



COMPARISONS OF NDA-1 AND UPA-1

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Abstract: This research article indicates the comparative study of NDA-1 and UPA-1. The comparative study of coalitions of NDA- 1 and UPA 1 are crucial for the Indian political system. It emerged when there was a need of a universal representation of all the political parties to govern the nation and lead the same towards development. After witnessing continuous failures of the stable coalition formations, the BJP led NDA- 1 contributed first stable coalition government in India. Electoral system of India is facing a number of elections till today, both at central and states under the federal structure of the political system. The parliamentary form of the governments in India, whether it is single party dominance or the multi-parties coalitions are successful in whether of the ways. The nation has seen both single party and multi—party representation forming governments at the Centre. The frequent elections were also conducted when there was a lack of majority and parliament was dissolved. The most important feature of the parliamentary form of the government is to dissolve the parliament when it lacks the majority. Even in such democratic parliamentary system, the nation has faced the implementation of emergency in 1975-77.



Keywords: Political Parties, Ideology, alliances, leadership, policy making,

Introduction: The comparison of two successful coalitions between NDA 1 (1999-2004) and UPA-1 (2004-2009) are made in this chapter. Comparisons of situations, Ideology, alliances, leadership, policy making and some important decisions are analyzed in this chapter. Comparison of coalition leads to understand democracy, electoral structure. Vote behavior and policy making of the governments.

The comparison of 13th and 14th elections points to the contributed coalitions’ at the centre. As the months of bitter hits by, fractured election results, even the 1999 general elections were won or lost not on the basis of the these two leading national political parties or ideological appeals but on the ability of allies of these two parties from among the scores of smaller parties, whether secular or communal. The promises made by these two political parties at different situations and other factors resulted or provided both parties an opportunity to fond the coalitions.

Formation of coalitions is inherent in organized politics, which is also a political activity in a democracy. It is difficult to conceive of political parties or parliaments that can do without coalition formation of some found or the other. The purpose of this chapter is to examine the functioning of coalition governments in a comparative perspective, not coalition politics per se. In other words, this study examines the phenomenon of political parties for formations and maintenance of governments in a parliamentary constitutional context. A coalition situation in a parliamentary setting arises when an election fails to flip up the party with a bulk of seats in a parliament and no individual party is able in making the government.

The comparative study has been cleared to identify similarities and dissimilarities between one another. A comparative government has a long story.

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nation and lead the same towards development. After witnessing continuous failures of the stable coalition formations, the BJP led NDA- 1 contributed first stable coalition government in India. Electoral system of India is facing a number of elections till today, both at central and states under the federal structure of the political system. The parliamentary form of the governments in India, whether it is single party dominance or the multi-parties coalitions are successful in whether of the ways. The nation has seen both single party and multi—party representation forming governments at the Centre. The frequent elections were also conducted when there was a lack of majority and parliament was dissolved. The most important feature of the parliamentary form of the government is to dissolve the parliament when it lacks the majority. Even in such democratic parliamentary system, the nation has faced the implementation of emergency in 1975-77.

The next phase of elections was coalitions either NDA or United Front but was fractured. The 1998 elections was though a coalition with pre-alliances it lapsed because of one vote of no confidence. But by that time NDA was raising its priority in the nation because of its instability as Vajpayee lost the powers. In 1999, once again efforts were made to capture the power and gone for the pre-alliances majorly with regional political parties. Congress had made no efforts and was expecting to gain power with self majority. But the results proved in 1999 and also in 2004 where the party alliances were inevitable to form the government.

The comparison of NDA and UPA Ideology: Almost all the political parties in India, irrespective of them being state, regional or national, a political party has its own ideology. Ideologies are the principles of the political parties, who never compromise with it. Parties are recognized through its ideology and people who accept and respect it will become the followers. The BJP, ideology concept is HINDUTVA, whereas Congress went by Secular, BSP with Daliths, and Janatha Dal on backward community. Ideology played a significant role in 1998, 1999 and also in 2004 general elections. BJP's ideology Hindutva was kept aside, Article 370 and also uniform civil code were kept aside. Even the alliance members accepted and there was no word in the BJP led NDA and in no angle it was the BJP's manifesto. Compromising with the ideology was not a difficult task for any political party or their leader. In general the voters seemed to have opposed any linguistic, caste- based, purely ideological and regional politics and preferred centrist policy goals. When parties decided to have alliances, it is not only of capturing the power, but sacrificing the ideologies or compromising on its principles. When the situation arose, Vajpayee decided to keep all the controversial issues outside, and created a platform for his alliance members.

