



CHAPTER 2 ERA OF ONE PARTY DOMINANCE

**MOST OF THE NEWLY
INDEPENDENT
COUNTRIES OPTED NON
DEMOCRATIC
GOVERNMENTS**

**NATIONAL UNITY WAS THEIR
PRIORITY**

INDEPENDENT INDIA SELECTED THE DIFFICULT PATH - DEMOCRACY

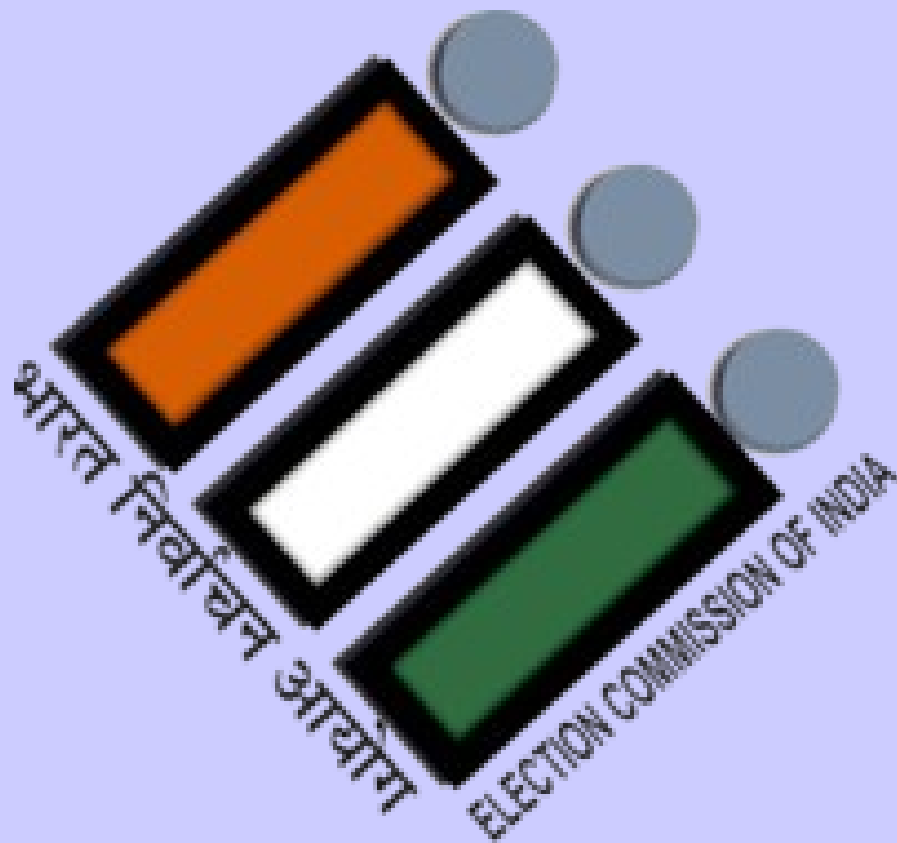
BECAUSE

**FREEDOM STRUGGLE WAS DEEPLY
COMMITTED TO THE IDEA OF DEMOCRACY**

**DEMOCRACY IS NOT A PROBLEM FOR
INDIANS**

ITS A WAY OF SOLVING PROBLEMS

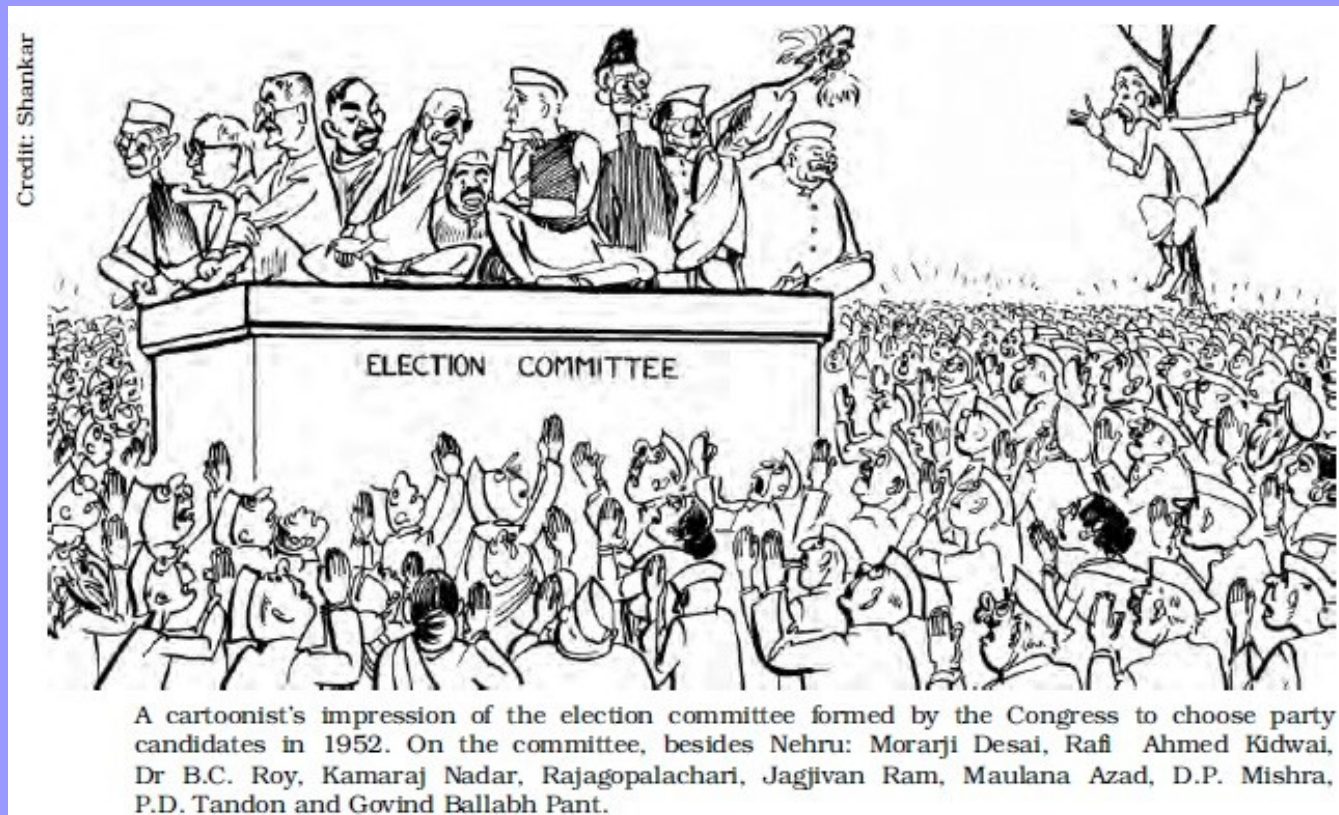
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA WAS SET UP IN JANUARY 1950



