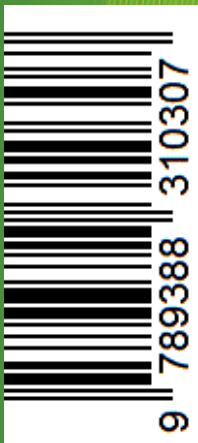


**Working Papers**  
**Mandal Varg**



**Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya**  
**Prashikshan Mahabhiyan**



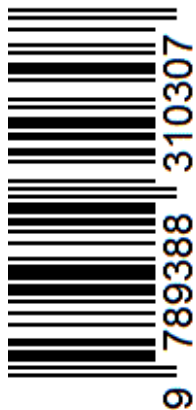
**Bharatiya Janata Party**

**Working Papers**  
**Mandal Varg**

**Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya**  
**Prashikshan Mahabhiyan**  
**2015**

**Bharatiya Janata Party**

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## Preface

We are conducting 'Mandal Varg' for the first time under 'Pt. Deendayal Prashikshan Mahabhiyan'. We have a long tradition of District and State level *vargs*. The material for this *varg* should reach the participants properly so the working papers on various topics have been compiled in this booklet. Subjects are dealt elaborately and point wise. It will be properly elaborated during presentations.

The karyakartas taking *varg* will elaborate and analyze it in the sessions, but the booklet has been prepared with the expectation that all the participants should possess this material permanently. It should be with every karyakarta as a useful literature.

**P. Murlidhar Rao**  
(National Gen. Secretary)  
In-charge  
Prashikshan Mahabhiyan

August, 0215

## History and Development of Bharatiya Janata Party

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- ◆ The freedom movement of India was polluted by idea of two-nation. Due to appeasement of communal separatism and lack of proper vision of nationalism leaders accepted partition of India on the basis of religion. Due to strong opposition of partition, Congress government under the false allegation of Mahatma Gandhi's murder banned Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh.
- ◆ Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee agitated against giving the whole Bengal to Pakistan consequently Pakistan could get only half of Bengal. On the advice of Mahatma Gandhi Dr. Mookerjee was included in the central cabinet but India's subdued policy with Pakistan and against the Nehru-Liaquat Pact expressing indifference to the security of Hindus in Pakistan Dr. Mookerjee resigned from the cabinet.
- ◆ These two contexts gave birth to Jansangh. Dr. Mookerjee met the second sarsanghchak of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh and the process of forming Jansangh started. In May 1951 this process started which was completed on 21<sup>st</sup> October 1951 with the formation of Bharatiya Jansangh under the president ship of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee. It was formed in the Raghomal Kanya Madhyamik Vidyalaya in

Delhi. Rectangular saffron flag was accepted as flag and *Deepak* inscribed on it was accepted as election symbol. In the same inaugural session the manifesto for first general election was also approved.

- ◆ In the first general election Jansangh got 3.06 per cent votes and three MPs including Dr. Mookerjee were elected. Jansangh got the status of national party. In the parliament 'National Democratic Front' was formed under the leadership of Dr. Mookerjee. Akali Dal, Gantantra Parishad, Hindu Mahasabha, Tamil Nadu Toilers Party, Commonweal Party, Dravid Kazhagam, Lok Sevak Sangh and independents together had 38 MPs (32 Lok Sabha and 6 Rajya Sabha) in this front. In this manner President of Bharatiya Jansangh Dr. Mookerjee was first informal Leader of Opposition of the country.
- ◆ On 29<sup>th</sup> May 1932 Jammu Kashmir Legislative Assembly accepted the proposal of autonomous state under Indian Federation and on 24 July Nehru-Abdullah agreement was signed. It was a conspiracy to create controversy and separate state of Jammu-Kashmir which had already merged with India. Under this, arrangement for separate constitution, separate Prime Minister and separate flag were made for the state. Prajaparishad agitated against this and Bharatiya Jansangh supported it. In parliament Dr. Mookerjee delivered strong speech against it. Agitation became intense in Jammu-Kashmir.
- ◆ First conference of Bharatiya Jansangh was held in Kanpur on 29-31 December 1952. Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay became the general

secretary of Bharatiya Jansangh. Deendayal ji presented the resolution of Cultural Renaissance expressing 'Geo-cultural nationalism'. It was the first ideological resolution. State reorganization commission was demanded.

