EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL PROCESS

GROUP 3

AARATHI L R, A18 | IES

ABHIJEET BANSODE, A15 | IPOS

ASHUTOSH SINGH, A16 | IPS

PANKAJ KUMAWAT, B62 | IPS

ROHIT NAAGAR, A14 | ISS

SAUMYA SAKSHI, A11 | ISS

SUMAN W M SIVACHAR, B38 | IFS

VASUNDHARA GULHANE, A18 | IPOS

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- Types of Parties

- Pre Independence

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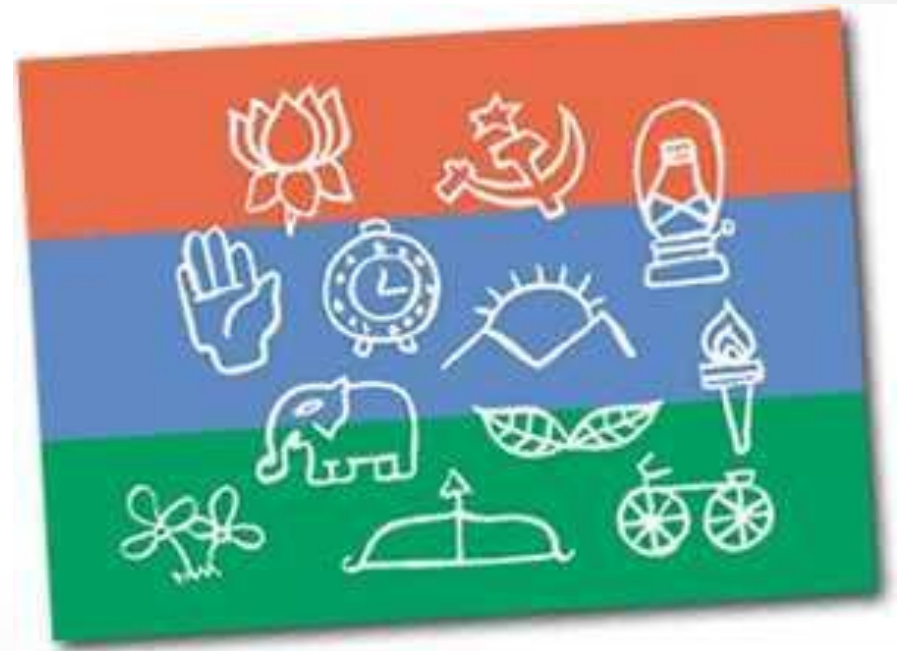- Regional Parties

- References

Groups

- Interest groups

- Movements

- Political parties

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GROUPS & POLITICAL PARTIES

- Groups are interest, community, region based. They do not fight elections

- Political parties fight elections to gain power

What is a political party?

- Organized group of people
- Clear ideology based on well-defined policies
- To hold a political public office
- Clear objectives
- To fight for election

-

"Government requires leaders, leaders require not an incoherent mob but an organized following"

