

Introduction:

The Mandal issue began when the National Front government decided to implement the Mandal Committee's recommendation that central government jobs should be left to other backward classes, leading to violent anti-mandal protests among supporters and opponents of Mandal in the country. lost OBC reservations. The political parties that make up Janta, such as the Bhartiya Kranti Dal and Samyukta Socialist Party, are part of the OBC and i.e., BAMCEF. The Confederation of Backward and Minority Workers was formed in 1978 and took a strong position in supporting the political powers of Bahujan - SC, ST, OBC and ethnic minorities. This led to the emergence of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.

1. Democratic Upsurge and Coalition Politics-1990s Episode

- After the assassination of Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister and won a landslide victory over the Congress in the 1984 Lok Sabha elections.
- Five developments in the eighties had a lasting impact on our politics. They are:
- The Congress party lost the 1989 elections.
- The 'zonal problem' has become entrenched in national politics.
- Economic policy (also known as the new economic policy) is followed by different governments.
- Many events culminated in the demolition of a controversial structure (known as the Babri Masjid) in Ayodhya in December 1992.
- The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991 led to a change in the leadership of the Congress party.

**2. The fall of Congress**

In the late sixties, the supremacy of the Congress party was challenged, but during the reign of Indira Gandhi the Congress was able to re-establish its dominance. Political developments in India after the 1989 elections ushered in an era of coalition governments at the center in which regional parties played a key role in forming the ruling coalition.

**3. Coalition politics**

The 1989 elections marked a new turning point in Indian politics and ushered in an era of coalition government. Regional parties played a key role in the United Front government that came to power in 1996. The BJP continued to consolidate its position in the 1991 and 1996 elections and



emerged as the largest party in the 1996 elections and was invited to form the government. The 1989 elections marked the beginning of a long phase of coalition politics in India. Since then, there have been nine governments at the center, all of which are coalition governments or minority governments with the support of other parties.

4. The political rise of other backward classes

When support for the Congress waned in many sections of the 'backward castes', it provided an opportunity for non-Congress parties to seek their support. Many sections of the Janata Party, such as the Bhartiya Kranti Dal and the United Party, have a strong rural base within certain sections of the OBCs.



5. 'Zone' implementation

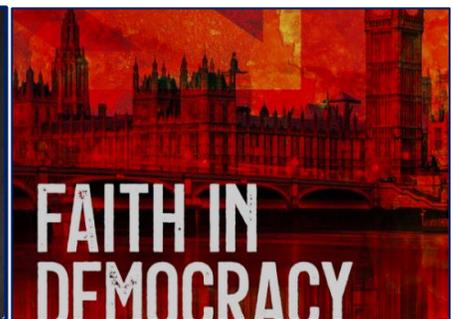
During the 1980s and 1990s, a number of parties emerged that demanded better opportunities for OBCs in education and employment, and also questioned the share of power that OBCs enjoyed. The Mandal Commission was set up to look into the level of educational and social backwardness among different sections of Indian society. The commission, after scrutiny, recommended that 27 per cent of seats in educational institutions and government jobs be reserved for these groups. In August 1990 the National Front government implemented the recommendations of the Commission.

6. Political developments

Caste-based politics has dominated Indian politics since the 1980s. In 1989 and 1991, the Dalit-backed political party (BSP) achieved historic political victory for the first time in independent India. In many parts of India, Dalit politics and OBC politics developed independently and often in competition with each other.

7. Religiosity, Secularism, Democracy

The politics of religious identity emerged in India in the 1990s and there were discussions about secularism and democracy. The BJP became the 'Hindutva Party' after the 1985 Shah Bano case. Babri Masjid is a 16th century mosque located in Ayodhya and was built by the Mughal Emperor Babur General Mir Bakshi. Some Hindus believe that it was built by demolishing the temple of Lord Rama. The controversy went into court case form and lasted for several decades. The Babri Masjid was demolished on December 6, 1992. After the demolition, this news led to clashes between Hindus and Muslims in many parts of the country. Large-scale violence against Muslims took place in Gujarat in February-March 2002. The violence started from Godhra. This incident warns us of the dangers of using religious sentiments for political purposes.



8. The Rise of the New Consensus

Analysts say that after the 1989 elections, the two parties - Congress and BJP - did not get more than 50 per cent of the total votes polled. Political competition in the nineties was divided between the BJP-led alliance and the Congress-led alliance.

Lok Sabha elections 2004

In the 2004 elections, the BJP-led coalition led by the National Democratic Alliance lost and a new Congress-led coalition called the United Progressive Alliance came to power.



Growing consensus

Among the many parties after 1990 were the following:

1. Agreement on new economic policies. Accepting the political and social arguments of the backward castes.
2. Accepting the role of state level parties in governing the country.
3. Prioritizing practical considerations over ideological positions and political alliances without ideological consensus.
4. They also act as a pressure group in Indian politics. Sometimes regional parties influence the central government to divert more annual budget funds to their states at the expense of other states.

