

A Study of Coalition Politics in Jammu and Kashmir Since 2002

Dr. Alka Sharma

Assistant professor, M.B.G.P.G College Haldwani Nainital

Yog Raj

Ph.D Research Scholar

M.B.G.P.G College Haldwani, Department of political science

Kumaun University, Nainital Uttrakhand

ABSTRACT:

Coalition politics is based on a system of governance by an alliance of political parties. When more than a few political parties cooperate with each other to shaped a regime and does exercises the political power on the axis of a general contract. We can describe such coordination as coalition politics or coalition regime since 2002. Such an organization is by and large structured when no party is in an arrangement to get a mainstream in the state legislature and several parties shaped a coalition grouping or an agreement and hence structured a government. A coalition regime is a mutual or accommodative attempt, in which several political parties in alliance with several independent representatives form a government. A coalition government is an alliance in which some political parties collaborate, reducing the dominance of any one party within that coalition. The general reason specified for this agreement is that no party on its own can achieve a majority.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The history of coalition government in Jammu and Kashmir dates back to the post- independence era observer the state occurrence of coalition in late eighties of the 20th century. Similar to other Indian states, Jammu and Kashmir as such did not have coalition experience, because one party domination of National Conference. However coalition politics emerged as an occurrence in Jammu and Kashmir at the same time when other parts of India witnessed the coalition government. It was in late 1986 that Rajiv Gandhi and Dr Farooq Abdullah come into into dialogue and a pact usually called Rajiv-Farooq Accord was accomplished on November 7, 1986 which show the way to the organization of National Conference and Congress (I) coalition government headed by Dr Farooq Abdullah. On March 23, 1987, elections were held in the state in the wake of Rajiv-Farooq Accord.

The National Conference and Congress formed an electoral coalition. On March 26, 1987, Farooq Abdullah was sworn in as head of the National Conference- Congress coalition government. But this alliance collapse due to alteration of government at the centre. The alliance could not accomplish to a large extent as the propaganda of attack larger than the accord on growth and development. The diverse types of discrimination and harms created a null and void in the socio- economic frontage as well as on political

outlook. The problems like supports of elections in 1987 geared up all opposition parties to consider that both parties smack a contract and comprehensively arrange the elections. On the other hand several developmental measures were taken in diverse segment like agriculture, handicrafts, irrigation; forest etc. in addition the coalition government set up a committee of economists to recommend the procedures for rapid industrialization, development of specificied areas. To set up Service Selection Board rationalize the recruitment process. The procedure of egalitarian decentralization and the grass root arrangement was expected to guarantee the people's involvement in the light of decision-making process and procedure of planning. One more important provision for an alliance was renovation of Article 370 and state autonomy. While central and subordinate headship amid the two parties did not support at the grass- root level.

Therefore, accessible discrepancy stuck between the alliances partners hindered the smooth running of the government in the state. The pressure and twist in the coalition at poles apart finally inflict it.

COALITION EXPERIMENT (2002-2008) PDP-CONGRESS:

The actual experiment of coalition politics in the state was observe after 2002 Assembly elections. The collaboration of coalition politics amid Congress- People's Democratic Party arranged to primarily power- sharing agreement in the midst of smaller parties. The position of Chief Ministership to go halves three years to each one between People's Democratic Party's Mufti Sayed and Congress Party's Gh Nabi Azad correspondingly. Both the alliance partners agreed for the Common Minimum Programme (CMP) for the good governance of the state. It was for the first time that the one National level political party congress and the regional level Political party People's Democratic party regional parties- coalition which was to functioning within the same model, political beliefs of Kashmiriyat, used the identical secular political breathing space with constant worry on the matter of political distinctiveness and self-esteem. Mutually the partners also arrange prominence on the state self-rule issue of Jammu and Kashmir.

This matching resemblance and the contention connecting the two has by now facilitate to bring the Kashmir politics at the central stage of Indian Union. The future of People's Democratic Party as a regional alternative to the National Conference can also be accredited to the political strong influence of the latter by means of its two-third majority later than 1996 Assembly Elections. National Conference unspecified a larger exchange of power by passing decree on the better autonomy which the then National democratic Alliance government cautious as demanding. The Healing Touch Policy shaped psychological environment as well as new policy insight in the state. Mufti Sayed led coalition government keep on with the premises to heal and renovate greatly expected harmony and calm in the state. He illustrates the Healing Touch Policy in requisites of position bring to a standstill to custodial homicide, liberate of innocents from the jails, inquiry centers, in and outside the state to bring an end to the existing anarchism in the state. He makes an effort a lot to fill up these assurances and put into practice the healing Touch Policy. One more important step this alliance was to start a peace- process in the state as well as discussion with Pakistan. His Popular slogan "Goli Nahi Boli" became the slogan of the alliance partnership. The coalition government of PDP- Congress through incredible developments in different segment like agriculture, industries, education tourism, health, employment, electricity, rural development and so on.

