

# **Political Dominance of the Ranes in Sattari -Goa**

A Dissertation for

POL 651: Dissertation

Credits: 16

Submitted in partial fulfilment of Master's Degree

Master of Arts in Political Science

by

**MAHIMA GOPAL GAWAS**

Seat Number: 22P021009

ABC ID: 358401449924

PR NO: 201900673

Under the Supervision of

**Prof. RAHUL TRIPATHI**

D.D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies

Political Science

GOA UNIVERSITY



**APRIL 2024**

Examined by

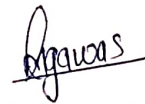
*Prof. Rahul Tripathi*



### DECLARATION BY STUDENT

I hereby declare that the data presented in this Dissertation report entitled, "POLITICAL DOMINANCE OF THE RANES IN SATTARI" is based on the findings carried out by me in the Political Science Programme, at the D.D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies, Goa University under the supervision of Dr. Rahul Tripathi and the same has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of a degree or diploma by me. Further, I understand that Goa University or its authorities will be not be responsible for the correctness of observations / experimental or other findings given the dissertation.

I hereby authorize the University authorities to upload the Field work report on the University repository or anywhere else as the UGC regulations demand and make it available to any one as needed.



Mahima Gopal Gawas


Seat number: 22P0210031

Date: 19 April 2024

Place: Goa University

## COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Field work report “**POLITICAL DOMINANCE OF THE RANES IN SATTARI**” is a bonafide work carried out by **Miss. MAHIMA GOPAL GAWAS** under my supervision in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Master of the Arts in the Political Science Discipline at the D.D Kosambi School of Social Science and Behavioural Studies, Goa University.

  
Prof. Rahul Tripathi

Supervisor

Political Science Programme

Date:

  
Prof. Ganesha Somayaji

Dean  
Political Science Programme  
D.D.Kosambi School of Social Science and Behavioural Studies

Date: 19/04/2014  
Place: Goa University



## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

My sincere thanks and deep gratitude goes foremost to my guide and motivator Prof. Rahul Tripathi for guiding me in every necessary way and his timely encouragement at all stages of the working of the project.

I am extremely grateful to the lecturer in charge of the political science department, Dr. Prakash Desai, Dr. Alaknanda Shringare, Sir Ravaji Gaonkar, Ma'am Prachi Naik, Department of Political Science, Goa University for their suggestions and support. I am extremely grateful to Dr. Vinod Kankonkar from History Department for continuous guidance. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all my classmate friends for their valuable suggestions and support that I received. I am thankful to the staff at Goa University library and the non teaching staff of political science department Pooja and Vinda for their effective assistance and support in some way or the other for making this dissertation a success.

I express my grateful thanks to Goa University library, and Government College of Arts, Science and Commerce Sanquelim Goa and Sanquelim. And Government Town (Nagar) library sanquelim who helped me in completing this work. My special thanks to my beloved parents and family members for their constant moral and financial support.

Lastly, I would like to thank all those who have contributed in different ways directly or indirectly in the completion of my dissertation.

Mahima Gopal Gawas

Political Science Programme



### TABLE

Table No.	Description	Page No.
Table 3.1	Elections Won by Pratapsingh Rane	42
Table 3.2	CM Tenure of Pratapsingh Rane	42
Table 3.3	Elections won by Vishwajit Rane	49

### FIGURES

Figure No.	Description	Page No.
Fig. 4.1	Rane Family Political Influence	53
Fig. 4.2	Presence of the Desired Leadership Qualities	55
Fig. 4.3	Reasons for the Rane Family electoral Success	57
Fig. 4.4	Influence of Money Power in Election	59
Fig. 4.5	Frequency of Rane Family Interaction with people	60
Fig. 4.6	Perception of Development in Sattari due to Rane Family's influence	62
Fig. 4.7	Voter Loyalty: Rane vs Party	63
Fig. 4.8	Support for Family Politics	66
Fig. 4.9	Satisfaction with Ranes handling of constituency issues	67
Fig. 4.10	Speculation on Ranes future in Political Power	69

<b>Fig. 4.11</b>	<b>Perception of Sattari's development over the last 50 years</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Fig. 4.12</b>	<b>Confidence in alternative leadership for Sattari</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Fig. 4.13</b>	<b>Opinion on retirement of Pratapsingh Rane and entry of Deviya Rane</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Fig.4.14</b>	<b>Familiarity with Goa's political landscape</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Fig. 4.15</b>	<b>Awareness of Rane Family's influence in sattari</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Fig.4.16</b>	<b>Factors Contributing to Rane family's role in Goan Politics</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Fig.4.17</b>	<b>Opinion on Family politics</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Fig.4.18</b>	<b>Impact of Rane Family's presence on sattari's development</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Fig.4.19</b>	<b>Future of ranes Family's influence in sattari's politics</b>	<b>82</b>

## CONTENTS.

DECLARATION.....	i
COMPLETION CERTIFICATE.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	iii
TABLE AND FIGURES.....	iv - v
CONTENTS.....	vi

Chapter 1	1 – 11
-----------	--------

### **INTRODUCTION:- HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF GOA AND RANES**

Chapter 2	12 - 34
-----------	---------

### **UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL LEADERSHIP**

Chapter 3	35- 52
-----------	--------

### **THE HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE RANE FAMILY IN SATTARI**

Chapter 4	53 - 83
-----------	---------

### **DATA ANALYSIS**

Chapter 5	84-91
-----------	-------

### **CONCLUSION**

REFERENCES	92 - 95
------------	---------

APPENDIX	96 - 104
----------	----------

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF GOA**

Goa located on the western coast of India was a Portuguese colony for almost 450 years. Even when India was independent, Goa was still fighting for its liberation. Goa's political growth is defined by key historical milestones, from its colonial past as a Portuguese colony to its establishment as a union territory within the Indian Republic. The freedom from Portuguese colonial authority in 1961 was a watershed milestone in its history. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Dr. Juliao Menezes, and other freedom fighters led this liberation effort, which included both nonviolent protests and diplomatic negotiations.

In December 1961, the Indian Armed Forces liberated Goa from Portuguese dominion, resulting in its incorporation into India as a union territory. Goa's distinct cultural identity, economic viability, and desire for self-government eventually resulted in its recognition as a full-fledged Indian state in 1987. Goa state is renowned for its beaches, natural surroundings, and eating habits. Goa is separated into 12 Talukas,

North Taluka includes

1) Barrdez

2) Pernem

3) Bicholim



4)Sattari

5)Tiswadi

6) Ponda (present in South Goa)

South Goa contains talukas.

1)Canacona

2) Salcette

3) Sanguem

4) Quepem

5) Dharbandora

6)Mormugao

Sattari, situated in the northern part of Goa, is enriched with the lush green landscapes, stunning beaches and mountains that add to its charm. The region is also blessed with rivers, including Mandovi, often referred to as Mhadei. In 1989, Sattari was split into two constituencies namely Valpoi and Poriem. Sattari, a region divided into 77 villages, is renowned for its natural beauty, characterized by picturesque waterfalls, rolling hills, and lush green landscapes. However, alongside these natural wonders, Sattari is also recognized for the enduring influence of the Rane family, who have been the political leaders of the region for over 50 years. The Ranes, with their longstanding presence in Sattari's political landscape, have become synonymous with the region's governance and development. Their

leadership has played a pivotal role in shaping the socio-economic and political trajectory of Sattari, garnering both admiration and critique from local residents.

## **HISTORY OF RANES IN SATTARI**

The history of the Ranes in Sattari, Goa, unfolds as a tale of resistance against colonial rule. Originally hailing from Rajasthan, the Ranes became Portuguese citizens in the 1740s, with promises from the Portuguese to safeguard their traditional rights. However, this assurance was not honored, leading to a series of clashes known as the Rane Revolts. ‘The rebellion of the Ranes against Portuguese began in late 18<sup>th</sup> century and lasted until 1912. Between 1755 and 1822 , the Ranes led 14 rebellions against the Portuguese. Notable uprising include the Dipaji Rane uprising from 1852 to 1855, the Kustoba Rane uprising from 1869 to 1871 and the Dada Rane uprising from 1895 to 1897.’ (Rane, 2024) .Fueled by Portuguese taxes on previously exempt properties and laws conflicting with local Hindu practices, Dipaji employed guerrilla tactics to capture forts. After years of struggle, a compromise was reached in 1855, recognizing local rights and bringing an end to the rebellion. In 1869, wrestler Kushtoba Rane revolted, demanding money from the wealthy and attacking the police. His rebellion ended in his arrest and execution in 1871. Dada Rane Advaikar led another mutiny in 1895, protesting the deployment of Goan soldiers to Mozambique, which violated caste restrictions. The rebels captured forts, and a treaty was eventually signed, acknowledging their terms. A revolution in 1912, sparked by increased taxes, faced harsh suppression from the Portuguese, who deported rebel leaders to an African island. Throughout these revolts, the Ranes and the locals fought to preserve their traditional rights and customs against Portuguese dominance. By the late nineteenth century, the Ranes had largely regained their privileges.

## **SATTARI'S POLITICAL LANDSCAPE AFTER LIBERATION**

The first election was held in Goa in 1963 and the first representative elected in Sattari was Jaisingrao Rane from MGP. In 1967, Gopal Kamat from MGP secured a victory. The Ranes, starting with Pratapsingh Rane in 1972, joined politics and remained a prominent presence for nearly five decades. From the day Ranes entered politics they never faced any losses. For example Pratap Singh Rane joined politics in 1972 to till his retirement he went on winning election with a good lead. In 1989 first election was held in valpoi as earlier valpoi and porriem were not bifurcated but in 1989 it was bifurcated into two different constituency i.e Poriem and Valpoi and Balkrishna Prabhu emerged to be an winner from INC party from Valpoi Constituency. Later in next election in 1994 Narahari Haldankar emerged as the winner from Valpoi constituency from BJP party. In 1999 again INC leader Venkatesh Dessai emerged as a leader from Valpoi. And in 2002 Narahari Haldankar emerged victorious from valpoi constituency from BJP. Vishwajeet Rane entered in 2007 and till today never witnessed any loss and always won with a good lead.

### **Family Tree Of Rane**

In our history, we've often witnessed a specific family's enduring rule over a population, passing down leadership from one generation to the next but that was basically a kingship where king pass their crown to his son and later to his grandson. But now it has changed as, now it is a scenario where a particular family possesses the exclusive privilege of governing the people. And only that particular family wins in that particular state or a country. India is a prime example of family politics. Since after independence India has witnessed the family politics of Gandhi. This dynastic politics was started with our first PM Nehru than later Indira Gandhi came in politics, than Sonia Gandhi, Rahul Gandhi and Priyanka Gandhi and remained in politics for almost 70 years. And we cannot also completely sideline Goa in

terms of Family politics A similar narrative unfolded in Sattari when the senior member of the Rane family Pratap singh Rane entered into politics. He not only secured his place but also garnered immense public support. His dedicated efforts and service for the people of Sattari gained him a strong following.

The pivotal moment arrived when his son decided to enter the political arena by contesting from Valpoi. Remarkably, the same wave of affection and support that had embraced the senior Rane now extended to the younger generation. This continuity of trust and popularity from one generation to the next highlights the remarkable influence and leadership the Rane family holds in the region. They've proven themselves as true representatives of the people, earning unwavering support through their commitment and dedication to serving the community of Sattari. This family's legacy of service and their ability to connect with the people throughout generations, making them an integral part of the region's political landscape. Their journey is a testament to the enduring impact of effective and dedicated leadership in the local context, drawing on the trust and love of the people. And later the entry of Deviya Rane , the wife of vishwajit Rane and winning with the immense lead proved to be an important factor for the family politics. Ideally believed legacy of Ranes will be stopped as as they don't have son to further continue their legacy but entry of Deviya Rane gave different perspective to this.

## **1.2 LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Political Leadership and the Problem of the Charismatic Power by Carl J. Friedrich**

Carl J. Friedrich's article on political leadership explores three main roles leaders can play: innovators, maintainers, and protectors. Innovators introduce new political ideas, maintainers

uphold existing orders, and protectors ensure safety. The author notes that charisma, once vital, is now less significant due to a fading belief in divine legitimacy. The article suggests that leadership types should be classified based on their roles and inspirations, making a clear distinction from religious leadership. Friedrich emphasizes understanding these diverse leadership forms for a more precise analysis of political leadership, rule, and power in today's context.

### **Personality and Political Leadership by Robert C. Tucker**

Robert C. Tucker's article explores the link between personality and political leadership in today's nation-states. It argues that effective leadership varies based on situations, rejecting a one-size-fits-all approach. Tucker traces the evolution of leadership theories, emphasizing the role of both personal traits and situations. The article introduces charismatic leadership, situational and linked to overcoming distress. Tucker underscores the importance of leaders having intellect and compassion, addressing challenges like racial inequalities. He raises concerns about charismatic leaders with revolutionary agendas. The articles stress the need for creative leadership in facing novel challenges, emphasizing experience, intellect, and urgency in addressing global issues. They call for leaders who can navigate complexity, communicate effectively, and build a universal community amid changing notions of national leadership.

### **Political Leadership: A New Conceptual Framework" by Duke Ofosu-Anim**

Duke Ofosu-Anim's article on political leadership explores its complexities and varied perspectives. It questions whether political leadership brings positive or negative outcomes and its role in societal advancement. The author acknowledges challenges in defining political leadership, especially in democracies where tensions between leadership and



equality exist. Despite occasional drawbacks, the article recognizes the necessity of leadership for political goals and good governance. It suggests that democratic systems can regulate leaders, balancing power with democratic ideals. The article examines political leadership from different angles, emphasizing the interdependence of leaders and followers and advocating for a shift from an individualistic to a pluralistic paradigm. To theorize political leadership, the author uses the conceptual framework analysis method by Jabareen (2009). This method includes personality traits, leadership style, political motivation, and stress tolerance as key features in understanding political leadership. It explores psychological aspects, leadership impact, motives behind political careers, and stress handling as crucial elements in the multidimensional nature of political leadership

### **The Need for Strengthened Political Leadership – Author(s): ROBERT I. ROTBERG**

Effective political leaders possess key competencies that include creating a transformational vision, mobilizing followers, maintaining legitimacy, earning trust, and persuading citizens to be part of a noble enterprise. These leaders exhibit political courage, emotional intelligence, personal integrity, and intellectual honesty. Transformational leaders motivate, challenge, and elevate their followers to higher levels of performance, instilling pride and creating a sustainable vision. In contrast, transactional leaders focus on incremental changes, self-interest, and existing frameworks, lacking the transformative impact seen in leaders like Nelson Mandela.

### **The State, Networks and Family Raj in Goa by Parag D. Parobo**

Parag D. Parobo's study looks at Goan politics, focusing on the idea of 'family raj' (family rule) and its connection with networks and economic changes. The analysis challenges the belief that family dominance declined in the 2012 elections, suggesting it evolved instead.

The study explores historical politics from 1963 to 1989 and how Goa's statehood in 1987 shifted the relationship between politics and businesses.

The Rane family's influence in Sattari, dating back to the nineteenth century, is explored. Pratapsingh Rane's political journey, transitioning between political parties, is discussed, emphasizing the role of political affiliations and royal connections. The study suggests that the Ranes' dominance in Goan politics is connected to networks in mining, real estate, and tourism. Vishwajit Rane's political role and influence on land usage reflect the family's diverse impact on Goan governance.

### **1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

1. What are the key factors contributing to Rane's electoral success?
2. What is the perception and opinions of the local residents regarding Rane's leadership?
3. Do people vote for party or for Ranes?
4. What are the developmental aspect they undertook?
5. Will Rane's lose their power in Sattari in future?

### **1.4 HYPOTHESIS**

1. Jobs are the reason for the ranes long standing electoral success in sattari OR
2. The Rane family's electoral success in Sattari is primarily due to their royal historical background

## 1.5 OBJECTIVES

1. This dissertation aims to focus on the people's perception towards Ranes.
2. To understand job is the only factor for electoral success or are there any other.
3. To understand Rane's family politics.
4. To understand the future of Rane's in Sattari.

## 1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

My dissertation will delve into both qualitative and quantitative research methods, encompassing in-depth interviews, focus groups, oral histories, surveys, and narrative questionnaires. The research focuses on people's perceptions of Ranes, and I plan to cover Sattari. I aim to include participants from various areas, genders, and age groups, as well as individuals from outside Sattari to gain broader insights. I intend to collect a sample of 100 people from different areas of Sattari and Goa. I intend to collect 50 respondents from different villages of Sattari and 50 respondents for non sattari, in which I will focus on students , locals whereas some professor.

## CHAPTERIZATION

**Chapter 1:** This chapter provides a necessary introduction to my research topic, offering brief information about Goa and Sattari. It includes the history of the Ranes in Sattari, highlighting their crucial role in liberating Goa and subsequently ruling Sattari for over 50 years. The literature review aims to identify knowledge gaps, research objectives, hypotheses, the scope of the study, limitations, and the methodology used in this thesis.

**Chapter 2:** This section delves into understanding political leadership, exploring what leadership and political leadership entail, and how the latter differs from other forms of leadership. It discusses leadership styles and emphasizes how one family might dominate a political party or constituency.

**Chapter 3:** The thesis examines the Ranes from Pratap Singh Rane to the current Deviya Rane, detailing their life, political journey, achievements, and contributions to Goa's political landscape. It covers major initiatives, instances of defection, and other relevant aspects.

**Chapter 4:** This chapter focuses on factors contributing to political success, addressing people's perceptions, development initiatives, leadership styles, and the challenges and controversies faced by political figures.

**Chapter 5:** The thesis concludes with a summary

## 1.7 SCOPE

The scope of my study is to contribute to the existing knowledge about Ranes, as there isn't much literature available on this topic. It aims to fill this gap and provide valuable information. The study will help people understand the actual reasons behind Ranes' electoral success, as I'll be conducting surveys. This dissertation focuses on a crucial aspect of democracy – political leadership. It emphasizes the qualities that make a good leader, helping individuals gain clarity on effective leadership in politics.

