

kiran g

December 8, 2013 at 6:11 pm (Edit)

Hi Insights,

Yes India should adopt the Two party system will bring stability in the government and try to develop a better nation. India containing more than 30small parties and due to increase of more no of small parties india is facing effect of regionalism and effect of communalism due to increase presence of small parties.

1 Vote

Reply

bhakuni

December 8, 2013 at 9:02 pm (Edit)



The decision on whether India shall adopt a two-party or multi-party system must rest on two pillars. One, the system must flow from the ideals enshrined in the constitution and two, the vision of the future i.e the aspirations that India of today wants to achieve tomorrow. In this respect, the unique character of our system entails a far pressing argument in favour of a multi-party government than a two-party system.

India is a representative or parliamentary democracy. The essence of such a democracy as envisaged by the constitution is inclusion of each element of the diversity in the governance of the country. More so, when India is viewed more as a quasi-federal form of structure which is deviating from the true federalism; given such vastness and variety of the states forming the union. Thus, the constitutional ideals guide us to strive for an equitable representation both in the vertical power distribution at Centre-State level and similarly, in the horizontal level across various states with unique characteristics, albeit subsumed in the unity of diversity of our country. The argument that a two-party system would do away with the problem of fractured mandate is a problem of putting the cart before the horse. Essentially, the spectre of 'hung-parliament' or 'directionless coalition governments' is an effect of the 'trust deficit' reposed by the present politicians on the electorate. The absence of statesman in contemporary indian polity coupled with other malaise like the relic era of dynastic politics in vogue besides the general policy paralysis due to 'no accountability' felt by parties to actually respect their manifesto

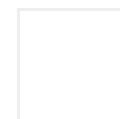
has all led to a situation where a complete disinterest and subsequently a detachment of common man from the politics is being observed. It is true that there have been cases when regional parties have been either too narrow in their focus or worst, selectively discriminating in favour of their constituency, but the solution to this is not limiting the participation of these parties in the first place. The only silver lining in the cloud would be a vigilant election commission, a doctrine of check administered by the judiciary and an informed citizenry who prepare the ground that political parties have to necessary strive for a clean governance which is actively pursuing the mandate of a welfare state in accordance with the Directive principles of our State policy.

4 Votes

Reply

bisht

December 9, 2013 at 12:38 am (Edit)



Well the ongoing debate “Should India Adopt Two-Party System?” is pertinent in the contemporary context of the changing Indian political spectrum. But the whole matter can only be comprehended in totality by ransacking an area of 3287263sq km termed as INDIAN SUBCONTINENT inhabited by more than 125crores of people sharing different cultures, celebrating different festivals, speaking different languages (more than 780), practicing different religions encompassing several sects and differentiated into castes. Such is the complex pluralistic structure of this one single nation , not seen anywhere else in the whole world.

Since time immemorial lust of power between the mighty rulers decided the trajectories of development and growth of this world and the present DEMOCRATIC setup that has almost evolved worldwide is the child of resentment among people towards authoritative rule. And this democracy is surviving due to the faith of the people on their chosen representative leaders.

In context of India, starting with single INC in 1885 evolution of six national parties and numerous regional parties is a clear indication of growing dissatisfaction among the people of the country towards their elected representatives as their ideologies and demands are not being fulfilled and thus a huge upsurge of trust deficit towards elected government culminating into road shows and mass movements against the policies of the ruling government. This resentment compels the public to look towards some other alternative and thus paves the way for coalition government which is responsible for the policy paralysis and is the main reason of an unstable government. This fact/fear gives birth to the system called “Two Party System”, prevailing successfully in some of the earliest democracies of the world like USA, UK, Australia etc. Analyzing the rate of growth and development in these countries, which are

undoubtedly the economic leaders of the world , it seems very just to develop two party system in India too. But it's the law of the nature that any STABLE system can't be created but it evolves by itself in the due course of time. If the two party system would have been viable in the Indian political scenario it would have evolved by now since 1951 but the whole picture is getting painted by a different color. Corruption, scams, crimes, false manifestos by the MPs and MLAs have created apathy among public not only towards political leaders but politics as a whole. This apathy may turn the future of the nation into a dead end dismantling the whole democratic setup.

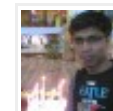
What needs to be done in this huge pluralistic and diverse country is to frame an INDIAN POLITICAL SERVICE instead of party systems. If bureaucrats, who craft the intricacies of the laws/policies of the country, are recruited through cut throat competition then why should the fate of the nation be thrown away in the hands of ineligible leaders in today's globalized digital world! Election commission may investigate the past history, educational background and other aspects of the contesting candidates before giving them tickets for elections. Instead of election campaigning by the candidates themselves and spending black money worth crores of rupees, open debates may be arranged by the election commission between the contesting candidates and thus winning the trust and thereby votes of the voters. In this way incorporating some features of the two party system into the suggested Indian Political Service a whole new picture of the Indian Political System can be developed in the country. And this will establish a true democracy in the country where fundamental duties will rise above fundamental rights and the dream of the founding fathers of our constitution will come true.

4 Votes

[Reply](#)

Rajnish Patidar

December 9, 2013 at 3:22 am (Edit)



Your adherence to the very “constitutional” approach is truly remarkable. And as I see, you are interpreting the Constitution which envisages for modern India a representative and inclusive political system. True. But does that necessarily lead to the conclusion of adopting multi-party system ?