- *Professor Harold J Laski*

Functions

- Political opinion making

- Selection

- Integration

- Socialization/Participation

- Exercising political power

- Legitimacy
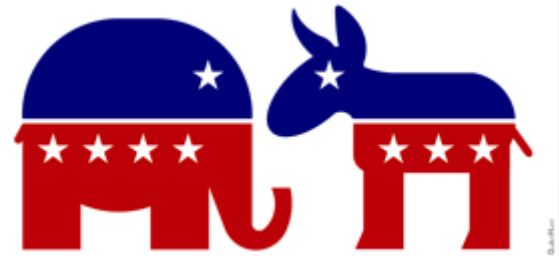
Classification

STRUCTURAL

- Design
  - Membership
  - Cadre based party
  - Mass based party
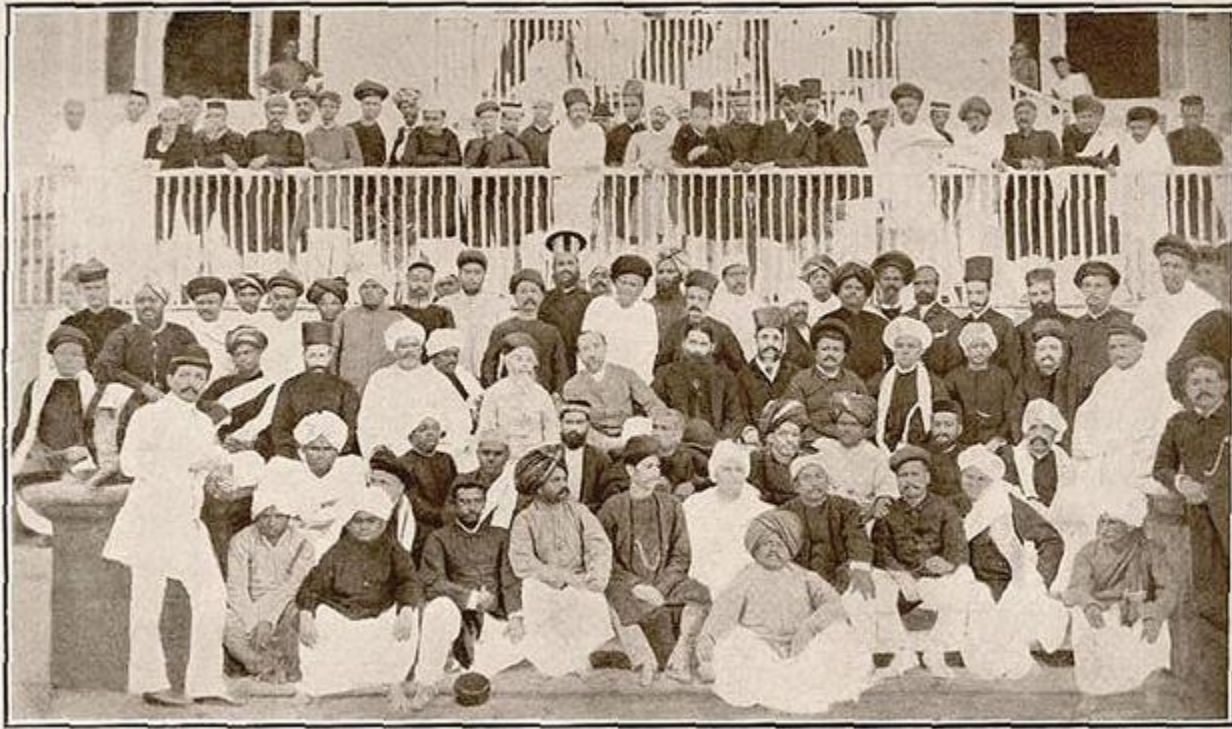 - Caste, Religion based

FUNCTIONAL

- Objectives
  - Ideology
  - Social & economic policies

Types of parties

- One Party System

- Two Party System
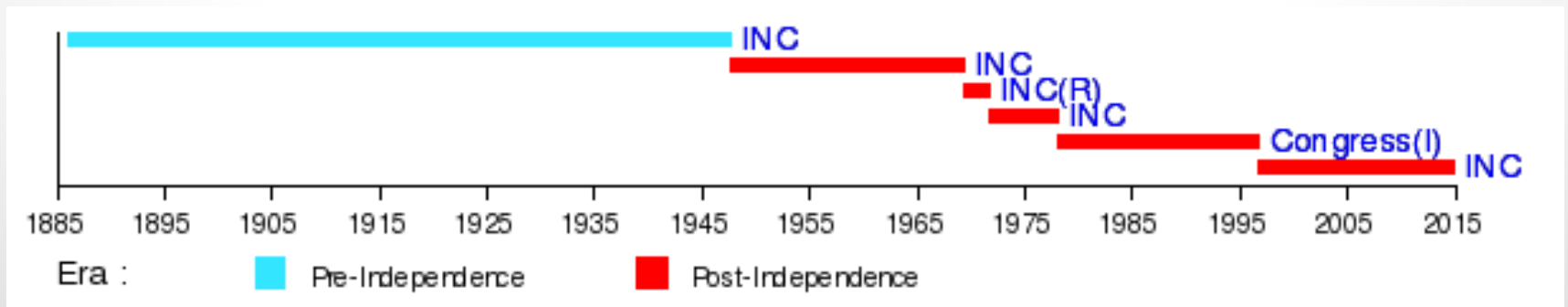
- Multi Party System

Pre Independence Era

THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.

