

# Indian Politics: Emerging Trends and its Democratic Implications

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## Abstract

This study is going to describe about the emerging trends of Indian Political system, the scenario of post-democratic politics in India through challenging different circumstance with in national and international sphere. The primary aims of choosing this area of study is to analysis the Indian governing system in present context, and how it has been affected on the nation-state system. Using data's are collected though the Secondary sources of data collection, mainly- Books, Journals, Articles, Newspapers, and Government Report etc. The result shown that, with changing social context there are several newly emerge features are seen in the political scenario of India, some of them are finding to be creating even more complex in social system, like-Communal Politics, Weak of Parliamentary Role, and role of Regional Politics etc. At last, this study could be concluded through highlighting the fact that, even though nation-states are changing for competitive development purpose with changing social paradigms, but in that race a nation must not to be forgetting its base or treating the citizen's with in proper democratic laws. Citizens must not suffer for fulfilling the political or diplomatic greed of the state politics.

**Keywords:** Democracy, Political Party, Challenges, Governance, Political Issues, Constitution etc.

## Introduction

Governance is the most important roots of a country to reach its highest objectives. Formation of a balanced and efficient government is totally dependent on its functioning process. In a parliamentary democracy, we have to see that the roles of people representatives are very crucial and challenging task to maintain the constitutional status. Framing a full-fledged welfare, democratic and republic nation is also equally depending on the role of civil society. Political parties are the backbone of a democratic state to hold the balance in between government and citizens. It is party's responsibility that governing policies must be tried to deal equally with all. However, with the changing social paradigms the role of political parties is becoming self-conscious rather than social responsibility. Formation of coalition governments, unstable alliances, defection, religious consciousness, media role and personality-cult are the major

burning issues in present social context. So, what about parliamentary democracy; society is in huge disturbance and losing its original base. India, a developing nation, had faced British imperialism for several decades and it was struggle most to get independent and frame own constitution. Therefore, it is our responsibility to protect and promote that essence of nationality which was formulated by our freedom fighters. Ultimate peace and welfare of state is dependent on the pure and proper utilization of democratic approaches.

## Objectives of the Study

The major objectives of this are-

First, To analysis the emerging dynamics in Indian political paradigms.

Second, Evaluate the democratic status in Indian political sphere with these changing political features.

## Review of Literature

A good number of scholarly works have been written in this area of study. Scholars are seen to make specifically analysis in the field of emerging trends in Indian politics, to reflect the changing scenario more effectively.

*“Stability and Shifts in party support in India”*. (2021) Ph.D. thesis by Dutta Rajshre, a very recent work where author has been stated that- In India, we find frequent party splits and merge as well formation of new parties which actually led to increase in instability in the party support, resulted in increase of voter turnout, closeness of party competition, party turnover and formation of party coalition. However; increase in the number of p-arties always should not look as alarm or threat to stability of democracy. It may view as positively, the entry of more parties introduces vibrancy as well as fluidity in the party system.

*“Secularism and Political Parties in India, with special references to Congress I and the BJP”*(2016) Ph.D. thesis by Sabale R.D, regarding the communal and religious crisis in Indian Politics author has been stated that- the rise and growth of Hindu nationalism is salient feature of contemporary Indian politics. The idea of Hindu nationalism is framed through- Organizational form, political strategies, ideological claims etc. Issues of culture and identity and the predominance of coalition politics are as exemplified by the rise of Hindu Nationalism and its presence as a feature of the National Democratic Alliance has been two most salient feature of Indian politics in last two decades.

*“The Clash of Civilization and the Remarking of World Order”* (1996) book authored by famous scholar Samuel P. Huntington-The clash of civilization is a theory propounded by political scientist S.P. Huntington, where he stated that peoples cultural and Religious identities will be a primary sources of conflict in post-cold war world.

“*Future of Parliamentary Democracy in Indian*”(2019), authored by Kumar Ajay, there he describe the true meaning of Democracy- A basic principle of democracy is a full recognition of the dignity and worth of the individual. Human life, according to democratic principle is precious for more significant than the impersonal state. From the basic concepts of democracy and their practice have brought the greatest good to the greatest number and can sustain and nourish the highest aspirations for mankind. He concluded, the actual meaning of Democracy as Dynamism, Democracy in true sense, ever evolving and expanding as the vision of man himself and widen towards new horizons. It is devotion to duty and justice for all.

“*India the Critical Decade after Nehru*” (1974) authored by Tharyan, in this book he has analysis the reason for the rise of Indira Gandhi to Power. The author mentioned that till 1967 party system was one dominant at both Centre and state level but after 1967 states were ruled by the opposition parties and party system was different in each state.

## Methodology

The study is based on descriptive and analytical method. Throughout the whole assessment of present context, a socio-political perspective used to explain the recent dynamics of Indian political system. Data are collected from the Secondary sources, such as the books, articles, journals, dissertation, abstracts, seminars and conferences paper and newspapers etc.

## Findings and Analysis

***Party system and party politics in India, pre and post- independence dominance of congress party;-*** **The Indian National Congress (INC) since its formation was two-in-one organization up to independence.** It was vanguard of national movements and it was modern political party to boot. But after independence it became just a modern political party. In India after independence, multiparty system has been developed but functionally it work as one dominant party system. Congress party was the dominant party in India, and this system remains in operation till 1989. Due to its leading predominance role, Congress emerged as dominant party after independence, named as umbrella party in early period. People from different classes, castes, committees joined Congress. But later on certain groups were dissatisfied with the ideologies and working therapies of the INC, therefore many new political parties emerged with their own ideologies. Ever since the decline of the Congress, (1989), two features of Indian politics have attracted the attention one is the coalition based structure of the party politics and other is rise of many smaller and regional parties to prominence in national level politics in the 1990s.