## **1.8 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

1. The dissertation topic is interesting, but it comes with several limitations. Despite being a widely discussed topic, there's a lack of sufficient literature available. During the literature review, I found mentions of Pratap Singh Rane but limited information about current Ranes, like Vishwajeet and Deviya Rane.
2. Another constraint is the busy schedules of the Ranes. Since my dissertation involves meetings and asking them questions, securing appointments has proven to be a challenging task.
3. Discussing the topic with people revealed another limitation – due to its sensitive nature, people weren't very expressive about it. Additionally, the study is constrained by the fact that it only covers responses from 100 individuals across various areas.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL LEADERSHIP**

#### **2.1 HISTORY OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP**

The history of political leadership has evolved over millennia, it can be traced back to the time of civilization, where rulers, kings, and tribal chiefs exercised authority over their subjects. In the past, India's political leadership had two main levels. The top level, called macropolitical leadership, was often controlled by foreign rulers like the Mughals or the British. They had power over the whole country but didn't directly affect the lives of regular people much. The second level, called micropolitical leadership, operated at the village level. Here, leaders from dominant castes had authority and dealt with local issues. During colonial rule, the distinction between the two levels of leadership became more pronounced. The foreign rulers, who were in charge of the country, were often very different from the local village leaders. They tended to be more modern and focused on cities, while village leaders stuck to traditional ways and religion. In the 1800s, a new kind of leadership emerged influenced by Western ideas. These leaders were educated in Western-style schools and were inspired by liberal and utilitarian thinking from the West. They founded the Indian National Congress, initially working with British rule to bring about gradual change in society. These early forms of political leadership were characterized by absolute power and centralized authority, with a little room for democratic participation. After independence, Congress leaders took charge, but village leaders found ways to enter mainstream politics through voting. They used their local influence and caste status to gain power in government. This

created tension between the old traditional way of doing things and the new modern democracy.

The entry of traditional village leaders into politics shows a clash between local interests and the broader goals of democracy. While some leaders focus on caste and local issues, others want broader social change. It's a struggle between sticking to tradition and embracing modern ideas of democracy and equality. Traditional village leaders gain respect and support by building and donating schools, hospitals, and temples. When they run for election, it's not just about winning but also about reinforcing their status in society. Modern India's political leadership can be categorized into three main groups: Westernized middle-class intellectuals, leaders from lower societal ranks who fought for independence, and traditional village leaders. The influence of Westernized leaders is declining, while the other two groups are gaining prominence.

In the past, leadership was authoritarian, with rulers holding all powers and providing only basic needs. However 17-18<sup>th</sup> century shifts towards individual rights emphasized liberty, equality, and the pursuit of happiness. Leadership transformed from patriarchal to feminist ideals, promoting gender inclusivity. It highlights the historical fluctuation in ideas about leadership, ranging from hero concepts to common man leadership. As societies evolved and adopted more complex forms of governance, political leadership intertwined with system of law, justice and representation.

## **2.2 WHAT IS POLITICAL LEADERSHIP**

Political leadership is different from regular leadership. There was a condition mentioned by Western thinker like Thomas Hobbes in his book “Leviathan” called state of nature. It was a

hypothetical scenario highlighting the pre- political world. Where no ruler or law existed, resulting in chaotic society. We cannot imagine a society without a guiding force. For the smooth functioning of the society ruler or leader considered to be most essential. Leaders are for wellbeing of the society. Unlike leadership in other domains like business, political leadership operates within the framework of democratic principles and societal expectations. Various factors influence the behavior and effectiveness of political leaders, including personality traits, leadership styles, motivation, and stress tolerance. These attributes not only shape individual leadership approaches but also impact broader governance processes and outcomes. Personality traits play a fundamental role in shaping the behavior and effectiveness of political leaders. Traits like charisma, individuality, selfdom, and temperament influence a leader's emergence and effectiveness in governance. Various studies have highlighted the importance of personality traits in political leadership, showing correlations between traits and leadership performance. Each trait has its own implications for political leadership, affecting aspects such as decision-making, communication, and interaction with constituents.

Political leaders are not just authority figures but also influencers who inspire and mobilize diverse constituencies. Effective leaders navigate complex societal landscapes, balancing competing interests while upholding democratic norms and ethical standards. Designing a conceptual framework for political leadership involves a comprehensive review and organization of existing literature across various disciplines, such as sociology, public policy, political science, and psychology. This framework aims to provide insights into the theory, practice, and functions of political leadership. Political leadership has been shaped by cultural, social, technological advancement

Political leadership is broader concept. Political leaders are the elected representatives chosen by the people aligning with the Plato's social contract idea. This contract involves individual

surrender their powers to the Philosopher king and get the basic human rights and protection. According to Plato, a well ordered political system requires good education and upbringing to cultivate virtuous and useful individuals. He introduces the concept of philosopher leader, someone with the best education, diverse training, and a love for knowledge, motivated by the common good rather than personal gain. The leader undergoes stages of education including gymnastics, military services, city management, and education in various disciplines. Crucially, the philosopher leader must not be driven by greed but should be willing to rule for the sake of contemplative leisure and the joy of learning. Plato's vision involves cultivating leaders through extensive training, ensuring they possess good judgement and competence for effective governance. He advocates for a carefully selected and well- prepared ruling class. According to Plato, leadership involves guiding a community toward shared goals.

Some leaders are born with the leadership qualities while others develop those qualities. Capable leader with good leadership is essential in the developing countries where human capacity and political recruitment methods pose challenge and it is important in the region where political culture and institution are still evolving. Leadership as a concept is related to power. Once you become an leader you get the power now how to use that power differs from individual to individual. Some gain power through physical strength, while other consider political leadership for status, prestige, and glory. Example is Hitler who demonstrating the dark side of the power accumulation. Personal traits and circumstances plays a crucial role in forming leader. Political leadership involves helping citizens achieve common goals reinforcing unity and mobilizing collective efforts and leaders are essential in creating transformational vision, mobilizing followers, maintaining legitimacy, earning trust. Followers need leaders who go beyond narrow interest, providing new visions and approaches. Leaders show political courage, emotional intelligence, personal integrity and

intellectual honesty. Leader plays an important role in motivating his followers for higher level of performance. Political leadership is often defined by control over authoritative assignment of benefits and obligations within a state. It focus on governmental processes and policies, emphasizing control over decision making and implementation. The characteristics any leader posses should include followers, leaders attitude and abilities. Leader plays an important role in maintaining peace in the state through their policies. And particularly in the country like India with the diversity of people including different religion, caste, languages it is very important how a leader is and what steps he undertakes to maintain the peace and harmony in the country. On the other hand if leader takes any steps which hurts the sentiment or feelings of any of the community can lead to an riots.

The nature of political leadership deals with elements: Leaders, Followers, and their functional relationship. Leader adjust to group expectations while influencing and transforming group goals and norms. Political leader is the one who did not only meet the needs of the moment but the requirements of the future. Political leaders helps in formulating policies and help in nations growth. The political leader prioritizes the well being nation over personal interest. This means making decisions and taking actions that benefit the entire country. Such leaders focus on policies and initiatives that contribute to the overall welfare and development of the nation.

The Aristotle compares leaders with a craftsman, highlighting the importance of legislative science, which he considered more crucial than everyday political activities. As a skilled craftsman carefully shapes and maintains a valuable creation, a politician's role is like that of an architect for a city-state. They construct and robust legal system, paying attention to the Law(material), constitution (form), effective government (efficiency), and overarching principles (purpose).



Political leaders should be selected considering educational qualification. In a democratic society, the choice of leaders significantly influences the course of governance and societal development. The argument that education should be a pivotal factor in selecting leaders holds substantial merit. Educated leaders possess the knowledge and critical thinking skills necessary to make informed decisions that benefit the entire society. Their understanding of right and wrong is honed through education, instilling a sense of morality and values in political leadership. In democratic nations like India, where citizens actively participate in electing their representatives, the emphasis on choosing educated leaders becomes paramount. Education cultivates an awareness of the principle of secularism, a cornerstone of the country like India. An educated leader is better equipped to navigate the complexities of diverse societies, fostering inclusivity and harmony. Education focuses on societal development rather than personal interests, ensuring that elected leaders contribute meaningfully to the progress of the nation.

The role of an educated political leader is essential in addressing the multifaceted challenges of our contemporary world. In an era marked by complex global issues, rapid technological advancements, and diverse societal concerns, the need for a well-educated leader has become essential. An educated political leader brings a wealth of knowledge and critical thinking skills to the table, enabling them to make decisions considering the wellbeing of the state. Education equips leaders with a broad understanding of historical contexts, political theories, and economic principles. This allows them to formulate policies considering diverse perspectives and historical implications.

Education helps a leader in adopting change and innovation. In this rapidly developing world, leaders must grasp the implications of various emerging technologies on various aspects of society, from the economy to healthcare and national security. An educated leader is more likely to

embrace innovation, leveraging technology to enhance governance, improve public services and foster economic development. Leaders are often confronted with complex challenges that demand thoughtful and strategic solution. The ability to analyse data, evaluate policy options, and anticipate potential outcomes is enhanced by a quality education.

Political leadership is often seen as a social status. This involves question about who becomes a leader, where they come from, and how they gain power. The idea that political motivations are rooted in subconscious sources developed early in life. The concept of character structure suggest that leadership is influenced by both personality type and interaction with social situations.

Political leadership often involves navigating complex and stressful situations, such as crises, conflicts, and competing interests. Leaders' ability to tolerate and manage stress is crucial for effective decision-making and crisis management. Understanding the motives driving political leaders is essential for analyzing their behavior and decision-making processes. Motivations can range from the desire for power and prestige to the pursuit of specific policy goals or personal recognition. Political motivation influences leadership styles, with power-driven leaders often adopting more assertive and controlling approaches, while others may prioritize collaboration and consensus-building.

- **Here are some key aspects of political leadership:**

**Vision and Goals:** Political leaders often articulate a vision for the future and set goals that they aim to achieve during their time in office or through their political activism. This vision provides a roadmap for their actions and policies.

**Decision-Making:** Political leaders are responsible for making tough decisions on behalf of their constituents. This could involve issues ranging from economic policies to national

security to social welfare programs. Effective leaders weigh various factors and consult with advisors before making decisions.

**Communication:** A crucial aspect of political leadership is the ability to communicate effectively with the public, other political stakeholders, and international partners. Leaders must be able to articulate their vision, explain their decisions, and rally support for their policies.

**Negotiation and Compromise:** In the often contentious world of politics, leaders must be skilled negotiators who can find common ground with opponents and strike compromises to move forward on important issues.

**Influence and Persuasion:** Political leaders must be able to persuade others to support their agenda. This involves not only convincing voters to elect them but also rallying support among legislators, bureaucrats, and interest groups.

**Ethical Leadership:** Good political leadership requires integrity, honesty, and a commitment to serving the public interest rather than personal gain. Leaders must adhere to ethical standards and act in accordance with the values of their society.

**Crisis Management:** Political leaders must be prepared to handle crises, whether they are natural disasters, economic downturns, or security threats. Effective crisis management requires quick thinking, decisive action, and the ability to reassure the public.

**Adaptability and Resilience:** The political landscape is constantly changing, and successful leaders must be adaptable and resilient in the face of challenges. They must be willing to adjust their strategies and policies in response to new developments.

In modern times, politics is influenced by things like marketing techniques, creating images, leadership styles, and how leaders respond to what voters need and how they see leadership is important is important for political leaders to be successful.

## **2.3 LEADERSHIP THEORIES**

### **1. Great man theory**

Great man theory revolves around the idea that great leaders are born not made. This theory was popularized by Thomas Carlyle, a writer and a teacher. It's like saying some people are just naturally destined to be leaders because they have special heroic qualities right from birth. It was believed that it is a great man who shapes the history. Without these special individuals, things wouldn't have turned out the same way. But over time, people realized this theory had its flaws, especially when considering leaders like Hitler, who did terrible things. So, while it's true that some people seem born to lead, it's not the only factor. Other theories suggest that certain traits can make someone a good leader, whether they're born with them or develop them over time

### **2. Trait theory**

The trait theory of leadership argues that certain qualities are desirable for effective leadership. It suggest that certain people are born with specific physical and personality traits that make them natural leader. Some theorist divided these traits into two categories 1) Emergent traits- which are mostly inherited like height and intelligence, and effectiveness traits, which can be learned or gained through experience, like charisma. It believed leaders possessed unique traits that set them

apart. There are various traits such as physical presence, enthusiasm, friendliness, integrity, technical mastery, decisiveness, intelligence, teaching ability, and faith in people. Critics argue that traits alone cannot fully explain leadership effectiveness and that contextual factors, such as organizational culture, situational dynamics, and follower characteristics, also play significant roles in shaping leadership outcomes.

### **3. Situation theory**

Situational theory also known as Contingency theory suggests that effective leadership is influenced by the circumstances, culture, and the context of a group. It means that leaders success is depends on being in the right place at the right time. Group performance is links to leadership style and how well the situation allows the leader to influence. Leadership can be task oriented or relationship oriented and group performance connects to the leader's style and situational opportunities. The theory recognizes leadership as dynamic, with leaders changing based on situations. It suggest that there's no one-size-fits-all approach to leadership. Instead, the effectiveness of the leadership style depends on various factors like the qualities of the follower and the situation they are in. the leader should adjust their style based on the maturity level of their followers.

### **4. Transactional Leadership Theory:**

Transactional leadership theory focuses on the exchange relationship between leaders and followers, emphasizing the role of rewards, punishments, and incentives in motivating performance. Transactional leaders set clear expectations, establish performance goals, and provide rewards or sanctions based on followers' adherence to rules and standards. While transactional leadership can be effective in achieving short-term goals and maintaining order,

it may lack the transformative vision and inspiration characteristic of transformational leadership.

## **2.4 LEADERSHIP STYLES**

The leadership style adopted by political leaders significantly influences their actions and the outcomes of governance. Different styles, such as consultative, participatory, authoritarian, or democratic, have varying effects on performance outcomes and political identity. Studies have shown that leadership style impacts political outcomes in various contexts, ranging from local municipalities to national governments. Effective leadership styles prioritize transparency, inclusivity, and responsiveness to constituents' needs, fostering trust and cooperation among stakeholders.

### **Democratic Leadership**

In democracy leaders and followers are interrelated. In democracy leaders gain power by maintaining support using various strategies like providing important goods and services, by gaining the support of the people. There are various ways leaders relied on to get the support of the people such as Mass Media such as TV and the internet. Earlier they relied on the party but now through social media they directly reach to the follower. In a democratic leadership leader is directly dependent on the voters. And voters are considered as the major players in the democratic leadership. In democratic leadership personality of the leader is another important aspect.

### **Democracy includes political parties**

- Reactionary party – which cling to the old socio- economic and political institution
- Conservative – which believes in the status quo
- Liberal party – aims at reforming the existing institution
- Radical party – aims at establishing a new order by overthrowing the existing institution.

In democratic system, the presence of various parties with diverse ideologies is essential. This offers voters a wide range of choices, allowing them to select a party that aligns with their interests. Additionally, leaders benefit from this diversity as they can align themselves with a party that reflects their own values and priorities. In a democratic nation, the presence of multiple parties empowers voters, holding leaders accountable for their action. If leader fail to deliver, they risk not being re-elected. Leaders develop their careers through party progression gaining experience and facing assessments from their peers. Being a good leader is important, but the party a leader belongs plays a big role in shaping their political path. In democratic system leader involves people in decision making, discussing goals,an choosing steps to achieve them. People can express their opinion in any policies implemented. Leader focuses on creating stable society where citizen's well-being is prioritized. The emphasis is on team work with collaboration and mutual understanding. Successful democratic leadership enhances productivity, job satisfaction, promoting a positive work atmosphere

Democracy, often lauded as a government system centered on freedom and equality, faces criticism from Plato, who contends that it invites power hungry individuals driven by personal gain, leading to corruption and potential tyranny. Plato argues for a mix democracy with competent leadership, asserting that without virtuous leaders, democracy becomes unstable. Socrates, echoing Plato's concern, suggests that democracy tends to make people

wilder rather than virtuous, emphasizing the need for expert rulers selected and trained for political decision making.

In a democracy, leaders and followers have a sort of agreement where leaders gain power by promising to provide important goods and services. Democratic leaders must maintain support, using various strategies throughout history. Initially, leaders personally connected with limited electorate. As voting rights expanded, leaders relied on political parties. Mass media, especially TV and the internet, allowed leaders to reach followers directly, reducing party influence.

In the past, democracy focused on people directly making decisions. But in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, things shifted. the key decisions and actions come more from from leaders at a top, rather than other parts of the government. The main leader's role, called the chief executive, has become more powerful. It used to be limited, but now it involves more people working together to make decisions. Political parties, which are groups of people with similar political goals, have also changed. They use to be more independent, but now they often follow the lead of the leader, affecting the balance of power.

### ● **Coercive Leadership (Commanding Leader)**

Coercive leadership, often known as commanding leadership, is a style where leaders wield authority through strict control, fear, and the imposition of orders. They adopt an autocratic approach, demanding immediate obedience and allowing little room for input from others. This leadership style is most commonly observed in times of crisis or emergency, where decisive action is deemed necessary to maintain order or address urgent issues. Leaders employing coercive tactics rely heavily on the potential for punishments or repercussions to enforce compliance. One stark example often cited is North Korea, where the ruling regime



exerts tight control over all aspects of society, leaving little room for dissent or individual freedom. Characteristics of coercive leadership include tight control over decision-making processes, a focus on immediate results, and a reliance on fear, punishment, and strict orders to maintain authority and control.

Coercive leaders often concentrate responsibility within themselves, preferring to make decisions unilaterally rather than delegating tasks or seeking input from others. This concentration of power allows them to exert maximum control over outcomes and maintain a sense of authority. By centralizing responsibility, coercive leaders can ensure that their directives are followed without question, as subordinates may fear the consequences of deviating from established protocols or disobeying orders. However, this approach can also lead to a lack of innovation, creativity, and collaboration within the organization, as individuals may feel discouraged from expressing their ideas or taking initiative in such a rigid and hierarchical environment. Coercive leaders often rely on fear and intimidation to maintain control over their subordinates. By instilling a sense of fear or anxiety, they seek to compel obedience and discourage dissent or resistance. This may involve the use of punitive measures, such as reprimands, demotions, or even threats of physical harm, to enforce compliance with established norms and regulations. The pervasive atmosphere of fear created by coercive leaders can have detrimental effects on morale, motivation, and trust within the organization, leading to increased stress, resentment, and disengagement among employees. Coercive leadership is characterized by its emphasis on strict adherence to rules and procedures. Leaders employing this style prioritize efficiency and discipline, expecting subordinates to follow established protocols without question. They rely on a top-down approach to decision-making, where directives are issued from the top and cascaded down through the organization. This hierarchical structure leaves little room for flexibility or adaptation to changing circumstances, as subordinates are expected to adhere rigidly to the

leader's commands. While this may result in a sense of order and predictability in the short term, it can hinder innovation, agility, and responsiveness in the long run, as individuals may be reluctant to challenge existing practices or propose alternative solutions. Coercive leadership is characterized by its authoritarian and controlling nature, where leaders rely on fear, punishment, and strict orders to maintain authority and control. By concentrating responsibility, instilling fear, and emphasizing strict adherence to rules, coercive leaders seek to enforce compliance and achieve immediate results. However, this approach can have negative consequences for organizational culture, morale, and performance, as it may stifle creativity, innovation, and collaboration, ultimately hindering long-term success and sustainability.

