

The All India Political Parties Meet

BACKGROUND GUIDE



Agenda-1

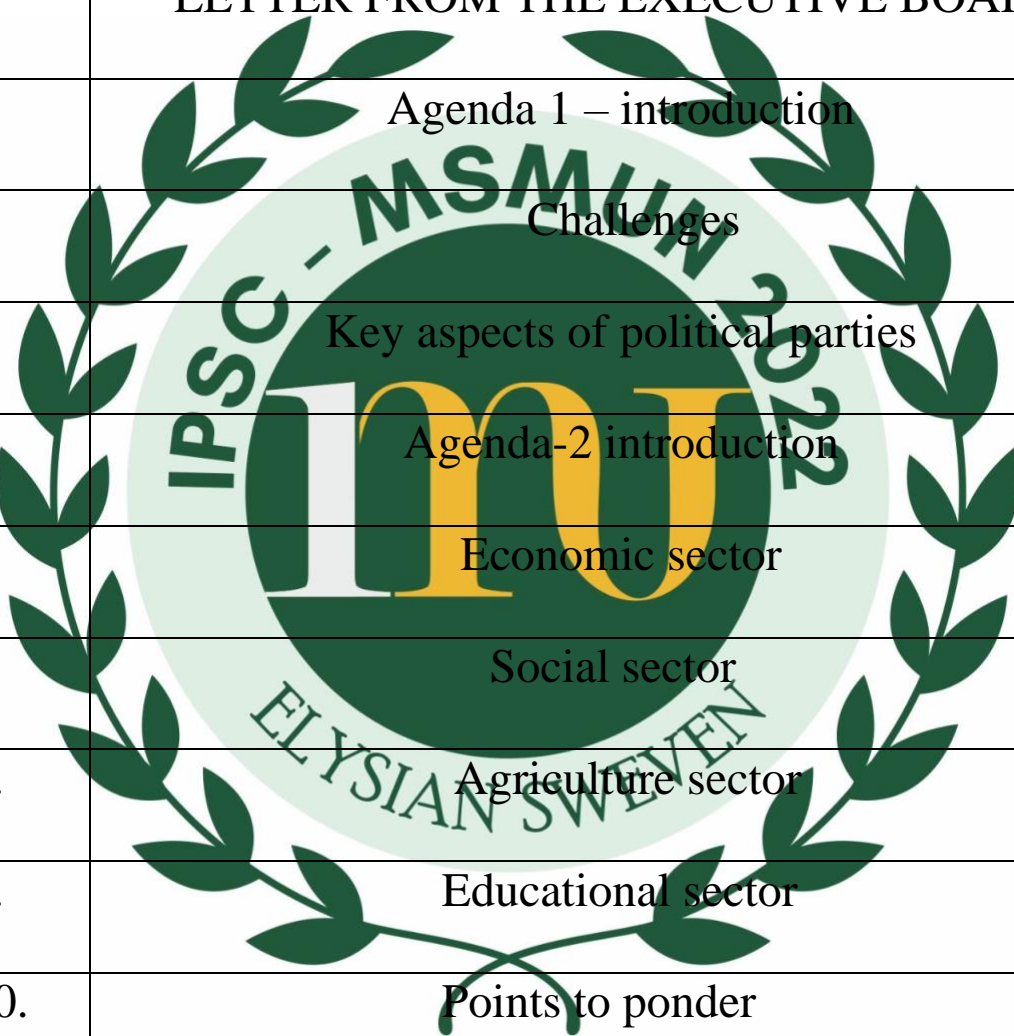
Future prospect of Political parties in India

Agenda-2

Deliberation upon past 7 years review of NDA government

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The logo for IPSC-MSMIIW 2023 is centered on the page. It features a circular emblem with a laurel wreath border. The text 'IPSC-MSMIIW 2023' is written around the top inner edge of the circle, and 'ELYSIAN SWEDEN' is written around the bottom inner edge. In the center of the circle, the number '100' is prominently displayed in a stylized font, with the '1' in white and the '00' in yellow.

