



## Emerging Trends In Indian Leadership

Karamdeep kaur

Assistant professor of political science, khalsa college for women sidhwan khurd, Ludhiana

**Abstract:** A leader may attract you or put you off. A leader is a life line of democracy. We can't imagine the political system without a leader because he is a central to any political system. Youth and knowledgeable society wants new leader who can confront a reality based knowledge so the people wants the leadership, which influence the fundamental attitudes and assumption of an organization members creating a common mentality to achieve the goals. The paper aim at analyzing that what type of leadership should be in contemporary India or what are the emerging trends in democratic leadership.

**Introduction:** India in its 70<sup>th</sup> years of independence. In simple words we can say that Leadership means people are guided by one person (i.e. whom people have appointed as their leader) People are guided. Even if they carried out mass protests, strikes by people. Whether they are a revolutionary movement. Good leadership in each field results in good leadership, even if it is a playground where the captain leads a team. Regardless of the politics in which the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister and other ministers are properly guided in different areas of the government.

**History of Indian Leadership:** Before the talking about contemporary of leadership we should know deep history about that, Democracy in which people are considered rulers, that is why people's elected representatives from government and run and who are accountable to people. For example, if we talk about our country 'India'. A great example of democracy, we can say that India, who has been a slave of the English for 200 years. Successful leaders have contributed and succeeded to liberate India from time to time.

It can be said about the pre-independence leadership that at that time true spirit of leadership was seen. Because people suffered with British persecution, and everyone easily understood each other's pain. Because of which many prominent leaders from India like Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, Dada Bhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishan Gokhale etc. had a lot of contribution in liberating the country. So the country became independent in 1947.

Leadership shift began to resume shortly before Independence, when the country was going to be liberated, the biggest question was: Who will take care of India's wanderer? Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was the Congress president at that time, and the controversy continued between Muhammad Ali Jinnah, who was president of the Muslim League. Due to lack of fulfillment of the interests of the Muslims, the demand for Pakistan was made. Thus, the leadership taken to liberate the country has now become a form of drama taken for power.

But one thing can be seen here that even when living in India, the Divide and Rule Policy, in which people have been fighting and sacrificing their lives, on the basis of caste, religion, color, race etc. And this policy of their work went away even when they went. Before the independence nation faced religious violence, castism, terrorism and regional separatist special in Jammu and Kashmir and northern India. India has unresolved territorial distributes with China which in 1962 and with Pakistan which resulted wars in 1947, 1965, 1971 and 1999. India was adopted NAM (Non alignment Moment) in the cold war, but it purchased military weapons from Soviet Union. No doubt India is nuclear weapon state and it is a major power with prominent voice in global affairs and is seeking a permanent seat UNSE (United Nations Security Council) it can only done by a good leadership. After independence, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of the country and played a leading role in guiding the country and developing more and more of the country and became known as the popular leader of the Indian people. But recently, giving a statement from a Tibetan monk that if Nehru would have allowed 'Jinnah' to become the Prime Minister, Pakistan probably would not have been separated from India today. While Mahatma Gandhi also wanted to make Jinnah as the Prime Minister, but Nehru was against it. Even though there was a dispute about this statement, an apology was also sought by 'Dalai Lama'. But this statement is a big question mark on the leadership of Nehru. Present Situation: When the BJP government came to power with absolutely majority in May 2014, he has terrifically transformed India's external affairs. Indeed, Modi is very energetic and active leader and he seems to be acquiring a solid domestic political support for an effective pursuit of India's external relations through his profound communication skills, which is a vital for any big country. Modi's outlook on global affairs retains the main thrust of India's approach to the world, yet there is distinct aim of India's foreign policy to domestic transformation under his leadership. While his policies are designed to attract foreign capital and technology and seek foreign market for Indian product, they are also geared to word a closer linking of regional stability, peace and prosperity. India's foreign policy under Modi demonstrates a marked change and exception dynamism.

**Emerging Trends in Indian leadership:** When we are talking about emerging trends in contemporary India then we can see so many changes in it. There are so many tools adopted by the leaders to influence the people and they take the support of cast, color, Personality, Language, Sex etc. But in contemporary politics there are so many tools adopted by the leaders, but now youth and knowledgeable society don't want these things from their leaders, there are the two types of the leaders one is the transactional leaders and second is transformational leader. Transactional leaders only focus on supervision, performance and its administration but on another hand transformational leader means the leader who create the vision to guide the change through inspiration. He changes the whole system for better future or the upcoming generations. In this way, after independence, many parties came, many governments were formed and the style of leadership continued to change and is constantly changing. Now the main objective of leadership is limited to the fulfillment of our own interests. It is not used for public welfare. Now the leadership has only begun to be a source of power for the cause. Even today, caste and religion politics is played in India. In which a person belonging to a certain caste leads a person belonging to a related caste and a definite religion. What changes have occurred in the form of leadership in democracy in the first and the last ? Earlier, a qualified person such as Nehru Ji, Mahatma Gandhi, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Subhash Chandra Bose etc. was considered suitable for leadership. And people have been fully supportive of the leaders. But now if you talk about it, the illiterate or lacked leaders are chosen by the people for their guidance. Recognizing the experience teaches a lot to humans, but it is necessary to have qualifications in written work. If we can talk about current scenario of Indian leadership there are lots of changes in it.

