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INDIAN POLITICAL PROCESSES

PAPER-III

M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE, II SEMESTER

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M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE & M.A. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Semester – II
203PO21- PAPER-III, INDIAN POLITICAL PROCESS

(Common for both M.A. Political Science & M.A. Public Administration students
with effect from the academic year 2002-03)

UNIT- I

1. Indian Polity: Theoretical Framework
2. Socio – Political Legacies : Hindu, British and Gandhian

UNIT – II

1. Party System and working of Political parties and Interest Groups
2. Electoral System and Voting Behavior.

UNIT –III

1. Emergence of Regionalism
2. Regional Parties and National Politics

UNIT – IV

1. Growth of Communalism - Role of Caste and Religion in Politics
2. Emergence of Coalition Politics and Their Impact

Reference Books:

1. Granville Austin : The Indian Constitution – Corner Stone of the Nation
2. D.D.Basu : Introduction to the Constitution of India
3. Morris – Jones, W.H. : The Government and Politics of India
4. Kothari, R. : Politics in India
5. J.C.Johari : Indian Constitution
6. Paul R. Brass : Indian Politics Since Independence
7. Atul Kohli : India's Democracy
8. Kothari's : Caste in Indian Politics
9. J.C. Johari : Indian Government and Politics.

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1.0 Objectives:

1. Students would know about the theoretical considerations and importance of Indian model
2. Students would be able to know about the role of politics and challenges of simultaneous changes
3. Students would be able learn about difficulties of performance

1.1 Introduction:

The modernization is the main inclination of our times, it is politicization which gives the force to drive. During the 17th and 18th centuries the vital historical test was mastery of nature and religious prejudice by man, during the19th century it was the governing over demographic and forces of economics. Whereas, the preset times, it has become a scope to grow of government and politics in the human life that has given a huge test to human's inventiveness, and it is by his capability to master the art and science of politics so that, man can able to find the solution in it. Various sections and institutions are participated in this procedure like political parties and electoral machineries, media of public view, interest connotations, both secular and dogmatic and increasing levels of intellectuals, the profession and the bureaucracy.

The development of traditional societies have presently attained nationhood position, the reality is that, social customs influence against any radicalism during revolution must not misinform into attributing inactivity to an integrally in stable condition. What is elementary here is, not the ancestor elegance of guiding the matters of a society instead the prevalence of the overriding philosophical change; it grips vital for an accepting of prospects that the nature embraces in stock. The ancestor elegance and the assemblies of caste or the

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faithfulness of tribal's would be purposeful in small run, which can be seen in India, but in the extended run they should provide the way to greater stresses and the consequences of both conceptual and institutional aspects, which, purposely endorsed should be met evenly. The improvement of politics is more than the development of economy and in fact it is extended term procedure, and it is not essentially unilinear and collective nor can it be significantly, unnatural by exogenous aspects. The range of new values and ambitions, if it progress it is very fast cumulative procedure and is prominently prejudiced by exogenous issues. Therefore, the dire quandaries of firmness and legality faced in all updating new nations.

The circumstances of political firmness vary, allowing to the job that a specific polity is entitled upon to achieve and the nature of relationships in which, it positions with diverse sub system of societies. The elementary quandary of comparatively political systems such as in India, known as to take on functions that, even advanced political systems have been uncertain to accept, though, entirely missing in economic, technological and organizational capitals of the later. Factually speaking the non-Western societies have taken over the philosophical needs and social ambitions of Western societies devoid of both the time and the later had to contract with main subjects of legality or the economic and intelligent resources that were made up earlier, they widened their political base to contain mass functions.

The inheritance of an extensive custom, the honesty of an ancient values and boundless team spirit in India, which were constructed over religious and social actions that were typically Indian, taken for long operated as barriers against an essentially fissiparous state. The social system delivered a key to political steadiness. And this social system is experiencing deep modification and has arrived a procedure of constant flexibility and breakup. The framework of political growth in new nation like India, is of a prehistoric land gradually looking to include into its hand the finest features of the philosophy of the modern world, devoid of the same time terminating its long standing customs and varieties. Such an effort has been recognized in the method of a democratic lineage that, has been networking with other and older pedigrees for more than a generation within the background of deliberately accepted national and local conditions. The self-governing nationhood of first generation was ruled by towering and stimulating men, now approaching an end and new generation came into existence, a significant merging state control and overall accord on the aims of the provisional polity, and at the same it wants the means, the instrumentalities, the required expert to put the control they use to operative use for the key persistent subjects.

In India, politics is predominantly of assimilation, the unruly of growth is taken as a essential and vital objective, but that is not adequate for effective nationhood and should continually be stable against possible concerns of disintegration that, fast fluctuations contains for the political system in some long rooted and greatly expanded society. Considerably, rest on the flexibility of culture and social customs in, so long as unity in the aspect of hardship and a state of scarcity, and in reequipping the growth on the political system. The basic parameter is: what is exactly the fusion between precursor and indorsed organizations that is emerging in India. It must be perfect form the above that anybody vexing to present a growth profile of a polity with the kind of circumstances, physical variety, and come across with the modern world which is establish in India, whether one enjoys it or not, method his matter form a diversity of benefit or gain facts.

The outfits provided by the operative school of relative study, have added subjects of organizational change, political philosophy, socialization, and reinterpretation of customs as correctives to the relative legend, have hired the theoretical outline of center and border in

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emphasizing the subject of institutionalization and alliance creating, and have presented at certain extent principles of performance and difficult explaining at many stages, and in diverse subsystems of the polity. When we observe at the political procedure from this viewpoint, we might still hire a general behavioural method but we want also to reestablish two of its extra ignored measurements of institutional study and role of elites. So in the case of India, we realize that, it would not ensure to express at political organizations as some type of superstructure that controls over extra elementary relationship in society and economic, or to look at elite as humble receiver on efforts from society to which answer in the practice of many governmental productivities.

As a substitute, the entire procedure begins here over the formation of a constitutional and political superstructure which then, over the activities of influential, enters into society at many stages and, by phases, leads to answer from beneath the method of novel coalitional structures. Politics is the great inspiration power in such a condition, not fair representative apparatus which answer to external weights and groups outdoor benefits. Till freshly it was usually, thought in the west and it is still believed in admiration to western societies, that bulk involvement in politics upsurges the legality of a political system and supports its efficiency. In denoting to the comparatively under developed countries, still, it is held that the similar method will not work as liberty of disagreement and involvement are expected to discharge centrifugal forces and destabilize power.

At first British left behind the steel framed bureaucracy; then it was Nehru's attractiveness; still later it was the supremacy of the congress party. Currently, that all these clarifications have misplaced their power, there is honest perplexity and an essential emotion that something should go wrong anywhere, in the relationship amongst the Center and the States, or in protecting the borders of the country in economic development.

1.2 Importance of the Indian Model:

The model of Indian development which presents its features of an unique responsibility, is that whereas the modification of economic and social is vital compliments intentional and focused from the above, it is however, approved with a outline of an exposed and purposeless policy. it means that operation of change in the appearance of a insufficient leading ideas get acclimatized by an faster pace of political competition, an altering structure of power and inspiration and broadening base of political discussion and tempting or alluring.

Likewise the area of command is not restricted to ruling oligarchy or an aristocracy of birth; it is progressively being extent to society as a total, by illustrating new segment into its domain. This distinguishes the Indian situation both from the European case where, throughout the stage of fast industrialization and social change, the contribution of politics is limited to the upper classes of the society and from the revolutionary tests of both communists and non-communist changes where, without intraparty disputes and military coups, the competition of politics is usually not permitted to obstruct with the procedure of growth. In the country like India, politics neither blocked nor limited to a small aristocracy. On the conflicting politics offers the greater sets inside which making of decisions with respect to economic development and modification of society takes place.

It is vital to recollect that, the growth process in India, has taken place within the outline of strong structure of administration. This has had a lasting legacy for following growth. Entirely the further significant programmes, industrialization, community development, production of agriculture, education, and local self-governments have been advanced in an outline, that is basically administrative and bureaucratic in nature. Therefore, the procedure

of national building is going on in India. One is the administrative-governmental procedure directing at expansion, coordination and homogeneity in a scheduled work. The other is political procedure prominent on the one hand to the creation of a leading political center and at the same time, to progressions of spreading and modification and activation of new centers of organized and group movement. The interface amid these two tactics for nation-building, the clouding of the line among the two and the delicate changes of viewpoints and approaches in all that affords the bigger outline inside which progress takes form.

1.3 Role of Politics:

The model by which the growth of India took place, considered by awareness raising of a uneven social structure over a diffusion of political systems, values, and philosophies working against the contextual of an vital apolitical disorder of the society. And like that procedure contains the structure of a political epicenter over a web of welfares and compulsions and the mobilization of varied section of society in this web. Therefore, the crack is closing and it has conventionally separated village society from the polity. There is countless newness in totally, one of the primary disappointments, maybe the highest disaster of India all through its lengthy history, was its incapability to perform politically, to build a feasible political power. It was unsuccessful to form a center. It is this, predestined when we branded India as an apolitical society, not just certain traditional disposition.

The theory of economic development that has prospered in homogenizing not only the language but the entire alignment, on the way to the learning of social change has prearranged to a humble minded, unicausal, unilinear and mainly dichotomous vision of the growth procedure. This is chiefly applicable for a country like India where, in spite of its typical method for expansion, concern with customary models has obstructed alertness and insight of actuality, and has in significance hazy image and capability for self-direction. It is perfect that, neither the customary sociological nor the outdated economic variables afford satisfactory set by which political behaviour can be enlightened. In an Indian society, politics is, at as soon as limited, in its operative social exposure and independent in whatsoever it shields. In a diversity of behaviors, political decision making controls urgencies on distribution of resources, positions, and aims, even the procedures of politics become applicable and dire. The matter of politics has no hesitation to be professed under neat official organization of power in relationships of designs of elite socialization and coalition making, it is the point that political institutional procedures undertake a preeminence and vitality of their own, define to establish its objectives and worth, and carry extra social realism below their zone of regulation.

The two features get diversified-socialization of elites develops in a divisible, from awareness raising of social groups, and the legitimacy of the political system rest on the political rearrangement of social methods and individualities. The methods of politics, themselves accept an active excellence. Completely of this demands for a dissimilar outline of study than, is delivered by theory of traditional development. The model on which India is established, is one of the upgrading of an earliest and very plural society in the background of an exposed polity. This suggests styles of appearing to social and economic schedules that necessary to be obviously evaluate or obsessions- are not to misrepresent the official scheme that, the country has accepted by a performance of violation. Second, below a method even the customary objectives of growth, such as the rate of economic progress, the amount of necessary social expenditures, and the dispersal of fresh thoughts and standards, would a substantial degree rest on the act of the political structure and its capability to assemble varied features in to an outline of accord over progress.

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The requests for a rebuilding of present differences and relationships, the making of arbitrating aspects among macro and micro measurements of the society and resulting designs of response over which the customary society should permit, in order to grow the creative abilities and positioning. The part of the political method has to be recognized, contrary to such an outline of jobs. The theoretical arrangement named by the overhead explanations is further than a humble interactional system of economics and politics, extra than a simple, a sitting of connections. It is a multi-systemic classical, in which, up till now separated and plural society (structures and values) is unprotected to a fresh established universalist standards, challenged with a purposively accepted outline of organizations, fixed to novel drives of national merger and prearranged making and discovers its plunders in the delivery of detachable welfares, and the spreading of political chances. The real sequence of growth covers features from both the customary and the modern parts, appears to be no inevitable track along which constitutional government should, of need to change.

1.4 The Challenges of Simultaneous Change:

It is the assumption of the rationalist theory that the organizations ratified by a society and the growing aims, it circles beforehand itself at an assumed period must to be consonance. The Economic and political philosophy in the country after the attainment of the Independence reserved along: 1. Acceptance of the recognized outline of parliamentary government founded on universal suffrage, reliant for the victory on a broadening electoral base; and 2. Setting up of the objectives of fast economic growth and a launch into self-persistent development over consolidated design of the bureaucracy.

The leadership of politics, provide wasted administrative effort from the start, moderately over a firm structure of bureaucracy unconcerned to the force of the politics, relatively over the maneuver of a similar one party mechanism, if at all possible over both. Such tactic seemingly would have prepared, control in structure of the nation the sine qua non of the condition of India. Lastly, however social justice and parity must be observed as legitimate ends and to be understood as rapidly as resources allowed, both the viewpoint of the welfare state and the politics of growing depletion will be thoroughly measured in the concern of extensive variety of growth and material success of the country. For the political contribution and adult franchise, under such situations, was not merely a deed of trust; it also delivered a practical proposal for the combination of the country and enlistment of the society, plus actual economic growth.

At any degree the tactic of India's nation building, elaborate such a liking for instant aneous objective professed slightly than any successive ordering through, clampdown of reasonable aims. The usual method to the idea of constructing of the country stalks mainly, from the experience of the west, which was formation of integrated nation states out of the division of empires, feudal social structures, and religious power. This outset of a sturdy central power dominating political and forced power has powerfully subjective current theoretical methods. Ability to render recognized power over those organizations purposeful and effective will, still, rest upon the point to which the act of specific political structure as itself exposed capability in convention to the wants and ambitions of persons and groups.

1.5 Problems of Performance:

This is unconditionally dynamic, no system of organizations is in itself defensible. Chronological and philosophical causes are not sufficient for the legitimacy of the method. Finally, it must be arbitrated on the base of its capability to gratify the ambitions of the people and their burdens of the phase. A multifaceted and active model of growth might

really formulate, manners of assessment that, narrate a specific fact of time and space to differentiate among the difficulties of change inborn in the course of growth and those that resulting from defective plans and leadership, and to assess the method against a set of active standards. However, it ensures rule out standards, devoid of which a society is probable to be stuck into an untrue practicality.

The Indian polity is gifted to establish and coherent into expressive grading the varying concern about the structure of society, so that subjects and views, are capable to form into policies and lead to important outcomes for the nation's overall development. Such expression and manifestation rest on two things, 1.Connecting to the arrangement of organizations, 2. To the standards over which they have to function. On the other hand, the procedures and constructions of politics must purposeful to the society. By means of a factual conflict with social and economic realisms, they must force the apparatus of the government to noteworthy choices and their tangible and appropriate execution. Difficulties of the equality, pluralism and mass participation yield on fresh meanings that have to be fascinated as part of the intelligent values of the country. Waning this, the nervousness is hold in act will lead either to a skeptical removal from realism or a piercing response to the legacy of liberty that history has bestowed to the people of India.

1.6 Rudolph-Rudolph Model:

In the year 1980, Rudolph and Rudolph's proposed a model regarding Indian polity and economic conditions. It is about the State Sovereignty and people sovereignty, are complex situations, have been developed which rested on several challenges. The confrontations between them led to state autonomy, and survivality in fact decides the state polity. These two sovereignty created confrontation between demand polity and command polity. These two sovereignty's gave a scope to political confrontation and political equations which searches the efficacy and roots of the polity. This process explains about the Indian political economic system of India is known as Rudolph-Rudolph model.

According to the demand polity model, sovereignty lies on voters. This model gives rise to the kind of significance about competition among parties, classes, community and different public movements and by the participation, their preferences which uphold their interest. Like in the economic system, consumer has more prominence and the similar case with the voters, because they too have same kind of competitive market in electoral sovereignty.

As per this model, command polity has the state autonomy and sovereignty. The allocation of decisions about funds will be determined by elected and selected authorities. They actually formulate and implement these policies. These officials decide whether to suppress or to coopt certain section of the society. By this regard they express some interest. As per the model, state can play a monopolistic role and divide the production of a particular product.

On the other hand, demand polity looks for short term objectivism, at the same time public interest and policies can be achieved by the help of competitive method. This system gives preference to the private production. Whereas, command polity always strives for the winning capabilities and it develop into a significant form.

In the command polity it needs legality, commitment, support, interest, sacrifices and equal allocations because demand polity which attains equality, legality, commitment and support in contrary command polity by the political sacrifice equality can be achieved.

During the time of Nehru, from 1950-64, the political system of India can be stated as replica of 'command polity'. But later 1965, after the Nehru, the demand polity came into existence, and it was for very short time. From 1969, again the command polity became more powerful during the times of Indira Gandhi. After the independence, the policy makers and political leaders favoured and stated as the command polity as the most powerful tool in Indian politics.

1.7 Atul Kohili Model:

According to this model, he stated that, Indian political system was affected by coalition politics, it actually developed political crisis and it became a challenge to resolve it, and it tries to resolve by the help of non-violent methods. In India, political system was influenced by four factors such as, 1. National and regional leaders, played anti-organizational role 2. Limited role of political parties 3. Indiscipline political equations about the different section, religion, caste and race. 4. Confrontation between rich and poor.

He also suggested that, Indian political system, contains two aspects like, elections and civil rights despite democratic set up, the political leaders fails to deliver goods in favour of public and they centralized political power. Only political elite got political dominance over the system and suppressed the social equalities to safeguard the different social and economic interest of the people.

1.8 Crisis Model:

This type of model was proposed in 1980, by Rajani Kothari, and Kavi Raj current scientist. In this model they have mentioned about the crisis which was encountered by India in the area of politics. First it stated that, the commanding authority after the independence was secured by Nehru and his associates, government stared certain organizations for basic structures and some other organs for its implementation. The internal relations developed in the organizations, which makes the economic policies for the nation. Government, inherited the British administrative policies and regulation policies. The socialistic policies adopted by Nehru did not favoured by some of his colleagues this resulted the dependency on the government officials. Because of this in a short time the public sector and government officials grow.

The programmes stared by Nehru in economic area could not resulted much fruits instead it resulted in dissatisfaction. In the elections of 1969, the congress did not win in some of the states and its strength started reducing because of these policies. The parties which won in states they have joined congress again under the leadership of Indira Gandhi. In 1970s, the public sector gradually started reducing and the industrialist stared growing.

1.9 Conclusion:

The modernization is the main inclination of our times, it is politicization which gives the force to drive. During the 17th and 18th centuries the vital historical test was mastery of nature and religious prejudice by man, during the19th century it was the governing over demographic and forces of economics. The development of traditional societies have presently attained nationhood position, the reality is that social customs influence against any radicalism during revolution must not misinform into attributing dormancy to an integrally in stable condition. What is elementary here is not the ancestor elegance of guiding the matters of a society instead the prevalence of the overriding philosophical change; it latter that grips the vital for an accepting of prospects that the nature embraces in stock.

In India, politics is predominantly of assimilation, the unruly of growth is taken as an essential and vital objective, but one that is not adequate for effective nationhood and should continually be stable against possible disintegrative concerns that, fast fluctuations contains for the political system in some long rooted and greatly expanded society. The model of Indian development which presents its features of an unique responsibility, whereas the modification of economic and social is vital compliments intentional and focused from the above, it is however, approved on with a outline of an exposed and purposeless policy. The model by which the growth of India took place is considered by awareness raising of a uneven social structure over a diffusion of political systems, values, and philosophies working against the contextual of an vital apolitical disorder of the society, and like that procedure contains the structure of a political epicenter over a web of welfares and compulsions and the mobilization of varied section of society.

This is unconditionally dynamic, no system of organizations is in itself defensible. Chronological and philosophical causes are not sufficient for the legitimacy of the method.