FIRST CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONER OF INDIA

FIRST GENERAL ELECTION IN INDIA

OCTOBER 1951 - FEBRUARY 1952



**DRAWING THE BOUNDARIES OF
THE CONSTITUENCIES
PREPARING AN ELECTORAL ROLL
TRAIN THE POLLING OFFICERS**



FEATURES OF THE 1952 ELECTION

COMPETITIVE
GOOD
PARTICIPATION
FREE AND FAIR



ELECTION RESULT

TOTAL SEATS - 489

CONGRESS - 364

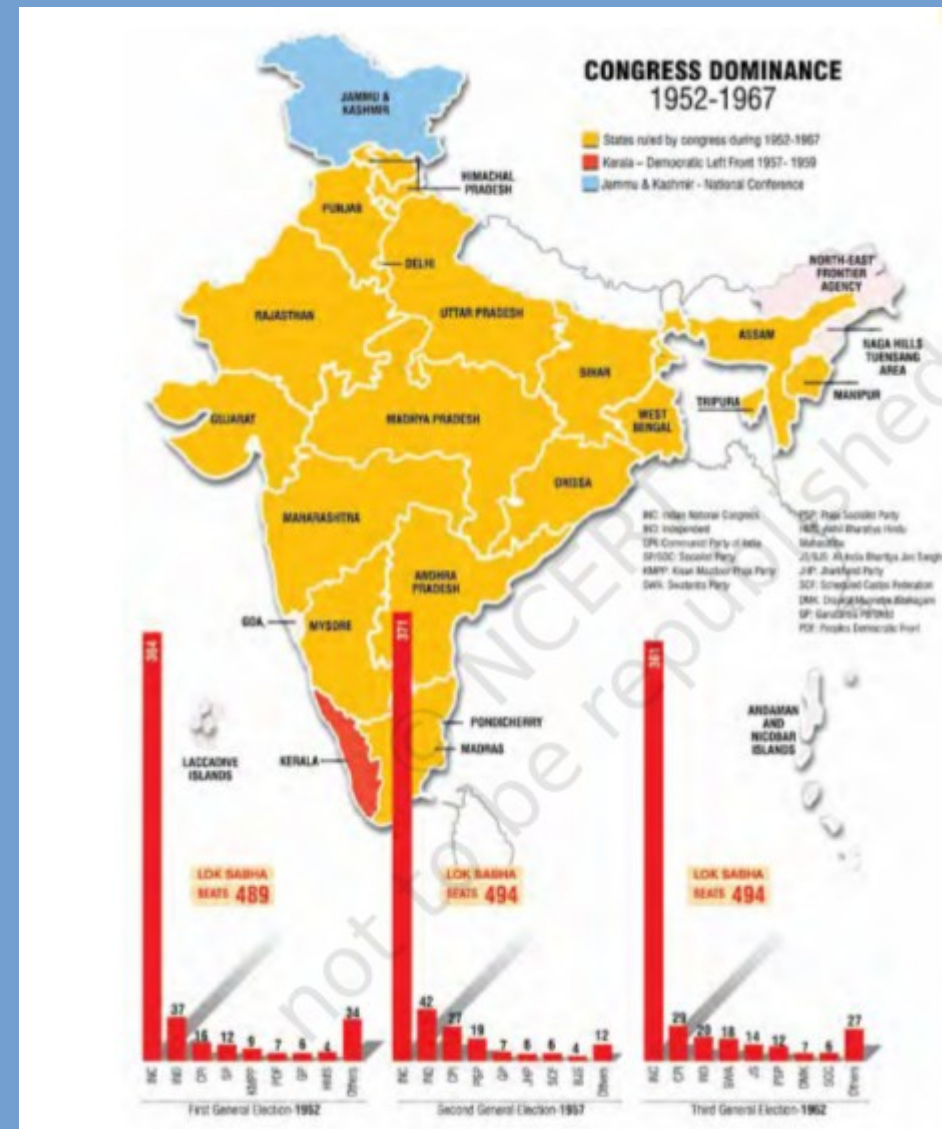
CPI - 16

OTHERS - 125



"Tug of War" (29 August 1954) is a cartoonist's impression of the relative strength of the opposition and the government. Sitting on the tree are