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DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIAN POLITICS

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INTRODUCTION

Democracy in recent years has seen the arousal of new issue and challenges at the social, economic and political level .The biggest challenge come in the form of coalition governments, issue of reservations , new economic policies, communalism and terrorism.

Era of 1990s And Posed Challenges: Participatory upsurge:

In 1984, the assassination of Indra Gandhi saw the fact of congress leadership passing into the hands of a young and vibrant Rajive Gandhi. The charismatic youth and aspirational leadership of Rajive Gandhi saw a landslide victory for the congress. But as the decade of 1990s came to close, there were five developments which left a deep imprint on Indian politics. This includes:

- **End of congressism:**

The most significant development of this period was the defeat of congress in 1989 general election. A party which got 415 seats in Lok Sabha elections was reduced to 197 seats in 1989 elections. The mid-term elections of 1991 once again saw the return of a congress-led government to power. Political scientists describe it as the end of congress system. No doubt congress has continued to be an important political party and ruled the country more than any other party since independence. However, it has lost centrality it enjoyed earlier.

- **Mandalisation of Indian Politics:**

The recommendation of Mandal commission in India politics has been another major development in national politics. The 1990 national front government decided to implement the recommendation of Mandal commission for reservation of jobs for other backward classes (OBC) in central government. It led to protest in different areas.

New Economic Reforms:

The economic development adopted in success govt. has taken a radical turn. Initiated by Rajiv Gandhi, these changes became visible by 1991 and radically changed the economic direction pursued by Indian since independence. Though these policy criticised widely by several movements and organisations, successive governments have continued with these radical transformation known as fresh economy policies.

- **Rise of Rightist Forces:**

A major development in Indian the rise of bharatiya janta party (BJP) which represent the rightist perspective on Indian politics. Various event triggered destruction of B.M ayoudhya, Dec. Nine hundred ninety two . This event opened political changes and intensified debates in India nationalism and secularism. These developments were link to rise of BJP and hindutwa vs. politics.

- **Change in Congress Leadership:**

Rule in 1991 saw a leadership change in congress party Rajiv Gandhi was killed by LTTE rebels linked to srilanka timals on an election tour in Tamilnadu. The 1991 election saw the emergence of congress the big political party the death of Rajive Gandhi ked to the appointment of Narsima Rao as P.M

Meaning and nature of coalition politics:

The term ‘coalition’ is Latin word which is the verbal sustentative of coalesce-co, which. The dictionary meaning defines coalition as Act. Coalition a union of person, state or alliance. According

Features of coalition politics:

- (1) Coalitions are made for some material or psychic reward.
- (2) A coalition implies the existence of two partners.
- (3) Coalition is based on the simple fact of temporary conjunction of specific interest.
- (4) Coalition politics are not. a static affair. It’s powerful affair as coalitions dissolve old cohesion and form new ones.
- (5) In coalitions, compromise is the keystone with rigidity being sidelined.
- (6) Coalition works a common minimum programme (CMP).
- (7) Coalition politics is highest expression of the politics which means make impossible things possible.
- (8) Pragmatism and is not idea is the hallmark of coalition politics.
- (9) The aim of a coalition adjustment is to seize power, i.e., to stake is claim for the formation of a ministry or for pulling down a ministry.

First Coalition in India (24 March) 1977, 28 March 1979

Representation from constituent group of the Jananta in the Sixth Lok Sabha & Distribution of Seats in the Council of Ministers on the basis of Constituent Group.

| Constituent Group | Number of MPs | Number of Ministers |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Jana Sangh | 94 | 11 |
| Bharatiya Lok Dal | 71 | 12 |
| Congress(o) | 50 | 10 |
| Socialist Party | 28 | 4 |
| CFD | 28 | 3 |
| Ex-Congressmen | 5 | 2 |
| Others (Like Akali Dal) | 25 | 2 |

Problem Related Coalition Politics

With the fragmentation of stable party system and evolution of single party state, there was a considerable challenge. When the congress party dominated it was easy to create coordination between public policies, between centre and state government. However, with fragmented coalition at the centre and parties controlling state, this link of coordination is no longer available. State party makes this challenge of coordination even more complicated. National parties at times sacrifice the interest of their units in particular states for the welfare of the parties. Regional and state parties do not bother about the national interest as state interest is of more prominence to them. Often they join national level coalition so that they can get access over a resource which helps them to improve their position in their home state. For, instance Mamata Banerjee as Railway Minister, during the NDA region tried to channelize railway resources to her home state. Likewise, Chandrababu Naidu whose party lent outside support to NDA used his crucial influence to gain resources for Andhra Pradesh, his home state. Growth of regional or single state parties is predominantly important for India's fiscal policies.

Fall Of Congress

In the election of 1989, congress was defeated. Though congress emerges signal largest party, it did not got a majority .It thus decide opposite (NF) supported by two diametrically opposite party- BJP and Left front formed the government. It marked the end of congress dominancy. In late 1960 also congress monopoly had been challenging. But it had been restored under Indra Gandhi. The 1990s saw yet another challenge to Indian party system. Woos able to take the space created by the congress.

It led to the evaluation of a multiparty system. Various Number of parity had always contested election before 1989. But since 1989 several political parties had representatives in parliament. No one party was able to get majority seats. No single party secured majority since 1989 general election. The develop an era of coalitions at the centre in which regional parties played a major role in forming alliances.

CONCLUSION

It has been concluded from the study that the alliance government was seen since 1947 to 2014, The 1990s has seen emergency powerful movements and parties represented by dalits and OBCs. Most of these parties represent powerful regional assertions; groups of OBCs & Dalits played a major role in formation of UF government in 1996. It was similar to, NF government of 1989. However, equation changed from anti-congresses to anti- bJp as congress and left supported the NF government instead of bjp and left as in 1989. In 1989, opposition and leftist forces wanted to keep congress out of power. In 1996, equations had changed and left and congress wanted to keep bjp out of power. It points towards unstable political equations in India.

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