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Dear Delegates,

It gives us immense pleasure to welcome you to IPSC MSMUN'22. The All-India Political parties Meet is a committee that is summoned to discuss issues that pertain to all parties and to save the time of the Parliament. This is a platform used by different parties to express their views on certain agendas which cannot be discussed in the Parliament. Keep in mind that this is not a decision-making body, although parties can use the meeting to come up with solutions which can formally be taken. We are discussing two agendas this year:

1. Future Prospect of Political parties in India
2. Deliberation upon past 7 years review of NDA government

The Executive Board simply urges you to examine this issue from different angles and prepare resolutions, keeping in mind the interest of the citizens of India.

You will have to keep in high esteem your party stances and your party policies; the statements made by your co-party workers and your actions in the past. All of this simply calls the importance of relevant and in-depth research.

Whether you are relatively new to the concept of MUNs and debates or you are rather experienced, please don't hesitate to try and give it your best go. And leave it up to us to give you an environment that is equal parts fun and conducive to learning.

The groundwork of research has been laid out for you in this Background Guide. This Guide is just a compilation of simple facts and this would act as a good starting point for your research. From here on, you can cover topics more deeply and cover other aspects of the debate.

Feel free to contact the Executive Board if you have any queries. Looking forward to seeing you this fall

The Executive Board

All India Political Parties Meet (AIPPM)

Disclaimer

The background guide is a compilation of various sources and scholarly work of various authors available to us through doctrinal and non doctrinal methods. The background is only a source of information to provide you all with basic guidelines to pursue your further research and is not a document in its absolute nature which covers up everything you need to know about the committee, kindly use this background guide as a premise to draw your future research. It is significant to note that this background guide does not reflect the personal ideology of the Executive board, Secretariat members, Mody School, IPSC or any authorities concerned with the conference the background guide is a document prepared in the best academic interest of the conference



Agenda-1

Future Prospect of Political Parties in India.

Political parties are voluntary associations or organized groups of individuals who share the same political views and who try to gain power via constitutional means and who desire to promote national interests.

India's lack of governance has become a subject of growing concern. All branches of government -- Executive, Legislature and Judiciary -- are visibly tottering. The cause of weak governance is obvious. India's political system rests upon the existence of vibrant political parties. And a sub continental, multilingual, multi-ethnic nation requires vibrant national parties. We have none.

Challenges

We do have parties that qualify the Election Commission's criteria to be called national. In real terms that means little. Out of a total 36 units --29 states and 7 Union Territories -- the Congress directly governs seven. It shares power in ruling coalitions of another three units. It extends outside support to one state government. In all it exercises power or influence in eleven units. The second largest so-called national party is the BJP. It also directly governs seven units. It shares power in ruling coalitions of five units. In all it exercises power or influence in twelve units.

There is a simple remedy for reducing the unhealthy pressures. Today there are two main coalitions competing for power, the UPA and the NDA. The UPA has eleven partners and the NDA has twelve. Both coalitions have merely to transform themselves into federations to end the rot. This can be done quite simply by all coalition parties agreeing to contest for parliament under a single federation symbol without sacrificing their present party symbols. Under own symbols parties may contest only state assemblies. The candidates for parliament may be determined by each party for its respective quota. The elected MPs would become members of the single federation active in parliament. The anti-defection law would curtail blackmail by MPs and instability of the government. This solution is not ideal. But would it not go a considerable way towards restoring executive authority for better governance.

Political Party formation and Indian Constitution:

1. The Indian Constitution is the one of the longest Constitutions in the world. It even elaborately deals with the co-operative societies.
2. The right to form co-operative societies is a fundamental right under Article 19 (1)(c), but the right to form political parties is not.
3. It is astonishing that such a meticulous Constitution overlooked political parties, the vital players in the political system, for constitutional regulation.
4. Most of the parties are openly caste- or religious-based. Their finances are dubious and opaque.
5. Almost all the parties are family fiefdoms. The Congress high command is only a euphemism for the Gandhi family. There are no periodical in-party elections in Indian parties except in a few like the CPI (M).



