



## ANALYSIS OF ELECTORAL PERFORMANCE OF SRI JAGADEESH SHETTAR IN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

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### ABSTRACT:

*The present study attempts to examine the electoral performance of Sri Jagadeesh Shettar during last five assembly election in their respective constituencies in Karnataka. The study further analyse each assembly election results of shettar contested constituencies Hubli-Rural and Hubli-Dharwad Central since 1994 to 2013. The study uses secondary data sources for political analysis where data are primarily taken from Empowering India website and election commission of India. This study uses simple statistical analysis like percentage, share, average for comparative study and graphical analysis for understanding the actual picture of assembly election results in Shettar contested constituency. The study uses descriptive statistics for understanding the electoral performance of Shettar and correlation analysis for understanding association between total votes turn-out and share of votes to shettar and results found that there is strong negative - 0.90 percentage association between each other. Hence, it indicates that more number of voter turn-out is not beneficial to increase percentage share of votes polled out of total polled votes in Shettar constituencies. The study also support show Sri Jagadeesh Shettaris more people friendly associations in his constituency.*

**KEYWORDS :** Politics, Sri Jagadeesh Shettar, Assembly Election, Total Votes Turn-out, Share of Votes, Descriptive statistics, Correlation, etc.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

India is a land of great political leaders who ruled the country effectively and also by protecting its national interest. It was not an easy task to accomplish, keeping in view the changes taking place in the world political scenario. Leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi Bose played an indispensable role in changing the perspective of world towards India. The manner, in which issues like border disputes, Kashmir and growing shortage of food grains were handled, they really deserve an honor. The far-sightedness and pragmatic characteristics of the leaders can be assumed from the fact that they framed the Constitution of India by inducting the best possible clauses of the world. They led the country from the front, without being showing any inclination to either of the power blocs. To know more about the political leaders of India, we have to read the brief biography of the Indian political leaders.

### 2. IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

It is the duty of the Politicians to check corruption, nepotism, crisis in politics and ethnic problems. They should work to bring communal harmony. They should exercise wisdom in every work of national politics. They should practice ethical culture. The political parties should try to build confidence of political wisdom by their good work. People expect good qualities in a politician. They expect them to be trustworthy. They should come forward to check and stop unlawful activities. People go to vote but they have unpopular leaders of popular parties. Only symbols are elected not politicians. This scenario shows that, often, people are being disappointed by our political leaders. They may devalue the public-moral and

erode the very essence of democracy. Money also plays a dominant role in the Indian politics, especially during election. Vote is purchased by the party men. Ambitions, influential people impact on every country's political set up.

However, it can be admitted to all that politicians should be free from vitiated politics. They should have a constructive view in respect of welfare of mass. They would always try to eradicate the corruption from the national life by root and branch and at the same time they can reach to their honest goal by hearkening to the inconveniences of the public. Society can find emancipation of deep-rooted troubles of their own by following their constructive uttering's.

This study attempts to examine the electoral performance of Sri Jagadeesh Shettar in assembly elections contested during last five Vidhana Sabha elections in Karnataka. India is largest democracy in the world and second largest in the world in terms of population size. While number of voters also have been increasing, unfortunate in India voting turnout is not improving considerable due to many personal, professional reasons, no interest and no seriousness in choice of a political leader etc. However, every citizen has right to vote and represent his choice through ballot. This study overviews the total vote matrix in Sri Jagadeesh Shettar constituencies such as Hubli-Rural during 1994, 1999, 2004 and Hubli-Dharwad Central during 2008, 2013 assembly elections in Karnataka.

### 3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The political leaderships are important for understanding major approaches to leadership in international affairs from the perspectives of the main academic disciplines. Allison and Zelikow 1999, Kissinger 1994, Kellerman 2008, and Nye 2008 provide insights from political science, history, and international relations. Goleman, et al. 2002 is a book on emotional intelligence that highlights psychology. Kotter 1999 and Kouzes and Posner 2007 reflect research stemming primarily, but not exclusively, from business-management schools. Northouse 2010 provides summary chapters in a textbook fashion that address mainstream leadership theories from the field of leadership studies. Graham and Zelikow (1999) analyzed the models include the rational actor, organizational behavior and governmental politics. The chapters on each model include a thorough review from the relevant interdisciplinary literature. It includes an important update of the author's Cuban Missile Crisis case study.