I suppose the main problem is lack of coherence in policy formulation and the absence of resoluteness in their implementation, which

consequently either drags India backward or slows down her pace in her quest to rapidly rise along the hierarchy of modern nations.

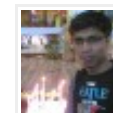
This is an utmost serious issue....the very viability of the political project called “The Indian Union” is at stake, if I allow myself to be a little alarming. I suppose in this precarious situation of the “democratic frame”, the “steel frame” should flex it’s muscles; the civil-service executive making up for the paralytic-ness of the political executive. By being rock-solid in the implementation of the policies and intellectually rigorous while advising the political masters when those policies are formulated, but this is a short-term solution. In the long shot, a rise of strong and visionary statesman is the only refuge to rescue Indian executive from this crippling behavior, for which these occasional cries of the slogan “two-party system = stable” are made.

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Reply

Rajnish Patidar

December 9, 2013 at 3:23 am (Edit)



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sps

December 8, 2013 at 6:15 pm (Edit)

according to my view multiparty system is better than two party system. becoz there is chance for more corruption in two party system..people have to select between two party only..so the party wont think about people they ll think about party only...

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Sunaina

December 8, 2013 at 6:33 pm (Edit)

In the wake of ill effects of coalition government,delay in decision making, giving importance to party interest over national interest ,it is seen that multi party system has not been able to produce desired results so it is suggested that india should adopt two party system but it has its own drawbacks..In the case of two party system,there is a limited choice before the people to choose the representatives of the government.there will be alternative government i.e cycling of two parties and each one consider its own interests rather than national interest as one of the two is certain to win.No consideration of people's welfare and interests will be taken.

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Akand Sitra

December 8, 2013 at 7:01 pm (Edit)

I strongly am against a two-party system. We should understand the various societal dimensions first. India is a land of a variety of

ethnicities, castes, races, languages, tribes, regions and accommodating everyone's aspirations, needs and objectives would be very tough in a two-party system.

US and Britain are developed nations, with high literacy and a relatively egalitarian society. A 2-P system makes much more sense there and definitely not in the diverse Indian context.

1 Vote

[Reply](#)

alok rai

December 8, 2013 at 8:36 pm (Edit)

@akhand kaise papers hou aap ke mains kae..

Rate This Response!

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Akand Sitra

December 8, 2013 at 9:26 pm (Edit)

Hello Alok ji,

Mere exams theek the. Saare maine theek likhe. Magar results aane thak kuch nahi bol sakte. 😊

Thanks for asking!!

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sunny

December 9, 2013 at 12:23 pm (Edit)

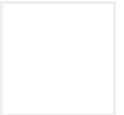
halo akand can u pleaser send me ur mail id or text me onsunfebooo7@gmail.com i want to get guidance obn mains exam it was my first attempt in mains

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Aslesha Garapati

December 10, 2013 at 3:30 pm (Edit)



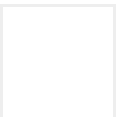
well said...one should keep in mind that “unity in diveristy of india. The political parties make the manifestos of their party keeping in mind various problems and requirments of that particular constituency and community. Adopting a two party system will make the governance out of reach to the many communities.i Think two party model will make the game tradional and unstable sharing the evil of corruption between the two leading to lesser democratic views

1 Vote

[Reply](#)

Richa

December 8, 2013 at 6:58 pm (Edit)



Good Evening Sir,

I don't think so that by applying two party norm will solve the problem of communalism, corruption, regionalism, etc. In fact it will increase the probability of each party to form government. In case of multi – party system the probabily of winning will remain very low and hence force parties to do their work in more fair manner, (AAP compelled both BJP and Congress to select more clean personalities). However the big question is that how we can solve the problems like hung parliament and horse trading. This can be removed via adopting first pass the post system of voting. Other way to get rid of hung parliament kind of situation by announcing second round of elections to chose from the

various coalition composition (Although it may sound something awkward, but it is my opinion). This will cent per cent eliminate the scope of horse trading. For the increasing communalism and regionalism we have to train ourselves to keep ourselves away from this kind of division. This can be done through education and other integration programs.

Economically also the two party system restrict our choice and compel us to chose from two of them after completion of tenure. This does not sounds good for the economic context. Multi party system provides choices.

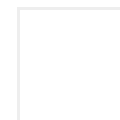
When a party is constituted, it always laid on the basis of an ideology, expressionion, aim and vision. By limiting it to two we will limit somewhere the freedom of speech and expression (It means that there can be only two ideologies at a time). It is possible that I have some other plans for my country and my views and style of working does not match with any of the two parties, so in that case I may be debarred from expressing my views in the form of the party. Also I would be devoid of the right to rule (which is very much sole of a democracy that any person having required criteria can govern the state).

1 Vote

[Reply](#)

S Jahan

December 8, 2013 at 7:01 pm (Edit)



Two party system in the world's largest democracy would be against the essence and idea of democracy. India after independence chose the democratic form of government over others. The question is why? And most people would say that India went for democracy because it was and is the better option.

So, before starting the debate "Should India adopt two party system?", lets define democracy and why multi party system is preferred over two party system. Abraham Lincon beautifully defined democracy - a form of government of the people, by the people and for the people. But does this definition touches every dimension of democracy? Will we call a nation democratic just because election takes place there? Will we call Chine fully democratic?

