrive in a Hindu kingdom. The history of conflict can be traced hence in the narrations created by these western ideologies that came in the form of religion like Christianity and Islam in Manipur. Through the process of proselytization, a strict “othering” was made of groups that did not belong to their own religions. And so, we have seen over the course of time, in recent history or post-independence, demands for the setting up of a theological state separate from India called “Nagalim” by Christian insurgent groups like NSCN with the slogan “Nagaland for Christ”, or conspiracy to set up an Islamic state in the northeast states by Islamic extremist groups like PULF, which operated in Manipur.

With NSCN seen as the godmother of insurgencies in the Nort East, the Meiteis themselves then saw the birth of insurgent groups like PLA, UNLF, etc in the post-independence period which carried ideas of separatism, heavily influenced by communist ideologies. It is in this historical context that we have to look at what elections mean in Manipur.

Voting pattern

The historical settings of conflict hence gave way to politics being driven mainly by it. Besides the above-mentioned dividing factors in nation-building, the ethnic fault lines were furthered along with tribal identities in the drive for political power. And Manipur which has 33 recognized tribes besides many unrecognized, saw the contestation for political powers among the tribes themselves and also mainly against the Meities, sometimes in alliance and sometimes against each other; many forming armed groups to further the hunt for political power.

The Hills comprising of 90% of the land and about 42.8% of the total population of Manipur have always been difficult areas to administer or conduct elections. Besides the apparent influence from the insurgents, it is also owed due to the feeling of a unified skepticism against the very election process that sees the hill dwellers or the tribal population as resulting in the outcome of only 20 seats in the 60 Assembly seats that are reserved for Scheduled Tribes. And in those 20 seats, herd instinct remains a strong part of the tribal characteristics that see villages, clans, and tribes vote along these identity lines.

On the other hand, at a macro level, in the valley with 10% land and 57.2% of the total population, the voting pattern is largely determined by multiple factors, of which a major factor is the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) that dwells on directing and spearheading demands against the governments and has forced legitimacy over the say in issues like territorial integrity, law and order (AFSPA), culture, public life; and their control almost permeates into everything that is not private. They have always represented an antithetical force inside the electoral space, working against the party in power at the parliament and as a true opposition outside the electoral space. Hence, CSOs like AMUCO, UCM, etc have ascertained themselves as direct stakeholders in any political issues pertaining to peace or conflict. On a micro level, several factors like personal affiliations, the persona of candidates, or the calculation of cost-benefit ratios do come into play. But given the history of conflict, the macro factors, by and large, determine voting patterns in Manipur.

In the valley still, as a clear ethnographic account, it is observed that Muslim voters may be the only section of the population that vote on religious lines. A non-Muslim candidate stands no chance against a Muslim candidate in any area that has a Muslim majority e.g., Lilong AC. On the other hand, it is true that in a non-Muslim majority area, while other communities vote on non-religious lines, vote banks are still made on religious affiliations among the Muslim voters e.g., Kshetigao AC.

Leadership Role

In the midst of all the challenges mentioned, successfully forming a stable
government despite majority or not has been a task that all political parties have failed. Since the attainment of Manipur as a State from 1972, to 2001, there have been 7 Assembly elections and governments with the following of 7 President Rules, one subsequent in each assembly due to instability coupled with worsening law and order situation.

It is only during the BJP rule and under the leadership of Chief Minister N. Biren Singh that despite not attaining a majority, a stable government had been formed in 2017 and it continued its full term, redefining governance by not only overcoming the long overhauled historical challenges but incorporating the overdue will of the people of Manipur through peace and development.

In what could be described as innovative, experimental and inclusive, the BJP government despite being alleged as a Hindu centric political party by oppositions saw, under the leadership of N. Biren Singh, the bridging of the gap between the Hills and the valley population, the turning of otherwise hostile CSOs into actual spaces for a civil society that bridges the gap between the government and society. More so, the youths became ever closer to a CM, being called on as “Kaka or Pabung” (uncle or father) by youths, and this has to be historic, in that, a lineage has been created between the government and the youths who otherwise would have thought best to pick up a gun against the government, given the history of conflict.

**Good governance as the mantra**

Since the launch of the Manipur Start-Up Scheme in 2017-18, 909 Start-Ups were selected with a subsidy grant of about 31 crores. Besides empowering the youths through innovations like Start-Up schemes, an inclusion has also been created from 2017-2022 with various innovative governance strategies like “Meeyam gi Numit” (people’s day for meeting CM), “Go to Hills”, “Go to Village”. These strategies have provided governance at the doorsteps to the people.

