

POLITICAL PROCESS IN INDIA

Sub. Pol. Science

B.A THIRD SEMSTER

UNIT-1

DEMOCRATISATION IN POST-COLONIAL INDIA

Meaning of Democracy

Democracy literally means rule by the people. The term is derived from the Greek demokratia, coined from demos ("people") and kratos ("rule") to denote the political systems that existed in some Greek city-states, notably Athens, in the mid-5th century BC. It was a word that resonates with freedom, equality and the power of choice. Democracy (Democracy in Hindi), a powerful concept forms the basis of many countries, providing a political environment that promotes citizen participation, protects human rights and ensures governance by consent.

Definition of Democracy:

According To Abraham Lincoln- 'Democracy is a government of the people , by the people and for the people.'

According to Seeley- "Democracy is a government in which everyone has a share."

According to Bruce- "Democracy is a state-sovereign from of government."

Types of democracy.

1. Direct democracy
2. Representative democracy

What is direct vs indirect democracy? In indirect democracy, people elect representatives at regular intervals, who then decide on laws and rule the community. In direct democracy, people vote on laws and take decisions directly.

The following are the main facts regarding the development of democracy.

1. Greek views on democracy
2. Democracy and Christianity
3. Autocratic power of kings in national states
4. England's leadership in the struggle for political freedom
5. Democracy as a constitutional rule spread
6. Process of democracy in the centuries
7. Socialism and democracy
8. Interval between the two world wars

Feature of Indian Democracy

The Feature of Indian Democracy areas follows-

1. Free fair and frequent election
2. Representation of minorities
3. Rule within the constitutional law
4. Freedom of speech Expression and choice
5. Federal rights
6. No control on judiciary
7. Council responsibility
8. Rights of education
9. Right to form association and union
10. Same law for all

Types of Indian Democracy:

1. Indirect or representative democracy
2. Direct Democracy

Theories of Indian democracy:

1. Participatory Theory
2. Marxist Theory
3. Pluralist Theory
4. Radical Theory
5. Elite Theory
6. Deliberative Theory

Democratization-

Samuel Hunting has mentioned three waves of democracy in his book Third Wave Democratization in the Late 20th Century. Which are as follows-

1. First Wave of Democracy- (1828-1940)
2. Second Wave of Democracy-(1940-1970)
3. Third Wave of Democracy-1974-1980)

Dimensions Of Democracy

Democracy is a spiritual ideal. It is an organization and a way of life where complete development of personality and humanity is possible." All its supporters have propounded their ideas considering man and his rights as the center. According to this, the concept of democracy is broad in which it is a form of government. Democracy has been presented as a system of governance and social system in the form of a state, a broad form of society, a moral foundation, an important convention of life. It has a special type of mentality and which has an economic basis. It presents all the social and cultural parameters of political, social and daily behavior within its definition.

The basic dimensions of this approach are as follows-

Dimensions of democracy

1. Social Democracy
2. Economic Democracy
3. Political Democracy
 1. **Social Democracy-** Social democracy is a political movement that uses the principles of democracy to transform a capitalist country into a socialist one. B. R. Ambedkar described social democracy as a way of life that recognizes the common good and fraternity of all within a market economy structure.
 2. When people get the right to elect and remove their mother-in-law then there is political democracy. Political features include equal right to contest elections. This means transfer of power to all sections of the society. Political democracy requires contesting elections, universal suffrage, periodic elections etc.
 3. Economic democracy means that all citizens of the state have equal rights to carry on business without any hindrance and in which there is absence of oppression by any authority in one's economic sphere.

Means to Achieve Economic Democracy

1. Political
2. Administrative
3. Economic or Fiscal

INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

The sub-system of the social system is the political system. According to David Easton, "Political system is the name of those interactions through which the values of the society are legitimately invested. The word system refers to a group of elements that remain in the process of internal working. Mechanized in political life in the concept of 'political system'. Conformity with biological system is included.