***Decline of National Parties and emergence of more Regional Political Parties;-*** **Regional Political Parties, they participated in the election of state only.** Looking at the last seven general elections from 1989 to 2009 which reveals that there is a decline in the performance of the national parties taken together, both in terms of total number of seats own as well as their vote share. Since 1989, seven separate national governments (1989, 1991, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2004, and 2009) have been formed with the assistant of different regional parties. From 1989,

regional parties are an important feature of Indian party system. (Kiran Prabhat, 2016). However; regional parties are resulted in the growth of problems like- regionalism, imbalance, development of different regions, and frustration among the masses. The outcome of the situation was rejection of national parties by masses. People felt that national parties failed to pursue their interests. Effective system of regional politics has led to federal system and multi-party system in India since 1989. While some school considers regional parties as impediment in the smooth functioning of political system, the others consider it as natural growth of Indian sub-continent. The dynamic nature of regional parties and their indispensable role in the state politics and national politics is one of the most important living aspects to be explored.

***Unstable and unprincipled Alliances, Convenience rather than principle;-Since the 1990s India has experienced the conjunction of a period of complex electoral functionalism with considerable and sustained economic growth.*** The electoral alliances and government coalitions have become as accepted feature of Indian democratic politics, forcing acceptance that compromise, power-sharing, and recognition of diversity are essential elements of successful government. In Indian electoral politics period from 1989 to 2014 has been characterized by the acceptance and evolution of alliance politics. The coalition governments elected in – 199, 2004 and 2009, has each served a full five-year term and the period has coincided with the high and sustained economic growth. Generally, alliances between parties is intrinsically valuable because it enriches the political out-look of each, it also give voice to democratic inclusion better than any single party. However; where parties are working together for pursuit of common goals, they must be followed their ethical dimension equally. Today it resulted in chaos and conflicts because of lack of shared vision, over-investing, and poor governance, lack of trust and lack of adaptability. Formation of alliances and coalitions has been characterized as more opportunistic than ideological; parties are not simply aligned on a left-right basis; there are important secular-communal, individual group rights, Centre-periphery, and caste-based cleavages which intersect with and segment party competition. (Alistair McMillan, p: 202)

***Politics of Communalization;-The major causes that led to emergence the communal politics in India are basically-legacy of post “Two Nation Theory of Jinnah, “Dived and Rule” policy by British to served their colonial interests.*** A number of communal ad sectarian political parties of India-Muslim League, Jamaat Islami, Hindu Mahasabha, are directly or indirectly responsible for the emergence of communalism. Rather than these, isolation of Muslims, poverty, illiterate, unemployment, population, Hindu chauvinism, and failure of government etc. are also led to raise communalism in India. A lot of communal riots precipitated as a result of rise of religious fundamentalism. Separatist movement, vote bank politics discrimination were fall out of these religious fundamentalism. Secularism is threatened and security of the nation is at stake because of religious fundamentalism in current Indian Politics. (sabale, R. D, 2016)

***Decline of position of Parliament; - Parliament has the central role in our democracy as the representative body that checks the work of the government.*** It is expected to examine all

legislative proposals in detailed, understand their nuances and implication of the provisions, and decided on the appropriate way forward. The Budget session of 2020 was curtailed ahead of the lockdown imposed following the novel corona virus pandemic. As a result, the fiscal year 2020-21 saw the Lok Sabha sitting for 34 days and Rajya Sabha for 33 days the lowest ever. In today's parliamentary functioning's; various aspects were founded as the causes of the decline of parliamentary role are- No Bill Scrutiny, during this pandemic session total 13 Bills were introduced but not even one of them was referred to a parliamentary committee for examination, Extreme Reluctant to refer bills to parliamentary committees, Misusing money bill to circumvent Rajya Sabha, very little discussion on Budget and Delay in election of Deputy Speaker etc. According to the Article no.93 of Constitution of India Speaker and Deputy speaker must be chosen by the House of People as soon as the formation of government, but in the governing period from 1998-99, it took 269 days to do so. The majority support enjoyed by the Executive in the parliament reduces the possibility of effective criticism of it. The parliament has neither time nor expertise to control the administration which has grown in volume as well as complexity. The growth of "delegate legislation" has reduced the role of parliament in making detailed laws and has increased the powers of Bureaucracy. So, in order to fulfill its constitutional mandate, it is imperative that parliament must function effectively. (2021, 'The Hindu')

## Conclusion

Changes are the law of nature. Everything in this world undergoes change irrespective of time and space factors. The changes may be natural or manmade, progressive or regressive, complete or partial, gradual or revolutionary. Changes in one aspect of the life penetrate and affect the others too. (R. Singh Dalal, 2012). There, it is seen that on the basis of contribution for national movement and electoral performance, Congress became the most dominant party in post-independent era. But, in broader objectives set by the Congress such as socialism and secularism were failed to accommodate the sub-national interest. Clashes between the two led to rise of regional parties in various states. The role of regional parties is very effective since the formation of DMK and Akali Dal in Tamil Nadu and Punjab since 1967. People also accepted and appreciated the role of them. Stable vote share of regional parties is the major indication of the sustained existence of regional parties in near future. (Kiran Prabhat, 2016). The Chief Election Commissioner, S. Y. Qureshi in a statement has said that- "We do not require any more power. The model of code of conduct is sufficient. But we need to time tune and update certain provisions of the representation of peoples Act, to make penalties for violation model conduct code more stringent". He also stated that- "We have demonstrated that our powers are good enough and we have used them judiciously". (Jyoti Mishra, 2019).

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