

# **POLITICAL SCIENCE, NOTES**

## **NCERT BASED**

### **CLASS:--12<sup>TH</sup>, CHAPTER:-11**

#### **ERA OF ONE PARTY DOMINANCE**

##### **Nature of Congress Dominance**

- *The dominance of Congress party was in democratic condition. The roots of extraordinary success of the Congress party go back to the legacy of the freedom struggle.*
- *The Congress brought together diverse groups, whose interests were often contradictory.*
- *By the time of independence, the Congress was transformed into a rainbow-like social coalition broadly representing India's diversity in terms of classes and castes, religions and languages and various interests.*

- *This coalition-like character of Congress gave it an unusual strength.*

### **Tolerance and Management of Factions**

- *Groups within party with diverse ideologies are called factions. Some of these factions were based on ideological considerations but very often these factions were rooted in personal ambitions and rivalries.*
- *The coalition nature of the Congress party tolerated and in fact encouraged various factions.*

### **Emergence of Opposition Parties**

- *The roots of almost all the Non-Congress parties of today can be traced to one or the other of the opposition parties of the 1950s.*
- *These opposition parties offered a sustained and often principled criticism of the policies and practices of the Congress party.*
- *This kept the ruling party under check and often changed the balance of power within the Congress.*

## **Socialist Party**

- *The Congress Socialist Party (CSP) was formed within the Congress in 1934 by a group of young leaders who wanted a more radical and egalitarian Congress.*
- *In 1948, the Congress amended its Constitution to prevent its members from having a dual party membership. This forced the socialists to form a separate socialist party in 1948.*
- *They criticised the Congress for favouring capitalists and landlords and for ignoring the workers and peasants.*

## **The Communist Party of India (CPI)**

- *In the early 1920s communist groups emerged in different parts of India taking inspiration from the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.*
- *In 1951 the communist party abandoned the path of violent revolution and decided to participate in the approaching general elections.*

- *AK Gopalan, SA Dange, EMS Namboodripad; PC Joshi, Ajay Ghosh and P Sundarraya were among the notable leaders of the CPI.*

### **Bhartiya Jana Sangh [BJS]**

- *The Bhartiya Jana Sangh was formed in 1951 with Shyama Prasad Mukherjee as its founder President.*
- *It emphasised the idea of one*
- *country, one culture and one nation and believed that the country could become modern, progressive and strong on the basis of Indian culture and traditions.*

### **Swatantra Party**

- *Swatantra party was formed in August in 1959. The party was led by old Congressmen like C. Rajgopalachari, KM Munshi, NG Ranga and Minoo Masani.*
- *The party was critical of the development strategy of state intervention in the economy, centralised planning, nationalisation and the public sector. It instead favoured expansion of a free private sector.*