- ◆ In March 1953 satyagraha started in Delhi with the demand of complete integration of Kashmir. On 11 May Dr. Mookerjee entered Jammu-Kashmir without permit under satyagraha, he was taken to Srinagar after his arrest. To enter Jammu-Kashmir 10,750 satyagrahis participated from all over the country. On 23<sup>rd</sup> June Dr. Mookerjee attained martyrdom. Satyagraha was withheld.
- ◆ As a result on 9 August Shaikh Abdullah had to be arrested after being removed from the post of Prime Minister. Ultimately permit system also ended.
- ◆ From 22 to 25 January 1954 second conference of Jansangh was held in Bombay in which call was made for Swadeshi. Five year plan made in imitation of Russia was opposed.
- ◆ Britishers had left India in 1947 but Goa-Daman-Diu and Pondicherry were still part of Portuguese and French empires. Jansangh started movement for their freedom. Jansangh karyakarta Shri Narvane freed Dadar on 22 July 1954 and Narvane led the freedom of Naroli island on 29 July. Jansangh karyakarta Hemant Soman hoisted the tricolor on the Portuguese government secretariat in Panaji on 15 August. Under the leadership of All India Secretary of Jansangh Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi a group of 101 satyagrahis entered Goa. They were arrested and

tortured. Shri Rajabhau Mahakal of Madhya Pradesh and Shri Amir Chandra Gupta of Uttar Pradesh were martyred.

- ◆ With the call of changing the education system third conference of Jansangh was held in Jodhpur from 28 December to 2 January 1954-55. Prem Nath Dogra, the leader of movement for Kashmir integration became the president. In 19-22 April 1955 the fourth conference was held in Jaipur. Renowned mathematician Acharya Ghosh became the president. Fifth conference was held in Delhi. States were being formed for building a case for federation. Regionalism and violence was seen in its naked form. Jansangh demanded 'Integral Administration' decentralized upto Janapadas. In the Delhi conference itself the resolution of 'Bharatiyakaran' against communalism was passed and the manifesto for 1957 general election was drafted.
- ◆ On 8 August 1957 first 11-day study camp of Bharatiya Jansangh was concluded in Bilaspur.
- ◆ In the presidentship of Acharya Dev Prasad Ghosh sixth conference was held in Ambala on 4-6 April 1958. Constitutional arrangement for electoral reforms was demanded. The seventh conference of Jansangh was again held under the presidentship of Acharya Ghosh in Bangalore on 26-28 December 1958. In the 1957 general election Jansangh won four seats and the vote percentage almost doubled to 5.93%.
- ◆ On 10 September 1958 Nehru-Noon pact was signed consequently the Berubari Union of Jalpaiguri was handed over to Pakistan. Jansangh organized countrywide movement to save

Berubari.

- ◆ In 1959 strong voice was raised against the infiltration of China on the borders. Demanded for the liberation of Tibet. Mass awakening programmes were organized throughout the year.
- ◆ From 27 June to 6 July 1959 ten-day study workshop was organized in Pune for the MLAs and MPs.
- ◆ On 23-25 January 1960 the eighth conference of Jansangh was held under the presidentship of Shri Pitambardas in Nagpur. Programmes to make government cautious against the illusion of Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai and raising of voice against Chinese aggression continued throughout the year. From December 30 to January 1, 1960-61, the ninth conference was held under the presidentship of Shri Rama Rao. 10<sup>th</sup> conference was held under the presidentship of great linguist Acharya Raghuvir on December 29-31, 1962 in Bhopal. Unfortunately on 14 May 1963 Acharya Rabhuvir died in a road accident, Acharya Ghosh was again elected president. Eleventh conference was held under the presidentship of Acharya Deva Prasad Ghosh on 28-30 December 1963 in Ahmedabad.
- ◆ In 1962 14 MPs were elected from Jansangh and the vote percentage was 6.44. In the history of Jansangh the year 1964 is a milestone. From 10 to 15 August a study camp was held in Gwalior where 'Principle and Policy' draft was conceptualized in which 'Integral Humanism' was implicit. In November 1964 national executive accepted the draft and in the 12<sup>th</sup> All



India Conference held under the presidentship of Shri Bachh Raj Vyas on 23-26 January 1965 in Vijayvada it was officially declared the philosophy of the party. In December 1964 Jansangh demanded the making of atom bomb.

- ◆ In March 1965 Pakistan captured Kanajarkot in Kutch and continued its aggression, Indian government wanted to make peace with Pakistan which was opposed by Jansangh. In July-August Jansangh planned for countrywide demonstration. Demonstrations were held on around one lac places across the country and on 16 August 5 lac people from every part of the country gathered in Delhi for largest demonstration in the political history of the country against Kutch agreement. The slogan was 'Fauj na hari kaum na hari, har gayi sarkar hamari' (Neither our army nor our people were defeated but the government was defeated).
- ◆ Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shashtri drew strength from it and he got ready for war. On 1<sup>st</sup> September the war started. Jansangh worked with government and army shoulder to shoulder, Indian army was victorious. Ceasefire was declared on the mediation of Russia and a summit was decided to be held in Tashkent, Jansnagh opposed it. In Tashkent at night Shastriji signed the agreement handing back to Pakistan the areas won by our forces and in the night he died due to heart attack. Bharatiya Jansangh openly opposed the Tashkent agreement.
- ◆ In April 1966 13<sup>th</sup> All India Conference of Bharatiya Jansangh was held under the presidentship of Prof. Balraj Madhok in

Jalandhar. In 1967 fourth general election was held. Jansangh had by now become no. 2 political party after Congress. In Lok Sabha our 35 members were elected and vote percentage was 9.41. In legislative assembly also Jansangh became no.2 All India party. In the entire country our 268 MLAs won the elections.

