



History of Coalition Government and repercussion on Indian Politics

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Abstract: *This article is meant to understand the relationship political party participation in multi-party Government. This article will analyse its nature, challenges and prospects of coalition Government, in Indian Politics. The significance lies in multi-party system, growth of regionalism and centre-state relationship. The National – Government was headed by Coalition Government or by minority Government, from 1989 to 2014. From 1952 to 1979 and 1980 to 1989 was Congress dominance.*

Revolutionary changes have noticed in Indian polity. Some of this change are progressive for the nation ad society. While some changes are regressive. Hung legislature, Coalition politics, unstable, minority Governments, work position of the Prime Minister, decline in public life and opportunism and lack of statesmanship. Impact of LPG process. Rising insurgency and trend to social justice. Unity and Integrity of Nation also becomes flexible. The constitutional bodies as election commission, Judiciary, CAG etc as well as the vigilant and participatory citizenry need to boost up for making Indian democracy more viable and vibrant. This article deals with the introduction, features, various coalition Government, advantages and disadvantages, repercussions of Coalition Government on Indian Politics.

KEY WORDS;- *Multi- Party System, Politics, Growth Of Regionalism, Election And Minimum Common Programme.*

INTRODUCTION

Coalition is a phenomenon of a multi-party Government. In this government Many political parties join hands for the purpose of establishing government. The government is formed on the COMMON PROGRAMME or agenda on which they work. The term coalition is derived from the Latin word 'Coalition' which comes from the compound word co-ales meaning the grow up. Coalition thus means to grow up together. It is combination or alliance of different political parties.

A coalition is created when two or more political parties agree to collaborate generally for a single term to form government with majority. A Coalition Government may also be formed during a period of national difficulty or crisis to provide a government with a high degree of perceived political legitimacy. It may a role in reducing internal political strife. End of Congress system and the rise of Mandal issue.

There was no effective check on the Government, so many political parties emerged depending on various interest.



The single party administration have been more likely to waste political resources on policies that have the economy impact.

FEATURES

1. It confides the cabinets most essential common aims and objectives.
2. Coalitions are divided into two types internal and external coalition.
3. It is the alliance of various political parties.
4. It is based on specific interest.
5. It is the dynamic Government.
6. It is based on compromise.
7. It is based on common minimum programme.
8. It is based on pragmatism and not on ideology.
9. The common goal is to seize power.
10. Most of the time it is based on conflict.

Classification of Coalition Government

Pre-election coalitions; -

It involves electoral alliances and electoral adjustments. It is the understanding between the political parties. They may agree on the common purpose or oppose.

Post-election Coalition

After election the political parties to share political power from the Government. In multi-party system there is manipulation of political parties to evolve majority and form the government. It is based on negotiations, horse trading and exchanges of the representatives. Withdrawal of political party will make coalition government to collapse.

First experience of coalition in 1977, when non-Congress forces under the leadership of Moraji Desai formed Janata Government. It was the Political party Government where NO CONFIDENCE motion was passed and Government resigned in 1979.

In 1979 second coalition government was formed under Prime Minister Charan Singh. It was supported by CPI and CPM. Charan Singh did not face no-confidence vote but resigned from the government.

In 1984 Coalition National Front government was formed. It was due to terrorism in Punjab 1984, Civil war in Sri Lanka etc the government was not stable. It was the minority government, led by V.P Singh and Devilal (Janata Dal). Later BJP withdrew on ideological issues. Later, Prime Minister Chandrashekar broke away from the Janata dal.

Formation of Coalition Government in India

Period	Coalition	Prime Minister Political party
1977-79	Janata Party	Moraji Desai (Congress O)
1979-80	Janata party (Secular)	Charan Singh (Janata S)
1989-90	National Front	VP>Singh (Janata Dal)
1990-91	Janata dal (Socialist)	Chandrashekar (Janata Dal)
1996-97	United Front	H.D Devegowda (Janata dal)
1997-98	United Front	H.D Devegowda (Janata Dal)
1997-98	United Front	L.K.Gujral (United Front)
1997-98	BJP led coalition	A.B Vajpayee (BJP)9
1997-98	NDA	A.B Vajpayee (BJP)
1999-2004	NDA	A.B Vajpayee (BJP)



2004-2009	United Progressive Alliance	Manmohan Singh (Congress)
2009-2014	United Progressive alliance 2	ManMohan Singh (Congress)
2014-2019	NDA	Nardendra Modi (BJP)
2019- to present	NDA	Narendra Modi



Advantages of Coalition Government

1. There is accommodation of diverse interest in the functioning of the government.
2. It represents plurality of languages, culture and religion.
3. Different political parties will form the government based on conditions.
4. It strengthens federal form of government.
5. It reduces despotic rule.

Disadvantages of coalition Government

1. Instability of Government.
2. The powers of Prime Minister will be reduced.
3. The cabinet cannot take concrete decisions.

4. There is a possibility of the smaller constituents of the coalition government playing the role of the king – maker.
5. The pressure of resignation as a threat to the coalition government.
6. The responsibilities of government cannot be allocated which becomes the failure to the government.

Repercussion of Coalition Government

1. India has the federal Government, where the coalition government is established with various political parties.
2. Coalition are temporary governments that came to power when political parties work together and negotiate with each other to form the government.



3. When no party gets majority coalition, government is established.
4. It was in 1967 when coalitions began to be formed and the regionalism came into existence. The coalition government in the centre indicates the significant shift in governance both centralised and shared.
5. As opposed to single party governments coalition governments need to work together and be involved to make their laws and policies happen.
6. Domination of Congress made many political parties to emerge leading to regionalism and coalition government.
7. The decline of Congress also led to the formation of multi-party governments.
8. Pluralistic nature of the country led to the representation of various interest and coalition politics.

Conclusion; -

A large number of uncertainties to the future of India is examined. It has formed the fragmented government. It did not provide welfare of the people. The balanced manifesto was also required for

the coalition government. If no single party is established in the central government many parties come together to form the government

It is the people of the government who will decide the government based on the rationality. It is the trust and the competence of the political party. This fragmented form of government has come to an end. In 2014 and 2019 a single party majority government is established with a new thrust in the growth of democracy.

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