

COMPARITIVE GENESIS OF ROLE OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLITICAL PARTIES IN GOVERNANCE OF NATION

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Abstract

Different viewpoints on the genesis of regional political parties in various political systems exist. Sociostructural characteristics and organizational and institutional aspect are the two basic points of view. Lipset and Rokkan introduced the social cleavages hypothesis in the context of the development of the European Party System. Additionally, it offered the fundamental framework for analysing party systems and election behavior globally. But there have been questions raised about the theory in relation to developing and poor nations. The social cleavages theory, however, was unable to account for the Membership for neighbourhood and tribal groups may fluctuate quickly. societal fractures remain constant, in comparison to the basis of support for regional political groups. The theory's main problem is that socioeconomic disparities, which are much more predictable as time goes on, cannot be used to explain extremely short fluctuations in favour for rural and regionalist movements. A different issue what this domain of study usually under-explains is the reason why and how political figures and groups decide the divide that is emphasised.

Keywords: *National Political parties, state political parties, divison of powers, role of government*

Introduction

Background

The article will use historical, narrative, and statistical investigation methods. Prior experience is a need for current knowledge. The development of regional/state party affiliations in both national politics and their particular states will be tracked using this methodology. Additionally, the development of provincial and provided by states party systems in various states will be examined using a comparative methodology. The data will be prepared by interviewing confident party leaders, who will then have their remarks and answers to the questionnaire examined and included into the thesis. The data, facts, and statistics included in the thesis are drawn from secondary as well as primary sources. The statistics from the Parliamentary speeches, the data that was collected by the CSDS (National Centre for the Research and Analysis of Changing Economies) statistics Unit, and the replies of the provincial political party executives provided in their responses to the survey are among the key resources for the information. Secondary sources include written works such as documents, articles that have been peer-reviewed, and media and magazine pieces.

Literature Review

- ***“Political Parties: Their Organization and Activity in Modern State, by Maurice Duverger”***. (London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1954). This book makes a significant addition to the existing body of work on political parties. The content of this book is split in half. Party structures, party membership, and party leadership are all discussed in the first section. It seeks to define and evaluate the leadership and membership of the parties by comparing the various party structures.
- ***“Party Politics in India: The Development of a Multi-Party System, by Myron Weiner”***. The Princeton Encyclopaedia of Art and Architecture (Princeton University Press, 1990). This book, which details the

A. R. Turquette, January 1958. Maxim Black. both creative and creative. Oxford Encyclopedia, Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., Chicago-London-Toronto 1956, Vol. 1, pp. 67–68; also Max Black. Abstract and abstraction. 67–68 are found in Volume 1 of the Britannica Encyclopaedia, chapters published in 1957 : Chicago in 1906, London, and York by the Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc. *Proceedings of Symbolic Logic*, 23(1), 22–29. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2964454>

formative years of the political parties in India, had its first print run in 1957. The author describes the Indian party system in light of the recent implementation of universal suffrage and the country's desire to find a political system that accommodates the many social strata, interest groups, and loyalties that make up its population while still protecting the essential glue that holds the country together.

- **“Transforming India: Social and Political Dynamics of Democracy, edited by Francine R. Frankel, Zoya Hasan, Rajeev Bhargava and Balveer Arora”.**
- (New Delhi: Oxford University Press; 2000). This edited volume by India's preeminent social scientists examines all facets of that country's complex democracy. If you're interested in learning more about Indian democracy, this book is must-read. It analyses the profound changes brought about by India's democrat form of governance and provides the knowledge and experience of its functioning over the last fifty years.
- **“Parties and Party Politics in India, edited by Zoya Hasan”.** (New Delhi: Oxford India Press, 2000). This book is a compilation of many articles on the political system and parties in India. The Congress structure, national political parties, and local political parties are all dissected.

India's political Parties edited by Peter Ronald DeSouza, E. Sridharan. (New Delhi: “Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd., 2006”). The book has contributions from a variety of authorities on the major Indian parties in politics. “The book was edited by Peter Ronald DeSouza of CSDS Delhi and E. Sridharan of the India Centre at the”²University of Pennsylvania. This book covers a broad variety of topics and concerns in Indian politics, with a specific emphasis on the role of political parties.

Suhas had Palshikar, K.C. Suri, and Yogendra Yadav's Republican Competing in Indian Nations: Democratic Affairs in Post-Congress Government. (Oxford University Press, 2014, New Delhi). By analysing the results of elections in all of India's states from 2008 to 2013, this book reveals the complex dynamics at play in the country's democracies and at the polls. The many chapters in this collection help to provide a more nuanced perspective on the overall research, as well as a useful resource for anyone seeking a deeper knowledge of the political transformations inside the state throughout the course of the studied time period.

Aim/Objectives

This study attempts to fulfil the following objectives:

1. “To trace the origin and growth of the regional and the state-based parties in the framework of different theories”.
2. To understand the decreasing the importance that those states and local groups play in national politics and its various impacts drawn on Indian politics specifically after 2014 general elections..