- ◆ In March 1967 first non-Congress government was formed in Bihar, Jansangh was part of it. Thereafter Samvid governments were formed in Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh, Jansangh was part of all the governments.
- ◆ On December 26-30, 1967, 14<sup>th</sup> All India Conference of Jansangh was held in Calicut. Jansangh which was being nurtured by Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya as general secretary was elected president of the party. Deendayal ji gave historic presidential speech. The leader who was working from behind came to light but destiny was something else – on 11 February 1968 Deendayalji was martyred. It was a shock for the country's politics.
- ◆ On 13 February 1968 Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was elected president of Jansangh. On 8-11 July first All India Women Study camp was held in Nagpur. On 25-27 April 1969, 15<sup>th</sup> All India Conference was held in Bombay in which Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was again elected its president. It was the conference where the slogan was raised – 'Pradhan Mantri ki agli bari, Atal Bihari, Atal Bihari'. On 2-8 July All India study camp was organized in Raipur.
- ◆ The 16<sup>th</sup> All India Conference was held in Patna

under the presidentship of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee on 28-30 December 1969. Against the nexus of Congress, Communist and Muslim League trio the country was warned with the slogan, 'Tin tilange, karte dange'. The slogan echoed in the entire country. 'Swadeshi Plan' was announced in Patna itself. Again the slogan of 'Bharatiyakaran' was raised. In July 1970 declaration was made for 'Plan for Complete Employment'.

- ◆ In January 1971 general election manifesto was issued in the name of 'Declaration of war against poverty'. The defection politics in Samvid government and division of Congress by Indira Gandhi had raised the political temperature of the country. Jansangh was part of the non-Congress governments. It witnessed a slide for the first time after its formation. In the Lok Sabha its number came down to 21 from 35 and vote percentage also came down. Smt. Indira Gandhi registered a historic victory.
- ◆ In December 1971 Pakistan attacked India, Bangladesh war started, Jansangh again worked with government and forces shoulder to shoulder, India emerged victorious, Bangladesh was formed. Jansangh organized a huge demonstration in Delhi with demand to give recognition to Bangladesh. On 2<sup>nd</sup> April Jansangh organized 'No to Second Tashkent' day.
- ◆ Against the oppression of Dalits Jansangh President Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee sat on symbolic fast on Bombay Hutatma chowk.
- ◆ Jansangh opposed the 'Shimla Agreement' after the victory in war. Against the returning of Gadra

road on the border of Rajasthan to Pakistan Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee carried out a satyagraha by going to Gadra road. Huge demonstration in front of parliament against 'Shimla Agreement' was held. On 3<sup>rd</sup> August Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi did satyagraha in Siyal Kot sector. Dr. Bhai Mahavir did satyagraha in Suinam (Gujarat).

- ◆ Jansangh celebrated Aurobindo centenary as 'Akhand Bharat Divas' on 15 August.
- ◆ The victory of 1971 made Indira Gandhi arrogant. Corruption, arrogance and oppression became synonymous with her rule. In December 1972 the 18<sup>th</sup> Conference of Jansangh was held in Kanpur under the presidentship of Shri Lal Krishna Advani. There was a churning in the country due to 'Nav nirman movement' in Gujarat and 'Samagra Kranti' in Bihar. Babu Jai Prakash Naryan became the leader of the movement. ABVP was leading the movement from the front. Jansangh was with the movement. Shri Nanaji Deshmukh played a significant role in bringing JP in the movement. Shri Lal Krishna Advani who became president of Jansangh for second time invited JP in its All India Conference (19<sup>th</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> March 1973). JP said, "If Jansangh is fascist then I am also fascist".
- ◆ Congress was defeated in the by-election and on the petition of Shri Rajnarayan, Allahabad High court declared election of Indira Gandhi invalid and disqualified her from contesting elections. Emergency was declared in the midnight of 25 June 1975 and democracy was suppressed. All leaders were either jailed under MISA or went underground. RSS was banned. In the next year

general elections were supposed to take place, but by amending the constitution the tenure of Lok Sabha was extended by one year, consequently elections were not held.