Pre Independence Era

- Congress in 1885 by A O Hume

- Political dialog between educated Indians and British Raj

- 1919 – Congress took shape of a mass movement

- 1946 – Formation of interim government
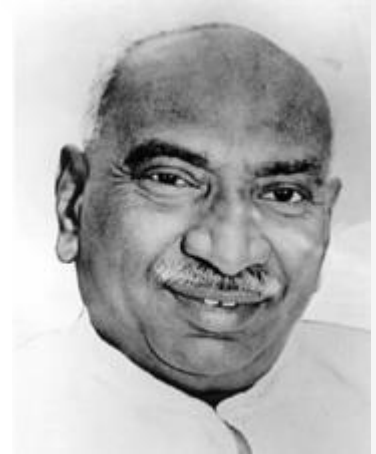
Post Independence Era

CONGRESS DOMINANCE (1952-1967)

- 1951- major group of parties

    1. Democratic and secular state view - Congress, Socialist party, KMPP

    2. Soviet/Chinese model – CPI

    3. Hindu sectarian parties - BJS, Hindu Mahasabha

    4. Regional parties - Akali Dal, Tamilnadu Congress

    5. Parties based on economic interests – **Swatantra party**, **Socialist party**

- Congress monopolized the political arena

- Gandhi - Congress to be a non-political, non-governmental social service society concerned with rural development

-

Post Independence Era

- 1951 – Congress won 45% of national vote and 73% of seats.

  o In all but 3 states, it emerged as the single largest party

- This dominance continued unchallenged till mid-1960s

- During first 2 decades post independence, regional pressure was exerted on Congress centre from regional satraps within Congress

- Era of strong CMs: K Kamaraj (TN), N.Sanjiva Reddy (AP), SK Patil (Bombay) – federalisation of Congress party

- During those times, state units were behaving like regional parties

K Kamaraj, TN

N Sanjiva Reddy, AP

Post Independence Era

DECLINE OF CONGRESS (1967-1989)

- Post Nehru era: 1967 – Congress won only 40% of vote and 54% of seats

  o lost power in 8 states

- Land reforms in late 1950s, emergence of new land owners & increased participation of peasant class

- 1969 – split in the party: However, Indira Gandhi and young Turks regained power

- Pyramidal decision making, autocratic functioning, rising corruption, centralized and weakened power and emergency- led to defeat of Congress

- 1971 – Grand Alliance between Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Congress (O) & SSP

Post Independence Era

- 1977- Janata Party came to power

- 1979- split in Janata party on the grounds of dual membership – downfall of government – Mrs Gandhi returned to power

- 1980 – BJP

- 1985 – Asom Gana Parishad formed based on Assamese identity

- 1980-89: assassination of Mrs Gandhi, anti-Sikh riots, Rajiv Gandhi to power

- BJP embraced Gandhian socialism under Vajpayee

- Janata Party and its variants competed with Congress

- Congress shifted its ideological posture to court Hindu majority vote in North India

-

Classification – Indian Context

NATIONAL PARTIES

- 2% seats from 3 different states

- 6% votes from 4 states + 4 lok sabha

- Recognition in 4 different states

STATE PARTIES

- 3 % of total seats in LA

- 1 seat in every 25 lok sabha in state in that fraction

- 6% votes + 1 lok sabha seats or 2 LA seats
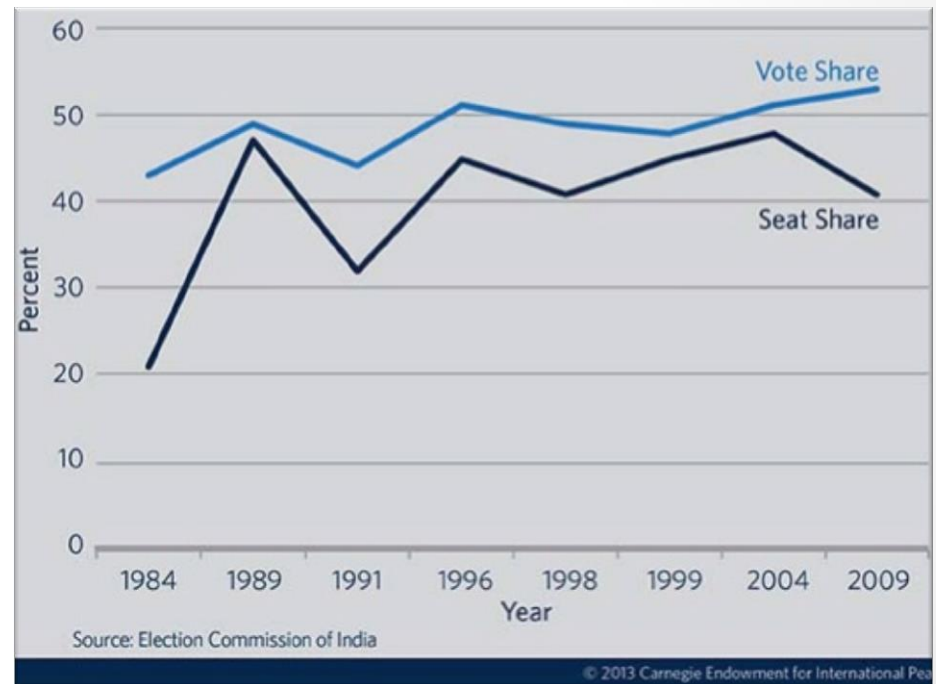
- 8% of total polled votes