Problems in the Working of Parties

Absence of Inner Party Democracy: Over the last fifty years of Independence, no political party has been able to observe the basic norms of inner party democracy. The authority in organizational matters has always been from the top to the bottom through successive layers of party structures.

Representation of Women: Political parties cannot remain indifferent towards women who constitute nearly 50% of the electorate. Although almost all parties have attempted to build women organizations to secure their support and make their organization more broad-based, but in practice they have fielded much less proportion of women candidates in the elections giving them proportionately much less representation in the legislative bodies than their actual population strength. In recent times this has been a matter of crucial concern in view of the controversy over reservation of 30% or so of the seats in these bodies.

Need for Funds: To perform various functions and contest elections in an effective manner, every political party requires huge funds. Apart from expenditure of office establishment, full time-workers, agitations, propaganda and travel, parties have to organize election campaigns. But the financial matters of party are kept secret while other aspects of organization are known to people. Very little is known about finances of political parties.

Lack of Ideology and Values in Politics: There has been a very sharp erosion in the ideological orientation of political parties. Party dynamics in India has led to the emergence of valueless politics much against the ideals of the father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi, who suggested that the Congress party should be disbanded after the achievement of Independence and its members should engage themselves in the service of the people. While Gandhiji taught us tremendous selflessness, self sacrifice and service to the people, such inspirational values, the democratic norms and institutions have been destroyed systematically over the last fifty years of the working of the Constitution.



AGENDA 2

Deliberation upon past 7 years review of NDA government

BJP's vision 2014 Focusing upon their idea of —SabkaSaathSabkaVikas, BJP's manifesto focused on all sections identifying the developmental rows. BJP showed a concern towards rising price where it deemed to establish special courts to stop hoarding and black marketing and also to use technology to disseminate real time data to farmers. The focus on employment and training considering the importance of skill and promoting vocational training for the same. To develop labor intensive manufacturing in tourism and transform employment exchanges into carrier centers. They deemed to fight corruption by establishing the system which eliminates the scope for corruption. They concentrate on e-governance, system based & policy driven governance.

Status quo of countries condition and the challenges in front of NDA government

The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) Government that assumed power in May 2014 faces complex and multiple challenges on the economic front. It inherits an economy with weak macro-economic fundamentals and serious structural infirmities, the manifestations of which are a deep-seated agrarian crisis, stagnating industrial production and rising unemployment. The most formidable challenge before the Government was arguably the state of Indian agriculture. In the past few decades, Indian agriculture has been witness to declining investment in basic infrastructure, inadequate levels of credit, rising input costs, increase in landlessness, breakdown of agriculture extension services, farmer suicides and rising distress migration to urban areas for employment. Agricultural productivity had been severely impacted, raising serious questions regarding the viability of small farmers, in particular. This agrarian crisis assumed a more serious dimension given that 60% of the country's workforce remains directly or indirectly dependent on the rural sector whose backbone is agriculture, a sector whose share in GDP has dipped to less than 15%.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR by considering it an integral part of UOI. And to facilitate the return of Kashmiri pandits and to guarantee rights of POK refugees. They believe in de-centralization by focusing from representative to participative democracy, strengthens self-governance and introducing openness in govt. They intend to reform the system by introducing the ideology of India first and the idea of good governance i.e. governance, administrative reform, judicial reform, police reform and electoral reform. It believes in widening the platform by focusing upon all

sections of society stating themselves the govt. of poor marginalized and left behind. They believe in ANTYODAYA, to treat extreme poverty as national priority and identifying 100 most backward districts for prioritized and integrated development. They intend to bring about social justice by bringing ST, SC, OBCs and other weaker sections forward by different policies. They intend to provide equal opportunities to minorities and also concentrate on new middle class and rural areas along with the betterment of urban areas as well. It believes in social security with special focus on senior citizens and specially abled.