- ◆ Babu Jai Prakash Narayan handed over the responsibilities of Lok Sangharsh Samiti to Shri Nanaji Deshmukh. Widespread movements took place throughout the country, a large number of people were jailed. The karyakartas of Jansangh and swayamsevak of Sangh were in the forefront of this movement. Elections were held in 1977, it was a silent revolution in India. Not only Congress but Indira Gandhi and her son Sanjay Gandhi also lost the elections. In these elections Janata Party was in front of Congress. In the leadership of Jai Prakash Narayan, Bharatiya Jansangh, Samajwadi Party, Bharatiya Lok Dal and Congress Organisation had come together to form one party. After the elections on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1977 the end of emergency was declared. Jansangh merged with Janata Party. Three leaders of Jansangh joined the government.
- ◆ Janata Party became victim of mutual rivalry and power politics. In the contest for supremacy the question of 'dual membership' was raised against the karyakartas of Jansangh. Either the people of Jansangh should leave Janata Party or end their relationship with RSS. On this issue the leaders of Jansangh left Janata Party and on 6<sup>th</sup> April 1980 formed Bharatiya Janata Party on the basis of panch nishthaye (five commitments).
- ◆ Indira Gandhi had already won the 1980 Lok Sabha by-election. After the split of Janata Party again efforts were made for bringing together

non-Congress parties to fight the Congress. Our Jansangh leaders who were 'once bitten, twice shy' were very cautious and felt they would never again enter into an alliance which can affect their identity. On 31 October 1984 a personal security guard of Indira Gandhi assassinated her. Widespread anti-Sikh riots took place. Jansangh and Sangh karyakartas actively tried to foil all those efforts which created enmity between Hindu and Sikhs. President Gyani Jai Singh had administered oath of Prime Ministership to Rajiv Gandhi on 31<sup>st</sup> October itself. Lok Sabha elections were declared. The elections were washed away in the sympathy wave of Smt. Gandhi. It was first election for Bharatiya Janata Party, it could get only two seats.

- ◆ A critical appraisal took place in the party. A working team was constituted under Shri Krishna Lal Sharma which recommended that 'Integral Humanism' should again be declared basic ideology of the party. Consequently in the national executive held in October 1985 in Gandhi Nagar it was included in the party constitution. The resolve to make BJP a cadre based organization was taken. In 1986 the responsibility of president ship of the party came on Shri Lal Krishna Advani.
- ◆ Shri Rajiv Gandhi was becoming very popular, he had an image of 'Mr. Clean'. BJP had come on the sidelines of politics. But it was not a reality. In 1987 Bofors scam came to light in which senior minister Shri VP Singh revolted. The image of 'Mr. Clean' was demolished.
- ◆ In the Shahbano case his minority vote-bank



politics was exposed. BJP activist organized huge public awakening programmes on the issue, common civil code was demanded again. In January 1988 BJP demanded resignation of Rajiv Gandhi and mid-term elections. Satyagrahas were held throughout the nation. On 3 March 1988 Shri Lal Krishna Advani was again elected president of the party. In August 1988 National Front was formed, NT Ramamrao became its president and VP Singh the convenor. From this Janata Dal was born.

- ◆ On 25 September 1989 BJP and Shiv Sena alliance was formed. The election results were on expected lines. Rajiv Gandhi government was thrown out of power. In 1984 while BJP had got two seats now it increased to 86. Along with Bofors issue BJP expressed its views in these elections – ‘Justice for all, appeasement of none’. Shri Lal Krishna Advani was elected to Lok Sabha for the first time.
- ◆ In June 1989, Palanpur (Himachal Pradesh) national executive it was decided to support Shri Ram Janambhoomi movement. It was a burning issue of cultural nationalism. It was a struggle between pseudo-secularism and real equal respect to every religion. The Ram Rath yatra of Advaniji started from Somanth on the birth anniversary of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay on 25 September and it was supposed to reach Ayodhya on 30 October to participate in the ‘Kar seva’. Rathayatra received unprecedented support from the people.
- ◆ On 23 October, Rathayatra was stopped in Samastipur in Bihar, Shri Advaniji was detained

there for five weeks. Karseva was held on 30 October throwing away all the government prohibitions. Chandrashekhar became the prime minister, he tried unsuccessfully though honestly to resolve the Ayodhya issue. Rajiv Gandhi withdrew Congress support from his government within seven months. In the Uttar Pradesh state assembly elections held in July 1991 BJP came out victorious. Pseudo-secularism was defeated. Shri Kalyan Singh became the chief minister. In the course of Lok Sabha elections Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated, Congress got the sympathy votes. BJP’s tally increased from 86 to 119. Congress government was formed under the leadership of PV Narsimharao. Ram Mandir issue could not be resolved and in the kar seva of 6<sup>th</sup> December 1992, babri structure was demolished.

