

Political Science Notes

Class :-12

Chapter 18

Recent Developments in Indian Politics

Growing Consensus

- After 1990 a consensus appears to have emerged among most parties which consists of following elements
 - Agreement on new economic policies.
 - Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes.
 - Acceptance of the role of state level parties in governance of the country.
 - Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and political alliances without ideological agreement.
 - They also work as a pressure groups in Indian politics.
 - Sometimes regional parties influence the Central Government to divert more annual budget funds to their states at the expense of other states.

FACTS THAT MATTER

1. **The Mandal Issue started with the national front government's decision to implement the** recommendation of Mandal Commission that jobs in central government should be reserved for other backward classes leading to violent anti-mandal protest in country between supporters and opponents of OBC reservations.
2. . The constituents of Janata Party like Bharatiya Kranti Dal and the 'Samyukt Socialist Party' had a powerful rural base among some sections of the OBCs as well as BAMCEF, i.e.

Backward and Minority Classes Employees Federation was formed in 1978 taking strong position in favour of political power to Bahujan—the SC, ST, OBCs and minorities. It resulted the rise of the (BSP) Bahujan Samaj Party under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.

3. **Hindutva literally means Hinduism defined by its originator V.D. Savarkar as basis of Indian nationhood to be** members of Indian nation everyone must not only accept India as their fatherland 'Pitrubhu' but also as their hold land 'Punjabhu'.
4. **Ayodhya Issue was started with the demolition of the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya in December 1992** to symbolise various changes in politics and debates about Indian nationalism and secularism. These developments are associated with the rise of BJP and Politics of 'Hindutva'.
5. The Political processes after the 1990s showed the emergence of broadly four groups of parties i.e. parties in coalition with Congress, parties in alliance with BJP, left front parties, others who are not part of the rest to make political competition multi-concerned.
6. The Anti-Muslim Riots took place in the form of violence against Muslims through an incident at a station called Godhra 2002 when a bogey, full of Karsevaks was set on fire and suspected the hand of Muslims in it. Human Rights Commission criticised Gujarat government's role in failing to control violence and showed that government machinery also becomes susceptible to passion and alert us to dangers involved in using religious sentiments for political purposes.
7. **In coalition government, several political parties cooperate reducing the dominance of any one party within that coalition.** In it, government is formed on the basis of common minimum programme. The main reason behind this arrangement is that no party gets majority on its own in the Parliament. Coalition government is also created in the time of national crisis such as wartime or economic crisis. If a coalition collapses, confidence vote is held or a motion of no-confidence is taken.

Coalition government in context of India from 2004-2009 and 2009-2014 respectively:

After the parliamentary elections in May 2014, National Democratic Alliance (NDA) came into power with Mr. Narendra Modi as the Prime Minister. Although the BJP had got full majority on its own. At the national level, the first coalition government of India was formed under the Prime Ministership of Morarji Desai that existed from 24 March, 1977 to 15 July 1979 headed by the Janta party. This government could not complete its tenure. The first coalition government in India which successfully completed its 5 year term was the Bharatiya Janata Party-led National Democratic Alliance with Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee as Prime Minister from 1999-2004. The other coalition, the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) consisted of thirteen separate parties from all over the country ruled for two terms successfully.

WORDS THAT MATTER

1. **OBC**: It signifies other Backward classes other than SC, ST to be suffered from educational, social and economic backwardness.
2. **BAMCEF**: It refers to Backward and Minority Classes' Employees Federation to be formed in 1978 to mark the rise of political organisation of Dalits.
3. **Karseva**: Voluntary service by devotees for building Ram Temple in Ayodhya.
4. **Mandal Commission**: It was set up in 1978 to investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various section of society and recommend various ways to identify these 'backward classes'.

THE END