1.10 Model Questions:

1. Discuss about the theoretical considerations and importance of Indian model?
2. Write in detail about the role of politics and challenges of simultaneous changes?
3. Write a note about difficulties of performance?

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LESSON-02

POLITICAL LEGACIES: HINDU, BRITISH AND GANDHIAN

Structure:

2.0 Objectives

2.1 Introduction

2.2 The Hindu Legacy

2.2.1 Caste System

2.2.2 Apolitical Society

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2.4.1 New Representation

2.4.2 Multi Dimensionality

2.4.3 Building of Organization

2.5 Conclusion

2.6 Model Questions

2.7 References

2.0 Objectives:
1. Students would know about the political legacy of Hindu.
2. Students would be able to know about the political legacy of British.
3. Students would be able learn about the political legacy of Gandhi.

2.1 Introduction:

The democracy of politics anywhere has prospered because of the mixture of the situation and procedures. It is in characteristic customs, the acceptance capacities of a particular society and normative method, influences of outsides and the situations of history by which a fresh shape of answers are made and organizational democratic inclinations of individual countries have establish to form.

In modern India, the political features were the result of a diversity of impacts extent over long time, there are three historical components, which were present clearly as significant influences. The first one is Hindu legacy, which was the rock-hard base and uniting background of the society in India. The other important influence on the Indian society was of British legacy and was the legal power employed by a central power which succeeded to control the entire subcontinent under the rule. The British Raj achieved the essential political

views and relationships. The third one is the reconstructive nationalism of the pre-independence period, which was the result of answer, to the impact of a novel order as conveyed by the colonial power and advanced as the means of political independence and social reform which was gradually growing outline of democratic institutions which was actually led by the Gandhi, these three aspects in the Indian legacy had joint interaction.

2.2 The Hindu Legacy:

The history of India has had its roots over thousands of years and it contains different political systems, which had empires to small kingdoms including kingdoms, oligarchies, chieftainships and republics. The period of Hindus, can be crystallized approximately from 15th century to 10th century B.C, when the Aryan groups had been for more than 1000 years and they dominated north and the west of the subcontinent, by doing so they drove further, southwards the original inhabitants. Since then till the 10th century A.D, they formed many kingdoms and ruled over the area. The legacy of Hindus was continued in some of the areas even the invasion of the Muslim rulers who stared to dominate the political authority of the Hindus. The political power of Muslims was continued till the 16th century, and British succeeded Moghuls as the new conquerors. During the 10th and 11th centuries it was the period of foreign invaders and finally they took the entire territory under their control.

The little era of abundant and prosperous empires, left behind a significant historical renowned legacy and the boundless works of traditional value and literacy which were with the epics of the Hindus, which had left the deep memory of a glorious past history and reinterpretation reinforced the awaking of modern India, and it gives the political importance for the extended Hindu period. The actual attainments during them were in way other than firmly political, they achieved the social order and in the growth of customs and values that had lasting influence on all the following ages. The precise ways by which they attained its uniqueness not known. In fact it was expand over a huge territory and missing in predecessor political unions, customs and usually remotes from centers of military and political control, the Indo-Aryans were established social administrations that, responded to the numerous desires of such a persons. It turn into planned hierarchy of four 'varnas' which were place over on a free and basic method of "castes" that happened earlier to the Aryans. Such a hierarchy however, created upon chief bonds of marriage and family, expected prominence in the separation of minor gatherings, including "political" functions such as the determination and judgment of difference of opinion. Beginning from a purposeful dispersal of jobs and characters which were set in legitimized position of hierarchy, and as long as casual mechanism of adjudication in case of vagueness, the method advanced by its own pedagogy and charisma, which was shaped on assigned welfares and cynical with the path of period.

2.2.1 Caste System:

The Aryans divided four varnas into the system of castes, such as, Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra they were divided based upon the functions of each caste, and theoe four functions like, Brahmins-knowledge, Kshatriyas-defence, Vaisyas-wealth and Sudras-labour. Such type of caste system of four folds of persons, only can be seen in India. There will be four classes or categories even though the norm by which these classes were separated would be dissimilar than in the west. In fact the actuality is much more complex and caste itself endogamous kinship. In reality there are more than thousand caste or jatis and not four categories of varnas, which were mentioned, and in all, social system well planned they were controlled by local level individual caste leaders known as, 'Panchas' and the association led by the village elders known as, 'panch' or Panchayat. Panchayat in fact consist of members

and would be from different castes. The lowest caste known as 'Harijan" or the 'schedule caste' they frequently, actually isolated from the Hindu caste because of their low occupation and views.

Likewise, the sets of tribals are presently coming into the key social and national life, including the minority groups such as Muslims and Christians as well. In reality the caste, usually executed fit in role by getting not only diverse classes of professions, but also the bordering sets of several tribal and semi tribal people, dissimilar religion groups and invading and settler sets into mutual philosophy and secular background. The main key point to note, the structure offers a limited to a small area social structure which was planned beside the chief group lines and creating for practical interdependence, separate identification (every person born to specific position with specific job), for individual and social cohesion (by resolving disputes of inter stets). That type of system can tolerate the variations of time, nonstop warfare, and alterations in the political rules, the several conquests and the influences of traditions have occupied place from time to time.

2.2.2 Apolitical Society:

The role of caste system causes significant features in comparission among society and politics in old-fashioned India. The system prevailed in India was very free lodging amongst firm social command, temporary and insecure political command. The previous one restricted for most portion of the village or web of villages which delivered safety and command of sense. Whereas, the latter, however it was set beside a bigger picture and supported by greater force and the purity that tradition had given to the ruler and made for the uproar and insecurity. The highest failure of India, in the past, because of the incapability to create a political power and a logical and tireless center. By this means, the old-style community of India can be treated as apolitical largely in its organization.

2.2.3 Elite Role in India:

The Brahmins had played the roles of educational and humanizing in the customs of Hindu traditions which cannot be exaggerated. They are at the top of the hierarchy and do the roles local and family priests, at the same time they provide education by interpreting the scriptures and the laws of the tradition and dispersal to the outsiders mutual principles and thoughts from age group, so, nurturing the custom and its practice. It was due to them, tired from a thin social base and forceful established appeal and power of educational and arbitrational characters that the pluralities of Hindu society were laced into collective social construction and custom.

2.3 The British Legacy:

The influence of western came into phases and it was during 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, over the explorations of Portuguese, Dutch, French and finally British, which shaped the active trading position. The British East India Company's rule, in fact, recognized by the British authority by eradicating French and later, they won against the weaken Moghuls by obtaining wide trading freedoms and financial and territorial rights. Lastly, they ruined the power of Peshwas and Marathas in the west, the sovereign Sultans of Nizam of Hyderabad and Mysore in the south, the Punjab Sikhs in the north by fighting directly or by the method of coalitions and financial quid pro quo. And in 1958, the replacement of the Company by the British rule directly under the administration of Queen of Great Britain and the direct period of British ended in 1947.

The Significant Contributions of British:

The impact of British rule and their contributions were as follows:

1. Formation of Central Power:

The British rulers who brought the entire subcontinent under their rule constantly, without any distress of disturbance from inside or from outside. More than one third of the territory was under the control of princes. Later it delivered territorial foundation on which unity of India was built.

2. Law and Order:

The provision of Law and Order was provided by the British so that they can establish a peaceful rule in the territory and also to provide the security for the people.

3. Novel Opinion of Administration and Justice:

They brought the entire subcontinent, under single command rule to administer a unified rule in the area. They have developed the district design which was started by the Moghuls earlier, which was a hierarchical system of administration which was established from centre to the downwards. In this structure the provisions and districts performs as the subordinate organizations this was made fairly identical. The result was well-organized structure of power, founded on the fresh ideologies of law and administration. Though the jobs suggested by the Moghuls continued to be the foundation of District administration in British India. Beyond all, the British made India, a modern bureaucracy, a combined service centered merit and open competition. These main beliefs were vexed out in India even earlier the introduction in Great Britain. The outcome was the ICS (India Civil Service), at first staffed only by the officers from Britain, and after that Indians were included in the growing numbers.

4. Social Reforms:

The reality was that the transformation led in India by a minor middle class who were educated in English, also produced one of the direst problems of Indian Nation, the gap among the elite and the mass. During the Lord William Bentinck regime, who was Governor General of India, from 1828-35, constant pressure from Indian liberals like Ram Mohan Roy, to eradicated the practice of sati, child marriages, female infanticide, etc.

2.4 Gandhian Legacy:

The gap was occupied by the growth of an extraordinary man on the political scene of India was known as, Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi. He conveyed to the politics of India, what it had long required, specifically penetration and an original base. In 1915, he returned from South Africa, where he established system of 'satyagraha' (moral enticing), to pact the matters of the racism, he visited widely to witness the picture of India and illustrate his own assumptions regarding the nature of the difficulty, which was met by the country at that time. Gandhi also saw that an extended fight place a head, this fight was not only with the influence of foreign but also with the Indian people as well. He understood obviously that persons before him did, that the urbanized middle class alone could not deliver an adequate base for the awakening of the country. The mission was to enter in the masses, to stimulate

them from their condition of laziness and separation, to deliver them with self-assurance and optimistic style in the domicile of both the defensive attitudes of moderates and the subordination complex of the "anti-western" radicals, and to oppose the establishments with proof, he planned and controlled into an excessive movement, which drew people from all over the country.

Gandhi himself determined by unusual moral drive, which showed unusually fruitful by giving the Congress a fresh route, an influential structural ground and mass following. He approved unconventional procedures to emphasis the thoughtfulness of men and women from different sections of the society on a mutual plan of action. He attracted them on the base of "sacrifice" and "morality". He managed an influential operations of 'non-violent', non-cooperation' with the British government during 1921, 1930 and 1932. It was the movements, which were very essential, civil disobedience by which he confronted with the power, Gandhi, claimed on keeping them non-violent and self-controlled and thrown them in the practice of moral fighting to the injustice relatively than as mass distresses. This was the spirit of Satyagraha, he himself started numerous fasts including 'fast unto death' to influence the government into (or out of) some step.

2.4.1 New Representation:

Gandhi, delivered both an attention of appeal and its spreading by resorting to commanding signs of identity, which enforced all the sectors of the congress rank and wallet to plunge in line. He achieved in three ways. Firstly, he established a perfect typical life by constructing his own life, with its most close characteristics- institution of nation knowledge and a trend setter. The effect of the protest and the outcome was commanding. Secondly, he transformed a huge and unsettled matters of Indian society into charming symbols; he provided the enormous crowds of 'untouchables' and gave the name of 'Harijans' (children of God) and he also tossed nationwide movement for their enhancement as part of the programmes of the congress; he also settled a enormous programme for the spread of Hindustani (a mixture of Urdu and Hindi) as the national language for the unity; he supported the reason of women and spoke about their equivalence with men virtually in the grace of feminism; he spun the representation of union of Hindu and Muslims into a universal podium of national structure. Thirdly, Gandhi twisted all the representation of an appeasing, pious India into an aggressive executive grace and really into a well-woven structural structure of the congress with an achievement of programme and commanding identity and self-control. This permits him to contain the congress men of varied abilities and knowledgeable experiences, instead, almost all creeks of philosophical beliefs and all the extra vital social interest and sectional sets. He respected the unity and harmony of the drive above any doctrinal attentions, or even thoughts of superiority. Such a tactic provided a great patience of uncertainty and diversity in the association of the national movement.

2.4.2 Multi Dimensionality:

He delivered jointly supporting signs of unlimited force which had the approvals of the custom and stood at the same time extremely practical, he erected ties all the places. He had excessive talent of multidimensionality, of interpreting measurements of time (the linking of some centuries) into actual dimensions of universe (connecting the breach among town and country), altering equally into a platforms of the current and offering them with an saying of upgrading which had original sense, ease of message and a strength that was at the similar time which were structural and personal. Gandhi continuously reinterpreted customary ideas of power and hierarchy, social responsibility and self-realization, accord and union, attached

them unto the current set and equipped them with a sense that showed useful in the growth of an individual national identity and move.

2.4.3 Building of Organization:

Gandhi formed a group of exceptional leaders all over the country and allotted them distinct responsibilities and roles in the congress. These were the men who later delivered a combined leadership for independent India at several stages in government and party organizations. He acquired a sum of creative footsteps in the official growths of the congress. He founded the working committee of congress, revolving it into a commanding and eminent body, which, commonly known as the "Congress High Command" it was the accord of the nation and ordered authority.

2.5 Conclusion:

The democracy of politics anywhere it has prospered because of the mixture of the situation and procedures. It is in characteristic customs, the acceptance capacities of a particular society. In modern India, the political features was the result of a diversity of impacts extent over long time, there are three historical components which were present clearly as significant influences and they were Hindu legacy, British legacy and Gandhian legacy.

The history of India has had its roots over thousands of years and it contains different political systems, which had empires to small kingdoms including kingdoms, oligarchies, chieftainships and republics. The period of Hindus can be crystalized approximately from 15th century to 10th century B.C, when the Aryans groups had been for more than 1000 years and they dominated. It turn into planned hierarchy of four 'varnas' which were place over on a free and basic method of "castes" that happened earlier to the Aryans.

The influence of western came into phases and it was during 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, over the explorations of Portuguese, Dutch, French and finally British which shaped the active trading position. The British East India Company's rule in fact recognized by the British authority by eradicating French and later won over Moghuls and established their rule in the subcontinent. The impact of British rule and their contributions were as follows: Formation of Central Power, law and order, Novel Opinion of Administration and Justice and social reforms.

The gap was occupied by the growth of an extraordinary man on the political scene of India was known as, Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi. He conveyed to the politics of India what it had long required, specifically penetration and an original base. In 1915, he returned from South Africa where he established system of 'satyagraha'. He managed an influential operations of 'non-violent', non-cooperation' with the British government during 1921, 1930 and 1932. It was the movements which were very essential, civil disobedience by which he confronted with the power, Gandhi, claimed on keeping them non-violent and self-controlled and thrown them in the practice of moral fighting to the injustice relatively than as mass distresses.

2.6 Model Questions:

1. Discuss in detail about political legacy of Hindu?
2. Write about the British political legacy?
3. Analyze the role of Gandhi and his role in the political legacy?

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2.7 References:

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LESSON-03

PARTY SYSTEM AND WORKING OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Structure:

3.0 Objectives:
1. Students would know about the party system.
2. Students would be able to know about the working of political parties.

3.1 Introduction:

Political system in which different parties contest at liberty for the sustenance of the electoral people and it is obvious that, it would be difficult to attain their support in the developing and less developed countries. At the same time, in India after more than 65 years of parliamentary government with 16 general elections is still undergoing certain change in the party system. A check of political parties and interest groups exposes the clear picture of these things. It is the fact that modern democratic system incapable to perform without the performance of the political parties. A pluralistic social command has numerous strategic interest groups which play a part in the process of the political parties in coalition, open or secret with other parties. It can be realized that the interdependence between them along with the supporters and resources. These sets want the real leadership and way which can be given by the political parties.

In the post-independence periods with the approval of the democratic system and the governance the political parties are identified as the basic instrumentality by which the

democracy can be functioned with Great Spirit. In addition, the leaders like Nehru, Moulana Azad, Patel etc. were on the picture by which congress could able to control the electoral gains in the first three general elections. This period can be regarded as the stage of 'Congress System'. It started to lose its grip over the beat of the electorate resulting into big fall in the fortunes of the congress party. Because of this they not only lost power in some states but also at the center as well.

3.2 Evolution of the Party System in India- Domination of Single Party:

Drawing its ancestry from the pre-independence times, the party system in India attained, a certain form with the induction of the parliamentary democracy in the country in the background of the constitution of India. Ideologically, even before India attained independence, the structure of the parties in India was spot by the existence of the Congress as the authority organization of representation, however, mainly the upper and the middle classes pleasing, extensive backing of the grassroots as well, to some extent monopolistically the key stream of the Indian public by accepting diverse interests of capitalists such as, G. D Birla, along with the interest of the other sidelined and under advantaged divisions of the society, mainly in the name of pursuing the fight of the nation to win liberty for the nation. However, due to observable motives the communist could not become the alternative and could not attract the crowds away from the congress even after the independence and after the leadership of Nehru, the congress developed the epicenter of the party system in the country.

The congress, the party system of the nation into such a phase where the one leading party advances close to 50% of the popular votes and a share more seats in the parliament and the opposition split in three or more parties. The surprising victory of congress in the first three general election and incapability of the communist party to offer practical substitute to it and encouraged numerous noticeable political workers, in 1959, to form the 'Swatantra Party', in order to progress a non-leftist alternative to the congress. In spite of these ventures in quest of tough substitute to the congress, it sustained to govern the party system basically due to a similar elite in parts of power and decision making. In the fourth general election, the lessening lucks of the congress party developed, obvious with authority in numerous states sliding out of the hand of the party at the central level, the party was capable hardly to fight over to form the government under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi. In 1962, the terrible defeat of the country in the Indo-China war; and with the demise of Nehru in 1964, the final leftovers of the feeling of the drive of the country. In 1969, the division in the party gave a tough task in front of Mrs. Gandhi to see which she left on to discard the values of consensus in favour of the majoritarian principle.

Besides, in order to restate her majority in the party, she acquired alternative to many populist actions causing into a collective support of the people to her, in her contest with the traditional features of the opposition parties. Consequently, the procedure of deinstitutionalization of the congress party ended with the replacement of supporters and favourites at state and constituency positions for party officials and candidates with local knowledge and support. However, incapable to withstand the government at center on her own Indira Gandhi, heaped on the outside support of the communists who speculatively coming off with their extensive standoff anti-congress, they gave a total support to her on the appeal of speed up the radical economic measures in the country. The stage of 1967-71 considered as the coalition building where the supremacy of governing party was apparently continued by the hitherto affirmed enemies though fractional victory.

By the success of the congress in 1971, general election, the party system in India, look to have encouraged occupied the sphere. Whereas, many opposition parties were seemingly devastated to some kind of non-entity in the parliament, the congress of Indira, came to centre phase of the politics in the country, recalling the days of Nehru. Countless pact of change among supremacy of the congress under Nehru and the supremacy of the party under Indira Gandhi. The advent of the congress led by Indira was champion, proven the question once and for all, which congress is the actual congress in the thoughts of the people. In contrast to the nature and character of Mrs. Gandhi, all other loyalists of the times of Nehru were enforced to go into extinction in the outcome of the miserable show of their party in the elections. Several opposition leaders were so fascinated with the personality of Mrs. Indira that they rather forgot to play the role of tough opposition in the parliament. Those who continued dire about her strategies and programmes could not increase their opinion loud and strong in the face of triumphs of Indira Gandhi. The movements in Gujarat and Bihar, started the ground for the disenchantment of the people from the congress party.