- ◆ In 1996, 1998 and 1999 three Lok Sabha elections were held in which BJP emerged as the largest single party. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee first for 13 days, then for 13 months and after that for four and half years remained the prime minister of India. It was not only BJP but NDA rule. NDA lost the 2004 Lok Sabha elections.
- ◆ For ten years party played active and constructive role as opposition. In 2014 under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi for the first time full majority government of BJP was formed in the country which is now rebuilding a glorious India with the declaration of ‘Sabak Saath, Sabka Vikas’. BJP has also become the world’s largest political party with 11 crore members under the leadership of Shri Amit Shah.

**Bharat Mata ki Jai!**

## Our Principle

- ◆ Our Party is neither centred around any particular individual or leader not any family or dynasty and nor in caste or religion but our faith is in principle.
- ◆ The declaration of our principle is made by the slogan of 'Bharat Mata ki Jai'. This slogan is the main basis of our principle. Therefore we are called nationalist. Bharat (land), Mata (culture) and Jai (people's aspirations) are expressions. Nation emerges from the union of land, people and culture therefore patriotism is the basis of our work. We have faith in cultural nationalism. The idea of political imperialism and separatism are opposed to cultural nationalism.
- ◆ Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh was in active opposition to the partition of India. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee was the person who saved Bengal from partition of India. Bharatiya Jansangh was established after the mutual discussion between Sarsanghchalak of Sangh Shri Guruji (MS Golwalkar) and Dr. Mookerjee. Dr. Mookerjee became a martyr in the movement for complete integration of Jammu & Kashmir to it from the shadow of partition. As a result Jammu & Kashmir is today integral part of India.
- ◆ For the integration of India Jansangh organized

may movements among which Berubari movement, Goa liberation movement (many karyakartas of Jansangh sacrificed their lives in Goa among whom Raja Bhau Mahakal of Madhya Pradesh and Amirchand Gupta of Uttar Pradesh are prominent) are important. Movement to oppose Kutch agreement and movement to oppose Tashkent agreement tainted by the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri are worth mentioning. National integration is not political slogan for us but an issue of commitment.

- ◆ In 1947 we got freedom from the Britishers but we could not get freedom from western or British ideas. While opposing five year plans based on Soviet Sangh inspired socialist centralization Jansangh called for 'swadesshi economy' the basis of which was 'economic democracy' and 'decentralisation'. Deendayalji called it 'arthayam' (economic dimension).
- ◆ Bharatiya Jansangh gave a new direction to the politics trapped in the debate of western socialism and capitalism, Integral Humanism was declared its philosophy in Vijayvada in 1965.
- ◆ The philosophy of Integral Humanism appeals for integration of individual and society, society and creation or nature and calls upon the society to experience this integration and reflect it in the politics. The integration of vyashti, samashti, srishti and paramashti is implicit in the existence of man.
- ◆ Indian politics was also becoming follower of the secularism which emerged from the reaction

to western theocracy. India neither there was theocracy ever nor it can be in future. Indian culture is 'panth nirpeksha' and culture of 'equal respect to all religions'. Shri Lal Krishna Advani gave the name of pseudo secularism to the 'secularism' of Indian political parties during his Ram Rath Yatra. We are supporters of non-communal 'Dharma Rajya'. The constitutional phrase near to 'Dharma Rajya' is 'Constitutional self rule'.

- ◆ Democracy is hitherto the best system discovered by man. For it Deendayal ji presented the concepts of 'Indianisation of Democracy' and 'Chastening the Public Will'.
- ◆ The conspiracy of emergency had engulfed the democracy in India. To protect democracy massive movement took place under the leadership of JBabu Jay Prakash Narayan. Democracy was restored but in the political events that unfolded the need for collective politics was felt and Bharatiya Jansangh was merged into Janata Party. On this so called collective politics the politics of power became pronounced, the principled activists of Jansangh became irritation for those in power. Janata Party split, Jansangh again got established as Bharatiya Janata Party.
- ◆ In its first convention BJP declared 'pancha nishthas' (five commitments) as its principle:
  1. Commitment to nationalism and national integration,
  2. Commitment to Democracy,
  3. Commitment to Gandhian socialism ( Gandhian

approach to socio-economic issues leading to the establishment of a samras samaj free from exploitation),

4. Commitment to positive secularism (sarva dharma sambhava), and,
  5. Commitemnt to value based politics.
- ◆ Bharatiya Janata Party was formed on the principle of five commitments. With time it was felt that the complete philosophy which Jansangh had accepted in 1965 in Vijayvada in the form of 'Integral Humanism' expressing basic commitment in Indian culture should be acceted by BJP again. Therefore 1985 National Council accepted 'Integral Humanism' as its basic principle.
  - ◆ As a political party by taking up the responsibility of opposition or ruling party, using constitutional system is our 'means' and to take the society on our principle is our 'end'. As much we work on 'means-end' proposition we will be fulfilling our practical work plan. Unprincipled politics leads to chaos and ultimately damages the country. We should always remember 'Bharat Mata ki Jai' and 'Vande Mataram'. We are the worshippers of national integrity so our slogan is 'Jahan hue balidan Mookerjee, who Kashmir hamara hai'.

