

# "Coalition Government in Indian Democracy, A Critical Study"

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## Abstract

*In ancient times, many countries of the world were governed under the system of monarchy. King Maharaja used to make rules according to their scriptures and culture and implement them in their states. These rules were common to all. The king was said to be an incarnation of God. All the people and ministers used to follow the orders of the king literally. Time changed and world politics changed.*

*Due to foreign invasions, independence revolution and many movements emerged in many countries. When the country started getting freedom from the clutches of kings and maharajas, a new feeling emerged in the minds of the local people that why should all the people be ruled together. This spirit of the people gave birth to democracy.*

*People should have a leader made by the people for the people and work for the welfare of the people, this is called democracy. In other words, the representative elected by the people should work for the benefit of the people, this is the only democracy in which all the people are free and equal to the representative of the state.*

*The rule of democracy is that the leader of the majority party will take care of the state. That is, the leader of the majority party will become the Chief Minister or Prime Minister. The leader of the party which has more MLAs will become the Chief Minister and the leader of the party which has more MPs will become the Prime Minister. The conclusion is that the party which gets the majority will form the government.*

*Sometimes the situation becomes such that no party knows the right amount of votes, in such a situation a party tries to form a government with majority by forming an alliance with another party, it is called coalition government. The history of coalition government in India is old. The tradition of forming a coalition government in India has been going on since 1953. Be it the state government or the central government, the position of the coalition government is being seen at all places.*

**Key words :-** Monarchy, Democracy, Majority, Government,

**Research methodology:-** In the present research topic, research has been done by the researcher through library method. The research work has been completed on the basis of various research texts, research papers and on the basis of the facts obtained from them. After collecting the facts from newspapers and other media, research work was done. The facts related to democracy, coalition, the status of coalition in India have been made the basis of research.

**Introduction:-** In ancient times, the splendor and status of Akhand Bharat was expanding. At that time, about 2500 years ago, the expansion of Akhand Bharat was 84 lakh square kilometers. At that time there used to be Chakravarti rulers in India. There used to be a kingdom of kings endowed with powerful and divine power. Changes took place over time and due to foreign invaders, Akhand India was divided into many pieces. Akhand Bharat was fragmented and about 14 countries were formed. Yemen, Bangladesh, Maldives, Malaysia, Cambodia, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Verma, Pakistan, Vietnam, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Philippines, Nepal, Thailand and present-day India. As the foreign powers kept going back to their states, new nations continued to be formed. In newly independent countries,

democracy was preferred instead of monarchy for the operation of the state. Similarly, democracy was chosen in India as well.

**Democracy:-** Democracy is made up of two words. Lok and Tantra means the system of people is called democracy. Tantra is also called governance. In this way, ruling by the people is called democracy. While defining the democracy, Peele has written that - Every person is a part of the government, such a government is called democracy. Defining democracy, Dice has written that everyone should have a share in the ruling class, this is called democracy.

Defining democracy, the famous Greek writer has written that such a government is called democracy, if all the people have the power to rule. Abraham Lincoln believed that democracy is the government or government made by the people for the people and by the people. The conclusion is that the person among all the citizens is chosen and made by the citizens, which is divided into the ruler. That person forms his government, this is called democracy.

**Coalition government: -** The word coalition is derived from Latin collitio, which means to grow together, that is, to agree together or to join a group, is also called coalition. To form a democratic government in independent countries, it is a contract that the party that selects more than half the members will form its government. In other words, it is fair to say that the party whose leader wins more than half of the entire members, such a majority party has the right to form the government.

Even in India, the party whose elected leader (MLA, MP) is more than half of the 545, that is, more than 272 leaders, when a party is victorious, then that party gets the right to form its government due to being a majority party. But sometimes such a situation comes that due to the coming of many parties in the election, we get less than 272 seats. In elections, when such a situation comes that less than 272 leaders are victorious, then no party can form its government. In such a situation, it is a rule that a party will meet the leaders of other parties and add them to its number more than 272. They form the government by making seats. This is called coalition government.

This method is used if more than half of the total seats are not available. If there is no emergency situation in the state and no more money and time is wasted due to elections, therefore the option of coalition government is chosen. Coalition Government in India:- Coalition government in India was started in 1946 itself. Coalition government was started from the interim government by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India. The Indian National Congress, the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha together formed the government. Coalition government in independent India was started in 1953. Since the establishment of the Joint Cabinet in Andhra Pradesh in 1953, the Indian politics came directly in India. After 13 months this government failed and disintegrated. Similarly, a mixed government was formed in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and other states. A mixed government is formed so that the welfare of the people is done, but due to some reasons, the mixed government is not able to save its existence. Similarly, with the combination of satisfaction and dissatisfaction, a mixed government i.e. coalition government was formed in the states.