Nehru and his cabinet colleagues. Trying to topple the tree are opposition leaders A. K. Gopalan, Acharya Kripalani, N.C. Chatterjee, Srikantan Nair and Sardar Hukum Singh.

**CONGRESS
DOMINATED
IN THE FIRST
THREE
GENERAL
ELECTIONS**



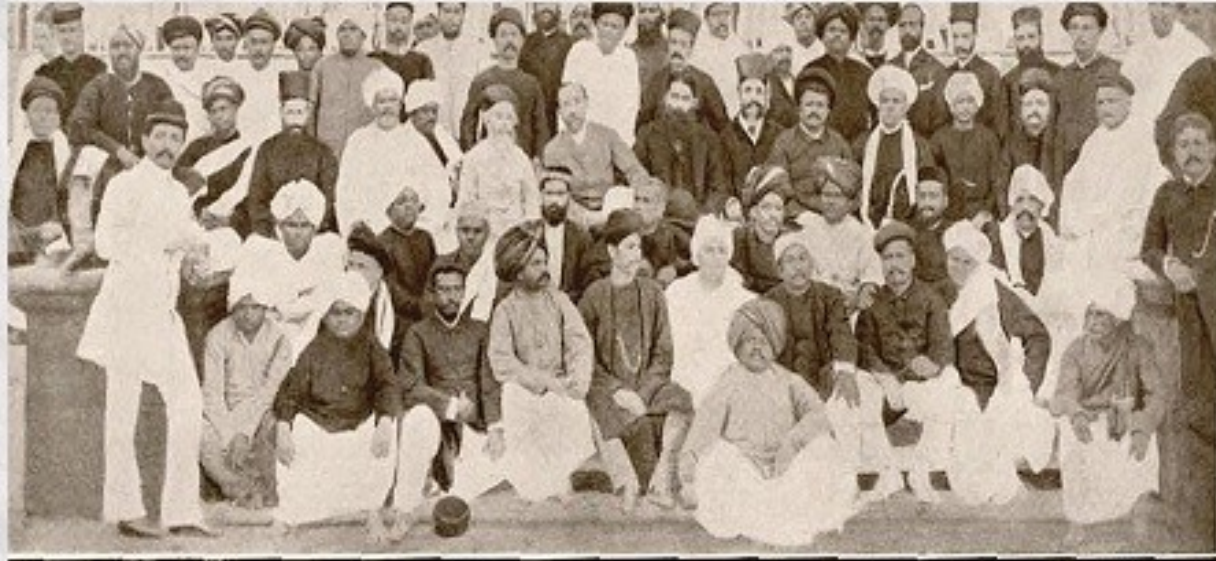
REASONS BEHIND CONGRESS VICTORY



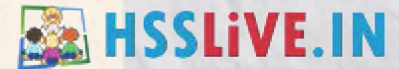
1.ROLE OF CONGRESS IN THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT

2.ERA OF ONE PARTY DOMINANCE

THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS 1885



THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.