Important Facts

During the decade of the 1980s, in this country the dissolution of parliament in 1980, the mandala issue in 1990, new economic reforms in 1991, the Ayodhya conflict and the assassination of Rajiv in 1992. 1991 Gandhi the defeat of the Parliamentary Party in the 1989 election opened the era of a coalition government, and in the Parliamentary elections held since 1989, several political parties emerged without any party gaining a majority. It played a decisive role in forming the era, regional party-dominated alliances. The 90s witnessed the emergence of strong parties and movements representing not only regional claims, but also Dalits and backward castes. Now there were nine governments in the center, either coalition governments or minority governments supported by other or local parties. Hindutva literally means Hinduism, and V.D. Savarkar, the foundation of the Indian people, to become a member of the Indian peoples, they must not only accept India as their homeland "Pitru Bhu", but also as their own land "Punahou".

Five events in the 1980s, after the 1980s, the 1980s, and the 1990s, 1991 New Economic Reformation, Divulge in 1992, 1992, Rajiv Gandhi Murder in 1991. The 1989 election led to the United States as a defeat of parliamentary party, and the Parties have been conducted since 1989 and later, in this era, the regional parties played a crucial role in the formation of the dominant alliance. The 90s also saw the emergence of strong parties and movements that represent the Barry and Reverse Casters as well as local statements. Currently, this center had nine governments with the union government or minority government supported by other parties or local parties. Appeal to Mandala shall adopt the government's decision of the government to implement the recommendation of the Monday Committee, and the central government's job should be reserved for other reverse classes. The supporter of the OBC reservation and induce the protest of the violent protection between the other party. The political parties that make up Janata, such as the Bhartiya Kranti Dal and Samyukta Socialist Party, are part of the OBC and BAMCEF. The Confederation of Backward and Minority Workers was formed in 1978 and took a strong position in supporting the political powers of Bahujan - SC, ST, OBC and ethnic minorities. This led to the emergence of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) under the leadership of Kashi Ram.

SUMMARY:

Hindutva literally means Hinduism, and V.D. Savarkar, the foundation of the Indian nation, must accept India as their homeland "Pitru Bhu" as well as their land "Punya Bhumi" in order to become a member of the Indian nation. The Ayodhya issue began with the demolition of Babri Masjid in Ayodhya in December 1992 to symbolize various political changes and debates against Indian nationalism and secularism. These developments are related to the rise of BJP and Hindutva politics. The political process since the 1990s has shown the emergence of a total of four party groups: the party alliance with the parliament, the party alliance with the BJP, the parties on the left front, and other parties not belonging to the party. For rest, political multilateral competition. Godhra 2002, in the station, from the station, in the form of violence of Muslims. GODHRA 2002 I fulfilled Karsevakas, a gay carrier, and suspicious of Islamic hands. The Human Rights Commission could not control violence and showed that government technology warns us of risks related to the use of religious mood for enthusiasm and political goals.

Among the powerful competitions and many conflicts, consensus, contracts, or adoption of new economic policies, politics and social claims, adoption of political and social claims, and consensus appeared. Part of the national level of national management and practical considerations focuses on the ideological attitude and political partnership without ideological agreement.

In a coalition government, several parties work together to reduce the control of one party in the coalition. In it, the government is constituted on the basis of the general minimum plan. The main reason for this arrangement is that no single party alone gets a majority in Congress. Coalition governments are also created during national crises such as wartime and economic crises. When a coalition is dissolved, a vote of confidence is held or a vote of no confidence is passed. In 2004-2009 and 2009, the United Nations in the Context of India: The National Democratic Union (NDA) after the Congress election in May 2014 (NDA) has supplied power to the national prime minister with Mr. Narendra Modi. BJP received the most complete majority of them. At the national level, India's first federation government has been from March 24, 1977 to July 15, 1979, and Janata Party led from July 15, 1979. This government can not complete the residence. India's first federation government has become the Bhartiya Janata Party National Democratic Alliance with Atala Bihari Vajpayee with Atala Bihari Vajpayee since 1999-2004. Another coalition, the United Progressive Alliance (UPA), made up of 13 political parties across the country, successfully ruled two terms.

