Party Politics in India

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ABSTRACT

Parties are the pillars of democracy- popular leaders are elected as rulers – leaders are elected to serve the people – those who wanted to be elected they must serve better – parties reflect fundamental political divisions in a society. Complete Answer: India adopted a multi party system because of the social and geographical diversity of the nation. Through this system different and diverse parties could represent the sections of the society and power does not absorb in the hands of one single party.

KEYWORDS: India has a multi-party system, State Parties, State Parties, Eight Types of political parties in India

I. INTRODUCTION:

The two main parties in India are the Bharatiya Janata Party, commonly known as the BJP, which is the leading right-wing nationalist party, and the Indian National Congress, commonly called the INC or Congress, which is the leading centre-left party.

Meaning of political party-

A political party is an organization that coordinates candidates to compete in a particular country's elections. It is common for the members of a party to hold similar ideas about politics, and parties may promote specific ideological or policy goals.

II. India has a multi-party system:

The Election Commission of India (ECI) accords recognition to the national level and the state level political parties based upon objective criteria. A recognized political party enjoys privileges like a reserved party symbol,[a] free broadcast time on state-run television and radio, consultation in the setting of election dates, and giving input in setting electoral rules and regulations. Other political parties that wish to contest local, state or national elections are required to be registered by the Election Commission of India. Registered Parties are upgraded as recognized National Party or State Party by the ECI if they meet the relevant criteria after a Lok Sabha or State legislative assembly election. The Recognized Party status is reviewed periodically by the ECI.

Before the amendment in 2016 (came into force with effect from 1 January 2014), if a political party failed to fulfill the criteria in the subsequent Lok Sabha or state legislative assembly election, they lost their status as a recognized Party. In 2016, the ECI announced that such a review would take place after two consecutive elections instead of every election. Therefore, a political party shall retain the recognized Party status even if they do not meet the criteria in the next election. However, if they fail to meet the criteria in the subsequent election following the next election, they would lose their status.

As per latest publication dated 23 September 2021 from Election Commission of India, the total number of parties registered was 2858, with 8 national parties, 54 state parties and 2797 unrecognized parties.[3] All registered parties contesting elections need to choose a symbol from a list of available symbols offered by the EC. All 28 states of the country along with the union territories of Jammu and Kashmir, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Pondicherry have elected governments unless President's rule is imposed under certain conditions.

III. State Parties-

A party has to fulfill any of the following conditions for recognition as a state party:

1. A party should secure at least 6% of valid votes polled in an election to the state legislative assembly and win at least 2 seats in that state assembly.
2. A party should secure at least 6% of valid votes polled in an election to Lok Sabha and win at least 1 seat in Lok Sabha.
3. A party should win at least 3% of the total number of seats or a minimum of three seats in the Legislative Assembly, whichever is higher.
4. A party should win at least one seat in the Lok Sabha for every 25 seats or any fraction thereof allotted to that State.
5. Under the liberalised criteria, one more clause that it will be eligible for recognition as state party if it secures 8% or more of the total valid votes polled in the state.

IV. Four types of political parties in India

National parties

Party	Abbr.	No. of States Ruled
Bharatiya Janata Party English: Indian People's Party	BJP	12 / 31
Communist Party of India	CPI	0 / 31
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	CPI(M)	1 / 31
Indian National Congress	INC	2 / 31

Three types of political parties:

The Democratic Party and the Republican Party are the most powerful. Yet other parties, such as the Reform, Libertarian, Socialist, Natural Law, Constitution, and Green Parties can promote candidates in a presidential election.

Four types of politics:

The major types of political systems are democracies, monarchies, oligarchies, and authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. Authoritarian and totalitarian regimes are more unstable politically because their leaders do not enjoy legitimate authority and instead rule through fear.

V. Eight Type of political parties in India

Recognized National Parties
➢ All India Trinamool Congress. By ECI. All India Trinamool Congress. ...
➢ Bahujan Samaj Party. By ECI. Bahujan Samaj Party. ...
➢ Bharatiya Janata Party. By ECI. ...
➢ Communist Party of India. By ECI. ...
➢ Communist Party of India (Marxist) By ECI. ...
➢ Indian National Congress. By ECI. ...
➢ Nationalist Congress Party. By ECI.

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Party system in India: India has a multi-party system, where there are a number of national as well as regional parties. A regional party may gain a majority and rule a particular state. If a party is represented in more than 4 states, it would be labelled a national party (subject to other criteria above).

Eight forms of government:

There are many different forms of government but really just eight apply to us today.

➢ Absolute Monarchy (absolutism)
➢ Limited Monarchy (Constitutional Monarchy)
➢ Representative Democracy.
➢ Direct democracy.
➢ Dictatorship.
➢ Oligarchy.
➢ Totalitarianism.
➢ Theocracy.

How many political parties are there-

There are over 100+ registered political parties in the United States of America, with many different blends of political viewpoints. However, there are only two nationally recognized political parties, the Republicans and Democrats.

Parties should have 10 class:

Any democratic system must consent at least two parties to compete in elections and offer a fair change for the competing parties to come to power. In some countries power typically changes between two main parties and this is called bi-party system. We should have Bi-party system in our country.

Various type of parties are-

Types
➢ Balls.
➢ Banquets.
➢ Birthday party.
➢ Surprise party.
➢ Dinner party.
➢ Garden party.
➢ Cocktail party.
➢ Tea party.

Conclusion:

A major study of India's developing party system. The author, who spent 18 months in India, employs a series of party case studies to assess India's chances at building a stable political framework. Originally published in 1957. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

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