Yes, democracy is the rule by the people, but people must have options before them. And here PARTY SYSTEM comes into picture. Even if there would be only two party, whats the guarantee that the policies, ideas etc of both the parties would not be same. People should have many

choices before them,so that the true meaning of democracy would prevail.

So,India should not go for two party system.Multi party system will give people freedom to make the government of their choice.

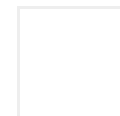
There are pros and cons of all the theories and no theory is perfect.But we must go for better option.

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Arjun Gowda

December 8, 2013 at 7:02 pm (Edit)



Good evening,

My take is on two-party system based on first past the post election method, because ,if it is based on proportional representation method voting takes place on party lines and the voters wont be having any idea of whom they are voting , this leads to lack of confidence between the voters and representative.

Advantages of having two-party system:-

political stability .Doesn't lead to hung assembly, which requires president to chose a leader and ask him to prove his confidence in the parliament.

No fear of dissolution of govt for the lack of majority or confidence ,because in multiparty or in regional party system govt is formed on a very thin majority and at any time, parties can withdraw their support and govt can fall and ruling govt has to fulfill each and every aspirations of regional parties, failing will lead to bad consequences. last year Mamtha didi , and her take on Teesta river sharing affected our relationship with Bangaldesh .

(If Sheikh hasina looses in the elections this year ,then once again problem along the borders arises and entire equations changes.).I am not entirely against regional parties , if their aspirations are genuine it has to be fulfilled.

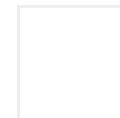
Corruption , may it be two-party , multi party or regional party or for that matter any kind of system , it can't be eliminated once in for all ,only the extent of corruption can be reduced.

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[Reply](#)

shashikant mehta

December 8, 2013 at 7:02 pm (Edit)



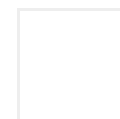
In my view the amount of regional, linguistic, cultural and ethnic diversity of India cannot be truly expressed in a two party system. To make our democracy a truly representative multi party system is more suitable. Also it can be seen in the recent performance of AAP in Delhi that multiparty system gives more scope to people to express their opinion. Multiparty system can continue the process of India as a nation in making giving due respect to its diversity.

1 Vote

[Reply](#)

Sanmugam

December 8, 2013 at 7:10 pm (Edit)



No.

Two party system first not a possible option under the spirit of Indian constitution. Also India is a distinctly diversified country where people speaks most number of languages than any other country. India consist of sections of people who are culturally, linguistically different from each other. In this case one or two party representing the whole country is not practical. Generally party will tend to serve the majority people interest. Other section of people will be go unnoticed and in turn it will adversely affect the peaceful living and national integration of our country.

Also our political parties based on different ideologies, so by restricting the people with different ideologies will be against the secular credential of our country. Different state regional parties are getting overwhelm support from their state people Ex DMK, AIADMK in Tamilnadu.

So two party system is practically impossible and unacceptable in our country.

1 Vote

[Reply](#)

SC

December 8, 2013 at 7:10 pm (Edit)



no, india should not form two party system as it will lead to chances of only two govt. which will reduce the options for public.by having different parties having different ideology people have various options.in democratic country like india bringing such a compulsion is not fair.yet india had to look for various problems relating to multiparties and such norms may be modified

1 Vote

[Reply](#)

SS

December 8, 2013 at 7:27 pm (Edit)



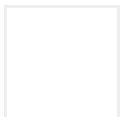
India should not adopt two party system. in two party system there is bondage if some wants to enter in politics and want to do something good, want make some changes he will have to become a member if any party and every party have their ideology that he have to adopt but in multiparty system anyone can stand his own party with own ideology. like arvind kejariwal instead of joining any party he has stand over his own party with different ideology.

1 Vote

[Reply](#)

shravankumar

December 8, 2013 at 7:38 pm (Edit)



Multi party system is better

but national parties should be restricted to the union (government and elections) and regional parties should be restricted to states only.

Regional aspirations will be met by regional parties but they shall in no way interfere with national interests where it is the matter of integrity/unity/federalism/security and above all the selfrespect of our nation in the global dias. And regional parties should be made to follow centralised-federalism and in no way independence for states (like kashmir's request now) or the self rule concept of dravidian parties (in 1960s) shall be allowed.

In short a centralised federalism with national and regional parties restricted to their own roles is what the need .

Rate This Response!

Reply

rgarkooo

December 8, 2013 at 7:40 pm (Edit)



Two-party system is a form of democracy being used in many countries with the objective of bringing stability and ease of functioning of government. This type of government has advantage of more flexibility of working, better administration, ability to implement policies in less biased manner and holistic and organic development of nation. However there are some disadvantages of two-party system, which are:

1. Centralized Government: Few persons in higher hierarchy of the party influence the decisions taken and all other party members are required to work with the whims and wishes of party high command.
2. Monopoly of party in majority: In two party system, party having majority can monopolize the policies and the resources of the nation.

Methods like Right to recall and better ombudsman can improve the shortcoming of two-party system.

Multiparty system is followed in those nation having huge geographic and demographic diversity as two parties are not sufficient to represent the interest of different peoples. This type of government has some inherent benefits. This include freedom of expression by making a political party. This system also keeps the check on other parties by having a vigil on their activities and give different options to the peoples. However this good intent of a multiparty system also pose some problems. These are:

1. Coalition Government: In the absence of full majority of any party, coalition government is formed. But it makes the government very rigid and complex. Government is always under pressure to bend towards the party supporting them and it is very difficult to work for the nations as a whole.
2. Corruption: Multiparty system has difficulty in monitoring the members of other parties who support them. Hence there is more scope of

corruption as accountability is compromised here.

