

Role and Interest of Indian Political Parties in Coalition Politics: With Particular Reference of Bihar.

Ranjit Kumar Bhartiya*

On the basis of Indian constitution, the structure of Indian constitution, the structure of Indian federal or Union system not only establish a strong Central Government but also has strong government in its state also with the help of state assembly which has been elected by the respective people.

The Union Government is known as Central Government is divided into three parts like legislature, Executive and Judiciary. As the British Parliament model the leadership of the executive is drawn from the responsible to the legislative body. Although Article 50 stipulates the separation of judiciary from the executive, the executive control judiciary appointment and many of the conditions of the work. In all the aspects political parties plays their important role and do the role on their interest.

Article 324 of Indian Constitution establish an independent Election Commission to supervise Parliamentary and State Elections supervising election in the world's largest democracy is by any standard an immense undertaking.

The appoint of T.N. Seshan as Chief Election Commissions in 1991 reinvigorated the Election Commission and illegal manipulation of Indian Election System over candidates and all important political party and regional party also. T.N. Seshan forced candidates and political party to take the Election Commission's code of conduct seriously. These efforts of the Election Commission had made remarkable changes in formation of government in Central and state also. Identify of all Regional parties grows and Regional parties plays their important role in formation of government in center and states. Although T.N. Seshan received enthusiastic support from public. Political parties fells problem with the activity of Chief Election Commission.

This is to be very fact that Indian Politics entered into a new phase from years 1990. The period of Political domination by the Congress

(I) branch of the Indian National Congress came to an end with the party defeat in 1989 general election, that Indian began a period intense with party political system. The main alternative to the congress (I), the Bhrtiya Janta Party (BJP) embarked on a campaign to recognize the Indian electorate in an effort to create a Hindu nationalist majority coalition.

Indian party system is in the throes of historic changes. The 1989 General Elections brought the era of Congress dominance to an end. Even through the Congress (I) regained power in 1991, it was no longer the pivot around the party system revolved. Instead it represented just one strategy for organizing a political majority and a declining one at that. While Congress (I) was encountering growing difficulties in maintenance its coalition of upper caste, elites, Muslims, SC, ST, The BJP was endeavoring to organize a new majority around the appeal of Hindu Nationalism. The SP and BSP, DMK, AIDMK, JD (U), RJD among other were attempting to fashion a new majority only to formation of government in Center and State.

Opposition to the Congress (I) has always been fragmented opposition parties rang from Hindu Nationalist Parties such as BJP and Shiv-Shena on the right to Communist Parties. The divisiveness of opposition combined with "First past the Post" electoral system, has enabled the congress to dominate Indian Politics without ever winning a majority of vote from the national electorate. The extent of electoral alliances among the opportunity is an important predictor of its ability to win seats in Parliament and State Assembly. The first two instances when the opposition succeeded in forming a government at the Centre occurred after its united the Janta Party banner in 1977 and after the formation of the Janta Dal and National Front in 1988. In each of these cases, the Unity that was facilitated by the anti Congress sentiment prior to the Elections Collapsed in the face of rivalry and ambition once the opposition came into power.

Electoral reverses have left the Congress considerably weakened, but it remains the principal national counterweight to the BJP. State-specific alliances are key for the party to lead the anti-BJP Opposition

The Congress is not exactly on the road to recovery and revival. But the ability of the party to restore its electoral fortunes can gather momentum if it performs well in the approaching Assembly elections. This is a politically significant year for the Congress: elections are due in Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry in 2016, and Punjab and Uttar Pradesh a few months later in 2017. Two of these States going to the polls, Assam and Kerala, are ruled by the Congress.

*Assi. Prof. Deptt. of Political Science K.P.S.S College, Hulasganj, Jehanabad (M.U.)

Since States are still the primary sites for political contestation, new political alignments with national ramifications will emerge as both national and State-based parties seek to maximize their electoral prospects in the Assembly polls.

Historically, the Congress resisted the idea of coalitions but after it lost its dominant position, it has not been averse to coalitions. Indeed, a series of State-specific electoral alliances enabled the Congress-led United Progressive Alliance (UPA) to get ahead of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) in the 2004 and 2009 elections. Crafting State-specific alliances is even more important after the party's collapse in the 2014 general election. It is becoming progressively less competitive in more and more States and constituencies. It has fallen to a third or fourth position in national and Assembly elections in several States and is finding it difficult to revive from these reverses. It has suffered heavy losses in key State elections held after 2014, further accelerating its decline in Delhi, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand and Maharashtra. Adding to its woes is its negligible presence in four big States, notably West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. As if this is not enough, it is currently battling anti-incumbency headwinds in Assam and Kerala. But to some extent it can surmount the challenges it faces through State-specific pre-electoral alliances. It's worth noting that aggregation of votes at the constituency level can reduce the effect of vote fragmentation under the simple plurality first-past-the-post electoral system, above all in States where the Congress is not strong enough to go it alone.

Coalitions, a common cause : Significantly, the Congress may not be the only national party looking out for allies. The landslide victory of Narendra Modi's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in the 2014 general election has created the impression that the era of coalition politics is over in the new phase of Indian politics. But despite winning an outright majority in the 2014 election, coalitions are quite important for the BJP to expand its footprints beyond north and north-western India. It needs allies in the southern and eastern States where it does not have a strong presence.