COMMON MINIMUM PROGRAMME: The coalition governments are functioning on the basis of the document, finalised by the constituent regional parties called as the “common move towards major policy matters and a minimum programme” which is commonly called the “Common Minimum Programme”. The generally significant thing was that for the first time the central government had acknowledged the need to recast centre-state relations. The Common Minimum Programme “envisaged advancing the principles of political, governmental and economic federalism”. NDA in the year 1998 and 1999 had alliances based on the common minimum programme. The elections were fought and won both times. Thus CMP was in agreement among the allied political parties to face the mass. In 2004, Congress had alliances, but faced elections on its own manifesto, only after winning the



elections, it declared same as the CMP with minor changes. In the 1999 election, there was no BJP manifesto; instead it was an NDA agenda with the dilution of BJP agenda. Like Hindutva was pushed back, abolition of Article 370, Uniform Civil Code were also kept aside.

The CMP of NDA- I and UPA-1 are compared here with different aspects - social, economic, political and foreign. The following table highlights the promises made by the NDA and UPA in the 1999 and 2004 general elections respectively. The success of the coalition also relies on the CMP of these political parties.

The comparative table of CMP of NDA-1 and UPA-1

NDA-1	UPA-1
SOCIAL SECURITY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of plan funds for agriculture, rural development, irrigation, and so on • Subsidies to maximize benefits to whole segments of the farming population. • Promote scientific animal husbandry, with stress on the constitutional provision of protecting and improving the breed of the cow and its offspring. • Finance produces pre-emption of providers and insurance funds by the court and reform the institutional framework to enable long-term funds for infrastructure projects. • Mandated investments by PFs, insurance companies in the equity markets. • Strong mutual fund industry for channelizing retail savings. • Financial measures for advancing research in the pharmaceutical sector. • Formation of an investment promotion board different in form and features from the present FTPB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public investment in agricultural research and references Giving significance to rural infrastructure and irrigation The rural cooperative credit system will be nursed back to wellness. Ensuring the flow of rural credit is doubled in the following three years. • Crop and livestock insurance schemes to be made more efficient. • A limited plan for dry land farming in the arid and semi-arid areas of the state. • Watershed and wasteland development program to be backed up. • The implementation of minimum wage laws for farm labour. • Comprehensive protective legislation to be enacted for all agricultural workers. • Constitutional Amendment to ensure the democratic, autonomous and professional operation of cooperatives. • Adequate security is offered to all farmers from imports, particularly when international prices fall precipitously. • Trade to be upheld in favour of farming. • Dues to all farmers, including sugarcane farmers to be cleared at the earliest.
<p>PANCHAYATH RAJ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of all funds paid to states for implementation of poverty relief and rural development strategies. • Regular elections to panchayath bodies. • Empowerment of Gram Sabha as the foundation of Panchayath Raj <p>FOOD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up food development bank of India • Creative warehouse space and still bulk handling facilities, • State governments to offer land at 	<p>SCHEDULED CASTE/TRIBES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enactment of Reservation Act. • Reconciling the abject use of economic growth and environmental conservation, particularly as far as tribal communities depending on forests are concerned. • Extremist violence and other kinds of terrorist activity in different states – the EPA social economic issue. • Review of the overall strategy and plans for the development of tribal areas to plug loopholes and to work out more viable