There were several other regions where government is successful in building expectation in the midst of the people that incorporated eradication of corruption, endorsement of human rights, and proclamation of assistance and healing of aggression. Tourism sector, the most important basis of state economy, was rejuvenated to a positive degree for the duration of Muftis era. After Mufti Sayed, Gh Nabi Azad took the

regime of the coalition government- making the shift of power from the PDP to Congress party of the state after three years. He structure the strategy of the government inside the perspective of Khushal Kashmir (a prosperous Kashmir) a new exhortation in the phrasing of the state politics. The extensive forms of this strategy were corruption- free administration, transparency, accountability and all round development of the state. The Congress led coalition regime also makes an effort to de- politicize the administration in the state. The transfer policy was rationalized. The State Accountability Commission, the State Human Rights Commission, and the State Women's Commission could not be rejuvenate still for the duration of Azad's tenure, as fracture in the coalition had an unpleasant collision on responsibility and regulation. Fraud and corruption figure enhanced.

COALITION EXPERIMENT (2009-2014) NC-CONGRESS:

The state of Jammu and Kashmir saw an additional coalition experience later than 2008 Assembly elections. It was national Conference that forms an alliance with the National party State Congress to commence a fresh coalition government in the state. National Conference did not find it complicated to go forward a agenda for power- sharing with the Congress Party as both parties had a past political relationships. The coalition regime associates promises in their own manifestos of 2008 elections for elimination of unemployment, poverty, electricity shortage corruption in the state, in addition to heighten the developmental works and also rejuvenate all the key parts of the state. It is in this perception that the alliance associates on track their political drive. The coalition government took a number of initiatives to advance the features appropriate implementation of policies/programmes and restoration institution to encouraged transparency and accountability in the operation of the government. The re- creation of Accountability Commission and the constitution of Vigilance Commission were prominent measures to sponsor honesty and integrity in public life. To end the corruption in the state, an innovative measure was taken by set up e- tendering and e- purchasing in states agreement.

The government was devoted to more strengthen the scrutinize system all the way through the use of information technology in the future. The use of Public Service Guarantee Act (PSGA) and the Right to Information Act (RTI) are effective tools that transfer the power equilibrium in support of an ordinary man and demonstrate constructive in shortening governmental and bureaucratic diplomacy, disregard and support enduring in service relief at the same time as ushering-in transparency in the decision- making procedure. The government enhanced the frame-work of governance and development to guarantee that public becomes the authentic recipient. The preface of consequences- agenda in the performance of diverse section by the National Conference-Congress alliance aggravated healthy interdepartmental contention. Each department competes for attain its personal target and at the same time the goal of every section has been made experimental in this manner eradicate the abstractness and vagueness adjacent its operation.

The victorious achievement of elections of grass-root level Panchayati Raj institutions later than a stretched age is an extra immense accomplishment of the National Conference-Congress coalition government. The decentralization of powers to Panchayat Raj Institutions established the coalition government's promises to make stronger the model of grass- root democratic system. The formation of administrative division in the state is an additional significant and admirable step of the coalition government. It is in reality a step ahead in captivating the administration at the door step of public living in far- flung areas. To tackle the unemployment problem, the coalition government launched innovative programmes like SKEWPY and Udaan. As regards tourism sector, according to calculate approximately

tourism alone make an arrangement of 80, 000 jobs for the duration of the alliance of National Conference-Congress. A confirmation entrance of tourists trip Shri Amaranth Ji, Shri Mata Vaishno Devi and so on. Additionally the coalition of NC-Congress launched 87 tourism projects.

COALITION EXPERIMENT (2014-2018) BJP-NC:

Bharatya Janta party and people's Democratic Party structured a coalition of two or more parties that are ideologically not together however arranged to set together by a hung Assembly. Whereas the People's Democratic Party gets a hold all of its 28 seats in Muslim Majority Kashmir, the BJP ramped home town an outstanding achievement in Hindu dominated Jammu. The two stitches up a power sharing accord however break-up the opportunistic alliance almost immediately. The political ups and downs in the ascendancy of the People's Democratic Party and Bhartya Janta Party coalition on or after 2014-2018 relatable to refer to now that the coalition partner Bhartya Janta party from last more than two and half years who are mutely moving away their agenda of politics while on the other hand People's Democratic Party is vanishing within its contest.