In order to improve the shortcomings of multiparty system a transparent, representative and participatory system should be used. We can make more stringent laws and rules so that welfare of state is the priority of parties instead of private gains.

1 Vote

[Reply](#)

priyanka

December 8, 2013 at 7:51 pm (Edit)



no we should not adopt as there is so much of diversity in race language religion culture ethnic so by adopting 2 party system we wont be able to represent india wholly and by having 2 party not be able to address issue of all the diverse group. Latitudinally and longitudinally india is vast country and 2 party cant keep eye on every party

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[Reply](#)

priyanka

December 8, 2013 at 7:53 pm (Edit)



*not every party but every region.....

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anon

December 8, 2013 at 9:52 pm (Edit)



but congress in its initial years had people of diverse opinion assimilated in its folds, so it addressed the varied interests of the people

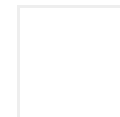
appropriately

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Reply

shravankumaar

December 8, 2013 at 7:58 pm (Edit)



Someone has quoted Dr.Kalam here saying he preferred two party system, but it may be his own opinion, but if two party system prevails, then in this nation it will lead to dictatorship by one particular party in power over the opposition and the nation, then it will be like Mahabharatha war everyday in this nation.

Moreover, the nation will get polarised into two sections, one section behind each party respectively, one will woo hindus(BJP) and the other will woo minorities(congress), so again the nation gets divided on religious basis too.One will support farmers(congress) and the other traders/industrialists(communists), so even professionally nation is divided.One will support upper caste hindus and the other dalits, so socially the nation is again divided. In two party system there is no federalism, the high command of the party in power will decide the fate of the nation, no one else shall find their voice. We may not have developments today, but some how not fully divided, a little united by the INDIAN NATIONAL spirit.

Two party system may be a success in nations like the US but not in this sub-continent which shows Unity in diversity.

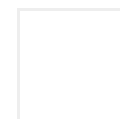
Can you give one example in the history of this nation when this was ruled by one single person/party? everytime there have been many kingdoms/rulers and many political thoughts/philosophies. Different types of rule/administration. Our people have always been used to multiparty system and two party system may be Dr.Kalam's fiction.

1 Vote

Reply

Naga

December 8, 2013 at 11:43 pm (Edit)



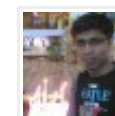
very good answer..

Rate This Response!

Reply

Rajnish Patidar

December 8, 2013 at 8:11 pm (Edit)



The first Indian political party came before the Indian democracy itself. We know that the absolute dominance of this “first Indian party”, namely the INC, lasted for the period 1952-1967. Then after many political parties began to emerge, formed on the basis of either some socio-political cleavages like caste, religion and region, or some ideology like the Indian communism.

As a consequence of this general decline of the monolithic party organization called INC, the govt. formation at the center in India has gone through these three distinct phases. The first one (1952-1967) was characterized by the single-handed dominance of Congress at both the Center as well as at the State level; in the second phase (1967-1889) Indian electoral politics witnessed the legislatures with Congress ruling the govt. as a majority winner, in check by the opposition party; and in the third phase (1989-present) the Indian polity as gone through a pluralistic segmentation where no single party can lay their claim on the majority of the seats and hence the dawn of the coalition governments.

In this coalition phase, we are witnessing a unique manifestation of the two-party system; where one major party is leading the coalition while other major party is sitting in the opposition. For example, since 1998 BJP-led coalition NDA ruled the center till 2004 while Congress was sitting in the opposition; and since then INC-led coalition is ruling Delhi in series firstly as UPA-I and then as UPA-II, while BJP is occupying the opposition seats. A sort of a two-party system amidst plurality of the parties.

All in all, it seems that the failure of the ex-monolithic party namely the Indian national Congress to accommodate the bewildering varieties of the political opinions and tendencies as spelled out in its vision of a united and secular India, gave rise to the emergence of many other parties. And hence the plurality of the political parties is very much the inevitability in a hugely diverse democracy such as India. In other words, the prevalence multi-party system in India is in conjunction with the evolution of Indian “democratic project” as initiated by the

founding fathers, and is concurrent with the phenomena of rich diversity and vast geographical size of India.

Though the emergence of the multi-party system may seem natural to Indian electoral landscape, but it has its two sides.

At the first glance it represents the undergoing socio-economic transformation of Indian society which manifested in the arena of the electoral politics. If the backward-classes rise period of the Indian society in the 1960s and late 70s made way for the exit of absolute Congress rule, read the general elections of 1977 after “emergency period”, the appeasement of the minorities as exemplified by the Shah-Bano affair of late 80s and the subsequent fall of Babri Masjid in early 1990s, laid the foundation for the mercurial rise of BJP. Later on the rise of the regional parties in the South asserted their own linguistic political footprint at the national level by participating in coalition formations. All these indicate the mainstream-ization of hitherto marginalized groups and maturing of the Indian democracy. The very recent rise of “Aam Adami Party” in Delhi assembly election is another chapter of the rise of another party with its own agenda, in this case the anti-corruption drive. At the same time it provides more options to the diverse electoral populace of India.

