



RISE OF RIGHT-WING POPULISM IN WORLD: STUDY OF INDIA AND ROLE OF RSS IN RISE OF BJP

KALYANI BAHUKHANDI

FOURTH SEMESTER

SUBMITTED TO

DR. BHAWNA SHARMA

AMITY UNIVERSITY, NOIDA

ABSTRACT

Any party whether it is right wing or a left-wing party, its focus and agenda should be development of society and peace in it. In India a series of Five Year Plans for development were made starting from the 1950's. Talking about peace, each state sees itself as an independent and supreme entity, it tends to protect its own perceived self-interest. While the pursuit of peace requires that we see ourselves as part of larger humanity.



INTRODUCTION

Conservative Governmental issues and Left-Wing Legislative issues are two clashing belief systems different in their standpoint and request. Left-wing governmental issues uphold social balance frequently contrary to social progressive systems or some other type of class division. Traditional legislative issues are focused around convictions that specific social orders and progressive systems are unavoidable and normal, with this conviction being upheld by regular regulation or custom. Traditional - conservative legislative issues are more moderate. Its financial approaches include low expenses and less guidelines on business by the public authority. This philosophy accepts that the best result for society is conveyed when personal privileges and common freedoms are vital with restricted association of the government. It is portrayed with thought of ordered progression, conservatism, and patriotism. This patriotism is impacted by heartfelt patriotism where the state gets its authenticity from the way of life it administers including language, race, also, the custom inside this culture. This side has consistently tracked down allies who feel that religion ought to assume an extended part in the public eye. The term Right Wing was started during the French Transformation where the allies of Government were situated on the Right Lobby of the Majority rules system.

LEFT WING-the term left wing populism is more liberal in approach and viewpoint. Its financial strategies include decreasing pay uniformity, expanding charge rates for the rich, and government spending on friendly projects and foundations. The ally of the left wing accepts that society will benefit from the extended job for the public authority. This patriotism depends on friendly correspondence. famous sway, crew, progress, and changes. Left wing governmental issues are customarily against strict establishments and accept that state and religion must be discrete from one another (secularism).

Libertarian thoughts in the left wing do exclude level rejection and will depend more on populist beliefs. The term Left wing has the comparable beginning as the term Traditional, where the counter government allies were situated on the left side in public gathering.

POPULISM

Populism is a political philosophy that looks to speak to and prepare everybody against an apparent tip top or foundation. Libertarian developments frequently emerge during seasons of social and monetary discontent, and they frequently guarantee to address the

interests of customary individuals against strong elites, like the public authority, large companies, or the media.

Libertarian pioneers ordinarily depict themselves as bosses of individuals, and they frequently use a manner of speaking that features the complaints and worries of the normal individual. They might utilize sincerely charged language and straightforward, effectively reasonable messages to associate with their allies. Libertarian developments can be tracked down across the political range, including both left-wing and conservative philosophies, and they can take different structures in various nations and areas.

A few normal qualities of populism include:

Hostile to elitism: Egalitarians frequently depict themselves as outcasts who are not a piece of the political or financial tip top, and they position themselves as being in line with the necessities and wants of standard individuals.

Patriotism: Egalitarian developments frequently stress patriotism and positive energy and may advocate for strategies that focus on the interests of the country or a specific gathering inside the country.

Doubt of foundations: Egalitarians might depict laid out establishments, like the public authority, media, or legal executive, as bad, ineffectual, or withdrawn from the worries of standard individuals.

Oversimplified arrangements: Egalitarian pioneers might offer straightforward and frequently dubious answers for complex issues, which can be interesting to their allies yet may need subtlety or practicality.

Close to home allure: Egalitarian way of talking frequently depends on profound allure instead of proof based approach proposition, interesting to individuals' apprehensions, tensions, and expectations.

It's critical to note that while populism might offer a voice to the people who feel minimized or abandoned by standard legislative issues, it can likewise be troublesome and polarizing. Libertarian developments have been related with both positive and adverse results, and their effect on social orders and administration can differ broadly contingent upon the particular setting and activities of egalitarian pioneers.

