CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary of the present study undertaken.

The present study ‘Protest Political Movement in Gujarat after 1974’ is divided in six parts. The first chapter is introduction which deals with the concept of Title of thesis. The title Protest Political Movement is been clarified as well as social movements and role of state. In this chapter the purpose of study is also been written about. Broadly the purpose of study is an attempt to understand social movement and its role in Gujarat Society.

Second Chapter is about the understanding the vital theoretical concepts of social and political movements. Various theories of socio-political movement are been dealt in detail. Various dimensions of theories and its relevance is been followed by review of literature. The review of literature is in three parts, first one deals with books and articles on socio-political movement and second part is about Indian state and its mechanism of socio-political movement. Third part deals with books on Gujarat society and politics.

The Third chapter of thesis deals with protest culture in India which has been developed and advanced in anti-Imperialist freedom movement. The role of social reformers, writers, men of letters and freedom fighters is been discussed at length. In order to know the fighting spirit of Indian people even after Independence in various socio-political struggles.
Fourth chapter deals with Setting of the study or location of the study. Gujarat, on the western part of India, is the most the economic and prosperous growth region of India. The making of modern Gujarat as a History from 18th century onwards is discussed. Any new changes were aptly adapted, modified and developed further. Gujarat’s Political History is also of a troubling one.

Fifth chapter deals with movements in Gujarat. First is about importance of Navnirman movement for which Gujarat became famous across the country. The Navnirman created a ground for dismantling of mighty Indira Gandhi’s government at centre. This movement was also source of Inspiration in preceding J.P Movement. Another topic in this chapter deals with movement after 1974. It has been divided into three parts, First one is From 1975-90, The Period of Liberalization Policy. Second part is from 1990-2002, the year of Godhra incident. From 2002-2012 onwards the politics of development and deprivation created movements are been dwelt with.

The present study observed following points and concluded the followings:

1. No notable movement on all Gujarat scale was happen since 1974 in Gujarat, but the undercurrent of movement like that of Navnirman movement still persists. Though there were mass-mobilization and collective action programmes were conducted across Gujarat. The major movement of Ramjanbhoomi shila-puja programme and 1985 anti-reservation were on all Gujarat scale, but it was not on socio-economic issues.
2. The trend of political adjustment and alignment instead of movement led to more dilution of social-political movements in State.

3. Though, there has been increase in small and medium protest movements in Gujarat but objective is not replacing political order but changing some policies. As mentioned by Frank and Fuents in “nine thesis of social movement’ mentions “Although most social movement are more defensive than offensive and trend to be temporary, they are important agents of social transformation.”

4. Domination of caste and religious factor in social and political life of Gujarat has increased since 1974. All major political forces have utilized the caste and communal combination for electoral gains. In every election whether local, assembly or parliamentary the allocation of ticket as well as campaigning is decided on the basis of caste and religious constituents.

5. Decline in role played by sarvodaya activist in political field has been detrimental for value-based politics in Gujarat.

6. Role of fourth estate in widen the scope of socio-political matters is very active and prompt in Gujarat also. With the advent of electronic media movement news are been faster in reaching the society.

7. Though there was decline in student and youth participation in movements preceding 1974, but with recent anti-corruption movement and Delhi rape case had made students and youths more participating in Gujarat also.

8. Movements are been waged in various parts of state on particular issue but absence of co-ordination has resulted in diffusing of movement. For
e.g. Right to information (RTI) movement are been conducted in various districts of Gujarat, but they are not co-ordinate properly.

9. Absence of left-democratic forces in Gujarat, making the focus and intention of movement reduced into personality clash not a issue based.

10. Due to RTI, the participation of educated section has increased in Gujarat also. There are innumerable issues that RTI activist provides to media for highlighting of the issue.

11. As a impact of world-wide movement in various countries as regularly reported in vernacular media has created a mind for movement.