\* In the campaign or the speech of the leaders only local issues are dominating the elections to the exclusion of national issues, global economic crisis a major foreign policy shift towards the challenges from China and relation with the Pakistan etc none of these issues has gained elections prominence. So as result politicians have focused their campaign efforts on highlighting their achievements in promoting local economic development.

\* Leader use idealistic ideology for their convenience. If I say that politicians or leaders criminalized of politics I think it's not wrong. We know that politics means struggle for power we can see in the elections that leaders used criminal activities only to get the power in politics.

\* Leader use party funds only to maintain their status. Politicians or leader has spent crores on the status of unity built. Politicians also planning to built another status in Ayodhya at cost of Rs.1.50 crore. This colossal public money could have been better used on schools, hospitals and other welfare schemes. If status is must for leaders then the money should be spend from party fund. The Supreme Court should take SUO MOTU notice and ban such wasteful expenditure from public.

\* Sangat Darshan it is a new tool adopted by the leader in cotemporary India. Sangat darshan it is the combination of two words Sangat + Darshan. Sangat derived from the root word sang means association and Darshan is derived from the sanskrit darsana, which means 'sight' vision or appearance. So in the Sangat darshan leaders meet with public and discuss with them but there type of programme just wastage of funds.

\* One other Emerging trend in leadership is NOTA which means No choice or None of the above Colombia, Ukraine, Brazil, Bangladesh, Finland, Spain, France, Belgium and Greece all these countries allow their voters to cast NOTA. The US also allows in a few cases. Now of its implements in India also as a result in 2014, NOTA polled 1.1% of the voters counting to over 6 lac. But the question is that is it relevant in cotemporary leadership. Basically NOTA mean reject all the leaders. It shows that where all leadership stand in cotemporary in India.

\* Like the struggle for political power in the Indian democracy and for becoming the leader of the country, today the caste and religion politics is played by party leaders and voting is sought on the basis of religion and caste. And the unauthorized people also feel that only a candidate belonging to a caste or religion will be able to lead them properly. Because of which, the candidate succeeds in achieving success.

\* It may not be wrong to say that the right to lead is also purchased. There will be fewer places where there are no good, honest, intelligent and capable leaders, using money everywhere, with bullying or bullying, by distributing liquor to people, it can say that people's support is taken in an inappropriate way. And maybe it seems now the people have started to feel that the government will not do anything for us for the next five years, so 'the thief of the thief' appears to be the right thing.

\* It has also been seen in the past years that the country's prime minister, known as the leader of the country, was acting just like a puppet, as S.Manmohan Singh played 10 years as the Prime Minister of India, but he always kept working as per the advice of congress President Sonia Gandhi. Because of which, he remained only a puppet, and this has also led to a lot of criticism and the government changed after 10 years.

\* If we look at earlier, youth like Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev and Kartar Singh Sarabha were active in politis by taking an appropriate leadership for the interests of our country, but young people are now participating very little.

\*leaders or politicians used very rough or abousing each other foe example: Hindustan ka chowkidar chor hai: Rahul Gandhi calls PM Modi a thief in Rajasthan, Remember how the Home Minister of Karnataka, KJ George, stirred a controversy when he insensitively redefined the meaning of gangrape. "How can u call it is a gang rape? A gang rape is when four or five people are involved," he was quoted saying as reported by PTI. (He later apologised.)etc .

It is a surprise that when in 1990 by T.N.Seshan (Chief Election Commissioner) candidates who are participating in the election are required to write their background, but many candidates or leaders are those who have criminal lawsuit against them and no action is being taken in this regard.

Today's leaders are guided only by their personal or rich people for help, or only for those who are supporting later. So it can be said that the person whose is successful in getting his leadership as a wise, wealthy person, today, in politics he gets the leader's position.

### **Suggestions:**

- \* Leaders are required to implement social reforms and policy measures that contribute to the general welfare (By U.S.A. 3<sup>rd</sup> president 1776 Thomas Jefferson).
- \* Leaders are delight to save the people and consider themselves are servants. They represent the hope, Deslves, inspiration of each and every citizen in there state.
- \* Leaders should highly regard for morality, law building with no tendencies to corrupt even a single.
- \* A leader who is with criminal background or any links with criminals has not been cleared by the law court should be disqualified to participate in elections.
- \* Leader should promote the education system for the knowledge youth or highly qualified society.

### **Conclusion:**

So in the end, we can say that today the theme of leadership in democracy has changed completely. Today the leadership is limited to only coming to power. As people think of being responsible for their responsibility after voting. Likewise, after the voters get the votes, they shake their heads from the people and even hide their responsibilities towards the people. But if it is said in clear words, the name of the leader is not only here but is played with feelings. After every five years, people are falsely accused of keeping the issue of inflation, poverty, illiteracy and unemployment in place and eliminating these problems. After the introduction of new policies to power, people's attention is lifted from the main issues. People do not exercise their right to vote right even after being sensible

### **References:**

- 1.Panchayati Raj in india by M.Asam, p-1332
- 2.Deeping of Democracy in India.ijps,Suchariladash, p-1546(2018)
- 3.State Politics and Regional political parties.ijps,Ningombin Satyabai Devi ,p-1432
- 4.Governancein India by M.laxmikant