Handigi (2001) studied Sri GudleppaHallikeri political life and achievements. This study initiates with political leadership theories and merits of a good political leader. Then it moves to brief introduction of Sri GudleppaHallikeri's home district Haveri. It examines the life style and importance of Sri GudleppaHallikeri in Indian freedom movement and interaction with Mahatma Gandhi during independence movement.

Prahalladappa (2006) attempted to study caste politics and political leadership among SC/STs (Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes) and OBCs (Other Backward Castes) in Karnataka with special reference to Shivamogga District during 1970 to 2000 period. This study focused on empirical evidence of caste wise political leaders and position in Shivamogga district and collected data regarding efficacy of those political leadership.

Venktesh (2008) studied in detail of Sri KengalHanumanthayya's life and achievements. This work overviews facts and figures on Sri KengalHanumanthayya during his childhood and school days then it reveals role of his carrier as lawyer and contribution to society through justice.

Jadi (2009) examined the political leadership of Dalits in Karnataka specifically with special reference to Hyderabad-Karnataka region. It overviews the political caliber and sustainability of Dalit leaders in arid region Hyderabad-Karnataka during last three decades. It reveals how religious and caste-based society of India exploited Dalits in the study area and reason behind backwardness of deprived sections of the society.

Biradar (2010) studied contributions of Sri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to Indian government and politics. It reveals that Sri A.B. Vajpayee is one of the most powerful and prominent political leaders in India especially from non-congress government.

Rajashekhaara (2013) study overviews the life sketch of Sri B.S. Yedeyurappa and his family. It highlights the political entry of Sri B.S. Yedeyurappa and his struggle to strengthen BJP party in Karnataka state during last three decades. The study examines the socio-economic contribution of Sri B.S. Yedeyurappa as chief minister in Karnataka state. It examines his pro-poor schemes and programmes such as Bhagyaxmi Yojana, SndyaSurakshe, Bicycle for students etc and many new agriculture sector enhancement schemes, subsidies for farmers.

Laxman (2014) studied famous and prominent political leader in India Sri Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is the architect of post Independent India. The author attempted to rejuvenate prominence and impeccable leadership qualities of Sri Nehru during pre and post independent movement in India. It starts from life sketch of Sri Pandit Nehru, his childhood days, education, family, carrier and political entry. After evaluating Sri Nehru's contribution within the national politics, the study examined the ideology and vision of Sri Nehru at international politics specifically Panchasheela Principles and non-violence along with neutralism on capitalist and socialist ideologies during early cold war period.

#### 4. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To overview the political carrier of Sri Jagadeesh Shettar
- To examine the political achievements of Sri Jagadeesh Shettar
- To review the electoral performance of Sri Jagadeesh Shettar
- To understand vote matrix of shetter contested assembly elections

#### 5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study examines the early political carrier of Sri Jagadeesh Shettar from first assembly election 1993 to last election 2013. Hence, it uses secondary data sources for analysis and incorporates descriptive research along with quantitative method for understanding the political achievement of Shettar. The present study uses correlation analysis and graphs along with descriptive statistics for understanding the electoral performance of Sri Jagadeesh Shettar. The study period is assembly elections contested by Shettar from 1993 to 2013. It covers five elections contested by Shettar to assembly elections in Karnataka from Hubli-Rural and Hubli-Dharwad Central constituencies.

#### 6. ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS RESULTS OF SHETTAR CONTESTED CONSTITUENCIES

In early 1990s Indian political ideologies and economic development took major twist due to pressure on liberalization of her economy. It is because of economic crisis and collapse of USSR (United States of Soviet Russia) which had socialism political ideology and India also follower of it. In that period, there is coalition government under the leadership of P.V Narasimha Rao in the center and Congress government in Karnataka.

##### 6.1 First time Assembly Election Contest - 1994

In 1994, tenth assembly election declared in Karnataka. First time Sri Jagdish Shettar has contested assembly election from Hubli-Rural constituency and won the election at first chance. Table 1 shows the tenth assembly election results of Hubli-Rural constituency.