3.3 Party System and its Characteristic Aspects:

The criticizers of the Indian system of politics remark that India has parties, but no party system, the root of their dispute is that there are numerous political parties, big and small in the country, there is nothing like expressive or psychological affection of the people with a specific party or some parties, on the base of which some tangible rule of political behaviour might be framed. Likewise, recurrent breakup of political parties and at the same time a movement for the polarization of compatible parties make extra polishing difficulty. Statement shown that, several political parties originate into existence as an effect of the separations in the positions or coalition of many competing parties. The charismatic personality of a specific leader has its own place. A leader of national or regional prominence might convey with him a huge number of supporters and float his/ her private political party that fails its identity with the death or eclipse of the leader or merger with another party. The scene of Indian party system is also vitiated by widespread factionalism operating in every political party. For these reasons a neat picture of the Indian stasiological (stasiology, means, study of voting behaviour or study of interest groups or study of political parties or study of political participation)picture unable to be drawn. The characteristics of Indian political system are here under:

1. India does not have single party system which is existing in the case of communist or fascist countries, it does not have even the bi-party system like in USA or Britain. In the case of India it has multi-party system which is existed in many counties in the world there are as many as 50 parties. Parties like Congress, Communists, Bharatiya Janata Party, and Janata Dal at national level and number of regional parties in the different states of India.

2. In the multi-system, diverse parities will have the opportunity to form government and it is seen that the power can be substitutes from one party to the other, this may be seen in the regional parties at the state level. Whereas, the position will be totally different if one look at the situation at central level, the multi-party system is little bit different from the other multi-party system in the Italy or France.

3. Presently a new advancement took place in the way of some loose organizations inside or the outside of the political party, which might or sometimes may not recognized as the political parties. In the year 1985, the anti-defection law came into existence, from then it stops the leaving of the political party voluntarily from which the person elected to any of the

houses of Parliament or State Assemblies, this paved the way for the formation of para-political party so as to avoid the penalty of the above law.

4. The ideology has a significant role in the working of the organization of the political parties in India. The element of the ideology cannot be traced most of the political parties in the country. Keeping aside BJP on the right and the other two communist parties on the left, all these are neutral ones ideologically, their commitment to the social principles economic and political significance are flexible therefore, they can be termed as non-ideological parties.

5. The personality factor has the significant role in the Indian party systems, the congress party was led by the stalwarts like Gandhi, Nehru, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi. The influential leader of U P Charan Singh left the Congress in 1967 and started his own party Bharatiya Kranti Dal, Janta (S) and Lok Dal. In the Tamil Nadu, M. G Ramachandran left and floated Anna DMK, in Sikkim, Bahadur Bhandari stated, Sikkim Sangram Parishad, in Andhra Pradesh, Telugu Desam, in Kashmir, Sheik Abdullah formed National Conference, till recently in West Bengal, Trinamul Congress by Mamata Benarji, Samajwadi Party by Mulayam Singh in UP, Rashtriya Janata Dal by Lalu Yadav in Bihar, and very recently in 2009, In Andhra Pradesh YSRCP were formed.

3.4 Indian National Congress:

This is the oldest party in India, which was established in the year 1885, to organize constructive and stable nationalism in India. It was the main source of national movement under the leadership of M.K Gandhi, who converted it into mass movement, the congress became big sun shade, beneath it, persons from diverse upbringing and ideologies could join together to fight the freedom struggle. After that the leadership fell in the hands of Nehru, he wanted to make it as socialist organization without changing its name, during 1948, persons like Narayan, Lohia, left the party and after the death of Patel, no person to challenge him and his ideologies.

After Nehru, the congress came under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, it can be stated as the party which has the diverse competitive sets inside it and it can be said that it is organized by the Prime Minister, by the federal constitutional system of the country by the device of the party at the centre and state levels. It can be said that, the congress party ideologically a neutral party, it promises firm policies and programmes of social, economic and political position that show a inquisitive combination of three streams like Gandhism with its stress on rural reforms on the lines of devolution of authority and economic self-sufficiency. Liberalism identifying the right of the free enterprise in mixed economy; and socialism with its importance on State ownership and control of the means of production and distribution. It is the extremism of congress that has had its appearance in the nationalization of some major private formations and that credited to this party the tag of a left-of-center association.

In the general elections of 1989, publicized four constituents of the congress ideology, 1. Freedom of thought and feat in the appearance of outside challenge to our freedom and internal subversion of our integrity 2. Democracy, to interpret independence for the nation into the freedom of the individual 3. National integration, to reserve the expressive integrity of the nation while celebrating its glorious diversity and 4. Equal admiration for all religions.

The largest single dominated party system, fall speedily, after the death of Mrs. Gandhi, because there was no such person of mass appeal in the party, Rajiv Gandhi could not prove himself for the given opportunity by inheritance. The fall of the congress started after the

death of Rajiv, very speedily and in the hands of P V Narasimha Rao, who failed to keep all the parties together as a result, most of the prominent leaders like Arjun Singh, N D Tiwari left the party. The incidents which occurred during the times of Rajiv and Rao like Shah Bano case, demolition of Babri Mosque gave tough time from the Muslim section. At the same time, the congress lost its base among the poor and weaker sections of the people by stopping its socialistic confirmations.

3.5 Communist Parties:

The Communist parties, state that their foundations and ideologies founded on the Marxism-Leninism, the constitution of communist party of India, "is the political party of the Indian working class, its vanguard, its highest form of class organization, it is the voluntary organization of workers, peasants, and toiling people in general, devoted to the cause of socialism and communism". In fact the programmes and the strategies of the CPI, includes political economic and social areas. In the area of politics it wants to rearrange the federal system to give assurance to the independence of the States, abolition of Art. 356, authorizing President rule, elimination of the office of the Governor, starter of the proportional representation with list system, extension of democratic rights of the persons, making inexpensive justice and accessible easily, assuring freedom of press, and revoke of all 'black' laws, enactment of the policy of peace and friendship with socialist nations.

3.5.1 Communist Party of India:

 Communist party of India, in the area of economic, CPI, wants to control dominations and multinational titans, nationalization of key industries like, textiles, sugar, steel, jute and vanaspati, and foreign trade, take-over by the state, of the trade in food grains, consolidation of the public distribution system, need-based minimum wage for low paid factory workers, reassurance to cottage and small-scale industries, guard of the rights of the trade union workers, involvement of workers in the management of industry, for the workers from the rural areas employment programme, and for educated and unemployed youth allowances.

In the area of social structure, it wishes to provide, free education to all the children up to secondary stage, for the low income groups economic assistance for education, safety of the person and honour of the people belonging to weaker sections, social insurance when any occurrence of accident or disability, prohibition on the organizations of communal and conservatives, secular polity.

3.5.2 Communist Party of India –Marxist:

CPM, states itself as the honest leftist party and they founded on the ideology of Marxism-Leninism. It directly blames the CPI, of being the opportunist and class collaborationists working in association with feudal middleclass essentials, who have their roots in the National Congress. In reality this party wishes to put the stop for the congress rule in the country and it wants to launch 'democracy of the people'. Whereas, the economic, political and social commitments are almost similar to that of CPI. But the significant point about the ideology of the CPM is that, it condemns the CPI as a body of Dangeite revisionists and look for to retain itself from rightism of the BJP, 'centrism of the Congress' and leftism of CPI. This party was separated from communist party in 1964, and it accepted pro-China mark and apprised Mao as the actual basis of revolutionary motivation. Therefore, it can be regarded as the pro-China and anti USSR communist party, gradually, it left the pro-China position so that it can progress its relations with CPSU. Under the leadership of Jyoti Basu and E.M.S. Namboodiripad, it approved an autonomous line and they followed the path of equidistance

from communist parties of USSR and China. Because of this reason that the CPM was very critical of 'glasnost' and 'perestroika' strategies of the USSR under the Garbachov; it also criticized the Chinese government overpowering the movement for democracy by means of force in June 1989.

As the outcome of the breakdown of USSR, and the moves by the China towards 'state capitalism' made the left parties to fail all over the globe. In fact the trend of the globalization of economy has overtaken them. The communists know that the Nehruvian policy of growth has vanished its significance and centre has taken the process of 'privatization', it would be better to rethink their ideology than to curse.

3.5.3 Janata Dal:

On 11th October, 1988, on the eve of Jayaprakash Narayan's birth day, a new party came into existence with the merger of three parties like Janata Party, Jan Morcha and Lok Dal under the leadership of V P Singh. After the 9th general elections in 1989, it had alliance with Congress(S), TDP, DMK, AGP, under the name of 'National Front' under the chairmanship of NT Rama Rao. The programmes and policies of this party are to cover social, economic and political spheres on the foundations of democracy, secularism and socialism. Some important aspects of the party were to, incorporate right to work in the list of Fundamental Rights, check the article 356, giving the authority to the President President's rule in the States. Restructuring of Panchayat Raj establishment of approachable administrative configuration.

In the side of economics, it wants to stop the concentration of wealth in the hands few, inspiration of small-scale industries, cottage industries, expansion of employment, justification of tax system etc. in the social side, it wants to create preferential opportunities to SCs and STs, development in the position of women, social safe guard.

3.6 Bharatiya Janata Party:

This party was initially known as, Bharatiya Jana Sangh, which was formed by Shyama Prasad Mukherji, in 1951, it lost its identity when Janata Party came into existence in 1977. After the disaster of the Janata Party, it revived under the leadership of Atal Behari Vajpayee, in 1979, in the name of Bharatiya Janata Party. It states about the five principles like, nationalism, and national integration, democracy, positive secularism, Gandhian Socialism and value based politics. As a supporter in the democracy it combats against all the movements of fascism and despotism. Its promise to positive secularism means it discards what congress is doing till now, it rejects concession towards any community instead it cares the notion of full defense to the life and property of the minorities.

3.7 Regional Parties:

A party is easily identified as a 'regional' party if it propagates the ideology of regionalism or thrives on invocation of regional pride. Parties like Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) or Telugu Desam Party (TDP) or Dravid Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) are quickly recognized as regional parties. Existence of regional parties is nothing new. Their entry into national level politics is however a new phenomenon. In 1977, the Akali Dal and DMK were partners in the Janata government although; the Janata Party had a clear majority (295 seats) on its own. This was the first time that regional parties shared power at the national level.

There were 51 members belonging to various regional parties in 1977. In 1980, regional parties lost, their newly found moment of glory when Congress returned to power. DMK managed to win 16 seats but Akalis were reduced to one seat and the total tally of regional parties including the smaller left parties of West Bengal remained only 35 in the seventh Lok Sabha. The elections to the eighth Lok Sabha were held in the backdrop of Indira Gandhi's assassination. But in 1984, regional parties increased their share in Lok Sabha. There were 76 members belonging to different regional parties in the eighth Lok Sabha. The rise of Telugu Desam in Andhra Pradesh and Asom Gana Parishad in Assam were the main factors responsible for this performance of the regional parties. Non-Congressism brought many regional parties together in the National Front (NF) formed in 1988. These included TDP, DMK, AGP and Congress (S) apart from the newly formed Janata Dal. But in the elections in 1989, these regional parties did not meet with success. In the ninth Lok Sabha, 48 members belonged to regional parties but the regional allies of NF had only two seats (won by TDP). In spite of their disastrous performance, these regional parties became partners in the NF led government of 1989. In 1991, the strength of regional parties in the Lok Sabha was at 57 but,TDP had a fair share (13 seats). AIADMK, Janata Dal (G), Indian Union Muslim League (IUML), Sikkim Sangram Parishad (SSP) and Kerala Congress supported the Congress government of Narsimha Rao. However, these parties were not part of the government. In any case, both in 1989 and 1991, regional parties were playing a crucial role at the national level in making or unmaking the central government.

Since 1996, regional parties have become indispensable in the formation of government at the national level. They have been important partners in the coalitions that came to power after 1996. Besides, numerical strength of the regional parties has considerably increased, with a sizable vote share being captured by regional parties. In the 1996 Lok Sabha 137 MPs belonged to various regional parties. At that time, it appeared that most regional parties were gravitating against the BJP. The important regional parties along with DMK, are AIDMK, Samajwadi Party, Trunamul Congress, Janatha Dal, Rashtriya Janata Dal, Assam Gana Parishad, Akali Dal, Telugu Desam Party, and YSR Congress Party so on.

3.8 Conclusion:

Political system in which different parties contest at liberty for the sustenance of the electoral people and it is obvious that it would be difficult to attain their support in the developing and less developed countries. At the same time in India after more than 65 years of parliamentary government with 16 general elections is still undergoing certain change in the party system. In the post-independence periods with the approval of the democratic system and the governance the political parties are identified as the basic instrumentality by which the democracy can be functioned with Great Spirit. In addition, the leaders like Nehru, Moulana Azad, Patel etc.

The congress try the party system of the nation into such a phase where the one leading party advances close to 50% of the popular votes and a share more seats in the parliament and the opposition split in three or more parties. The surprising victory of congress in the first three general election and incapability of the communist party to offer practical substitute to it. There are different parties at central and regional level. The important parties at the central level are Indian National Congress, Communist Parties of India, like CPI, CPM, Janatha Dal, Bharatiya Janata Party and recently six regional parties of Janta Parivar joined to from one party. There are several regional parties in the different states. The make alliance with some of the national parties directly or indirectly.

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3.9 Model Questions:

1. Write an essay about the nature of the party system in India?
2. Discuss about the role of political parties and their functions?
3. Write a comment on the "India has parties but no party system"?

3.10 References:

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LESSON-04

INTEREST GROUPS OR PRESSURE GROUPS

Structure:

4.0 Objectives

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Meaning

4.3 Definitions

4.4 Importance

4.5 Types of Pressure Groups

4.6 Differences of Political Parties and Pressure Groups

4.7 Pressure groups and Interest Groups

4.8 Pressure Groups and Lobbies

4.9 Techniques of Pressure Group

4.10 Disadvantages of Pressure Groups

4.11 Pressure Groups in India

4.12 Conclusion

4.13 Model Questions

4.14 References

3.0 Objectives:

1. Students would know about the meaning and definition and importance of interest groups.
2. Students would be able to know about the differences among interest group and political parties.
3. Students would be able learn about the functions methods and disadvantages of interest groups.

4.1 Introduction:

In the current system of politics, the interest groups has a significant role and place and they exist in most of the political systems. In the present times interest, groups are regarded as the most important in the current system of democracy also considered as the winner of interest of people. Because of the rise in the complexity of economic and social life and improved communications, presently the governments in the globe identify the true pressure group to denote separate interest in the society. As a result the interest groups are playing a significant role in transmitting the ideas of various sets of the society to government and the politicians, and they act as the connecting link between the people and the government.

4.2 Meaning:

It is evident that when a group of persons share ideas or attributes, then they become a group, whereas, Prof. Newcombe put a novel measure to it in his examination stated that, group means interaction, in order to form a group, it was not sufficient that members must share attitudes and interests but they have to interact with one another to form group. All such groups cannot be treated as interest groups merely by their interactions. Politics is apprehensive with the interest groups and more exactly, only with those interest groups which may play the part of pressure group or have to become potential pressure group. An interest group is the association of people who have shared apprehension. When it takes the governmental support in attaining its own ends and gets success in influencing policy of the government in its own advantage then it can be known as 'pressure group'. These pressure groups can be recognized by the 'shared attitudes' rather than material interest.

4.3 Definitions:

A pressure groups can be defined as, "any group attempting to bring about political change, whether through governmental activity or not, and which is not a political party in the sense of being represented, at that particular time, in the legislative body".

It can be defined according to Columbia Encyclopedia, as, "A body organized or unorganized, that actively seeks to promote its particular interest within a society by exerting pressure on public officials and agencies. Pressure groups direct their efforts towards influencing legislative, and executive branches of government, political parties and sometimes general public opinion".

Another definition is, "an organized body of individuals who share some goals and who try to influence public policy".

According to Encyclopedia Britannica, "Any interest group that is not part of the government and does not itself seek to govern the country in its own name, but seek to influence that government for its own purposes".

4.4 Importance:

The foremost of all the pressure groups is to maintain their attention by vexing to effect government and they do not plan to seize the political power or recommend candidates, but try to find power, government strategies and actions. In a common sense, we can say a pressure group is a share done and members desires to influence laws, they attempt to understand their objects by publicity using newspapers, pamphlets, books, radio, lobbying and by personal contacts with men in authority. Presently best of the current democracies, political parties are not in a situation to deliver a satisfactory picture for varied interest and views. Besides, owing to upsurge in the government governing, persons are not in a situation to work out their influence over procedure of decision making prepared during transitional period of elections. As the outcome, the prominence of pressure groups grows more. Pressure groups grow, contribution and admission to the political system. They offer a vital device by which citizens can influence government. These groups offer a resources by which normal citizens can join in the course of decision making, and can uphold a check on the actions of the government. Likewise, government can be better informed of the electorate feelings towards its policies, because of the pressure voiced by these groups.

4.5 Types of Pressure Groups:

Taxonomy of pressure groups can be completed on numerous grounds, they might be permanent or temporary, big or minor, rich or poor and influential or weak. Nearly in all democratic society the business man and labourers are well planned. In accumulation to these groups, there are also influential establishments founded on religion, community associations, professional association, student associations, farmers' organization and societies of the intellectuals and others. Most of these groups are temporary in nature and they dissolve from the social sight either by the attainment of their objective or variation in the approach of the society. These temporary (ad hoc) pressure groups might significantly operative subject to their members and leaders who may own high individual status and political contacts.

4.6 Differences of Political Parties and Pressure Groups:

The important organizations are political parties and pressure groups and they permit for the involvement in the political system. These parties and groups should not be mixed up. They look like each other, as they together look to understand their purposes by persuading the procedure of decision making. The pressure groups are totally dissimilar from the political parties, the political parties look for representation and political authority, whereas, pressure groups pursues political influence. The political parties put up candidates for election to occupy public office and carry out actions to protect their election. The pressure groups try to influence government and the parties. Parties usually, effort on the issues of national interest but the pressure groups would worried with social issues or occasionally, single issue. Political party is usually much bigger institute than that of pressure group.

They pursue influence policy of the government by secondary means like, lobbying, public protest and media campaigns. Political parties are energetic both inside and outside the legislature whereas, the pressure groups are vigorous only outside the legislature. In a democracy, most of its members of the parliament embody political parties and parties strictly influence policy improvement and actions of the parliament and executive. The pressure groups offer a worth of general contribution in national politics between elections. They are occasionally capable to collect adequate support to power government to alter or even scrap legislation.

4.7 Pressure Groups and Interest Groups:

Interest groups can be defined as, "A group of people who share common traits, attitudes, beliefs, and or objectives who have formed a formal organization to serve specific common interest of the membership". For instance, interest groups will include book clubs, bowling leagues, swimming clubs, church organization and home owners associations. They do not usually attempt to influence legislatures, political parties are candidates. But the interest groups normally have official entree to membership, fees elected officers, consistent meetings and they frequently deliver evidence and steady opportunities for communication by news letters or magazines, sponsor recreational or educational activities, establish volunteer public service projects, mark deals for group discounts or group insurance or so on. When any interest group attempts to influence the government in the quest of its goals, it becomes a pressure group. Not all interest groups attempt to apply influence on government; several such business and trade unions do so only as part of their overall actions of encouraging their interest. Occasionally a group instigates as only as an interest group and then becomes a pressure group. According to Harry Eckstein "interest group become pressure groups because they seek to obtain favorable policy decisions or administrative disposition". For instance, interest groups workout pressure on government in order to attain laws and administrative choices which are suitable to them.