As of 15th August 2019, the household tap water connections in Manipur were 5.74% or just 25,920. Whereas, the household tap water connections in Manipur as of 21st August 2022 is 63.70% or 2,87,661.

Fake encounter cases in Manipur have come down to zero during the BJP rule since 2017, and the faith in government by the people has been at an all-time high. For instance, a brief comparison between the “Crime in India” report published by the National Crime Reports Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs shows the sharpest decline in cases relating directly to law and order during the BJP rule led by N. Biren Singh; cases like kidnapping and abduction crimes which saw 145 cases in 2016 during Congress rule slipped down to 81 in 2020 when BJP was in power, dacoity was also reduced to zero cases in 2020.

In a practical sense, it can be said that the election campaign for 2022 started in 2017 with concrete Grassroot governance as a strategy. And beyond manifestos, the 2022 election campaign was but a highlight of the achievements from 2017 to 2022, and the fruits of that strategy were seen with history being made as the BJP won 32 seats out of 60. This can be attributed to the support gathered by N. Biren Singh from the people in both the valleys and the Hills, as reflected through not only the sheer number of intending candidates for the BJP (over 200 in 60 seats) but also from the support of the Naga People's Front (NPF) to the BJP. In addition, to which, CSOs for the first time in Manipur’s history became instead of an antithetical force, a cohesive force working together with the government led by N. Biren Singh, with some ex-CSO leaders even contesting on BJP tickets e.g., Wangkhem AC or Keishamthong AC. In all these, the paradigm of politics has changed from that of conflict to that of peace and from that of separatism to nation-building. The voter turnout of over 85% during the first phase in the valley and over 75% in the hills during the second is a testament to it.

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ARTICLE

Decoding BJP's Win in Uttar Pradesh

In the Uttar Pradesh Assembly Elections held this year, we all witnessed the unprecedented victory of the BJP in the State. After around 37 years, history repeated itself and it was after a long time that one party came to power twice in Uttar Pradesh. This recent Bhartiya Janata Party victory has broken all the stereotypes in the state. BJP coming to power once again this time is evidence of how the development work ongoing in the state for the past five years has surpassed the caste vote-bank politics in Uttar Pradesh.

Amidst the Uttar Pradesh Assembly elections, we all witnessed how the political leaders were changing parties. The Samajwadi Party instead of discussing the fallacies in the implementation of the existing ongoing projects in Uttar Pradesh was more focused on the polarization of caste-wise votes. There was a time when people started questioning whether BJP will be re-elected to power in the Uttar Pradesh elections or not. But on 10th March 2022, India witnessed the breaking of stereotypical caste-based politics in India. Voters of Uttar Pradesh showed that they are done with caste-based politics now and they cast their votes on the basis of the developmental work which was executed under the Yogi-led BJP regime.

There are many reasons owing to which the BJP government has been re-elected one of the major factors behind this tremendous win is the state of law and order in Uttar Pradesh. In one of the issues of this monthly magazine I have pointed out how the Samajwadi Party regime was not able to maintain the law and order in the state, there were incidents of riots, rape, murders, etc., and law and order suffered from the sorry state of affairs. The National Crime Records Bureau data states that the law and order are well maintained in the State. The NCRB data says that UP has witnessed a sharp reduction of 45.43 percent in rape cases and has the lowest figures of crimes against women compared to the 21 major states of the country. This has changed the perception of the State in India. According to an official release, the state has seen a significant fall in the number of rape cases from 3419 cases in 2016 to 2317 cases in the year 2020. BJP is in power since 2017, and the BJP led government has taken several steps to check crime against women which include anti-Romeo squads, UP-122 India App, a night security cover scheme, women helpdesks, and pink booths. In the Samajwadi Party
regime, the criminal offenders were set free and no actions were taken against them but under BJP rule these anti-social elements have been eradicated by putting them behind bars. Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath has been working overtime to ensure the safety, security, empowerment, and all-around welfare of women as well as applying a break over crimes against them has been one among the top priorities of the government.

The government has ensured stringent law enforcement, administrative, legal, and pro-women mass-awareness efforts. These efforts in the past four years have borne out positive results, and the system succeeded in containing crimes while improving safety and security situations.