### ● **Laissez- Faire Leadership**

In this leadership style, group members take charge of reaching their own goals using their own skills. They enjoy a lot of freedom in deciding how to get their tasks done, and there's not much external control over what each person does. It's like giving the group members the space to figure things out on their own. Laissez-faire leadership is individual centered, with minimal leader control, providing information but not actively evaluating work. The leader serves as an information resource, answering questions when asked. In this style, the group has freedom of action. But lack of leadership can result in tensions, anxiety, chaos, confusion and uncertainty as leader isn't involved, the group might argue a lot about who should do what, and things can take forever to get done. Without the leader's input, the final result might not be great. This can only work only when group is motivated and knows what they are doing.

For example when leaders choose to ignore or remain passive in addressing critical issues like such as corruption or communal tensions, it can lead to chaos and unrest within society.

Without strong intervention, these problems can worsen and become more serious over time. When corruption and communal tensions are left unchecked, they destroy trust in institutions and create inequality. Leaders need to step in firmly, fighting corruption, promoting honesty, and encouraging understanding among different groups. If they don't, things will get worse, eroding democracy and causing more conflict and instability. In a laissez-faire leadership setting, group members may feel uncertain or lost without clear direction from the leader. This can lead to a lack of coordination and collaboration, as individuals may struggle to understand their roles and responsibilities. Without the leader's guidance, some team members may feel disconnected or disengaged from the group's objectives, resulting in reduced motivation and productivity. Additionally, in situations where decisions need to be made quickly or in response to changing circumstances, the absence of decisive leadership can lead to indecision and missed opportunities for progress.

### ● **Authoritarian Leadership**

In this style, leaders aim for maximum achievements of group goals while exerting strict control over individuals. They enforce behaviour rules through formal and rigid regulations, often using coercive measures. There is a noticeable distance between leaders and members, which can lead to tensions and conflicts, especially in challenging times. The leaders maintain a dominant role, making decisions with limited input from the members. Machiavelli argues that having power means you can give commands, and whoever possesses power has the right to do so. However being good person doesn't automatically grant authority, and being good doesn't guarantee power. Unlike moralistic view of politics, Machiavelli believes the primary focus for a political leader is gaining and keeping power. He emphasizes the practical aspect of politics, where the ruler's main concern is acquiring and maintaining authority rather than solely relying on moral goodness.

## 2.5 DYNASTIC POLITICS

Throughout history, political power has often been concentrated within certain families, where leadership succession is determined by familial ties. This form of dynastic selection has been prevalent across different cultures and regions, ranging from monarchies to modern democracies. Even with the advent of democracy, elite families have managed to maintain their dominance in politics. In India, the evolution of dynastic politics reflects a complex interplay of historical, cultural, and political factors spanning thousands of years. From ancient times to the present day, the country has been home to numerous ruling dynasties, each leaving its mark on the political landscape. In ancient India, dynastic rule was prevalent, with kingdoms and empires being passed down through hereditary succession. Dynasties such as the Mauryas, Guptas, and Mughals ruled vast territories, shaping the course of Indian history through their conquests, governance, and cultural patronage. While the British Raj replaced indigenous dynasties as the dominant political force, traditional rulers retained varying degrees of autonomy and influence under the doctrine of 'indirect rule.' India's journey towards independence in 1947 marked a pivotal moment in its political history, as the country transitioned from colonial rule to democratic governance. The Indian National Congress, led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Sardar Patel, played a central role in the struggle for freedom and the subsequent nation-building process. However, the legacy of dynastic politics remained ingrained in the post-independence era, with leaders like Nehru, Indira Gandhi, and Rajiv Gandhi hailing from prominent political families. The Nehru-Gandhi dynasty, in particular, has exerted a significant influence on Indian politics since independence. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, laid the foundation for democratic governance and secularism, while his daughter, Indira Gandhi, navigated through turbulent times, including the Indo-Pak wars and the Emergency period. Despite facing criticism and challenges, the Nehru-Gandhi family continued to dominate the

Congress party, with Indira's sons, Rajiv and later Rahul, assuming leadership roles in subsequent years. Beyond the Nehru-Gandhi dynasty, several other political families have also left their mark on Indian politics. Regional leaders like the Karunanidhi family in Tamil Nadu, the Thackerays in Maharashtra have maintained influence over their respective states for generations. These dynastic politics often revolve around charismatic leaders who command loyalty and support from their followers, leveraging family ties, networks, and resources to retain power.

In recent years, the landscape of Indian politics has witnessed the emergence of new players and narratives, challenging the dominance of traditional dynasties. Regional and caste-based parties, such as the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) and the Samajwadi Party (SP), have gained prominence, advocating for social justice and empowerment. Moreover, the rise of grassroots movements, social media activism, and youth-led initiatives has reshaped the political discourse, providing platforms for voices beyond established dynasties. However, the legacy of dynastic politics continues to shape the contours of Indian democracy, raising questions about political meritocracy, accountability, and representation. Critics argue that dynastic succession undermines democratic principles, limiting opportunities for new leadership and perpetuating a culture of entitlement and privilege. Moreover, concerns about corruption, nepotism, and dynastic rivalries persist, posing challenges to governance and public trust.

Initially, dynasties were predominantly male-dominated, with political power passed down within patriarchal family structures. In these early dynasties, inheritance of political positions was primarily restricted to sons, reinforcing traditional gender roles and excluding women from leadership roles. This dynastic politics is not a concept of any particular country it is extended worldwide. This persistence of political dynasties can be attributed to various factors, including the resource advantages enjoyed by dynastic members, such as name

recognition, financial support, and network connections. Shift in the pathways through which women enter politics within dynastic frameworks. While the widow's succession was prevalent in earlier decades, there has been a transition towards a more diverse array of female candidates from dynastic backgrounds. Today, daughters, nieces, and other second-generation relatives of political dynasties are increasingly active in politics, reflecting broader societal changes and evolving gender norms. Women inherit political positions following the death of their husbands who held political office. This phenomenon highlights the role of dynastic ties in facilitating women's entry into politics, as their familial connections provide a platform for assuming leadership roles. earlier generations primarily consisted of widows or wives inheriting political positions, contemporary dynastic women come from various familial relationships, including daughters, nieces, and sisters of political figures. This diversification of dynastic representation reflects changing societal expectations and aspirations for women in politics.

### ● **Decline of Dynastic Politics**

Dynastic politics were more prevalent in earlier periods, there has been gradual decline in their prevalence over time. In dynastic politics elite families have managed to retain their influence and dominance in politics. This decline can be attributed to factors such as political modernization, institutional changes, and shifts in societies attitude towards dynastic rule. As democracies mature and evolve, there is a growing emphasis on merit based selection and equal opportunities for political participation, reducing the influence of dynastic ties. Other thing is introduction of institutional reforms such as primary elections and candidate selection procedure, has also played a significant role in reducing the prevalence of dynastic politics. we started to see more diversity in politics. People from different backgrounds, with different ideas and perspectives, began to have a seat at the table. This made the political landscape

richer and more representative of the country as a whole. Shifting societal values and norms have contributed to the decline in dynastic politics. As societies become more meritocratic and egalitarian, there is growing skepticism towards inherited privilege and entitlement in politics. Voters are increasingly demanding accountability, transparency, and merit-based selection of candidates, rather than simply relying on familial ties or name recognition. The spread of democratization has also played a role in diminishing the influence of dynastic politics. In emerging democracies, the democratization process often involves the dismantling of authoritarian structures and the opening up of political space to new and diverse voices. This democratization process undermines the entrenched power of traditional elite families, creating opportunities for non-dynastic candidates to emerge and compete on a level playing field.

The rise of civil society and grassroots movements has provided a counterbalance to dynastic politics. Civil society organizations, advocacy groups, and social movements have become increasingly influential in shaping public opinion, mobilizing voters, and holding political leaders accountable. These grassroots movements often champion progressive causes, promote social justice, and challenge the entrenched interests of dynastic elites, thereby contributing to the decline in dynastic prevalence. Economic development and social mobility have also played a role in reducing the influence of dynastic politics. As societies become more economically prosperous and socially mobile, individuals from diverse backgrounds have greater opportunities to pursue education, careers, and political ambitions. This increased social mobility dilutes the monopoly of traditional elite families on political power, as talented individuals from non-dynastic backgrounds rise to prominence through their own merits and achievements. The forces of globalization have further eroded the dominance of dynastic politics. Globalization facilitates the exchange of ideas, information, and resources across borders, exposing societies to diverse perspectives and alternative models of

governance. This increased connectivity and interdependence make it harder for dynastic elites to maintain isolation and control over political processes, as they face pressure to adapt to global standards of transparency, accountability, and democratic governance. As more women enter politics through non-dynastic channels and achieve success based on their own merits, the reliance on dynastic ties as a prerequisite for female political participation diminishes. This trend signifies a broader shift towards meritocracy and gender equality within political institutions

Dynastic politics, a practice where political power is passed down through family lines is a global phenomena. Individual inherit their positions based on family connections rather than merit alone. Dynastic politics refers where certain families dominate political across the world. After the world war II, despite many countries moving towards democracy including India, have seen the rise of dynastic politics. Despite the democratic ideals promoting equal opportunities for all citizens to engage in politics, certain families maintain a stronghold on political power over generations. The leader possess the inherent political advantages like name recognition and financial resources, questioning democratic ideals of equality. Even political parties for the sake of winning election supports the family politics by giving tickets to the family members only. One key reason for persistence of dynastic politics is the control over party finances. Political parties, facing the challenges of building and sustaining organizations, often concentrate finance in the hands of party leaders, particularly those with family ties. This centralized control allows for the efficient distribution of patronage through lower levels of party leadership, ensuring loyalty and support. The BJP, a political party that once vocally opposed dynastic politics, now finds itself increasingly populated by candidates with family backgrounds in politics



The negative consequences of dynastic politics are highlighted, including inequality, a lack of healthy electoral competition, potential for corruption, and the perpetuation of an elitist class. Dynastic politics creates a scenario where certain individuals, due to their family background, have easier access to power compared to common citizens. This scenario contradicts the democratic principles of equal opportunity and fair representation. Even when marginalized groups enter politics through dynastic channels, they may operate under the influence of privileged class.

The prevalence of political dynasties raises important questions about democratic governance and representation. While dynastic succession may offer continuity and stability in some cases, it also presents challenges related to elitism, nepotism, and democratic accountability. The concentration of political power within dynastic families can perpetuate inequality and hinder social mobility, undermining the principles of fairness and meritocracy.

Moreover, dynastic politics may erode public trust in democratic institutions, as citizens perceive political dynasties as self-serving and detached from the needs of ordinary people. This dynamic can exacerbate social divisions and weaken the legitimacy of democratic governance. Therefore, understanding the mechanisms and implications of dynastic politics is crucial for promoting transparency, accountability, and inclusivity in democratic systems.

Major reason dynastic politics continue in India is because those in charge of political parties control the money. Since parties struggle to establish and maintain themselves, leaders, especially those connected by family, tend to hold on to the funds. This control lets them easily give reward and secure loyalty from lower level party members. The way democracy works in India helps dynastic politics stick around. The emphasis on election activities like campaigning and voting, without really looking into broader societal issues and big chances, weakens how well democracy works. This means voters might pick candidates expecting

personal benefits instead of focusing on party's belief or ideas. Idea such as regulating party finance could control dynastic trends. It can act inclusively, providing opportunities for marginalized groups like women and backward castes. In societies where barriers to political entry exist, dynastic politics might serve as a means for these groups to overcome some of these challenges.

To counter dynastic politics, instead of solely relying on formal procedure, there should be more significant and active participation in democratic politics. This involvement should extend beyond what the government regulates and involve popular movements and organization. People can counter dynastic politics by coming together for a cause outside the usual political processes.

In India, this leads to challenges in the democratic setup, as political families persist at national, regional, and local levels. It leads to inequality, lack of competition, corruption and elitism, undermining the principles of democracy. Dynastic politics creates a deficit in democracy by favouring specific class due to inherent advantages, impacting the credibility of democratic ideals. Efforts to mitigate the influence of political dynasties may include implementing electoral reforms, such as campaign finance regulations and term limits, to level the playing field for all candidates. Additionally, promoting civic education and political participation can empower citizens to demand greater accountability from elected officials and challenge entrenched dynastic power structures.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **UNDERSTANDING THE POLITICS OF THE RANES IN SATTARI**

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

In the colorful story of politics in Goa, one family shines bright: the Ranes. Across generations, the Ranes have left their mark on the state's political landscape, shaping its direction and governance. Leading this influential family is Pratapsingh Rane, a respected figure known for his wise leadership and strong dedication to serving the people. From humble beginnings, Pratapsingh Rane rose to become one of Goa's most important leaders, championing initiatives to boost the state's development, support marginalized groups, and preserve its rich cultural heritage during his time as Chief Minister. Continuing the Rane legacy into the present day is Vishwajeet Rane, a dynamic leader committed to inclusive and sustainable development. Vishwajeet Rane has spearheaded numerous initiatives aimed at boosting Goa's economy, protecting its environment, and improving the lives of its residents. His innovative approach to governance and strong commitment to public service have earned him praise as a forward-thinking leader dedicated to driving positive change in Goa. By replacing Pratap Singh Rane his daughter in law replaced him in the last election and continued Rane legacy in Poriem constituency. As we explore the intricacies of Rane politics in Goa, it becomes clear that their influence is far-reaching and enduring. Through their dedication and transformative actions, the Rane family continues to shape the destiny of Goa, leaving a lasting impact on its past, present, and future.

### **3.2 PRATAP SINGH RANE**

Pratap Singh Rane, a prominent political figure in Sattari, was born on January 28, 1939, was the fifth child among eight siblings. His father, Raoji, and mother, Manoramabai, raised him alongside three sisters and four brothers. Pratap Singh Rane commonly known as "Saheb" by the locals, he earned recognition as a highly educated individual, his father who was not so educated as there were not much opportunities in Portuguese Goa, was highly ambitious for his children's education. Despite facing financial constraints, He tried to give best education to them. Despite limited schooling options in Portuguese Goa, his parents explored various options, including visiting schools like the Inn School in Dehradun, Pratap Singh himself attended Shri Shivaji Preparatory military School in Pune. Further he went to Navrosji Wadia College in Pune and earned a B.Sc. degree. After completing his education in India he went abroad for a further education and was admitted to Texas A& M University in United State for a degree in Business and Industrial Management.

Pratap Singh Rane grew up as a brave young man. He learned to ride horses and won races. He also enjoyed adventurous activities like fox hunting. He distinguished himself as a talented boxer. He remained undefeated in college bantamweight category and also secured victories in competition such as the western India Boxing Championship for Pune

He returned to India at the age of 26 in 1965, and at the age 30 he married 21 year old Vijayadevi. Rane, also known as landlords in Sattari, were highly regarded for their generosity and assistance to the community. Returning from America he continued to serve his community, he focused on agricultural projects, irrigation schemes, and education initiatives. Pratap Singh Rane is a farmer actively engaged in farming practices, combining

traditional agricultural pursuits with a modern American education. He helped Keri villagers by helping them to solve the water scarcity problem, where he led the improvement of well. He extended help in various ways, earning him popularity among the locals.

### Entry Into Politics

First election in Goa was held on 9 December 1963 and Bandodkar became the first CM of Goa. And for 1972 election Bandodkar encouraged Rane to contest election from Sattari, and he agreed driving the promise made to his father to always work for people and contribute to the development of the region. He believed that entering politics was a meaningful way to uplift Sattari from its backwardness.

Pratap Singh's deep connection with people was evident as he knew them personally, along with their children, fostering a sense of familial bond. When he started campaigning for 1972 election, the trust and familiarity garnered strong support from the community ensuring their votes in his favour. Despite facing challenges from opponents he emerged victorious. And this victory marked the beginning of the remarkable political career spanning over 50 years, during which he contested and won eleven consecutive assembly elections from Sattari.

In his pursuit of public service, Rane, a five-time Chief Minister of Goa, adopted a personal approach by visiting people's homes and ensuring satisfaction with the services he provided. Rane's political trajectory witnessed a transition in 1977 when he parted ways with the MGP and joined Devraj Ars's Ars Congress due to divergent opinions with Shashikalatai. The subsequent amalgamation of Indira Congress and ARS Congress marked Rane's entry into the Congress party. In the 1977 assembly election, Rane contested on a Congress ticket, securing 4084 votes and emerging victorious. In the 1977 elections, Pratap Singh Rane emerged victorious under the Congress party's banner. Due to the Congress party's inability

to secure a majority Rane assumed the role of Deputy Leader of the Opposition. Continuing his political career, Rane contested the 1980 assembly constituency election in Sattari, winning with an increased vote count of 5283. His portfolio in various capacities, including law, highlighted his multifaceted contributions to governance. Rane's journey reflects a commitment to public engagement and a strategic shift in political affiliations, ultimately consolidating his position as a Congressman dedicated to serving the people of Sattari and Goa.

“Sattari is my Stronghold , and the people here have stood by me through ups and downs of life” says Pratap Singh Rane (Rane, 2024)

Pratap Singh Rane's political journey reached a milestone when he became the first Chief Minister from the Congress party, marking a significant era as the inaugural Chief Minister after Goa attained statehood. Following in the footsteps of leaders like Bandodkar and Shashikala Kakodkar, Rane's political trajectory was characterized by consistent success and unwavering popular support. This enduring support from the public can be attributed to Rane's charismatic personality and genuine commitment to serving the people. Rane's accomplishments include an impressive five terms as the Chief Minister of Goa i.e in 1980, 1985, 1990, 1994 and in 2005. He transitioned from being the last CM of the Union Territory of Goa to becoming the first CM of the newly formed Goa State.

His political career was marked by versatility, holding various positions in the cabinet ministry, such as the Speaker of the Goa Legislative Assembly and the Opposition Leader. Remarkably, he maintained an uninterrupted tenure as an MLA from 1972 to 2021, showcasing both his political longevity and the trust reposed in him by the electorate. The 1990s witnessed a turbulent political landscape in Goa, marked by frequent changes in government Pratap Singh Rane's popularity remained unscathed. What stands out is the

unwavering support of the people, who, regardless of the party in power, continued to place their faith in Rane. This phenomenon underscores a unique aspect of Goan politics during that period – a preference for the individual leader over party affiliations. The electorate's steadfast belief in Pratap Singh Rane reflected a conviction that, irrespective of political shifts, he would steadfastly work for the welfare of the people.