Present Scenario

Regional Parties

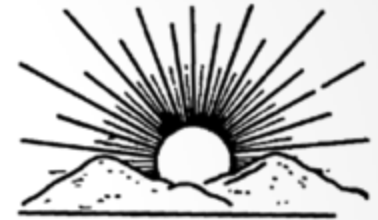Unprecedented growth in the standing of regional parties during the late 1980s and early 1990s

JD(S)
RJD
SP
BSP
AAP

DMK 1967
AGP
TDP
AIADMK

Rise in Regional Parties

- When the interest of particular region are not properly safeguarded .

  o eg: DMK, ADMK, the National Conference of J&K

- India is still not free from ethnic, racial and religious orthodoxy

- Language Issues

  o eg: DMK, ADMK parties of Tamil Nadu, the Telangana Praja Samithi of AP or the Gorkha League of WB

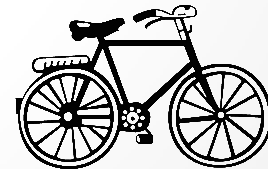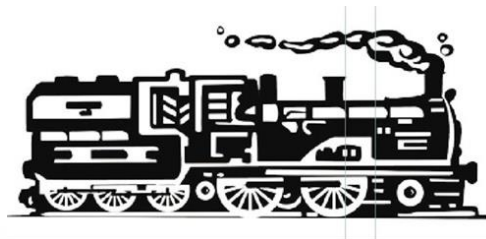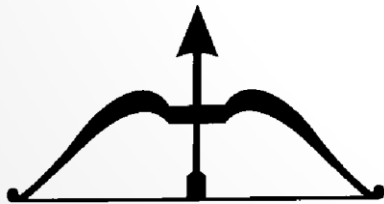- Internal conflicts of the big national parties

Rise in Regional Parties

- A leader of a big national party, if ousted from his other original party

  o Sri Ajoy Mukherjee - The Bangla Congress

  o Smt. Mamata Banerjee - The Trinamul Congress Bengal

- The general decadence of values, too much centralization of power, dictatorial role of the leaders, negligence to the regional leadership

Issues Of Regional Parties

- Provincial pride (SHIVSENA, MNS, DMK, TDP, AGP)

- Neglect by mainstream national parties (BJD, PDP, NC, SGPC, RLD)

- Caste based parties (BSP, SP, RJD, INLD)

Impact

- If the regional party comes in power in a province it tries to gain the maximum benefits neglecting the interest of others

- Sometimes take the violent form and policies which often disturb peace, security and smooth functioning of the administration

Impact

- Always try to find out the defects of the parties in power

- On failure to keep separate identity and eventually tag themselves with big parties