On the other hand, the coalition governments as a manifestation of the plurality of parties tend to be if not unstable then at least fragile, weak and lacking coherence in policy formulation. It is this reason perhaps for which ex-president Abul Kalam exhorted the MPs at the 150th anniversary of the 1857-mutiny to move the parliament towards a “stable two-party” system. The regionalization of our “foreign policy” w.r.t. Sri Lanka and Bangladesh is another sad effect of loosely bound government at the Center who has to cater to the regional pressures in case they withdraw their support from the coalition. Coalitions are weaning the element of “consensus” from decision-making.

Similarly the two-party system also has its pros and cons. For instance while two-party legislatures have shown more coherence in their policy formulations and resolve in their implementation; they sometime tend to bereft the voter with any further choices, while other time lack the very consensus which is their specialty as exemplified by the recent dead-lock political debates in US Senate over the taxation and the size of govt. issues.

In the end, we should keep in mind that while two-party system may be a resounding success in the less diverse and lot less complicated democracies of the West. It may not be such a natural option for India. I think India would be better off with many parties.

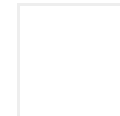
What India needs more pertinently is the internal democratization of political parties, which would enhance the transparency of their funding as well as motives. And an educated and well informed electorate who could make sound political choices through the ballot box.

1 Vote

[Reply](#)

Naga

December 8, 2013 at 11:55 pm (Edit)



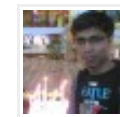
Clear and convincing expression.. V.nice...

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Rajnish Patidar

December 9, 2013 at 2:35 am (Edit)



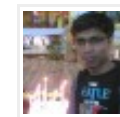
Thank you naga...

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Rajnish Patidar

December 8, 2013 at 8:14 pm (Edit)



Here are two good sources to plug in.

https://www.academia.edu/4061722/US_TwoParty_Political_System_VS_Indias_Multi-party_Political_System_Should_India_Adopt_a_Two-Party_Political_System_like_in_The_United_States#

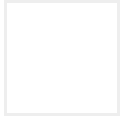
<http://www.indiatogether.org/2005/feb/rgt-two-party.htm>

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sandeep

December 8, 2013 at 8:25 pm (Edit)



better we should make stringent laws

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lotus blossom

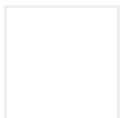
December 8, 2013 at 8:29 pm (Edit)



STABILITY IS NECESSITY FOR THE PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY . REGIONAL PARTIES CAUSES INSTABILITY IN THE COUNTRY , NATION'S INTEREST IS PRIOR TO THE REGIONAL INTEREST .ITS THE NATION'S WHICH KEEPS THE PEOPLE UNITED.REGIONAL PARTIES CREATE A GREAT THREAT AND VIOLENCE TO THE COUNTRY SUCH AS KHALISTHAN MOVEMENT, GREATER TAMIL NADU SLOGAN ARISES BECAUSE OF EXTREME REGIONALISM AMONG THE PEOPLE. TWO PARTY SYSTEM GIVES THE POSSIBILITY OF CONCENTRATION OF POWER AND MORE AUTONOMY ... MULTIPARTY SYSTEM CARRIES THE CREATE GOOD FOR THE COUNTRY WHICH WORKS AS WHISTLE BOWLER . ONLY TRUTH STANDS. ITS REMINDS THAT RULE OF LAW AMONG REPRESENTATIVES. HERE CAUSE GETS HIGHLIGHTED BUT NOT THE PARTY

[Rate This Response!](#)[Reply](#)**Vignesh Arunachalam**

December 8, 2013 at 9:25 pm (Edit)



Insights, I am very sorry this is not the area to debate this.

Dara LotusBlossom,

Just because once Tamilians made a Anti-Hindi movement it doesnot mean they are anti-India.

I would like to make some things very simple here. No one in Tamilnadu are against national interest. No TAMILIAN refuse to learn Hindi while there is need to go outside TN. Tamilians are only against the dictation from the Hindi Heartland that even tamils should converse in Hindi in TN and forceful imposition on them. I had see many south indians when moving out of their home state learning languages not only Hindi but also the regional languages spoken there. But is it the case when a guy from UP move to Bengal, Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka? If anyone move to AP, Kerala, Karnataka, Bengal except their state capitals, no other go one need to learn the regional language there.

If India would be a mono-linguistic country, the culture of this gr8 country will get vanished. Too make this statement more clear, Is there any other film industry doing good than the Bollywood which is based on Hindi? But in case of South, there are separate film industries. This is just the sample where following of mono-linguistic vanishes the culture and identity of others.

I do love Bengali Poems, Hindi Heartland festivals, Gujarati Dance, Punjabi food and follow them but no compromising my culture.

I would request you to read the Yashpal committee report on Education where it emphasize more on learning via regional language.

I request you to avoid the example of TN when it comes to talk about extreme regionalism.

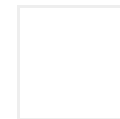
I invite you to visit Chennai, where you can't find slogans like "Mumbai is only for Marathi" and racist remarks like "Madrasis". Come here and then share your experience. Hope you will get to know more about TN and their hospitality.

