CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION
The concluding part of the concerned research work include all the findings of different chapters, along with its criticism and appraisal. The whole thesis consists of six chapters including the conclusion.

The concerned work describes the true perception of Bharatiya Janata Party along with its policies, programmes and prospect.

Bharatiya Janata Party plays a relevant role in Indian politics since 1989, as the main opposition party in parliament but today it is the ruling party without absolute majority but achieving the highest number of votes in parliament. It is the only party which did not come out of Congress stock and whose policies and approach on most of the issues facing the country were totally different from the Congress. It was known as Bharatiya Jana Sangh between 1951 to 1977 and since 1980, it has been renamed as Bharatiya Janata Party. This party came out of RSS stock and the influence of Jana Sangh on it makes the party more influential than on others.

The RSS formed in 1925 possesses a unique position in the socio-political scene of India. In spite of serious allegation against it, the organisation has continued to grow at national level, particularly in Hindu heart land. In the past four decades, the RSS has branched out into almost all areas of national life. So far as the style of functioning is concerned, it is quite different and unique compared to other organisations of the country. In spite of the growth and sphere of activities, it is always charged with
encouraging communalism and militant nationalism. The ideology of the RSS is not only propagated through its day to day sakhas or branches, but also with its various front organisations, including the political off shoot the BJP. Again so far as the origin of Bharatiya Janata Party is concerned, the original off shoot is Bharatiya Jana Sangh founded by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee.

Hindu Nationalism, Integral Humanism and Insistence on Hindutva are the ideology which have great influence on Bharatiya Janata Party so far as the perception part is concerned.

The concept Hindu Nationalism is synthesis of modern Indian nationalism and Hindu renaissance that had taken place in the later half of the nineteenth century. The Hindu nationalism based on the glory of the Hindus, embraced within its purview, all the races and creeds of India. From the beginning, the Hindu nationalists gave importance to social reforms and modernisation of the Hindus. And they felt that in order to get freedom of the country from the foreign rule, first it was necessary that the Hindus must unite into a strong force. Hindu nationalism was deeply embedded the Indian culture. It could be noted nationalism as polarised by the Hindu nationalists. It was different from nationalism and described by the moderates of Indian National Congress.

The conflict between Hindu nationalists and the Congress had widened since the dawn of the twenties of the present century. Immediately the Hindu Mahasabha became the strong exponent of Hindu nationalism. V.D.Sarvakar for the first time, made a clear definition of Hindutva and Hindu nationalism. Again the Hindu figure of the country constitute the
intellectual boundaries from within which BJP has constructed its own ideology.

As the study is concerned, Hindutva is also the philosophy of Bharatiya Janata Party. It always tries to give importance to the Hindus which constitute the majority but the point is that it never neglects of minority specially the Muslims. In this contest the BJP established a minority cell. Actually as described by the BJP, the purpose of Hindutva is to keep the nation together. So, by taking this philosophy BJP preaches the idea of one nation, one culture and one people and foresees the prospects of strong national integration in this line.

Again, Integral Humanism is the basic philosophy of Bharatiya Janata Party. When it was formed, Gandhian socialism was introduced but later on in 1985 Gandhian Socialism was replaced by Integral Humanism. The BJP has taken this policy in the sense that no human problem can be solved taking into account its interaction with social and natural environment.

The present study also focused on the policies and programmes of Bharatiya Janata Party which it had made clear in its election manifestos right from 1952 General Election till now. Here the BJP is concerned with different policies and issues which are actually the national issues like Economic policy, Kashmir issues, Internal security, National security, Uniform civil code, Agricultural policy, Ban on cow slaughter, Ayodhya issue, Religion and politics, Genuine secularism, Educational policy,
Electoral reform, Corruption and Criminalisation of politics, Centre-State relation and the like. If one would have a clear glance at the party manifestos and policy statement issued in the National executive or National Council meets, it would be viewed that the party had crossed all fixed boundaries in comparison to other national political parties. Credit was to BJP which dealt with seriousness on public issue since 1991. Similarly one could look to the Manifesto of 1998 which includes in itself, eradication of poverty through creation of jobs, resource generation through fiscal policy and the promotion of savings, removal of hunger and ensuring food for all, public sector reform, role of foreign investment, national agenda for Bhagidari (un-incorporated) sector, role of non-banking finance companies, Industrial policy reform, making labour as a proved partner of the nation's progress, policy on infrastructure, the BJP's approach to the WTO and so on.

These points have not been mentioned as mere slogan or acrobatic for intellectual consumption in posh localities but a matter of deep concern and planning and what more, the attitude, leaning and frame work of mind, the party speaks of nationalism on any matter pertaining to it. The quick reaction of the critics is that it is hardly concerned with the day to day problems of the people. As a sequel it often suffers from criticism by the political philosophers and leaders of other political parties. It can be more clarified with a definite illustration when the BJP supported the Ram Janmjanmabhoomi issues. The critics went heaven to earth, that the BJP was neglecting the basic problems of the people. The party strategists finally
coined the slogan ‘Ram and Roti’ during the election campaign of 1991 and onwards. But unfortunately the party cadres could not articulate to its logical conclusion and carry the message to the mass—rather they left the matter to be complicated in the hand of the critics and suffer electorally.