2. STRONG ORGANISATION



3. CONGRESS PARTY SPREAD ALL OVER THE COUNTRY



4. CHARISMATIC LEADERSHIP OF NEHRU



5. NON CONGRESS PARTIES WERE NOT UNITED

COMMUNIST VICTORY IN KERALA

COMMUNIST PARTY WON THE 1957 KERALA ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

EMS NAMBOOTHIRIPAD FORMED THE MINISTRY

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN WORLD,
A COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT
HAD COME TO
POWER
THROUGH
DEMOCRATIC
ELECTIONS



2. ERA OF ONE PARTY DOMINANCE

LIBERATION STRUGGLE BY CONGRESS PARTY AGAINST THE CPI GOVERNMENT

IN 1959, THE CONGRESS GOVERNMENT IN CENTRE DISMISSED THE COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT IN KERALA UNDER ARTICLE 356 OF THE CONSTITUTION

FIRST INSTANCE OF MISUSE OF EMERGENCY PROVISIONS



President's rule



CONGRESS AS SOCIAL AND IDEOLOGICAL COALITION

CLASS ORGANISATION IN 1885

CONGRESS FORMED AS A PRESSURE GROUP FOR THE NEWLY EDUCATED, PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL CLASSES.

MOST OF THE MEMBERS WERE ENGLISH SPEAKING URBAN ELITES.

THE ORIGIN OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

From its foundation on 28 December 1885 until the time of independence of India on 15 August 1947, the Indian National Congress was the largest and most prominent Indian public organization, and central and defining



2. ERA OF ONE PARTY DOMINANCE

MASS PARTY IN 20TH CENTURY

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT AND MANY OTHER PEOPLE FRIENDLY PROGRAMMES ATTRACTED PEASANTS, VILLAGERS, WORKERS AND OTHER SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD GROUPS TO THE PARTY.



COALITION LIKE CHARACTER STRENGTHENED CONGRESS

CONGRESS ACCOMMODATED DIFFERENT IDEOLOGIES.

OPPOSITION PARTIES FACED DIFFICULTY TO FIND AN IDEOLOGY WHICH IS NOT ACCEPTED BY THE CONGRESS

Earlier we had coalition in a party, now we have coalition of parties. Does it mean that we have had a coalition government since 1952?



CONGRESS ALLOWED
GREATER TOLERANCE
IN INTERNAL DIFFERENCES

MANY PARTIES AND
ORGANISATION WERE
ALLOWED TO EXIST
WITHIN THE
CONGRESS PARTY

A GROUP IN CONGRESS
CAN FIGHT WITH OTHER
GROUPS WITHOUT
LEAVING THE PARTY



OPPOSITION PARTIES

IMPORTANCE OF OPPOSITION PARTIES

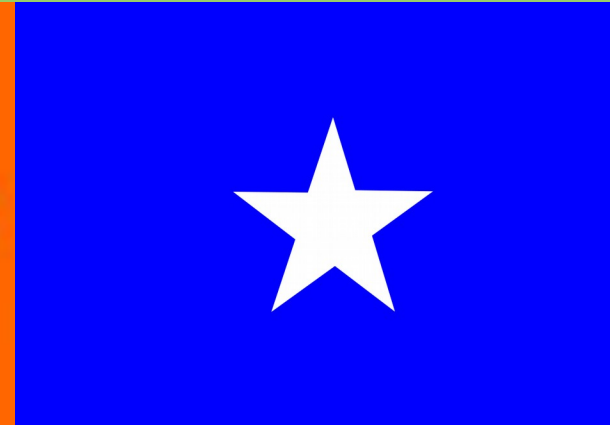
HEALTHY CRITICISM ON THE POLICIES
AND PROGRAMMES OF GOVERNMENT

PROTECT DEMOCRACY

EMERGENCE OF NEW
LEADERS



MAJOR OPPOSITION PARTIES IN THE INITIAL DAYS OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY





SOCIALIST PARTY (INDIA)