Along with the healthy state of law and order in Uttar Pradesh under the BJP regime effective implementation of the development projects has also played a key role in securing a win for Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath. The government has introduced and effectively implemented various welfare policies like the Uttar Pradesh Kanya Sumangla Yojana, which was introduced with an objective to facilitate a conditional cash transfer to ensure social security for a girl child and her development. Widows are provided with a pension amounting to Rs. 1000 per month via Uttar Pradesh Widow (Vidhwa) Pension Scheme with the objective to make them self-reliant, since, they are being cornered socially in the society making it difficult for them to live in society.

In the 2022 UP elections, we all heard the term labarthi, the term is referred to those sections of people who were provided with monetary benefits from both the Centre and the State. Uttar Pradesh tops the because here the farmers, women, and other people from the marginalized sections of the society were provided with financial assistance. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana benefitted around 10 lakh people in Uttar Pradesh. People who resided in rural areas were provided Rs. 1.2 lakh for the construction of homes whereas, those who were residing in urban areas were given 2.5 lakh for the same.

The state has significantly developed in the education sector. This is clear from the fact that in the last 4 years, about 4.80 crore new students took admission in government schools run by the state. Under the Samajwadi Party regime cases of cheating in the examinations of secondary schools and other exams as well were very common, but the government has ensured cheating-free examinations in secondary school. Major reforms have been done by the BJP led government in Uttar Pradesh one of which includes 'Operation Kayakalp' by which the government ensures that basic facilities are provided to the schools of the state. Children are provided free books, uniforms, etc. To ensure transparency regarding the transfer process of the teachers the whole process has been made online so as to eradicate any kind of corruption. Earlier students of rural areas had to walk far to pursue higher education but now 51 new government colleges are being established which will help in the promotion of education in the state.

Concluding Remarks:

This tremendous victory secured by Bharatiya Janta Party in Uttar Pradesh for the second time is proof that gone are the days when politics was done by dividing people on the basis of caste now the people are well aware of what's right and what's wrong. Now, to secure maximum votes one has to focus on the development work in the state. Everyone is tired of the old-fashioned politics that the earlier governments used to do now, people only want development and want that their state grows in every sphere which has been successfully done by the BJP led government in Uttar Pradesh.

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W hilst winters have bid adieu, the election season too stands concluded after the much-expected opening of ballots. The results are out and so is the fate of India's most prominent Neta's. Five Indian States went to poll, which covered an electorate of almost 18.5 Crore. With the culmination of this festival, the vibrancy of our democracy is left to be finer, healthier, and stronger.

While the elections were conducted in states spanning across the geography of our country (North, North-East, and West), the center of attraction remained and remains, Uttar Pradesh. UP, as we call it, is India's biggest in terms of population. Home to 24.5 Crore people, with 4 large regions (namely, Paschim, Awadh, Bundelkhand & Purvaanchal), 75 districts, 403 Vidhaan Sabha, and 80 Lok Sabha seats, Uttar Pradesh is unarguably the first amongst the politically most important states of Bharat. Thus, winning UP was crucial for the BJP as it ought to maintain its political dominance and for the opposition, it was a battle of life and death. With the final scoreboard on display, we know that the Bhartiya Janata Party has won UP, and has done so in style. History has been written; though not something new done by Shri Narendra Modi and a mammoth of a cadre with him, the BJP will repeat government in the State, which no other political party has managed to do since 1985, and the saffron-clad Baba (Yogi Adityanath called so by both, his followers, and foes) will be the FIRST to consecutively serve a term as Chief Minister of UP.

Under the leadership of Narendra Modi, the BJP has won several elections, achieving landslides in the General Elections of 2014 and 2019. Though in this election too, Modi was at the helm of all political exercises done by the BJP and its allies, Yogi Adityanath too was employed as a face, giving him space, bestowed upon him like never before. Let's not forget that the 2017 legislative assembly elections did not have Yogi as a face or front-runner for the top job and his role was limited to being a 'Star-Prachaarak'. 2019 general elections were fought under the Chief Ministership of Yogi, but Brand Modi was the BJP Mantra, as the elections were, for deciding the Neta No. One of India. Thus, for Yogi to perform in these elections, was of prime and primary importance for not only his but also BJP's destiny. And Baba Bulldozer has delivered. His no-nonsense approach towards governance, sweeping clean the state off Gunda-Raj, and taking the welfare schemes of the center to the last mile has contributed tremendously to the BJP achieving a tally of 270 plus seats. Reports on the ground suggest that Yogi's combination of “Shasaan, Prashaasan, and Ration” spilled water on the Dreams of Akhilesh Yadav and his alliance of beating the BJP to power.

