

1650 1651

Swatantra Party

VS.

Indian National Congress

*Whether Democracy is to deliver goods or to murder
National Feelings ?*

*Rajaji woke up after 12 years. Why Nehru is perturbed
when History repeats itself ?*

Veerbhawan, Haldwani, August 18th, 1959

Dear Sir,

We have gone through the Reports published off and on in the Papers for the last 2 months on the formation of Swatantra Party by Shri C. Rajagopalachari Ji and do not understand why its birth has drawn the attention of our Prime Minister, unusually, as his remarks on it display the tinge of rivalry against either Rajaji or his Party, when such kind of things do grow in the outcome of Historic facts of newly established Nations.

" A fruit called ' Phut ' is grown in some parts of our Country and is liked by the women folk very much. It has settled in the minds of our growing mothers and they are never tired of injecting it in the minds of their coming generations one after another to the extent that actions of kiths and kins are being doubted and interpreted on destructive lines from even the times of Lords like Rama and Krishna. ' Phut ' created zealesy in the minds of Indian Rulers allowing them to indulge in personal matters more than their pious duty of looking into the causes of amelioration of their Raj and the subject. Bharat Varsha was at times considered to be one of the most powerful and wealthy Country of the World but because of ' Phut ' it was divided into large and small Ruling Powers, each known by the name of its capital, but the beauty of that time was that there was no clash between the Ruler and the Ruled of a State, either big or small, as the Risaaya (subject) of one always sacrificed all its power and worth in the interest of its Ruling

Family to save the Raj, whenever there was any clash with any other Raj, throughout, during the times Indian Monarchy.

Taking advantage of the broken condition of Bharat Varsha, Muslims in the neighbourhood began to attack India off and on, either to rob its wealth or to establish Muslim Rule and ultimately Muslims became prominent and India was Ruled for over 2 centuries under the title of Moghul Empire. 'Phut' did not leave Muslims alone and effected by it Muslim Rule was tumbled down within the first half of nineteenth Century to induce Europeans to usurp predominance which they, by and by, did. The routine of Europeans was not commonly known to the Hindus and Muslims both in India then and the Army revolted against the Europeans on Religious grounds in 1857 when some of the old Ruling families joined hands with Mutineers and allowed to be ruined for their motherland while the others sided with Britain and helped it to establish its strong hold in the Country. British administrators after becoming powerful Ruling Race recognised their helpers as their allies and awarded Sanads to the heads of Ruling families to Rule their territories forcing on them slavery of the British Rule and giving them a long rope to enjoy as their existence was guaranteed at their own heavy costs by Britain so long they side with them and do not revolt against the British Rule, but all along after Mutiny every British officer was taught to keep sore eyes for all Indians, whomsoever, and with their Policy of 'Divide and Rule' they exploited the Ruling families and oppressed the piece-loving-innocent and ignorant masses for about a quarter of a century. Britain thus flared its Union Jack right up from Himalyas in the North to Ceylon in the south, Afghanistan in the West to Burma in the East but 'Phut' of our land also touched their minds and out of them one Mr. Hume gave birth to an Association by the name of Indian Union under the garb of Democracy, the Englishmen were talking very high of, in 1883 to inject Political germs into the minds of Indians all alike wherein those Indians who professed Liberal views were allowed it to enter.

As only well to do personalities of India could enter in this body business-minded Englishmen infused the idea of becoming Industrialists in their minds and one Company or the other to manufacture one commodity or so was formed either under guidance of Englishmen or partly financed by both or by them alone. Unemployed Political

leaders then could not tolerate this kind of collaboration and they began to criticise the move under the garb of ' Rich exploiting the Poor ' and captured this body ultimately as much as its name was changed into Indian National Congress in 1885. British authorities, when any strong criticism of the Government was made by it or a fiery speech delivered on an open platform, severely dealt with its Leaders and workers and such oppression not only oiled the political sentiments in the minds of people in India but strengthened the Party to the extent that it became a prominent ALL-INDIA Body marked for its Unity, Open mind, strong character, National sentiment and Discipline while Englishmen, posing themselves to be big Democrates, bestowed certain powers to India in the form of Reforms and nominated their supporters on the Legislative Councils to create frictions among Indians, forcing the hands of Congress to declare its policy against, holding offices and boycotting the First General Elections in 1920 held under Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms to have easy walk over of the Reactionaries in the Central and Provincial Legislatures. The undersigned was in direct touch with the Central as well as U. P. Legislature and can boldly say that the work of the Legislatures both in the Provinces and at the Centre was most satisfactory as its Members could work peacefully without there being any rowdism in the opposition.

