

## EMERGING TRENDS IN THE PARTY SYSTEM IN INDIA

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### Summary:-

In the modern era, the democratic governance system is operated only through political parties. Parties are the backbone of democracy. Because modern democracy is not a direct democracy but a representative democracy and political parties are an integral part of it. Without political parties, there can be no organized expression of principles, no systematic development of policies, no regular use of the constitutional means of parliamentary elections, or any other recognized institution by which parties obtain and retain power. The development of the party system in each country depends on the socio-political historical conditions of that country. This is the reason why the form of party system is seen differently in the governance systems of different countries. Indian politics is going through new changes. New trends are also taking birth in political parties. Issues like regionalism, communalism, criminalization, language and development have affected the national parties.

**Key words-** ethnicity, regionalism, linguistics, religion, factionalism, Telugu Desam, Akali Dal, BSP, Sama, DMK.

### Introduction

Parties have a very special role in India's democratic system. Although there is no mention of political parties in the Indian Constitution. But multi-party system has developed in India, behind which India's diversity has been remarkable. Independent India adopted the parliamentary system of government as a system of governance, which is governed by a majority political party. These were the results of meeting the requirements of the political party structure after independence. Looking at the political, social, economic needs of the country, the political parties had to strengthen the democratic systems on the one hand and also to achieve the national goals set for fulfilling the other needs.

The influence of language, region, caste, religion is also increasing in the politics of India, due to which many distortions have taken birth in politics. In this situation, it is natural to ask the question that will the political parties be able to fulfill their responsibility in these contemporary changes and contribute to the achievement of the national goal? As Duverger says, the danger in any democracy is not the political parties themselves, but the forms they take.

The nature of the Indian party system is different from that of the democratic political parties of the West. Their bases are diverse and they are deeply entwined with many defects contrary to democratic ideals. Organized in the name of people affected by ethnicity, regionalism, linguism, ambiguity of policies and programs that nurture ad-hocism in the organization, methods of inciting emotions instead of reason and logic to attract the public, proximity to anti-social elements, party operations. It is suffering from black money, the tendency of centralization within the party, and the desire for success through charismatic leadership. The constitutions of the parties are informal and cannot be considered completely compatible with the Indian constitution. Membership of political parties is disorganized.

Political parties are not selected by the members on the basis of principles but on the basis of success in election, position, economic benefits etc. I go to

Disloyalty to principles has created lack of internal democracy and discipline in political parties. Due to which the tendency of internal factionalism is increasing in the parties. With the announcement of general elections, this factionalism in the parties takes a fierce form, which sometimes appears in the form of direct or indirect propaganda against the candidate of their own party.

The growing trend of greed for position and money among politicians has given rise to political corruption. Due to whose tainted effect, even the bureaucracy has not survived and today the country is immersed in corruption. Big scams happening in Indian politics are a direct example of this.

In India's political parties, indifference towards principles, greed for position and money has promoted fragmentation and fragmentation in political parties. This situation is found in all parties in lesser and greater forms. Congress has been divided four times since its inception. Shankar Singh Baghela and Kalyan Singh formed a separate party after breaking away from the Bharatiya Janata Party. The history of the Janata Dal has remained united and divided.

The influence of communal and regional parties is visible in the party system of India. Caste, religion and community are made the basis of votes by political parties instead of making economic and social policies the basis of their votes. All the maths of the election is done depending on which areas have majority of people of which caste, religion or community, the person of that caste is made to stand for the candidate.

The growing dominance of regional parties in national politics is creating an environment of political instability. It is also posing a challenge to parliamentary democracy. In these regional parties Annadravidamu Netra Kazhagam, Akali Dal, National Conference, BSP, Asamgan Parishad, Sikkim Sangram Parishad, Telugu Desam Party etc. are prominent.

The growing influence of regional parties made the emergence of coalition governments in Indian politics from 1996 temporary and led to political instability.

Another important trend that has taken birth and nurtured in political parties is the criminalization of politics. Inequality of development, increasing election expenditure, politics of reservation etc. have given rise to violent bases in politics. Which political party today is not associated with violence, money, power, capturing polling stations, preventing voters from casting their votes? The politics being run by black money owners and criminal elements

through these political parties has also raised questions about the beliefs of democracy. Name any crime and you are bound to find an MP accused of it.

**Conclusion:-**

These new trends emerging in political parties are giving rise to their own failure. There is no harmony of these organizations with the changing environment of the Indian society. In the changing environment, the aspirations of the people are something else and the functioning of the party is something else. It is a contradiction that these political parties themselves are neither able to understand the social changes taking place nor are they able to change their organization structure accordingly, as a result these political parties are giving rise to new social, cultural and political problems in the new environment. Due to this, they are giving doubts about achieving their national goal. They are also putting termite on the parliamentary governance system. That's why Jasida Palmerkins has said that "a healthy party system has not emerged and it is unlikely that it will emerge in the near future." There is a need to change these so that it can contribute to the achievement of the national goal. There are some strict rules the parties must follow. Only then a healthy democracy can develop.

1. Only recognized parties can participate in the election and their recognition should remain only after getting a certain percentage of votes. This percentage of recognition should be different for national parties and regional parties so as to encourage the process of polarization.
2. In order to prevent defection, such persons who frequently change the party should be debarred from the candidature in the elections.
3. The details of income and expenditure of political parties should be published every year and should be closely scrutinized by the Election Commission.
4. For the recognition of political parties, only the policies of economic, social, educational development should be valid and slogans and appeals made to the voters in elections should be based on these policies, otherwise their recognition should be terminated.
5. Changes should be made in the present system of participating in the election of criminal leaders.

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