'Shaasan' implies governance. Yogi's reign saw the Bahubali's going to jail, dreaded criminals being encountered, Rangdaari becoming obsolete (a tax that was compulsorily paid by all those doing 'business' in exchange for safety), and 5 years with none whatever cases of serious rioting. 'Prashaasan' implies the government in its entirety; from ministers...
to IAS officers and following employees. Yogi Adityanath, being a hard taskmaster, exercised a grip over the ‘babus and government employees forthwith, ensuring delivery of government schemes across regions. From giving Sadak (roads), Bijli (electricity) & Paani (water) to providing an unprecedented infrastructure boost for the state, Yogi not only followed the path taken by Narendra Modi (original Gujarat Model of Governance) but also delivered upon the same. To conclusively put it, Yogi realized the vision of Modi, wherein the bottom-most of the pyramid are provided with basic facilities, something the BJP is ardently doing since forming the government in 2014. Interestingly, it has been observed that in BJP governed states, “Adhikaari’s” become invincible, driving the leadership, and thus deriving its policies. Yogi Adityanath simply overruled the aforementioned rule. After the pandemic struck, the central government took on its hands to provide rations (basic food commodities). The scheme targeted the poorest of poor and a layer above, bringing under its domain more than 80 crore people, countrywide. Again, displaying his administrative abilities, Yogi took the scheme to the ground. His model became a case for the other Indian states to follow.

Before we forget, it should be recalled, that when Yogi was given the responsibility of leading the government in the aftermath of the 2017 election results, a variety of remarks were asserted by self-proclaimed pandits. Some suggested that Yogi being an ‘ascetic', cannot command an extensive bureaucracy. Owing to the ‘performance’ of Yogi as a master administrator, and as a leader having his ‘head and feet’ on the ground, these 'dictums' stand defeated.

From the beginning of this election season, we were hearing that the elections in UP are going to be ‘tight’. This myth was boosted when Akhilesh Yadav led SP and allied with various caste-based parties. UP’s demography is a display of various caste-dominations; from non-Yadav's
OBCs (like the Jats, Maurya's, Kushwaha's, Rajbhar's amongst others), to SC's comprising the Jatavs & Non-Jatavs. There are also an estimated 10% Yadav voters, and a 20% combination of Brahman-Thakur-Bania. UP also has a 20% Muslim minority population. Thus, most of the analysis before polling was about consolidating major caste groups; something prone to the politics of UP. Political Pundits suggested that if SP and its allies manage to thread votes of Yadavs- Muslims and Non-Yadav OBCs (done so through its alliance with Jat Centric RLD, bringing into fold Swami Prasad Maurya, Om Prakash Rajbhar amongst other caste leaders), UP will be 'RED' again. Then there were notions suggesting, Brahmans being angry with Yogi following the encounter of Vikas Dubey (dreaded criminal), and BJP's Thakur-Vaad which will hurt its seat tally.

All of them had one thing in common, which was, to divide UP's population based on arithmetic centric to Caste and only Caste. This Failed. Not only in this Election Season but repeatedly so in 2014, 2017 & 2019. This suggests that the BJP has, through these years managed to perform social engineering which has bought to its fold, members across identities and varying communities.

If we were to make observations on caste lines, BJP has been voted by all caste groups; the SCs, OBC, and Upper-Castes. Judging based on class lines, the BJP has been voted by the poorest of the poor, the middle class, and even the rich. On the line of Geography, the BJP has been voted by people of western UP, which supposedly bared the agony of Farm Laws. The party has been the prime choice in the Backward Region of Bundelkhand and has dominated urban areas of Awadh or Central UP. The BJP has also been voted in Purvaanchal; the east of UP which hosts seats such as Varanasi and Gorakhpur. To the amusement of some, the saffron party has also received the votes of Muslims with its Mahila's choosing BJP. How has the BJP managed to transcend all possible boundaries relating to varying identities? The answer lies in its policies. Its welfare approach has attracted the marginalized. The infrastructure boost has appealed to the educated and the population comprising those exposed to urbanism. It's building of Ayodhya, Kashi, and Mathura consolidates the Hindu vote, bringing along people from varying castes, and its Law-and-Order wonder, stitched together the entirety of the electorate.