Determinants of Indian Political System:-

There is a close relationship between the constitution, society and politics. The constitution is the basis of politics and society. Politics is created at the center of society. And again it affects him. Politics gets its basis from the form of society. The social, economic and political elements present in the society determine the form of "political system" to a great extent. The determining elements of the Indian political system are as follows-

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|--|-------------------|
| 1. Determinants of Indian political system | 6. Religion |
| 2. Preambles of the constitutions | 7. Cast |
| 3. British Legacies | 8. Rationalism |
| 4. Problem of National integration | 9. Language |
| 5. Principles of compromise and cons Consensus | 10. Modernization |

3 Pillars of Political system:-

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Administration | 3. Judiciary |
| 2. Executive Counsel | |

MPs and Legislature- MPs are the legislature of the Union. In all democracies an assembly of elected representatives exercises the supreme political authority on behalf of the people. In India the National Assembly is called the Parliament. At the state level the body of elected representatives is called the Legislature or Vidhan Sabha. The Parliament in India consists of two Houses -Rajya Sabha- Council of States- Lok Sabha -the House of the People. The President of India is a part of the Parliament though he is not a member of either House.

UNIT-2 POLITICAL PARTIES AND PARTY SYSTEM IN INDIA

FEDERALISM

Article 1 of the Indian Constitution states that India is a union of states. There was speculation among the members of the Constituent Assembly that it is known as the Union of States. Many political scholars who have studied the Indian Constitution have come to this conclusion. Apart from being unitary, it is also federal. So that the unity and integrity of the nation can be maintained.

Meaning of Federalism- Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units. The state government has its own power for which it is not accountable to the center. Both these governments are accountable to the people in different ways.

According to K.C. Wheare:- Federalism is a noun system of government in which there are two aspects of government which are independent, general and specific.

According to Freeman:- A federal government is one which is similar to a state in relation to other entities but in terms of internal governance it is a sum of many states.

Features of Indian federal system:-

The main features of the Indian federal system are as follows.

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|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Division of powers | 4. Supremacy of the constitution |
| 2. A written constitution | 5. Right constitution |
| 3. Independent judiciary | 6. Bicameral legislature. |

Apart from the above federal features, the Indian constitution also has the following unitary features:

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|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Strong centre, | 2. Single Constitution | 3. fragmented nature of states, |
| 4. Emergency provisions, | 5. Single citizenship, | 6. All-India services, |
| 7. Appointment of governor, | 8. Unified electoral system, | 9. Common form of representation, |
| 9. Unified judiciary, | | |

COALITION

Meaning of Coalition: The word 'coalition' is derived from the Latin word 'collatio' which means 'together. Grow'. Thus, technically, alliance means the act of coalescing or uniting into a single body. In political terms, coalition refers to the alliance of different political parties. Coalition government is a form of government in which political parties cooperate to form a government. The common reason for such a system is that no single party has achieved absolute majority after the elections. A coalition government is actually a group of advisors formed when different political parties come together to oversee and regulate a country. Known as a temporary union, it is formed when no single political party gets a clear majority and competing parties are ready to act together as an alternative. Such situations usually occur during times of crisis, such as war or political disruption.

Formation of Coalition Governments in India The table given below highlights the coalition governments formed in India over the years-

1977-1979	Janata Dal	Morarji Desai(Congress(O))
1979-1980	Janata Dal (Secular)	Charan Singh (Public (S))
1989-1990	National front	VP Singh (Janata Dal)
1990-1991	Janata Dal (Socialist) or Samajwadi	Chandrashekhar (Janata Dal (S) or Samajwadi Party)
1996-1997	United front	H.D Deve Gowda (Janata Dal)
1997-1998	United front	I.K Gujral (Janata Dal)
1997-1998	BJP- Led Coalition	A.B. Vajpayee (BJP)
1999-2004	National Democratic Alliance (NDA)	A.B. Vajpayee (BJP)
2004-2009	United Progressive Alliance	Manmohan Singh (cong)
2009-20014	United Progressive Alliance II (UPA II)	Manmohan Singh (cong)
2014-20019	National Democratic Alliance (NDA)	Narender Modi BJP
2019-Present	National Democratic Alliance (NDA)	Narender ,Modi BJP

Kinds of coalitions Governments:-

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|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Communal Coalition | 2. Positive Coalition |
| 3. Secular Coalition | 4. Negative Coalition |
| 5. An valid Coalition | 6. Tacit Coalition |

Meaning and Definition of Political Party:-

The place of political party as a central concept in the political system is very important. A political party is an organization that has leaders, followers, policies and programs. Its followers may have formal membership of the party or may support it without being formal members. There are different parties in India. Parties can be differentiated on the basis of leaders, policies and programmes, ideologies and internal workings.

Characteristics of Political Party:-

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| 1. To attain power | 2. To pursue an Ideology | 3. To Establish a Government |
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UNIT-3

The 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts

The 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts established local self-

governance in rural and urban India respectively. The two amendments were added to the Constitution's Part IX, titled "The Panchayats" and Part IXA titled "The Municipalities" respectively.