Hypothesis

The present study seeks to test the following hypothesis:

- H1.** “The role of regional parties in national politics cannot replace the prospects of national parties”.
- H2.** Regional parties will keep playing a continuous and important role in Indian political system.
- H3.** Ideological and leadership conflicts create problems of unity among regional parties.
- H4.** Shifting of social base of the regional parties is the major challenge for these parties after 2014.

Material And Method

Davis, K., & Robinson, V. (1936, December). EncyclopaediaSexualis: A Comprehensive Encyclopaedia-Dictionary of the Sexual Sciences. *American Sociological Review*, 1(6), 995. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2084628>

² Wender, E., Briscoe, R., Helsop, J., & Brennan, K. (2022, October 1). Listening to Teacher Candidates of Color. *Pennsylvania Teacher Educator*, 21(2), 82–92. <https://doi.org/10.46951/2022282>

The Pennsylvania Fiduciaries Act of 1949. (1951, June). *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*, 99(8), 1164. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3309838>

Part of the primary data will be collected via interview and questionnaire method and full intention and purpose of the researcher will be communicated to the respondents before the data is collected. Participants will be kept anonymous if requested to the researcher.

The approach to research that will be taken for the thesis will be one that is historical, descriptive, and analytical in character. The approach to research that will be taken for the thesis will be one that is historical, descriptive, and analytical in character. An earlier understanding is required as a prerequisite for the current one. Because simply one type of data could not meet the research's total requirements, both primary and secondary sources of data are suitable in the study.

The information in the dissertation's conclusion is based on primary and secondary sources. The primary sources include information from the electoral agency of India (ECI), information from the Senate arguments, information from the Central Institute for the Research and Analysis of Developing Countries (CSDS) Data Unit, and survey responses with provincial governing party members.

Result and Discussion

Beginning with the midterm elections of 2014, it reached a crescendo following the Lok Sabha elections of 2019. While the total percentage of regional parties in national government did not change greatly “in the 2014 Lok Sabha elections”, their position did change due to the emergence of a one-party dominant system. More so in the case of North Indian caste-based parties, these groups gradually lost their negotiating power. The southern regional parties, however, have maintained their positions. The 2019 Lok Sabha elections were similar to the last several.³

The center-state relationships and the federal structure of the nation have been affected by the fluctuating posture of the regional parties. The fifth volume of this analysis focuses on the shifting dynamics of the regional parties after 2014. The results of this research corroborate the idea that local parties have little influence upon national party chances. There are a number of criteria that confine certain groups to a specific location or state. Here we may analyse some of the factors that limit the influence of regional parties in federal elections:

The second hypothesis of this study is also supported by the data, suggesting that regional parties would maintain their prominence in Indian politics. Rather than supporting the overstated assertions of regional parties' demise, this research reveals a novel facet of regional political parties' influence in national elections.

Despite assertions of an impending one-party dominating system, this research shows that coalitions will continue to be an ever-present aspect of national politics. There has been a clear change in power, with regional parties no longer controlling the steering wheel of the national government(s). But the system's federal structure and the diversity of the voters will need pan-Indian parties to form alliances with its regional counterparts.

According to the study's third hypothesis, regional parties' influence in national politics is constrained by ideological disagreements and leadership concerns. Among of the other national gatherings, including the TDP as well as YSRCP in Andhra Pradesh, the alliance of the AIADMK and The DMK in Tamil Nadu, and the SP and BSP in UP, are arch-rivals in the states and, as discussed above, avoid joining the common platform due to the reservation of their support base in respective states.

Conclusion

The central government of India, and the individual states that follow its model, are both governed by parliaments composed of elected representatives. At first, India was governed by what academics call a "one-party dominant system," or the "Congress system." During its formative years, the Congress party effectively steered the national liberation struggle and transformed into the country's preeminent political force ahead of each of the first four

³ S, P. (2011, October 1). Nari Sasaktikarn or Hindi Sahitya Ma Nari. *Indian Journal of Applied Research*, 1(12), 122–123. <https://doi.org/10.15373/2249555x/sep2012/42Bakhashwain>,

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legislative elections held between 1952 and 1967. A "Congress System" was what Rajni Kothari called it, while Morris Jones called it a "one party dominant system."

Though the parties were allowed to freely compete with one another, there was no opposition coalition capable of challenging the Congress's hold on power. Although the 1967 legislative elections were a significant step toward a more competitive polity and a more varied structure of party rivalry, its effects were seen mostly at the state level and did not permeate to the national level. Even after the first coalition government was created in 1977, the Congress remained the most powerful political party in the country. But the Janata party administration only lasted for a short while, and in 1980 elections, the Congress party regained power. Regional groups are becoming more prominent at the federal level is explored in depth in Chapter 3 of this thesis. This expansion did not occur until 1989.

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