



Indian Politics' Aam Aadmi Party: Myth and Reality

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ABSTRACT

Arvind Kejriwal, the leader of the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP), has decided to lead a minority administration with outside assistance from the Congress. Although the Aam Aadmi Party's emergence has brought about a positive change in Indian politics, it is also acknowledged that several of the party's election promises are "unfeasible." Now that it appears to be forming a government in Delhi, India's newcomer Aam Aadmi Party must stop acting as an activist party and live up to the expectations of the public. The Aam Aadmi Party (AAP), also known as the Common Man's Party, is a minority administration in Delhi with 28 of the 70 seats it won in the assembly elections, falling far short of the required 8 MLAs to form a ministry on its own. The BJP, which now more than ever wants to bash Congress and acquire voters, is threatened by the development of the AAP. AAP substantially overlaps BJP voters. It's true that Congress has a hard time defending itself in corruption cases. If Kejriwal sets his sights high in the parliamentary elections, he will take on both the Congress and the BJP. All political parties, whether local and national, are eager for power. Although anti-Islamism and anti-mosque politics connect them all together, Congress and BJP battle it out for power by criticizing one another.

Keywords- unfeasible, parliamentary elections, anti-Islamism

The upcoming couple of months will see the Lok Sabha elections, which are scheduled for April-May, and all parties have calculated the costs and advantages of their moves. The strength of Kejriwal is the risk the BJP is courting. If Kejriwal is successful in maintaining his Aam Aadmi position, the BJP will lose not only Delhi but also a few national Lok Sabha seats. Without a Hindutva agenda, the Aam Aadmi Party can take over and replace the BJP in the opposition role. The BJP cannot claim to be corruption-free since there are too many incidents of illegal mining and bribery hanging over its "patriotic" neck, but it is generally regarded as less corrupt because it is also a right-wing party. . Additionally, it has a leader who is expected to do well in terms of governance right now. The BJP questions if Kejriwal will be able to announce numerous anti-corruption investigations throughout the several years that the Congress and BJP ruled the country.

Despite being the only party in Delhi, the BJP made a political decision not to stake a claim to form a government in order to avoid seeming to be power-hungry ahead of the Lok Sabha elections. In order to gain more seats in the Lok Sabha, the BJP party might be willing to



give up the position of CM in Delhi. Any underhanded or overt attempts to buy MLAs—which would be difficult in the circumstances—would undermine the party's claims of a clean reputation. The danger of having to deal with a combative Kejriwal revealing one corruption scandal after another under its watch was definitely a factor the BJP took into consideration. The Delhi Municipal Corporation is governed by the BJP. The party might be betting that Kejriwal will face more scrutiny for mistakes, if any, made while in office. It might also be a bet that Kejriwal, if given the task of running the government, won't be able to expand the AAP's influence swiftly enough before the upcoming Lok Sabha elections. AAP has the potential to undermine the Modi effect and prevent the BJP from winning a majority of seats. Both the Congress and the BJP believe Kejriwal will only be in power for two months; yet, few believe he will lose all of his popularity in that time. The BJP's reluctance to take the chance of a minority administration before the Lok Sabha. After acting pious before Congress, Kejriwal ran the risk of coming out as someone who would refuse to accept accountability if given the chance. He has two months to take action regarding the Jan Lokpal, free water, and audits of power tariffs. All of this may be demonstrated quickly before the Lok Sabha election code takes effect at the end of February. Even if he is unable to accomplish all of his objectives, he can argue that he needs a majority in order to act, and the majority of Delhi voters might give him the benefit of the doubt.

The "jan sabhas" (people's assemblies) conducted to decide whether AAP should form a government turned out to be free publicity events for Kejriwal, but Congress and BJP were largely ignored by the media.

The BJP is well aware that the AAP election campaign helped the party win so many MLA seats in Delhi, even though AAP also received a surprising number of seats compared to how many seats BJP had hoped to gain from the AAP campaign. The AAP has taken over the pro-people territory that the Congress has long sought and resembles the non-communal populist party Congress hoped to be nearly exactly. AAP has not yet broadened its scope outside Delhi, making BJP and its allied media the major rival for Congress on a national basis.

Observation

Due to the party's outspoken criticism of other political parties, AAP has gained popularity. The AAP would need to fulfill its pledges as soon as possible after assuming power because of the way it has attacked all other parties and accused them of betraying the confidence of the populace. And therein lies the government's desire to fulfill its promises. Political history in India demonstrates that whereas governance is a more important platform for a political party to own, anti-corruption platforms are more challenging to maintain. They eventually lose their momentum and are defeated by the Congress and the BJP. AAP must alter this perception and way of thinking through performance. It's possible that fighting corruption alone won't be sufficient in the long run because governance is what counts. This does not imply that AAP won't cause BJP some damage in 2014. However, it does imply



that in the long run, its economic tenet will take precedence over its purely anti-corruption rhetoric. Perhaps corruption and bribery are ingrained in Indian culture and will surface sooner rather than later when Lokpal calms down as a result of political pressure and other shenanigans. The AAP may appear to be more powerful than the Congress and BJP combined with good administration. It will discover that the role of government is considering conflicting claims, making decisions, and accepting responsibility for them rather than always appeasing everyone. Delhi residents have high expectations for the new, inclusive leaders now that their preferred AAP is in power. The AAP must carry out its pledge to probe private electricity distribution corporations and reduce electricity costs by 50%. A power tariff decrease of this magnitude is unlikely given the escalating costs of coal and gas, despite the fact that an audit is welcomed. But the AAP must stick to its promise to the Delhi residents and reduce the tariff to 50%. And allow future demands to resolve the conflict in the people's favor. Due to its new role as Delhi's government, AAP may need to change its strategy. The AAP's rapid ascent from a large-scale anti-corruption campaign to elected office in just one year is unprecedented in Indian electoral history, but "the real test of the AAP's commitment to clean politics and transparent governance begins now."

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