

Political Parties Reforms in India

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INTRODUCTION:

Political party reforms in India distinct diapositive, answerability and reducing offender influence with key areas including finance and disbursement (limiting, expenses, better tax rules). Amendments to the Representation of the People Act (RPA) and Judiciary interventions aiming to curb corruption and enhance public trust. The need for reforms in political parties is to indirectly strengthen democracy as to prevent political parties from influencing election or election results through money and muscle power. Reforms in political parties help in fair elections in the country. Four important efforts to reform political parties in India. In past also some efforts were made to reform political parties were as follows:

1. Constitution amendment of changing its party under which he was elected from anti defection law made in 1985. This law prevented on elected member (MP and MLA).
2. In an affidavit candidate has to present all his property, candidates are required to file an affidavit to reduce money and muscle power, educational qualifications and criminal record reports before public domain.
3. Political parties to bring internal democracy its mandates of Election Commission.
4. Law for internal affairs in the party should be made to promote eligible candidates in the upper position of the party of regulation in side political party should be made no discrimination.

Reforms for political parties in India are crucial to address systemic challenges that undermine democratic integrity, transparency and accountability. The general erosion of ethical standards, criminalization of politics, lack of internal democracy, excessive use of money power and transparent and accountable funding regulation of expenditure, curbing defections , ethical conduct, improving governance.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Objectives of this paper are

1. To describe the political parties reforms in India
2. To focus on political parties reforms need in India
3. To suggest measures of political parties reforms in India

This paper is based purely on the secondary data collected from standard text books, journals , official web sites and dailies.

IMPORTANCE OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES REFORMS IN INDIA

After broad discussion in our country in committees and intellectual groups. They selected for a parliamentary system of democracy in spite of all the difficulties and handicaps involved in doing so. What type of democracy India should have. When the writers of its constitution discuss among themselves as to, they came to the conclusion that the best form of government suited for India was not the presidential-cum-parliamentary or presidential system.

As was in vogue in some foreign countries this findings was reached knowing that it is the most difficult form of democracy practiced any where in the universal in the last two decades among the various difficulties facing India. The main causes lack of education, absence of healthy

traditions favouring accountability of the rulers to the ruled. India had very small models to run in adopting the parliamentary system. However there was

One great advantage that India had when compared with other newly independent developing countries in special of the very big size of the population and wide imbalance in development between different sections of the people and regions of the country. India had in Mahatma Gandhi a farsighted nation builder the congress was an organization of the educated class in urban areas Gandhiji realized that if independence was to become meaningful to the ordinary people of the country.

They should be directly involved in the struggle he was leading for the nation's independence. He made the people understand that swaraj was for the whole of the people of India and therefore, the entire population had to be trained in the task of governing themselves. It was because of this aspect that parliamentary democracy could take firm roots when the nation gained its freedom.

After the tragic passing away of Gandhiji with in a few months of independence the leaders of the congress were in no mood to take any risks involved in dissolving their party. India had as the head of the government a leader like Jawaharlal Nehru. While developing countries elsewhere soon started distribute with democracy and the more party system of political administration India still opted for this most difficult form of government in a developing country with so many basic problems of economic and social continuing development.

REFORMING THE POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIA TODAY

On the occasion of Seventy five anniversary of India's Independence, many of the institutions of Parliamentary democracy are under public security. The quality of India polity is undermining the nature of democratic governance, regular elections are conducted to elect representatives who in turn form the government of the day. This note outlines two types of democratic deficits. Those related internal democracy and external accountability.

1. External Accountability:

Under section 29c of the 1951 People Act all political parties registered must file October 31 before every financial year. The Election Commission of India with the return donations and contributions received by them during the year by the following facts how authentic and regular such returns are can be gauged.

2. Internal Democracy

The membership base of most political parties is rather uncertain the people Act 1951 mandates each political party to maintain annual rolls of its members election commission of India regularly submit the same and to the subscriptions / dues paid by them. In recent years manifestos and documents of all political parties have become worthless pieces of paper produced as a ritual.

Today new generations of social activists, academics, entrepreneurs, businessmen, professionals etc.,. The Intellectual and middle classes have shied away from the political parties neither as sharp members nor as leader.

CONCLUSION:

It is taken for granted that a person joins a political party because he / she believes in the ideology of that party and not because he/ she thinks that party offers his / her the best scope for his / her personal advancement. The hollowness of the assumption is exposed when he/she defects to another party whose ideology and principles he/she would have criticized in sharp language till the day he/ she effected from his/ her party.

The said feature of these defections is that the people accepted such party hopping by political leaders as a matter attracting no sham or stigma transparency is spoken of always quoting Gandhiji's life as a guide or example to be followed. Just take one case where transparency is required most namely collection of funds by political parties and leaders and ask the question whether the ordinary members of the party know how much has been collected and from whom? No accounts are audited and published by most political parties in India.

In this scenario, power would shift from Legislators who will to stop being middlemen and representatives of pure money power to popularly elected Chief Executives. Legislators will have to focus on Legislating and not collecting bribes from both rich and poor. Needless to say, these changes need a political cannot be governed effectively without shifting power from middlemen legislators. Who can easily fall prey to money power to elected chief executives with electoral legitimacy. It would also be a cheaper democracy to run.

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