Having emerged victorious in every Assembly election, Pratap Singh Rane has been honored with the distinguished status of a lifelong Cabinet member by the Goa government. This recognition serves as a tribute to his exceptional 50-year tenure as a legislator and his unwavering dedication to serving the state. In the Indian political arena, Pratap Singh Rane stands out as the third-longest-serving legislator, a position that puts him behind the formidable figures of DMK Chief M Karunanidhi and Maharashtra MLA Gopalrao Deshmukh in terms of legislative longevity. Karunanidhi's unparalleled 13 victories translated into an impressive 61-year legislative tenure, while Deshmukh, securing triumph 11 times, contributed to the legislative realm for an admirable 56 years. Therefore, while Rane holds a commendable position for his extensive service, he claims the third spot when compared to the enduring legacies of Karunanidhi and Deshmukh. Beyond his contributions in Goa, Pratapsingh Rane has made a mark on the national stage by serving as a Member of Parliament in the Lok Sabha. During this tenure, he represented the South Goa constituency, further extending his influence and involvement in national-level governance.

The First Rane Ministry aimed to deliver on promises made in the Congress election manifesto, including statehood, recognition of Konkani, mechanization of the fishing industry, nationalization of bus transport, and abolition of comunidades. It also focused on providing a corruption-free administration, industrial development, job creation, rural economic rejuvenation, land reforms, and the inclusion of certain communities in the Scheduled Tribes list. One road per village and equal attention to all constituencies

Before and after elections, Pratap Singh consistently assisted people and visited their homes to understand their needs and concerns. He made sure to be there for the community, offering help and support whenever they needed it, both before and after winning elections.

### Political Development Under Pratapsingh Rane

1. Expansion of Higher Education: One of Rane's noteworthy contributions was the expansion of higher education in rural areas. He took the initiative to establish three government colleges in Quepem, Sanqualim, and Khandola. This move aimed to make higher education more accessible to the residents of these regions, fostering educational development in Goa.

2. Infrastructure Development and Key Projects: Rane played a pivotal role in the initiation and execution of crucial infrastructure projects in the state. Notably, the establishment of Kala Academy, a cultural hub in Goa, was one of these projects. Kala Academy has since served as a center for promoting and preserving the rich cultural heritage of the region.

3. Kadamba Transport Corporation: Rane's leadership saw the inception of the Kadamba Transport Corporation, a significant development in Goa's transportation sector. This corporation played a key role in providing an integrated public transport system, connecting various parts of Goa both inter and intra-regionally. The establishment of this corporation contributed to improved transportation accessibility for the public.

4. Goa's Attainment of Statehood: A historic milestone during Rane's tenure was Goa attaining statehood in 1987. This marked a significant moment in the political history of the region, granting it greater autonomy and recognition as a distinct state within the Indian Union.



5. Pratap Singh Rane made significant contributions to the development of Goa during his leadership. He instituted the groundbreaking Goa Tree Conservation Act and introduced the inaugural regional plan in 1986. This plan had a dual focus: safeguarding the environment and modernizing agriculture in the regions of Sattari and Bicholim.

6. He played a crucial role in the establishment of the sole university in Goa, namely Goa University. These initiatives highlight Rane's commitment to environmental conservation, agricultural advancement, and the promotion of higher education, all of which contributed to the overall development of the region under his leadership.

Rane's Decade faced criticism for unfulfilled promises, regional imbalances, unemployment challenges, environmental concerns like deforestation, and priorities favoring tourism over agriculture.

YEAR	PARTY	VOTES RECIEVED	LEAD
1972	MGP	5005	2683
1977	Congress	4084	1111
1980	Congress	5283	2072
1985	Congress	7769	3130
1990	Congress	7231	2105
1995	Congress	7268	1428
1999	Congress	7875	4458
2002	Congress	9126	2569
2007	Congress	10605	3736
2012	Congress	13722	2497
2017	Congress	14977	4066

**Table 3.1 Elections won by Pratapsingh Rane**

CHIEF MINISTER	FROM	TO	PARTY
Pratapsingh Rane	30 May 1987	09 Jan 1990	INC
Pratapsingh Rane	09 Jan 1990	27 March 1990	INC
Pratapsingh Rane	16 December 1994	29 July 1998	INC
Pratapsingh Rane	02 Feb 2005	04 March 2005	INC
Pratapsingh Rane	07 June 2005	08 June 2007	INC

**Table 3.2 CM tenure of Pratapsingh Rane**

## **VISHWAJIT RANE**

Vishwajeet Pratapsingh Rane, affectionately known as "Baba," was born on 23 march 1971, hailing from a powerful political family in Goa. He is the son of the 5 times CM of Goa Pratap Singh Rane and mothers name was Vijayadevi Rane. Vishwajit attended People's School in Panaji for his Bachelor of Commerce degree from Goa University and pursued a post graduate diploma in Management Studies from the T.A. Pai Management Institute in Manipal Vishwajit admires his father as a role model, especially for his dedication in politics. He values his father's guidance and considered him the guiding light of his life. He also represented the state of Goa in badminton. Vishwajit is married to Dr. Deviya Rane.

Entering politics in 2007, Vishwajeet, fueled by his family's political influence, found early exposure to the political world at home. The Valpoi constituency, formed in 1989, witnessed various MLAs until Vishwajeet took charge in 2007, securing victory consistently until 2022.. Vishwajit contested as an independent candidate in the Valpoi in 2007 election later, he served as health minister under Chief Minister Digambar kamat's government. Vishwajit than joined the Congress party in 2010. Despite Congress parties policy of one candidate per family, both vishwajit and pratap Singh Rane contested from the Congress ticket. Starting with the Indian National Congress, Vishwajit left congress Party in 2017 and joined BJP. His political journey included holding key portfolios like health, agriculture, women and child development, and town and country planning. . Vishwajeet has experience in diverse portfolios, demonstrating his commitment to various aspects of governance. Between 2010 and 2012, Vishwajit held the position of Minister of Health, Agriculture, and Craftsmen Training in the Government of Goa. During the 2000s, Vishwajit began his political journey with the Congress party. Alongside his involvement in the INC, he also founded an organization called Sattari Yuva Morcha. He completed almost 15 years in politics.

Vishwajit has done a lot for healthcare of Goa, especially improving emergency services. He tried to adopt the best healthcare facilities. He brought robotic surgery. Vishwajit Rane as a health minister of Goa, has been instrumental in spearheading various health care initiatives aimed at enhancing the well-being of the state's residents. His efforts in making advanced breast cancer treatment accessible free of cost at Goa Medical College. Furthermore, Rane has played a pivotal role in improving kidney care services by introducing free dialysis services across healthcare facilities in the region. Even he supported free IVF treatment at GMC has brought hope to the couple battling infertility. He's known for his energy and drive. He left Congress Party just two hours after the sworn ceremony and switched to BJP because he didn't agree with the congress leaders. But even after shift in BJP Vishwajit Rane managed to win the 2022 election with a good lead. This shows the amount of support he holds irrespective of the party.

Under the dynamic leadership of Vishwajeet Rane, the state of Goa has experienced a notable surge in developmental initiatives aimed at enhancing the overall well-being and prosperity of its residents. Rane's administration has placed a strong emphasis on fostering women's empowerment through the establishment of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) across the state. These SHGs provide women with invaluable opportunities to acquire new skills and knowledge, enabling them to achieve financial independence and contribute meaningfully to their families and communities. Through the SHGs, women are equipped with the necessary training and resources to engage in various income-generating activities, including the production of handloom products. By harnessing their creativity and entrepreneurial spirit, these women are not only able to generate sustainable livelihoods for themselves but also play a pivotal role in driving economic growth at the grassroots level. From crafting traditional sarees to producing homemade treats and other locally made products, the SHGs have become a beacon of hope and empowerment for countless women in Goa. Aligned with

the visionary 'Vocal for Local' initiative championed by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, Rane's administration has recognized the vital role that women's economic empowerment plays in promoting local development and self-sufficiency. By supporting and nurturing the entrepreneurial endeavors of women through SHGs, the #NariShakti movement in Goa is not only contributing to economic growth but also fostering a sense of pride and dignity among women.

Under the leadership of Vishwajeet Rane, Goa has seen some big changes for the better. Rane's focus has been on making life better for everyone, especially women. One way he's done this is by setting up Self-Help Groups (SHGs). These groups help women learn new skills and make things like clothes and snacks to sell. This way, they can earn money and become more independent. Rane hasn't just stopped at helping people make money. He's also been working hard to protect the environment and the animals that live in it. For example, he's joined forces with local communities and marine experts to save the Olive Ridley Turtles along the coast. Thanks to these efforts, they've been able to keep 115 turtle nests safe, which is a big win for these beautiful creatures. Improving infrastructure is another priority for Rane. He's been busy with projects like building better roads and extending pipelines to make life easier for people in places like Usgao. These projects don't just mean better roads; they also mean a better quality of life for everyone in those areas. Healthcare is something Rane takes seriously too. He's teamed up with technology experts to bring cutting-edge medical tools to Goa. For example, there's a project called the Living Heart Project that uses fancy computer models to help doctors treat heart problems better. Rane also made sure that breast cancer patients get access to an expensive but important treatment for free, which is a huge help for them. But Rane's not done yet. He's also leading the charge against diseases like tuberculosis (TB). Goa is now the first state in India to use advanced technology to test for TB. This means they can find and treat TB faster, which saves lives. In addition to

healthcare, Rane is also focused on making sure babies get a good start in life. He's made it so that all newborns get checked for any health problems right away. This helps doctors catch any issues early on and makes sure babies get the care they need to grow up healthy. Protecting Goa's forests is another important goal for Rane. He's investing in things like drones to keep an eye on the forests and prevent fires. Plus, he's making sure that tourists can enjoy the forests without hurting the environment. Lastly, Rane is supporting NGOs that provide care for people with serious illnesses. These NGOs give support to people who are very sick and need extra help. They don't just take care of their medical needs; they also give them emotional support during tough times. Overall, Vishwajeet Rane's leadership in Goa has been all about making life better for everyone. Whether it's helping women become more independent, protecting the environment, improving healthcare, or supporting those in need, Rane is working hard to build a brighter future for Goa.

Vishwajit Rane, a prominent figure in Sattari, holds a strong belief in the democratic process and the power of the people's choice. He has always emphasized that in a democratic society, everyone should have the opportunity to contest elections and win, regardless of their background or family name. Growing up in Sattari, Vishwajit experienced firsthand the importance of inclusivity and the need to respect differing opinions. Throughout his life, Vishwajit has strived to embody these principles, both in his personal conduct and his political career. He firmly believes that governance is about serving the needs of the people, rather than perpetuating personal ambitions or family legacies. This perspective has shaped his approach to leadership, emphasizing accessibility, transparency, and a willingness to listen to the voices of all citizens. In Sattari, Vishwajit is known not only as a political leader but also as a symbol of hope and progress. His leadership style encourages political participation and fosters an environment where diverse viewpoints are welcomed and respected. Rather than seeking to maintain a monopoly on power, Vishwajit advocates for a

system where merit and competency are the primary criteria for leadership. Central to Vishwajit's philosophy is his trust in the wisdom of the electorate. He believes that the people of Sattari are capable of making informed decisions about who should represent them and govern their region. This trust is reflected in his openness to competition and his respect for the choices made by voters. Vishwajit understands that true empowerment comes from empowering others, and he remains dedicated to upholding the principles of fairness and inclusivity. In the narrative of Vishwajit's life, his commitment to democracy shines through as a guiding principle. From his humble beginnings in Sattari to his current position as a respected leader, he has remained true to his values and beliefs. Vishwajit's story serves as an inspiration to others, demonstrating the importance of democratic ideals and the transformative power of inclusive leadership. As Vishwajit continues his journey in public service, his dedication to democracy remains unwavering. He understands that democracy is not just about elections; it's about fostering a culture of participation and engagement. In Sattari, Vishwajit is not just a politician; he is a champion of democracy, ensuring that the voices of the people are always heard and respected.

Vishwajit Rane, deeply connected to the pulse of Sattari, emphasizes his unwavering commitment to the people he serves. Having grown up amidst the evolving landscape of Sattari, he possesses a profound understanding of the region and its inhabitants, even those residing in its remote corners. For Vishwajit, Sattari isn't just a constituency; it's a familial bond—a responsibility he holds dear. His dedication to Sattari's development knows no bounds, as he pledges to address every challenge faced by its people. Vishwajit sees himself as a guardian, refusing to compromise on any issue affecting the well-being of Sattari's residents. He believes in coexisting with the community, recognizing that true progress is achieved through collaboration and mutual understanding. In Vishwajit's vision, governance isn't merely about holding power; it's about nurturing relationships and ensuring the

prosperity of every individual within the community. He acknowledges that while forming a government may necessitate prioritizing certain initiatives, it doesn't imply neglecting others. Instead, it signifies a commitment to addressing issues over time, with patience and perseverance. Moreover, Vishwajit understands that progress often requires adaptation and change, even if it means disrupting familiar lifestyles. He recognizes the inevitability of certain adjustments and views them as essential steps towards securing a better future for Sattari. His leadership is characterized by a balanced approach, where tradition meets innovation, ensuring that the needs of the present are met without sacrificing the essence of Sattari's heritage. Through his actions and words, Vishwajit Rane epitomizes the spirit of service and dedication to community welfare. His journey is a testament to the transformative power of empathy, resilience, and a genuine desire to uplift those in need. In Sattari, Vishwajit isn't just a leader; he is a beacon of hope—a guiding force steering the region towards a brighter tomorrow. As Vishwajit continues to navigate the complex landscape of governance, his unwavering commitment to Sattari remains steadfast. He stands as a reminder that true leadership isn't about personal gain but about selflessly serving others. In Sattari's story, Vishwajit's legacy is one of resilience, compassion, and a relentless pursuit of progress—a testament to the enduring power of leadership rooted in empathy and dedication to the common good.

Vishwajit Rane, understanding that progress doesn't happen overnight, emphasizes the importance of patience and perseverance in the journey towards development. He recognizes that meaningful change takes time and requires consistent effort. When questioned about providing employment opportunities to the people of Sattari, Vishwajit underscored the principle of meritocracy. According to him, job placements should be based on individuals' capabilities rather than their place of origin. He believes in giving opportunities to those who are best suited for the roles, regardless of where they come from. However, Vishwajit also



acknowledges the need to address concerns about job allocation. He revealed that the employment records indicate that a significant portion, around 60-70%, of jobs in Sattari are filled by individuals from outside the region. This transparency highlights the reality of the situation and opens up discussions about ensuring equitable employment opportunities for local residents. In simpler terms, Vishwajit is saying that progress takes time and effort. He believes in giving jobs to people based on their skills and abilities, rather than where they come from. However, he also recognizes that many jobs in Sattari are currently held by people from outside the region, and he is committed to addressing this issue to ensure fairness for the local community.

Sr.no	Year	Candidate	Party	Total votes
1	2007	Vishwajit Rane	INC	8590
2	2012	Vishwajit Rane	INC	12412
3	2017	Vishwajit Rane	INC	13493
4	2022	Vishwajit Rane	BJP	14462

**Table 3.3 Election won by Vishwajit Rane**

### **DEVIYA RANE**

Deviya Vishwajit Rane, an Indian politician born on 25 April 1973, secured victory in the 2022 Goa Legislative Assembly election from the Poriem constituency under the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). Despite being relatively new to politics and replacing her father-in-law in the last election, Deviya Rane demonstrated the enduring influence of the Rane family by winning with 17,816 votes. Her educational background includes studies at Bhatikar Model

English School and Parvatibai Chowgule College in Margao, with an MBBS degree from the Goa Medical College.

As the daughter-in-law of politician Pratapsingh Rane, she entered politics under the BJP banner. Deviya Rane's victory highlights the strong connection and trust people have in the Rane family in Sattari. Post-election, she actively engages with the community, visiting villages and addressing issues in the assembly, showcasing her commitment to serving the people of Sattari. She joined politics to help her husband and to make sure that they both work for the betterment of Sattari. She promised to reduce unemployment by bringing in industries in Sattari. Even she will focus on providing uninterrupted water supply to the people of Sattari. She with the help of Vishwajit Rane laid foundation to several developmental project.

Under the leadership of Deviya Rane, significant development initiatives have been undertaken across various sectors in Sattari, aimed at enhancing the quality of life for residents and promoting overall well-being. One of the key areas of focus has been the improvement of road infrastructure. Deviya Rane spearheaded projects to enhance roads in critical locations such as Vantem in Bhironda Panchayat, Nagvem, and Sawantwada in Parye Panchayat. These efforts included upgrading existing roads with interlocking pavers and asphalt, addressing long-standing concerns about road conditions. By prioritizing road improvements, Deviya Rane aimed to ensure smoother and safer travel for commuters, thereby enhancing connectivity and facilitating economic growth in the region. Furthermore, Deviya Rane oversaw the demolition and reconstruction of a minor bridge on MDR 27 at Savorshem in Bhironda Panchayat, along with the reconstruction of a culvert at Keri Donmad. These infrastructure upgrades were vital in improving transportation links and ensuring safer passage for commuters, addressing critical needs of the local community. In

addition to infrastructure projects, Deviya Rane initiated the construction of a retaining wall near the revered Sateri Kelbai Temple in Zarme, Mauxi Panchayat. This project aimed to safeguard the temple premises from potential damage due to soil erosion, ensuring its longevity for future generations to cherish. The construction of the retaining wall underscores Deviya Rane's commitment to preserving cultural heritage and promoting religious harmony in the region. Throughout these development endeavors, Deviya Rane worked closely with various stakeholders, including government officials, local authorities, and community members. Her collaborative approach facilitated the successful implementation of projects and ensured that the needs and priorities of the local community were addressed effectively. The support and sanctioning of these essential projects by the Hon'ble CM Dr. Pramod Sawant underscored the government's commitment to improving infrastructure and enhancing the lives of citizens in Sattari. Deviya Rane's leadership and dedication to serving the people of Sattari have played a pivotal role in driving positive change and fostering sustainable development in the region. Under Deviya Rane's leadership, significant strides have been made in infrastructure development, cultural preservation, and community engagement in Sattari. Her vision for inclusive growth and commitment to public service have left a lasting impact on the region, laying the foundation for a brighter and more prosperous future for all residents.