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Naga

December 9, 2013 at 12:18 am (Edit)



I agree with you Vignesh. Infact still there is domination of North and Hindi over south and if Dravidian movement would not have

taken place, may be there would have been a irreversible damage to Dravidian culture. Infact even today, even UPSC prints prelims question paper in both english and Hindi, even the passages in CSAT paper. For a uniform and fair evaluation, it should be uniform. don't you think, even a person who is giving exam in english from south, will definitely get benifitted if the prelims and passage is printed in regional language. definitely he will be benifitted, since, if there is any word which is not clear in english, he will immediately refer the regional language.

I wonder, why no one raised an objection about this in the exam.

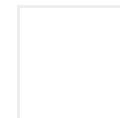
In 60+ years after independence, how many south PM's have ruled. and moreover economy is much stronger in south, if all put together except a very few exceptions in north, but still south is discriminated in all aspects and moreover south Indians accommodate everyone from all over country without any discrimination and North indians discriminate south indians based on complexion. Any movement doesn't come itself and it comes to negate domination and against majority. only when one can think taking the place of minority and try understanding their problem they can better judge the reason for movement.

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Vignesh Arunachalam

December 8, 2013 at 8:54 pm (Edit)



No. It is impossible here as this do good in US where there are more common things to unite people, but not in India. If two party system is adopted, then Centralization in Delhi will happen more which costs the development of the whole country. As Late Political Leader N.T.Ramarao said "Centre is a myth and always state is a reality". If there is a two party system, some part of the India specially linguistic minority can't even represent their voice clearly in the Parliament. The whole attention would be given to two persons mostly from the Hindi heartland if the two party system is adopted.

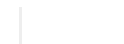
2 Votes

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subash



December 8, 2013 at 10:37 pm (Edit)



the topic is itself is a hypothetical situation. because nowadays some slight tinkering with the constitution is a humongous task. to arrive at a consensus among varous stakeholders and stand the scrutiny of the judiciary is really next to impossilble in aincreasingly intolerant quick fixsolution that is demanded by the urban middle class as well as english speaking population of india..to the rural india anything which gives them material benefit they always welcome with smile . vested interest in continuing the status quo will never allow such sweeping reforms in the political system to occur

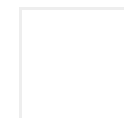
two party system in usa is not without its fault

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Abhilasha

December 8, 2013 at 11:05 pm (Edit)



I dont think India should adopt a two party system .

Existence of two parties would leave no option for the Indian people to go to.What would happen if both the parties are corrupt ?

India being a democratic state requires freedom to choose their leaders and dual party system would supress the hope of new leaders to come up .

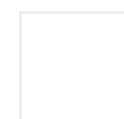
The very recent example of Delhi elections revealed that public wants options for them to choose .The performance of AAP in Delhi has showed the beginning of Renaissance in India .We the citizens of India wants change in political system of India to bring stability in the country .

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subbu

December 8, 2013 at 11:25 pm (Edit)



Due to its large diversity in racial, ethnic and culture, and different ideologies of the freedom fighters at the time of national movement under the imperial rule let India to witness so many parties even though they stand nowhere at the time of independence and paved the way for emergence of multi party system after the independence, whom fed up with the largest political party which failed to take them into confidence since it was newly born and had to focus many problems like poverty, education, superstitions, education which has prevailed in the country over the years along with development.

Till mid 70s congress was the largest party and due to sectional changes in the regions and the emergency which paid cost with uprising of one party which challenged and won over it. Perhaps it gave the boost at the federal level where some other regional parties are sowing their seeds and bypassing congress one among them is the communist party. Thereafter people getting some maturity with the changes and start thinking on their own backing with education and the emergence of media than before, led to raise their voices and put the regional parties on power leaving the centre at stake.

This transformation at the federal level led to the coalitions at the centre since most of the people are not aware of the political structure of this country and the federal characteristics which puts the development, and policy formation, etc under wraps due to the pulling's of each branch of coalition on their self interests which we are witnessing still.

If any party have clear mandate at the centre then will focus on reforms and policies which suits us and eventually transform a better future, unlike coalitions where prime minister is acting like a MANAGER of coalition and keep spending his time in managing them to support to any policy or reform if they fail to, if so where is the time to focus on governance which fails just because of this mostly since 2 decades and they are emerging stronger even in influencing foreign policies which puts Indian image like a play card at international level by letting other countries to play of their own choice in several times which degrading the image of this country.

India had witnessed so many reforms when we had a single party ruling till 90s except few years, like in areas of social reforms, eliminating poverty, energy, security including nuclear and space technology and challenged the developed world with our resources perhaps since then developed world kept an eye on us which might become a threat in all fronts including defence especially when we developed a missile without using cryogenic engine when they refused to.

Mostly, since first half of the 90s we are witnessing effective coalitions and thanks to the man who changed India by taking the economic reforms on his shoulders by running a minority government which puts India as in the race with the globe, else India would have been different. Since then India is lagging in all fronts in tackling the issues due to coalitions. For ex. As we seen in case of foreign direct investment how government had struggled to get the bill passed even if it benefits our farmers at large. If this allows continuing, how long govt takes to focus on all issues still in a country of 600million people mostly unorganised to get them on track.

I strongly support with the views of former president as he rightly said yes it is high time for India to change into 2party system to get back on track where we were at the time of 70s and 80s to see India a powerful country which can challenge the superpowers who having their dominance as they are showing in most of the cases by showing the power of veto to the countries like us.

And I strongly disagree with the views like there would be more corruption if there is only 2 party system, with which most of the developed and some of developing nations are doing well with far less corruption and far more better in major areas than ours. If there is only 2 parties one will compete with other to get into power by not taking chance as we seeing in Britain and USA.

