

# EMERGING TRENDS IN INDIAN POLITICS

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*Abstract* : Nature of Indian Politics keeps on changing with the passage of time and situations. Before independence, the nature of the Indian Politics was different, but lots of changes have taken place in its nature after independence. After evaluating its performance since independence, we come to know that so many new tendencies have emerged in it which have widely influenced the nature of the Indian Politics. India is a pluralistic society and the various groups, caste, religions, minorities and the people speaking various languages have influenced the Indian Politics, as a result of which so many new trends have emerged in it.

*IndexTerms* – Collation, dynastic politics.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Before independence, the Congress party remained in the forefront of the national movement. It is because of this reason that we cannot draw a line between the history of national movement and the history of the congress party. Though after independence the congress party remained in power both in the centre and the states for a long time, yet with the purpose to provide an alternative to the congress, many new parties were formed as a result of which multi-party system came into existence and it became an important characteristic of the Indian party system. India is a pluralistic society and diversity of interests is natural in a pluralistic society. This is also one of the reasons for the multi-party system in India. Since independence till 1977, there was the dominance of single party and that was congress party but the period of coalition governments began after 1989 as no single party was able to get enough majority in Lok Sabha to form government on its own. From 1989 till 2009 not a single party formed a majority government and in 2014 BJP got the absolute majority but still formed a government with NDA partners. This proves that the era of one party domination is over and the era of coalition-governments has started.

Though there are many national Political parties, yet these were losing their grip on politics. The national Political parties have to depend on regional parties to form the government in the centre. The regional Political parties give support on conditions and such a government has to work within certain limitations. There should be the government of national political parties in the centre, because the national politics parties have national outlooks and always give preference to national interests whereas the regional politics have narrow outlooks and always give preference to regional interests.

Along with the increase of the number of regional political parties in India, their importance is also increasing. Today Shiromani Akali Dal in Punjab, National Conference and People's Democratic party in Jammu and Kashmir, Indian National Lok Dal in Haryana, Sawajwadi party in Uttar Pradesh, Rashtrya Janta Dal in Bihar, Biju Janta Dal in Orissa, Assam Gah Parishad in Assam, Telugu Desam in Andhra Pradesh, Trinamool congress in West Bengal, D.M.K and All India Anna D.M.K in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra Gomantak party in Goa, Shiv Sena in Maharashtra, Arunachal Congress in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizo National Front in Mizoram etc are some important regional Political Parties. Though these Parties perform an important role at regional level, yet we cannot ignore their role and importance at national level. Now the regional parties have respectable place in national politics and want that special attention be given towards the regional problems of their respective states.

After the decline of congress, both in the centre and the states, the period of the politics of alliances began in India. Generally the basis of these alliances have been political opportunism and not ideological. This arrangement started in the states in 1966 and in the centre in 1977. The electoral alliances seem to have become the political compulsion of almost all the political parties. Though the objective of all these alliances is to capture political power, yet we can divide these alliances into two categories such as Pre-Poll alliances and Post-Poll alliances. Congress party, National Congress party, DMK, Trinamool Congress party, National Conferences and JMM etc Political Parties had entered into an

alliances to contest the elections and this could be called Pre-Poll alliances .But sometime ,a few Parties from an alliance after the elections to form government and that can be called Post-Poll alliances. Though the objective of both these alliances is common ,still Pre-Poll alliances is considered better than Post -Poll alliance.

To get political power and to remain in power the Political party get ready to form alliance with every Political Party .Sometime the Political parties joining together donot have common ideology and its gives rise to the politics of opportunism and the politics of expedilency .Now Political parties in India work on the basis of the ' Politics of Convenience ' and not on the basis of the 'Politics of Principles' and it is because of this reason the level of politics in India is going down day by day.

Political Parties in India are infected with the evil of defection which encourages the politics of opportunisms and corruption and leads to Political instability .This evil began in 1966. The Congress party lost its monopoly over Political power in the states as a result of which the coalition governments were formed which proved quite unstable and to maintain these governments the defection from other parties were encouraged. In one year 438 defections took place. After the elections of 1972 ,the speed of defection become a bit slow .But after the imposition of emergency in 1975 ,the members of different political parties sought refuge in Congress party .But Congress party lost election in 1977 and the government of Janta Party was formed in the centre .As a result of this many members left Congress Party and joined Janta Party .In 1980 ,after the defeat of Janta Party ,many members rejoined Congress Party and then Chief Minister of Haryana Sh. Bhajan Lal created a record in the history of defection .Along-with 37 legislators he left Janta Party and joined Congress and this process of 'Ayaram and Gayaram' continued .In January ,1985, 52nd Constitutional Amendment was made to control the evil of defection ,but it failed as there was provision of wholesale defection in this law. According to 52nd Constitutional Amendment split of the party was allowed and in case 1/3 legislators left the party ,it was not considered defection with the purpose to make defection more difficult 91st Constitutional Amendment was passed in December 2003 .under which it was provide that only 2/3 legislators of a Political Party could merge another Political Party.On January 29,2008 on the recommendation of the Privileges Committee Sh.Somnath Chatterjee ,the speaker of 14th Lok Sabha had disqualified three members of the BSP on account of the violation of Anti Defection Act .These members had joined Samajwadi Party after leaving the BSP.

