

CONCLUSION

The present study is by and large confined within the crucial years between 1947 to 1977 in which one can experience various issues that dictated the destiny of West Bengal. Fact remains that the present study touches in its background the most critical situation of undivided Bengal leading to the partition of India in 1947. A real need for reevaluation of the high politics of India's partition have largely dictated the political atmosphere of the newly created province namely West Bengal. The decades after 1947 saw the beginning of a series of development including factional politics within the congress and it considerably guided the future prospect of its governance. Our study shows in detail how most of the problems were inter-connected and in its aftermath that followed others issues which inevitably sowed the seeds of critical politics afterwards. Many political development took place and invariably it sealed the future of Bengal politics which could not be forecast beforehand. The ultimate result was of course, the gradual deterioration of the popularity of the congress party and as a result the political forces released thereby aggravated the situation at such a position that day and after not only the congress lost its hold on politics but also due to faulty steps of the leaders were being de-touched from the people of West Bengal. In our research we have also tried to show even the Indian national congress with its capacity as central government failed to check the disasters trends in the organization of the congress party of West Bengal. Factionalism, emergence of new political organ within and outside the party and above all the increasing political polarization of the non-congress parties (specially the Communist party) became the order of the day.

The 1970s represent a more critical period for the congress as it failed to control and minimise the caotic situation that prevailed in West Bengal and this province had to experience presidential rule. Incidentally before 1970, there were repeated presidential rule, too, even if the people of West Bengal were not prepared to entertain such an undemocratic tendency in the political process of West Bengal. At this point our study has also explored the issues that led to the repetated disillusion of government as well as its formation at short interval.

The present dissertation has also put up the process of historical reconstruction of the province and at the same time the mistakes undertaken by the

leaders,(both congress and the non-congress political parties) so as to bypass the commitment of nation building which was entrusted to the Indian national congress after independence. It has already been stated how the Indian national congress inherited a responsibility to lead the nation and the leaders of West Bengal were expected to respond the call of the nation. But they failed and the relevance of the theme of our research lies here as it consciously or unconsciously intensified numerous crises with an ultimate end of the rule in 1977.

Our study tends to indicate the consequences of the growing impotence and irrelevance of the congress party and its leadership in the political platform of the province and the subsequent development rather prepared the ground for many divisive forces which have now invited suffocating atmosphere not only in West Bengal but of India. The understanding of various separatist organizations and the nature of their politics have at present laid down to such a position that whether India would survive as a nation state or might lose its integrity in future.