

## IMPACT OF THE MULTI PARTY STYSYSTEM IN INDIA IN THE GLOBALISED WORLD

Mr.Ramesh Y Maiagi\*

Dr.G.B.Nandana\*\*

### **Abstract:**

*Multi party system implies that there are more than to political parties in the field and none of them is able to secure a clear cut majority in the legislature. The government is usually formed by two or more parties. This is known as a coalition government. This type of party system exists in France, India and Switzerland.*

*Today's globalized world multi party system also suffers from several defects and short comings multi party system it is not easy to form the government*

*Because no political party enjoys clear cut majority. Today's government is formed after lot of adjustment and horse trading and lacks cohesion. The members of the coalition governments under multi party system have to make frequent adjustments and compromise on policy to retain power. As a result there is no continuity in the policy of the government and the interests of the people tend to suffers. A well organized opposition is not possible because all the political parties are making efforts to join the government.*

**Keywords:** Defects, Multi Parties, Democracy, Government, Policy

---

\* Research Scholar

\*\* Professor, Dept of Studies in Research Political, Science, Karnatak University, Dharwad

**Introduction:**

Political Parties are indispensable for the proper functioning of representative government. Today's India is a developing country, most probably multi party system is a no developed in the globalised world. As compared with other democratic countries, India has large number of political parties. It has been estimated that over 291 political parties have been formed in India since the attainment of Independence.

At present there are seven national political parties "Congress, B J P, C P I, C P I(M), B S P, N C P, J D S, And 40 state or regional political party"<sup>1</sup> All the political parties are expected to get registered with election commission and expected to have their constitution which must contain a clause professing allegiance to the constitution and principles of secularism and democracy.

**Table.1-National Parties in India**

Sl.No.	Name of the Political Party	Establishment	Present President
1	Indian National Congress(INC)	1885	Smt.Sonia Gandhi
2	Bharatiya Jantha Party(BJP)	1980	Shri.Rajnatha Singh
3	Communist Party of India(CPI)	1925	Shri.A.B.Bardan
4	Communist Party of India Marxvadi(CPIM)	1964	Shri.Prakash Karat
5	Bahujan Samaj Party(BSP)	1995	Kumari.Mayavati
6	Nationalist Congress Party(NCP)	1998	Shri.Sharad Pavar
7	National Jantadala(RJD)	1996	Shri.Lalu Prasad Yadav

**Definitions:**

"Edmund Burke:- "A body of men united for promoting by their joint endeavors in the national interest upon some particular principles in which they are all agreed."<sup>2</sup>

Prof. Gilchrist defines political party as "an organized group of citizens who profess to share the same political views and who by acting as a political unit try to control the government. The chief aim of a party is to make its own opinions and policy prevail"<sup>3</sup>

**Features of party system:-**

An analysis of the above noted definitions of political parties brings out the following features of a political party.

- 1) Political party is a voluntary association.

- 2) It is formed by persons who hold common views on certain basic political, Economic and other matters.
- 3) A political party is well organized and operates on the basis of certain well laid down rules and regulations.
- 4) The members of the party believe in peaceful and constitutional methods.
- 5) The members of political party aim at capturing political power with public rather than party interests.

#### **Kinds of party system:-**

The party system can be of three kinds in the world one party system, as found in Russia, China, and other communist countries; Two party system as found in Britain and united states of America; and multi party system as found in France and India.

#### **One party system:-**

This type of party system is generally found in totalitarian countries, there is only one political party in the country and no other political party is permitted to exist. One party rule is permitted to come into existence, one party rule is considered as undemocratic because there is no scope for an alternative government. Exp:- Russia, China and other communist countries.

#### **Bi-Party System:-**

Bi-party or two party systems there are only two major political parties in the country. Out of these one forms the government and another party sits in the opposition. This system there can be more than two political parties, but the number of their members is so small that they cannot play any effective role in the political life of the country. Exp: - United states, and United Kingdom.

