

## A Perspective of Political Journeys in the Indian Democracy

**Dr. Meenakshi Vijay**

Assistant Professor

S.S. Jain Subodh College of Global Excellence, Jaipur,

Email - [meenakshivijay1@gmail.com](mailto:meenakshivijay1@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** India is country of diversity and democracy and it is beauty of world's largest republic along with democracy. All the political parties have their rights to speak and put their voice in front of the public even they are belong to opposition's parties. It is power of our constitution which gives an equal rights theory to everyone. In such reference there is freedom about to raise voice on any justifiable issues arose surrounding to us. The political parties of the nation and various leaders are doing the same time to time to aware the peoples regarding various injustices and desired demands. In India there are trends of political journeys "yatra" on the various issues. It is committed by the various leaders after the freedom and before the freedom of India. This is one of great tool by which political parties and leaders connect their self from the ground level people of the nation. It is noted that it is one most appropriate trend to raise the voice in the democracy. In this study we are going to discuss some of the political journeys committed by different political parties and leaders which were denoted as the revolutionary journeys in the Indian politics.

**Key Words:** Political Journey, Democracy, Nation, Constitution, leaders, Parties.

### 1. INTRODUCTION:

As we know that our nation is world's largest democrat nation and greatest republic. India is republic of multiplicity and egalitarianism and it is prettiness of world's chief republic alongside with fairness. In such views the entire local and national political parties have privileges to express their ability to speak in front of the community and call for nay justified moment. This belongs to the supremacy of our basic structure which springs a one and the same rights philosophy to one and all. A solo person as well as political leaders has their own freedom about to raise voice on any reasonable subject. The political parties of the nation and innumerable leaders are doing the same time to time to make conscious the general public concerning several biases and anticipated difficulties.

From the long time in India there are tendencies of political journeys "yatra" on the innumerable subjects. This is committed by the several privileged persons subsequently the independence and earlier the autonomy of India. This is basically one of the fundamental rights and always considered as a pronounced instrument through which political parties and leaders associated them-self from the pulverized publics. These activities are also denoted as one of the utmost suitable tendencies to raise the voice in the democracy.

### 2. PILLARS OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY:

It is well known fact that the Indian democracy is situated on four major thoughtful regulations which are denoted as the four pillars of democracy namely the 1) Legislature 2) Executive 3) Judiciary and the 4) Media. This is a true fact and vicinity that every pillar must act inside its province but not mislay vision of the bigger depiction. "The forte of a democracy is subject to upon the strong point of to each pillar and the way pillars balance each other. In such reference political journey of any party and leader is fundamental rights if they are doing so without disturbing national repute and assets.

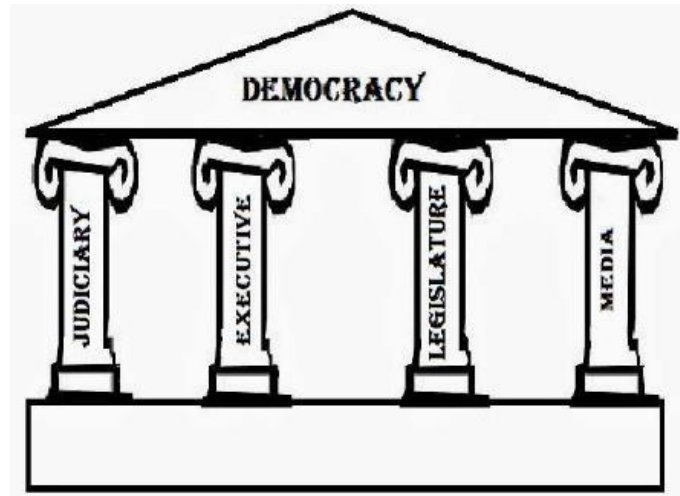


Figure-1: Pillars of Indian Democracy

### 3. POLITICAL JOURNEY:

The political journey is basically a moment in which particular party or leader taking an initiative to represent a thought in front of big population by the help of major visit along with personal meets. In India this is not a new fashion which is propagated by the leaders. But sometime it is noted that such kind of political journeys become too much violence, revolutionaries and gives major impact on the current politics of the nation. It is also noted that sometime the political journey becomes a game changer event for the ruling government and opposition parties. So we can say that it impacts a lot on the mind and soul of the Indian populace. One of famous political journey before independence was “Dandi yatra” called by Mahatma Gandhi against the British government and it plays a significant role to convey the mentality of the Indians about independence. After independence the scene is continued against the inside issues, so it is one of the respective way show the matter.

### 4. JOURNEYS AFTER INDEPENDENCE:

At the latest moment we are witness that Rahul Gandhi along with numerous Congress leaders go on board almost 3,570-km political journey Kanyakumari to Kashmir under the banner of Bharat Jodo Yatra, At this time the yatras assumed in self-governing India and how they managed in transmuted the affluences of parties and leaders.

The “Bharat Jodo Yatra” is actuality promoted as Congress's principal figure interaction program subsequently freedom and a "turning point" in India's political present. This is also projected as a "transformational moment" for Indian politics and a "decisive moment" for the congress party's transformation. The congress president Rahul Gandhi is not novel to the 'yatra bandwagon' and he has engaged in hikes earlier like the farmers' cause in Bhatta Parsaul, and a several short-lived yatras, but then again never has he started like this a journey at this larger scale.