Another prominent factor has been leadership. Narendra Modi for sure has transformed the face of Indian Politics as he has implemented Hindutva in its real terms. Hindutva is not limited to one religious group but comprises within itself, the identity of being a Bhartiya and with-it delivery of all-rounded development. With him, has been Yogi-Adityanath, a man sharing certain characteristics with Modi, who renounced his family and has been austere in his living of life. Maybe, reasons alike become attributable for Yogi being called a 'Uttara-Adhikari' to Modi. Another man should be credited for his yet again display of master-class management; Amit Shah, who we hear in the media, took Western UP as a challenge and delivered upon the same. Behind them or with them stands the BJP cadre, a Sangathan (organization), no other party has in place.

Whilst, the BJP has won it big, again, the road ahead is not easy. International circumstances are already pushing Oil Prices, which will further push inflation. After all, Mehangai as a factor has the power to upturn any political Juggernaut and thus requires precise and careful handling. For now, 'Thand' and 'Chunaav' are over, but again, will come winters and bring along with it, elections.

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Yogi 2.0 and UP's Historic Win

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) spectacularly won a second consecutive term in Uttar Pradesh because of precise, methodological, and politically calculated reasons, roadshows, and outreach campaigns through careful backroom planning. Adityanath has become the first CM in 70 years of UP's electoral history to complete a full tenure of five years and go on to win a second consecutive term. Soon to be the longest-serving chief minister of the country’s most populous state, the question of what made Yogi different from others, how his policy-making decisions proved to be exceptionally fruitful for the BJP and how he broke jinx and belief myths immediately crossed our minds. Here’s how he became the UNDISPUTED LEADER OF UP.

The Chief Minister, Yogi Adityanath gave maximum emphasis to better law and order, beneficial schemes for the poor, housing facilities, and repeatedly invoked schemes for the poor, free ration, and better security for women. He even congratulated the voters for rejecting dynastic politics.

Both Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and Chief Minister Shri Yogi Adityanath had acknowledged the role of “naari shakti” (women voters) in these elections and 29 of the 48 women contestants who won on a BJP ticket are proof. This is the BJP’s biggest ever tally of women MLAs. Women contestants as well as women voters played a key part in shaping the BJP narrative that was focused on “suraksha” (security).
Yogi Adityanath has never minced his words when it comes to lawlessness in the state. It has reminded the people time and again of the dismal law and order situation in the state when SP was in power. It became a rallying point in their campaign. Both Modi and Adiyanath emphasized how their government has made UP safer for women.

He may have the image of a revolutionary leader, but chief minister Yogi Adityanath has revealed his softer self by going way ahead of his predecessors in extending support to the poor and the distressed through the CM’s discretionary fund. In the past four-and-a-half years, Yogi has disbursed Rs. 1,129 crore through the fund to 71,626 people for treatment. Officials in the chief minister's office said after coming to power, CM Yogi Adityanath had issued directives that help should be provided to people who had given up hope for treatment for the want of money. The government not only saved the lives of thousands of people but also ensured that they did not have to sell their land and property to meet medical expenses.

People living below the poverty line, holders of Antyodaya cards, and others in need will start getting free ration from May 20. Financial aid of Rs1,000 will also be given to daily wage earners from June. Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath, whose government has announced free dry ration and financial aid to the needy, said that community kitchens are being run in 71 out of 75 districts in the state. He said that he has directed authorities to ensure that government-run community kitchens should be organized in all 75 districts.

It is a matter of personal satisfaction that in these three years, UP has reached the top in the country in many areas. UP became the first state to implement a skill development policy and a health policy and to declare human-wildlife conflict a disaster. It also secured first place in the country by winning the top award for making the most purchases under the e-market (Gem). It also bagged nine awards in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, seven in MNREGA, two in Urban Mission, one each in Livelihood Mission, Gram Swaraj Abhiyan, and NIRD. Within three years, the maternal mortality rate declined by 30 percent. The state received the highest award for Nutrition Month. Fourteen bodies of the state were honored in the cleanliness survey and received the Krishi Karman Award for highest oilseed production.

Yogi’s victory speech summed up the win on the back of law and order, growth, development, and uplift of the poor. The mantra of “sabka saath sabka vikas and sabka vishwas” was made a ground reality by bringing changes in the madrasa education system, bringing Muslim students to the mainstream of society. Yogi’s mantra to have a balance between Josh and Hosh (Fervour and Calm) was his key theory to win.

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