And one of major draw back with this coalition in this country is we are witnessing the judicial activism which is not conducive for a healthy democracy. In which Judiciary is giving direction from the living relation ships to the defence and foreign policies at the cost of its own and giving policy suggestions as well when the govt fails to discharge like in case of spectrum allocations by cancelling all of them and attracted international suit by one of the participant in Britain. Most of them are mourning as judiciary is over stepping its limits, I don't think so bcz judiciary is reacting to the inaction of both organs of the democracy, which are parliament and executive to maintain the sanctity, which the govt is failing mainly due to coalition.

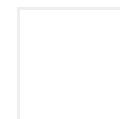
Above all I would say with the establishment of two party system we can get rid all of these at one go which stopped the growth of India since decades and will make a better system unlike the many apprehensions of corruption and the negligence of rural areas which regional parties are addressing, etc, since we have seen emergence of so many institutions to check all those things if governments fails to address like, active judiciary, human rights commissions, and various national commissions for respective's and right to information act which compels the governments to discharge their functions which they abide by the people of this county through the strong axe of democracy i.e VOTE.

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shweta

December 9, 2013 at 1:12 pm (Edit)



no doubt multi party system promotes regionalism but two party system curbs the power of people to widen their choices.

india being the world s largest democracy inherently given ample amount of scope to its people to choose among different prospects of leadership.

in contemporary times the effects of multi party system can be seen in the form of of communalism, nepotism, lack of political instability.

being a developing country and the nation in making the great emphasis can be laid on reforming and making more stringent laws on part of political reformation .amendments in the rpa and bringing anti defection law has refined the process.
to some extent .

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Manojrathod Hittu

December 9, 2013 at 6:11 pm (Edit)



Sir/Madam today I have not received any mail from you

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gangsofedathua

December 9, 2013 at 8:33 pm (Edit)



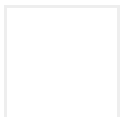
Hello Sir, Is there anyway to know one's civil services prelims 2013 (GS and CSAT) marks and answer keys ????

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neha

December 9, 2013 at 9:57 pm (Edit)



its a time 4 multi party governace 2 take a front stage. people ought to choose ONE BEST MODEL from many alternatives which actually forms the very basic notion of 'RIGHT 2 CHOOSE ' in a parliamentary democracy citizens assert their rights through elections which make it a holistic participative governance. in this era, we are free to choose representatives based on their performance, and opting out of multiparty

system would not be right.

Rate This Response!

Reply

LENIN GOUD (@SoCalledLenin)

December 9, 2013 at 10:08 pm (Edit)



With the prevailing question about the only problem of 'multi-party' system there added another one as "do India must confine to only 'two-party' system??

There can be added many views and flavors for 'what if and what if not's"

If we seriously think about a sentence "If rulers are good, who the hell cares about Party"??

To read and to think that sentence is so simple. In spite of being that so simple our Fathers of constitution had made many pages on a single continuous verb "Ruling".

Good is only simple factor for good ruling. But interrupting that are many too fill.

What if a Ruling Person is not liked by people?? The initial step for the "Democratic Party system"

What if he changes in a span of time? The restriction of his ruling time.

What if the bunch of same party do not do well? The step of "multi-party"

This clearly shows that People who are aspiring of Power have responsibilities of doing his duty because he is there for a certain time and he will be surviving with competition. The Ultimate answer left for him is nothing but to "Good". If two is the competition and such is the reputation of saving power, what if many are added to the competition?

Obviously it must do good. But India in-spite of having many regional and central parties it is still a bunch of corrupted people. This explains the at most talent of Indian Brains, but only drawn in a Wrong manner.

Regarding our former president's views.. In any personal perspective he might be wrong. Because what if both the parties cant do good? and what if they are mingled of "Five for you and next Five is mine"?

To quote an example.. the rise of a regional Party AAP is best to say about the wants of a common man ,where he is choosing a party other than two biggies.

Also like other side of a coin there are few backdrops. Problems arise when

- 1) if govt. at the center is an opposition to a state
- 2) the regional leaders do stick locally and global development lacks.
- 3) States loose fraternity being two varied parties.

etc..etc

Now with both advantages and disadvantages we can stuck for a solution. And solution lies in sticking to good performance by Constitutional bodies known as “Civil services and Judiciary.

The better guarding by administration and whip of judiciary can create path restricted and seldom happens the deviation. Thus Our “Ruling” system provided by constitution has many friends and foes within it and they keep depending on others for their very existence.

People are major power in democracy and exact use of Vote avoids the election of a Wrong and all his results. And the Idiom even suits to Politics–”Prevention is Better than Cure”

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Ravi Jain

December 10, 2013 at 5:12 pm (Edit)



During the hey-days of constitution formation, Indian leaders were wise enough to incorporate provisions like Article 370, 371 to provide an outlet to regional expressions of provincial rulers, who opted to join Indian after hectic parleys. Seen in that context, India should not move towards bi-party system like USA.

In recent times, bi-party system has found many supporters due to certain policies adopted by regional parties with a short term view point or to please their local supporting base. Be it the case of TCP in West Bengal or AIADMK in Tamil Nadu, these regional parties have forced the coalition government at the center to take policy decisions that have faced the ire of experts. Also, regional political parties are accused of playing the politics of vote bank and are often accused of indulging in horse trading.