By this time the Congress had 4 clear decades for its active work and propaganda and infused the habits of quarrelling, hatred, disorder, disruption and freedom from the duty in the minds of the people to the extent that even the kiths and kins, elders and youngsters, officers and subordinates, masters and servants, teachers and scholars all went against each other but have not educated them to build character, keep discipline, respect elders, learn manners, have patience and become Law abiding citizen as required by a Nation specially when India was Ruled by the foreigners for centuries, either because it did not expect to acquire Ruling Power soon or wanted to make India a ' Fools' Paradise ' and rule over the masses exploiting them by tall talks, high ideas false promises and high hopes if and when that chance may come and do nothing for the up keep of the masses or add to its National Wealth to revive the name, honour, prestige and tradition of India known before. The Congress, realizing its own folly of boycotting Elections and offices found that the doors for it to come in prominence have been closed by itself, readily agreed to enter the offices and Elections within

3 years of its boycott policy. The masses in India whole-heartedly supported the Congress for about half a dozen terms, more and more, till at the time of its last term in 1945 it had frightened the Britishers so much that coupled with the results of I. N. A. at the Command of an Indian (Netaji Subash Chandra Bose) and the International Situation arose after the Second World war they had to quit India and leave it in haphazard manner in the hands of the Indian National Congress in 1947.

The masses having high hopes in the Congress left an unlimited rope for it but the Congress, having been puffed up under the pretend of its great achievement of SWARAJYA, ruled India without having a virdict from the masses for about 5 years independantly and dug its own grave by its hasty, inappropriate, untimately, unwanted and inoperative actions. The greatest folly of the Congress during its independant regime was that instead of establishing a natural diviston of Rulers and the Ruled of a Democratic Country it had created 3 times the States and the Political parties in divided India than they were before its division and more rigorously followed the policy of 'Divide and Rule' the foreigners were nicknamed of against, by the Congress itself.

The Congress on one pretend or the other kept the General Elections in abeyance for practically one term and held in 1952 under the garb of its Republic Constitution but the masses being bound by their routine, traditionally, returned its candidates in that First Elections to operate its Constitution and form its Government in the interests of India and Indians though it was a matter of great shame for the Congress that it could secure the votes practically equalent to the scattered opposition stood against it that time. The working System of the Congress, we are sorry to say during this term too did not prove fruitful for the masses and the Motherland so much so that every one, right from a Ruler to the Kisan or a Lobourer, is, loaded with worries, troubles and day to day difficulties to the extant that they could not get any time even to maintain their existence what of their property or rights, to force them to live in the State of Affairs called 'Laissez Faire' besides loading the Motherland with heavy and unlimited loans from other Nations and begging those countries for help the system of Government of which they are not tired of refutting any time though

India had never been begger any time even under the foreigners and as a matter of fact others always were envying its tremendous wealth, neglecting even the first and foremost demand of our Bapu (Father of the Nation) put forward before the British Government to reduce its top heavy expenditure which India is unable to bear and increasing it more than 3 times to what the Britishers had. As such the first term of the operation of Republic Constitution of India in the name of Independance and Democracy ended and second term General Elections came in 1957 whereon the important leaders-cum-administrators suffered heavy defeats and Congress could not even maintain the percantage of votes in its favour as was in 1952. 'Phut' disrupted its own body throughout and in each State either there is one Ministerial group and other Dissidants group within the Congress or those who had free mind of thinking and brotherhood in them had to quit one after another to allow the body with ultimate strength of SHOW HAND to introduce one plan after the other no matter if the first one has or has not been completed to bring the propagated fruits.

Sri C. Rajgopalachari, being the first Governor-General of India with Congress label on him, slept over a long sleep of a dozen years in the hope that the Indian Fruit garden laid foundation of, one decade earlier of a century after Mutiny, by him will be properly nourished by the Malies of the Association (Congress) by adopting the right path of the Democracy to provide Fruits of Independance to all alike but in the terms of the Powers of ALMIGHTY 'Man Proposes God Disposes', things were not allowed to run that way and he after retirement had to jump in the political field of the Country to replace the association of old Malies (Indian National Congress) by the Swatantra Party (a new set up of Malies) to root out the weaknesses of the former, turn by turn, not by force but by visualising thoroughly all the aspects of maintaining a fruit garden such as quality of land, climate and soil, appropriate seedling and nursing, suitable manure, means resulting in regular productivity and the last but not the least healthy consumption to safe guard against over feeding and starvation both. This task can only be done by the later if the experienced gardeners and malies are allowed to be tried in the new set up after giving full consideration to their past record. They can be out of the retired personalities of all walks of life, to begin with, associated with by those who were in the former association but could net combine with its workers in

cutting all those branches of the different varieties which could raise the productivity regularly and had to sever connections sooner or later realising or fore-seeing the collapsable results of the Orchard. No doubt there is another section also where the remaining cream can be found and it is of those who could not cooperate with the former or even in its opposition but so far remain contented with praying the ALMIGHTY for the good results sitting at the hedge.

We do not think it out of place to mention in the end that the reason of our worthy Prime Minister's dislikes and prejudices against this new move by his readily calling it to be a FORUM of FREE ENTERPRISE, is well founded in itself as this body is at present of armed chair politicians and its excellent work and survey is not able to reach the Masses yet but is bound to reach through this new Party and then it will be difficult for his party to exploit the masses by tall talks for long because the ignorance and innocence of masses will become unprotected and the chances of Laissez Faire from India will become remote.

This is long and short of a lay man's survey of the controvercies of Swatantra Party and the blessed Indian National Congress and the undersigned would try to place the factual facts and survy also in future for not only the perusal of the Readers but for their minute consideration and comments on them.

RANBIR SINGH JAIN