



Emergence of BJP

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Abstract- Following the fall of the Janata Party administration in 1980, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) became a significant political force in India. Its origins can be discovered in the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, an older political group that Shyama Prasad Mukherjee founded in 1951. The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) had an ideological effect on the Jana Sangh, which supported cultural nationalism. In 1977, a number of opposition groups banded together to establish the Janata Party, which briefly held national power following the Indian Emergency. But ideological disagreements, especially over the RSS's position, caused the Janata Party to disintegrate. The Bharatiya Janata Party was founded in April 1980 by former Jana Sangh leaders including Lal Krishna Advani and Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The BJP first concentrated on the ideas of "Gandhian socialism," but it eventually began to place more of an emphasis on Hindu identity politics and cultural nationalism. The party grew quickly in the late 1980s and early 1990s, especially during the Ram Janmabhoomi agitation. The BJP became one of India's two main political parties as a result of this. The party eventually established national and state governments and rose to prominence in Indian politics.

Keyword: The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), founded in 1980 by leaders like Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Lal Krishna Advani, traces its roots to the Bharatiya Jana Sangh established by Shyama Prasad Mukherjee in 1951 and influenced by the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). Emerging after the collapse of the Janata Party, it initially promoted Gandhian socialism but later emphasized cultural nationalism and Hindu identity. The party expanded rapidly during the Ram Janmabhoomi movement, becoming a major political force in India.

I. Introduction

One of the most important political parties in modern India is the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). Its rise and expansion signify a significant shift in Indian politics, particularly in light of the Indian National Congress's decades-long hegemony. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) emerged in India as a result of a number of significant historical and political events. The party's influence and popularity were bolstered by the political opportunities these events produced.

Foundation of Bhartiya jana Sangh (1951) –

Balraj madhok , Deen Dayal Upadhyay Shyama Prasad Mukherjee in 1951. The party collaborated closely with the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and supported cultural nationalism. Later on, this group served as the BJP's ideological foundation. To incorporate some nationalist elements into its ideology, the Jana Sangh's prominent leaders created slogans, some of which include "Kashmir is a part of India," "Abolition of Article 370," "There should not be two flag, two constitutions, two heads."

The Indian Emergency (1975–1977)

Indira Gandhi announced the Indian Emergency, which resulted in massive opposition to the government. Many opposition groups banded together against the Congress, which strengthened non-Congress political forces and provided a platform for future BJP leaders.



Janata Party formation and demise (1977–1979) -Following the Emergency, a number of opposition groups came together to establish the Janata Party, which went on to win the 1977 elections. But ideological disputes caused it to fall apart in 1979. In 1980, former Bharatiya Jana Sangh members, led by Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Lal Krishna Advani, founded the BJP. As several smaller political parties emerged, the most prominent being the Janata Morcha, the Bharatiya Lok Dal, the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, and the Socialist Party of India, they formed a new party, the Janata Dal, whose leadership was entrusted to Morarji Desai. He challenged the Congress party and formed the first non-Congress government.

The 1980s–1990s Ram Janmabhoomi Movement-

The BJP's popularity was greatly boosted by the Ram Janmabhoomi movement, which developed into a prominent political and religious movement. Large segments of society were mobilised, and the party's base of support grew as a result. Cultural nationalism has played an important role in the rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party. Religious movements also contributed to this. Such as the Ram Rath Yatra conducted by L.K. Advani in 1989. And the Ekta Yatra conducted by Murli Manohar Joshi in 1990 to connect Kashmir to Kanyakumari made a significant contribution.

The 1990s' Political and Economic Shifts In India,-

coalition politics became popular in the 1990s. Atal Bihari Vajpayee led the BJP to establish the government in 1998 after the party steadily grew its parliamentary power. After 1990, a period of economic and political turmoil began in Indian politics. During this period, several significant incidents occurred, including the 1993 Bombe serial blasts. Open trade was adopted in 1991 as a fundamental economic policy. And in the era of social changes, the issue of Babani-Masjid dispute deepened. Politically, the era of coalition governments began, which gave a lot of political benefits to B.j.p, due to which 161 seats were obtained by B.j.p in 1996 and Atal Bihari Vajpayee got the opportunity to become the Prime Minister. B.J.P achieved an important victory at the central government. In 1998- 1999 bjp- led government and take most valuable initiative for the nation like – golden quadrilateral project – Mumbai ,delhi , kolkata and chennai, first metro in delhi kashmiri gate seelampur, new pension scheme, national highways development project (NHDP)-1998 lahore decoration – improve relation with Pakistan, economic reforms – public private partnership agreement telecom revolution like BSNL 2000, chandraya-1 2003

Narendra Modi's leadership starting in 2014-

Under Narendra Modi's leadership, the BJP won a significant electoral victory in the 2014 Indian General Election, ushering in a new era of the party's expansion and supremacy in Indian politics. The Modi government gave new slogans to win the 2014 elections, the main ones being this: Modi ka parivar, Modi ki guarantee , modi hai to Mumkin hai , Achche din Ane wale hai , Abki bar modi sarakar , good days are coming. They promoted nationalism and religious and cultural nationalism, and the remaining work was completed by the scams of the UPA government like the 2G spectrum scam (2008), Commonwealth Games scam (2010), Coal scam (2012), Adarsh Housing Societyscam,DLF-VadralandGhotala.



