

# POLITICAL PARTIES

Def<sup>n</sup>:- a political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

→ since there are different views on what is good and what is good for all parties try to persuade people why their policies are better than others.

## PARTISAN:

a person who is strongly committed to a party, group or faction. Partisanship is marked by a tendency to take a side and inability to take a balanced view on an issue.

## Components of political parties: [mahahismati samrajyam]

1. leader → bahubali
2. the active member → Katappa mama
3. the follower → "bahubaaali jayE Ho!" "otsav Ki tayari Karo!"

## functions of Political parties. ROLE POWER hai

### 1. Parties contest elections.

- elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.
- in USA members and supporters of party choose its candidates.
- In India top party leader choose candidates for contesting election.

### 2. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and each votes to choose from them.

→ In a democracy a large no' of people with similar opinion have to be grouped together to provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the govt.

### 3. Parties play a decisive role in making law for country.

→ But since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of party leader, irrespective of their personal opinion.

#### 4. Parties form and run the government.

→ Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government.

#### 5. Those parties that lose in the election play the role of opposition.

→ it criticises the govt for its failure or wrong policies.

#### 6. Parties shape Public opinion.

→ often opinions in the society crystallise on the lines parties take.

#### 7. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government.

→ For ~~an~~ ordinary citizens it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government official.

### Necessity:

1. every candidate if is independent → there will be no change on a major scale as there is no connection of candidates & no team work. The govt may form but the utility will be uncertain.

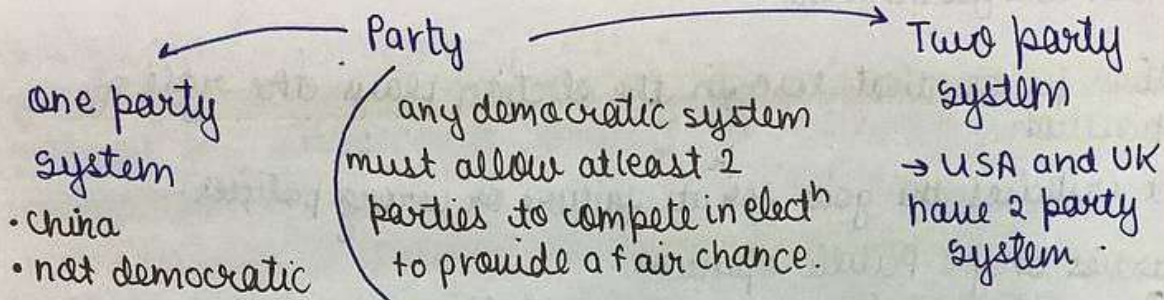
2. naturally people tend to make groups on the basis of their personal opinion in the way political parties work.

3. As society become larger and complex we need Representative democracy.

→ because they need some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these on the govt.

# How many political parties should we have?

→ in india more than 750 are registered with election commission of India → but not all are serious contenders.



- multiparty system
- india
  - If several parties are competing for power and more than 2 have a reasonable chance of winning
- alliance → Chunav Ke pehle gathbandhan
- coalition → chunav ke baad gathbandhan

which kind of party is good?

→ depends on nature of society

- India → diverse → need many party
- china → no diverse → do not need so many parties

## NATIONAL PARTIES

criteria to form a govt.

## STATE PARTIES




- votes
  - ↓
  - 6% in Lok Sabha
  - OR
  - 6% in any 4 states
- Seats
  - ↓
  - 4 seats in Lok Sabha

parties that get some privileges and some special facilities (symbol) are recognised. Hence called "recognised Political Parties"

- votes
  - ↓
  - 6% in state legislative assembly
- Seats
  - ↓
  - 2 seats in Lok Sabha



## Regional Parties :-

- i] Shiv Sena :- 
- ii] Indian National Lok Dal :- 
- iii] Janta Dal :- 

## CHALLENGES TO POLITICAL PARTIES

- ① Lack of internal democracy.
  - do not include everyone
  - make decisions only with leaders.
- ② Dynastic succession
  - apne family members ko seat dete hai.
  - unfair.
- ③ Growing role of money and muscle power in parties.
  - paisa se sab karulna dena.
  - maar pitai use karana.
- ④ Parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to voters.
  - sabki ideology same hi hai → the difference among parties on economic policies have reduced.
  - sab party ek jaisi hai

## HOW CAN PARTIES BE REFORMED?

### Efforts

- ① The constitution was <sup>Parliament</sup> amended to prevent MLA & MP from changing parties. many elected representatives were indulging in deflection to become ministers or for cash.

changing party allegiance from the party on which person got elected to, a different party.

### Suggestions

- ① 1/3rd seats should be reserved for women.
- ② It should be compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its member. Everything should be transparent

# HOW CAN PARTIES BE REFORMED?

## Efforts

② Affidavit should be there so that all info is public.

But there is no system to check if info is right or wrong.

③ The election commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold election & file their income tax.

document submitted where person swears abt statements regarding their personal info.

Supreme Court

## Suggestion

③ The state should be funding for election campaign.

Election Commission

Kya kehna chahati hai

\* We must be careful to the legal solution, over regulation can be counterproductive.