- Coalition government leads to political blackmailing

- Demand of separatism and autonomy is another aspect of regional parties

- Helps to safeguard the minority interests

  - eg: The Muslim League, the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha etc
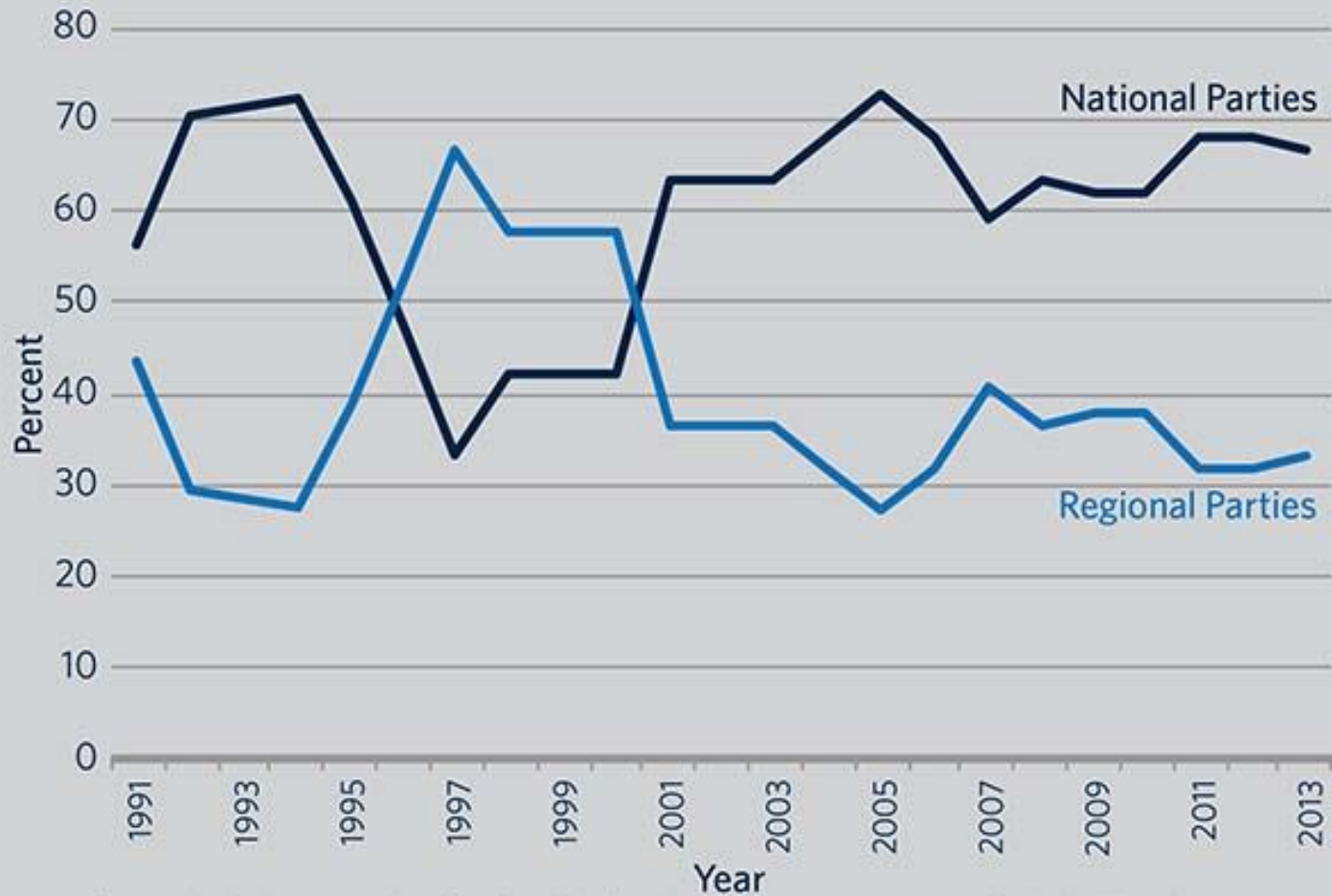
Role of Regional Parties

- India's federal system, state assembly votes are held in an electoral arena that often enables regional parties to obtain power by espousing issues of regional concern

- The Regionalism in politics helps to safeguard the minority interests

  o   eg: The Muslim League, the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha etc

