



**Epitome : International Journal  
of Multidisciplinary Research**

**ISSN : 2395-6968**

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## **A Systems-Dynamic Analysis of the 2019 Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Election**

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**Abstract:** *This paper proposes a novel analytical framework for interpreting electoral politics through the lens of systemic dynamics and complexity theory. Examining the 2019 Maharashtra Legislative Assembly election, the study moves beyond conventional narratives of alliance betrayal to conceptualize political change as the continuous redistribution of organizational and social influence. The research analyzes the dissolution of the BJP-Shiv Sena alliance and the formation of the Maha Vikas Aghadi (MVA) coalition as manifestations of shifting systemic concentrations rather than institutional failures.*

*Within this model, voter behavior is interpreted as collective calibration, regional patterns as distinct political ecologies, and leadership as functional channels. Subsequent political developments (2022–2024) emerge as predictable dispersions within a system governed by equilibrium-seeking dynamics. This approach offers an alternative paradigm for understanding electoral democracy as a dynamic, self-regulating system.*

**Keywords:** *Political dynamics, Systems theory, Coalition politics, Maharashtra, Equilibrium-seeking, Organizational change.*

## I. Introduction: The Dynamics of Political Flux

The 2019 Maharashtra Legislative Assembly election produced outcomes that challenged traditional political logic. While traditional analysis often treats political entities—parties, alliances, and ideologies—as static, this paper proposes an alternative perspective that views political phenomena through the lens of **systemic dynamics**. Political organizations are conceptualized as temporary concentrations of influence that continuously form, disperse, and reconfigure. Through this lens, electoral events represent measurable redistributions of political potential rather than finality in a zero-sum contest.

## II. Theoretical Framework: Politics as a Dynamic System

The analytical approach developed here draws from **Political Systems Theory** and the monistic principles of systemic unity. This framework rests on three core principles:

1. **Continuity of Transformation:** Political systems exist in a state of constant flux; stability represents a temporary equilibrium.
2. **Interconnected Feedback Loops:** Changes in one sub-system (e.g., regional vote banks) trigger compensatory reactions across the broader system.
3. **Equilibrium-Seeking Behavior:** Systems naturally move toward a distribution of power that prevents total systemic collapse, often collapsing multiplicity into a singular, stabilizing center to restore order.

## III. Analysis: The 2019 Election as Systemic Reconfiguration

### 1. Alliance Breakdown as Structural Release

The dissolution of the BJP-Shiv Sena alliance represents a **structural release**. The alliance had become a rigid vessel that could no longer contain or process the emerging socio-political

currents of the region. The specific disagreement over power-sharing acted as a catalyst, releasing decades of accumulated internal pressure and allowing political potential to seek new, more flexible configurations.

2. Coalition Formation as Adaptive Configuration

The formation of the Maha Vikas Aghadi (MVA) was a **purpose-driven configuration**. It represented a temporary convergence of three distinct organizational imperatives:

- **Administrative Necessity:** The immediate requirement for government formation.
- **Resistive Logic:** The collective effort to balance a dominant singular power center.
- **Structural Maintenance:** Preserving regional influence against national expansion.

3. Electoral Outcomes as Collective Calibration

The "fractured mandate" reflects **distributed decision-making**. Rather than voter confusion, the outcome suggests a systemic calibration where the electorate collectively opted for a balanced representation, effectively acting as a **homeostatic mechanism** to prevent the over-concentration of political resources.

IV. Regional Variations as Distinct Political Ecologies

Analysis of regional results reveals how political dynamics operate across different localized ecosystems:

Region	Primary Dynamics	Systemic Role
Vidarbha	High-density organizational focus	Primary base for national-aligned movements.
Western Maharashtra	Networked regional resilience	Anchor for equilibrium via decentralized agrarian networks.

<b>Konkan/Mumbai</b>	Identity-centric localized movements	Core node for regionalist identity-preservation.
<b>Urban Centers</b>	High-entropy fragmentation	Sites of rapid policy experimentation and shift.

## V. Discussion: Governance as Systemic Adaptation

The eventual collapse of the MVA in 2022 and the subsequent realignments (2022–2024) are interpreted as **phase transitions**. When a political configuration becomes too "expensive" to maintain—meaning the friction between partners exceeds the benefits of the alliance—the system naturally fragments to find a more sustainable state. The splits in the Shiv Sena and NCP were not aberrations but the system reorganizing itself toward a new state of equilibrium.

## VI. Conclusion

The 2019 Maharashtra election demonstrates that political resilience depends on **adaptive capacity**. By viewing politics as a dynamic flow of influence rather than a series of static events, we gain a more nuanced understanding of how democracy self-regulates. The Maharashtra case illustrates that when existing structures can no longer channel the underlying social current, the resulting transformations represent the system's capacity for renewal.

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