They had gloomily futile to perform the political guarantee, and it's what they call "Agenda of Alliance" for the public of Kashmir and are over power-driven earlier than the eminent agenda of Bharatya Janta Party in the state possibly it would not be mistaken to say that Bhartya Janta Party made People's Democratic Party as handicap and a wrecked political creature in Kashmir for future. The state of Jammu and Kashmir with several regional, sub- regional and religious harbors is confronted to both the coalition partners. The people as however do not have good quality memoirs of the coalition governance in the state. The coalitions politics are creature connect with regional abandon, administrative ineffectiveness. The main political parties with their economic basis and support structure located in different regions, sub- regions which is not expected require to develop a conduct of coalition background, institutional organization and clear perception in the direction of their state so that the coalition government do not emerge disillusioned, deceitful and confused. The government cannot do to a large extent at the state level but one cannot midget on the grass-root conditions in all three regions of Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh. It is a reality that the coalition governance describes centre- state relationships nearer and improved the expectation, which may possibly assist the state in receiving good re- compensation of the national reward of funding in requisites of assistance to the peoples.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The broad objectives of the present study are as:

- 1) To study the emergence of coalition governments in Jammu and Kashmir in its historical instances.
- 2) To study the working of coalition governments in state from 2002 to 2018 and its contribution in overall development of the state.
- 3) To investigate the effects of coalition politics in the development of the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- 4) To assess the future prospects of coalition politics in Jammu and Kashmir state.

METHODOLOGY:

The present study makes an attempt to examine the coalition government in Jammu and Kashmir since 2014 it is primarily actuality finding study based on the exploratory method. This study is based on Primary, secondary and tertiary sources of data which includes Assembly debates, references of concerned persons and experts, various libraries have been consulted Daily News Papers, Manuals, journals Periodicals, books and Articles published in Journals etc. Hence this study is based on the Historical, Comparative, Descriptive and Analytical approach.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The present study makes an effort at the considerations of the structure of coalition and an assessment of its prospects. Coalition politics is based on a system of governance by a group of some political parties' institutionalization of this process in the form of a viable and sustained coalition, in the process could help our political system in stabilizing itself at the centre and state level. . Such an organization is generally prearranged when no party is in an arrangement to obtain a mainstream in the state legislature and several political parties structure an alliance and therefore formed a government. A coalition government is a mutual or accommodating arrangement, in which numerous political parties in alliance with a number of independent representatives form a government. It is in the above background that the present study makes its significance in the present scenario.

HYPOTHESIS:

The coalition governments clearly are a sign of the hung assemblies became the model of the Jammu and Kashmir because of breakup in political parties has established a disgraceful lack of aptitude to construct long-lasting coalitions. Up to till now coalitions have at a standstill a prolonged approach to go in as far as Jammu and Kashmir is disturbed. Since there is a coalition model at all India level and state level escalating function of regional parties and social groups bestow dawn to coalition governments in Jammu and Kashmir.

CONCLUSION:

The above study shows that the coalition governments clearly reflect the hung assemblies became the norm of the Jammu and Kashmir because of fragmentation in political parties has demonstrated a shocking lack of ability to create enduring coalitions. There is a continuous state of dissatisfaction in Jammu and Kashmir. This state was decent in the properly of regional, ethnic, religious communities. It consists of divisions (Jammu, Kashmir, and Ladakh) which are otherwise geographically distinct with units. Jammu region is partly dominated by Hindus (especially Jammu and Kathuae and parts of Udhampur district) while the Kashmir valley is dominated by Muslims. Ladakh is habited by Muslims and Buddhist. Such multiplicity has its impact on the political awareness and reaction. The contradictory character of political ambitions within the state has given rise poles apart from politics functioning within the regions. Here the regional disregard and inequity forms the root of discontent. Though the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) and Congress coalition had wrecked on a bloody note and the state stood divided on communal and regional lines. The hurt of 2008 are fresh in the mentality of the people.

Thus to conclude we can say that coalition government in Jammu and Kashmir must have a strong hold up at the central level and good quality coalition governance have to be accepted by the entire. The

time has altered and new coalitions have to demonstrate performance. No meretricious in economic can be endured relatively more innovative conduct of performance development with redistributive justice has to be endeavor.

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