#### **Multi- Party System:-**

Multi party system implies that there are more than to political parties in the field and none of them is able to secure a clear cut majority in the legislature. The government is usually formed by two or more parties. This is known as a coalition government. This type of party system exists in France, India and Switzerland.

Today's globalized world multi party system also suffers from several defects and short comings multi party system it is not easy to form the government Because no political party enjoys clear cut majority. Today's government is formed after lot of adjustment and horse trading and lacks cohesion. The members of the coalition governments

under multi party system have to make frequent adjustments and compromise on policy to retain power. As a result there is no continuity in the policy of the government and the interests of the people tend to suffer. A well organized opposition is not possible because all the political parties are making efforts to join the government.

Multi party system since the government lacks of problems, the cabinet is not able to work as a team to further the interest of the people and neglect the interests of the country.

Multi party system it is not possible to fix responsibility for the lapses of the government. This system the joint responsibility of the cabinet becomes the responsibility of none. "It is not always easy for the common voters to fix the responsibility for the lapses of the government on a particular party"<sup>4</sup> multi party system the number of contestants is so large that it is not always easy for the voters to elect the right candidate on the other hand under a two party system the voter can easily choose his representative.

Multi party system encouraged defections. Today's center government (UPA) 26 Political party coalition government in this way's. multi party system there is a very thin line of demarcations between the policies of various political parties. It is well known that after the end of single party dominance in the elections of 1967 in India. The politics of defection gained momentum.

Multi party system since party or the Prime minister does not enjoy clear cut majority in the Parliament, he cannot act as the master of the cabinet. He has to make adjustments with other partners to keep them in good humor. This considerably weakens the position of the prime minister as compared with prime minister under two party systems.

Though all the three party systems have respective merits and demerits, by and large scholars have favored bi-party system. As Prof. Finer has observed. "The two parties are better for the happiness and duty of nations than many two parties contesting seats everywhere. For them and errors may be in all places challenged while destruction of will and destruction of outlook are reduced.

### **Conclusion:-**

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century we are all suffering from globalization effect today we are not able to establish a stable and clean government to rule us this is because of these are a lot of political parties established and are establishing day by day eventually as like mushrooms.

Today became of selfishness in our political leaders internal crises in their party's and for selfishness to hold political power to rule. All are become reasons to create/establish new political parties accentually.

As per the political numerical measured by the political philosopher that the multi party system is not suitable to establish a stable clean and transforent government but the twice party system is better in favour of the nation it helps us not only to develop our social, political, economical, educational, and ethical systems of the nation, but also develops the nation within time by fast and a sound one that there is no doubt to become a developed country. So I am infarysingly and with believe saying that it is not possible to achieve for those countries having the multi party system.

When was the British rule giving liberty to our nation they said one thing about “ “Indians rule from others but they don't know to rule”

**Reference:**

- 1) Prakash Chandra and Prem Arora.”Comparative politics and International Relation”-2010/
- 2) Meru nandan,K B”Indian constitution”meragu prakashana banglore-2012
- 3) Yojana magjin,published by Government of India-2013
- 4) Prof, K N. Ganga nayak “Political science” Govt of Karanataka, Dept of cultural Banglore- 2012
- 5) S P Dangi, Constitution of India.”Param Laxmi,Prakashana,Dharwad- 2012.
- 6) Buthi,Monthly Myagjin,-2012.
- 7) M,Laxmikanth,”Indian Polity” Tata McGraw Hil's series,New Delhi-2009
- 8) K B Babu and Sajit kumar, specific series”UGC NET SLET”Political Science.-2009
- 9) Prof H M Rajshekar, ”Indian Government and politics”
- 10) Deccen Herald and The Hindu,Daily news paper
- 11) R.C.Agarwal”Constitutional Development and National Movement in India” S.Chand Publication New Delhi(2005).