II. Literature review

Book- The Rise Of The Bjp: The Making Of The World's Largest Political Party

Writer- Bhupinder Yadav And Ila Patnaik.
Publisher - Penguin Viking

Bhupendra Yadav and Ila Patnaik have done a fantastic job presenting the BJP in this book. All of the major BJP leaders, including Lal Krishna Adwani, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Narendra Modi, and the pioneer of the Jan Sangh, are covered in this twelve-part book. The effect of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's concepts of subjective humanism and Antyodaya on the BJP, as well as the work of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee. What additional strategies, such as Ram Mandir, Article 370, Triple Talak, the Uniform Civil Code, minority vs majority, secularism versus nationalism, etc.

Book - Jugalbandi:The Bjp before modi
writer- Vinay sitapati and Barkha dutta

Publisher - penguin Random House India Jugalbandi the BJP before Modi this book starts from the historical events that is starting from till the 75th independence day of India and tries to explain the story of leader Many leaders, including Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukharjee, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya, Madhavrao Sadashivrao Golwalkar, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Balraj Madhok, Nana Deshmukh, and others, supported the Sangh during the BJP's period of power struggle and made arguments for altering the way Congress policies were implemented. Such statements are made in this book. For instance, it presents the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya's dual interpretation of Swami Vivekanand's worldview, which is currently being studied, and claims to be inspired by Catholic thought. The majority of this portrays Kendradeep's family and political life. Rajni Kothari (1970) asserts that the Congress system dominated the early decades following independence. But by the late 1970s and early 1980s, the Congress's internal strife and the emergence of opposition groups had undermined this hegemony. Alternative parties like the BJP were able to obtain electoral space and legitimacy as a result of this political change. Highlighted the BJP's ideological underpinnings in the Hindutva worldview. According to Christophe Jaffrelot (1996), the Hindu nationalist movement connected to the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) is the source of the BJP's philosophy. The Bharatiya Jana Sangh, which had previously represented Hindu nationalist political interests, was replaced by the BJP in 1980. Jaffrelot emphasizes how the party's broad base of support was mobilized by the ideological notion of cultural nationalism. BJP. According to academics like Suhas Palshikar (2005), the BJP profited from an orderly network of affiliated groups connected to the RSS. The party was able to increase its grassroots presence and establish a solid electoral base throughout India because to this organisational structure. Thomas Blom Hansen (1999) claims that by mobilising religious and cultural identities, the movement assisted in turning the BJP from a very minor party into a powerful political force.



III. Research methodology

The political and historical elements that led to the formation and ascent of the Bharatiya Janata Party in India are examined in this study using a qualitative research design. The goal of the study is to comprehend the organisational, socio-political, and ideological shifts that influenced the party's growth.

IV. Method of Study

The study uses an analytical and historical approach. It looks covers the party's development from its ideological foundations in the Bharatiya Jana Sangh until its creation as the Bharatiya Janata Party in 1980.

V. Sources of Data

Primary Sources - Bharatiya Janata Party party manifestos Leaders like Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Lal Krishna Advani, and Narendra Modi's publications and speeches Parliamentary discussions and official records.

Secondary Sources Books and scholarly publications about Indian politics Studies on party politics and the emergence of Hindu nationalism Political commentary and newspaper archives.

Data collection method Documentary analysis is used to gather information on Indian politics and the emergence of the Bharatiya Janata Party from books, journal articles, party documents, and historical records.

- Data Analysis Method- Comparative political analysis and content analysis are used to examine the gathered data. This aids in determining the ideological shift from the Bharatiya Jana Sangh to the Bharatiya Janata Party and assessing the influence of political developments such as the Ram Janmabhoomi Movement on the party's expansion.
- Scope and Limitations- The book primarily examines historical and political aspects from 1951 to the present, emphasising the shift from the Bharatiya Jana Sangh to the Bharatiya Janata Party's ascent to prominence in Indian politics.

VI. Conclusion

A major shift in Indian politics has occurred with the rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party. The party developed from its previous organisational and ideological foundations, especially the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, which Syama Prasad Mukherjee created in 1951. Under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Lal Krishna Advani, the BJP was formally founded in 1980 following the Indian Emergency and the establishment and subsequent fall of the Janata Party administration. By stressing ideological issues like cultural nationalism, good administration, and economic development, the BJP progressively grew its base of support after initially struggling to secure broad electoral



support. Important political events and activities, like the Ram Janmabhoomi campaign, were crucial in building the party's organisational network and rallying support throughout India. The BJP developed into a significant national political force over time. Significant political victories followed its ascent, particularly in the general elections of 2014 and 2024 under Narendra Modi's leadership. The BJP is currently one of the major political parties in India, influencing political debate and national policies. In conclusion, the BJP's rise illustrates the dynamic character of democratic politics in India, where social mobilisation, leadership, ideological movements, and shifting voter preferences have all contributed to the party's development from a minor political party to a major player in modern Indian politics.

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