The coalition government in India at the national level was started in 1977. Morarji Desai's coalition government was the first national level coalition government in India from 24 March 1977 to 15 July 1979. On 1 May 1977, Jan Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal, Socialist Party and Democratic Congress all these parties together formed a coalition government i.e. coalition government in India. Prior to this, Congress had ruled for many years while ruling alone in independent India. Hearing Ram Manohar Lohia ji's voice and non-Congress slogan, Indian voters changed their stand in this direction and new politics started in India. Indian public opinion got a new hope and hope, but the coalition government turned away from its promises and did not succeed.

In the pursuit of saving the government and strengthening its credibility, this mixed government lost its credibility. The party and the government soon collapsed without completing the time. In this sequence, on December 2, 1989, a coalition government was again formed in India in the name of National Front, in which many states and national parties formed a coalition government, but due to extreme differences, this government too could not become a successful government for India. Due to the dictatorship of Chandrashekhar and because of his arbitrary position greed, this government too quickly disintegrated and was destroyed. In this way, a coalition government in India, that is, a coalition government, does not succeed. There are many such reasons due to which the coalition government is not successful in India even today. 1979, 1989, 1990, 1991 In these years, many times a coalition government was formed in India, but all the coalition governments were constantly ending.

In the 11th Lok Sabha elections, Bharatiya Janata Party, 194, Congress 140 and other regional parties at 150 places, all of them together formed a coalition government, which ended after only 13 days. In the 13th Lok Sabha elections in 1999, a coalition government was once again formed by merging all 24 parties, including Bharatiya Janata Party 182, Congress 114 and 162 other parties. This government was the first government which completed the time of 5

years. In this sequence, in the 14th Lok Sabha elections, under the leadership of Manmohan Singh, the Congress formed a coalition government, which was known as a very good government.

In the election of the 15th Lok Sabha in 2009, a coalition government was formed by joining the two parties, which was operated under the leadership of Manmohan Singh. This government is still in the midst of a lot of trouble. In this sequence, unprecedented changes were seen in India in the 16th Lok Sabha elections, for the first time in India any single party formed its government.

Under the leadership of the current Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the first independent one-party government was formed in the year 2014 and the process of coalition governments stopped here. In this way, the existence of a coalition government existed in India even before independence. Coalition governments may or may not be successful in other countries of the world, but in India, coalition governments have been a complete failure.

**Advantages of Coalition Government:-** It is a different matter that the achievement of coalition governments in India has not been high, but to say that the governments are completely unsuccessful, it would be wrong. In fact, only coalition governments can come in the form of controlled and successful governments. The biggest advantage of this government is that no individual or any party can rule a region.

The other party or any other leader will at least prevent him from ruling a region or make any other suggestion. In such governments the chances of dictatorship are less. As nowadays people have started calling Modi ji as tyrannical. In conclusion, coalition governments are appropriate to rein in the dictatorial system.

**Disadvantages of Coalition Government: -** If seen in the year 1999 i.e. before the 13th Lok Sabha elections, then it is clear that the mixed governments in India have been a complete failure. Although there are many shortcomings in the coalition governments, but the biggest drawback is that all the parties in the coalition government are attracted towards them. Various scholars make the story of different opinions into reality.

When it comes to development, all leaders give more importance to their local development and their personal development. All the leaders lose the existence of a coalition government in the pursuit of saving their credibility and declaring their party as the best. In such a situation, I do not know whether the country is ready or development of the country, all the time is spent in me alone. The hope and expectation with which people form a coalition government or a coalition government is never fulfilled.

**Conclusion:-** Forming a coalition government is a casual concept. This concept is used when time is to be saved. In other words, it is said that when no party is able to get majority after the election, then the concept of forming a coalition government by holding re-election to save both time and money of the country, that is, the concept of forming a coalition government was born.

In a country like India, both forming and operating a coalition government is a very difficult task. Parties that used to form coalition governments earlier are now completely weak or extinct. All the coalition governments from 1946 to 1953 to 1999 have again proved unsuccessful. Coalition governments bypass the development of the nation and go to tools in their development, while many times it happens that many parties start pulling the country in many directions. In such a situation, the biggest loss of the country occurs. When coalition governments are formed, even the smallest parties start doing arbitrary work by threatening other parties with the fall of the government. By doing arbitrary work in the whole country, they create an atmosphere of fear.

In conclusion, it can be said that the coalition government in India is again fruitless and useless

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