74th Amendment and its features-

The amended State municipal laws provide for detailed provisions for constitution and composition of municipalities, reservation of seats for SC/ST and women, fixed term of 5 years and re-election of municipalities within a period of 6 months in case of dissolution, functions and financial powers of municipalities,

The subjects included in the 11th Schedule are-

- 1) Land development, land reform implementation, consolidation and land conservation.
- 2) Animal husbandry, dairy industry and poultry farming.
- 3) Social forestry and farm forestry.
- 4) Minor forest produce.
- 5) Small scale industries which also include food processing industries.
- 6) Khadi, village industries and cottage industries.
- 7) Drinking water.
- 8) Fuel and fodder.
- 9) Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication.
- 10) Rural electrification, which includes distribution of electricity.
- 11) Non-conventional energy sources.
- 12) Poverty alleviation programme.
- 13) Education, which also includes primary and secondary schools.
- 14) Technical training and vocational education.
- 15) Adult and informal education.
- 16) Library.
- 17) Cultural activities.
- 18) Markets and fairs.
- 19) Health and Sanitation (Hospitals, Primary Health Centers and Dispensaries)
- 20) Family welfare.
- 21) Women and child development.
- 22) Social welfare (welfare of disabled and mentally retarded persons)
- 23) Welfare of weaker sections and especially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- 24) Public Distribution System.
- 25) Maintenance of community property.
- 26) Agriculture (including agricultural extension).
- 27) Rural housing.
- 28) Development of minor irrigation, water management and watershed area.
- 29) Fishing industry.

Types of 73rd Constitutional Amendment The provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 can be divided into two parts.

1. Compulsory
2. Voluntary

Unit-4 PRESSURE GROUP AND VOTING BEHAVIOR **PRESSURE GROUP**

MEANING OF PRESSURE GRUP:- In a liberal democratic system, there are two types of public representation, first is political parties and electoral process, second is pressure groups. In the context of pressure groups, it can be said that when an organization influences political power to fulfill the interests of its members and exerts pressure to fulfill them, then that organization is called a 'pressure group'. A pressure group is defined as "an organized group that attempts to influence the context of government decisions without attempting to place its members in formal government capacities."

According to H. Zegler, "A pressure group is an organized group which, while keeping its members away from power, wants to influence government decisions."

Alfred G. According to Grazia, "A pressure group is an organized social group that tries to influence the behavior of political officials without exercising formal control over the government."

According to Irish and Prather, "a pressure group is an organized effort to influence government policy decisions without formally entering the electoral contest."

Characteristics of Indian pressure groups: Following are the various characteristics of Indian pressure groups:

1. Based On Certain Insert.
2. Lack Of Alignment With Any Party
3. Pressure Group Uses Party Platform,
- 4 .Presence Of Political Parties Sponsored Pressure Group
5. Resulting Out Of Increasing Pressure and Demand of Resources.
6. Use Of Traditional And Modern Means.
7. Existence Of Server Caste Families And Religion Waste Group.
8. A Counter Check On Political Parties.
9. Keep On Emerging And Dissolving.
10. More Dependent On Means Of Direct Action.
11. Influence Being Swifted From Negative To Positive.
12. State Acts As Pressure Group.

PRESSURE GROUP IN INDIA:-

There are various types of pressure groups in India. Some of the important groups are as follows:

Kisan Samman, Student Union, Teachers Union, Professional Group, Trade Unions, Women's Organization, Caste and Communal Organization etc.

LIMITATIONS OF PRESSURE GROUP

The various limitations of pressure groups are as follows:

1. Focus on parochial interests, lack of effective membership, dominance of single party system, lack of autonomous existence, varying life span, stability, ineffective for political expression, sometimes lead to mass violence, pose risk to democratic system, use of unconstitutional methods.

Voting Behaviour- Introduction:- Voting is one of the most used words in democratic politics. Voting is the life and soul of democracy because through elections people choose their representatives and form the government. Citizens use voting as a means to communicate their support or non-support for government decisions, policies and plans of different political parties. Voting behavior refers to citizens' actions and inactions regarding participation in elections for members of their local, regional or national government.

Voting behavior (also known as electoral behavior) involves understanding the factors and reasons that influence voting behavior. Explaining voting behavior required expertise in both political science and psychology and hence the field of political psychology emerged along with electoral psychology.