At times, it is also probable that a pressure group would form first and it would later become an interest group. For instance the private educational corporates of community may join in order to stop opposition from new comers by forcing politicians to permit them to set professional licensing standards. After succeeding they might identify that, they have a mutual interest in education, providing training amenities for assistants or in purchasing resources jointly.

4.8 Pressure Groups and Lobbies:

The chief difference between pressure groups and lobbies are as follows:

The previous one is attentive in influencing both the legislature and public view the later focuses largely on legislature while, in session and is worried with the passage or defeat of particular bills. Lobbyists, frequently pact straight with makers of the government decisions, providing technical information, creation of political threats or promises and providing friendship, entertaining and other favours. Gabriel Almond stated about it as, "standard lobbying techniques include appearances before legislative committees, mailing or otherwise providing information to individual legislatures, and similar activities".

Functions of Pressure Groups and Lobbies:

1. The Pressure groups and lobbies convey an operative and extensive advertising and marketing, to force the government and to pass the required legislation and avoid the passing of certain bills, which are against their interest.

2. Pressure groups proceeds up campaigning in favour of candidates, when they think they can support their causes. They also function in tandem with some of the political parties.

3. They begin essential contacts with the ruling institution from time to time and attempt to attain their goals. Conversely, they may also organize for violent actions and strikes if their welfares are on threat.

4. The Pressure groups and lobbies show important part in making and moulding public view, they endorse debates and discussion and assemble public view on vital matters. They make usage of mass media, newspapers, and billboards in order to influence public view.

5. The Pressure groups and lobbies characterize and support several kinds of welfares and reasons. For instance, groups, such as, the trade associations, labour unions, professional associations, ethnic and religious organizations, denote and battle for diverse reasons.

6. The Pressure groups and lobbies organize several public relation works, V. O. Key, stated about it as, "Public relations efforts are essentially of two types. An intensive short term campaign may be designed to whip up public opposition to or in support of a particular legislative measure. And long term effort is to manage basic public attitudes towards support of a board point of view or to create a favourable sentiment towards a particular corporation or industry".

7. Pressure group show a vital part in executing modifications to public policy. They perform as a crisscross to the power of executive, several groups are vigorously involved in employing political decisions and assessing their comparative success or failure

8. The Pressure groups also do citizen centered actions as they offer normal citizens with a vital means of contributing in politics and interactive in their demands to decision makers.

They offer proficiency and support to the normal electorate. They offer a valuable network of communication amongst government and people

9. Besides, the above mentioned duties, they do a role in educating citizens about exact matters, improve democratic involvement, pluralism and diversity. They also offer chief admission point for those looking for redressal of grievances and they represent minorities as well.

4.9 Techniques of Pressure Group:

Most of the techniques followed by the pressure groups are,

1. Applying force from grassroots on the several branches of government and some are fruitful in influencing local government as well.

2. Discussions with Chief Minister, Ministers or contracting public officials in person or on telephone, fax, post and by E-Mail.

3. Contributing funds, loans, equipment, publicity and volunteers

4. Making usage of Legislative committees and persuading parliamentary committees

5. Selecting approachable candidates and persuading the elections

6. Starting local action over injections or appeal in the higher courts and at the same time they pursue the interference of the courts when it is essential

7. Endorsing social actions, uniting with groups and individuals involving aims to involve mass mobilization, protest demonstration and other methods of direct action

8. Spreading the groups of interest opinions by persuading party podiums and moulding public sentiments

9. Campaigning for, or conflicting election of certain candidates

10. Demonstrating outside the parliament or assemblies and government offices or parading on the streets. They indirectly effect government view through media or directly by lobbying members of the State and Parliament over petitions, letters and deputations.

4.10 Disadvantages of Pressure Groups:

The important disadvantages of the pressure groups are as follows:

1. A lot of planned pressure groups weaken the procedure of policy making because the conferred interests govern them

2. Several groups are not structured democratically and ensure not to have legitimate power because they are not elected

3. Pressure groups inspire impractical potentials between the electorate of what government can really organize, leading to rising disappointment with modern politics in the long run

4. There is imbalanced dispersal of resources and influences among the groups, growing disparities amongst groups are spreading as groups are more operative than others in obtaining funding

5. Involvement can be enhanced by the pressure groups, but in an imbalanced approach by helping the wealthy sections of the society and disadvantaging the weakly structured.

6. Pressure groups themselves might not be illustrative of their members, the officers are not commonly voted but some groups have processes for consulting their members. As a consequence, the members of the group might not share the opinions conveyed by the officials of the group

7. Pressure groups occasionally accept unwanted strategies such as bribing the legislatures.

4.11 Pressure Groups in India:

The groups which are planned may be categorized as business and industry groups, trade union groups, peasant groups and student groups.

Business and Industry Groups:

The business and industry groups are self-governing in India and they are very influential, before to the Independence, these groups were existed. In 1887, Indian Chamber of Commerce was started in Calcutta, to perform as the pressure group after the independence this group established to safeguard and endorse their specific interest. There are other groups like this and they are, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Confederation of Indian Industries (CII), All India Manufacturer's Organization (AIMO), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Forum of Free Enterprises. They infact control bigger portion of the economic and capital resources and ownership of the society.

Trade Unions:

These unions has a significant position in the social procedure from independence they are applying substantial force on the government during the making of policy and would influence decisions in their approval. Best of the trade unions are linked with one or the other political parties and there are different trade unions depending upon their affiliation. In 1948, Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC), started as trade union wing of Congress, Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS), unions of Bharatiya Janata party and All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) is associated with Communist Party of India. They are very verbal in their burdens and revolutionary in their approaches. They usually battle for the cause of wage structure, bonus, directive of working hours and payment for overtime, improved working conditions, higher wages, and insurance to employee including medical and housing facilities. The shortcoming of the some of the unions that they are very poorly planned and financed and most of them will be under the control of outside persons.

Student Groups:

Throughout the independence struggle these student groups came into existence, they involved in freedom movements. Philip G. Altbach, after the independence stated as, "The student movement had lost its sense of unity and ideological purpose and the national fervor of the pre-independence period has been replaced by generally unorganized and sporadic agitations usually aimed at specific grievances". Most of these student organizations are associated with political parties like, All India Student Federation is associated with Communist party and National Student Union of India is connected with Indian National Congress, and Akhil Bharatiya Vidayrdhi Parishad is the student wing of BJP.

Peasant Groups or Farmers Organizations:

Before independence, in 1936, All India Kisan Sabha was established as federation of state movement to see the interest of the peasants, it started as congress wing but later came into the folds of communists, the other such unions are Hind Kisan Panchayat, and the Communists' United Kisan Sabha. After the independence different political parties started their own wing of peasant unions and they uses them for their political gains. And presently there are more such peasant unions came into existence. Even the medical practitioners have their own association known as Indian Medical Association, likewise, Engineers, teachers, technicians and artists have their own unions.

4.12 Conclusion:

In the current system of politics, the interest groups has a significant role and place and they exist in most of the political systems. In the present times interest groups are regarded as the most important in the current system of democracy also considered as the winner of interest of people. The foremost of all the pressure groups is to maintain their attention by vexing to effect government and they do not plan to seize the political power or recommend candidates, but try to find to power government strategies and actions.

The pressure groups are totally dissimilar from the political parties, the political parties look for representation and political authority, whereas, pressure group pursues political influence. Interest groups are those, group of people who share common traits, attitudes, beliefs, and or objectives who have formed a formal organization to serve specific common interest of the membership. The pressure groups which are planned may be categorized as business and industry groups, trade union groups, peasant groups and student groups.

4.13 Model Questions:

1. Write the importance and the role of pressure groups?
2. Discuss about the various techniques used by pressure groups to reach their goals?
3. Discuss about the different types of pressure groups and their role in India?

4.14 References:

1. A.P.Avasthi, Indian Political System, Agra: Lakshminarain Agarwal, 2002.
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LESSON-05

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Structure:

5.0 Objectives

5.1 Introduction

5.2 Legal Background

5.3 The Election Commission

5.4 Removal of Chief Election Commissioner

5.5 Electoral Procedure

5.6 Electoral Reforms

5.7 Conclusions

5.8 Model Questions

5.9 References

5.0 Objectives:

1. Students would know about the election commission and its functions.
2. Students would be able to know about the entire election process.
3. Students would be able learn about the election reforms.

5.1 Introduction:

Elections can be regarded as the tools by which creation of modern states could be possible by the involvement of its citizens in the process of elections. To have a genuine representative government, it should have a proper electoral system. The constitution of India has provided an important autonomous electoral mechanism to conduct the elections, to perform this process it need to have an independent Election Commission to ensure a fair and free elections at all levels.

Indian constitution deals about the universal adult franchise, citizen who attains 18 years or above has the right to participate in the election process and cast vote, irrespective of sex, place of birth, religion, caste, and race. Elections are conducted under the supervision, guidance and guideline given by the Election Commission and it is autonomous authority to conduct this process.

The Election Commission of India was constituted to do this work, and under the Article 324, mentions as, "the superintendence, direction and control of the electoral rolls for and the conduct of all elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of every state and of elections to the offices of President and Vice President held under the constitution, including the appointments of election tribunals for the decision of the doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with election to Parliament and to the Legislatures of the states, shall be vested in an omission".

5.2 Legal Background:

Under the Article 327, Parliament is conferred with the great power to legislate on all substances connecting to elections, containing elections to State Legislatures. Article 328, deals, that the States have also been conferred with certain incomplete powers of legislation with regard to elections. Under the constitution of India, there is a provision made for Election Commission which delegated to arrange following business to undertake:

1. Election of the President of India
2. Election of the Vice President of India
3. Election for Parliament which includes both the Houses
4. Duration of Parliament and State Legislatures
5. Elections to Parliament and State Legislatures
6. Reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha and Assemblies of the States for SCs And STs
7. Qualification of members of the Parliament
8. Opus of State Legislatures
9. Qualification of members of State Legislatures
10. The determination of population for the concerns of election

5.3 The Election Commission:

It guarantees fair and free neutral elections, the constitution creates the election commission as an autonomous body, it can be said as, the electoral machinery, is central in an self-governing constitutional body called the 'Election Commission' and it is accountable for course and control of election to Parliament and to the State Assemblies. The Election commission shall contains of Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, as the President may time to time dose the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other election commissioners, subject to the provisions made by the parliament.
[1]

The superintendence, way and govern of the groundwork of the electoral rolls and conduct of all elections including, President, Vice President, Parliament and State Assemblies, will be held by the constitution shall be conferred in a commission stated in the constitution as the election commission. The President may also appoint, after in consultation with election commission, such regional commissioners as he may think essential to assist the election commission in the performance of the functions discussed in the commission by clause (1). The situations of the service and tenure of office of the election commissioner and the regional commissioners shall be such as the President may by rule fix. The President or Governor of the State shall, when so appeal by the election commission, make accessible to the election commission or to a regional commissioner such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of the functions conferred on the election commission by clause(1).

5.4 Removal of Chief Election Commissioner:

Chief Election Commissioner is the Head of the Commission, he may be removed from the office by the process of impeachment on charges similar to that of the Supreme Court Judge. A resolution should be passed after issuing at least 14 days of notice to him by the houses of parliament by the absolute majority of the entire house with two-thirds majority of members present and voting.

Regional and Deputy Commissioners:

For the sake of assistance to the Election Commissioner to perform his duties there present the subordinate officers to him, the officers who assist him will be, Regional Commissioners, Deputy Election Commissioner, Secretary, Under Secretary and Research officers.

Duties of the Election Commission:

The chief functions of the Election Commission are as follows:

1. To make the electoral rolls for the elections and from time to time revise them after each census and before the general elections and during the legislative elections as well.

2. To administer the machinery of elections all over the country to allow fair and free elections.

3. To inform the dates and schedules of the elections and to scrutinize the filed nomination papers properly before the elections by the Returning Officer.

4. To investigate about the disputes relating to election preparations, it desirable to appoint officials in this regard

5. To empower the President and Governors each time they obligate and the needed staff for conducting elections

6. It can cancel polls in the occurrence of mass rigging or such irregularities happens

7. It performs like a court to resolve matters by giving credit to a political party or to assign a symbol to a party, to derecognize the party or to remove the symbol from it

8. The Election Commissioner advises the President and the Governor on the problems related to the disqualification of Member of Parliament or Assembly.

9. To give advice to the government whether elections can be held in a state under the President Rule or to prolong the duration after a period of one year.

5.5 Electoral Procedure:

Registration of Voters and Revision of Lists

It will be very difficult task for commission, keeping the width and breadth of the nation, the population, prevalent illiteracy, insufficient communication measures, and insignificance of the political parties. The revision of the rolls, is very time consuming procedure which limits the holding of elections quickly. There must be some procedure by which electoral rolls can be continually revised to do this in proper way the political parties also must come forward in this, so that the commission can hold election in the States or Nationwide within a short span.

Setting the Date of Election:

It is the main function of commission to set the election date, it does in consultations with union or state governments to fix the date of the elections.

The Procedure of Nomination:

Truly the process for the election starts, when the motion by the President officially gives the notification by calling upon electors in all parliamentary constituencies to elect their representatives to the Lok Sabha, like wise, in the state also the Governor issues the notification by calling upon electors in all assembly constituencies to elect their representatives to the Assembly. In this regard Election Commission issues the notification stipulating the schedule for the nomination, scrutiny, withdrawals of nominations. The contesting candidates should meet the necessities as per the constitution. They can also contest as independent members as well. As soon as the set date finishes to file the nominations the papers will be scrutinized by the returning officer, if it is rejected by the returning officer then it becomes invalid and if he passes it then it will be treated as valid nomination, this process happens in every constituency and they prepare list of the candidates alphabetically. The list of the candidates will be finalized only after the last date for withdrawals.

Base for Rejection of Nomination Paper:

There are certain condition to be observed and it would be acceptable by the returning officer to reject the nomination papers of the candidate. These are the rules to be followed by returning officer:

1. If any candidate is not qualified to be the member of the Parliament or Assembly

2. In case he was disqualified according to law to be such a member

3. If he/she does not taken the oath or affirmation as obligatory by the constitution

4. If the nomination papers of the candidate has not been submitted in time

5. If the nomination papers been delivered to the returning officer or to an authorized assistant returning officer by a person other than himself or the proposer

6. If the nomination papers has not been delivered at the place specified in the public notice issued by the returning officer

7. If the nomination papers has been delivered to a person other than the returning officer or any of his authorized assistant returning officer

8. If the nomination paper is not in prescribed format

9. If the nomination papers has not been signed either by him or by his proposer or by both in the places meant for such signatures in the nomination papers

10. If the sufficient deposit has not been remitted as per the law

11. If the signature or signature of his proposer on the nomination paper is not genuine

12. If does not belong to SC and files to contest a reserved seat for SCs

13. If the proposer is not an elector of that constituency or is ineligible to be a proposer

Parties and Recognition:

It is the duty of the election commission to determine which party is recognized one, and which is not, at national and state levels, and what kind of symbols can be given to each party. If the political parties meets the criteria of national party or the state party then it is known as the registered party.

Candidate Selection:

This process differs from party to party and the selection has substantial comportment on the quality of leaders to be chosen as the candidates by the political parties. It mainly depends upon the individual nature and the political party to which the candidate affiliates.

Election Campaign:

Campaign is the period, when the political parties put their candidates and attempt to influence elector by which they hope to convince people to vote in the favour of the party and the candidate, candidates will have around 7 days' time to forward their nominations after the valid list of the candidates declared by the returning officer, the process of election campaign starts. During this campaign, the political parties and candidates are anticipated to follow and stand the Model Code of Conduct developed by the election commission on the base of agreement among the parties and the candidates. It is planned to maintain the election campaign in the healthy manner, evade clashes and fight between political parties or their followers and to guarantee peace and order during the campaign period and afterward, till the result are declared. The Model Code also labels the guiding principle for the ruling party at the center or at the state to guarantee that a level field is upheld and the ruling party does not abuse the official machinery during the election campaign.

5.6 Electoral Reforms:

The Election Commission of India, after each general elections marks the proposal for the reforms in the election process and the representatives from all the leading political parties join to from a committee, under the chairmanship of Dinesh Goswami, Member of Parliament, studied the problems of the electoral process and suggested number of suggestions. The parliament accepted the suggestions unanimously. Some of the required reforms are, boot capturing, snatching of the ballet papers and putting them in the ballot box according to their convenience, intimidation of voters, and every form of malpractices in the election process. In the present context the money power and muscle power, on the rise this has to be checked. Electoral reforms have to be implemented very strictly and it is highly impossible to up keep the democratic values of the country.

Code of Conduct of Political Parties:

Sometimes parties involve such candidates who desire to use any sort of tactics to sustain the power. To prevent such thing, not to happen, this code of conduct will act. The meetings, processions, speeches and slogans have been agreed by the political parties. Every party has to get the prior permission to conduct a public meeting to make use of loud speaker or any such facility with regard to the meeting. To hold a procession the party has to inform the date, route and time of such activity before in time. The pictorial illustration should be very neat and decent and must deal with the objects of party rather than stressing the misdeed of the opposition party.

Electronic Voting Machine:

Electronic Voting machines (EVMs) are the new element in the process of elections, it replaces the old ballot papers and at the same time these EVMs have all the features of ballot papers and it makes the polling very convenient and practical. They are very fast and reliable they in fact saves the money, time and manpower. It also tries to maintain the secrecy in the voting process, by the use of these EVMs, the announcement of result become very fast and time saving process. In this, as soon as we touch the button of EMV machine we would get the entire results.

Computerization of Rolls:

It is very important process in the elections, because to get the latest electoral list to do it by hand it takes lot of time and manpower, to avoid this situation they used computers to prepare the rolls of electors and to save it for this purpose. It actually gives the accuracy and time, money and manpower saving.

Photo Identity Cards:

By using this ID cards one can check the electoral frauds therefore, to avoid duplicate and other such activities can be checked the introduction of this usually helping the election commission.

Stopping the Illegal Election Expenditure:

Most of the parties generally use this tactic by spending excessive money to buy the votes which democratically and legally very objectionable. They also spend money to bribe the officials hire gangsters. This is one of the important cause for expenditure and to stop such activities election commission has initiated some components to declare the election expenditure by the candidate and they also fixed certain limit for their expenditure.

Rigging and Boot Capturing:

To avoid such thing the election commission has definitely taken firm decisions to implement during the process. According to the suggestion of Goswami report the election commission has full powers to deal with activities like booth capturing, rigging and intimidating voters they will take severe actions accordingly.

Anti-Defection Law:

Any person who was elected by a particular party and with specific symbol either to Parliament or to the assembly or councils or union territory willingly rejected to such political party then it is called as, defection. To avoid such things to happen the anti-defection law was introduced. Any political party particularly in ruling can entice the MPs, or MLAs, by offering ministerial berths, in such cases, previously they use to joins such parties for their position. Venkatasubbaiah of congress demanded that a high level committee must study and introduced resolution in parliament and in December 1967, committee was established. Then Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi, directed Ministry of Law to go into the details and recommend suggestions. This Anti-defection law was enacted in 1985, by the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's time and he empower the Speaker or the Chairman of the House concern to decide on the matter of disqualification of the member.