Deviya Rane's remarkable achievement in the election not only made history but also served as an inspiration for many women across the region. As the female contestant with the highest majority, her victory by a lead of 13,946 votes was truly significant. This outcome shattered stereotypes and demonstrated that women are not only capable of contesting elections but can also win with a considerable margin. It showcased the potential and competence of women in the political arena, challenging the notion that it is a domain exclusively reserved for men. By securing such a substantial victory, Deviya Rane proved

that gender is not a barrier to success in politics and that women can excel and lead with distinction. Being awarded the title of "Emerging Politician" by Lokamat, a prestigious acknowledgment in the political realm, highlights her growing influence and impact in the field. This accolade not only celebrates her individual success but also symbolizes a broader recognition of the contributions and capabilities of women in politics. It serves as a beacon of encouragement for aspiring female politicians, showing them that their efforts and dedication can be recognized and appreciated, regardless of gender.

Deviya Rane's journey inspires confidence and ambition among women who aspire to enter politics. Her story becomes a narrative of empowerment, showing that with determination, perseverance, and support, women can break barriers and achieve success in traditionally male-dominated fields. It encourages women to pursue their political aspirations fearlessly, knowing that their voices matter and can make a difference in shaping the future of their communities and society at large.

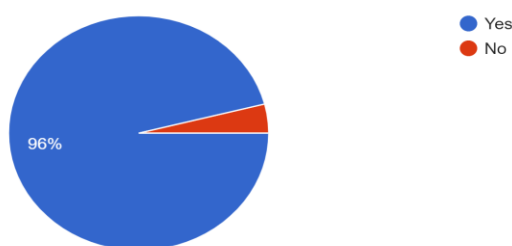
## **CHAPTER 4**

### **DATA ANALYSIS**

#### **Responses by Sattari Locals on Rane's Leadership**

##### **1. Are you aware of the Rane family's political influence**

Figure 4.1 Rane Family Political Influence



Out of 50 respondents surveyed, 96% people agreed that they know about the Rane family's strong influence in politics. This shows that most of the people from Sattari recognizes the important role the Rane family plays in Sattari. Most of the people said this question is invalid to ask in Sattari as Sattari is known because of Ranes. The most frequent sentence I heard was "Sattari belongs to Ranes and Ranes belongs to Sattari". While only 4% people are not aware of the Rane family influence in Sattari

## **2. What qualities do you think leaders should possess**

I kept this question open ended to understand what understanding people have about political leadership. Based on the responses from 50 respondents regarding the qualities leaders should possess, it is visible that there are various qualities people look for in a leader. Different respondents look for different qualities in a leader such as kindness, integrity and equality, showing compassion and respect towards the public they serve. They should possess optimism, knowledge and an understanding of various perspectives, charisma to inspire and motivate others. Education and a commitment to social welfare are also highlighted, indicating the importance of leaders being well informed and dedicated to the betterment of society.

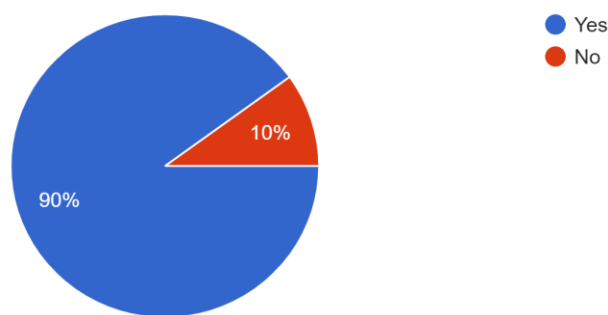
People emphasized on the importance of treating all people equally and addressing the needs of marginalized communities. This emphasizes that a leader should focus on creating opportunities for everyone, regardless of background or status. Respondents emphasized on a leader being active in helping the less fortunate, and should be clever and should be honest and disciplined.

Respondents further said that the leader should have good communication and active listening skills. These traits enable leaders to understand the concerns of their constituents. Additionally, growth mindset, patience and humanity are qualities respondents look for in any leader. Leaders are expected to be responsible and accountable towards the people. A leader is expected to fulfill their promises and commitments to the community. Delegation, collaboration and influence are mentioned as important qualities. It emphasizes the importance of working with others to achieve common goals and inspiring positive change.

In terms of practical actions, respondents emphasize the importance of job creation, supporting local communities and addressing societal issues such as corruption and inequalities

### 3. Do you think Ranee possesses these qualities

Figure 4.2 Presence of the desired leadership qualities



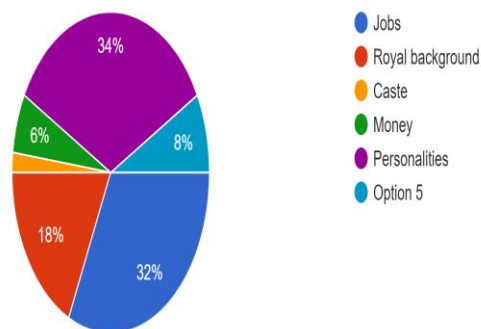
In analyzing the responses to the second question regarding whether the Ranee possess the qualities that people believe leaders should have, got various responses. From the 50 responses, a staggering 90% indicated that the respondents believe the Ranee do possess these qualities, while only 10% expressed doubt or disagreement. This overwhelming affirmation of the Ranee's possession of leadership qualities reflects a significant level of trust and confidence in their capabilities as leaders. It suggests that the respondents perceive the Ranee, particularly Pratapsingh Rane and his family members, as embodying the traits and characteristics they value in leaders. The qualities mentioned by respondents in the first question, such as honesty, integrity, empathy, communication skills, and a commitment to

serving the people, seem to align with the perception of the Ranes among the respondents. They likely see the Ranes as individuals who demonstrate these qualities in their actions and behavior, both within the political sphere and in their interactions with the community. There are several possible reasons for this high level of confidence in the Ranes' leadership qualities. Firstly, the Ranes have a long history of political involvement and public service, spanning several decades. Their experience and track record may have instilled a sense of trust among constituents, who have witnessed their leadership firsthand over the years. Additionally, the Ranes' close connection to the people of Sattari, their consistent engagement with local issues, and their efforts to address community needs may have contributed to the perception of them as effective leaders. Respondents may view the Ranes as leaders who genuinely care about the welfare of their constituents and are dedicated to improving their lives. Furthermore, the Ranes' ability to navigate complex political landscapes, make tough decisions, and deliver tangible outcomes for the community may have bolstered their reputation as competent and capable leaders. Their leadership during times of crisis or adversity may have also earned them respect and admiration from the community. However, it's essential to acknowledge the minority of respondents who expressed skepticism or disagreement regarding whether the Ranes possess the qualities of effective leaders. While they represent a smaller portion of the sample, their perspectives are still significant and may reflect broader sentiments within the community. Their doubts or concerns could stem from various factors, such as past experiences, differing political beliefs, or specific grievances with the Ranes' leadership.



#### 4. What can be the reason according to you for the their electoral success over the years

Figure 4.3 Reasons for the Rane Family Electoral Success

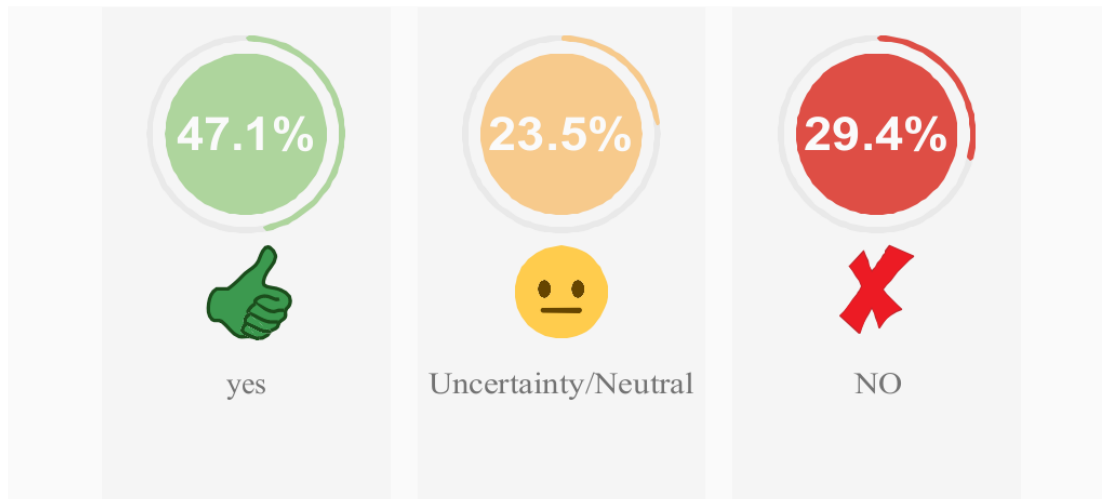


The data from 50 responses regarding the reasons for the Rane family's electoral success in Sattari reveals several key factors. Among the respondents, 32% attributed their success to job creation initiatives, highlighting the importance of employment opportunities provided by the Rane family in garnering support from voters. This suggests that addressing unemployment and promoting economic development play a significant role in shaping electoral outcomes in the region. Another notable factor mentioned by 34% of respondents is the personal qualities and charisma of the Rane family members. This indicates that the leadership style, communication skills, and public image of the Rane family members contribute significantly to their electoral success. Voters may be drawn to candidates who possess strong leadership qualities and are perceived as trustworthy and capable of addressing community concerns. Additionally, 18% of respondents cited the royal background of the

Rane family as a factor contributing to their electoral success. This suggests that historical and cultural factors, such as lineage and heritage, play a role in shaping voter perceptions and preferences in Sattari. The association with a royal lineage may confer a sense of prestige and legitimacy upon the Rane family members, influencing voter attitudes and behaviors. A smaller proportion of respondents mentioned caste (7%) and financial resources (7%) as factors contributing to the Rane family's electoral success. While caste-based considerations may still influence voting patterns to some extent, the data suggests that it is less significant compared to other factors such as job creation and personal qualities. Similarly, while financial resources may play a role in funding electoral campaigns and mobilizing support, they are not the sole determinant of electoral success. Overall, the data highlights the multifaceted nature of the Rane family's electoral success in Sattari, with job creation, personal qualities, royal background, caste, and financial resources all playing varying degrees of importance. By addressing these factors and understanding voter preferences, the Rane family has been able to maintain a stronghold in Sattari politics over the years.

## 5. Do you think money power is used for winning election

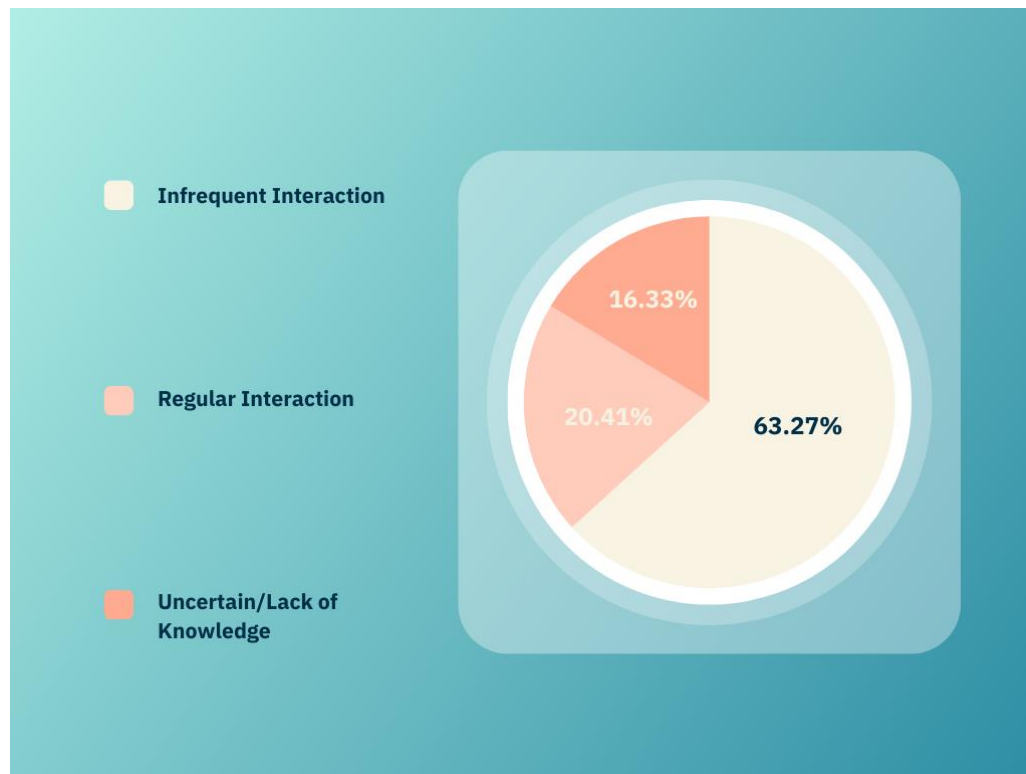
Figure 4.4 Influence of Money Power in Elections



After analysing the responses regarding the use of money the opinion vary among the respondents. Several respondents firmly believe that money is indeed utilized according to them they never got any money but they feel elections is about money and no candidate can won any election without money. Whereas some respondents express uncertainty about the money is used or not and preferred staying quite. On the other hand, there are respondents who deny the use of money power in election. They mentioned other factor such as candidate's reputation, connection with the community and services done to the people. They said Ranesh did not want money to win but may use to give it to needy.

## 6. How often do members of Rane Family interact with the people

Figure 4.5 Frequency of Rane Family Interaction with people

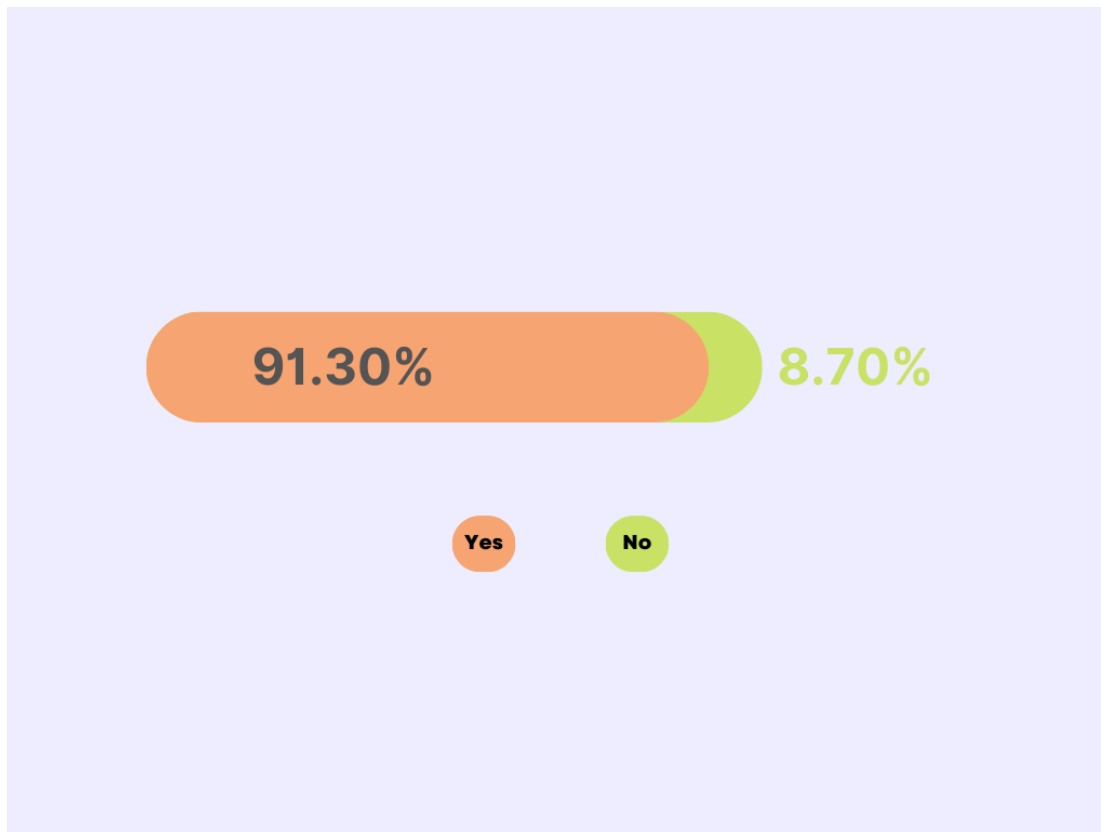


The frequency of interaction between members of the Rane Family and the people of Sattari, Goa, varies according to different accounts. While some individuals claim that such interactions occur infrequently, with members engaging with the community only once a month or even less often, others suggest a more regular pattern, with interactions happening many times or at least once or twice a month. Interestingly, a few respondents noted that people are occasionally incentivized monetarily to attend meetings, possibly indicating a

strategy to assert dominance or control. Moreover, interactions are reported to occur during elections, social assistance initiatives, quarterly gatherings, and special occasions, highlighting the multifaceted nature of engagement between the Rane Family and the community. However, there remains a level of uncertainty or lack of knowledge among some respondents regarding the exact frequency and nature of these interactions.

**7. Do you think their influence in politics has lead to the any development in sattari**

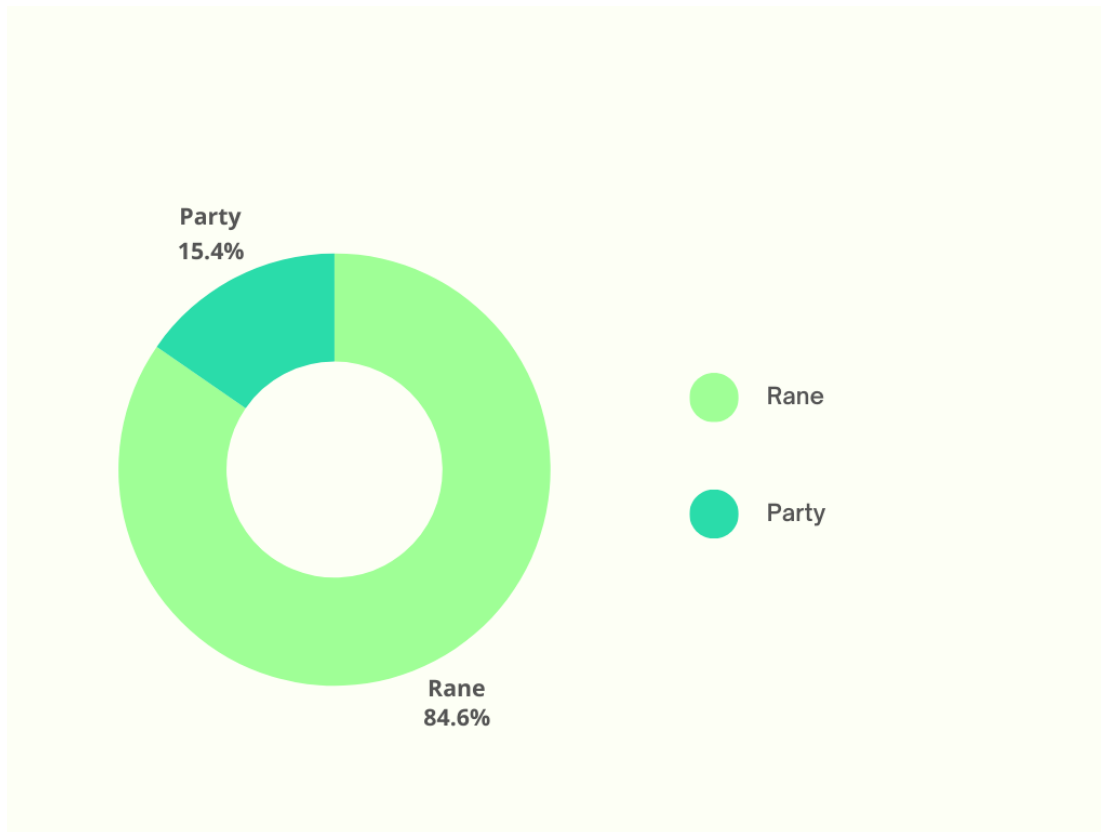
Figure 4.6 Perception of development in Sattari due to Rane Family's Political Influence



The majority of the respondents said that the influence of Rane family has contributed to the development . they mentioned infrastructure development , better health facilities, improved roads and job opportunities. Whereas 8.70% people feel that Sattari need more development and its still in its developing process. But, most are of opinion that Ranes influence has contributed a lot to the development of Sattari and gave credit to the Pratap Singh Rane who recently retired from politics.