OPPOSITION PARTIES

THE CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

**FORMED WITHIN THE CONGRESS
IN 1934**

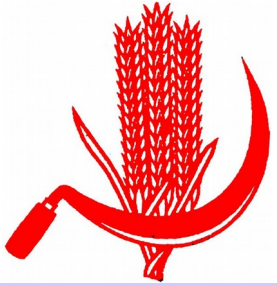
**IDEOLOGY - DEMOCRATIC
SOCIALISM**

**MAIN LEADERS – RAMMANOHAR
LOHIA, JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN,
ASOKA MEHTA, ACHYUT
PATWARDHAN, ACHARYA
NARENDRA DEV, S M JOSHI**

**SPLITS IN THE PARTY
WEAKENED THE CSP**

2. ERA OF ONE PARTY DOMINANCE





THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA



FROM 1935, THE CPI WORKED MAINLY WITHIN CONGRESS PARTY

WELL OILED PARTY AT THE TIME OF INDEPENDENCE

VIOLENT UPRISING BY THE PARTY IN THE POST INDEPENDENT INDIA KEPT AWAY THE PUBLIC AWAY FROM PARTY

**LATER THE PARTY ABANDONED
THE VIOLENT PATH AND BECAME
PART OF DEMOCRATIC POLITICS**

**1964 SPLIT – CPI (PRO- SOVIET)
AND CPI (M) (PRO -CHINESE)**

**MAIN LEADERS – A K GOPALAN,
S A DANGE, P C JOSHI,
EMS NAMBOODIRIPAD,
AJAY GHOSH,
P SUNDARRAYA**





BHARATIYA JANA SANGH

FORMED IN 1951

**LINEAGE TO RSS AND HINDU
MAHASABHA**

**SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJEE WAS THE
FOUNDING PRESIDENT**

**ONE PARTY, ONE CULTURE AND ONE
NATION**

**AKHAND BHARAT – REUNION OF INDIA
AND PAKISTAN**

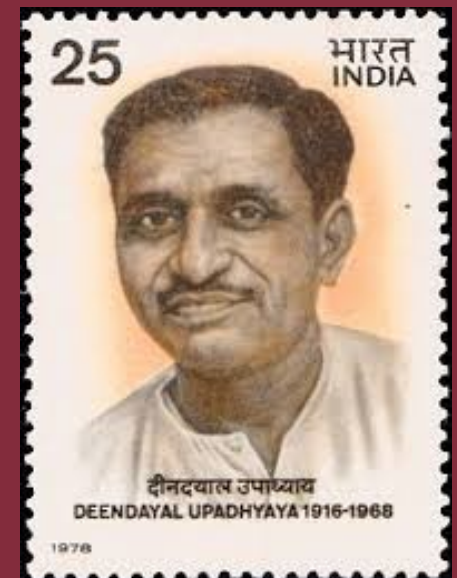
AGITATION FOR HINDI

AGITATION AGAINST SPECIAL MINORITY RIGHTS

LEADERS –

**SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJEE
DEAN DAYAL UPADHYAYA,
BALRAJ MADHOCK**

**BJP TRACES IT'S
ROOT FROM BJS**





SWATANTHRA PARTY

FORMED IN 1959 AFTER THE NAGPUR RESOLUTION
OF CONGRESS

STOOD FOR -

LESS GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT IN ECONOMY
INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM
FREE PRIVATE SECTOR

OPPOSED -

LAND CEILING
CO OPERATIVE FARMING
PROGRESSIVE TAX REGIME
POLICY OF NON ALIGNMENT

SUPPORT FROM -

PRINCES, INDUSTRIALISTS,
BUSINESS CLASS AND LANDLORDS

LEADERS -

C RAJAGOPALACHARI,
K M MUNSHI
N G RANGA
MINOO MASANI



1950s – MUTUAL RESPECT BETWEEN CONGRESS AND OPPOSITION

**OPPOSITION LEADERS
LIKE Dr. B R AMBDEKAR
AND SHYAMA
PRASAD MUKHERJEE
WERE INCLUDED
IN NEHRU CABINET**



Nehru's Cabinet after the swearing-in of Chakravarti Rajagopalachari as Governor-General in 1948. Sitting from left to right: Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Baldev Singh, Maulana Azad, Prime Minister Nehru, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mr. John Matthai and Jagjivan Ram. Standing from left to right: Mr. Gadgil, Mr. Neogi, Dr. Ambedkar, Shyama Prasad Mukherji, Mr. Gopalswamy Iyengar and Mr. Jayramdas Daulatram.

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