5.7 Conclusions:

Elections can be regarded as the tools by which creation of modern states could be possible by the involvement of its citizens in the process of elections. To have a genuine representative government it should have a proper electoral system. The constitution of India has provided an important autonomous electoral mechanism to conduct the elections.Indian constitution deals about the universal adult franchise, citizen who attains 18 years or above has the right to participate in the election process and cast vote, irrespective of sex, place of birth, religion, caste, and race. Elections are conducted under the supervision, guidance and guideline given by the Election Commission and it is autonomous authority to conduct this process.

It guarantees fair and free neutral elections, the constitution creates the election commission as an autonomous body, it can be said as, the electoral machinery is central in an self-governing constitutional body called the 'Election Commission' and it is accountable for course and control of election to Parliament and to the State Assemblies. It takes care of setting of election date, nomination process, scrutinizing, then election campaign, Election code and other certain things to check the menace of the political parties during the election process.

5.8 Model Questions:

1. Discuss the role of Election Commission?
2. Write about the main functions of the election Commission?
3. Write about the entire election process?

5.9 References:

1. A.P.Avasthi, Indian Political System, Agra: Lakshminarain Agarwal, 2002.
2. Sudipta Kavi Raj (ed.) New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997.
3. Rajani Kothari, Caste in Indian Polices, New Delhi: Orient Logman, 1970.
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LESSON-06

VOTING BEHAVIOUR

Structure:

6.0 Objectives

6.1 Introduction

6.2 Voting Behaviour

6.3 Tools of Affective Impacts on Voting

6.4 Funding in the Elections

6.5 Conclusion

6.6 Model Questions

6.7 References

6   Objectives:
1.   Students would know about the behaviour of the voter in the election process
2.   Students would be able to know about the funding for the election
3.   Students would be able learn about the criminal and political link

6.1 Introduction:

Elections are very much required in the democratic way of function of the country and it can be regarded as the most significant way to involve in a political system by the help of elections. Therefore, the study of voting behaviour become very important and need to be examined properly to know the democratic system very well. These elections gives the opportunity to every political party to participate in the elections and to form the government either at the centre or at the state levels. In this connection we try to examine some of the aspects influencing the voting behaviour with regard to social and political conditions prevailing in the country. The behaviour, of voting mainly depends upon certain aspects like family set up, social aspects, emotional biases and social psychology.

6.2 Voting Behaviour:

In India, most of the voters usually do not exercise their vote and the attitude towards voting is partially negative. In fact they have to perform this voting process in a big way but unfortunately some of the voters neither believe in electoral procedure nor do they confined the political system therefore, they do not participate in voting process.The voting behavior is a method of political behaviour to find out the behaviour of the voters, it only can give, why and how the decisions are made, is the main challenge of the political scientist. To understand voting behavior both the expertise form political science and psychology were necessary hence, the new area of political psychology came into existence. The researchers of the Political Psychology examine the ways, in which, affective influence would help the voters to make more up-to-date voting choices, with some suggesting that move may enlighten how the electorate makes learned political choices, in spite of low overall stages of political attention and complexity.

To make interpretations and expectations about behavior with regard to a voting choice, definite factors such as gender, race, culture or religion requisite for consideration. Besides, main public inspirations such as, the role of emotions, political socialization, acceptance of diversity of political opinions and the media. The outcome of these influences on voting behavior is best implicit over theories on the development of attitudes, beliefs, plan, knowledge structures and the rehearsal of facts handling. For instance, surveys from different countries specify that, persons are usually more contented in personal cultures where they have rights such as the right to vote. The amount to which voting decision is affected by inside handling methods of political data and outside impacts, changes the superiority of making accurately democratic decisions.

In fact, in view of some of the voters, voting is a waste exercise, and most of the voters belong to the rural areas do not participate in the process during early days of independence. But in the recent times this trend has been changed. The important reason for this attitude of the voters were lack of political information and consciousness and they need to go for long distance to find a pooling booth. The other important factor, was they were socially and economically oppressed that would be another cause for not showing interest in voting. Therefore it can be said that the voting behaviour can be linked to a person's socio-economic status, confidence in political system, communalism and other such aspects are involved. If a voter desire to take involvement actively in the voting he generally perform it and becomes more concerned about the affairs of the politics. It is very obvious that those who participate in the voting are more knowledgeable and aware relative to those who do not involve themselves in voting. In fact the nature and usefulness of elections also determine the behaviour of the voting. For instance, it is observed that some voters are very much interested to participate voting at national level and others will be much interested at state and local levels.

6.3 Tools of Affective Impacts on Voting:

While voting, a voter looks for various aspects to vote for a particular candidate and they are such as:

Family set up:

Every person is connected with his/her family, place, religion, caste and other such things. For example, family plays an important role in giving a particular identity to him/her. So family plays a role in this aspect.

Caste:

It is another significant social aspect which has prominent role in the voting behaviour, in fact the selection of the candidate is based mainly on these grounds therefore, and the effect of caste also has its impact on the voting behaviour. Caste has been politicized and it uses the caste card to achieve the power.

Socio-Economic Factors:

The other important factor in voting behaviour is socio-economic factors, such as, income, sex, religion, age, sex, ownership of land, financial status of past and present and the expectancy of the future are the main determinants in this area. The older ones are very conventional in voting whereas, the youth behave very drastically. Most of the people who are literates, do not give much significance to the head of the family while they vote, the

intelligent elite group will be more tending to the opposition, while the property-owning set support the establishment rather than supporting new ones.

In the nation like India, one cannot deny that the role of money is very crucial in the voting behaviour. Though there are certain rules and regulations constitutionally even then voters can be bought on money particularly, the voters of rural areas are enticed for money. The situations of the politics and the difficulties have the significant role in effecting the voting behaviour. In a democratic machinery, democracy can be treated as the means to accomplish a political drive for formation of government. Hence, the cultural, political, economic and linguistic problems assume a political colour and while, voting all these problems are subordinated to political preferences or non-preferences. The political situations that influence voting behaviour can be either local, national or sometimes international as well.

Class:

The class consciousness is very much significant while dealing with the voting behaviour, it is an economic institution which reflects the income levels of the voter. The urban people the class based institutions and associations effects the voting behaviour of the voters and the political parties take benefit of this consciousness.
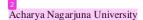
Functional Implications:

Political Campaigns:

The practice of emotional demands in political campaigns is to upsurge the backing for a candidate or reduction backing for a contestant is an extensively known preparation and a mutual component of any campaign plan. Frequently campaigns pursue to impart optimistic emotions like fervor and confidence about their candidate and to progress the attendance and political involvement, whereas, looking to increase terror and worry about the contender. Eagerness inclines to strengthen likings, while fear and anxiety inclines to disturb the behavioral patterns and leads persons to look for fresh bases of facts.

Political Surveys:

It is observed by the findings of the research that the sensibly articulated survey questions about the political candidates might influence his/her voting behaviour. A laboratory study in the UK concentrated on the attitude of the participants' toward the former Prime Minister, Tony Blair, during the 2001, pre-election stage by the way of telephonic survey. The research team after gauging the interest of the participants in the politics, they asked the participants to list either i) two positive characteristics of the Prime Minister, ii) five positive characteristics of the Prime Minister, iii) two negative characteristics of the Prime Minister, or iv) five negative characteristics of the Prime Minister. After that, the participants were asked to rate their attitude toward Blair on a scale from 1 to 7 where higher values reflected higher favorability.

In fact the listing five positive or negative characteristics for the Prime Minister was thought-provoking; and especially for those with little or no interest in politics. The ones asked to list five positive characteristics were well-informed negatively towards the politicians because it was too hard to name five good characters. On the differing, after the same logic, those who were to list five negative, came to like the politician better than before. This conclusion was reproduced in the final survey stage when participants assessed their attitude toward the Prime Minister.

Political Parties:

One of the most significant organizations win over voting in India, is assumed to the capability of the candidate and personal qualities like truthfulness, experience and service, in fact the party institute is more vital than that of the candidate. The organizational capacity, resources and collective thinking of a party surpasses those of any candidates. Particularly, in India votes are being asked in the name of the party leaders like, Gandhiji, Nehru, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi and so on.

These leaders have become the sign of constancy, democracy and growth. Thus, the voters change the liking about the parties over relating them with a leader.

Political parties arranges campaigns and communicate the subjects by debates and publicity, this distribution of information begs to a higher political awareness which impacts voting. The ruling party influences franchise through, alluring statements and allowances made. With little exclusions voting behaviour in India has been peaceful. However, slowly, people have understood the prominence of their votes and in spite of difficulties voting behaviour has been answerable and accommodating in the democratic system. Voting has influenced the political system through mass involvement.

6.4 Funding in the Elections:

The workout of nurturing funds for the political parties has become malicious ring, business organizations are the key source for funds to the political parties. But they also claim their batter of skin while shedding out the funds, they are frequently indulged by the ruling allowances at the centre and in the states in the form of the contracts, by the way of licenses or permits. It is obvious that newer from the big industrialists, for the donations range tarnished heights, frequently humiliating the ruling by relaxation of the rules. Big companies employ their liaison men in state capitals. They are called as middlemen or touts and delegated with the job of settling the deal. They are the mediators by whom the money is paid through political parties and the leaders. Industrialist deliberate these payments investments because they produce results. Donations by the business and trade institutions have become obvious and frequently visible and disgraced politicians and the parties.

This is the fact in the current day, setting of appearance and reliability crisis that party establishments have been experiencing and advent of regional leaders due to the regionalization procedure. This inclines to make dealings among donors and recipients become even more private. Therefore, the senior leaders are party members may frequently not alert of private aids, any offers for improvements about political funding must be decide, among other things around the four following objectives.

Criminal and Political Link:

It is usually alleged that there is a link between political parties' anti-social elements which leads to criminalization of politics. Criminals are joining politics, accordingly, law breakers have become law makers. This has shown damaging to democracy of the country. Many legislatures and members of parliament having the criminal record, in this context, the Supreme Court took the opinion that elections would be a mockery if the voters were unaware of the background of the candidates. Yet, it is decided that such candidates must to be disqualified from contesting elections it operated with judicial self-control and highlighted

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that at the onset, we would say that it is not likely for this Court to give any directions for amending the act or the statutory rules, it is for the Parliament to amend the act and the rules.

The court has held that, under the article 19(1) (a), it is the fundamental right of the citizens to know about the background including criminal record if any in the past. On 2nd May 2002, Supreme Court gave orders to Election Commission to call for the information on affidavit from every candidate seeking election to parliament or state assembly as the required while filing the nomination papers.

It might not be correct to say that they are also some of the factors in influencing the voting behaviour, but some may have limiting them from not taking part in the election process. In the country like India, where democracy is at the highest level, it certainly take care of such effects.Slowly, people have understood the prominence of their votes and in spite of difficulties voting behaviour has been answerable and accommodating in the democratic system.

6.5 Conclusion:

Election are very much required in the democratic way of function of the country and it can be regarded as the most significant way to involve in a political system by the help of elections. Therefore the study of voting behaviour become very important and need to be examined properly to know the democratic system very well. In India, most of the voters of the usually do not exercise their vote and the attitude towards voting is totally negative. In fact they have to perform this voting process in a big way but unfortunately some of the voters neither believe in electoral procedure nor do they confined in the political system therefore, they do not participate in voting process.

In fact to some of the voters voting is a waste exercise, and most of the voters belong to the rural areas do not participate in the process. But in the recent times this trend has been changed. The important reason for this attitude of the voters are lack of political information and consciousness and they need to go for long distance to find a pooling booth. It can be said that the voting behaviour can be linked to a person's socio-economic status, confidence in political system, communalism and other such aspects are involved. If a voter desire to take involvement actively in the voting he generally perform it and becomes more concerned about the affairs of the politics.

6.6 Model Questions:

1. Analyze the factors influencing the voting behaviour?
2. Discuss about the criminal link with the parties and the problems in the voting behaviour?

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LESSON-07

EMERGENCE OF REGIONALISM

Structure:

7.0 Objectives

7.1 Introduction

7.2 Meaning of Regionalism

7.3 Regionalism

7.4 Causes for Regionalism

7.5 Kinds of Regionalism

7.6 Salient Features of Regionalism and Political Elements

7.7 Conclusion

7.8 Model Questions

7.9 References

7   Objectives:

1. Students would know about the meaning and nature of regionalism
2. Students would be able to know the causes and forms of regionalism
3. Students would be able learn about the salient characteristics and political elements of regionalism

7.1 Introduction:

Regionalism talk about love and affection for a specific region and it has become more significant aspect of Indian politics since the independence. In the late 60s and 70s the claims of the regions nearing on provincial demands for parting and self-sufficiency produced powerfully. It is very much necessary to understand the meaning and measurements of the regionalism.

7.2 Meaning of Regionalism:

The word 'Regionalism' has two meanings and one is positive sense and the other one is negative sense. In the positive sense, it is regarded as the political attribute linked with love and affection for the region, language culture etc. by the people of that particular region to protect their independent identity. In the negative sense, it hints at the extreme connection to one's region in favour to the nation or the state. The positive aspect of the regionalism in fact welcoming, because it inspires the individuals to improve a sense of brotherhood and commonness on the grounds of common language, religion or historical grounds. Whereas, the negative aspect of it is very disastrous to the nation because the unity and integrity of nation will be at stake.

It can be regarded that a region is distinct by total homogeneity inside, represent provisions from the language, dialect, social structure, ethnicity, demographic features, continuity of geographical area, cultural forms, historical backgrounds, political context, social economic

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life and psychological makeup identified conscious of identity of a group etc. such an interpretation of the meaning of the word 'region' shelters inside itself a wide range which can be applied to any part of the globe. Whereas, in our Indian context, region indicates a part of the prevailing State or States marked by distinct homogeneity in respect of language, social economic backwardness, culture of the citizens. But the planning commission has demarked India into particular zones like North, East, West and South zones for their convenience.

The word 'regionalism' has its wider and narrow associations, in the wider sense, it shelters the case of a movement which is directed against 'centralism' at the same time, in the narrow sense, it states to link the persons with the interest of local or topical importance and it becomes analogue to localism or sectionalism. According to Hedwig Hintze, who stated about it as, "…in general way, regionalism may be defined as a counter movement to any exaggerated or aggressive form of centralization. It must not, however, be considered, solely from the view point of political control or governmental administration. Regionalist problems arise only when there is a combination of two or more such factors as geographical isolation, independent historical traditionalism, racial, ethnic or religious peculiarities and local or economic class interests".

Regionalism perhaps notable from certain connected subjects like nationalism, localism, and sub-regionalism. Regionalism is totally different from nationalism, in such a manner, the nationalism wants subordination of sectional and regional loyalties to extensive loyalty to the nation, and the regionalism looks to place more stress on local loyalties even at the cost of national loyalties in positive cases. In this way, sectional interest might transcend national interest in the case of regionalism.

Regionalism differs from sectionalism or localism, while the localism is grounded on some very narrow interest of a class or community and the sectionalism, is mainly on certain ethnic or cultural elements like language, or customary particularities which offer a ground for a 'sub-nationality'.

Regionalism might be famous from 'sub-regionalism', it can be referred the sub-region may be of small zone or area inside the region, which for certain aspects of its own "is aware of possessing a distinct identity. Hence, the Telangana movement, being a chunk of Telugu speaking region of Andhra Pradesh, constitutes the instance of sub-regionalism.

7.3 Regionalism:

In the Indian background, regionalism is used negatively to "indicate an agglomeration of all these forces which are generally considered to be centrifugal polarized to cell ism and nationalism". According to Kousar J. Azam, who defined regionalism as, "a process subsidiary of political integration in India". The feeling of the regionalism might be due to the overlooking of specific zone constantly by the ruling government which may result in people that their zone was discriminated or some of the political leaders inspire the feeling of regionalism among the people of that region. These feelings may be due to the disparities to the socio-cultural, economic and political reasons.

It is not the new phenomena in the Indian context. After the independence, leaders attempted to realize the people that they belong to one nation. Whereas, the length and breadth of the nation and the different culture in different regions created the feeling of regionalism in the minds of the citizens. The first appearance about this was started in the form of ambiguity during the state reorganization on the grounds of the languages. The most important event in

this aspect was the success of DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazagam) party in Tamilnadu. In the beginning leaders, at the centre thought that it might confine to that particular region, later it started in Punjab the Akali movement, in Jummu Kashmir, by Sheik Abdulla, revived the national Conference. In the starting stages they try to bend with these regional parties and they thought that they finally merge with their national parties or organizations. The national congress dominated the scene and were powerful from 1947-67, after that the regional feeling started mounting and some of the congress leaders also inspired in the progress of regionalism. This gave rise to number of regional parties in the country. Currently there are number of regional parties and most of them are in power in their respective states. The important regional parties along with DMK, are AIDMK, Samajwadi Party, Trunamul Congress, Janatha Dal, Rashtriya Janatha Dal, Akali Dal, Telugu Desam Party, and YSR Congress Party so on.

7.4 Causes for Regionalism:

Keeping vastness of the country there are several elements influenced to the development of the regionalism. One of the important factors perhaps be,

1. The presentation of regionalism, to the action against the central government to impose a specific ideology such as language or cultural differentiation on the persons and the groups. This made the states of south to go against Hindi because, Hindi was made compulsory to all. The people of south, thought that it would create the north domination on them. Likewise, the anti-foreigner movement started in Assam to protect their own culture and traditions.

2. The constant mistreatment of a region or area by ruling party and the centralization of political and administrative power at the center have ignited the demand for decentralization of power and demand for separate states.

3. The need of the different units of India to uphold their subcultural areas and self-governance has inspired the need of regionalism

4. The wish of some of the parties to hold the power in their states made them to rise the regionalism. It is also noted point that the people of backward areas realized that they were being victimized, this is also one of the main causes. At the same time the central government maintained the social imbalances by the negligence of social and development of certain areas.

7.5 Kinds of Regionalism:

The appearance of regionalism in India by the following kinds.

1. Request for separate statehood

2. Request for complete statehood

3. Request for succession from Union of India

4. Disputes among the states

5. Request for autonomy of the state

6. Sons of soil theory and

7. Militant Nationalism

7.6 Salient Features of Regionalism and Political Elements:

The politics also played a role in this aspect the measurements of the politics of the regionalism mainly,

1. The nation of India is vast country having cultural and social diversity, has its influence on both political and social features. The imbalances created by the centre particularly in the areas of economic made the leaders from a specific region to call for the creation of separate state.

2. The economic growth in India is imbalanced, this also made the regional leaders to go for regionalism.

3. In India, the social backwardness along with economic deprivation made the people of some areas such as, tribals of Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Santhal Pragana requested for the Jharkhand state, similarly, Gorkhas of Darjeeling demand for Gorkhaland so on. The regional politics undertakes a vital form when it continued by the element of secessionism. The Nagas of Assam demanded for separate sovereign state.