## 8. Do you think people vote for Ranes or for the party ?

Figure 4.7 Voter Loyalty: Ranes Vs Party



From the 50 responses which I got majority of the respondents that is 84.6% state that people vote for Rane emphasizing the personal connection and influence of the Rane family in the electoral process. Most of the respondents said that irrespective of which party Rane enters people will only vote them. Some respondents mention both the Ranes and the party as factor in voting decisions, suggesting that while Ranes may hold strong position , party affiliation also plays a role for some voters.

### **9. If you think people for party than why people voted for Vishwajeet Rane even after his defection**

In analyzing the responses to the question of why people voted for Vishwajeet Rane despite his defection to another party, several key themes emerge. The responses provide insight into the factors influencing voter behavior in Sattari, shedding light on the complex interplay of personal loyalty, leadership qualities, party affiliation, and perceptions of candidate effectiveness.

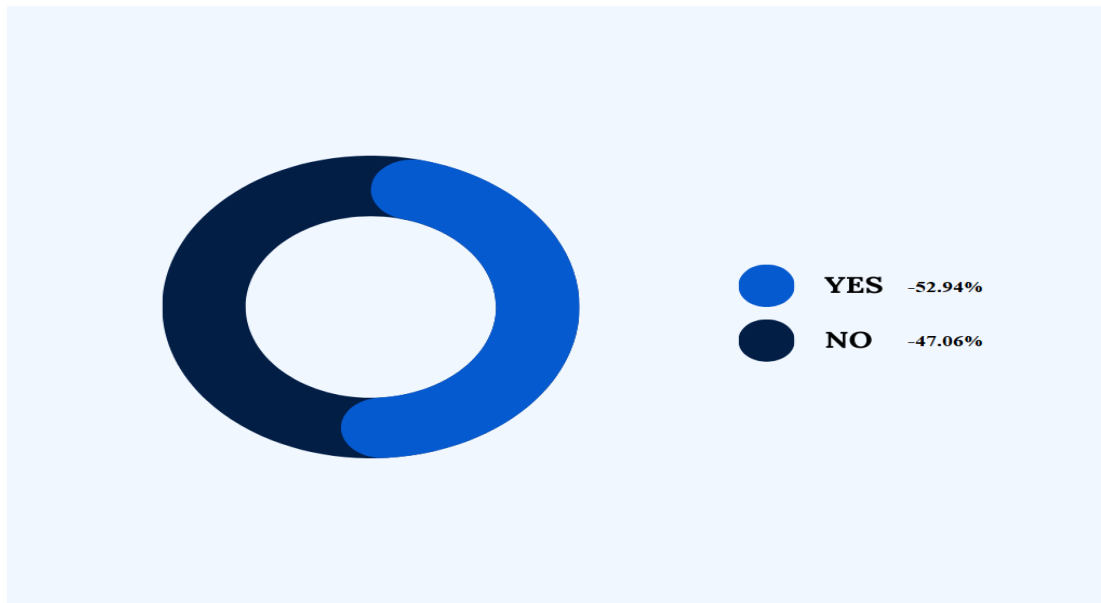
A significant portion of the responses (10 out of 50) indicated that people voted for Vishwajeet Rane based on their belief in his leadership qualities and his track record of serving the people of Sattari. This suggests that voters prioritize individual candidate attributes, such as competence, accessibility, and responsiveness to community needs, over party affiliation. Many respondents highlighted Rane's efforts towards the welfare and development of Sattari, indicating that his actions and accomplishments resonate strongly with voters, irrespective of his party allegiance. Similarly, several responses (8 out of 50) emphasized the personal connection and trust that voters have built with Vishwajeet Rane over the years. This loyalty to the candidate as an individual, rather than to any specific party, underscores the importance of interpersonal relationships and grassroots engagement in shaping voter preferences. Rane's long-standing presence in Sattari and his perceived commitment to the community have fostered a sense of familiarity and trust among constituents, leading them to overlook party considerations in their voting decisions. Additionally, a considerable number of responses (7 out of 50) highlighted the role of perceived benefits and assistance provided by Vishwajeet Rane to the people of Sattari. This suggests that voters prioritize tangible outcomes and material assistance, such as job opportunities and support for the disadvantaged, over ideological or party-based



considerations. Rane's efforts to address local issues and improve livelihoods have earned him support from constituents who prioritize practical results over political affiliations. Interestingly, some responses (4 out of 50) suggested that voters in Sattari do not consider party affiliation as a significant factor in their voting decisions. Instead, they prioritize individual candidate attributes, past performance, and personal relationships when casting their ballots. This highlights the unique political dynamics in Sattari, where local factors and candidate characteristics often outweigh broader party considerations in shaping voter behavior. However, it's essential to note that a few responses (3 out of 50) attributed voter support for Vishwajeet Rane to factors such as financial incentives, blind loyalty, or ignorance. These responses suggest that some voters may prioritize short-term gains or personal connections over broader considerations of governance and policy. While these perspectives represent a minority viewpoint, they underscore the complexity of voter motivations and the potential influence of external factors on electoral outcomes.

#### 10. Do you support family politics ? if no than why are you supporting Ranesh

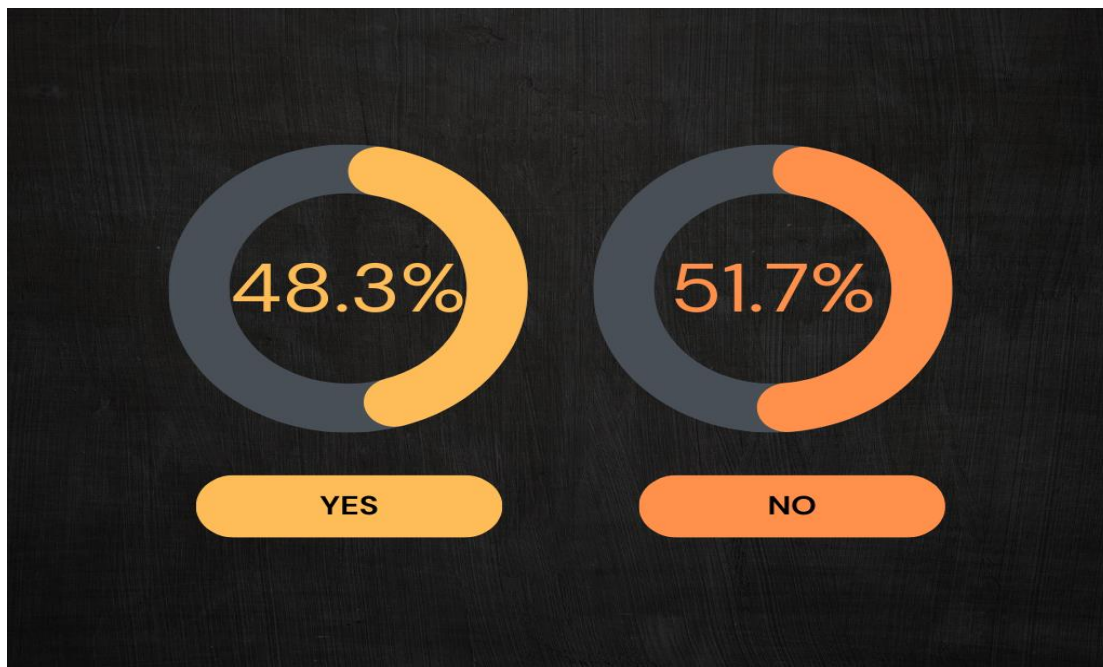
Figure 4.8 Support for family politics



After analysing the responses, it is evident that opinions on family politics vary among respondents. Some respondents express support for family politics, mentioning reasons such as if it benefits the people then having family politics should not be the problem, some said if family is capable of undertaking developmental activities then having family politics is not a problem. And they believe that Ranesh family possess these qualities. Few respondents express neutrality towards family politics. They may not have strong opposition on the matter. Other respondents explicitly state that they do not support family politics. However, they clarify that their support for Ranesh is based on their leadership qualities, efforts for the people, and capabilities rather than family politics. In general, some respondents express support for Ranesh due to their promising attitude towards the people, influence in politics, continued work for community and trustworthiness.

### 11. Do you think your all issues are being addressed and solved by the Ranes

Figure 4.9 Satisfaction with Ranes handling of constituency issues

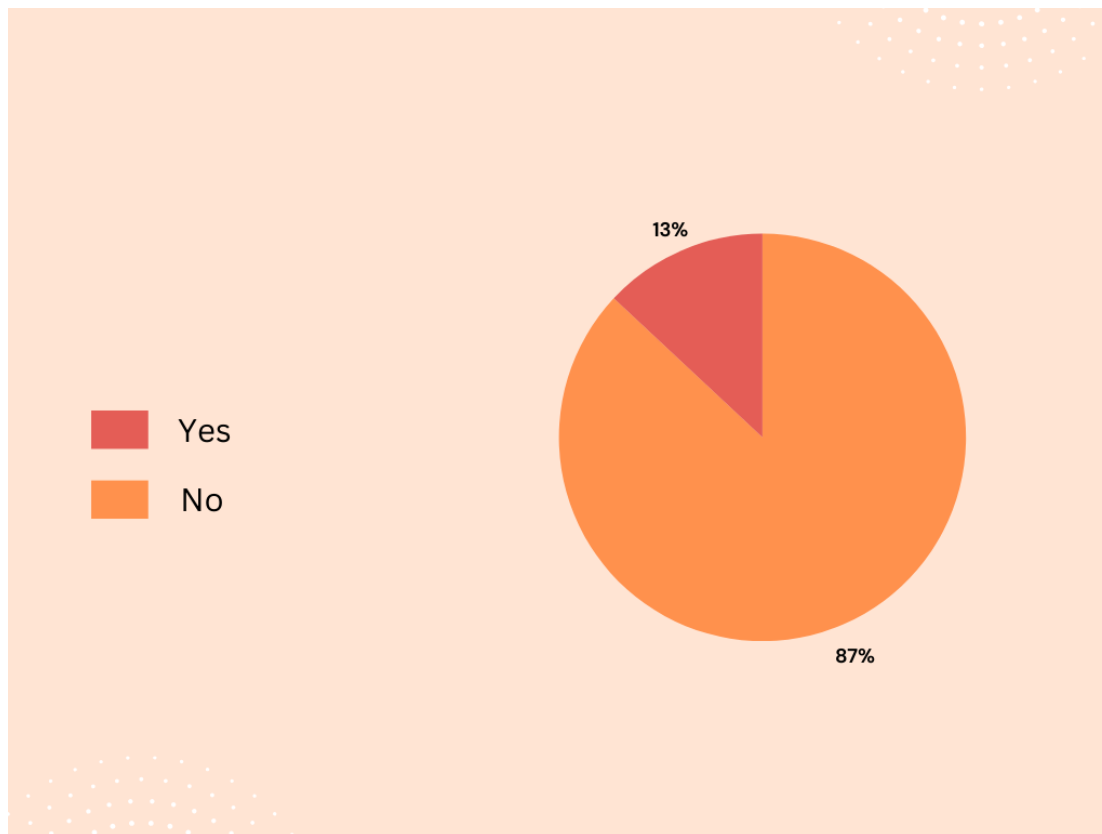


Analyzing the responses regarding whether all issues are being addressed and solved by the Ranes in Sattari reveals a diverse range of perspectives among the constituents. While some respondents express confidence in the Ranes' efforts to address and resolve issues, others harbor doubts or skepticism. A significant portion of respondents (14 out of 50) affirmatively state that their issues are being addressed and solved by the Ranes. They express trust in the Ranes' commitment to addressing community concerns and cite tangible improvements and developments in Sattari under their leadership. These respondents highlight ongoing efforts by the Ranes to tackle various issues facing the community, indicating a sense of optimism and satisfaction with the current governance. However, a notable minority of respondents (10 out of 50) express skepticism or dissatisfaction with the Ranes' performance in addressing issues. They suggest that while the Ranes may attempt to address certain issues, not all concerns are adequately resolved, and some problems persist unresolved. These respondents

point to ongoing challenges and shortcomings in governance, indicating a need for greater attention and action from the Ranes in addressing the diverse needs of the community. Additionally, a considerable portion of respondents (12 out of 50) offer nuanced perspectives, acknowledging both successes and limitations in the Ranes' efforts to address community issues. They recognize the Ranes' initiatives in addressing some issues but also highlight areas where improvements are needed. These respondents suggest that while progress has been made under the Ranes' leadership, there are still outstanding issues that require attention and resolution.

## 12. Will Ranese lose their power in Politics in future

Figure 4.10 Speculation on Ranese future political power



After analysing the responses, we can clearly see that respondents' opinions differ. The majority of respondents expressed that Ranese will not lose their power in politics. They believe that Ranese have a strong hold on politics and will continue to retain their influence in the future. Some respondents provide uncertain responses, indicating that they are unsure about the politics. They acknowledge that various factors could affect their position, they do not offer a definitive prediction. Only a few respondents suggest that there is a possibility that the Ranese may lose their power in politics. They cite reasons such as the emergence of strong leaders, the unpredictability of democracy or the potential for changes in public opinion.

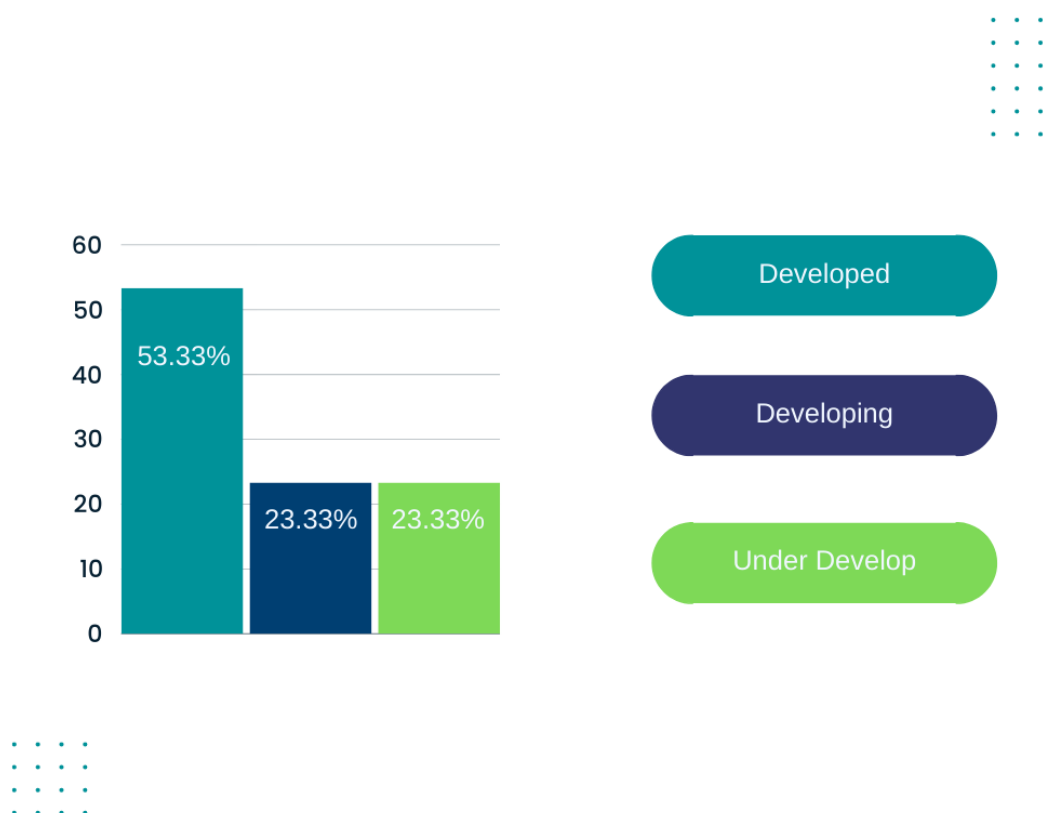
## 13. How can Ranese better serve the locals

The responses shows that for the Rane family to better serve the locals, they should focus on increasing interaction with the community, providing job opportunities, and ensuring equality in the distribution of resources. also, responses saays to prioritize infrastructure development and offer help to those in need.

Clear and transparent communication, with aconstituents, is considered as essential. It's also important for the Rane family to address specific issues such as water-related problems and transportation issues. Collaboration with local representatives and councils is effective in problem-solving and decision-making. Overall, by implementing these strategies, the Rane family could enhance their service to the locals and contribute to the development of Sattari.