**Table 1. Assembly Election Results of Hubli Rural Constituency - 1994**

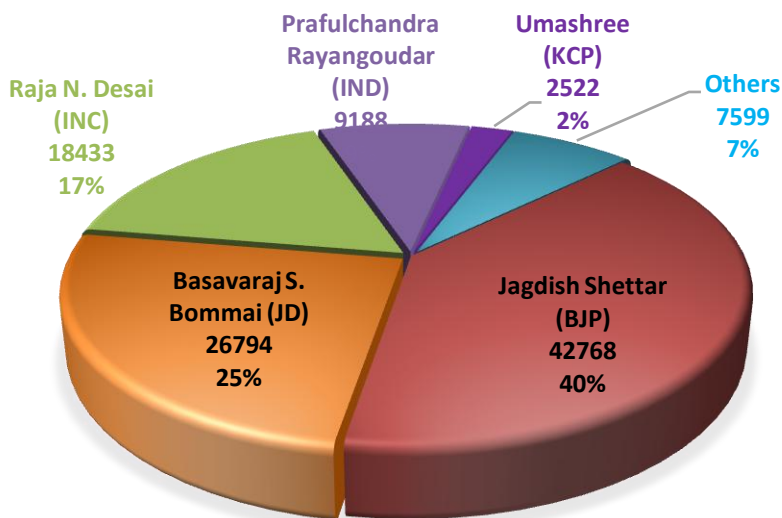
Candidate Name	Votes Polled	Vote %
Jagdish Shettar (BJP)	42768	39.86
Basavaraj S. Bommai (JD)	26794	24.97
Raja N. Desai (INC)	18433	17.18
Prafulchandra Rayangoudar (IND)	9188	8.56

Umashree (KCP)	2522	2.35
Others	7599	7.08
Total	107304	100

Source: Author calculation based on data from Empowering India website

It reveals that Sri Jagdish Shettar has won with huge margin against other election candidates and got 40 percentage of vote share in total polled votes with 42,768 number of votes. Shettar was heavily competed by Basavaraj S. Bommai from Janata Dal party candidate and Raja N. Desai from congress party candidate who got 26794 and 18433 votes respectively.

**Figure 1 Candidate Wise Vote Gained in Assembly Election of Hubli Rural Constituency - 1994**



Source: Author calculation based on data from Empowering India website

Figure 1 illustrates candidate’s vote share with numbers of the tenth assembly election results in Hubli-Rural constituency. Shettar was gained 40 percentage of vote share in polled votes with placed first position while Basavaraj S. Bommai from Janata Dal party placed second position and gained 25 percentage of vote share in polled votes. Raja N. Desai from congress party’s candidate managed 17 percentage of vote share in polled votes and placed third position. However independent candidate PratulchandraRayangoudar secured 9188 votes that is 8.56 percentage. Similarly, Umashree from KCP (Karnataka Congress Party) scored two percentage votes in that election. It clearly shows that Sri Jagdish Shettar had strong political hold in Hubli-Dharwad area due to his persistence hard work and service to public before he contested election.

**6.2 Second time Assembly Election Contest - 1999**

Shettar has successfully completed and sincerely served to public during his first term as representative to tenth Karnataka state assembly even though his government was not in power. Janata Dal party formed government during tenth assembly election in Karnataka where H.D. Devegowda was the chief minister later J.H. Patel continued as chief minister due to H.D. Devegowda became prime minister of India.

In 1999, eleventh assembly election held in Karnataka and congress government come to power in the state and BJP party with coalition formed government in centre under the alliance name NDA (National Democratic Alliance). Table 2 shows the eleventh assembly election results of Hubli-Rural constituency.