The BJP's humiliating defeat in Delhi and loss at the hands of a combined opposition in Bihar indicate that the political climate has changed since the general election. Twenty months after it assumed power, the Modi government doesn't have many achievements to show for itself. Failure to deliver on poll promises, the economic slowdown, agrarian distress, no job creation, intolerance of dissent and the growing

concerns among minorities and Dalits about the Sangh Parivar's majoritarian agenda have fuelled evident discontent. This is the moment for the Congress to strike strategic alliances to counter the BJP's divisive electoral campaigns and its agenda of building a new hegemony embedded in Hindutva cultural mores. This is also the moment for regional and State-based parties to define their relationship and opposition to the BJP more sharply.

The big question is who will lead the anti-BJP Opposition. The Janata Dal-United (JD-U) seems to believe that the Bihar model of anti-BJP alliance-making can be replicated elsewhere and could hurt the BJP's plans for Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu,

Kerala and Puducherry. But the JD (U) may be exaggerating its influence when it assumes the role of an alliance catalyst in the coming polls. Moreover, we can't underestimate the Congress as it remains the principal national counter weight to the BJP. However, the ability of the Congress to play a lead role will depend on how it chooses to play its cards. It's hard to see how the Congress can find its way back into national reckoning unless it reinvents itself through a left-of-centre programme which reconnects it to the masses.

Tactical alliances the key : Although there is a section in the Congress which believes the party should not rush into alliances with regional parties and should instead work on a long-term plan to rebuild the party, the successful experiment in Bihar has shown the "arithmetic advantage" of making alliances to prevent the BJP from spreading its wings. Not surprisingly, different State Congress units have hinted that the party may need to build tactical alliances with regional parties to checkmate the BJP and keep it out of power. In specific States, coalitions between the Congress and a regional party are feasible if the Congress is a third/fourth party and the latter's main opponent is another party — for example, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam/All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK/AIADMK) in Tamil Nadu, or the Trinamool Congress (TMC) in West Bengal. In addition, coalitions between the Congress and other non-BJP parties can work especially if the alliance can slow down the expansion of the BJP at the State level or if the regional party is dependent on minority community votes and the Congress can help consolidate these votes.

Until recently, Assam Chief Minister Tarun Gogoi had dismissed Badruddin Ajmal and his All India United Democratic Front (AIUDF) as communal. However, after the Bihar poll results, Mr. Gogoi is keen to enter into an electoral understanding with all the anti-BJP parties. Likewise, in Tamil Nadu, the Congress is open to an alliance with the DMK. The

latter has sent feelers to the Congress to stand up against the AIADMK.

Congress and the Left : The most remarkable development in this regard is the possibility of an electoral alliance of the Congress and the Left in West Bengal — a move which may impact the political equations in the Assembly elections and beyond that in the 2019 general election. Not surprisingly, the West Bengal Congress is openly exploring the possibility of a strategic understanding with the Left to defeat the TMC. A number of Congress leaders have written to Congress President Sonia Gandhi contending that this alliance is needed to defeat the TMC. Even though sections of the Left are against it, the thought of a pre-election alliance with the Congress to dislodge the TMC has occupied the minds of a significant section of the CPI (M) leadership if only to forestall a Congress-TMC alliance from taking shape. The main consideration that set off speculation is that an alliance would not only help guard against division of the Opposition votes, but more significantly pave the way for the consolidation of Muslim votes, besides chipping away at the 17 per cent vote share polled by the BJP in the 2014 general election.

However, both parties would find it difficult to enter into an open alliance because the Congress and the Left are fighting against each other in Kerala and Tripura, and a tie-up in West Bengal could dilute their rivalry in the two other States. Aligning with the Congress in West Bengal and fighting it in Kerala in simultaneous polls can have political costs. While sections within the Left Front may favor an alliance to consolidate the anti-TMC vote, serious ideological reservations within the CPI (M) stand in the way.

Corruption not only has become a pervasive aspect of Indian Political Parties as well as Regional Parties become an increasingly important factor in Indian elections. The extensive role of Indian state in providing services and promoting economic development has always created the opportunity for using public resources for private benefit by all political parties and regional parties. The prominence of political corruption among political parties after 1990's is hardly unique in India and also in the state of Bihar also.

Compared with many other developing countries the Indian media has flourished since independence and keeps important role in forming government in Centre and also political parties and regional parties also. Political Parties always gets their support of media in either forming of government or make their policies to the people for the success of their government.

The government of Bihar is formal out of the alliance of the

major political parties in Legislative Assembly. The state of Bihar is administered by Mr. Nitish Kumar under the Governor –ship of Mr .Ramnath Kowind. Presently the state of Bihar comprises of two chief political formations. Mahagathbandhan (Congress, RJD, JDU, CPI) National Democratic Alliance which includes Lok Jan Shakti Party (LJP), Rastriya Lok Samta Party and BJP. There are numerous other political parties like, Bihar people's party and many more. Throughout these 60 year of Post Independence of India, The national party in Bihar have been making their root more strong day by day. They have transformed the state of Bihar to a most technically sound and advanced play of the country.

Bihar was an important part of India's struggle for Independence. In 1974, JAYPRAKASH NARAYAN led by the student movement in the state of Bihar which gradually developed into a popular people's movement known as Bihar movement. It was during this movement that Jayprakash Narayan gave a call for 'Peaceful Total Revolution'.

The purpose of the present study to that how political parties have keep active role in formation of government and most likely their Regional Parties have keep very vital role for formation of government in centre and state also. Because of that without the help of any Regional Parties, there could never be a strong and durable government in centre. Previous data shows that many times regional parties had withdrawn the support then centre government came in minority and parliament had been dissolved same as matter of Bihar also. The aim of this Articles is that interest for benefit of Regional Party should be reduce for the development of Country and State also because Political Parties are the backbone of Society so there should must be a strong Political Parties are the backbone of Society so there should must be a strong and stable government in India and State also.

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