#### 14. How do you see Sattari from last 50 years

Fig 4.11 Perception of Sattari's Development over the Last 50 Years



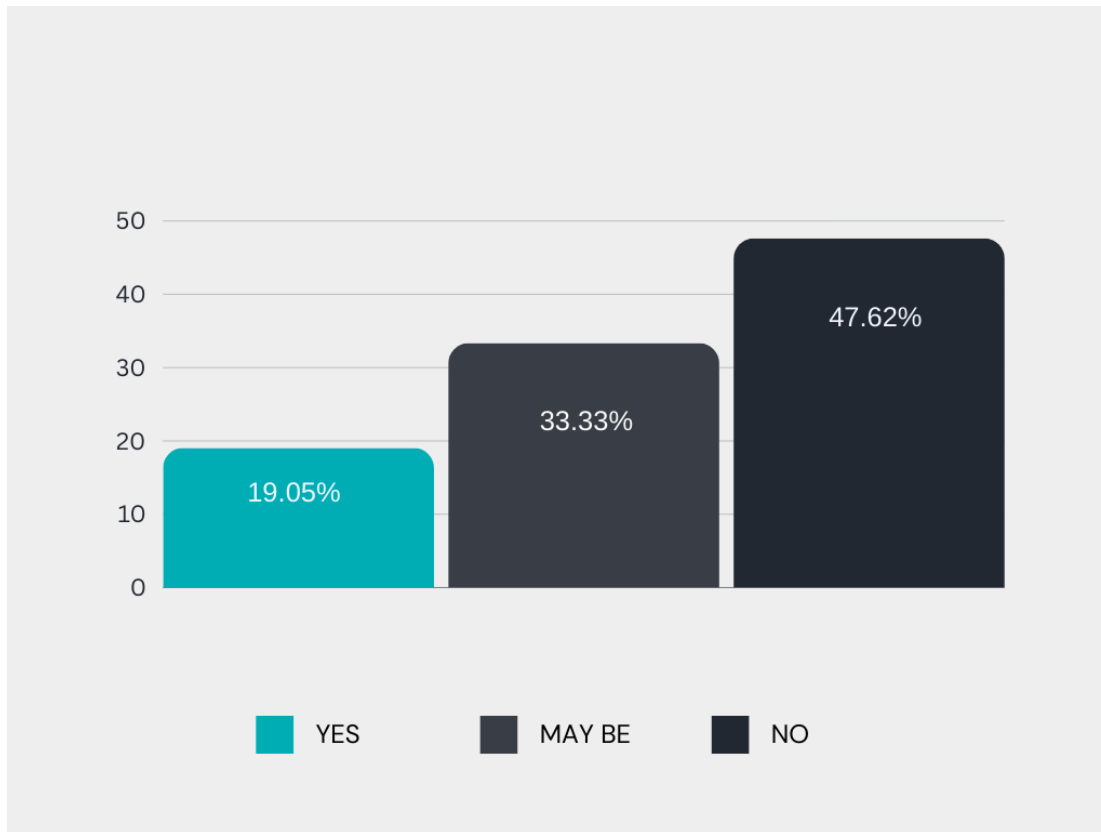
From the responses I got . Many respondents mentioned that Sattari has been developing steadily during this time period. They noted improvements in various aspects of life, such as infrastructure, job opportunities, and overall living standards. For example, some respondents highlighted that Sattari has transitioned from being primarily rural and reliant on agriculture to becoming more developed. They mentioned shifts in the local economy, with people moving from traditional agricultural occupations to office jobs and better employment opportunities. This suggests that Sattari has been experiencing economic diversification and modernization over the years. Infrastructure development was also a common theme among the responses. Many respondents mentioned the construction of new roads, schools, and healthcare facilities in Sattari. These improvements in infrastructure are essential for

supporting economic growth, improving access to education and healthcare, and enhancing overall quality of life for residents. Moreover, some respondents specifically mentioned the establishment of new health facilities and improvements in living standards as signs of development in Sattari. Access to healthcare is crucial for the well-being of the community, and the presence of adequate healthcare facilities indicates progress in addressing this need. However, despite the overall positive sentiment towards development in Sattari, there were also some concerns raised by a few respondents. Some expressed uncertainty about the extent of development or mentioned disparities in the distribution of benefits. They suggested that development initiatives may not be reaching everyone equally or that certain segments of the population may be left behind.



### 15. Do you think any other leaders can lead Sattari better than Ranesh

Fig.4.12 Confidence in Alternative Leadership for Sattari



Opinions regarding leadership in Sattari vary among respondents, reflecting a range of perspectives. Some express uncertainty about whether there are other leaders who could lead better than the Ranesh, while others firmly believe that only the Ranesh possess the necessary qualities for effective leadership. Conversely, some respondents acknowledge the potential for other leaders to excel under certain circumstances or possess unique qualities that could benefit the community. Additionally, there is a recognition of the importance of diverse leadership perspectives and the potential for new, young leaders to bring fresh ideas and

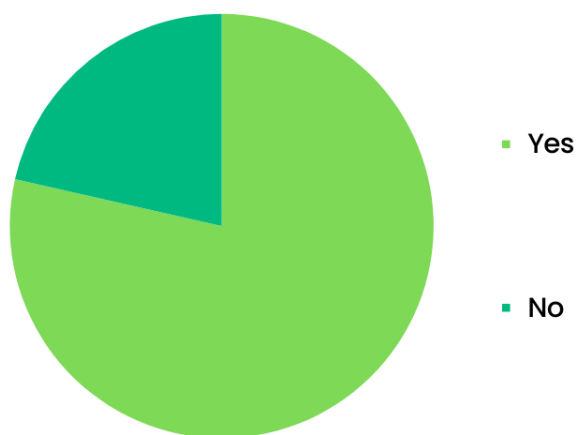
approaches to governance. Overall, the diversity of opinions highlights the complexity of assessing leadership in Sattari, with some favoring the Ranes while others advocate for exploring alternative leadership options.

**16. What do you think can be the reason for the Pratapsingh Ranes long standing success**

As per peoples view Pratapsingh Rane's long-standing success in politics can be attributed to his strong personality, connection with the people of Sattari, and dedication to their welfare. His political background, leadership skills, and commitment to development and employment played crucial roles. Rane's ability to listen to and address the concerns of his constituency, his grounded nature and personal dedication, earned him support from the local population. Overall, his combination of personal qualities, political skills, and genuine concern for his constituents ensured his sustained success in the political field. Most of the people mentioned the quality that he always remained grounded he visited his constituents places and always tried to remain with his people, some respondents mentioned that he always motivated young generation in Sports by giving sponsorship, he visited most part of sattari for every occasion this gave the feeling of belongingness among the people and secondly being from sattari he was always considered to be the part of the family and he always invited people for his birthdays and his doors were always open for the Sattari people.

**17. Are you happy with the retirement of Pratapsingh Rane and entry of Deviya Rane**

Fig.4.13 Opinion on retirement of Pratapsingh Rane and entry of Deviya Rane



The data analysis reveals that the majority of respondents, comprising 76.19%, expressed acceptance towards Pratapsingh Rane's retirement and Deviya Rane's entry into politics. They cited various reasons for their approval, including acknowledgment of Pratapsingh Rane's long tenure and age, belief in the importance of giving younger leaders a chance, recognition of Deviya Rane's potential as a leader, and optimism for positive change and development under her leadership. Additionally, some respondents mentioned the family background as a natural succession and expressed confidence in Pratapsingh Rane's ability to guide Deviya when needed. A minority of respondents, accounting for 20.81%, expressed disapproval regarding the leadership transition. Their reasons included lack of knowledge about the new

leadership, concerns about representation, and an apolitical perspective. Overall, the analysis indicates a diverse range of opinions, with the majority accepting the change due to factors such as age, family background, potential for new leadership, and optimism for development under Deviya Rane's leadership.

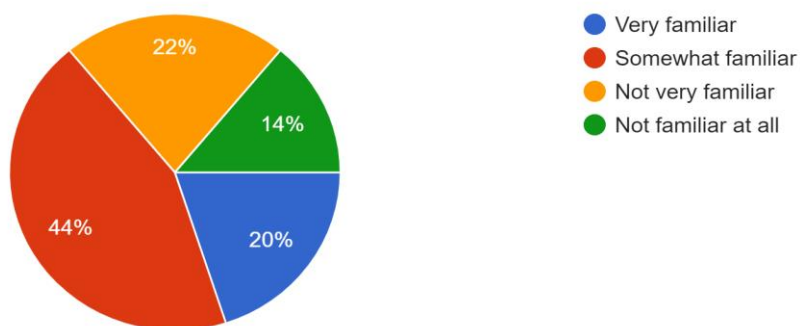
**18. What do you feel can be the reason for Deviya Rane getting elected with the good lead?**

Deviya Rane's successful election victory with a lead is dedicated to her strong family background and legacy in politics, particularly her association with the influential Rane family and her husband, Vishwajeet Rane. Her dynamic leadership, dedication, and ability to connect with people on a personal level have garnered significant support from voters. Additionally, her focus on development initiatives and clear vision for her constituency is also a reason. Deviya's active engagement with the community, coupled with her trust has filled confidence among voters.

## RESPONSES BY NON SATTARI ON RANE'S LEADERSHIP

**1.How familiar are you with the political landscape of Goa, particularly in the Sattari region?**

Fig. 4.14 Familiarity with Goa's Political Landscape

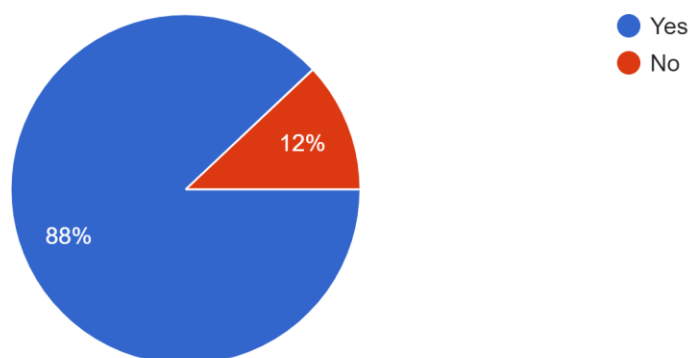


The data analysis of respondents' familiarity with the political landscape of Goa's Sattari region reveals a diverse range of levels. Among the respondents, 10 individuals are classified as "Very familiar," indicating a high level of knowledge and likely significant experience in the political arena. Meanwhile, 21 respondents fall into the "Somewhat familiar" category, indicating a moderate level of awareness and engagement with the political landscape. Nine

respondents are categorized as "Not very familiar," suggesting a limited understanding of the political dynamics, while 10 respondents express being "Not familiar at all," indicating little to no knowledge or experience in this area. Overall, the majority of respondents are classified as "Somewhat familiar," reflecting a moderate degree of awareness and engagement with the political landscape of Goa's Sattari region.

## 2. Have you heard of the Rane family's influence in Sattari?

Fig. 4.15 Awareness of Rane Family's Influence in Sattari



It seems that the majority of respondents are familiar with the Rane family's influence in Sattari, with 88% of respondents indicating that they have heard of it. This suggests that the Rane family holds significant importance in the region, as evidenced by the high number of responses.

### **3. If yes, what is your perception of the Rane family's role in Goan politics?**

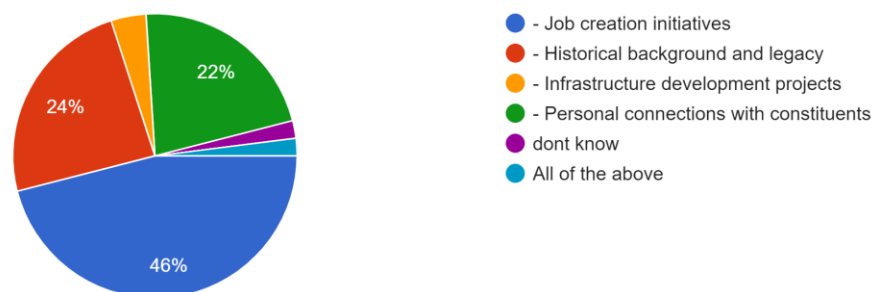
From the responses I got regarding the perception of the Rane family's role in Goan politics, several aspects I realised. Overall, there is a widespread acknowledgment of the Rane family's significant influence and longstanding presence in the political landscape of Goa, particularly in the Sattari region. Many respondents view the Rane family as powerful and respected leaders who have dominated Goan politics since 1972. They are perceived to play a crucial role in shaping the political dynamics of the region, with some even suggesting the possibility of a future Chief Minister emerging from the Rane family. The family's influence is described as charismatic, elite, and deeply entrenched in the political fabric of Goa. Specifically, Pratapsingh Rane is highlighted for his active role in politics, with references to his dominance over constituencies and his contributions as a Chief Minister. His move to join the BJP in 2017 is noted as a significant development that has further complicated political equations in Sattari. Respondents also attribute positive outcomes to the Rane family's involvement in politics, such as effective management of government departments, particularly in healthcare, and contributions to the development of modern Goa. There is a sense of nostalgia and respect for the family's historical significance in shaping Goa's political landscape, both pre- and post-independence. However, there are also dissenting voices that express concerns about the dominance of the Rane family, particularly in the Sattari region. Some respondents perceive the family's job creation initiatives as favoring certain constituencies over others, leading to feelings of unfairness and exclusion among non-Sattari residents. Despite these concerns, the overall sentiment towards the Rane family's role in Goan politics is largely positive, with many respondents acknowledging their dynamic leadership, job creation efforts, and personal connections with constituents. The family's ability to garner support and maintain influence over multiple generations is recognized as a testament to their enduring legacy in Goan politics.

**4. In your opinion, what factors do you believe contribute to the long-standing electoral success of the Rane family in Sattari?**

Fig 4.16 Factors Contributing To Rane Family's Role in goan Politics

4) In your opinion, what factors do you believe contribute to the long-standing electoral success of the Rane family in Sattari? (Select all that apply)

50 responses

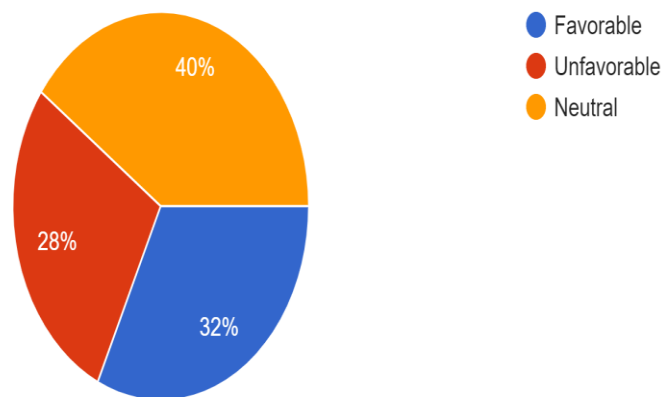


According to respondents, job creation initiatives are considered the most significant factor contributing to the long-standing success of the Rane family in Sattari. By creating job opportunities within the constituency, the Rane family has garnered major support from voters. Following closely behind is the historical background and legacy of the Rane family in politics, which has built trust over time and contributed to their continued dominance. Additionally, the Rane family's ability to establish and maintain personal connections with constituents is seen as crucial, fostering loyalty and support among voters. Although less mentioned, involvement in infrastructure development projects also plays a role in the family's electoral success, as these initiatives address community needs and enhance their reputation among constituents.



**5.What is your opinion on family politics, where political leadership is passed down through generations?**

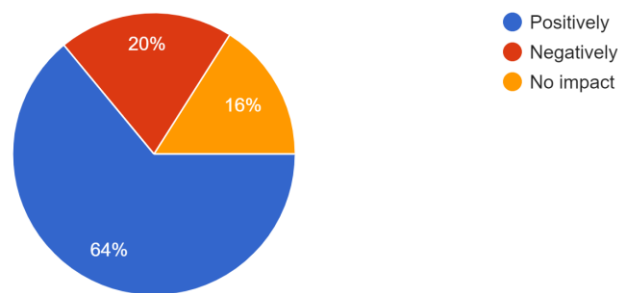
Fig 4.17 Opinion on Family Politics



Opinions on family politics vary among respondents, with some viewing it favorably, others remaining neutral, and a portion expressing disapproval. Those in favor of family politics, totaling 17 respondents, believe it serves as an effective means to maintain continuity and stability in leadership within a family structure. On the other hand, 20 respondents adopt a neutral stance, neither strongly approving nor disapproving of the practice, indicating a level of ambivalence. However, 13 respondents express clear disapproval, citing concerns about nepotism and its negative impacts on governance and democracy. Overall, the opinions form a diverse spectrum, with a significant portion of respondents holding a neutral stance, while others either support or oppose family politics based on their perceptions of its implications for leadership and governance.

**6. Do you believe the Rane family's long-standing presence in Sattari's politics has positively or negatively impacted the region's development?**

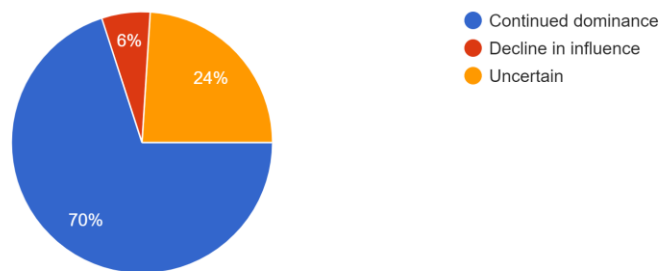
Fig 4.18 Impact of Rane Family's Presence on Sattari's Development



Based on the responses, the majority of participants perceive the Rane family's long-standing presence in Sattari's politics as having a positive impact on the region's development. They attribute this positivity to various factors such as infrastructure development, job creation, and community engagement initiatives undertaken by the Rane family over the years. However, a minority believe that the family's influence may have had a negative impact on development and Some respondents also indicated that they perceive no significant impact from the Rane family's political presence in Sattari. Overall a majority view the family's influence as positive for the development.

**7. Considering the current political landscape, what do you foresee as the future of the Rane family's influence in Sattari?**

Fig 4.19 Future of Rane Family's Influence in Sattari's politics



Based on the responses, a significant majority foresee the continued dominance of the Rane family's influence in Sattari's political landscape. They anticipate that the family will maintain its stronghold and influential position in the region's politics in the future. However, there is also a notable portion of respondents who express uncertainty about the family's future influence, indicating a degree of unpredictability in their predictions. A minority of people agrees a decline in the family's influence, suggesting a weakening of their political dominance in Sattari over time. Overall, while many expect the Rane family to retain its prominent role .

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION**

Sattari, nestled in the heart of Goa, is a hidden treasure away from the bustling beaches. Instead of sandy shores, it boasts stunning waterfalls, rolling hills, and dense forests that stretch for miles. This natural wonderland is a haven for nature enthusiasts, with gentle rivers and fresh air creating an idyllic atmosphere. But what truly sets Sattari apart is its people. In the 77 villages that make up this region, community is paramount. Doors are left unlocked, symbolizing the deep trust and open-heartedness of the residents. Neighbors are like extended family, offering care and support akin to old friends. Sattari is a shining example of humanity thriving amidst nature's splendor, a testament to the enduring values of kindness and compassion.

This spirit of unity and warmth extends beyond personal interactions and is reflected in the governance of Sattari. The Rane family, deeply rooted in the region, has become ingrained in the hearts of the people. Following Goa's liberation from Portuguese rule in 1961, the first elections were held in 1963. At that time, Sattari, like other parts of Goa, was under the leadership of the Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party (MGP). However, in 1972, Pratap Singh Rane, a native of Sattari, entered politics, marking a significant turning point.