**Bharat Mata Ki Jai!**

## Our Ideological Family

- ◆ In 1925 on the day of Vijayadashmi Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh was formed in Nagpur. Sangh believes in cultural nationalism of India, Bhartiyata or Hindutva is the basis of this nationalism. Sangh keeps away from power centric politics, it builds inner core of patriotism.
- ◆ It is today world's largest voluntary organization, it has continued to grow even in the face of every opposition. Earlier Sangh used to be an eyesore for the Britishers, later Congress also banned the Sangh because Congress had accepted the partition of the country on the basis of religion of which Sangh was in staunch opposition.
- ◆ Sangh considers itself to be an organization of the entire society, it is not supporter of opponent of any religion, caste, language, region, area or party. India should be rebuild on the basis of culture of India – for this swayamsevak of Sangh work in all the fields of the society through various organizations. These organizations are complete and autonomous, Sangh has no relation with them. All these organizations are autonomous. They are not wings of any political party.
- ◆ Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee has formed **Jansangh** after discussing with the second sarsanghchalak of RSS Shri Gururji (MS Golwalkar). Shri Gururji had

given experienced karyakartas to Dr. Mookerjee, he built a nationalist independent political organization in the name of Bharatiya Jansangh which is today present as Bharatiya Janata Party.

- ◆ Before the formation of Jansangh, **Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad** was formed. All the other student organizations are wings of one or another political party. ABVP is the only organization which is continuously active and progressing. Its slogan is – Knowledge, Character and Unity. Its slogan is – 'Today's student is today's citizen'. It believes not in the trade union of the students but in the larger education family. In taking forward ABVP Shri Yashwant Rao Kelkar played a sterling role.
- ◆ After Jansangh, the largest organisation formed was '**Bharatiya Majdoor Sangh**'. Shri Dattopant Thengdi was its founder General Secretary. BMS gave tough competition to the established communists in the labour unions and gave the slogans – 'Lal gulami chhodkar, bolo Vande Mataram'. 'Chahe jo majboori ho, hamari mange poori ho' (whatever be the compulsions, our demands should be fulfilled) was an irresponsible slogan. BMS said, 'Desh hit me karenge kaam, kaam ke lenge pure daam' ( we will work in the interest of the country and take full wages for our work). BMS gave three declaration to the country – 'Desh ka udyogikaran, udyogon ka shramikikaran and shramikon ka rashtriyakaran' (Industrialization of the country, labour intensive industries and nationalization of the labour). Today BMS is the largest labour organisation.
- ◆ **Vishwa Hindu Parishad** which expresses the integral unity of Indian sects was formed in the

Sandipani Ashram of Swami Chinmayanand. In the initial days Dada Saheb Apte took care of this organization, now it is working under the leadership of Shri Ashok Singhal.

- ♦ In the field of education the swayamsevak of Sangh have done a huge work. Today in India **Vidya Bharati** runs largest number of schools. Shri Lajja Ram Tomar was its first organization secretary. Among the teachers of colleges and universities organization works in the name of '**Shaikshik Mahasangh**' and for the analysis of the education 'Shikshan Mandal' works.
- ♦ In the field of art and theatre '**Sanskar Bharatiya**' and to coordinate among the intellectual institution '**Pragya Bharati**' is working in the country. For writing Indian history from Indian point of view '**Itihas Sankalan Samiti**' and to bring litterateurs on a single forum '**Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad**' is working.
- ♦ **Bharatiya Vikas Parishad, Adhivakta Parishad, Laghu Udyog Bharati, National Medical Organization (NMO), Arogya Bharati** fuctions in different fields. In the field of rural development and research '**Deendayal Shodh Sansthan**' and in the field of journalism '**Hindusthan Samanchar**' have their own place.
- ♦ In forest areas '**Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram**' has large organization. Various education, medical and service projects work through it. In the far flung difficult areas '**Ekal Vidyalaya**' has a huge network.
- ♦ In the field of services swayamsevak work through various organizations. In any natural or other calamity swayamsevak immediately engages himself with relief works. Whether cyclone in

Odisha, flood in Kashmir or Uttarakhand, tsunami or earthquake swayamsevak are among the first to reach the spot. '**Seva Bharati**' runs time-bound target oriented projects in slums.