We though have to remember that India is a diverse multi ethnic, cultural, lingual and regional country where the dialect changes every 100kms. Thus, it becomes imperative to provide an outlet to local aspirations, which could be done only within a multi-party system. Thus,

the role played by parties like AIADMK, DMK, RJD, LJP, SP are important as they help in the development of local community and are in touch with the aspirations of people at the grass root level.

Bi-party system is successful in countries like USA where most of the people are literate and are well educated to opt for a party which would provide better opportunities to them. The bi party system in USA democracy is almost 2 decades old but now we could see the rise of parties like Tea Party who are providing an outlet to the aspirations of middle class.

Thus, I would like to conclude that it would be better for the largest democracy in the world to put some checks and restraints so that all the parties apart from thinking about the welfare of their local populace must also think of the nation first.

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Rishabh

December 10, 2013 at 8:53 pm (Edit)



In my opinion, both the systems, multi-party system as well as two-party system have their positives and negatives whose effects ultimately trickle down to the common man. The two-party system restricts the options of the citizens of a country to only two parties whose devotion to the welfare of the general public cannot be guaranteed and one cannot be sure if it will stand the test of the time. Both the parties may become used to snubbing each other every other day on minor issues ignoring the genuine concerns of the masses. In case, the voters aren't satisfied with the government, they have no other option than to vote the other party due to lack of a viable alternative. The second party may come to power but may not be any different from the previous government. Thus, the progress of the nation is stalled and its development and security is held ransom to a bunch of people. US which has a two-party system, recently experienced a financial shutdown due to the deadlock between the two parties. The immaturity shown in making this decision affected the US economy badly. This could have been avoided. Recent bandhs in India sometime which are sometimes called by opposition are adhered to only in some areas. This saves the Indian economy from getting stalled. Thus, two party system limits the vision to look beyond petty political agendas.

A multi-party system on the other hand is representative of democracy in the true sense. It consists of various regional parties as well as national parties. In case a voter feels dissatisfied that a party is not addressing his concerns he has a lot of other options to choose from, and this competitive politics leads to parties appeasing people in spite of snubbing other political parties. The main opposition party which is the

runner-up in the elections, scrutinizes the policies and actions of the government critically, thus giving advantages of the two-party system. But, multi-party democracy has its disadvantages too. During elections, In the event of lack of majority, the parties form coalition governments like UPA and NDA. The parties forming these coalition governments time and again threaten the Centre of taking away the support if their regional concerns are not met. Thus, the government gets embroiled in appeasing these parties and hence, is unable to take decisions in the larger interest of nation. Recently, it was visible in the inability of Prime Minister to attend the CHOGM meeting in Sri Lanka due to opposition by DMK.

An alternative that may be considered is the political system being followed in Bhutan. It invites multiple parties for elections and then based on the first round of elections, two parties with largest number of votes get shortlisted. During the second round of elections, one of the two parties emerges as winner and the other party sits in opposition. Thus, all parties get a chance to form the government but ultimately only one party independently forms the government.

Thus, to conclude, I think it would be wise not to discard the multi-party system altogether but take out the good things from it and adopt a mixed form of government. This change cannot be sudden but can be gradual and tailored through improvement to suit Indian conditions.

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Aakash

December 13, 2013 at 4:28 am (Edit)



No, and never should this be the case that our country denounces the current political system and accepts the two party system. The multiple party system ensures that the different sections of the society get proper representation. Democracy is always about what people want, and how they want to govern themselves. Now, if we accept the 2-party system, that will make sure that all social groups and all factions of this country will have to join one party or the other. They can't have their separate agenda, and they will have to fight internally within the party to get their demands accepted. Their party motto may be different and these social groups own motto may be very different from party motto. Also, with having separate parties for themselves, these parties can add up to the central coalition government, by extending support to the government forming coalition. After that they can effectively bargain, and also strongly prioritize the needs of their own community, which could be left unheard if they are in opposition party or minority. Socially backward sections always needed strong political leadership from their own society to raise their causes.

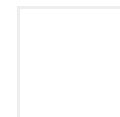
Also, regional parties are formed on the regional issues. The regional issues can be effectively take care of, by the people that are attached to the ground and those who understand the local problem. A local problem of setting up a large dam, which will end up in relocation of a large population, needs to be solved by effectively involving the local populace. If there is only two party system, and both parties agree that making the dam will benefit the country as a whole, the local populace won't be able to do anything to get its voices heard. They may not be properly compensated, or rehabilitated. The social cost or the culture, ecology etc. maybe not taken care of in the decision. Expert reports, Ecological reports, Economic aspect, Developmental aspect etc. have their own place and importance, but in the end it should be the local people who should be included in the dialogue process and heard by calling their political representative. Its their life which is going to get effected most by the ongoing development project such as building a large dam, or setting up of a mining plant or setting up a nuclear power plant in their locality.

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Arsh

December 14, 2013 at 11:24 pm (Edit)



No, 2 Party system would not serve well the interest of diverse country like India. But to avoid hung parliament and policy paralysis, which resultant due to catering of vested interest of all coalition partners. We do need some electoral reforms say for example to confer status of national/ state political parties only on those entities who can secure at least 20 % total vote polled at respective national/state election. if any party could not secure aforesaid quota then there should be a provision to treat its MPs like independent candidate. In long run these provision promote nationalism and will provide a scope for freedom of expression, which in turn are essence of a thriving democracy.

1 Vote