It is fact, that the regionalism politics, also continued because of the social and economic injustice. In 1967, the Shiv Sena, in Maharashtra, tossed a powerful movement to safeguard the interests of state people, Maharashtra's and the leader of the organization proclaimed that 'Maharashtra is for Maharashtra's' only they argue that the non-Maharashtra's especially from the south, whom they called 'loongiwalas' must not be the part of their state. Because they had in control of many avenues such as employment and other things and they were exploiting the people of Maharashtra. In this regard the leader of the Shiva Sena, wanted everything must be in control of their state people not in the hands of others. Similarly, in 1969, a movement started in Telangana region for the separate statehood, it was due to the negligence of their area by the rulers of the government, because the rulers from the Andhra region. The result of this was the launching of Telangana Praja Samiti, and their leaders stated about the ill treatment by the Andhra people to their people and region. Their solution to this problem was separate statehood, they got six point formula which was accepted by them then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi incorporated six point formula into 23rd Constitution Amendment Act of 1973. But this formula gave new hope to the people in the both regions they progressed for long time, but ultimately the trouble started again in 2006, and finally on 2nd June, 2014the state was bifurcated and formation of new state of Telangana came into existence.

Another example of such case was the Assam, the students of the Assam started the movement against the foreigners. The leader of the movement evaded the issue of defining the word foreigner as non-Assamese people. It turned into a violent movement and the government of India did not accept that the people from Bihar, Bengal and other states could not be regarded as foreigners. The government signed a pact under Rajiv Gandhi then Prime Minister, with AASU (All Assam Students Union) and AAGSP (All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad) on 15th august 1985, where by 1st January 1966 was the cut-off point and the people who came to Assam before that date are treated as Assamese.

The situation of Punjab is totally different, where the elements of regionalism was remained along with elements of communalism. The bilingual Punjab was created in 1957 and the

Shiromani Akali Dal was not happy with it. Hence, they started movement in Punjabi Suba, this resulted the formation of two separate state, Hindi speaking Haryana and the Punjabi speaking Punjab in 1966. The Chandigarh as common capital and this problem not yet solved. Gradually, this problem again stated in 1980, militants from Akali openly started violence and they claim for the sovereign state of Khalistan this resulted in 'operation blue star' in 1984, to curb the militants. Finally, on 24th July 1985, then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Sant Longowal signed a pact.

The regionalism politics has its own role in the history of India, it has some positive and negative roles as well. The positive aspect can be of the Telugu speaking people of the Madras State or the Gujarati speaking from Bombay state, Hindi speaking from Punjab. The states of Andhra, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana has made considerable growth. In other instances such as Punjab took militant movements disturbed the peace, same case with Jummu and Kashmir as well.

The prevalent regionalism in the nation is simply the thoughtful of the variety of a popular society and new developing amongst the citizens of the country. Nehru, witnessed that the "regional difficulties are not only consequential to the past but also emerge due to the country's progress". The background of the regionalism is the milestone in the political growth. The mechanism of regionalism can be checked further by the reform in the economic, administrative decentralization, inter-sate relations, developing a proper national education mechanism, eradicating the imbalances of socio-economic aspects and so on.

7.7 Conclusion:

Regionalism talk about love and affection for a specific region and it has become more significant aspect of Indian politics since the independence. In the late 60s and 70s the claims of the regions nearing on provincial demands for parting and self-sufficiency produced powerfully. It can be regarded that a region is distinct by total homogeneity inside, represent provisions from the language, dialect, social structure, ethnicity, demographic features, and continuity of geographical area, cultural forms, historical backgrounds, political context, social economic life and psychological makeup or identified conscious of identity of a group etc.

The most important event in this aspect was the success of DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazagam) party in Tamilnadu. In the beginning leaders at the centre thought that it might confine to that particular region, later it started in Punjab the Akali movement, in Jummu Kashmir, by Sheik Abdulla, revived the national Conference.

The mechanism of regionalism can be checked further by the reform in the economic, administrative decentralization, inter-state relations, developing a proper national education mechanism, eradicating the imbalances of socioeconomic aspects and so on.

7.8 Model Questions:

1. Write about the meaning and nature of regionalism?
2. Discuss in detail about the causes and forms of regionalism?
3. Discuss about the salient characteristics and political elements of regionalism?

7.9 References:

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LESSON-08

REGIONAL PARTIES AND NATIONAL PARTIES

Structure:

8.0 Objectives

8.1 Introduction

8.2 Definitions and Nature of Political Parties

8.3 Nature of Indian Political Parties

8.4 Roles and Functions of Political Parties

8.5 Party System

8.6 Party System in India

8.7 Features of Political Party System

8.8 Growth of Party System

8.9 Supremacy of one Party – Congress

8.10 Weakening Dominance of the Single Party

8.11 Coalition and Multi-Party Time

8.12 Communist Party of India

8.13 Communist Party of India –Marxist

8.14 Bharatiya Janata Party

8.15 Regional Parties and Political System

8.16 Conclusion

8.17 Model Questions

8.18eferences

8.0 Objectives:

1. Students would know about the definition and nature of national parties.
2. Students would be able to know the role, functions of political parties and party system .
3. Students would be able learn about the regional parties and political system.

8.1 Introduction:

Political parties are very much important in the practice of democracy, they work as a connection between the people and the government and they nominate candidates for the office. In reality they are the means by which person with alike interests can meet and organize the campaign and they can be treated as the route by which political power can be

achieved. The ruling party will rule and the party in opposition works to check the actions of the ruling party and the opposition party will represent the desires of the people and convey it to the ruling party. These parties highlights the people about the current political situation and the different difficulties encountered by the nation and the state.

8.2 Definitions and Nature of Political Parties:

Huntington stated about it as, "Parties provide the institutional means of initiating, sustaining and accelerating change and of absorbing the impact of the change". At the same time, Burke, defined political parties as, "A group of men organized for promoting the common interest through their joint endeavour on certain agreed principles". Leacock stated about it as, "By political party we mean, more or less organized groups of citizens who act together as a political unit. They share or profess to share the same opinion on public question and by exercising their voting power towards a common end, seek to obtain control of government".

Gettell, stated it as, "A political party consists of a group of citizens more or less organized, who acts as political unit and who, by the use of their voting power, aim to control the government and carry out their general policies".

By the above mentioned definitions it is obvious that there are four aspects which can be treated as the very significant in the making of a political party. These four aspects are 1. Persons should be organized 2. There must be a likeness in the principles 3. The object of the political party must be to obtain political power and 4. A means of constitution should be used by the political parties to gain political parties.

8.3 Nature of Indian Political Parties:

These political parties develop from different economic, social and religious elements, they in fact basically prejudiced by the dissimilar situations by which country is going on the road of growth. During the colonial rule, the battle for the independence made all of them to come on one roof, so that, they can unite to fight against them. It is obvious that this kind of situations will not be encouraging for the growth of party system and basically one big party dominate all the political opinions of many. Hence, the moderates, the rightists, leftists, extremists, centrists and most importantly political opponents have got the space in political organization.

It is evident that the most of the political parties have developed from the Congress party because it gave roof to present all their political opinions and delayed the development of healthy political parties system and growth of a perfect opposition. It can be seen that some of the parties separated from congress and started their own identity after independence. It was mention worthy that, in 1945, the Communists were expelled from the Congress party, the congress socialist party which was started in 1934, worked with congress under Jaya Prakash Narain and Ashok Mehta, they left congress in 1945, Acharya Kripalani left congress in 1951, a dynamic sect under the leadership of C. Raja Gopla Chary left congress to start Swatantra Party. Even though of these instances the congress never weakened but it formed its own party organization.

8.4 Roles and Functions of Political Parties:

In the current scenario of political systems, the political parties have a significant role to play and the most vital function of a political parties are stated below under:

1. These parties functions in highlighting the people about the current political situation and try them to come to an opinion. These parties when they engage in the elections they conduct meetings, discussions on different social, political and economic concerns. They efforts to inspire them to involve voluntarily in the political procedure. The most significant features of the political parties would be that they must inform the electorate about the several difficulties encountered by the nation and state as well.

2. It is evident that they have an effective role in capturing the power and run the government, they have an impact on the decision making process. The party who gets highest number of seats will form the government and the next would be treated as the main opposition party. The party in power would be regarded as the representative form of government because it presents the total ambitions of the people.

3. Political parties are very vital to recognise of how politics working, they in fact are the connection between the government, representatives, institutions and the citizens. They have the role to perform as communicators of thoughts, opinions and methods to social requirements and the aims of the country.

4. Along with ruling party opposition party also has a significant role in democracy, they actually check the party in power, and prevent any dictoral inclinations. Their prime duty is to bring the facts and loophole to the people about the administration. The condemnation by the opposition makes the ruling party to check their actions very correctly.

5. These Parties cater the representation to diverse group of the population, they join on to attain the commons goals of political power to form the government. They utilize the public forum, mass media, to publicise their views and develop public estimation. It is not possible to implement any sort of programmes or welfare schemes without these parties.

6. There are other important roles of the parties that, they nominate the candidates for the office of the government and develop policies which could be more useful to the public, they also develop leadership among their members.

8.5 Party System:

In fact the party system means the mechanism by which they interact with other parties inside the competition in political nature and above that. According to G. Sartori, party system means, "The system of interactions resulting from inter-party competition". There are three significant kinds of party systems different governments on the globe in the present scenario, they are, 1. Single party system 2. Two party system and 3. Multi-party system.

8.6 Party System in India:

India has observed multi-party system, it was evident that there were 74, political parties which contested in the first general elections and the number of parties considerable growing since, 1989, depending upon one estimation there are more than 200 political parties in India. There are importantly, two types of political parties they are National and Regional parties. There are six recognized national parties in India and more than 39 regional parties which are recognized by the Election Commission of India. In reality if any political party is identified in four or more States then this party can be treated as the National Party. The important National Parties are Congress, Communist Party of India, Communist Party of India, (Marxist), Bharatiya Janatha Party, Bahujan Samaj Party and Janatha Dal. There are so many regional parties in India almost in every state there is one or more.

8.7 Features of Political Party System:

In India, it is seen that there is multi-party system prevalent, at national and regional levels. Even though there are many parties but, the Congress party dominated the political party system in India since the independence. Almost for the three decades after independence, there was no significant competition for congress either at national or state levels. But form the 1960s, the regional parties have given a challenge to the congress party in different states. The parties which are developed by fragmentation, merger, splits, polarization and deflections. They have to improve in the policies, ideologies and programmes. All the political parties talks about the similar ideology like, democracy, socialism and secularism, and the party system has an impact of cultural multiplicity, social, ethnical, caste, religious pluralism, customs of the nationalist movements, disparity styles of leadership. It is seen that the leadership takes significant place in party system and many parties are created by different personalities. Factionalism, inner disagreements and splits are the main features of the Indian party system. It can be regarded that the party system has not reached the phase of growth in which they have strong ideologies and parties design the meaningful matters in electoral process.

8.8 Growth of Party System:

The growth of political parties in India, can be seen since the freedom battle, the first political party came into occurrence in 1885, and was Congress party, about the party system, A.S Narang, stated as, "The party system did not develop within because, unlike the west, social and economic change did not proceed political development". It can be observed that the development of science and technology was very slow process along with meagre and uneven development of economy. The society is stayed as customary one, the alteration towards modern aspects, raising into radical alterations in the values of customs and the relations in the society are undecided, these conditions paved the way for the capitalism and could not develop a ground for the growth on political party. From the time of independence India has witnessed three stages in the activities of the party system and they are 1. Supremacy of one party 2. Weakening dominance of the single party and 3. Coalition and multi-party time.

8.9 Supremacy of one Party – Congress:

The leaders like Nehru, Moulana Azad, Patel etc. were on the picture by which congress could able to control the electoral gains in the first three general elections. This period can be regarded as the stage of 'Congress System'. It started to lose its grip over the beat of the electorate resulting into big fall in the fortunes of the congress party. Because of this they not only lost power in some states but also at the center as well. The structure of the parties in India, spot by the existence of the Congress as the authority organization of representation, however, mainly the upper and the middle classes at pleasing extensive backing of the grassroots as well, to some extent monopolistically the key stream of the Indian public by accepting diverse interests of capitalists, along with the interest of the other sidelined and under advantaged divisions of the society, mainly in the name of pursuing the fight of the nation to win liberty for the nation. Nehru followed the method of planned development in the background of democracy.

The congress from its inception supported the secularism opposed the religion for the political gains. On the social grounds, it got the support of the most of the classes and groups, it pleas to the wide section of the people and the poor which includes Muslims and the lower caste, by the ideology which it has of social equality and benefit programmes and in the case of upper castes it talks about the holding private property. In fact it stayed in the power since

the independence till 1977, without any break, it won all the general election and was the dominant party for more than three decades. The congress wanted to decide or evade internal fights, balance interest, it evolved as the party of consensus. It had faced the problems at national and state levels as well. Even though it stayed at the centre stage for long period though there were number of opposition parties available, dissident sects, and they could not grow as a substitute for the congress party. The essential reason for such a supremacy of the congress in the Indian system was due to, absence of practical substitute to congress and no political polarization. After the independence, it changed into leading political party of the nation. And the parties of opposition were disjointed.

The stage of 1967-71 considered as the coalition building, where the supremacy of governing party was apparently continued by the hitherto affirmed enemies though fractional victory. By the success of the congress in 1971, general election, the party system in India, look to have encouraged occupied the sphere. Whereas, many opposition parties were seemingly devastated to some kind of non-entity in the parliament, the congress of Indira, came to centre phase of the politics in the country, recalling the days of Nehru. Countless pact of change among supremacy of the congress under Nehru and the supremacy of the party under Indira Gandhi.

8.10 Weakening Dominance of the Single Party:

After the 1977, general elections, the defeat of congress was happened for the first time at the centre. The victory of Janatha Party gave possible occurrence of two party system though it stayed for very little period. The congress split in two sects in 1978, and in the elections of 1980, again Mrs Indira Gandhi showed her ability by winning for the congress and restructuring political consensus in India. The second stage can be treated as the one party show but it could not dominate like before. At the end of 1980s the non-congress parties begin to grow at state levels and they were succeeded in it to challenge congress party and the state election grew the situation of the regional parties. It was clear that the dominance of single party in 1980 by the congress was not in reality a complete dominance.

8.11 Coalition and Multi-Party Time:

Since 1980, the congress party dominance and single party majority was put to an end though it won the 1984 general election led by Rajiv Gandhi, but it could not sustained for long, and it gave rise to the period of coalition phase. The congress lost 1989, general elections and it was the beginning of the multi-party system at the centre. In this election it was seen that there was a swing from a dominant party system to coalition party system. During these elections congress (I) got 197 seats and remained as the single largest party, it could not form the government. But again regained power in 1991, but it is not regained its charm as single dominant party. The 1996, mid-term polls, an obvious fall in the dominance of the Congress party. The government which came into power since 1989 to till 2014 were coalition governments though Congress was at the helm of affairs for 2 times but it lost the elections in 2014, and BJP emerged as single largest party to form the government.

8.12 Communist Party of India:

In the area of economic, CPI, wants to control on dominations and multinational titans, nationalization of key industries like, textiles, sugar, steel, jute and vanaspati, and foreign trade, take-over by the state, of the trade in food grains, consolidation of the public distribution system, need-based minimum wage for low paid factory workers, reassurance to cottage and small-scale industries, guard of the rights of the trade union workers,

involvement of workers in the management of industry, for the workers from the rural areas employment programme, and for educated and unemployed youth allowances.

8.13 Communist Party of India –Marxist:

It states itself as the honest leftist party and they founded on the ideology of Marxism-Leninism. It directly blames the CPI, of being the opportunist and class collaborationists working in association with feudal middleclass essentials who have their roots in the National Congress. In reality this party wishes to put the stop for the congress rule in the country and it wants to launch 'democracy of the people'. Whereas, the economic, political and social commitments are almost similar to that of CPI. But the significant point about the ideology of the CPM is that it condemns the CPI as a body of Dangeite revisionists and look for to retain itself from rightism of the BJP, 'centrism of the Congress' and leftism of CPI.

8.14 Bharatiya Janata Party:

This party was initially known as, Bharatiya Jana Sangh which was formed by Shyama Prasad Mukherji, in 1951, it lost its identity when Janata Party came into existence in 1977. After the disaster of the Janata Party, it revived under the leadership of Atal Behari Vajpayee, in 1979, in the name of Bharatiya Janata Party. It states about the five principles like, nationalism, and national integration, democracy, positive secularism, Gandhian Socialism and value based politics. As a supporter in the democracy it combats against all the movements of fascism and despotism. Its promise to positive secularism means it discards what congress is doing till now, it rejects concession towards any community instead it cares the notion of full defense to the life and property of the minorities.

8.15 Regional Parties and Political System:

The first appearance about this was started in the form of ambiguity during the state reorganization on the grounds of the languages. The most important event in this aspect was the success of DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazagam) party in Tamilnadu. In the beginning, leaders at the centre thought that it, might confine to that particular region, later it started in Punjab the Akali movement, in Jummu Kashmir, by Sheik Abdulla, revived the National Conference. In the starting stages, they try to bend with these regional parties and they thought that they finally merge with their national parties or organizations. The national congress dominated the scene and were powerful from 1947-67, after that the regional feeling started mounting and some of the congress leaders also inspired in the progress of regionalism. This gave rise to number of regional parties in the country. Currently, there are number of regional parties and most of them are in power in their respective states. The important regional parties along with DMK, and AIDMK, Samajwadi Party, Trunamul Congress, Janatha Dal, Rashtriya Janatha Dal, Assam Gana Parishad, Akali Dal, Telugu Desam Party, and YSR Congress Party so on.

These regional parties have been develed in the last three general elections, they played a significant role in the formation of governments, the highlighting aspect of the1996, elections was sudden growth of these regional parties in India, these parties had an important role in 1989-1990, for the creation of National Front, and the government at the centre. They also had major role in the formation of UPA and NDA governments. As it was observed since 1989, no single party emerged to from the government thus, the regional parties joined with one of the alliances to form the government at the centre. In Tamil Nadu there are two major regional parties like, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazagam (AIADMK), and Dravida Munnetra Kazagam (DMK), which have dominated political scene in Tamil Nadu.In 1949,

Film Script Writer Annadurai founded the DMK party, to attain the aims of Tamils in the state, it played a role against impose of Hindi. Then it could not gain the power but it entered in the social structure of the state, but in the 1967, election it emerged victorious by defeating congress. Later in 1969, Karunanidhi took control of the party and government, in 1972, popular Tamil Actor M. G. Ramachandran divided from DMK and form AIADMK. After his death DMK took control of it, and later Jayalalitha took over the AIADMK and she formed the government as well. There was definite fight between these two parties in every elections.

In Punjab, Akali Dal was formed in 1920, as a reform group to bring Gurudwaras under the control of Sikh community. Later in 1960s it played an important role in the battle for a separate state of Punjab. It was the part of coalition governments. In the Jummu and Kashmir, the important regional parties are National Conference (N C) and Peoples Democratic Party (PDP). The N C was associated with congress, and it was founded by Sheik Abdullah, after his death, his son Farooq Abdulla, took over and in the recent past his son Omer Abdulla was the CM of the state.