Rise of right-wing populism in the world

Beginning during the 2010s, popular governments all around the world have turned towards the right, choosing agents that substitute distinct difference to those that pushed for globalization and global participation twenty years sooner. Traditional populism isn't a stone monument. It has various highlights in various nations. It's hard, and to some degree shortsighted, to credit every one of the gatherings, developments, and pioneers arising in this notable shift to a solitary political pattern. However, they in all actuality do share a few components practically speaking. The developments and gatherings that have a place with it share xenophobic, nationalistic qualities, a propensity toward dictatorship, forceful initiative, and an enemy of elitist message.

Causes for the Right-Wing populism in the World.

There are a few causes that have been credited to the ascent of conservative populism on the planet. These include:

Financial Discontent: Monetary imbalance and stale wages for specific fragments of the populace can make a feeling of financial discontent, which can be taken advantage of by conservative libertarian developments. Some traditional egalitarian pioneers frequently target globalization, international alliances, and migration as the reasons for monetary difficulties for their allies, and vow to bring back positions and success through protectionist arrangements and against movement measures.

Social Uneasiness: Fast social changes, like expanding ethnic and social variety, changing normal practices, and the apparent disintegration of customary qualities, can make a feeling of social tension among certain gatherings in the public eye. Conservative egalitarians frequently play on these tensions by advancing a feeling of wistfulness for an apparent "heavenly past" and upholding for severe migration controls, assimilationist strategies, and patriotism as a method for safeguarding social character and reestablishing a feeling of request and solidness.

Political Discontent: Disappointment with laid out political elites and standard ideological groups can fuel conservative populism. Many individuals feel detached from the political foundation and see it as being withdrawn from their interests. Conservative egalitarians frequently position themselves as political pariahs who will "clean out the badland" or rock the boat, interesting to the individuals who feel abandoned or overlooked by customary political powers.

Apprehension about Illegal intimidation and Wrongdoing: Apprehension about psychological oppression, wrongdoing, and social agitation can likewise add to the ascent of traditional populism. Conservative egalitarian pioneers frequently gain from these feelings of trepidation by advancing extreme rule of peace and law strategies, supporting for stricter movement controls, and stirring up apprehension about "the other" or minimized bunches as dangers to public safety and public wellbeing.

Virtual Entertainment and Data Biological system: The ascent of web-based entertainment and the spread of deception and disinformation can likewise add to the ascent of traditional populism. Online entertainment stages can enhance radical perspectives, make protected, closed off environments that support philosophical convictions, and work with the spread of misleading data and paranoid notions, which can fuel dread, polarization, and question in standard establishments.

Globalization and Disengagement: Globalization has prompted fast changes in enterprises, work markets, and networks, bringing about separation and vulnerability for some individuals. Conservative egalitarians frequently fault globalization for the deficiency of occupations and monetary decrease in specific locales and utilize this as a mobilizing cry to advance protectionist strategies and hostile to globalization feelings.

Character Governmental issues: Personality governmental issues, which accentuate the interests and worries of explicit character gatherings, can likewise add to the ascent of conservative populism. A few traditional libertarians guarantee to address the interests of a specific ethnic or public personality, and utilize this as a reason for exclusionary strategies, victimization minority gatherings, and a feeling of "us up against them" mindset.

It's vital to note that the reasons for traditional populism are perplexing and diverse and may change across various nations and districts. These causes can connect and support one another, making a fruitful ground for the ascent of traditional populism in specific settings. It's pivotal to comprehend and address the basic complaints and worries of the individuals who might be attracted to conservative populism, while likewise advancing comprehensive and majority rule answers for address the difficulties looked by social orders today.

Tools Used by Right Wing Populist Parties

- The Charismatic leader
- One of the main elements of populism is dependence on a solid and charming pioneer who presents oneself as the voice of individuals and who can reach and prepare the majority.
- Populism requires the most uncommon people to lead the most standard individuals.
- Having serious areas of strength for an is of specific significance to radical gatherings predominantly on the grounds that they are new and not notable and generally temperamental without a pioneer.
- Many egalitarians' gatherings are even coordinated around major areas of strength for a since their charm alone can get electors' help.
- An exceptional magnetic head of a libertarian faction typically gets named "the strongman". What separates the strongman from other charming pioneers from other ideological groups, is his (or her) made picture of a man of activity who doesn't cringe in that frame of mind of hard choices.
- The strongman likewise draws upon the need to get moving and the presence of an "emergency" (whether made up or genuine), that expects him to lead individuals and to settle on speedy choices.
- One more quality of the strongman is his feeling of hostility to intellectualism, liking to adhere to good judgment arrangements and to isolate himself from the scholarly first class.
-
-

The Media

- The media is quite possibly of the main instrument that any ideological group can utilize. Most residents never meet the lawmakers and in this manner depend on the media to shape an assessment on the government official or ideological group.

