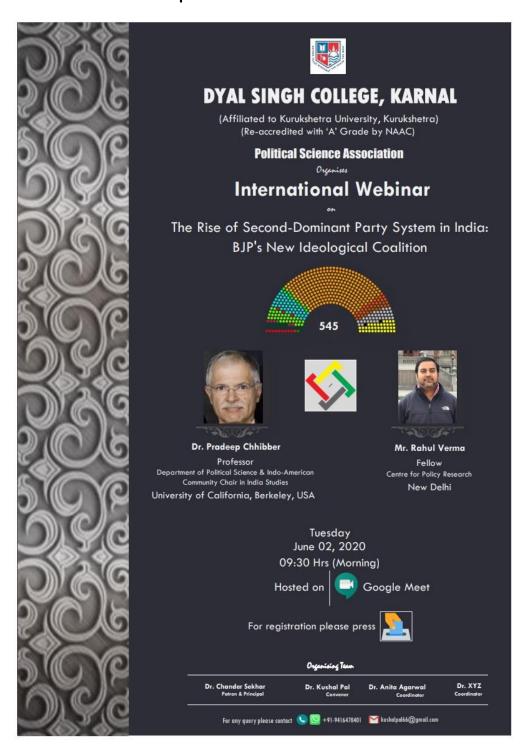
# Department of Political Science



**International Webinar** 

on

The Rise of Second-Dominant Party System in India: BJP's New Ideological Coalition

Organised by The Department of Political Science of Dyal Singh College, Karnal on **June 02, 2020** 

Convener: Dr. Kushal Pal

Coordinator: Dr. Anita Agarwal

**Speakers: Dr.Pradeep Chibber**, Professor Department of Political Science& Indo-American Community Chair in India Studies, University of California, Berkley, USA. His recent research is on the influence of ideology on party system change, religion and politics, elections and parties, and the politics of development in India. He is also a regular columnist for the Print.

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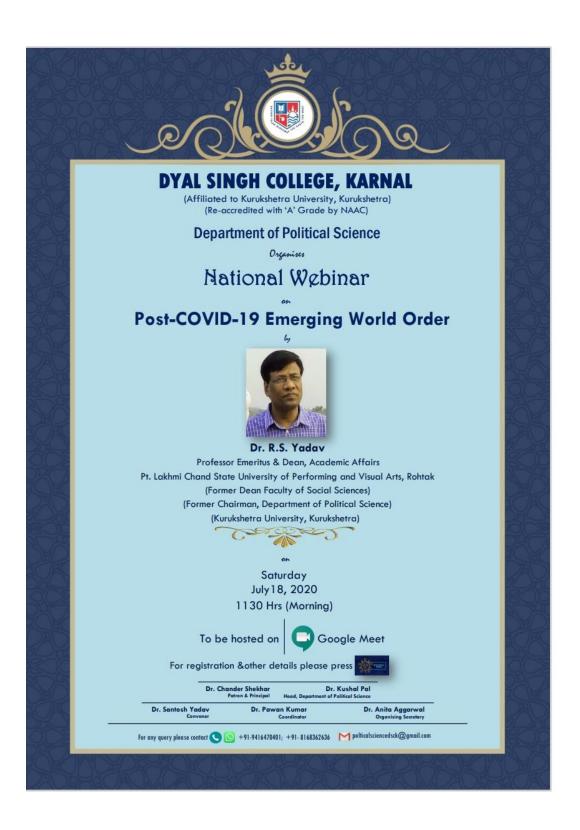
**Mr. Rahul Verma** is a Fellow at the Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi. He is completing his doctoral thesis under the supervision of Pradeep Chhibber which examines the historical roots of elite persistence in contemporary Indian politics. He is a regular columnist for various news platforms. and also appear on news channels as a political commentator.

No. of Participants: 173

### **Brief Report:**

The Department of Political Science, Dyal Singh College, Kamal organized an International Webinar on The Rise of Second-Dominant Party System in India: BJP's New Ideological Coalition, Dr. Pradeep Chibber, Professor Department of Political Science & Indo-American Community Chair in India Studies, University of California, Berkley, USA delivered the Key-note Address and Mr. Rahul Verma, Fellow Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi talked about other important issues relevant to present day politics. In his key-note address Prof. Chibber said that Indian party politics, commonly viewed as chaotic, clientelist, and corrupt, is nevertheless a model for deepening democracy and accommodating diversity. Historically, though, observers have argued that Indian politics is non-ideological in nature. In contrast, Pradeep Chhibber and Rahul Verma contend that the Western European paradigm of "ideology" is not applicable to many contemporary multi-ethnic countries. Using survey data from the Indian National Election Studies and evidence from the Constituent Assembly debates, they show in more diverse states such as India, the most important ideological debates centre on statism - the extent to which the state should dominate and regulate society- and recognition- whether and how the state should accommodate various marginalized groups

and protect minority rights from majorities. Chhibber and Verma extend the arguments first formulated in "Ideology and Identity" to the 2019 elections. They argue that the immediate context of 2019 elections along with a profound ideological shift in Indian politics lies at the heart of the BJP's success. Underpinning the short-term factors of Modi's popularity, BJP's organizational advantage, heightened nationalistic sentiments, and expansive welfare politics, a new form of ethno-political majoritarianism delinked from religious Hindu nationalism was key to the party's ability to attract new voters.



#### **National Webinar**

on

## **Post-Covid 19 Emerging World Order**

Organized by The Department of Political Science on July 18, 2020

Convenor: Dr. Santosh Yadav

Coordinator: Dr. Pawan Kumar

Organizing Secretary: Dr. Anita Agarwal

#### Speaker:

Dr. R S Yadav, Professor Emeritus
Dean, Academic Affairs,
PLCSUPVA, Rohtak &
Former Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences &
Former Chairman, Department of Political Science,
Kurukshetra University,

No. of Participants: 153

**Brief Report:** 

The Department of Political Science of Dyal Singh College, Karnal, Haryana organised a National Webinar on **Post-Covid 19 Emerging World Order** 

In his key-note address Prof Yadav stated that post-Covid-19 global scenario is unprecedented event of history which has far reaching consequences for all humanity whether developed or developing societies. Changes brought about by this pandemic have not only disrupted the global health care system, but also has significant ramifications for political, economic and social facets of international system. Politically, it led to disarray of global polity, collapse of multilateralism, faltering cooperation among states, created vacuum in political leadership, waning US leadership and shift of balance of power from West to East. Economically, it questions marked globalization, affected industrial manufacturing, huge job losses, problem for re-opening of industries, scarcity in state resources and restraining donors to help other states. Socially, it is going to be a long emergency, created deeper inequalities and deprived the migrant and refugees from social justice and basic freedoms. The

way forward in terms of long-term perspective can be the adoption of philosophy of Gandhi and for immediate need, some pragmatic measures with coordinated efforts to evolve a humanitarian order is pre- requisite.