 In 1980s, Assam Gana Parishad was, formed by the students of the Assam, started the movement against the foreigners. The leader of the movement evaded the issue of defining the word foreigner as non-Assamese people. It turned into a violent movement and the government of India did not accept that, the people from Bihar, Bengal and other states could not be regarded as foreigners. The government signed a pact under Rajiv Gandhi then Prime Minister, with AASU (All Assam Students Union) and AAGSP (All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad) on 15th august 1985.it came into power and formed the government, it also played a role at the national politics as well. The AGP failed to implement it accord along with general ineffectiveness. In the state of Andhra Pradesh, in the year 1982, a Telugu Film Star N.T Rama Rao, founded the Telugu Desam Party (TDP) and within nine months he formed the government in 1983, and it was in power till 1989, he played a role in the formation of National Front. And in the state of Andhra Pradesh, recently a new party has been formed it is YSR Congress party, it contested recent elections of 2014, though it could not form the government but it became the only opposition party in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

8.16 Conclusion:

Political parties are very much important in the practice of democracy, they work as a connection between the people and the government and they nominate candidates for the office. In reality they are the means by which person with alike interests can meet and organize the campaign and they can be treated as the route by which political power can be achieved.

The first appearance about this was started in the form of ambiguity during the state reorganization on the grounds of the languages. The most important event in this aspect was the success of DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazagam) party in Tamilnadu. In the beginning leaders at the centre thought that it might confine to that particular region, later it started in Punjab the Akali movement, in Jummu Kashmir, by Sheik Abdulla, revived the national Conference. The important regional parties along with DMK, and AIDMK, Samajwadi Party, Trunamul Congress, Janatha Dal, Rashtriya Janatha Dal, Assam Gana Parishad, Akali Dal, Telugu Desam Party, and YSR Congress Party so on.

8.17 Model Questions:

1. Discuss about the definition and nature of national parties?
2. Write about the role, functions of political parties and party system?

3. Analyse about about the regional parties and political system?

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LESSON-09

GROWTH OF COMMUNALISM

Structure:

Objectives

9.1 Introduction

9.2 Communalism

9.3 Definition

9.4 Reasons of Communalism

9.4.1 Ethnocentrism of Religion

9.4.2 Split and Govern Strategy

9.4.3 Total Devotion Towards one's Religion Sect

9.4.4 Exercise of Secularism

9.4.5 Religious Leaders Role

9.4.6 Political Leaders Role

9.4.7 Clashes of Communities

9.4.8 Mass Media Role

9.4.9 Fundamentalism

9.5 Communalism and its Fundamentalist Ideology

9.6 Communalism in India

9.7 Hindu-Muslim Communalism

9.8 Hindu-Christian Communalism

9.9 Hindu-Sikh Communalism

9.10 Conclusion

9.11 Model Questions

9.12 References

9.0   Objectives:

1. Students would know about the communalism and its definition.
2. Students would be able to know the reasons and fundamentalist ideology.
3. Students would be able learn about the communalism in India cause and measures.

9.1 Introduction:

The birth of India was on the conflict of communalism, by the Hindu-Muslim tensions which are still prevalent in our country. Most of the evaluations congratulate the attainment of democracy of India, whereas, the functional measure required for the growth qualitatively. The legality of democratic state is in question due to the fact that electoral method is dominated by muscle, wine and money power. The development of ethnic sects by the efforts to improve democratic organizations at the grass-root levels and to develop decentralized structures was not looks, to be evident. The diversification of the country, can be observed from the relations in centre-state relations, communalism, regionalism which have become more dominant in the current scenario.

There are many events occurred in the country since the independence, these are due to the fact that, the outcome of widening space between expectation and attainment.

9.2 Communalism:

The communal violence is mainly of urban phenomena, may be due to the most of the Muslims in rural areas are very fragile to give a danger or to bid resistance. It is generally restricted to one city or place, the possibility of spread of this is depends upon the tension prevailed among Hindu-Muslim. These tensions offer conflict of one community to other instead of on government.

It is very clear by the constitution of India, that, it is a secular country, which contains several ethnic and religious sects. It is been observed a variety of its customs, culture, religion, language and caste. The most significant fights happens between two diverse sets of different religions, such type of enmities or conflicts between religions gives rise to communalism.

9.3 Definition:

It is the loyalty of the religious groups of every religion in India, Ram Ahuja stated about it as, "communalism refers an ideology, which states that society is divided into religious communities whose interests differ and are, at times, even opposed to each other. This antagonism goes to the extent of falsely accusing, harming and deliberately insulting a particular community and extends to looting, burning down the homes and shops of the helpless and the weak, dishonoring women and even killing persons".

9.4 Reasons of Communalism:

There are many reason for the communalism in India, out of which important reasons are mentioned here under;

9.4.1 Ethnocentrism of Religion:

This may be one of the reason for communalism, in this, one religious sect thinks that they are greater than the other sect, this type of thoughts develops the first to prejudices and then takes the bent of communal tension among the different religious sects.

9.4.2 Split and Govern Strategy:

During the colonial rule of Britishers, the unity of religions was overthrown so that they can rule them happily by splitting them and their unity to attain their objectives.

9.4.3 Total Devotion Towards one's Religion Sect:

In fact it give a thought the one's religious sect is elite and the other sect is out-group or non-elite sect.

9.4.4 Exercise of Secularism:

In the nation like India, there are many religious groups prevails, and they live together which can give rise to frictions due to the different sects of religions and trusts in the country. When this kind of friction goes to the top level it can give rise to communal tension.

9.4.5 Religious Leaders Role:

A religious leader who can regulate the irritated feelings of its members can be in control of unsound conditions. It has been observed in circumstances, when the religious tension occurs these leaders prompt and inspires their members, to force the matter and go for a violent procedure to prevail over other religious sects. Hence, leadership of religion has an important role in either regulating a condition of communal violence or prompting it.

9.4.6 Political Leaders Role:

Politicians looks for such situations, so that, they can gain something out of it, so they make use of the religious feelings to further their own selfish ends. For them, God and religion are simply devices to accomplish their political objectives. Prompting of politics has a significant role in starting communal tension.

9.4.7 Clashes of Communities:

One religious community distrusts other communities then the outcome is aggression, which is a favourable situation for the communal violence.

9.4.8 Mass Media Role:

Misrepresentation, falsification or misunderstanding of any communal condition by the mass media can inspire the situation.

9.4.9 Fundamentalism:

Upsurge of fundamentalism, thin and inflexible religious values that could be observed in several religious communities which hints to communal tensions.

Out of these challenges, like political corruption, criminalization of politics, totalitarianism and tricks employed to curb liberty of expression, separatism, secessionism, social justice, and communalism are the major challenges. It is the kind of political aspect which is giving challenges to the existence of democracy in the country. It was present before the partition, it was a cold blooded political deployment as unmistakably unspoken in the Indian background. It was a socio-political scheme to highlight by hate politics focused towards minorities with an object to elections. It looks to establish its dominance in every sphere of Indian life. The secular democratic republican charm of India is changed into fanatical communal society. The recent communal happenings in Gujarat, and very recent in Uttar Pradesh, were in the frightening way, showed the horrible face of the communal devil.The previous assaults against Christians in Gujarat, Orissa and other places, the torching to death of Graham Staines have exposed the true face of fascistic intolerance.

9.5 Communalism and its Fundamentalist Ideology:

While, these activities happens because of the religious separation of the persons which has the deep roots of political gains. In fact it can be regarded as an ideology, which has roots of religious battle for a particular political gains. During the times of British, they utilized for spreading of their rule in doing so they have given the preference to such activities claiming the number of lives in the country. Therefore, communalism cannot survive without religion, it originate and continue in the religious communities and always persists.

9.6 Communalism in India:

India is multi diverse country with diverse religions living in it. The population contains mainly of Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist, Sikhs, Jains and Parsees. Out of these religious groups, the chief being Hindu-Muslim rift, which has been seen since long time and it has not yet been restricted totally form the Indian society. These two religious sects have been seen involved in most of the communal riots, at the same time, is also observed that the communal tension also prevailed in India, among the sects of Hindu-Christians and Hindu-Sikh.

9.7 Hindu-Muslim Communalism:

It is evident that the rift between these two sects seen from the British time, they actually inspired such division in the religion for their means. The Muslim League was established and expanded its forte under Mohammed Ali Jinnah. This league in Lahore session declared that there must be a separate Muslim state. Since then, the rift of these two communities began and it is not only to attain their goal and a part from religion only, but in fact it has a significant role of political, social elements for its development. The economic, social and cultural factors also added up to this so that these two communities divide further. The instances of Babari Mosque, Gujarat riots which has gained the international attention as well.

9.8 Hindu-Christian Communalism:

This sort of communalism is new phenomena, and recent origin. These riots were the outcomes of the religious conversions by the Christians, particularly in the tribal area, these tribal are converted to Christianity. Some of the riots took place in Gujarat by Dangs against the tribals who converted to Christianity and on their churches as well. The same sort of attacks were noticed in Orissa, during 1999, on Jan 22-23rd in Manoharpur village an Australian family burnt alive by the Hindu fundamentalist group and the member of Bajrang Dal, Dara Singh was involved in it. The recent incidents also happed in 2014 and 2015, in New Delhi in and other places where the churches were destroyed by some Hindu fanatic people.

9.9 Hindu-Sikh Communalism:

Ram Ahuja, stated that, the Hindu-Sikh rift began as a reform movement against the belief of Hindu religion. The Sikh shrines were organized by the priests who distorted their position and assimilated lot of wealth. Because of this there was a agitation against these priest and they wanted to take full control of their Gurudwaras. These sect of Sikhs are known as Akali, the outcome of such agitation, the Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee was formed in 1925. After that the other movement against the induction of Hindu religious practice in Sikh religious practice, and was known as 'Nirankari' movement. Under the leadership of Tara Singh in 1973, they demanded for separate Sikh sovereign state, as Khalistan. It reached to

extreme, when Prime Minister India Gandhi, was shot dead on 31st October, then these riots were at high, most of the Sikhs were killed in these incidents, there was blood shed all over the northern parts of India, particularly in New Delhi and surrounding areas of the New Delhi.

Communal Riots and Tensions: Causes and Measures:

It is obvious that these kinds of riots are happening in India, since long time, though they were encouraged by the Britishers for their political gains, the same sort of attitude has been still seen in the attitude of our political leaders even today, they want to gain political means out of these events. The main reasons and some of the measurement for these incidents can be mentioned below:

1. It is because of religious fanaticism or the orthodox, who have total control of the minds of people which gives rise to the communalism. The outcome of this will be hates. Because of this a fake thoughts like insecurity and anxieties prevails and the result would be the distrust in the environment and struggle for their dominance begins.

2. It can be regarded as the politics of opportunism which would have total part of guiltiness. These political leaders try to exploit these conditions for their political ends, therefore, most of these riots will be of politically motivated.

3. These riots might be due to the fact that the difference of social and economic injustice as well. The communal riots usually motivate the poor, backward and weaker section of the people.

4. At the same time the incompetent role, government institutions can be referred because the bureaucracy did not act accordingly during such events and the agencies who has to take care of law and order fails and results in the communal tensions.

5. The welfare schemes given to under privileged minority sects, will have impact on the others and politicians they try to initiate such activities.

Because of the above mentioned elements including some other factors as well, these communal violence prevails in India. The other elements such as, sectarian fanaticism, exclusiveness and separatism, religious orthodoxy, irresponsible actions of politicians, indifference of mass media and press might be other reasons.

To prevent such incidents to happen the government and the people also take some measures to stop such incidents. These measures are:

1. People must understand such culprit actions of religious leaders, and they must take care of their fundamental rights provided in the constitution of India. They must give preference to humanity and understand the importance of their common culture and must respect other religions as well. They must develop full respect for the national anthem, national flag and the ideals of constitution. As Nehru stated about it as, 'Indian communalism is the replica of western fascism".

2. The governments has to take care of the growth of the social and economical conditions of the people particularly of poor and other people. In fact, communalism grow in the backwardness, ignorance and poverty. They must try to develop certain systems in which the growth of all people must be on equal levels, so that, they should not be any disparity among the different sections of the people. They have to device certain policy.

3. The Governments must safe guard all religious philosophies and their places of practices, there must not be any prejudice of any single religious sect by the government agencies. All religions must be treated and seen by them equally.

4. All the political parties has a significant role to play in order to curb the communalism, they must not try to inspire these riots for their political gains. These things are happening since long time one political party or the other tries to initiate such incidence to happen. For these, there must be a special Court with full independent powers to inquire such matters and those found guilty whoever it may be must be banned from the political office for life time.

5. The religious leaders from different religions and those who are involved in such activities must realize that, they are human beings and the politician and religious leader always go hand in glove. Such aspect must be removed from their mind and look for peace and harmony. In fact, India is multi diverse, multi cultured and multi religious nation, probably no such nation prevails in the world which such attributes. These religious and political leaders must know that India is peace loving country.

9.10 Conclusion:

The development of ethnic sects by the efforts to improve democratic organizations at the grass-root levels and to develop decentralized structures was not looks to be evident. The diversification of the country, can be observed from the relations in centre-state relations, communalism, regionalism which have become more dominant in the current scenario. The communal violence is mainly of urban phenomena may be due to the most of the Muslims in rural areas are very fragile to give a danger or to bid resistance. It is generally restricted to one city or place, the possibility of spread of this is depends upon the tension prevailed among Hindu-Muslim. These tensions offers conflict of one community to other instead of on government.

While these activities happens because of the religious separation of the persons which has the deep roots of political gains. In fact it can be regarded as an ideology which has roots of religious battle for a particular political gains. During the times British, they utilized for spreading of their rule in doing so they have given the preference to such activities claiming the number of lives in the country.
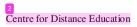
To prevent such things, particularly government, people, religious leaders and politicians have to be responsible. They need to take some measure by which it can be prevented. People must not come under the influence of these so called leaders, they have to understand the situation. After all they are confronting with person with whom they are living since long time.

9.11 Model Questions:

1. Write about the communalism and its definition?
2. Discuss about the reasons and fundamentalist ideology of communalism?
3. Write in detail about the communalism in India cause and measures to curb it?

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LESSON-10

ROLE OF CASTE AND RELIGION IN POLITICS

Structure:

10.0 Objectives

10.1 Introduction

10.2 Meaning and Definition

10.3 Effect of Modern Ideas

10.4 Caste and Religious Politics in India

10.5 Caste and religion Politics Salient Characters and Interactions

10.6 Conclusion

10.7 Model Questions

10.8 References

10.0   Objectives:
1. Students would know about the role of caste and religion in politics.
2. Students would be able to know the meaning and definition of caste and aspects of caste.
3. Students would be able learn about the caste and religion politics in India and Salient characters and interactions.

10.1 Introduction:

In India, the democracy is currently being troubled by the difficulties such as, communalism, casteism, regionalism and linguistic affinity. All most all these elements which were present since the long time, and they took prominent position during the times of pre-independence and currently it attained much more significance because of its prevalence and severity. In fact caste always been played a dominant role in the Indian context, since long time of the history and presently it has become more predominant during the foreign invasions to India. But during the times of British it flourished, they divided the society on the grounds of religion to that they can attain their own interests with a policy called as 'divide and rule'.

The politics of caste at the national and at the small circles such as villages looks to be very visible and in these areas the caste sects are very much interested in politics. During the time of national movement national congress under the leadership of M.K Gandhi, reverted to social reforms such as, untouchability abolition so on. Later years, congress was conscious about the danger to the constitutional democracy of the nation by these elements and to check them, it has taken many formal and informal measures during the post-independence time. These measures include, social justice, freedom, and fraternity, equality are included in the constitution by providing fundamental rights to ethnic and minorities.

10.2 Meaning and Definition:

It is evident that the English word "Caste" is actually originated from a Portuguese word "Casta" which means, race, breed, family or lineage. The system of caste is present when a society is came into existence by the hierarchically ordered and culturally different groups. Caste society actually indicates a population contains usual culture, which are separated by

social blockades into endogamous parts which has some distinct and strange cultural specializations. History reveals that, the kinship and the social govern actually divided the people into parts divided by dissimilar rituals, morals and mortars of selectiveness. In India, the religions contains, such as, Hindu, Muslim, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhist, Parsee and Jains. An indigenous word for the caste in Sanskrit is 'Jat' while in Persian is, 'Zat'. The caste system in India has several sects in Hinduism, where they divided into separate caste, the highest caste of priest contains Brahmins, next class warriors, or Kshatriyas, then followed by Traders or Vaisyas, and the lowest class being Sudras or worker class and uncivilized tribe class.

According to A.L. Kroeber, who defines the caste as, "An endogamous and hereditary subdivision of an ethnic unit occupying a position of superior or inferior rank so social esteem in comparison with other such subdivisions".

But, F.G. Bailey, defined it as, "A caste is group of actual or potential kinsmen".

At the same time, M.N. Srinivas, defined the caste as, "A hereditary endogenous usually localized group, having a traditional association with an occupation and particular position in the local hierarchy of castes. Relations between the castes and governed, among other things, by concepts of pollution and purity and generally maximum commensality occurs within the caste".

According to Karve, caste is, "As extended Kinship group in which every member is either an actual or potential kin of another".

According to Fair Child, caste is, "Homogenous, endogenous social control organization with distinctive rituals, especially those pertaining to a religious party. Each caste and sub caste is given an official status rating high or low according to the date of its origin, it's supposed one time occupation and the strictness of its morals and religious codes".

According to an Indian sociologist, Prof. G.S Ghurye, who itemizes caste aspects and they are as follows:

1. Caste are regarded as groups, everyone is healthy advanced life of its own, the membership whereof, distinct that of voluntary relationship and classes, is determined not by choice however by birth.

2. To every person in the country there is a perfect arrangement of social precedence between the castes which a Brahmin as the head of social hierarchy.

3. There are limitations on feeding and social intercourse

4. Separation of individual caste and groups of caste in a village is utmost evident spot of civil honors and incapacities and it has succeeded in more or less definite types in the entire nation.

5. There is absence of unobstructed choice of occupation

6. The limitations on the marriage aspect.

10.3 Effect of Modern Ideas:

The changing social economic focus have, to some extent changed the caste system in the country. In the traditional caste system, each caste was assigned one function or occupation.

For maintaining the caste system and its economy intact over the years, it is necessary for each caste to carry on the exact act of reproduction in each generation. In addition to this, factors like western education, modern democratic conception of equality the empirical and scientific outlook and dynamic of a developing economy, all demanded greater mobility between different castes. The rigidity to the caste system has been criticized vehemently by religious preachers as well as social reformers. Right from the time of the 'Upanishads', people have spoken against the caste system. Social religious movements like Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj, the Ramakrishna movement and theosophical movement, tried to bring changes in the outlook of the people towards a caste ridden society.

10.4 Caste and Religious Politics in India:

In the country like India, the ascriptive part of the several castes was obligatory and the abuse the normative instruction was outlawed. The Varna system of Hindu was principally practical and state not once inhibited in the system of social organization. Below the altered conditions, the caste have come to perform a diverse type of political character. Politics of caste is currently carefully linked to pressure group and politics within the party. In the fresh political role, the caste groups have obtain fresh magnitudes, because their balanced politicization. In this opposition, the upper caste castoff their customary advantaged place as lower, to develop active in the political compass. At the same time, the non-privileged caste groups, though deprived of social resources, have converted very self-confident and planned. They have variety avenues for rising social movement. The makers of the constitution has the intension in including the reservations and distinct protections to better the situations of these ignored communities, is no hesitation and honest, but the consequence of these supplies caste built politics has occupied abysmal origins into the political system of India.