- This makes the media an essential device for lawmakers to disperse their message and to develop their picture.
- Media noticeable quality can significantly impact the legislator's conspicuousness in the public eye.
- The more striking they are to the public eye, the better they can persuade residents that their stances matter.
- Research has displayed throughout the long term that citizens' information on the different lawmakers is reliant upon how much media consideration they get. Consequently, by making specific qualities of a political competitor more recognizable, the media can shape an up-and-comer's picture.
- Libertarians will generally be more reliant upon media inclusion due to being somewhat obscure in the political circle. To seem successful and real, traditional egalitarian party pioneers need the media as a stage.
- Egalitarians get a great deal of media inclusion normally in light of the fact that their provocative discourse and perspectives make for eye-getting titles.

Social Media

Extreme right gatherings have fared into new media (web journals, online entertainment and so on) and utilized them for their potential benefit.

Virtual entertainment likewise gives an immediate association allies.

Virtual entertainment stages, for example, Facebook and Twitter give a medium to the two legislators and residents to sufficiently communicate their perspectives, regardless of the use of overt sensitivity. This intuitive technique for correspondence is altogether different from conventional media.

Parties utilize the individual information of clients of these virtual entertainment stages to make client profiles and advance them in designated messages. This was the situation with Cambridge Analytica, which reality that residents can post their own viewpoints and commitments from different adds an individual touch.

National Parties

There are several Political Parties of India. These include the Bhartiya Janata Part (BJP), Indian National Congress (INC), All India Trinamool Congress (AITC), Nationalist Congress Party (NCP), Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), Communist Party Of India (CPI), Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CIPM), Samajwadi Party (SP), Rastriya Janta Dal (RJD) and Janata Dal (JDU).

In terms of party dominance, the Bhartiya Janata Party has emerged as the dominant political force in recent years, winning a majority in the 2014 and 2019 general elections. The Indian National Congress (INC) was the dominant party in India for several decades after independence, but its influence has declined in recent years.

Regional Parties also play a crucial role in Indian politics especially in states like West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and Kerala. These parties often have a significant influence in their respective states and can also play an important role in national politics, especially in coalition governments. It is important to note that political dominance in India is not static, and political parties can gain and lose influence depending on various factors such as economic policies, social issues, regional politics, and electoral strategies.

Pragmatism In Political Parties of India

Indian political parties have been known to be pragmatic in their politics, particularly when it comes to winning elections and forming governments. The main objective of Indian political parties is to gain power, and they are often willing to compromise in their principles and ideologies to achieve the goal. For instance, political parties have been known to form alliances with other parties which have opposing ideologies, simply to gain majority in the Parliament or state assemblies. Parties have also been known to make promises to different constituencies in exchange for their votes, even if they are not feasible or sustainable. Overall, while Indian political parties exhibit a certain level of Pragmatism, there is still scope of improvement in terms of finding practical and effective solutions to complex issues facing the country.

Organising and Functioning of Political Parties India

The organising and functioning of political parties in India are primarily governed by the constitution of India and Representation of People Act, 1951.

In India political parties can register with the Election Commission of India, which is responsible for overseeing the conduct of elections in the country. Political parties are required to maintain a constitution and adhere to certain guidelines relating to their functioning, such as holding regular internal elections, maintain proper accounts, and ensuring transparency in the funding. The organisational structure of politics in India typically consists of National executive, which is responsible for the overall functioning of the party, and state level units, which are responsible for managing the party's affairs in their respective states. Political parties also have local units at district and block levels, which are responsible for grassroots level activities such as organising rallies, meeting and door to door campaigns.

The functioning of political parties in India involves a range of activities, including policy formulation, election campaigning, and internal decision-making. Policy formulation typically involves consultations with party leaders and experts, as well as inputs from the public and interest groups, Election campaigning involves mobilising supporters, organizing rallies and public meetings, and disseminating party messages through various media channels.