They realize the importance of youth and women (concentrating on BETI BACHO BETI PADHAO, women health care and self defense). They concentrate on education whereas public spending on education is 6% of GDP, equality of opportunity, establishing national library and several other policies. They believe in development of skills by establishing centers for excellence, producing industry responsive man power and developing India's knowledge power house. Giving health assurance to all Indians, setting AIIMS-like institute in every state, promoting yoga and Ayurveda, school health programme, universalization of emergency medical services, SWACH BHARAT and promoting clean water for diarrhea free India are some major steps taken for the

health sector. It focuses on economic revival with special focus on GST, special focus on GND and tax incentives for R&D for indigenization of technology and innovation. They introduced several new policies in industrial sector to see India as the manufacturing hub of tomorrow. The manifesto highlights several other factors and the parliamentarians are requested to come with good research

Given below are the various reforms and policies adopted by the Modi Government in various sectors.

(A) Economic Sector

Demonetization

The 31st month also brought in what is arguably the most controversial, disruptive and critiqued policy of the Modi government — demonetization. In his 8 November 2016 address to the nation, Modi announced that Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 currency notes would cease to be legal tender that midnight. By tuning into corruption at high places and the widespread black money in the economy, Modi articulated a political angst against —anti-national and anti-social elements. An additional objective of this scheme was curb fake currency and terror financing from across the border. As reports of individual and small business hardships flooded the nation, and 98.96% of the notes returning back to the banking system, demonetization ended up creating acute individual distress that Finance Minister termed ‘anecdotal’. It hit real estate, slowed growth due to reduced demand, disrupted supply chains, and increased uncertainty

Goods and Services Tax

Modi’s biggest reform push, with the greatest impact to public finances, and the strongest tool against tax evasion and arguably the most complex law in the history of Independent India’s — the introduction of the goods and services tax (GST) — was launched in the 39th month of his term. The enabling mechanism was provided by the enactment of the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, following which Parliament enacted four Central laws. Further, all the

29 States enacted enabling laws in their Assemblies, while the Centre notified it for all the seven Union Territories. The GST replaces eight Central taxes and nine State taxes, but leaves five petroleum products and alcohol for human consumption out of its ambit. In tune with indirect taxes in 140 other nations, Modi has brought to completion one of India's longest reforms — the GST story began more than three decades ago, in 1985. The structural reform over, minor tinkering will continue, though criticism about its implementation, particularly the huge compliance burden for small enterprises in its initial launch, was needless, bureaucratic and not thought through.

(B) Social Sector

DDUGJY

The government recently announced that it has completed the electrification of 18,452 villages under the DDUGJY. But data show there has not been much impact on the country's electricity consumption. As per data compiled by the Union power ministry, India saw just 5.66% average annual growth in generation between 2014-15 and 2017-18, compared to 5.9% between 2010-11 and 2013-14. This despite the fact that thermal power plants have been operating at historically low levels in recent years.

Ujjwala scheme

On May 1, 2016, the prime minister launched the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) with the target to provide five crore LPG connections to women from poor households by the end of March 2019. While the number of LPG connections has seen a big growth after the rollout of the PMUY, it has not been matched by a commensurate increase in LPG consumption. While 3.6 crore LPG connections have been issued over last two years under the Ujjwala scheme, this is not reflected in the consumption of cooking fuel. The growth rate of LPG consumption has stayed at the same level as before the scheme was launched.

Affordable housing: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

The government has set a target of constructing five crore new housing units by 2022 under the PMAY, of which three crore are to be built in rural areas and the balance in cities. But work on both the schemes is proceeding at a tardy pace. Against the target to build two crore houses for the urban poor by 2022, only 4.13 lakh houses have been constructed as at the end of December 2017

while work is underway on 15.65 lakh units. The urban housing ministry plans to construct 26 lakh houses in 2018-19, 26 lakh in 2019-20, 30 lakh in 2020-21 and 29.8 lakh in 2021-22. However, targets look challenging given the slow progress till now. For example, in 2016-17 only 1.49 lakh houses were constructed against the target of 32.6 lakh units. Under the rural scheme, construction of only 16 lakh houses has been complete

(C) AGRICULTURE

On 20th September 2020, Parliament passed three farm bills, which created protests in the country.