As discussed in the last chapter, the Bharatiya Janata Party possesses its own view in almost all problems of the country. It has its own style and methods particularly in organisational and cadre work. Whatever work the BJP wants to do all of them is possible only because of morchas. The members of morchas are the members of the Bharatiya Janata Party by the help of whom the concerned party organises national council and national executive meeting and locate the problems of the public.

The prospect part of the study covers the present political situation along with the election result of BJP starting from 1952 till today. We come to know that how the percentage of vote increased from 3.10 percent in 1952 to 25.45 percent in 1998 election. So far as the result of 1998 General election is concerned, BJP got 181 seats and along with its alliance, it got 254 seats and got the opportunity for the formation of the government. BJP would like to create a coherent government in spite of underlying differences. BJP wants to solve all those problems of the people along with its non-co-operating partners like women’s reservation bill, Prasar Bharati bill, Lok pal bill, creation of Uttaranchal, Vananchal, Chhatisgarh and Delhi. But in spite of all that, the common man remains dissatisfied and consequently the ruling party at the centre lost in the Assembly election recently held in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi.
The actual reason of the set back is the price rise of the very essential commodities of the common people, particularly onion. Sometimes its critics have all along maintained that the BJP has testified, the art of governance is beyond its reach to the sudden change of leadership of Delhi. There are numerous ways of substantiating the allegation that the persons currently in government have by and large with a few rare exception been unworthy of carrying the burden of the assignment entrusted to them in the council of ministers. Nevertheless, Atal Bihari Vajpayee is regarded as the best and most acceptable leader of the country. Even his opponents can never deny the fact. In fact, the BJP’s pre-poll propaganda that, they alone can provide a ‘stable government and able Prime Minister’ seemed shattered for a time. While genuine stability is a far cry since it has been established time and again that the government on saddle is easily held to ransom by AIADMK Supremo Jayalalitha, who always tries to extract her pound of flesh in return for continued extension of support, her latest demand being increasing the number of Minister from her party in the Union Council of Minister and divesting Vazhapad Ramamurthy of (Tamizhaga Rajiv Congress) from the petroleum portfolio which, she insists must go to one of her trusted lieutenants.

The forced resignation of Sahib Singh Verma, as Delhi Chief Minister whose post had gone to former Information and Broadcasting Minister Sushama Swaraj had left the former CM and the then CM upset. Looking to the result of Assembly election, where the BJP fared badly
there has been increasing apprehension on its prospect. Of course, its strength is evident from the nuclear explosions in Pokhran on 11 and 13th May 1998 asserted our independent role in global arena without succumbing to the nuclear blackmail by the western powers. But subsequently the Vajpayee government did not yield to the United States pressure whether on the issue of signing the CTBT or other related subject.

Notwithstanding the Finance Minister’s claims and assurances, the economy is in doldrums. And the Swadeshi Jagaran Manch’s sharp criticism of the present economics situation of the country keeps BJP in dilemma. But it is the fall out of past legacy and present compulsion.

The Sri Krishna commission report, the proposed education policy and the recent violence on Christians in Gujarat and Orissa have provided clues to the critics to exhibit the BJP as a communal party. But the issues are not so simplistic. Only the rhetoric and outburst cannot arrive at a conclusion. Certain points may entail mere administrative questions; but the broader nationalistic perception of BJP cannot be marginalised. What the critics dub as saffronisation of education is nothing but Indianisation as perceived by the early Congress Extremists. Thus the polemic moves on.

In spite of all the criticism as discussed above, though the BJP fared badly in the recently concluded Assembly Election, it is not still too late for the party to reform its ways. Looking to the election result of last Assembly Election, Kushabhau Thakre, President of BJP in his address to National Executive Meeting held on January, 1999 says, “An electoral set
back, no matter how severe, cannot be a full stop. It is at best a comma, affording us a chance to learn lessons from the defeat and convert the challenge into an opportunity. After all, it is still in power at the centre. The opposition after the result of General Election of 1998 keeps reiterating that it has no intentions of forming a government. One would like to know what the Congress is doing in the Lok Sabha, when it has no intention of taking the reins of the country. The Congress should also stop talking about how badly the BJP is performing simply because it did not want to take charge. After the result of assembly election, it is for the BJP to cash in on this, to wait and watch the attitude of the Congress and turn the present rout in the assembly elections into a victory. It spends all its time strengthening its position while the opposition keeps itself busy by asking just two questions why and what? The opposition’s duty is to watch the functions of the government and extend a supporting hand when need be. But in our country, the opposition is always involved in finding ways to pull down the government, forgetting the expense of a mid-term poll, the money squandered in elections does not belong to politicians, it is the tax payers money which should be spent for the common man.

The BJP has a long way to go so much so that it puts the nation and her glory at high esteem and if the substratum is transparent the case of its history is constraint to be blooming. After all, it represents a definite ideology in order to reconstruct India into a vibrant nation to reckon with.