- ♦ In the economic field apart from BMS, '**Bharatiya Kisan Sangh**' was also formed an when in the name of globalization economic imperialism was making its way '**Swadeshi Jagaran Manch**' was formed in the leadership of Thengdiji.
- ♦ Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh is the organization of the males, similar organization should also be there for females so '**Rashtriya Sevika Samiti**' was formed.
- ♦ Today there is not a single field where any organization on the basis of Indian culture is not working. The names of the organizations which have come in this paper are main organizations. At state and local level many organizations work with the same ideas. Society should not be follower of state and should be autonomous, so all these organizations are also autonomous. Sangh is not related to them organizationally but ideologically. They all work with mutual discussions consequently **Sangh Vichar Parivar** has become a fear for those who are agents of separatism and foreign ideas. All these organizations are not part of our party. Instead our party is part of that ideology on the basis of which these organizations function. The source of inspiration for everyone is same - '**Bharat Mata ki Jai**' and '**Vande Mataram**'.

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# Challenges before the country

**India faces challenges both external and internal:**

## **External Challenges**

- ♦ India has an on-going border dispute with China and Pakistan and both are trying to create trouble for India on the border and on the domestic front
- ♦ Both China and Pakistan are nuclear powers and they have intimate diplomatic ties with the purpose of damaging India's interest and threatening its emergence as a major power
- ♦ Both these countries are not ready to declare no-first-use of nuclear weapons whereas India is committed to no-first-use of nuclear weapons

## **Pakistan**

- ♦ Pak-sponsored terrorism has claimed thousands of lives in India and hundreds of terror modules are known to be active within the country. The world has largely accepted Pakistan as the fountainhead of terror and it is exporting terror to many parts of the world. It is harbouring terror camps across India's border. It has given asylum to terrorists and smugglers like Dawood Ibrahim, Yakub Memon etc and it has always been violating peace treaties and going back on its commitment on the negotiating table
- ♦ Tackling Pak-sponsored terror modules, bringing back the accused in the 26/11 attacks,

combating Pak-sponsored terror activities in J & K are some of the major challenges draining India's national resources.

- ♦ Pakistan is not willing to even grant India Most Favoured Nation, though India has been extending economic cooperation and has offered MFN status.

## **China**

- ♦ China has a long standing border dispute with India, which it seems not in a hurry to settle. There has not been any firing or escalation on the border since 1962, but China's arms race and its constant competitive approach to India like its recent vote in the UNSC in favour of Pakistan in the case of Lakhvi pose challenges.
- ♦ With China, India has good economic cooperation. But it continues to undermine India's economic interest both diplomatically and also the Indian Ocean states
- ♦ China's increasing interest in strengthening its navy and challenging India's maritime interest is another major concern
- ♦ China is trying to build roads, helping Pakistan, Sri Lanka etc and challenge India's supremacy in the Indian Ocean zone.
- ♦ After the BJP came to power at the Centre, India has consciously strengthened its regional cooperation with Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. The government is conscious of the threat it is facing from its recalcitrant neighbours and taking effective steps in strengthening its defence and intelligence preparedness.

## Internal

### Maoists

- ♦ The Maoist menace that is threatening India's domestic security is also to a large extent sponsored by Pakistan and China.
- ♦ The Maoist violence has claimed thousands of Indian security forces and civilians and has become a big impediment for development activities in about 200 districts across central India.
- ♦ The Maoists are trying to tie up with North East insurgent groups and other terror outfits.
- ♦ NE separatists groups operating from neighbouring countries and their hide outs in Myanmar and Bangladesh are instigating disruptive activities and terror attacks in the NE region.
- ♦ In July 2015 India has effectively undertaken a counter offensive destroying terror hide outs in Myanmar border

### Conversions by Coercion

- ♦ Evangelical and jihadi activities to change the demographic structure of India with funds
- ♦ One of India's serious internal threats comes for religious conversions, done through coercive and deceitful means.
- ♦ The conversion activities are also actively supported by outside agencies, using money and manpower
- ♦ This is a serious issue threatening to tear the social fabric and harmony of India.
- ♦ The conversion issue is also a politically sensitive one, as several political parties in India support or are neutral to religious conversions.

- ♦ Severe conversions in several states has changed the demography of the population leading to tension and undercurrent of dissent, waiting to burst.

### NGOs

- ♦ Thousands of NGOs operating in Indian soil, getting foreign aid, are creating domestic disturbance, threatening economic progress in India's rural areas, particularly in the Vanavasi areas.
- ♦ In a major initiative, the BJP government in early 2015, banned more than 4000 NGOs and decided to monitor the foreign funding to many others, including Ford Foundation, Greenpeace, Communalism Combat etc
- ♦ Several NGOs launch agitations to block developing activities, including building of dams, roads, access to mineral resources and mainstreaming of the vanavasi population. The recent two major examples are the opposition to Koodankulam project and mining projects in Orissa and NE.