**Table 2 Assembly Election Results of Hubli-Rural Constituency - 1999**

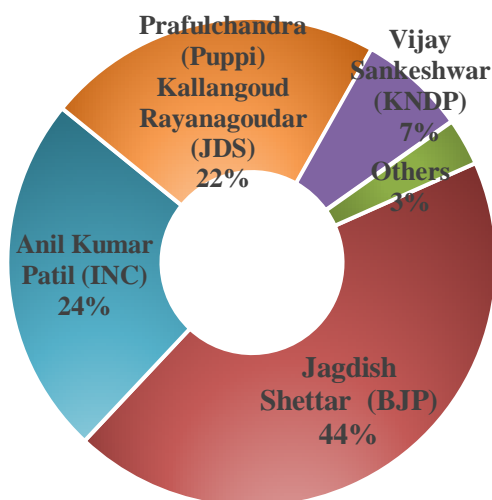
Candidate Name	Votes Polled	Vote %
Jagdish Shettar (BJP)	62691	53.5
Gopinath Rangaswamy Sandra (INC)	37437	31.95
Hirekerur Lakshman Hanamantappa (JDS)	14222	12.14
Others	2824	2.41
Total	117183	100

Source: Author calculation based on data from Empowering India website

Shettar faced tough completion from Gopinath Rangaswamy Sandra from congress party and Hirekerur Lakshman Hanamantappa from JDS (Janata Dal Secular) party. In this heated election, Shettar won the election with all time high votes. Table 2 illustrates the candidate wise vote gained in assembly election to Hubli-Rural constituency in 1999. It clearly resembles that Sri Jagadeesh Shettar had gained total 62691 votes in total 1,17,183 polled votes which constitutes 53.5 percentage share while congress party candidate Gopinath Rangaswamy Sandra got 37437 votes that is 32 percentage share and in third place went to Hirekerur Lakshman Hanamantappa of JDS who accounted 12 percentage share of votes. Others this time had negligible numbers that is 2824 number of votes. Hence, eleventh assembly election in Hubli-Rural constituency results show that Shettar was a unparalleled political leader.

### 6.3 Third term Assembly Election Contest - 2004

Twelfth assembly election is a big fight between regional and national parties in Karnataka. Twelfth assembly election results came out on 13<sup>th</sup> may 2004 where no one party gained majority in the state but BJP became a largest party by winning 79 number of seats out of 198 seats it contested, followed by congress party 65 seats and JDS 58 seats. Under the political leadership of H.D. Kumaraswamy from JDS and B.S. Yeduyurappa from BJP, formed coalition government of BJP-JDS party and H.D. Kumaraswamy became chief minister of Karnataka. It is a big setback for congress party but it is history for BJP party which formed first time BJP government in southern Indian states. In this tough time, Shettar made hat-tric by winning assembly election from Hubli-Rural constituency third time in 2004. Figure 2 shows the twelfth assembly election results of Hubli-Rural constituency.

**Figure 2 Candidate Wise Vote Gained in Assembly Election of Hubli Rural Constituency - 2004**

Source: Author calculation based on data from Empowering India website

Figure 2 illustrates party and candidate wise share of votes and secured votes in twelfth assembly election results from Hubli-Rural constituency. Shettar secured 44 percentage of vote share out of total votes polled but this time Shettar not only faced tough competition from traditional parties like congress and JDS but also from new party and founder of KNDP party Sri Vijay Sankeshwar. Congress party candidate Anil Kumar Patil grabbed 24 percentage of total votes polled whereas P.K Rayanagoudar from JDS gained 22 percentage of votes while Vijaya Sankeshwar got seven percentage share and others 3 percentage. This result shows that during twelfth assembly election regional parties and independent candidates had more scope and chance of winning due to people are not favor of any one party. Finally, Shettar became strong political leader among BJP political leaders. After election Vijaya Sankeshwar's KNDP party merged with JDS party.

#### 6.4 Fourth term Assembly Election Contest - 2008

The coalition government of BJP-JDS government has not succeeded to complete full term due to withdrawal of support to B.S Yeduyurappa as chief minister by H.D. Kumaraswamy who betrayed agreement between BJP and JDS parties. Consequence, BJP further gained political mileage during 2008 thirteenth assembly election in Karnataka and formed first time with BJP government in Karnataka with full majority. With this heated election Sri Jagadeesh Shettar won fourth time as member of legislative assembly to vidhanasouda from Hubli-Dharwad Central constituency in 2008 assembly election. Table 3 shows the Hubli-Dharwad Central constituency results of thirteenth assembly election in Karnataka.