There are conducted several political yatras beside by means of their hits and misses in standings of their impression: 1983, Chandra Shekhar's Bharat Yatra: Approximately before four decades, the Janata Party leader and former prime minister embarked upon a padyatra from Kanyakumari, as Bharat Jodo Yatra likewise started. In this regard the signatures as 'Marathon man' were provided to the Shri Chandra Shekhar while six months afterward he started on January 6, 1983, the journey / yatra touched New Delhi. At that time his height and the grip to the yatra went on intensifying as he conceded village after village throughout his yatra for linking with the public.

However witnesses with respect to the padyatra as chiefly an attainment, dramatic political expansions such as Indira Gandhi's assassination thinned its influence in the 1984 elections, which were brushed by Rajiv Gandhi.

In the year 1985, the congress party organized “Congress Sandesh Yatra” by means of Rajiv Gandhi at the AICC plenary in Mumbai. In this moment the entire Congress Seva Dal supported it all over the India.

The PCCs and Congress frontiers supported the journey as four concurrent journeys in the Kashmir, Mumbai, Kanyakumari and the Northeast part of India. The yatra finished in the Ramlila Maidan of New Delhi over three months.

The biggest game changer political journey was committed in the year 1990 named as the Rath Yatra commanded by BJP leader Lal Krishna Advani: This Rath yatra stayed engaged to spring impetus to the Ram Temple in Ayodhya. The said Rath yatra of the BJP was started in the month of September of 1990, which was to cover 10,000 km and climax will be in Ayodhya on October 30. It was terminated in Samastipur at the north Bihar and BJP leader Lal Krishna Advani was arrested.

The political forecasters sense the Rath Yatra contributed a boost to the BJP's voting and philosophical influence. By way of the call for the temple increased momentum, the BJP's voting fortunes also rose from top to bottom.

In the year 1991 one more political moment of BJP was come in the scene was named as "Ekta Yatra". This political yatra was headed by formerly BJP president Shri Murli Manohar Joshi and pursued to best part the BJP's backing to national harmony and its antagonism to separatist movements. This yatra get initialized from the Kanyakumari in the month of December and was proposed to cover 14 states of the India. Basically this was noted that this yatra was a follow-up of the Lal Krishna Advani's Rath Yatra to further lift BJP's voting prosperities. The yatra finished by means of Joshi triumph airlifted to Srinagar and unfurling the Indian national flag at Lal Chowk in Srinagar on January 26, 1992. As per the views of political trend analysts, it was reflected to have slight achievement as not many inhabitants contributed.

One of the another political moment named as the "Ekta Yatra" was simulated by the BJP in the year 2011 while it whispered a 14-day yatra beginning Kolkata to Kashmir's Lal Chowk to spread out the Indian national flag in the Kashmir Valley.

In the April of year 2003 the senior congress party leader Mr. Y S Rajasekhar Reddy had commenced a 1,400-km padyatra. Mr. Y S Rajasekhar headed the Congress to a showy victory a year later, defeating the obligatory Chandrababu Naidu-led Telugu Desam Party.

In the year 2004 BJP announced one historical event as political journey which named as "Bharat Uday Yatra" The BJP's senior leader Lal Krishna Advani highlighted India's accomplishments underneath the six-year reign of then prime minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Although this moment did not pay the predictable voting bonus as the BJP suffered overthrow in Lok Sabha polls and the UPA-I government originate to supremacy.

A political journey was made by YSRCP chief Y S Jagan Mohan Reddy in the year 2017. In the run-up to the April 2019 Andhra Pradesh assembly elections, YSRCP chief Y S Jagan Mohan Reddy commenced a huge Praja Sankalpa Yatra initiated in 2017, cover above 3,500 km by foot across the state.

Again in the year 2017 one political moment comes in the scene along with the title of "Narmada Parikrama Yatra". This moment was initiated by Shri Digvijaya Singh undertook the 'Narmada Parikrama' from the Barman ghat in Narsinghpur district, located on the banks of the Narmada. However Shri Singh continued that the 3,000-plus-km Narmada Parikarma was completely a divine workout, numerous onlookers said that this was political implications and also were obvious and it added to the victory of the party in 2019 assembly elections of Madhya Pradesh.

In the August 2021, BJP's Jan Ashirwad Yatra was comes in the scene. Through this moment BJP propelled a five-day Jan Ashirwad Yatra preceding year as share of which 39 Union ministers were sent to concealment of 22 states. The BJP ministers embark on the Jan Ashirwad Yatras to the disguise of 212 Lok Sabha constituencies and they covered almost 19,567 km to reach out to Indian populaces and express them about their accomplishments.

## **5. CONCLUSION :**

From the zest of above mentioned political moment in the form of political Yatra it is observed that the entire moment were made to achieve a specific objectives. It is but natural that all the objectives were directly connected with the political benefits. Although these political journey were nicely covered with different names of repute, but the objectives behind this was to showing their showcase and targeting public for election. It is well known by the people of the people of the nation that all the yatras were a political stunt still they are enjoying to supporting their leaders. The election in



India is taken as the festivals of democracy, thus people with such kind of stunt enjoying and showing their victory and cheerfulness. Now this is part of our democratic culture.

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