### Economic challenge

- ♦ The 2015 National Socio Economic and Caste Census has revealed the dire economic status of the large majority of population in the country.
- ♦ 60 years of the Congress rule has left 60 per cent of rural India in distress
- ♦ Nearly 75 per cent of population has an average income of less than Rs 5000 per month
- ♦ Agriculture is the main source of income for 30 per cent population
- ♦ But about 56 per cent of rural population do not own land.
- ♦ Over a million people are engaged in rag picking

and begging

- ♦ More than 13.25 per cent lives in kutcha houses
- ♦ 11 crore live in deprivation

#### **Economy related social factors**

- ♦ India has a high population of malnourished mothers and children
- ♦ High rate of death at maternity is also reported from India, indicating lack of access to health facilities
- ♦ Declining sex ratio of female due to female foeticide and infanticide
- ♦ This has already led to serious consequences in several states like Haryana, Punjab and parts of UP, where men are unable to find girls for marriage
- ♦ The BJP government has launched a major campaign Beti Bachao, Beti Pado to correct this imbalance
- ♦ Rural and basic health access remains elusive for most Indians.
- ♦ Modernization is not westernization
- ♦ In the name of globalization India's domestic industry and native culture are facing constant threat and intimidation
- ♦ Dumping of foreign goods is threatening India's traditional village and cottage industries and small scale sector
- ♦ The ten traditional skilled communities of India, collectively known as *vishwakarma*, engaged in carpentry, weaving, goldsmiths, ironsmiths, metal workers, potter, leather workers, construction engineers (*mistry*) etc form a huge percentage of workforce.
- ♦ They are leaving their traditional skills. And need to be brought under the Skill Development

programme of the government of India.

- ♦ Majority of Indians engaged in unorganized sector for livelihood

#### **Social Issues**

- ♦ Swatch Bharat, the Clean India mission has been launched by the BJP government
- ♦ Cleanliness can lead to minimizing several infectious diseases causing death
- ♦ Clean Ganga project is the pride of the nation
- ♦ The concept needs to be replicated to all the major rivers of India
- ♦ Heritage sites, relating to history of India need protection from vandalism and encroachment
- ♦ Need for awareness about protecting our heritage from theft and destruction
- ♦ Local level support for heritage sites
- ♦ Access to clean drinking for the entire population of India
- ♦ Har ghar bijli, swatch pani is the target of the BJP government
- ♦ 100 per cent literacy is another ambition of the BJP
- ♦ Problems are solved not by making legislations as was done by earlier governments and were adopted but by good governance and better implementation on mission mode is the new challenge.



## वर्ग गीत

अरुण गगन पर महाप्रगति का, अब फिर मंगल गान उठा।  
करवट बदली अंगड़ाई ले, सोया हिन्दुस्थान उठा।।  
सौरभ से भर गयी दिशायेँ, अब धरती मुसकाती है,  
कण-कण गाता गीत गगन की, सीमायेँ दुहराती हैं,  
मंगल गान सुनाता सागर, गीत दिशायेँ गाती हैं,  
मुक्त गगन में राष्ट्र पताका, लहर लहर लहराती है,  
तरुण रक्त अब लगा खौलने, हृदयों में तूफान उठा।  
करवट बदली अंगड़ाई ले, सोया हिन्दुस्थान उठा।। 1 ।।

रामेश्वर का जल अंजलि में, काश्मीर की सुन्दरता,  
काम रूप की धूलि द्वारिका, की पावन प्यारी ममता,  
बंग देश की भक्ति भावना, महाराष्ट्र की तन्मयता,  
शौर्य पंचनद विजयी विश्व में, राजस्थानी प्रबल क्षमता,  
केन्द्रित कर निज प्रखर तेज को, फिर भारत बलवान उठा।  
करवट बदली अंगड़ाई ले, सोया हिन्दुस्थान उठा ।। 2 ।।

बिन्दु बिन्दु जल मिलकर बनती, प्रलयंकर जल की धारा,  
कण-कण भू-रज मिल कर करते, अंधकारमय जग सारा,  
कोटि-कोटि हम उठें उठायें, भारतीयता का नारा,  
बढ़ें विश्व के बढ़ते कदमों ने फिर हमको ललकारा,  
उठे देश के कण-कण से फिर जन-जन को आह्वान उठा।  
करवट बदली अंगड़ाई ले, सोया हिन्दुस्थान उठा।।  
अरुण गगन पर महाप्रगति का, अब फिर मंगल गान उठा।  
करवट बदली अंगड़ाई ले, सोया हिन्दुस्थान उठा।। 3 ।।