



# DSSSB TGT & PGT



## Part-B

### SCHOLAR BATCH

# SST

# civics

Part -7



## POLITICAL PARTIES

A group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.



लोगों का विश्वास दिलाती  
उनकी नीतियाँ अन्य से अच्छी हैं

युनाव जीतने के बाद  
इन्हें लागू कर देंगे

किस मुद्दे को लेकर खड़ी हैं  
नीतियाँ

• All parties try to persuade people why their policies are better than others.

• They seek to implement these policies by winning elections.

• Thus, a party is known by which part it stands for, which policies it supports

लोगों का  
एक समूह  
↓  
एक साथ आते  
युनाव के लिए  
↓  
राजिद रखते  
↓  
सरकार का  
गठन

## POLITICAL PARTIES



The Leader

“नेता”



The active member

“सक्रिय सदस्य”



The followers

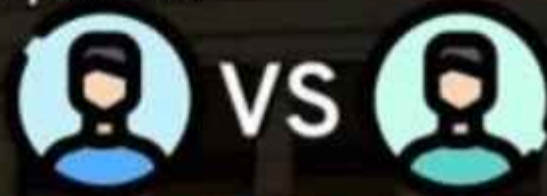
“प्रशंसक/अनुयायी”

उभंग/घटक/  
अवयव

## FUNCTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

### 1. Parties contest elections ✓

- In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.



Parties select their candidates in different ways



USA

» Members and supporters of a party choose its candidates.



INDIA

» Top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.

राजनीति दल के कार्य:-

पुनावों में भाग लेती हैं

उम्मीदवार - सदस्य / कार्यकर्ता

शीर्ष नेता के चयन - उम्मीदवार द्वारा

लोकसभा में

(A)

BJP

(B)

कांग्रेस

## FUNCTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

### 2. Policies and programmes

- Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.



» But no government can handle such a large variety of views.

- In a democracy, government make policies on similar opinions.
- Political parties form a group and give their different opinions.

विभिन्न नीतियों

कार्यक्रम

मतों के समूह

निर्णय चुन

चुनाव  
Manifesto  
समूह

इसको पूरा करेंगी।

## FUNCTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

### 3. Parties play a decisive role in making laws. ✓



- Laws are debated and passed in the legislature.
- But since most of the members belong to a party, they go by th

राजनीतिक दल



विचारधारा  
(ideology) ✓

सरकार

कानून

विचारधारा स्पष्ट परिलक्षित

कानून

विधेयक

घनविधेयक (२५)  
वित्तविधेयक

LSIRS

सत्तापक्ष

विपक्ष → (Opposition)  
आरक्ष → दूरगामी (अर्थ)  
(सत्तापक्ष) परिणाम

→ बहुमत  
पार

दूररासन → राष्ट्रपति  
बहुमत → Signature  
निमित्त

## FUNCTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

### 3. Parties play a decisive role in making laws.



- Laws are debated and passed in the legislature. ✓
- But since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership. ✓

राजनीतिक दल  
सरकार विचार द्वारा  
महत्वपूर्ण  
Making laws.

## FUNCTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

### 4. Parties form and run governments. ✓



- the big policy decisions are taken by political executive.
- That comes from the political parties.
- Parties recruit leaders, train them.
- Then make them ministers to run the government.

राजनीतिकदल

मिनिस्टर

X बहुमत

सरकार

गठबंधन  
(दो या अधिक  
रा. दल  
बहुमत)

543 (LS) Seats → Elections → Mandate  
 बहुमत  
 ↓  
सरकार  
 (272 Seats)  
 ↓  
 Total = LS (151) Seats → Ministry  
 (MP)  
 ↓  
Mandate

पुधानमंत्री  
प्रामरा  
अपवर्ग → रा  
कैबिनेट  
राज्यमंत्री  
उपमंत्री  
 ↓  
मंत्रीपरिषद्  
पुधानमंत्री

## FUNCTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

### 5. Role of opposition



- By voicing different views and criticising government for wrong policies.
- The opposition criticizes the government's policies.

सरकार की गलत  
नीतियों पर =  
निंदा

सरकारी नीतियों  
↓  
अन्वयना



## FUNCTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

### 7. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes

- For an ordinary citizen it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer.
- That is why, they feel close to parties even when they do not fully trust them.
- If the parties do not fulfill the demands of the people.
- It is possible that people may reject him in the next elections.

राजनीतिक दल = दबाव

Next election → बहुमत / खो / मुरादा

आमनागारिक  
समस्या  
लोग  
राजनीतिक दल  
अधिकारी  
भेगीय नेता  
दल से निकल

## How many parties should we have ? ✓✓

» In a democracy any group of citizens is free to form a political party.

- In India, more than 750 parties are registered with the Election Commission of India
- But not all these parties are serious contenders in the elections.
- Usually only a handful of parties win elections and form the government.

how many major parties are good for a democracy ?

