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IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIAN POLITICS

Dr.Ashok Uttamrao Chothe
Head of Dept. Political Science
New Arts, Commerce and Science College, Shevgaon.
Dist.- Ahmednagar-414502

ABSTRACT

India is a largest democratic country in the world. Multi-party system is a feature of Indian democracy. India is a democratic nation where political parties play an important role in this democracy. As with any other democracy, Political parties represent different sections among the Indian society and regions and this core values play a major role in the politics of India. Every political party in India whether a national or regional and state party must be registered with the Bolection commission of India.

Keywords:-Democracy, political parties, Alliances, Leader Ship, Power.

Introduction:-

After Indian independence parliamentary representative democracy was adopted. Therefore election is mandatory for democracy. Without election democracy can't run, India has a multi-party system, where there a number of national as well as regional parties. A regional party may gain a majority and rule particular state. Symbols are used an Indian political system to identify political parties in part so that illiterate people can vote by recognizing the party symbols. Both the executive branch and the legislative branch of the government are run by the representatives of the political parties who have been elected through the elections. Through the electoral process, the people of India choose which representative and which political party should run the garment (Roy and Singh-2012).

Political System in India:-

Politics of India works within the framework of country's constitution. India is the parliamentary democratic republic in which the President of India is the head of state and prime minister of India is the head of government. It is based on the federal structure of government although the world is not used in the constitution itself. India follows the dual policy system, i.e. Federal in nature that consists of the central authority at the center and state at the periphery (Laximikant M- 2012). When compared to other democracy, India has had a large number of political parties during its history under democratic governance. It has been estimated that over to 200 parties were formed after India become independent in 1947.

The dominion of India was born on January 26 1950 as the engine democratic republic and a union of states. With universal adult franchise India's electret was the world largest, but the traditional schedule routes of most of its illiterate population where deep, just as their religious caste belief where to remain for more powerful than more recent exotic ideas, such as secular statehood. Elections were to be hold, however at least every five years and the major model of government followed by India's. Constitution was that of a British parliamentary rule with a lower house of the people in which year and elected prime minister and the cabinet set and an upper council of states. The council of minister is the supreme governing body in the country and is selected from the elected members of the union government (Dr Gaur Mahindra-2007).

Political Parties in India:-

In India a recognized political party is categorized other as a national party or a state party. If a political party is recognized in four or more state and is either in a ruling party or is in the opposition in the disc state it is considered as a national party. The Congress, BhartiyaJanata party, Janata Dal, Communist party of India and Communist party of India (Marxist) are the prominent National parties in the country. Some of these parties have existed before the independence of the country.

Shivsena in Maharashtra, Asam Gana Parishad in Assam, Telugu Desam in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand MuktiMorcha in Bihar, National conference in Jammu and Kashmir, Bahujan Samaj Party and Samajwadi Party in Uttar Pradesh are the prominent state party which are the major political players in their respective state, better there is a scope of national parties emerging victorious in nearly present (Roy, Singh,Chauhan– 2011).

Role of Political Parties:-

Political parties are the lifeline of a democracy. They are indispensable for the working of democratic government. Political parties through essential for democratic or extra constitutional body in political system. Political parties is an organized group of citizens who hold common view of public questions and acting as the political you need to capture the political power to implement their programs and policies. There are some national party's state parties and regional parties the largest publication according, to election commission of India there are 7 National parties, 52 States parties and 1785 organized parties.(Dr. B.L Fadia-2012). Out of these 72 years of India's independence, India has been ruled by the Congress party.

The party enjoyed in parliamentary measure it safe for two brief periods during the 1970 and late 1980. This rule was interrupted between 1977 and 1980, when the Janata Party coalition won the elections owing a public discontent with the controversial states of emergency declared by then. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The Janata Dal won electrons in 1989, but its government managed to hold on to power for only two years. Between 1996 and 1998, there was a period of a political flux with the government being formed first by the National BJP followed by a left. Leaning united front correlation. In 1998 the BJP formed the National Democratic Alliance with smaller regional parties and become the first non-INC and coalition government to complete a full five- years term (ShaikJavedAyub 2011).

The 2004 election sow the INC winning the largest number of seat to form a government leading the united progressive alliance. Formation of coalition government reflects the transition in Indian political away from the National parties towards smaller more narrowly based regional parties. Some regional parties, especially in South India, are deploying aligned to the ideologies of the region unlike the national parties central government and stategovernment in various state has not always been free of rancor. Disparity between the ideologies of the political parties ruling the center and the state leads to severelyskewed allocation of resources between the states (Kothari Rajni -2000).

Weakness of Political Parties:-

In India parties provoke asterism in the society of attached the votes. In Indian society caste factor play an important role to win the election. Political parties while distributing the party tickets to content the election keeps in mind in which constituency the particular caste

has majority votes. While giving the ministerial birth caste representation is kept in mind, political parties' spread communism in the society to capture the votes. Some political parties are based on religion. Shivsena in Maharashtra, Akali Dal in Punjab, are such political parties which religious sentiment to secure the votes (Kothari Rajni-1994).

Political parties' sprayed regionalism in the state of remains in power. Shivsena in Maharashtra, Telugu Desam party in Andhra Pradesh, Trinomial Congress in West Bengal create regional feelings to win the elections. During election political party distribute money to allure the voters. Candidates make many promises and numerous temptations to their support. After winning the election they give many benefits to them. It is not healthy for solitary e of the country. Relational parties based on caste, language, religion, relational culture and problem in National integrations.

Conclusion:-

Political parties are the investible in democracy. Their growth is extra constitutional. They elicit the public opinion and make the democracy work. But political parties have developed a number of drawbacks. For gaining the control of government they spread communalism, castiesm, regionalism, and violence, disruptive and divisive forces which may to disintegration of the state particular in India. Political party should present a good manifestoes, policies and programs for public welfare.

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