The three bills are –

‘Farmers’ Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020 – ‘One Nation-one market’ concept was introduced to allow farmers to sell the produce anywhere in the country.

‘Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill’, 2020 – Contract farming empowers farmers to engage with wholesalers, exporters etc. so that they will get the price assurance before sowing the crop.

‘Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill’, 2020 – This bill removed pulses, oilseeds, onions and some other products from the essential commodities list, and thereby the restrictions on the storage of these items will be removed.

One nation – one market can end the monopoly of ‘Agricultural Produce Market Committees’(APMCs). APMC criminalizes setting up of other competing markets. Some states made it mandatory for farmers to trade with only APMC-licensed traders. With Farmers’ Produce Trade and Commerce bill, farmers can sell the produce as per their choice. So the problem of middlemen, which is one of the main loopholes of APMCs, will be eliminated.

In some states, there is a surplus of some vegetables and fruits, whereas in some other states there is less supply and more demand for them. Through one nation-one market, corporate companies can bridge this gap benefiting the consumers.

It will attract private investments in the agricultural industry. Private investments can improve the infrastructure of the agricultural sector, which can lead to its modernization. The competition to

buy the produce can fetch better prices for farmers. They may even come to the farmers to take the produce, saving the transport costs for farmers.

But every coin has 2 sides. APMCs are very helpful for small farmers not just to sell the produce but also to know the prices & production choices. Many states have amended the APMC acts to make them more liberal. The passing of farm bills 2020 may weaken the APMC system and hence can become a disadvantage to small farmers.

There is no guarantee that the farmers' income will be increased by these bills. If we take the example of Bihar, when the state abolished APMCs in 2006, farmers got lower prices for their produce than the Minimum Support Price (MSP). So, agricultural economists are suggesting that it is important to strengthen the APMCs, instead of transferring the responsibility to private entities.

Challenges:

There is mistrust in farmers on the government for passing the bills without debate. Implementing the laws in these circumstances will be a challenge

As the restrictions on storing some products are removed, imports of those products may increase. So, protecting domestic farmers from such imports will also be a challenge.

(D) Education

The National Education Policy (NEP) was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on July 28th, 2020. After a gap of 34 years, the Indian government consolidated feedback from 2.5 lakh village-level stakeholders to two national parliamentary level committees, over more than 50 months of consultations and workshops.

The new education policy in 2020 came after 30 years and is all set to change the existing academic system of India with the purpose of making it at par with the international standard of academic. The Government of India aims to set up the NEP by the year 2040. Till the targeted year, the key point of the plan is to be implemented one by one. The proposed reform by NEP 2020 will come into effect by the collaboration of the Central and the State Government. Subject wise committees will be set up the GOI with both central and state-level ministries for discussing the

implementation strategy. Along with appreciation, there is also criticism which focuses on the drawbacks of this new education policy. In the National Education Policy 2020, language is a negative factor as there is a problematic teacher to student ratio in India, thus introducing mother languages for each subject in academic institutes is a problem. Sometimes, finding a competent teacher becomes a problem and now another challenge comes with the introduction of the NEP 2020, which is bringing study material in mother languages.

According to the national education policy 2020, students willing to complete their graduation have to study for four years while one can easily complete his/ her diploma degree in two years. This might encourage the pupil to leave the course midway.

According to the national education policy 2020, students of the private schools will be introduced to English at a much earlier age than the students of the Government schools. The academic syllabus will be taught in the respective regional languages of the Government school students. This is one of the major new education policy drawbacks as this will increase the number of students uncomfortable in communicating in English thus widening the gap between sections of the societies.

Points to ponder

1. One nation one election
2. CAA
3. ARTICLE 370



4. Uniform civil code
5. Political party as per public criteria
6. UAPA
7. Temple prominence
8. Analyzing the status of democracy