Internal-decision-making in political parties in India is typically governed by a hierarchical structure, with decisions being made by the party's top leadership. However, some parties also have internal mechanisms for democratic decision-making, such as internal elections and consultations with party members. Overall, the organisation and functioning of political parties in India is governed by a mix of constitutional provisions, legal regulations, and internal party rules and practices. While there is scope for improvement in terms of transparency and accountability in the functioning of political parties, they remain a crucial component of India's democratic system.

Critical Issues Confronting Parties

Indian political parties face a range of critical issues that impact their functioning and their ability to govern effectively. Some of the key issues include:

1. Corruption- It is a major issue in Indian politics, and many political parties have been accused of engaging in corrupt practices such as accepting bribes, misusing public funds, and engaging in nepotism.
2. Communalism- It refers to the tendency to divide people along religious or ethnic lines. Many political parties in India have been accused of promoting communalism to gain electoral advantage, which has led to social tensions and conflicts.

3. **Economic Inequality**-Economic inequality remains a major issue in India, with a large percentage of the population living in poverty. Political parties need to address this issue by promoting policies that promote economic growth and job creation , as well as ensuring access to basic services such as healthcare and education.

4. **Regionalism**-India is a diverse country with many different regions and languages. Regionalism refers to the tendency of the people to identify with their region rather than the nation. Many political parties in India promote regionalism to gain electoral advantage, which can lead to tensions between different regions.

5. **Gender Inequality**- It remains a significant issue in India, with women facing discrimination and violence in many parts of the country. Political parties need to address this issue by promoting policies that promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

6. **Environmental Degradation**-It is a growing concern in India, with air pollution, water pollution, and deforestation posing significant threats to public health and the environment. Political parties need to address this issue by promoting policies that promote sustainable development and environmental protection.

Overall, these critical issues pose significant challenges for Indian political parties and require a comprehensive and coordinated approach to address them effectively.

Caste and Politics in India

Caste and politics in India are deeply intertwined, and caste-based politics played a significant role in shaping the country's political landscape. India's caste system is a social hierarchy that has existed for centuries and has been perpetuated through cultural and religious practices.

Political parties in India have caused caste-based identities to mobilise voters and win elections. Many political parties have established themselves as the representatives of castes, and they have worked to secure the support of these communities through promises of political representation and economic benefits. The reservation system, which provides quotas in education and government jobs for historically disadvantaged castes, has been a major tool for empowerment of these communities. However, it also has been criticised for perpetuating caste-based identities and for not being effective in addressing the root causes of caste based discrimination and inequality.

Caste based violence and discrimination remain prevalent in many parts of the country, and addressing these issues remains a major challenge for Indian society and politics. The Indian government has taken steps to address these issues through legislation and affirmative action programs, but there is still a long way to go to achieve true social justice and equality.

Reservation system

The reservation system in India is a policy of affirmative action that provides certain quotas or reservations in education, government jobs, and political representation to historically disadvantaged castes and communities. This system is also known as 'affirmative actions.

The reservation system was introduced in India after country's independence in 1947, with the aim of providing opportunities to historically marginalised communities, such as the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. The reservation provides a percentage of seats in government jobs, educational institutions, and political representations to members of these communities. For example, the Indian constitution provides for a reservation of 15% of seats in governmental educational institutions and 7.5% of seats on government jobs for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The reservation percentage varies for different states and communities.

This system has been a controversial issue in India, with some arguing that it perpetuates caste-based identities and does not address the root causes of discrimination and inequality. Others argue that it is a necessary policy to address historical injustices and promote social justice and equality.

Despite criticisms, the reservation system remains a crucial policy in India for providing opportunities to historically disadvantaged communities and promoting social inclusion. The government periodically reviews the reservation policy and makes changes to address issues and concerns.

BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY (BJP)

The BJP emerged as a major political force in India in the late 1980's and early 1990s. The party was founded in 1980 by leaders of erstwhile Jan Sangh party, which was a political party of the Hindu nationalist movement in India. The party rise to prominence can be attributed to several factors. One of the main factors was the decline of Indian National Congress party, which had dominated Indian politics since independence in 1947. The Congress party had become mired in corruption and factionalism in 1980's, and many voters were looking for an alternative.