The Politics in India has been Completely Communalised ,which was a very dangerous trend Till today, thousands of communal clashes have taken place as a result of which thousands of people have died and property worth crores has been destroyed .Today ,the politicians ask for votes in the name of religion and religion is used as a political weapon.The dispute of Mandir and Masjid has made the people of India captive and no solution to this problem seems to be in sight in the near future .Different Political Parties went to keep alive such issues ,so that they are able to exploit the innocent people in order to promote their political interests ,In these days religions slogans are being raised in the parliament and instead of their loyalty towards country they express their loyalty towards their religion .The religion symbols are being used as political tools and secular India is watching all this as a silent spectator.

The Politics in India is also not free from the influence of money power .In India ,the rich people have their strong hold on politics .During elections they help the Political Parties with money and after the elections they encash the benefits also. Though the Election Commission has fixed the upper limit of the money to be spent during elections ,yet in reality the money spent is many times more than the prescribed limit and the major portion of this comes from black money and black money breeds politics. Today ,through fair or foul means ,the politicians try to amass as much money as possible ,therefore ,the role of Politicians in major scams cannot be ruled out.

The sense of personality cult seems to be quite strong among the people of India and they have more faith in the leader than in the ideology of the party .It is because of this reason that since long time Nehru family has special influence or place in Congress Party .Even today the leaders and workers of the Congress Party have special respect for Smt.Sonia Gandhi and are putting pressure on her to bring Priyanka to forefront .This is not the case of Congress Party alone rather it is the position of almost all the Parties and Shriomani Akali Dal in Punjab,Telugu Desham in Andhra Pradesh,D.M.K in Tamil Nadu,National Conference and People's Democratic Party in Jammu and Kashmir,Indian National Lok Dal in Haryana,Rashtriya Janta Dal in Bihar,Samajwadi Party in Uttar Pradesh,Biju Janta Dal in Orissa etc are the proof of it .The victory of Left Democratic Front in West Bengal continuously for seventh time was in fact the victory of the chrishma

Jyoti Basu. Even today Modi is the most popular leader of Bhartiya Janta Party .During elections ,votes are asked in the name of the leader and people are asked to strengthen the hands of the leader of the party .In India even the names of many Political Parties are on the name of the leader of the party.

Caste in India has been politicized .The number of Political Parties and pressure groups made on the basis of caste is growing day by day in India. While selecting candidates for elections their caste is given due to consideration .The caste also influence the voting behavior of the people and the caste of the person is also looked into while inducting him/her in the council of Ministers while asking for votes caste based slogans such as 'Jat ki beti Jat ko,Jat ka vote Jat ko' are raised .Day by Day the Indian society is getting further divided on the basis of caste, religion ,race etc and the bad result of all this are quite evident.

Democracy and violence are opposite to one another ,but in India the use of violent means to promote political interests is increasing day by day .Till today ,so many politicians have fell victim to violence and many leaders related criminal world .such people by becoming the members of parliament and legislatures ,enjoy so many privileges and sometime the law finds itself helpless in reaching up to such persons.

During the last few years ,the politics of vendalita was spreading in India which was not right .The leaders of the ruling parties instead of providing clean administration to the people ,keep on planning that how to teach lesson to their opponents and incidents which took place in Uttar Pradesh ,Tamil Nadu and Punjab.

The Politics of mass-rallies has made its special place in Indian Politics .The ruling parties with the purpose to show their popularity and strength ,hold public rallies .Similarly ,the opposition parties hold public rallies to highlight the shortcomings of the government ,In fact the politics of mass rallies began in 1975 when Smt.Indra Gandhi imposed internal emergency .Before this ,under the leadership of Sh.Jai Prarkash Narayan ,mass rallies were organized in different parts of the country with the purpose to highlight the weakness of government ,Today , this politics of mass-rallies seem to have become an important and inseparable feature of the Indian Politics .Now the different Political Parties hold mass rallies on the completion of one year ,two year, five year etc of the government of their parties and the birthdays of the leaders are being celebrated at big level .As a result of these mass rallies the common people had to face lot of inconvenience and sometime when these rallies turn violent the property worth crores of rupees get destroyed and many precious human lives are lost .But leaders do not pay attention to it. Their only concern is to prove their mass base and to glorify their leadership.