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concessional rates for this purpose, FCI • to subcontract its warehousing to Agro industry • National storage policy, enhance existing cold storage capacity and also revive sick cold stores 	<p>livelihood strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More efficient systems of relief and rehabilitation for tribal and other groups displaced by development projects. • Reservations in the private sectors. • Eviction of tribal communities and other forest dwelling communities from forest areas to be stopped. <p>FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal food security over time • Strengthen the public distribution system. • Special schemes to reach food grains to the most needy and infirm to be established. • Grain banks in chronically food scarce areas • Antyodaya cards for all households at risk of hunger • Advances in the operation of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) to control inefficiencies. • Nutrition programs, especially for the girl child <p>SOCIAL HARMONY, WELFARE OF MINORITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execution of the topographic points of worship (special provisions) Act, 1992 at Ayodhya. • Act out a model comprehensive law to deal with communal violence and encourage each state to take in that law to generate trust and confidence in minority communities. • To constitute a committee for minority education institutions that will provide direct affiliation for minority residential institutions to Central universities. • Promote innovative and technical education among all minority communities • Social and economic empowerment of minorities through more systematic attention to education and employment to be a priority concern. • Formation of a National Commission for the welfare of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities • The reservations in education and employment are enhanced. • Examining of providing constitutional status of the Minority Commission. • Strive for recognition and promotion of Urdu
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	<p>language under article 345 and 347 of the Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Integration Council will be restructured and revived so as to fulfil its original aims. <p>EMPLOYMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate passage of National Employment Act. • Food-for-work program. • The National Commission to analyze the problem in unorganized informal sectors. • Revamping the operation of the Khadi and village Industries • New programs in small scale and cottage industries such as handlooms, garments, food processing, and wool and so on. • Precedence to higher investment, credit and technological priority for the development of agriculture, gardening, floriculture etc., and this result in the founding of new businesses. • Facilities to industries for the growth and employment potential, including software and all IT, trade, telecommunications etc., <p>OFFICIAL LANGUAGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A committee to examine the question of declaring all languages in the eighth schedule of the Constitution as official languages. • Declaring Tamil as a classical language.
ECONOMIC PROSPERITY	
<p>ECONOMY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalize reforms with emphasis on unemployment, infrastructure, agriculture, Agro industry and rural development, • GDP growth to about 7 to 8percent. • Controlled deficits and fiscal and revenue; examining the possibility of enacting a fiscal and revenue processing Act. • Strengthen the national economy and indigenous industrial base and to the financial and service sectors. • Increase national savings to 13% of the GDP • Reforming public sector units. <p>IRRIGATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a target of 20 million hectares under irrigation in the next five years. • Implement 75% of the existing 300 incomplete irrigation projects within five 	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profit-making companies will not be privatized • All privatization to be considered on a transparent and consultative case-by-case basis. • Retain existing “Navaratna companies in the public sector. • Public sector companies and nationalized banks within reach as to enter the capital markets to raise resources and offer new investment avenues to retail investors. <p>INDUSTRY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessary steps to revive industrial growth and put it on a robust footing. • FDI will continue to be increased and actively sought, particularly in areas of infrastructure. • Indian industry supported to become



<p>years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All states to review and announce 5- year water rates. • Expand and strengthen the national reconstruction corps. • Time bound programme or promotion of sports. • Initiate a national fund for the disabled. • Rehabilitation policy for those displaced by development projects. <p>TRADE & COMMERCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on specific products in exports growth. • Announce specific packages for horticulture and floriculture EoUs • Strongly support attempts to build a system of trade and economic cooperation group expanded global system of trade. 	<p>productive and competitive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring all regulated institutions turn free and fair. • National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council to provide continuing forum for policy dialogue to energize and sustain the growth of manufacturing industry like food processing. • A major promotional package for the SSI sector to be announced. • Public sector banks to be given full managerial autonomy. • LIC and GIC to continue to be in the public sector and to continue to play social role. • The social obligations imposed by regulatory bodies on private banks and private insurance companies could be monitored and enforced strictly <p>ECONOMIC REFORMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiterates abiding commitment to economic reforms with a human face that stimulates growth, investment and employment. • Economic reforms will be oriented primarily to spreading and deepening rural prosperity. <p>FISCAL POLICY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committed to eliminating the revenue deficit of the Centre by 2009. • The introduction of VAT after all the necessary technical and administrative homework has been completed. • Special schemes to unearth black money and assets will be introduced. • Effective and strong measures to control the price hike of essential commodities. <p>CAPITAL MARKETS-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To stop misuse of double taxation agreements. • Interests of small investors will be protected and they will be given new avenues for safe investment of their savings. • SEBI further strengthened.
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CONCLUSION: The Indian electoral system is playing a significant role in making its democracy successful. Participation of people makes it more crucial as the government’s survival depends on their choice either in failure or giving strong and able leadership. India stands as a model for emerging democracies today in the world. Free and fair election processes are the hallmark of successful functioning of the democracy. Indian democracy has successfully completed nearly 70 years, with all



the differences among the people in loss of trust and interest in politics today, which is the major issue in Indian political system. Involvement of the people in day-to-day political activities plays a significant role in Indian democracy. The time has come for introspection of people getting right kind of representation in the political process. Their representation and participation enlightens political process and leaders towards better governance. The democratic system in India is based on the principle of Universal Adult Suffrage.

Every coalition government is not necessarily an evil or incapable of attending to the public involvement. In parliamentary form of government, none of the political parties are bringing forth a legal era. We have seen the era of coalitions at the Centre since year 1977 and in the states since the year 1967. In the first phase of the coalitions there is a function of the minority governments which also gave a break to single party dominance; Coalitions were unstable because of difference of opinion among the leaders. clashes with party ideologies, blackmails, pressures and non compromising nature of leadership. The same thing repeats in the second phase of the coalitions. Sometimes it also happened that the parties, either regional or national had become opportunistic to capture the power. With the emergence of regional parties and the erosion of national parties in the states, there had to be a political re-alignment in power sharing at the centre, when the country, especially the political class, was not ready for the coalitions, whether pre alliance or a post alliance.

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