The BJP also capitalised on growing Hindu nationalist sentiment in India. The party's message of Hindutva appealed to many Hindus who felt that their interest was being ignored by the secular Congress party. The BJP also gained support from upper-caste Hindus who felt that they had been discriminated against by affirmative action policies. In 1992, the BJP played a key role in the controversial demolition of Babri Masjid, a 16th century mosque in Ajudhya, Uttar Pradesh, that was claimed by Hindu deity Ram. The demolition of the mosque led to widespread violence and riots across India and further polarized the country along religious lines.

Despite these controversies, the BJP continues to grow in popularity and emerged as the single largest party in Indian parliament in 1996 general elections. The party has since gone on to form several governments at the state and national level, including the current government under Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The party has broadened its appeal beyond Hindutva to include a focus on economic development and good governance. Modii's personal charisma and communication skills have helped the party connect with the wider section of the electorate, particularly younger voters. The BJP's electoral success have been driven I parts by its effective use of technology and social media. The party has well-organised digital media team that uses social media platforms to reach out to voters and disseminate its message.

In recent years BJP has face criticism for its handling of several issues, like communal tensions, cow vigilantism, and attacks on free speech. The party's critics argue that it is pushing a majoritarian agenda that is undermining India's secular and pluralistic values.

The RSS, a nationalist sect

The Rastriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) is a Hindu nationalist organisation in India that was founded in 1925. It is often described as a cultural organisation or a social organisation, rather than a political party. The RSS is known for its emphasis on Hindu nationalism, which is based on the belief that India is a Hindu nation and that Hindus should have dominant role in society and politics.

The RSS has been associated with a few controversial incidents in Indian history, including the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi in 1948 by a former RSS member. The organisation has been accused of promoting violence against religious minorities and of advocating for Hindu

Rashtra, which critics argue would marginalise non-Hindu communities in India. It has also been criticised for its exclusionary ideology and for promoting a narrow definition of Indian identity that excludes many marginalised groups. However, supporters of the RSS argue that it is a cultural organisation that seeks to promote traditional Hindu values and that it is not a political or extremist organisation.

RSS was founded in 1925 by Keshav Baliram Hegdewar. The RSS was established as a cultural organisation with a aim of promoting a sense of national pride and unity among Hindus in India.

In its early years, the RSS focused on building a network of dedicated volunteers or Swayamsevak who were trained in physical fitness, self-defence, and ideological indoctrination. It also plays a role in Indian independence movement, with many of its members participating in protests and civil disobedience campaigns against British rule.

After India's independence in 1947, the RSS became more politically active, and many of its members joined the newly formed Bhartiya Jana Sangh, a political party that spoused Hindutva and sought to promote Hindu nationalism in India. The BJS eventually evolved into the Bhartiya Janta Party, which is now the ruling party in India.

In recent years, the RSS has sought to expand its influence by reaching out to a wider section to Indian society, including women and youth. The organisation has also emphasised its role in promoting social welfare and community development and has launched several initiatives in areas such as education, health, and environmental conservation.

Overall, the RSS has evolved over the years from a cultural organisation focused on promoting a sense of national pride among Hindus in India, to a more politically active and controversial organisation that has been accused of promoting a divisive and exclusionary ideology. However, the organisation continues to be influential in Indian politics and society and remains a significant force in Indian nationalism and Hindu identity. The Sangh Parivar, on the other hand, is a broader family or network of organisations that share the ideological foundation of the RSS. It includes various affiliated organisations that are loosely connected and share the same Hindutva ideology, which advocates for the primacy of Hindu culture and the protection and promotion of Hindu interests in India. It is important to understand that opinions on the Sangh and its Parivar are diverse, with supporters viewing them as champions of Hindu culture and nationalism, while critics raise concerns about their impact on India's social fabric and

democratic values. The Sangh and its Parivar continues to play a significant role in Indian politics and society, shaping the discourse on religion, culture, and nationalism in the country.

