

### **JP Movement (1973-80)**

1. IG wanted to eliminate poverty but challenge was big due to further high war expenditure in 1971 war + 1972,73 were drought years. These factors contributed to agrarian poverty, slowdown, unemployment and inflation.
2. Global Oil Crisis 1973: to indirectly hurt allies of Israel, in context of the Yom Kippur War 1973 fought between Israel Vs Egypt & Syria, the oil producing middle eastern countries reduced Oil supply which led to imported fuel inflation that hurt the middle class.
3. Further corruption cases in media and unemployment increased public anger especially in urban areas.
4. May 1974- Biggest strike in history of India took place i.e. All India Railway Strike because inflation of 22%. Thus corruption, inflation, unemployment and authoritarian leadership of IG contributed to JP movement.

#### **5. Ideology of JP Movement**

- a. A fight for revival of values in society and to end system that compelled everyone to be corrupt. This was called Total Revolution in 1974 by JP (\*link Anna Hazare Movt)
- b. JP also advocated idea of party less direct democracy instead of Multi Party Democracy (\* link Stateless society idea of Gandhiji)
6. 1973- Patna – JP came out of political retirement and gave call to the youth to fight against dishonesty in society.
7. 1974- Gujarat- Students had began protests in January 1974. JP went there to give leadership. Later political parties also joined. Demand was dissolution of assembly and fresh polls. The Centre dissolved Gujarat LA but instead of elections applied President rule. Now an aged Morarji Desai started fast unto death therefore IG declared elections which were won by parties supported by JP.
8. 1974- Bihar- Like Gujarat, JP took leadership of students who were protesting inspired by Gujarat success. Demanded dissolution of LA & fresh elections. JP's plan was to win state after state. However, IG did not accept demands. Then JP gave call for Total Revolution (1974) against corruption and authoritarian rule of IG. JP demanded that governments resign, that people start a No Tax Campaign and that people setup parallel governments. In Bihar, people did stop paying taxes and did

setup parallel governments. However by end of 1974, JP movement declined and students joined back classes-mainly because of poor organizational structure in the movement + movement did not attract the poor masses in both Gujarat and Bihar and main participation was of students, middle class & intelligentsia. IG not accepting demands acted as a demotivator.

9. **June 1975- Allahabad HC judgement** reignited JP movt. HC invalidated election of IG on grounds of misuse of official machinery (case was filed by Raj Narayan who lost elections to IG by 1 lakh votes). SC gave partial relief as IG was allowed to continue as PM but disallowed her from voting as MP till final decision.
10. On day of Allahabad HC judgement, JP gave call for daily protests. On 25 June 1975, in a rally in Delhi, JP asked ,military, police, bureaucracy and people to stop following directions of IG govt and to follow Constitution. He also declared that on 29 June he will start a CDM. Thus, on midnight of 26<sup>th</sup> June 1975 (technical date else midnight of 25 June), Emergency applied under Art 352 on grounds of Internal Disturbances. This further ignited JP movt.
11. Oppression during Emergency (1975-77) led tom public anger against IG and she lost 1977 elections. Janta Party that was created by merging many opposition parties, won and Morarji Desai became PM.
12. This govt was unstable due to different political ideologies and finally in 1980, govt fell before 5 years (Janta Party split in 1980 led to BJP creation)
13. Thus, JP movt ended with victory for IG in 1980 elections. Janta Party govt failed to meet objectives of JP movt and failed to resolve public grievances.
14. **JP Movt failed due to-**
  - a. Ideological differences between many opposition parties who joined the movt and later goal got limited to overthrow of IG govt instead of social change/Total Revolution.
  - b. Flawed method of advocating anarchy that could have hurt credibility of & faith in Democratic Institutions in eyes of masses as Military, Police, Govt Servants and People were asked to disobey govt + advocating parallel govts.
  - c. Movt did not give viable alternative as JP's idea of party less democracy with power only to people in practice meant chaos.
  - d. Limited social base as the poor did not participate.

**15. Q- Critically Examine JP movement with respect to its Ideology, Goals and methods.**

**Emergency (1975-77)**

1. Trigger was Allahabad HC Judgment (June 1975) (Raj Narayan Vs IG) where election petition against IG for misuse of official machinery e.g. use of PWD and some govt officials as poll agents. IG was debarred from occupying any elected office for 6 years. IG supporters felt that IG was unseated for a traffic offence i.e. very small offence. Sanjay Gandhi organized rallies in support of IG while opposition and press wanted her to resign until final judgement by SC. SC gave partial relief as IG was allowed to continue as PM but she was debarred from voting as MP in Parliament.
2. JP gave call for daily protests and asked military, police, civil servants and people to not follow IG govt and follow constitution of India. Thus on 26<sup>th</sup> June Emergency was declared at midnight. Without knowledge of CoM.

**3. Govt rationale/justification/reasons behind Emergency:**

- a. Economic Crisis-
    - i. Growing recession, unemployment, inflation especially fuel and food inflation
    - ii. Monsoon failure of 1972,73
    - iii. 1971 war expenditure
    - iv. 1973 Global Oil Crisis
    - v. Rising public anger e.g. All India Railway Strike May 1974 and JP movt (1973+) that threatened internal stability.
  - b. Fear of external powers taking benefit of internal weakness to further destabilize India.
4. Its also alleged that IG wanted major amendments in COI e.g. as evidenced by 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act 1976.

**5. During emergency**

- a. Initially acceptance among public as law & order improved + efficiency of administration improved + economy improved due to good monsoons + masses felt that applied as per constitution + 20 point program by IG that

focused on Land Ceiling and Land Redistribution, abolition of bonded labor & reduction of prices.

**b. However later**

- i. Economic growth did not sustain + authoritarian behavior of govt officials + misuses of preventive detention powers + anger against suspension of elections & application of President rule in non congress states + censorship on press + suspension of Fundamental Rights & of Art 32 to move court against violation of Fundamental Rights + Dec 1976 42<sup>nd</sup> CAA that curtailed freedom of Judiciary + Ban on organizations like on RSS, Jamat-e-Islami + Forced Sterilization campaign where even double sterilizations and political opponent sterilized- by Sanjay Gandhi + Forced slum clearances under Sanjay Gandhi.

**c. Result of Emergency-**

- i. IG lost 1977 elections
- ii. Shah Commission setup to fix accountability for atrocities during emergency. It concluded that not enough grounds existed for emergency application
- iii. 44<sup>th</sup> CAA undid 42<sup>nd</sup> CAA and now Internal Emergency under Art 352 only on grounds of Armed Rebellion instead of internal disturbances. Also Cabinet must give in writing to President the advice to proclaim emergency.
- iv. Janta Party govt was unstable. Also masses felt that IG already punished with loss of 1977 elections. Thus, with Shah Commission, govt engaging in witch hunting- such was perception + economy didn't improve thus IG victory in 1980 elections.