Pratap Singh Rane, born and raised in Sattari, received his education abroad, distinguishing himself as a highly educated individual. Motivated by a deep-seated desire to serve his community, he embarked on a political journey that spanned five decades. Despite starting his career with the MGP, Pratap Singh Rane later joined the Indian National Congress, where

he remained until his retirement in 2022. Throughout his tenure, he worked tirelessly to bring about positive change in Sattari and Goa as a whole. Pratap Singh Rane's legacy is marked by his unwavering commitment to the welfare of his constituents. As Chief Minister of Goa on five separate occasions, he spearheaded numerous initiatives aimed at improving infrastructure, healthcare, and education in Sattari and beyond. His leadership was characterized by integrity, humility, and a genuine concern for the well-being of the people. Despite his remarkable achievements, Pratap Singh Rane remained deeply connected to his roots in Sattari. He understood the unique challenges faced by the region and endeavored to address them with compassion and foresight. Whether it was through infrastructure development or social welfare programs, his efforts were always guided by a desire to uplift the lives of those he served. In 2022, after five decades of dedicated service, Pratap Singh Rane decided to retire from politics, leaving behind a legacy of leadership and service. His impact continues to be felt in Sattari and beyond, serving as an inspiration for future generations of leaders. Pratap Singh Rane's story is a testament to the enduring power of principled leadership and a reminder of the importance of compassion and empathy in governance. Pratap Singh Rane hailed from the esteemed Rane family, which holds a significant position in Sattari's social hierarchy, often regarded as belonging to the upper caste. The Rane family, along with other influential figures, played a pivotal role in the liberation movement of Goa. Their efforts contributed to Goa gaining independence from Portuguese colonial rule in 1961.

In 1989, Sattari underwent a significant administrative change when it was bifurcated into two separate constituencies: Valpoi and Poriem. This division aimed to streamline governance and representation in the region, allowing for more focused attention on the distinct needs of each constituency. Following the bifurcation, Vishwajeet Rane emerged as a prominent political figure in Sattari. In 2007, he entered politics representing the Valpoi

constituency, while his father continued to serve in the Poriem constituency. With both constituencies under the influence of the Rane family, Vishwajeet Rane's entry marked a continuation of the family's political legacy in Sattari. Vishwajeet Rane quickly earned the trust and confidence of the people through his dedication and commitment to addressing the pressing issues facing the region. His approachable demeanor and proactive stance on key issues resonated with constituents, leading to his success in subsequent elections. Under Vishwajeet Rane's leadership, Sattari witnessed significant progress and development across various sectors. His focus on infrastructure enhancement, socio-economic upliftment, and community welfare initiatives garnered widespread support and admiration from residents.

In the 2022 election, Pratap Singh Rane decided to retire from politics. Following his retirement, his daughter-in-law, Deviya Rane, entered the political arena. She ran for office in the Poriem constituency with the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) ticket. Despite being relatively new to politics, Deviya Rane managed to secure victory by receiving the highest number of votes among all the candidates. The collective involvement of multiple family members in politics reflects the deep-rooted connection between the Rane family and the governance of Sattari. Their shared commitment to serving the community has led to the implementation of various development initiatives and policies aimed at improving the lives of Sattari's residents. As a result, the Rane family's presence in politics has become synonymous with the governance and progress of Sattari, with each member contributing to the region's growth and prosperity.

To examine my hypothesis I have framed four objectives. The first objective is to understand the reason behind their long-standing electoral success. The Rane family's consistent success in elections, with significant margins of victory, can be attributed to several key factors. Firstly, their strong ties to the community and deep-rooted connection to the region of Sattari have

earned them widespread support and trust among the local population. Over the years, the Ranés have actively engaged with the people, addressing their concerns and working towards improving their lives, which has fostered a sense of loyalty and reliability among voters. Additionally, the Rane family's track record of delivering tangible results and implementing development projects has contributed to their popularity and electoral success. Through their effective governance and ability to bring about positive change, they have gained the respect and admiration of the electorate, further solidifying their position in Sattari's political landscape. Furthermore, the cohesive and united approach of the Rane family to politics has played a crucial role in their continued dominance. With multiple family members actively involved in governance and working together towards common goals, they present a formidable front in electoral battles, garnering support from a wide cross-section of the population. Overall, the Rane family's unwavering commitment to serving the people of Sattari, coupled with their effective leadership, community engagement, and cohesive political strategy, have been instrumental in their continuous victories with substantial margins of lead. As long as they continue to prioritize the welfare of the community and maintain their strong connection with the electorate, their electoral success is likely to endure for the foreseeable future.

my second objectives was to understand whether as said by many non sattari people vote Ranés for their job giving capacity. Understanding why the Rane family keeps winning elections in Sattari is complicated. While jobs matter, there's more to it. The Ranés have been involved in local politics for a long time and have helped the community, earning people's trust. Furthermore, the Rane family delivers on their promises and makes essential services better, not just creating jobs. People like this and approve of them because they see real improvements. Also, the Ranés are good at politics and have strong organization skills. Their well-planned campaigns and connecting with the community help them get votes. While jobs

matter, people also consider how well they govern, their leadership, and what they've done before when they vote. To really get why the Ranes keep winning in Sattari, we need to understand all these factors.

My third objective was focused on understanding Rane family politics. My attempt to learn about the Rane family's role in Sattari's politics took me on an interesting journey. At first, I tried to talk to them directly, but I couldn't get an interview. Instead of giving up, I decided to find information from other places like newspapers, TV, and books.

From what I learned, Pratap Singh Rane was the main person in the family who got into politics. He was really smart and got a good education, which helped him a lot in politics. He started in 1972 and kept winning elections, which made the Ranes very important in Sattari's politics. Even though I couldn't talk to the Ranes directly, I found out a lot about them from my research. Pratap Singh Rane's story showed me how someone from a small town like Sattari could become a big leader through hard work and dedication. Even though my journey to understand the Rane family's politics didn't go as planned, it taught me a lot about being persistent and finding different ways to get information. I realized how important it is to keep trying, even when things don't work out the way you expect. Learning about the Rane family's journey showed me the importance of having a vision and serving the community. Even though I faced some challenges along the way, I'm glad I kept going because it helped me understand more about Sattari's politics and the Rane family's legacy.

My fourth and last objective to conduct this study was to understand the future of Ranes in Sattari. Looking ahead to the next 50 years, I wanted to figure out if the Rane family would still be the big players in Sattari's politics or if things might change. It's hard to say for sure, but I looked at a few things to get an idea. Firstly, the Ranes have been in Sattari for a long time, and lots of people really trust them. They've been around for generations, and many



folks see them as the ones who can make things happen in the area. Plus, they've got a lot of connections and resources, which gives them a big advantage when it comes to politics. But things are always changing, and there are new people with new ideas popping up all the time. Younger leaders, especially, might want to do things differently and shake up the old ways of doing things. So, there's a chance that these new voices could challenge the Ranes' hold on power. Also, the world around Sattari is changing too. The economy is shifting, and the way politics works might change along with it. So, the Ranes will need to keep up with these changes and make sure they're still meeting the needs of the people. In the end, it's hard to say for sure what will happen. The Ranes have been a big part of Sattari for a long time, and they might continue to be. But with all the changes happening, there's also a chance that things could look very different in the future.

conducting surveys and from the respondents reply one can understand the hypothesis check in this dissertation true or false. The first hypothesis has been proven true, indicating that employment indeed plays a significant role in the electoral success of the Rane family. Through surveys conducted among the residents of Sattari, it was found that a considerable portion, 32%, believed that job opportunities were a crucial factor in the Ranes' electoral victories. Interestingly, there was a notable generation gap in responses, with older and middle-aged individuals attributing their success to factors such as their background and personalities, while younger respondents emphasized the importance of job opportunities. Furthermore, when the same question was posed to individuals outside of Sattari, nearly 46% of respondents agreed that job prospects were the dominant factor contributing to the Ranes' electoral triumphs. This disparity in responses between Sattari residents and those from other regions underscores the differing perspectives on the influence of employment opportunities on electoral outcomes.

The second hypothesis, regarding the significance of the Rane family's royal background in their electoral victories, has also been confirmed. Among respondents from Sattari, 18% acknowledged the role of the Ranes' royal lineage in their consistent electoral success over the years. Similarly, when surveyed individuals from outside of Sattari, 24% agreed that the family's royal background was indeed an important factor contributing to their electoral triumphs. This indicates that while their royal heritage may not be the primary reason for their success, it nevertheless plays a notable role in shaping perceptions and influencing electoral outcomes.

## **MY PERSPECTIVE**

After completing research I got various factors that contributed to the success of the Ranes in the recent elections in Sattari, Goa. While many attribute their victory solely to their ability to create jobs, it's evident that there are several other significant elements at play. Trust and a sense of belonging are paramount among the people of Sattari when it comes to their support for the Ranes. They perceive the Ranes not just as politicians but as family members, actively participating in community functions and events. This feeling of belonging fosters a strong sense of loyalty and support. However, as a student of political science hailing from Sattari, I believe there are additional aspects that warrant consideration. Despite the efforts of the Ranes, certain critical issues persist in remote villages, such as water scarcity. Despite the presence of rivers and wells, villagers receive water for only a brief period each day, leading to hardships.

Another pressing concern is the inadequacy of public transportation. Although road connectivity has improved, the availability of buses remains insufficient. Villagers often

endure long waits, with buses operating on infrequent schedules. This lack of reliable transportation hampers mobility and access to essential services.

Furthermore, network connectivity remains a significant challenge in Sattari. While the rest of the world embraces advanced technologies like 5G, many parts of Sattari struggle with basic network coverage for communication. However, it's important to acknowledge that addressing this issue isn't solely the responsibility of the Ranes, as opposition to the installation of communication towers complicates efforts to improve connectivity.

Development shouldn't be narrowly defined solely by job creation. True progress entails ensuring that all communities, including Sattari, have access to essential amenities without facing undue hardships. By addressing the water scarcity, improving transportation infrastructure, and enhancing network connectivity, the Ranes can better serve the needs of the people and foster comprehensive development.

## **REFERENCES**

SON MAKES THE SUN GO DOWN ON PRATAPSINGH RANE'S FIVE DECADE  
POLITICAL CAREER. (2022, JAN 29). *O HERALDO*.

50 glorious years of Rane's leadership. (n.d.). *Navhind Times*.

Anim, D. O. (2022). Political leadership: A new conceptual framework. *Open Journal of leadership*.

BASKAR, P. M. (2023). AN ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL BACKGROUNDS OF  
CONTESTING CANDIDATES IN ELECTIONS 2022. *TRIVEDI CENTRE FOR  
POLITICAL DATA , ASOKA UNIVERSITY*.

Fernandes, A. (1997). *Cabinet Government In Goa* . Goa: Maureen & Camvet publisher .

Friedrich, C. J. (1961). Political leadership and the problem of charismatic power. *the Journal of politics* .

JAYAPALAN, N. (2001). *COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT*.  
NEW DELHI: ATLANTIC PUBLISHERS AND DISTRIBUTORS.

Katakam, A. (2022, JAN 27). GOA ASSEMBLY ELECTION : AN OPEEN FIELD. *THE  
HINDU NEWSPAPER*.

Parobo, P. D. (2018). The State Network and Family Raj in Goa. *SAGE publication*.

Prabhudessai, S. (2022). *Ajeeb Goa's Gajab Politics*. Goa: goanews.com.

RAJESWAR, T. V. (1998, AUGUST SATURDAY). DISMISSAL OF RANE. *TRIBUNR  
INDIA*.

SALGAONKAR, P. (. (2023, JANUARY 28). 50 GLORIOUS YEARS OF RANE'S LEADERSHIP. *NAVHIND TIMES*.

Tucker, R. C. (1977). Personality and Political Leadership . *Political Science Quarterly*.

<https://www.goavidhansabha.gov.in/former-mlas.php>

Rotberg, R. I. (MARCH 2014). THE NEED FOR STRENGTHENED POLITICAL LEADERSHIP. *JSTOR*, 238-256.

EDINGER, L. J. (JAN 1975). COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP. *JSTOR*, 253-269

(n.d.). Retrieved jan 13, 2024, from Goa Legislative Assembly:  
[http://www.goavidhansabha.gov.in/member\\_details](http://www.goavidhansabha.gov.in/member_details)

-, I. B. (2011). Do Democracies Select More Educated Leaders. *Jstor*, 552-566.

Resilience of Dynastic Politics. Dynastic politics rules because it is the best way to Practice .  
(20127-8). *Jstor*.

BEERBOHM, E. (November 2015). Is Democratic Leadership Possible. *Jstor*, 639-652.

Bhat, M. B. (n.d.). Dynastic politicsand the democratic deficit in India. *International Jornal of Political Science and Governance*.

Budhathoki, K. (n.d.). Does leadership Style Matter for Enhancing Economic Performance.

- Budrich, V. B. (2022). Democracy And Political Leadership. In J. J. Wiatr, *Political Leadership Between Democracy and Authoritarianism*. jstor.
- Dorn, S. R. (1993). Stress and Political Leadership. *Jstor*, 3-17.
- Edinger, L. J. (1990). Approaches to the Comparative Analysis of Political Leadership. *Jstor*, 509-523.
- Election Commission of India*. (n.d.). Retrieved Jan 13, 2024, from Google: <http://results.eci.gov.in>
- Ernesto Dal Bo, P. D. (2009). Political Dynasties. *jstor*, 115-142.
- Fil J. Arenas, D. C. (2017). Great Man Theory. *Jstor*.
- Forrester, D. B. (1966). Changing Patterns of Political Leadership in India. *Jstor*, 308-318.
- Government of Goa*. (n.d.). Retrieved 15, 2024, from <http://www.goa.gov.in>
- Heimann, C. G. (1976). Four Theories Of Leadership. *Jstor*, 18-24.
- JAYAPALAN, N. (2001). *COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHTS*. ATLANTIC PUBLISHERS AND DISTRIBUTORS.
- KALAM, A. A. (2017). *PATHWAYS TO GREATNESS COMING TOGETHER FOR CHANGE*. HarperCollins Publishers India .
- Kenawas, Y. (2015). The Rise of Political Dynasties in a Democratic Society. *ResearchGate*.
- Korosenyi, A. (2005). Politics; Representation. *Jstor*, 358-378.
- Milens Drzewiecka, W. C. (2014). What political leadership style do we prefer. *ScieConf*.
- Muraoka, T. (2018). Political Dynasties and Particularistic Campaigns. *jstor*, 453-466.

NORONHA, F. (2012). THE BJP TIDAL WAVE IN GOA. *JSTOR*, 23-26.

Rahman, A. (2013). *Essay on Political Dynasties: Evidence from Empirical Investigation*.

Tyson, D. L. (July 2017). Coercive Leadership. *Jstor*, 559- 574.

Varma, R. (2021). *Networks of Power: Political Families, Elite Networks, and Democracy in Modern India*. University of California, Berkeley.

Wart, M. V. (2013). Lessons From Leadership Theory And the Contemporary Challenges of Leaders. *jstor*, 53 3-565.

Zakeer Ahmed Khan, I. U. (2016). Leadership Theories and Styles: A Literature Review. *ResearchGate*.

## APPENDIX

### Appendix 1

#### Questionnaire for local people

Mahima Gawas ,

Department of Political Science,

DDKSSBS

Goa University

As part of my master's degree dissertation, I am conducting a survey on POLITICAL DOMINANCE OF THE RANES IN SATTARI, under the guidance of Prof. Rahul Tripathi, Department of Political Science , DD Kosambi Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies school. Information provided by you will be confidential.

- Age :-
- Place :-
- Sex :-
- Religion :-
- Occupation :-
- Education :-

1)Are you aware of the Rane family's political influence

Ans :- Yes

No



2)What qualities do you think leaders should posses

Ans :-

3)Do you think Ranes posses these qualities

Ans :- Yes

No

4)What can be the reason according to you for the their electoral success over the years

1. Jobs

2. Royal background

3. Caste

4. Money

5. Personalities

Ans:-

5)Do you think money power is used for winning election

Ans – Yes

No

Don't know

6)How often do members of Rane Family interact with the people

Ans:- need to check

7)Do you think their influence in politics has lead to the any development in sattari

Ans :- Yes

no

8)Do you think people vote for Ranes or for the party ?

Ans :- Ranes

Party

9)If you think people for party than why people voted for Vishwajeet Rane even after his defection

Ans-

10)Would you vote for Ranes regardless of which party they belong ?

Ans:- Yes

No

Reason:

11)Do you support family politics ? if no than why are you supporting Ranes

Ans:-

12)Do you think your all issues are being addressed and solved by the Ranes

Ans:-

13)Will Ranes loose their power in Politics in future

Ans:- yes

No

14)How can Ranes better serve the locals

Ans:-

15)How do you see Sattari from last 50 years

Ans;- Developed

Developing

Underdeveloped

16)Do you think any other leaders can lead Sattari better than Ranes

Ans Yes

No

Don't know

17)what do you think can be the reason for the Pratapsingh Ranes long standing success

Ans

18)Are you happy with the retirement of Pratapsingh Rane and entry of Deviya Rane

Ans:-

19 ) what do you feel can be the reason for Deviya Rane getting elected with the good lead

Ans

## Appendix 2

Questionnaire for Non- Sattari people

Mahima Gawas ,

Department of Political Science,

DDKSSBS

Goa University.

As part of my master's degree dissertation, I am conducting a survey on POLITICAL DOMINANCE OF THE RANES IN SATTARI, under the guidance of Prof. Rahul Tripathi, Department of Political Science , DD Kosambi Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies school. Information provided by you will be confidential.

- Age :-
- Place :-
- Sex :-
- Religion :-
- Occupation :-
- Education :-

1) How familiar are you with the political landscape of Goa, particularly in the Sattari

Ans:- Very familiar / somewhat familiar / Not very familiar / Not familiar at all

2) Have you ever heard of the Rane family's influence in Sattari

Ans:- Yes / No

3) If yes, what is your perception of the Rane Family's role in Goan politics

Ans:-

4) In your opinion, what factors do you believe contribute to the long standing electoral success of the Rane family in Sattari

Ans:- Job creation initiatives / historical background / infrastructure development projects / personal connection with constituents/ All of the above

5) What is your opinion on family politics, where political leadership is passed down through generation

Ans:- Favorable/ Unfavourable / Neutral

6) Do you believe the Rane family's long standing presence in Sattari's politics has positively or negatively impacted the region's development

Ans:- Positively/ Negatively/ No impact

- 7) Considering the current political landscape, what do you foresee as the future of the Rane family's influence in Sattari

Ans:- Continued dominance / Decline in influence/ uncertain