



IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIAN POLITICS

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ABSTRACT India is the 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 importance role in this democracy. As with any other democracy; party political parties represent different section among the Indian society and regions, and their core value political parties in India whether a national or regional and state party must be registered with the election commission of India.

KEYWORDS : Democracy, political parties, alliances, leadership, 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 are a number of national as well as Regional parties. Original part is may gain a majority and rule a particular state. symbol are used in the Indian political system to identify political parties in part so that literate people can vote by recognizing the party symbols both the executive branch and the legislative branch of government are a run by the representative of political parties who have been elected through the elections. Through the election process the people of India choose which representative and which political party should run the government (Roy and Singh -2012).

Political System In India:-

Politics of India works within the framework of the countries' constitution. India is a parliamentary Democratic Republic in which the President of India is the head of state and the 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 that is Federal in nature, that consist of the central authority at the Centre and state at other periphery (Lakshmikan M.,-2012). When compare to other democracy India has had a large number of political parties during its history under democratic governance. It has been estimated that over 200 parties where form after India become independent in 1947.

The Dominion of India was Ribbon on January 26, 1950, as a sovereign democratic republic and union of states .with Universal adult franchise, India's electorate was the world's largest, but the traditional federal roots of most of its illiterate illiterate populace where deep, just as their religions cast belief we are to remains for more powerful than more recent toxic ideas, such as secular statehood. Election where to be held ,however at least every 5 years, and the major model of government follow by Indian India's constitution was that of British parliamentary rule, with a lower house of the people, in which an elected Prime Minister and a cabinet sat, and an upper Council of states. The Council of Ministers 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 recognize political party is categorized either as a national parties or a state party. if a political party is recognized in 4 or more states and its either the ruling parties or is in the opposition in this states it is considered as a national parties .the Congress, Bhartiya Janata Party, Janata Dal, Communist Party of India and Communist Party of India (Marxist) are the prominent national party in the country, some of this parties have existed before the independence of the country.

Shivsena in Maharashtra, Assam Ganpati Assam, morcha in Bihar National Conference in Jammu and Kashmir, Bahujan Samaj party and Samajwadi party in Uttar Pradesh are the prominent state parties which are the major political players in their respective to state. Better, they are the scope of national parties emerging victorious is barely present (Roy, Singh, Chauhan-2011).

Role Of Political Parties:-

Political parties are the lifeline of democracy. They are indispensable for the working of a democratic government political parties through essential for democracy are extra constitutional body in political system. Political parties as an organized group of citizens who hold common views on public questions and acting as a political unit to capture the political power to implement their programs and policies. There are some national parties, States parties and Regional parties. The latest Publication according, to Election Commission of India there are national parties, 52 state parties and 1785 unorganized parties (Dr B.L.Fadia-2012). Out of those 72 years of India's Independence, India has been ruled by the Congress Party.

The party enjoy a parliamentary majority save for to brief periods during the 1970's and late 1980's this rule was interrupted between 1977 and 1980 .when the Janata Party coalition won the election owing a public discontent with the controversial state of emergency declared by then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.the Janata Dal phone election in 1989, but its government managed to hold on to power for only 2 years between 1996 and 1998, there was a period of political flux with the government being form first by the Nationalist BJP followed by a left. Learning United front coalition in 1998 the BJP from National democratic Alliance with smaller Regional parties, and become the first non INC and coalition government to complete a full 5 year terms (Sheikh Javed Ayub-2011).

The 2004 election show the Inc. winning the largest number of seat to from a government leading the United progressive Alliance formation of coalition government relief the transition in Indian politics always from the national parties towards smaller, more Naroli based Regional parties ,some reasonable parties especially in South India are deeply aligned to the ideologies of the region Unlike the national parties and does the relationship between the central government and the state government in various States has not always been free of rancor. Disparity between the ideologist of the political parties ruling in the central and state leads to severally skewed allocation of resources between the states (Kothari Rajni -2000).

Weakness Of The Political Parties:-

In India parties prevue customize in the society to attract the votes. In the Indian society cast factor play an importance role to win the election. Political parties while distributing the parties' ticket to contest election keeps in mind in which constituency the particular cast has majority vote. While giving the ministerial birth cast a represent representations is kept in mind. Political parties spread communalism in the society to capture the votes. Some part political parties are based on regions. Shivsena in Maharashtra, Akali Dal in Punjab. Are such a political parties which provoke religious statement to secure the votes (Kothari Rajni-1994).

Political parties spread regionalism in the state of remains in power. Shivsena in Maharashtra, Telugu Desam Party in Andhra Pradesh, trunmul Congress in West Bengal create regional feeling to win the election during elections. Political parties distributed money to along the voters, candidates makes many promises and numerous temptations to their supporter after winning the elections they give money benefits to them.it is not healthy for solidarity of the countries. Relational parties based on the caste language region religion and cultures are problem in national integration.

CONCLUSION:-

Political parties are inevitable in democracy, they are growth is extra constitutional they elicit the public opinion and make the democracy work. But political parties have developed a number of drawbacks for going in the control of government desperate communalism, casteism, regionalism, and violence, disruptive and divisive forces which may lead to disintegration of the state particular in India. Political party should present a good manifesto, policies and programs for public welfare.

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