The RSS Conception of Power

The RSS envisions a specific form of power that is deeply rooted in its understanding of Indian culture, society, and history. Here are some key aspects of the RSS conception of power:

- **Cultural power-** RSS believes that cultural power, derived from India's Hindu heritage, is essential for the nation's well-being. The RSS seeks to promote and protect Hindu culture, traditions and values and aims to revive what it sees as the pristine glory of Hindu civilization. It believes that cultural power of Hinduism should be a guiding force for all aspects of Indian society, including politics, governance, education, and social life.
- **Moral power-** RSS places a strong emphasis on morality and ethics in its conception of power. It believes that leaders and individuals who wield power must be morally upright and guided by a sense of duty towards the nation and its people. It promotes a code of conduct that includes self-discipline, integrity, and commitment to the greater good of society as the basis for exercising power.
- **Grassroots power-** The RSS believes in building power from the grassroots level, through its network of shakhas and volunteers. It places strong emphasis on organising and mobilizing local communities to create a collective sense of Hindu identity and nationalism. It aims to build a strong base of committed volunteers who are empowered to bring about social and political change at the local level.
- **Leadership power-** The RSS emphasizes the importance of strong leadership in its conception of power. It believes that leaders should have a clear understanding of Hindutva and be capable of providing effective leadership to achieve the organisation's goals. The RSS places a high value on disciplined and authoritative leadership that is dedicated to the RSS's vision of Hindu Rashtra.

It's important to note that the RSS's conception of power is often seen as controversial and has been criticized by its detractors as promoting a divisive and exclusionary agenda that undermines India's secular and pluralistic fabric. Views on the RSS's conception of power are

diverse, with supporters viewing it to promote Hindu culture and nationalism, while critics raise concerns about its impact on India's democratic values and social cohesion.

How the RSS helped in the rise of BJP?

The RSS is a right -wing Hindu nationalist, volunteer organisation in India that has plays a significant role in the rise of Bhartiya Janata Party in Indian politics. Here are some ways in which RSS helped the rise of the BJP:

1. **Ideological Cohesion-** The RSS has served as the ideological parent organisation of the BJP, providing a consistent and cohesive ideological framework based on Hindutva, which is the idea of Hindu nationalism. The RSS has propagated its ideological beliefs through its vast network of shakhas and pracharaks, who actively promote the RSS ideology and recruit memberships has created a pool of committed activists who have been instrumental in building the BJP as a political force.
2. **Grassroot Mobilization-** The RSS has been known for its extensive grassroots mobilization efforts through its sakhas, which are local units that conduct regular physical drills, ideological training, and community services activities. This helped in creating a dedicated cadre of workers that are trained in organisational skills and can be mobilized during elections to campaign for the BJP. The RSS has also been involved in various social cultural activities that have helped it to establish deep roots in communities across India, enabling the BJP to gain support at grassroot level.
3. **Voter outreach and mobilization-** The RSS and its affiliates, such as Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Bajrang Dal, have been active in voter outreach and mobilisation efforts, particularly among the Hindu majority population. They have campaigned for issues like the construction of a Hindu temple in Ayodhya, protection of cows, and promotion of Hindu cultural practices. These issues have resonated with a significant section of the Hindu population, helping to consolidate Hindu votes in favour of the BJP.
4. **Strategic Alliances-** The RSS has strategically aligned itself with the BJP, providing it with a strong support base. The RSS volunteers actively participate in BJP's election campaigns, providing manpower and organisational support. Many senior BJP leaders, including Prime Minister Narendra Modi and several members of his cabinet, have their roots in the RSS, which has helped in maintaining a close relationship between the RSS and the BJP.
5. **Propagation of Nationalism and Hindutva-**The RSS has emphasized the promotion of nationalism and Hindutva as core ideologies, which have resonated with a significant section

of the Indian population. The RSS has been successful in projecting itself as a defender of Hindu rights and culture, appealing to the Hindu majority population in India. This helped in polarizing the electorate along religious lines and consolidating Hindu votes in favour of BJP.

CONCLUSION

Overall, the BJP's evolution over the years have been marked by a shift from its early focus on Hindutva to a broader emphasis on economic development and governance. The party's rise to power has been driven by a combination of effective leadership, organisational strength, and an ability to tap into the aspirations and concerns of a wide section of the electorate.

It is important to note that the RSS has played a significant role in the rise of the BJP, there are multiple factors that have contributed to BJP'S success in Indian politics, including effective leadership, strategic alliances, and economic development issues, among others.

The relationship between the RSS and BJP is complex, with the RSS providing ideological and organizational support, but the BJP also maintaining its distinct identity as a political party.

REFERENCES:

Almond, Gabriel, and James S. Coleman. *The Politics of Developing Areas*.

Morris-Jones, W.H and Biplab Dasgupta. *Patterns and trends in Indian Politics*.

Nirja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta. *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*

Appadurai, Angadi Puram *Indian Political Thought Through the Ages*