According to Prof. Srinivas, he stated that, because of the prominence of aspect in politics and similarly recognized by its further powerful critics that, universally it has develop the part of social act. Supportive with this view, Prof. Rudolph also states that, "within the new context of political democracy caste remains a central element of India's society even while adapting itself to the values and methods of democratic politics". Certainly it has converted one of the principal worth by which the people of India has been attached to the process of democratic politics". In India, the grace of working of the several political parties is apparent fact that they provide top most urgency to issue of caste. In the assortment of the candidates for election, in the campaign tactics and attracting the feelings of the voters to get their backing, the issue of caste and religion is generously castoff. It has not been conceivable, mainly to eradicate the issue of the caste in states, in the formation of Ministries. Prof. Morris, stated about it as, the topmost leaders might claim in favour of a casteless society but "the newly enfranchised rural masses know only of the language of traditional politics which so largely turns about the caste… behind the formal list of party candidates, nominated for the contest, there is probably an inside story of careful calculation in terms of caste appeal".

10.5 Caste and religion Politics Salient Characters and Interactions:

It is fact, the caste system which is present in the Indian political system, currently, distant from presence of customary, correspondingly vertical to grasp the constitution of India foreseeing, protecting the interests of tribal's and other ethnic and minority groups. It approves the impression that, where a democratic organization deliberately determined to shape modern country the outcome in a advanced blending of diverse features. in the present scenario of Indian politics, the caste plays significant role in front of parliamentary government, the behaviours of our people has an impact by the considerations of caste and

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religion, seen during the distribution of party ticket and in the formation of Ministries. It is very obvious that, people prefer the person from their community even he/she has merits or demerits. Therefore, when they choose a candidate for a particular place the parties will take in consideration of all these elements whether candidate will get the maximum support of the caste or religion.

The reality remains that, the caste politicization, always not one sided action caste offers politics, and in return politics gives rise to caste solidarity and hierarchy. Caste always aware of social stratification and attempts to improve its situation for the sake of members and thereby convert the assault of social injustice.

The fresh situations of independent India, have given a new vigour to the politicization of caste and religion the outcome will be a regional and local power increasing. "The central discovery is that politics is more important to caste and castes are more important to politics than before".

A complete examination of caste in Indian politics exposes some characteristics and they are mentioned below:

1. The caste politics has happed like two way circulation, one has affected the other and by which started a fresh course for the examination of politics in our nations. The process of competitive politics has tired caste out of it, apolitical background and gave a fresh position, and identity hitherto unidentified that, has initiated to collapse. One might take out the reality that, leading caste run the organizations of local administration like village panchayats. This supremacy is blowout over a broader zones, caste becomes important in the politics of the region or state entirely.

2. Sign shows that, caste relation pass resolutions, give in to messages and accept other progressions for safeguarding and endorsing their special interests, like preparation of separate electorates, reservation of seats in educational institutions and public services removal of disqualifying clauses and the like. For example, a leader from Vanniyakulu Kshttriya Sangam of Madras, known as Padayachi, did not join the coalition ministry of C. Rajagopalachari who is a Brahmin till 1952. But, later when Kamaraj came to power, a leader form lower caste joined the ministry.

3. Caste politicization has highlighted presence at the time of elections. Many caste links might be recognized asking their members convincingly workout their franchise in a specific manner. If the caste is powerful and huge like in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh so on it will select its candidates. This sort of politics can be seen in popular appeal of Lalloo Prasad Yadav in Bihar, Mulayam Singh Yadav, Kanshi Ram and Mayavati in Uttar Pradesh, M.G Ramachandran, Jayalalitha and Karunanidhi in Tamil Nadu, T. Prakasam, Sanjiva Reddy, N.T Rama Rao, Chandra Babu Naidu, Y.S Rajasekhara Reddy and presently, his son Y.S Jagan in Andhra Pradesh are symbolic of caste domination politics.

4. The customary caste conflicts have its own influence in our county, for example the caste politics in Andhra Pradesh between Reddies and Kammas are very evident. From the beginning congress has the full support of Reddies whereas, the Kamma community supported Communists, when the N.T Ramarao floated TDP, all most all the Kammas ran to support the party because of their affinity towards their caste. Similarly in Karnataka the Lingayats and Vokalingaas has the similar rivalry.

5. The relationship among the caste and politics always been an active kind. It has by and large, been determined by the feature of practicality and logicality. Which means it alters the growth and drop of fresh businesspersons and modernizers of politics. Hence, one can recognize that, while the SCs and Harijans, as they are known usually vote for the Congress party, they did not do so in the elections of 1977, but after that they once again gone back to support Congress headed by Mrs. Gandhi (a Brahmin). While during the elections of 1980, in spite of the reality that, the ruling party (Janatha) was led by a great Harijan leader Jagjeevan Ram.

To conclude, the caste conquers a very significant position in the politics of our nation. It also can be observed in the instances such as, choosing candidates for elective offices, formation of sects and factions, campaigning movements workout of franchise, forming of ministries, obtaining favours from the government

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10.6 Conclusion:

In India, the democracy is currently being troubled by the difficulties such as, communalism, casteism, regionalism and linguistic affinity. All most all these elements which were present since the long time, and they took prominent position during the times of pre-independence and currently it attained much more significance.

There are others who are of the thought that caste has a role an assimilating and rescuing in the procedure of politics. It suggests the organization for the victory of mass packages. In the lack of this a shapeless form will be an easy victim to the handlings of an adventurist or demo cavity. Caste prominence has been improved in the politics of India because of representative democracy grounded on the values of universal adult franchise. Because of this the statistically strong caste sects have quickly become aware about their rushing power and have delivered a new look to the Indian politics.

10.7 Model Questions:

1. Write about the meaning and definition of caste and aspects of caste in Indian politics?
2. Discuss in detail about the role and caste religion politics in India?
3. Write about the salient characteristics and interactions of caste politics?

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LESSON-11

EMERGENCE OF COALITION POLITICS AND THEIR IMPACT

Structure:

11.0 Objectives

11.1 Introduction

11.2 Emergence of Coalition Politics

11.3 Reasons for the Formation of Coalition Politics

11.4 Domination of Congress

    11.4.1 Weakening of Congress

11.5 Era of Coalition Politics or Multi-Party System

11.6 Coalition Politics

11.6.1 Alliances of Coalition Politics in India

11.7 Impact of Coalition Politics

11.8 Conclusion

11.9 Model Questions

11.10 References

11.0   Objectives:
1. Students would know about the emergence of coalition politics.
2. Students would be able to know the reasons for coalition politics.
3. Students would be able learn about the impact of coalition politics.

11.1 Introduction:

Political parties are very much important in the practice of democracy, they work as a connection between the people and the government and they nominate candidates for the office. In reality they are the means, by which person with alike interests can meet and organize the campaign and they can be treated as the route, by which political power can be achieved. The emergence of regional parties is one of the important aspect in the political history of India in the recent past. It can be regarded that the issues related to regionalism mounted in some of the areas in the countries, which resulted in the demand for such parties, these parties actually took over the position of national parties. They gradually reached to position from where they can dictate the terms to the ruling party at the center. These national parties also lost the ground hence, they want to take the help of these regional parties where national parties are weak by offering responsibility in the government structure. This has paved the way for the era of coalition governments.

11.2 Emergence of Coalition Politics:

[1] fact the procedure of coalition of governments begun in India from 1967, this phase, regarded as the coalition phase and merger of the parties and breakups. This era of coalition or multi-party system and regionalism altered the relationships of centre-state to a definite point. The involvement of many number of parties in the politics at the centre, particularly express the movement from centralized authority to mutual rule and federal authority.

11.3 Reasons for the Formation of Coalition Politics:

The nation of India, is vast country having cultural and social diversity, has its influence on both political and social features. The imbalances created by the centre particularly in the areas of economics made the leaders from a specific region to call for the creation of separate state. The economic growth in India is imbalanced, this also made the regional leaders to go for regionalism. In India, the social backwardness along with economic deprivation made the people of some areas such as, tribals of Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Santhal Pragana requested for the Jharkhand state, similarly, Gorkhas of Darjeeling demand for Gorkhaland so on. The regional politics undertakes a vital form when it continued by the element of secessionism. The Nagas of Assam demanded for separate sovereign state and so on gave rise to the prominence of regional affairs and their affinity towards their region.

After the general election, if a clear majority does not attain by a single party, parties either form coalition cabinets, supported by a parliamentary majority, which may consist of one or more parties. In this politics Cabinets based on a group of parties that commands a majority in parliament incline to be more stable and long-lived, than the cabinets of minority governments. While, the former are prone to internal struggles, they have less reason to fear votes of no confidence. Though the majority governments based on a single party are naturally even more stable, as long as their majority can be maintained.

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These sort of Coalition cabinets are quite mutual in countries, whose parliament is elected by proportional representation, with a number of organized political parties regularly represented. They are fewer countries in which the cabinet is selected by the executive, rather than by a lower house, such as in the USA, however, coalition cabinets are common in Brazil. In semi-presidential system like France, where the president officially appoints a Prime Minister, but the government itself must maintain the confidence of parliament, coalition governments occur quite often.

From the time of independence India has witnessed three stages in the activities of the party system and they are 1. Supremacy of one party 2. Weakening dominance of the single party and 3. Coalition and multi-party time.

11.4 Domination of Congress:

Congress could able to control the electoral gains in the first three general elections. This period can be regarded as the stage of 'Congress System'. It started to lose its grip over the beat of the electorate resulting into big fall in the fortunes of the congress party. Because of this they not only lost power in some states but also at the center as well. The structure of the parties in India was spot by the existence of the Congress as the authority organization of representation, however, mainly the upper and the middle classes at pleasing extensive backing of the grassroots as well, to some extent monopolistically the key stream of the Indian public by accepting diverse interests of capitalists, along with the interest of the other

sidelined and under advantaged divisions of the society, mainly in the name of pursuing the fight of the nation to win liberty for the nation. Nehru followed the method of planned development in the background of democracy.

On the social grounds, it got the support of the most of the classes and groups, it pleas to the wide section of the people and the poor which includes Muslims and the lower caste, by the ideology which it has of social equality and benefit programmes and in the case of upper castes it talks about the holding private property. In fact it stayed in the power since the independence till 1977, without any break, it won all the general election and was the dominant party for more than three decades. The essential reason for such a supremacy of the congress in the Indian system was due to, absence of practical substitute to congress and no political polarization. After the independence, it changed into leading political party of the nation. And the parties of opposition were disjointed.

11.4.1 Weakening of Congress:

This also had an impact on the multi-party system, as the single dominant party which was on the political era for longest ever time in the history, particularly after the independence was one of the reason and the other being the strengthening of the regional parties at different states also gave a jerk to the dominant party.

The first appearance about this was started in the form of ambiguity during the state reorganization on the grounds of the languages. The most important event in this aspect was the success of DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazagam) party in Tamilnadu. In the beginning, leaders at the centre thought that it might confine to that particular region, later it started in Punjab the Akali movement, in Jummu Kashmir, by Sheik Abdulla, revived the national Conference. In the starting stages they try to bend with these regional parties and they thought that they finally merge with their national parties or organizations. The national congress dominated the scene and were powerful from 1947-67, after that the regional feeling started mounting and some of the congress leaders also inspired in the progress of regionalism. This gave rise to number of regional parties in the country. Currently there are number of regional parties and most of them are in power in their respective states. The important regional parties along with DMK, are AIDMK, Samajwadi Party, Trunamul Congress, Janatha Dal, Rashtriya Janatha Dal, Akali Dal, Telugu Desam Party, and YSR Congress Party so on.

After the 1977, general elections, the defeat of congress was happened for the first time at the centre. The victory of Janatha Party gave possible occurrence of two party system though it stayed for very little period. The congress split in two sects in 1978, and in the elections of 1980, again Mrs Indira Gandhi showed her ability by winning for the congress and restructuring political consensus in India. The second stage can be treated as the one party show but it could not dominate like before. At the end of 1980s the non-congress parties begin to grow at state levels and they were succeeded in it to challenge congress party and the state election grew the situation of the regional parties. It was clear that the dominance of single party in 1980 by the congress was not in reality a complete dominance.

These issues which are related to the concerns of the particular area which actually resulted in the growing of regional parties. These parties in fact strengthen their position gradually and reached the position totally or partially dominate the national parties such as, Congress, Communists and Bharatiya Janatha Party.

11.5 Era of Coalition Politics or Multi-Party System:

Though congress party has seen up and down in the political history of India, it has always dominated the scene. It was in the power for since 1947 till 1989, only an exception of Janatha Party formed the government in 1977, but it could not last for long and they did not attempt to satisfy the people, because, they had lot of confidence that they would complete their election promises. But in reality it did not happen the poor were not happy with Janatha government. Because of their internal battles, the government fell and in the mid-term elections resulted, again Mrs. Indira Gandhi, won the elections with rousing majority that was the first occasion the non-congress government came into power again. Again in 1989, general elections after the demise of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Congress came to power with thumping majority mainly due to Indira Gandhi. That was the highest seat won by any political party in the Indian history, and that was the last time congress won the majority of seats and formed the government on its own.

Since 1989, the dominance of single party, ended and the beginning of new phenomena started, known as 'Coalition era' or multi-party era. It was actually started when, for the first time Janatha party won the election by defeating congress; it actually gave rise to the thought that opposition has potential to marginalize congress party. From the beginning of 1980, the regional parties came into existence, though Tamil Nadu had regional parties like DMK and AIADMK, in Jammu and Kashmir National Conference were major regional parties. But later, number of parties came into existence, in 1982, then Telugu Film Actor N.T Ramarao, stared Telugu Desam Party which won the 1983, state elections with landslide victory over the Congress, by giving a shock to the congress in the state, since the formation of the state no party has won the elections except congress. This was the first time congress was defeated by a regional party. Then after the position of regional parties all over India begun to strong. It was due to the fact that, all the opposition parties wants to unite and fight the congress so that they can defeat. This plan worked to such an extent that it actually weakened the position of congress.

11.6 Coalition Politics:

Coalition government is a Parliamentary government which consists of different political parties join together to cooperate each other by doing so, they decrease the prominence of any one single party within that coalition. The common reason given for this prearrangement is that, no party on its own can attain a total majority in the parliament. This sort of coalition government can also be formed during the times of national difficulty or crisis, for instance during wartime, or economic crisis, to give a government the great amount of professed political legality or collective identity. It wishes and also playing a role in falling inner political trouble. In such times, parties have formed all party coalition. If a coalition flops, a confidence Vote is held or motion of no confidence is undertaken.

11.6.1 Alliances of Coalition Politics in India:

There are three type of alliances in India at national level, which are competing with each other for the position of Government. The member parties work in harmony for satisfying national interests, although a party can jump ships at any time it may think fit.

United Front:

This was the first experiment of coalition politics, in the year 1996, it was formed and the TDP has played a major role in its formation. But it could not last for five years, the regional parties joined and formed its government. This experiment gives rise to the concept of coalition in the Indian politics which paved the way for coming years.

National Democratic Alliance (NDA):

The Centre-Right coalition which is led by B J P, was formed after the general elections in 1998, NDA formed the government although the government didn't last long as AIADMK withdrew support from it, causing in general election in 1999, in which NDA won and resumed power. The coalition government went on to complete the full five years term, becoming the first non-Congress government to do so after Janatha Party which could not last for five years. Again in 2014, general elections NDA once again returned to power for the second time, with a historic mandate of 336 out of 543 Lok Sabha seats. BJP itself won 282 seats.

United Progressive Alliance (UPA):

It is Centre-Left coalition led by Indian National Congress, this alliance was created after the general elections of 2004, with the alliance forming the Government. The alliance even after losing some of its members, was reelected in 2009, general elections.

Third Front:

The coalition of parties which do not belong to any of the above camps due to certain issues. They are not bound together due to any ideological similarities but primarily due to their stand of maintaining distance with both major parties. One of the party in the alliance CPI (M), prior to 2009 General Elections was a member party of the UPA. The alliance has no official in leading party and generally smaller parties keep coming and leaving the alliance as per political convenience. Many of these parties ally at national level but contest against each other at state level.

Emergence of Coalition Politics:

In fact the procedure of coalition governments begun in India from 1967, this phase is regarded as the coalition phase and merger of the parties and breakups. This era of coalition or multi-party system and regionalism altered the relationships of centre-state to a definite point. The involvement of many number of parties in the politics at the centre particularly express the movement from centralized authority to mutual rule and federal authority.

11.7 Impact of Coalition Politics:

As the growth of the of regional parties involvement at the national and state levels. This coalition has in fact took many alterations and has its impression on the relations of Centre and State. Particularly in these areas.

Office of the Governor:

In the present times, it is obvious that the appointment of governors has had very tough time because of the formation of such governments, political obligations to form the government the worsening of centre-state relations and the appointment of Governors have been exposed weaknesses of political pressures. For instance, removals, transfer of Governor of Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Punjab, were removed by NDA, government, similarly, the present UPA, government did the same manner in 2014. This proves that the politics has gone protracted manner, to come inside the holds of cooperative federalism. This shows that the coalition partners demands what they want, and in this respect, the government at centre has to perform. It is also evident that the positive side of this coalition is that, the partners in the government can achieve what they need for their states, because there would demand on Central government from them and they don't have option except to agree in order to continue in power.

Autonomy of the State:

The involvement of regional parties has importantly have impression on the federal structure and government has caused to wider abnormality from the features of federalism with the inclinations of centralization. These regional parties request for state autonomy, has developed very severely. These parties involvement has given rise to the unstable, weak governments at the centre level. Each party tries to assert its own cultural, and economic issues in the political activities. They actually focus on the development of their own region instead of the entire nation. It is very much to note that in the present request of Tamil Nadu, the power generated by them will be utilized for their own sake instead of allotting to national grid by so sharing at national level.

The other important such actions of coalition government is that, the issue of Telangana, though there was big problem still the UPA government went on to recommend the formation of Telangana, it was fact that, the if UPA did not agree to the formation then Congress cannot bring TRS into coalition in the 2014, elections, though TRS did not partner with Congress after their demand was fulfilled. This show the power of the regional parties what extent they can impact in making decisions.

Therefore, this type of politics gives rise a chance to dissimilar to socio-cultural and economic to involve in the regulation of the nation. They actually involved in the formation of government and have the experience to run at center. It is also fact that the center-state relations been improved because of their participation, they always involve in their own interests of their region which is very problematic at national level.

11.8 Conclusion:

Coalition government is a Parliamentary government which consists of with different political parties join together to cooperate each other by doing so, they decrease the prominence of any one single party within that coalition. The common reason given for this prearrangement is that no party on its own can attain a total majority in the parliament.

The emergence of regional parties is one of the important aspect in the political history of India in the recent past. It can be regarded that the issues related to regionalism mounted in some of the areas in the countries, which resulted in the demand for such parties, these parties actually took over the position of national parties. They gradually reached to position from where they can dictate the terms to the ruling party at the center. These national parties also

lost the ground hence, they want to take the help of these regional parties where national parties are weak by offering responsibility in the government structure.

11.9 Model Questions:

1. Write about the emergence of coalition politics?
2. Describe about the reasons for coalition politics?
3. Discuss about the impact of the coalition politics in India?

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