**Table 3 Assembly Election Results of Hubli-Dharwad-Central Constituency 2008**

Candidate Name	Votes Polled	Vote %
Jagdish Shettar (BJP)	58747	54.75
MunavalliShankrannaIshwarappa (INC)	32738	30.51
Korvi M M-Rajanna (JDS)	11938	11.13
PremanathChikkatumbal (BSP)	808	0.75
Others	3070	2.86
Total	107301	100

Source: Author calculation based on data from Empowering India website

Twelfth assembly election in Karnataka had wave of BJP party under the political leadership of B.S. Yedeyurappa. Sri Jagadeesh Shettar already became a strong political leader among BJP leaders because of his political achievements. Shettar won fourth time from Hubli-Dharwad Central constituency and gained 58,747 votes even though having tough competition from congress party candidate MunavalliShankrannaIshwarappa and JDS candidate Korvi M M-Rajanna both are secured 32,738 and 11,938 votes respectively. This time BSP (Bahujana Samajwadi Party) party also attempted to eat cake of Shettar votes but couldn't succeeded.

#### 6.5 Fifth term Assembly Election Contest - 2013

After gaining majority by BJP party in Karnataka's fourteenth assembly election, B.S. Yeduyurappa became chief minister of the state. Due to political constraints and corruption charges B.S. Yeduyurappa step-down from chief minister position, then D.V. Sadanand Gowda became second chief minister from BJP party and finally Sri Jagadeesh Shettar became chief minister and continued less than a year.

After internal clash between BJP political leaders, B.S. Yeduyurappa left BJP and formed his own party called KJP (Karnataka Janata Party). Consequence, thirteenth assembly election in Karnataka became a major controversy in BJP political leadership. In that political crisis time, Sri Jagadeesh Shettar announced as

chief minister candidate from BJP party. Shettar’s contributions and public services are explained in the subsequent chapters in this study.

**Table 4 Assembly Election Results of Hubli-Dharwad-Central Constituency - 2013**

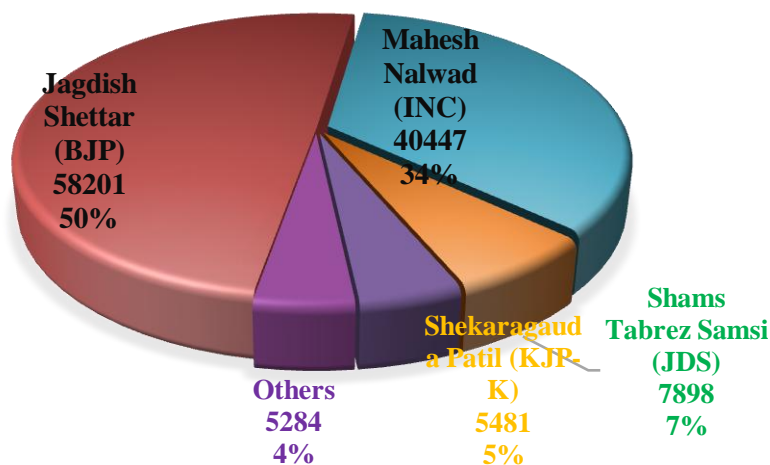
Candidate Name	Votes Polled	Vote %
Jagdish Shettar (BJP)	58201	49.61
Mahesh Nalwad (INC)	40447	34.48
Shams TabrezSamsi (JDS)	7898	6.73
ShekaragaudaPatil (KJP-K)	5481	4.67
Others	5284	4.50
Total	117311	100

Source: Author calculation based on data from Empowering India website

Table 4 shows the Hubli-Dharwad Central constituency results of fourteenth assembly election in Karnataka. This election is a matter of prestige between state BJP leaders. Shettar won assembly election fifth time also and gained 58,201 votes and competed with tough competition from congress candidate Mahesh Nalwad with 40,447 votes which is all time highest number of votes secured by any opponents. Shams TabrezSamsi of JDS candidate got 7898 votes and placed in third place. But thirteenth assembly election is divide between strong leader B.S. Yedeyurappa and BJP leaders as result KJP party candidate ShekaragaudaPatil gained 5481 votes which squeezed JDS party votes rather Shettar vote bank even though having B.S Yeduyurappa’s KJP party effect.