### ONE-PARTY SYSTEM ✓

In some countries, only one party is allowed to control and run the government.



China



Communist party



Form Government

- This system is not good for democracy.
- Because it does not give the other party a chance to win the election.

चीन 750 से अधिक पार्टियाँ  
1 2 3  
चुनाव  
अन्यदल  
चुनाव 7 Participate  
मौका नहीं X

## How many parties should we have ?

### TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

- In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties. ✓
- Several other parties may exist, But only the two main parties can form government.



The United States



The United Kingdom

### MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM

- In this system, several parties compete for power, and more than two parties in alliance with others, we call it a multiparty system

दो दल (C)

पुनर्विभाग

A  
उम्मीदवार

B  
उम्मीदवार

संघर्षपूर्ण प्रक्रिया

भारत

## How many parties should we have ?

### Alliance or front

» When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or front.

For example,



2004 Elections

- »
1. NDA
  2. UPA
  3. Left Front

संघीय दल  
क्षेत्रीय दल  
मैग

सुनार गवंधन

NDA

हिमालय  
स्पष्ट बहुमत

## Types of Political Parties

### National parties

»»» A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in 4 states and win at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha.

Why National parties are called 'recognised political parties'?

- Election commission treats all parties equally.
- But it offers some special facilities to large parties.
- These parties are given a unique symbol.
- That is why these parties are called 'recognised political parties'

2019



7 Recognised

National Party

लोकसभा में 6% वोट

राष्ट्रीय दल

वर्तमान में राष्ट्रीय दल

6  
2024  
25

उत्तराखण्ड की पार्टी

## National parties

### All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)



Flower and Grass

Formation	Leader	Ideology	States	Last election
 1998	  Mamata Banerjee	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Committed to secularism and federalism</li></ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Since 2011, has been in power in West Bengal. ✓</li><li>• Also has a presence in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. ✓</li></ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 2019 General Elections, it got 4.07% votes and won 22 seats.</li><li>• It the fourth largest</li></ul>

शामियदल  
कादजीहिन

## National parties

### Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)



Formation	Leader	Ideology	States	Last election
 1984	 Kanshi Ram	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Secure power for the bahujan samaj which includes the dalits, adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities.</li></ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It has its main base in the state of Uttar Pradesh.</li><li>• Presence in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Delhi and Punjab.</li></ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 2019 General Elections, it got 3.63% votes and secured 10 seats in the Lok Sabha</li></ul>

## National parties

### Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)



Formation	Leader	Ideology	Detail	Last election
 1980	 Syama Prasad Mukherjee	 • Build a strong and modern India ✓	 Came to power in 1998. BJP is leader of NDA	 • In the 2019 Lok Sabha elections Emergded as the largest party with 303 members

## National parties

### Communist Party of India (CPI)



Ears of corn  
and sickle

Formation	Believe in	Ideology	Detail	Last election
 1925	 Marxism-Leninism, secularism and democracy	 Opposed to the forces of secessionism and communalism	 Split in the party in 1964 that led to the formation of the CPI(M).  Presence in Kerala, West Bengal, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu	 In 2019 Elections, It secured less than 1% votes and 2 seats in lok sabha

राष्ट्रिय  
दल

## National parties

### Communist Party of India - Marxist (CPI-M)



*Hammer and sickle*





Formation	Believe in	Ideology	Detail	Last election
 1964	 Marxism-Leninism	 Supports secularism, socialism and democracy  Opposes imperialism and communalism.	 Strong support in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura.  Was in power in West Bengal without a break for 34 years.	 In 2019 Lok Sabha elections, it won 1.75% of votes and 3 seats.

## National parties

( Congress Party )

### Indian National Congress (INC)



Formation	Leader	Ideology	Detail	Last election
 1885	 Jawaharlal Nehru	 The party sought to build a secular democratic republic in India	 Leader of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government	 2019 Lok Sabha election, it won 19.5% votes and 52 seats.

## National parties

### Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)



Alarm Clock

Formation	Ideology	Detail	Last election
<p>↓</p> <p><b>1999</b></p> <p>» Split in the Congress party.</p>	<p>↓</p> <p>Democracy, Gandhian secularism, equity, social justice and federalism</p>	<p>↓</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A major party in Maharashtra</li><li>• Presence in Meghalaya, Manipur and Assam</li><li>• A member of the United Progressive Alliance</li></ul>	<p>↓</p> <p>In 2019 Lok Sabha election, it won 1.4% votes and 5 seats</p>

## State Party

( Regional parties )

- A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in Legislative Assembly.
- Wins at least two seats is recognised as a State party.