In India ,the political parties adopt populist politics to come to power .The leaders exploit the compulsions of the people by raising populist slogans .For example ,in 1971 congress party raised the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'. During the Lok Sabha elections of 1977, Janta Party raised the slogan of 'Democracy v/s Dictatorship' where as Congress party raised th salogan of 'Stability v/s Anarchy'.During the Lok Sabha election of 1991,Congress Party raised the slogan of 'Stability and Development', Bhartiya Janta Party 'Ram,Roti,Naya 'and Janta Dal of 'Social-Justice' .Though there was no special wave in favor of any Political Party during the general election of 1996 ,Yet Congress Party raised the issue of ' Stability, Development and Peace',Janta Dal again of 'Social Justice' and Bhartiya Janta Party of ' Hindutava ,Swadeshi and Nationalism' and asked the people to vote for them .The Promise of Telugu Desham party to provide rice at the rate of Rs 2 per kilo to the people of Andra Pradesh and the promise to provide free electricity and water to the farmers and atta at Rs 4 per Kg and dal at Rs 20 per Kg to the poor by the government of Shiromani Akali Dal in Punjab were the examples of populist politics which in the long run was neither good for the people nor for the state.

Alongwith the practice of coalition government in India ,the practice of supporting the government from outside has also started V.P Singh Government formed in 1989 was given outside support by BJP and Left parties. Again chander Shekhar Government formed in 1990 was given outside support by Congress Party .In 1996 the government of Sh. H.D Deve Gowda and in 1997 the government of Sh.Inder kumar Gujral were given outside support again by Congress Party .The Government led by Sh. A.B Vajpayee both the time got outside support of Telugu Desam Party and then Dr.MANmohan Singh led government of united progressive Alliance was given outside support by Left Front which was withdrawn on july 8,2008 on the issue of nuclear deal with U.S.A .The Political Parties which donot join the government but give outside support enjoy power without responsibility .They are not responsible for the failure of the government yet they take full credit of the achievement of the government. Practice of outside support encourage opportunism and creates instability

When no party get clear majority to form the government in Lok Sabha it is known a Hung Parliament and since 1989 ,India is facing the problem of it .In 1989 the elections of the 9th Lok Sabha were held and no party got absolute majority to form the government .The same thing happened in 10th,11th,12th,13th and 14th and 15th Lok Sabha .Because of this by Sh. A.B Vajpayee which was formed a Government in october,1999 and UPA Government leaded by Dr.Manmohan Singh was able to complete its tenure .In spite of this ,the practice of Hung Parliament has given birth to political instability ,unholy alliances ,politics of opportunism politics of bargaining etc.

The influence of dynastic politics is increasing day by day in the Indian Politics and according to some people ,the politics in India has become family business .Though many people told Nehru family responsible for the growth of dynastic politics in India but after looking at it minutely we come to the conclusion that every political party and every political leaders was follow above trend. Every leader tries to establish his sons and daughters in politics during his life time and Badal and Captain family in Punjab,Abdullah and Mufti family in Jammu and Kashmir ,Hudda,Chautala and Bhajan Lal families in Harayana,Mulayam Singh Yadav and Kalyan Singh family in Utter Pradesh,Lalu family in Bihar,Scindia family in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan,Patnayak family in Orrisa,Soren family in Jharkand ,Ajit Singh Yogi in Chhattisgarh,Deve Gowda family in Karnataka,Karunanidhi family in Tamil Nadu,Pawar and Bal Thakre family in Maharashtra ,Sangma family in Meghalya etc are clear example of this .The answer of these leaders is that if a son of doctor can became doctor of engineer can became engineer of bureaucrat can became bureaucrat etc then why a son of politician cannot became politician.But they just forget that politics is not a profession ,rather it is a means of service and when politics becomes profession ,it breeds so many evils which are found in other professions

## II. CONCLUSION

At the end we come to the conclusion that so many negative tendencies have emerged in the Indian Politics and all this has effected the Indian Political system .The Politicians need to rise above the issue of Mandir and Masjid and try to solve the problems of food cloth and shelter ,so that India becomes a truly welfare state.

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