Figure 3 illustrates party and candidate wise share of votes and secured votes in fourteenth assembly election results from Hubli-Dharwad Central constituency. Shettar has maintained consistent vote numbers in each assembly election that is average fifty to sixty thousand. Shettar gained around 50 percentage vote shares in total polled votes during 2013 assembly election in Hubli-Dharwad Central constituency whereas Mahesh Nalwad secured around 34.5 percentage share while JDS candidate 6.73 percentage and KJP-K candidate ShekaragaudaPatil secured 4.5 percentage vote share. These results are enough to say that, Sri Jagadeesh Shettar had strong hold in his constituency during last two decades. This is because of Shettar persistence and people friendly work done in their constituency.

**Figure 3. Candidate Wise Vote Gained in Assembly Election of Hubli -Dharwad Central Constituency – 2013**



Source: Author calculation based on data from Empowering India website

## 7. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF VOTE MATRIX

The assembly election results of Shettar contested constituencies over the period show that there is association between total votes turn-out in percentage and vote share gained in percentage by Shettar. Hence, the present study investigates any association between increase in total votes turn-out and improvement in voting share gained by Shettar in the last five assembly elections. Therefore, descriptive statistics and correlation analysis have undertaken in the study. Table 5 part (a) and part (b) show descriptive statistics and the spearman two variable correlation results.

**Table 5 Descriptive Statistics and Correlation Analysis**

<b>Part (a) Descriptive Statistics using the observations 1994 - 1998</b>		
Summary Statistics	Voting Turnout	Votes Share to Shettar
<b>Mean</b>	57.8	49.05
<b>Median</b>	58	49.6
<b>Minimum</b>	54.4	39.8
<b>Maximum</b>	60.7	58.7
<b>S. D</b>	2.3	7.53
<b>C.V</b>	0.040093	0.15371
<b>Part (b) Correlation Analysis of Voting Turnout &amp; Vote Share to Shettar (using the observations 1994 – 1998)</b>		
Correlation Coefficient		-0.9032333
t – test (p – Value)		-3.64 (0.0356)

**Source: Author Calculation by using Excel**

Part (a) of table 5 shows that average total voting turn-out is 57.8 percentage whereas vote share to Shettar is 49 percentage during 1994 to 2013 in Shettar contested constituency. Maximum votes turnout is 60 percentage while maximum vote share gained by Shettar total votes polled is 58.7 percentage. It indicates vote share to shettar in each election is leaser than votes turnout. The standard deviation (S.D) of total voting turnout is 2.3 while S.D of votes share to Shettar in elections is 7.53. It indicates that votes gained by Shettar has more deviation than total votes polled. Similary, coefficient of variance (C.V) also supports S.D results that is total votes turnout is more consistent than votes gained by Shettar in the last six assembly elections.

Part (a) of table 5 shows that the correlation coefficient between total votes turnout and vote share to Shettar in assembly elections has negative association that is -0.903. It is also statistically significant at 5 percentage significance level. This correlation result is enough to reject our null hypothesis, there is no negative association between total votes turnout and vote share to Shettar in assembly elections. Hence total votes turnout and vote share to Shettar in assembly elections have strong negative associations. Its implication is that, whenever total votes polled increases, the polled vote share to Sri Jagadeesh Shettar decreases. Therefore, the statistical results show that Shettar has their own traditional vote bank and improved voter turnout is not much beneficial for winning with more number of votes.



## 8. CONCLUSION

The leadership in politics is a process. It takes long time to identification and recognition among people, party and party workers. This chapter attempted to examine the electoral performance of Shettar in their assembly elections since 1994 to 2013. It overviews the three assembly election results of Hubli-Rural constituency and two assembly election results of Hubli-Dharwad Central constituency. The correlation analysis shows that there is strong negative association between total votes polled (i.e turn-out) and percentage share of votes gained out of total votes polled in shettar contested constituencies. The S.D and C.V statistics results show that total voting turn-out is more consistent and less varying nature compared to percentage vote share gained by shettar in each assembly election. Therefore, more votes turn-out is not beneficial for Shettar to gain more votes and it clearly indicates Shettar had traditional and strong public hold. Shettar has contested five times to vidhanasoudha election and won consecutively. Hence, Shettar called as loss-less political stalwart. The development works have taken by shettar, their party obedience, ethics in political carrier and people friendly nature of Shettar helped him to reach highest level in politics in Karnataka.

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