

CHAPTER- 4 PARTIES AND PARTY SYSTEM IN INDIA



This lesson is divided into 2 parts

Explanation as per the latest syllabus

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TEXTBOOK IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR CLASS XII







After Nehru's Death

- K kamraj the president of Congress party consulted party leaders for the next PM.thus, Lal Bahadur Shastri chosen as prime minister in 1964.
- Lal Bahadur Shastri was second PM of India from 9 june 1964- 11 January, 1966.
- Shastri died in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan on 11 january ,1966.
- He went there for signing an agreement with Muhammad Ayub Khan, the president of Pakistan to end the war.



From Shastri To Indira Gandhi

- Mooraji Desai and Indira competition for succession for PM.
- Mooraji Desai served as a CM of Bombay stateand minister at the centre.
- Indira Gandhi served as a union minister of information in Shastri's academy and president of Congress.
- By the method of secret ballot paper, Indira Gandhi won despite competition.



Fourth General Election, 1967

Context of the elections

- One of the first decisions of the Indira Gandhi government was to devaluate the rupee. Earlier one dollar could be purchased for less than rupee 5, after devaluation it cost for then rupee 7.
- This causes unrest in India and people agitation.
- Socialist leader RAM MANOHAR LOHIYA gave strategy name 'non congression' (who were opposing Indira Gandhi)
- After election of 1967, many leaders lost in their constituencies.
 - ☐ Kamraj- Tamil Nadu
 - ☐ S.K. Patil Maharashtra
 - ☐ Atulya ghose West Bengal
 - ☐ K.B.Sahey Bihar



- In Punjab, U.P., W.B., Rajasthan, Kerela, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Goa, Congress dod not get a majority in 1967.
- But, in Rajasthan government formed with the help of other parties.
- First time any mon congress party had secures a majority in any state.- IN MADRAS.
- SVD government means Samyukt Vidhayak Dal, to form joint legislative parties.

Defection

An elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/ she was elected and joins another party



What was kamraj plan?

• All senior congressmen should resign from office to make way for younger party workers this proposal is famous as "kamraj plan".

Describe Syndicate?

• A group of powerful and influential leaders form within the congress.



What was 10 point programme?

- Indira Gandhi got the Congress working committee to adopt a ten point programme in May 1967 included,
- Social control of banks
- Nationalism of General insurance
- Ceiling on urban property and income
- Public distribution of food grains
- Land reforms
- Provision of house sites to the rural poor



Presidential election of, 1969

• Factional rivalry between the syndicate and Indira Gandhi came open in 1969

Syndicate nominated- N. Sanjeeva Reddy

Mrs. Indira Gandhi - V.V. Giri

• Then Congress President S. Nijanlingappa issued a 'whip' asking all the Congress MPs and MLAs to vote.

Congress candidate - N.sanjeeva reddy

- Supporters of Indira requestioned a special meeting of AICC.
- Finally call for conscience vote.

V.V. Giri won the president election.

CONGRESS SPILITED INTO

Congress - syndicate (Organization)

Indira - congress (Requistionists)

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Some major decisions taken by Mrs. Gandhi

- Nationalism of 14 banks leading private banks.
- abolition of the 'privy purse' for the special privileges given to former princes.



The 1971 election and restoration of Congress:

- Indira Gandhi's government recommended
- The dissolution of the lok sabha in December 1970.
- Indira Gandhi coined " Garibi hatao"
- Fifth General election result
 - Combined won in lok sabha 375 seats (48.4% votes)
 - □ Congress (R) won 352 seats (44% votes)
 - Congress (O) won 16 seats merely



What was Grand Alliance

•The make matters worse for Indira Gandhi all major non- communist, noncongress opposition parties formed an electrol alliance known as the 'Grand Alliance', SSP, PSP, BJS, Swatantra and Bhartiya kranti Dal.



Emergence Of Opposition Parties

Socialist party

- Form within Congress in 1934.
- socialist to form separate party 1948
- other socialist party:
- Kisan majdoor Praja party (founded by J.B. kripalani)
- O Praja socialist party (founded by JP Narayan)
- Samyukt socialist party (founded by some prominent leaders)

Prominent leaders associated with this party

- Jayaprakash Narayan
- Ashok Mehta
- Ram Manohar Lohiya
- SM Joshi
- Achyut Potwardhan



Communist party of India

- oldest CPI in India
- form in 26 December 1925 at Kanpur
- founder Charu Majumdar, M.N.Roy etc
- Ideology- communism Marxism leninism
- Major splitting CPI led to two party in 1964
- Soviet union- CPI
- china CPI(M)

Prominent leaders associated with this party

- AK gokulam
- SA Dange
- EMS namboodripad (Kerala).



Swatantra party

- Indian classical liberal political party
- form 4 June 1959
- founder C rajgopalchari
- dissolved in 1974 (merged into Bhartiya lokdal)
- Ideology classic liberal (free economy, less intervention)

Prominent Leaders Associated With This Party

- KM Munshi
- NG Ranga
- Minoo Masani



Bhartiya Jana Sangh

- Indian right wing party
- political arm of RSS
- Formed in 1951 21st October
- Existed till 1977 merged into Janata party
- Founder Shyama Prasad Mukherjee.
- Ideology Hindu nationalism hindutva

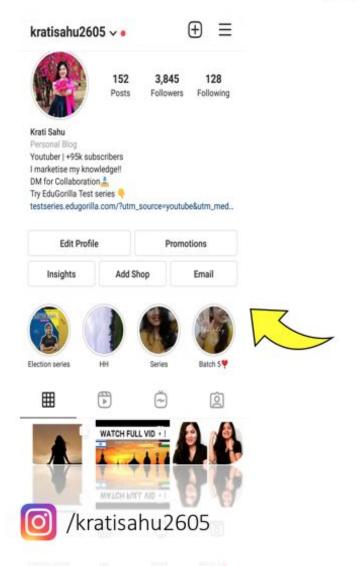


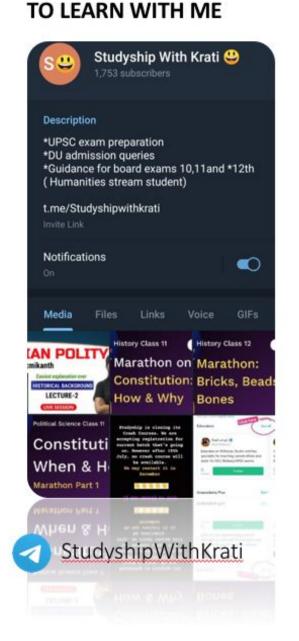


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