For Example,



Samajwadi Party

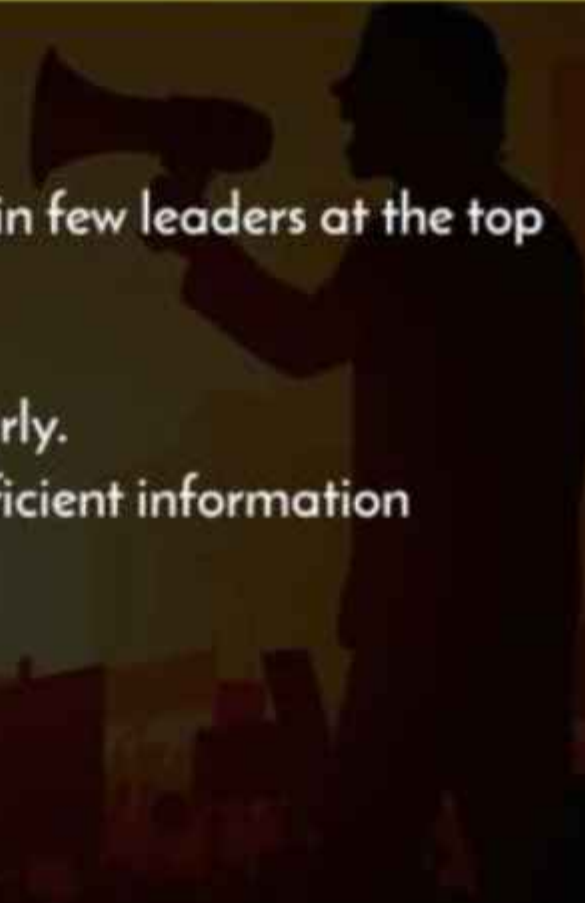


Rashtriya Janata Dal

## Challenges to political parties

### 1. Lack of internal democracy

- In political parties, the concentration of power in few leaders at the top
- Parties do not keep membership registers.
- Do not hold organisational meetings.
- Parties do not conduct internal elections regularly.
- Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.



## Challenges to political parties

### 2. Dynastic succession

- Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning.
- there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.
- Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to people close to them or their family members.
- In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family

## Challenges to political parties

### 3. Money and muscle power

- During elections, money and muscle power are used to win the elections.
- Parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections.
- They tend to nominate those candidates who have lots of money.
- In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.

## Challenges to political parties

### 4. Meaningful choice

- In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different.
- In recent years, there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties.



Labour Party

Conservative Party

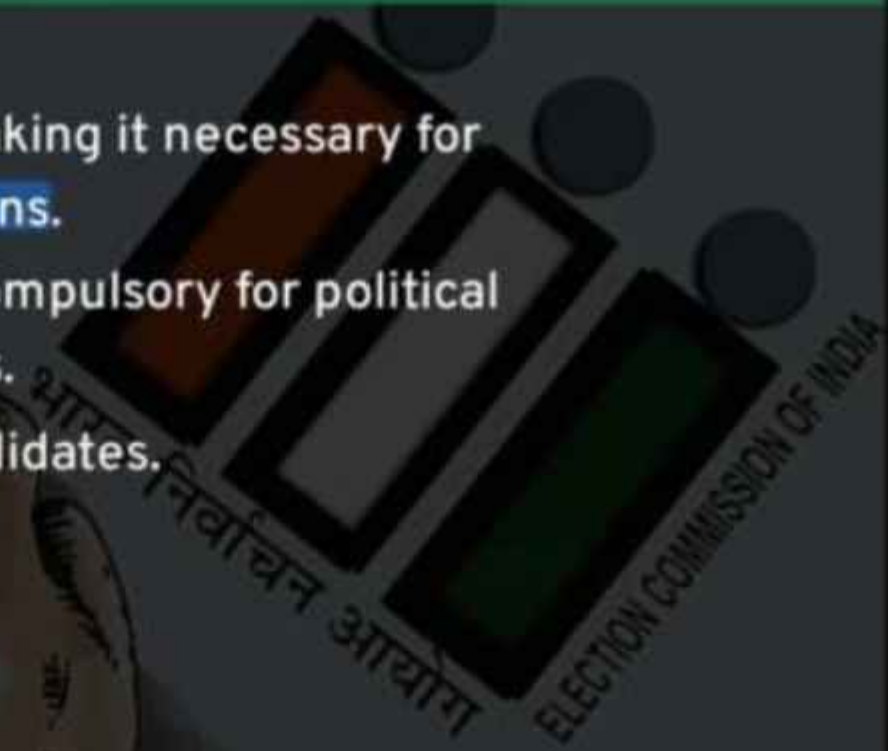
Difference is very little

## How can parties be reformed ?

- The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties.
- This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in **DEFECTION** in order to become ministers.
- A law was passed, if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature.
- The **Supreme Court** passed an order to reduce the influence of money and muscle power.
- Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections, giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.

## How can parties be reformed ?

- The **Election Commission** passed an order making it necessary for political parties to file their **income tax returns**.
- A law should be passed, it should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a **register** of its members.
- One-third seats are reserved for women candidates.



Thank you

