

COALITION POLITICS IN INDIA? CHALLENGES AND CONSEQUENCES

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ABSTRACT

How coalition governance affect. How coalition does reacts to voters. In this article tries to understand the relationship between a party's involvement in a multiparty government and how it treat voters. We argue that it affects how coalitions respond to voters political priorities. we combine issues focused data from 55 coalition parties from the comparative manifesto project with government composition and voter political preferences data from comparative electoral systems and various studies in 45 elections in 16 European countries from 1972 to 2011.

Ant party can win a majority of the House of Representatives unless they form a coalition to form a coalition government with a majority of the House of Representatives. This research study analysis the nature, challenges and prospects of the coalition government in the Indian political processes. What is important is the study of the multiparty system. The expansion of regionalism and its impact on central state relational patterns. Moreeever the national consensus on the parliamentary majority is crumbling as the central government was led by a coalition or minority government for three decades from 1989 to 2014.

Keywords: Politics, Combined system, emergence of regionalism, voter responsibility, elections.

1. INTRODUCTION

A coalition is a multiparty phenomenon in which a number of minor political Parties work together to run a government. A coalition is formed when many small political parties mutually combine together and set a common agenda for their work. There is always a tension and pressure in coalition governments especially in multinationals like India. The alliance comes from the Latin word coalition meaning “to grow together” [1]

According to the dictionary the meaning of the term coalition is combination or alliance of various like-minded small political parties for a particular period of time to work together in a coalition government.

2. CATEGORISATION OF COALITION

The parliamentary coalition can be categorised into two types.

1. Pre-Election Alliance:

Pre elections include election alliance, election coordination, pre-election agreements between the two parties are widespread they may agree on a common policy or they may be content to agree not to oppose each other, or even support each other's candidates in a particular Constituency.

2. Post-Election Alliance:

This enthusiasm led to the formation of a coalition government after the elections .A polity party that shares political power and is supposed to run the government .Post election coalitions are facilitated were pre-election alliance agreements have been concluded in advance .In multi-party system there is a lot of manoeuvring by parties and factions to form a majority coalition lot of negotiation and give and take within ministers a good bit of horse trading and other exchanges consider individuality ,tradition and chance .A person prominent in the formation of a particular coalition all other groups try to fill other key positions critical positions can be defined as those held by the last added group of coalitions with least number of wins leaving this group means the coalition no longer exists .

For the experience of a coalition in independent India when the parliament was led by Moraraji Desai united in1977 the allied government ruled for about a year until Morarji Desai resignation which led to the non- confidence motion against the Moraraji Desai led alliance in the lower house the Janta government collapsed like a house of cards in July 1979^[2]

The second coalition after janta government collapse was made under the leadership of Mr Charn Singh in october1979 the new alliance was supported by CPI (M) and CPI^[3]

But when the president called for the house to vote against it within three weeks Charn singh submitted his resignation before standing in the house so became the first Indian prime minister who did not face the parliament ^[4] The next coalition was formed in the parliament with names of national front and Samajwadi party the Bofor terrorism issue in Punjab and the 1984 srilankan civil war being the key factors that influenced the outcome of the elections the coalition

was supported by DMK,AGP,BJP, and left laterally BJP withdrew their support due to ideological differences ^[5] The country ruled by the Indian National Congress since independence as the major political party who contributed a lot to the independence movement since India got independence on august 1947 .^[6]

The 1971 election against Indra Gandhi in Rai Bareilly Constituency by Ray Narayan a case of malpractice was lodged against Indra Gandhi. It was in june 1975 a legal proceedings against Indra Gandhi began suspicion of electoral malpractices Indra Gandhi was convicted by the supreme court and was banned for holding public office for 6 years and then a disrespectful state of National emergency was declared on the pretext of National security^[7]

The next elections resulted a first ever coalition government headed by Morarji Desai it was also a first non-congress government who worked from 1977 to 1979. ^[8]

The coalition political parties opposed the state of emergency which was imposed between 1975 and 1977 as the popularity of the leading coalition party declined Morarji Desai has to resign and his revival Charan Singh became the prime minister but due to lack of support from other alliance partners Charn Singh's government did not complete his tenure. ^[9]

3. CONCLUSION

In 1980 the congress party under the leadership of Indra Gandhi returned to the power and later on Indra Gandhi was followed by Rajiv Gandhi as the 6th prime minister of India but 1989 elections again resulted in coalition government lasted till 1991 under national front.

The elections of 1991 resulted a stable congress government who successfully completed the tenure of 5 years. The first ever successful coalition government was formed in the elections of 1998 headed by BJP under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee ruled till 2004.

Since the elections of 2004 a new form of coalition formed under the banner of UPA who again repeated their term after the victory in 2009 election under the visionary leadership of Dr Manmohan Singh till 2014 elections.

The general elections of 2014 resulted the victory of NDA headed by BJP who totally challenged the mighty rule of UPA. The NDA government led under the revolutionary leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi who is presently leading the BJP rule at the centre as the prime minister of India.

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