Questions For Practice

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| <p>1. Which party adopted Hindutva politics and followed the strategy of mobilizing Hindus?
 (a) Bhartiya Janata Party.
 (b) Congress
 (c) Communist Party of India.
 (d) Bahujan Samaj Party.</p> <p>2. The recommendations of the Mandal Commission have been implemented during the year?
 (a) 1990. (b) 1991.
 (c) 1992. (d) 1993</p> <p>3. There was widespread violence against Muslims in February and March 2002?
 (a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat
 (c) Punjab (d) Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>4. As a result of the 2004 general election?
 (a) Congress dominance.
 (b) Coalition Government.
 (c) BJP victory is assured.
 (d) The rise of the Akali Dal.</p> <p>5. In the year of the assassination of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi
 (a) 1989. (b) 1990.
 (c) 1991. (d) 1992.</p> <p>6. Political developments after the 1990s illustrate that point
 (a) Coalition Government.
 (b) Unification of BJP.
 (c) Congress dominance.
 (d) Regional politics.</p> <p>7. Who is the Chairman of the Mandal Commission?
 (a) Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal.
 (b) Nandeshwari Prasad Mandal.
 (c) Chandeshwari Prasad Mandal.
 (d) None of the above</p> | <p>8. Which coalition government was formed at the Center in 1989?
 (a) National Front
 (b) United Front
 (c) Super Front
 (d) None of the above</p> <p>9. Choose the right word for two or more political parties to come together to form a government?
 (a) United Government
 (b) Coalition Government
 (c) National Government
 (d) None of the above</p> <p>10. Who headed the Central Government of India after the 1998 Parliamentary Elections?
 (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 (b) PV Narasimha Rao
 (c) H. D. Dev Gowda
 (d) IK Gujral</p> <p>11. Two or more political parties choose the right word to form a government together?
 (a) United Government
 (b) Coalition Government
 (c) National Government
 (d) None of the above</p> <p>12. Who led the 1989 coalition government?
 (a) Chandra Shekhar
 (b) V.P. The lion
 (c) I.K. Gujral
 (d) Rajiv Gandhi.</p> <p>13. Which party adopted Hindutva politics and followed the strategy of mobilizing Hindus?
 (a) Bhartiya Janata Party.
 (b) Congress.
 (c) Communist Party of India.
 (d) Bahujan Samaj Party.</p> | <p>14. The recommendations of the Mandal Commission were implemented during the year?
 (a) 1990 (b) 1991
 (c) 1992 (d) 1993</p> <p>15. In which year was the Janata Dal formed?
 (a) 1975 (b) 1982
 (c) 1985 (d) 1988</p> <p>16. Who headed the Central Government of India after the 1998 Parliamentary Elections?
 (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 (b) PV Narasimha Rao.
 (c) H D Dev Gowda.
 (d) I K Gujral.</p> <p>17. Which coalition government was formed at the Center in 1989?
 (a) National Front
 (b) United Front
 (c) Super Front
 (d) All of the above</p> <p>18. The cause of the 2002 Gujarat riots
 (a) The earthquake relief center was not provided?
 (b) The train coach returning from Ayodhya was set on fire by the landlords.
 (c) Demolition of Babri Masjid.
 (d) State of emergency.</p> <p>19. As a result of the 2004 general election?
 (a) Congress supremacy
 (b) Coalition Government
 (c) BJP permanent victory
 (d) The rise of the Akali Dal</p> |
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20. As a result of the 2004 general election?
 (a) Congress dominance.
 (b) Coalition Government.
 (c) BJP victory is assured.
 (d) The rise of the Akali Dal.
21. There was widespread violence against Muslims in February and March 2002?
 (a) Rajasthan
 (b) Gujarat
 (c) Punjab
 (d) Uttar Pradesh.
22. As a result of the 2004 general election?
 (a) Congress dominance.
 (b) Coalition Government.
 (c) The victory of the BJP is certain.
 (d) The rise of the Akali Dal.
23. In the year of the assassination of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi?
 (a) 1989. (b) 1990.
 (c) 1991. (d) 1992.
24. Political developments after the 1990s reveal the emergence?
 (a) Coalition Government.
 (b) Unification of BJP.
 (c) Congress dominance.
 (d) Regional politics.
25. Who is the Chairman of the Mandal Commission?
 (a) Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal.
 (b) Nandeeshwari Prasad Mandal.
 (c) Chandeshwari Prasad Mandal.
 (d) None of the above
26. Which coalition government was formed at the Center in 1989?
 (a) National Front
 (b) United Front
 (c) Super Front
 (d) All of the above
27. Choose the right word for two or more political parties to come together to form a government.
 (a) United Government
 (b) Coalition Government
 (c) National Government
 (d) None of the above
28. Who headed the Central Government of India after the 1998 Parliamentary Elections?
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29. The recommendations of the Mandal Commission have been implemented during the year?
 (a) 1990 (b) 1991
 (c) 1992 (d) 1993
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 (b) Coalition Government
 (c) National Government
 (d) None of the above
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 (c) Chandeshwari Prasad Mandal.
 (d) None of the above
38. Which coalition government was formed at the Center in 1989?
 (a) National Front
 (b) United Front
 (c) Super Front
 (d) True front
39. Choose the right word for two or more political parties to come together to form a government?
 (a) United Government
 (b) Coalition Government
 (c) National Government
 (d) None of the above
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 (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 (b) PV Narasimha Rao
 (c) H. D. Dev Gowda
 (d) I K Gujral

Solutions

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|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 5. (c) | 9. (b) | 13. (a) | 17. (a) | 21. (b) | 25. (a) | 29. (a) | 33. (b) | 37. (a) |
| 2. (a) | 6. (a) | 10. (a) | 14. (a) | 18. (b) | 22. (b) | 26. (a) | 30. (b) | 34. (b) | 38. (a) |
| 3. (b) | 7. (a) | 11. (b) | 15. (d) | 19. (b) | 23. (c) | 27. (b) | 31. (a) | 35. (c) | 39. (b) |
| 4. (b) | 8. (a) | 12. (b) | 16. (a) | 20. (b) | 24. (a) | 28. (a) | 32. (a) | 36. (a) | 40. (a) |