- Protect and preserve specific interest of a region
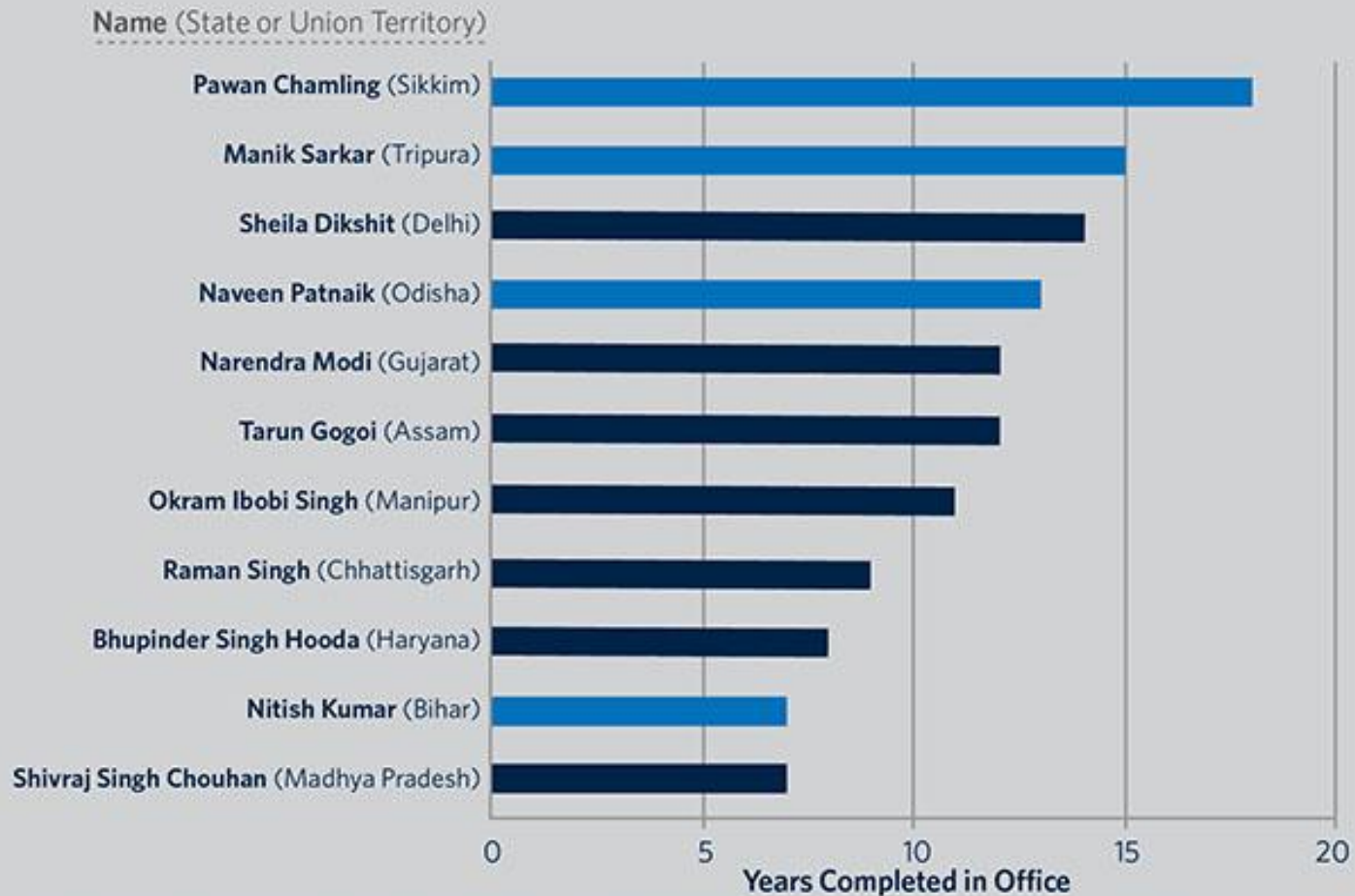
Challenges of Party System

- Split

- Defection/mergers

- New social movements

- Dynastic parties

- Religion based parties - IUML, AIUDF, MIM

- Region based parties - DMK, AIADMK, TDP

Figure 2. **Share of Chief Ministerial Posts**

Source: Author's calculations based on data from Indian state government websites in 22 major states.

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Figure 3. **Longest-Serving Chief Ministers**

Name (State or Union Territory)

Name (State or Union Territory)	Years Completed in Office
Pawan Chamling (Sikkim)	18
Manik Sarkar (Tripura)	15
Sheila Dikshit (Delhi)	14
Naveen Patnaik (Odisha)	13
Narendra Modi (Gujarat)	12
Tarun Gogoi (Assam)	12
Okram Ibobi Singh (Manipur)	11
Raman Singh (Chhattisgarh)	9
Bhupinder Singh Hooda (Haryana)	8
Nitish Kumar (Bihar)	7
Shivraj Singh Chouhan (Madhya Pradesh)	7

Note: Light blue indicates the chief minister is a member of a regional party. Dark blue indicates a national party.

Source: Author's calculations based on multiple sources (as of November 1, 2013).

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Thank you.