

Original Article

An Analysis of Political Parties' Influence on Indian Governance

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Manuscript ID:

JRD -2026-180220

ISSN: 2230-9578

Volume 18

Issue 2

Pp. 100-103

February - 2026

Submitted: 16 Jan. 2026

Revised: 26 Jan. 2026

Accepted: 11 Feb. 2026

Published: 28 Feb. 2026

Abstract

The role that political parties play in influencing democratic governance and practices in India is critically examined in this overview article. It provides a thorough analysis of how those occurrences have aided and, at times, impeded institutional changes and democratic processes. The study sheds light on the intricate relationships between celebratory politics, the policy system, and the development of democratic institutions in India by combining a wide range of empirical research and theoretical perspectives. The analysis highlights the significance of coalition politics, internal birthday party dynamics, and the rise of local events in shaping the consequences of government. Furthermore, the assessment highlights the problems of corruption, populism, and fragmentation within the political landscape while also offering crucial insights into the ways in which political events contribute to responsibility, transparency, and coverage innovation.

Keywords: Coalition Politics, Regionalism, Responsibility, Indian Governance, Democratic Practices, Political Parties, Coverage Innovation, and Institutional Reforms.

Context and History

India is the biggest democracy in the world, which has developed via a complex interplay of political, social, and historical elements. Since India gained its independence in 1947, the political landscape has changed significantly. Previously dominated by a single national party, the Indian National Congress, the political landscape now includes a variety of national and regional parties. These incidents have had a significant impact on the political discourse, policy outcomes, and governance structures of the United States over the years.

As noted by Kohli (2002), India's political birthday celebration machine has played a role in both the strengthening of democracy and the challenging circumstances of governance that have arisen as political parties have become more numerous and assertive.

Notification of the issue:

Political events' impact on governance has resulted in a series of difficult circumstances that have an impact on India's democratic system. Although political parties are the primary means of establishing political representation and coverage, their involvement in government has also led to issues like election manipulation, patronage politics, and factionalism. According to Nair (2020), the birthday party system frequently makes these issues worse by employing sustainable governance, populist policies over an extended period of time, and short-term marketing. This has raised concerns about India's democracy and the efficiency of its policy execution.

Research goals and enquiries: The primary topics this evaluation study aims to address are:

How have political parties influenced coverage in India, and what have the wider ramifications been for democratic institutions? Political parties in India have significantly influenced the legislative system as well as the executive branch of the president, as demonstrated by Gupta (2015). To determine how such processes strengthen or weaken democratic institutions and principles, a more thorough examination of their roles in coalition building, policy creation, and public opinion influence is necessary.

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How to cite this article:

Prakash L. (2026). An Analysis of Political Parties' Influence on Indian Governance. *Journal of Research & Development*, 18(2), 100–103. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18921460>



Quick Response Code:



Website:

<https://jrdrvb.org/>

DOI:

[10.5281/zenodo.18921460](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18921460)



The significance of the research:

Understanding the accomplishments and limitations of American democracy requires a critical assessment of the function of political parties in Indian government. By evaluating the ways in which political parties support or impede democratic development, this paper aims to offer valuable insights for policymakers, political analysts, and students interested in improving the operation of India's political apparatus. Sen (1999) emphasises that the functioning of political events is not just a count of electoral competition but is closely tied to the suitability of democratic governance itself.

Evaluation of literature:

The Historical Development of Indian Political Events:

Following independence, India's political parties had a dynamic evolution influenced by societal changes as well as historical circumstances. First and foremost, the political birthday celebration scene became highly unified with the support of the Indian National Congress, which spearheaded the liberation struggle. But as time went on, the rise of regional parties, coalition politics, and the impact of social movements created a more disjointed political apparatus. A thorough historical description of this variance is provided by Kumar (2010), who emphasises how party systems have changed from dominating a single birthday celebration to an aggressive multi-celebration device that reflects the growing diversity of India's voters.

Conceptual Models of Governance and Democracy:

Many theoretical frameworks on democracy and governance must be remembered in order to comprehend the role of political parties in Indian government. Participatory democracy, elitism, and pluralism all provide distinctive viewpoints on the state of political affairs. While elitism contends that a limited few elites often control selection processes, pluralism highlights the significance of conflicting interests in influencing coverage. On the other hand, direct citizen participation and influence over governance are promoted by participatory democracy. Sen (1999) talks on how such theories help us comprehend Indian democracy, particularly in light of political developments that influence how the nation and its citizens interact.

Party influence empirical study:

Both excellent and awful results on governance are shown by empirical research on how political parties influence coverage outcomes and institutional improvements. Research has demonstrated that political parties have a significant impact on national goals, public coverage, and legislative agendas. However, corruption, incompetence, and inconsistent coverage have all been linked to birthday celebration politics. According to Bose (2018), important studies that examine how political parties' strategies and choices have influenced India's governance structure shed insight on the intricate relationship between celebrations politics and democratic suitability.

Comparative viewpoints:

To put India's political celebration device in context, a comparative viewpoint is essential. We can gain a better understanding of the unique characteristics and difficulties of Indian politics by comparing the party system in India to those in other democracies. For example, India's multi-party system presents incredible difficulties in coalition building and governing, while the United States and the United Kingdom have more stable two-celebration institutions. By contrasting Indian celebrations with those of other nations, Chopra (2008) offers important insights into how celebration systems in many democracies create democratic balance, publicity effects, and democratic engagement.

Approach:

In addition to government files, publications, news reports, and educational journals, the records used in this assessment are taken from a number of trustworthy and credible sources. These sites offer both empirical data and theoretical ideas on India's political celebration device. Prioritising peer-reviewed magazine articles and books published with the assistance of renowned academics in the domains of political science and governance is one of the inclusion criteria used to choose materials.

A critical examination of political parties:

Positions:

Election dynamics and birthday party systems:

The Indian political landscape is distinguished by the use of a multiparty system that has evolved significantly since independence, as seen by the shift from single-birthday party dominance to coalition politics. The characteristics of electoral competition and governance have changed as a result of this transformation. To appeal to comfortable voter bases, political parties have used a variety of electoral strategies, from caste-based mobilisation to non-secular and local appeals. Particularly at the national level, coalition administrations have become a barometer of Indian politics, impacting both the stability and effectiveness of government. According to Chopra (2008), the rise of coalition politics has forced ideologically disparate parties to make concessions, which frequently results in coverage gridlock but also makes it possible to depict interests in government more broadly.

Function in legislative techniques and policy formation:

By setting the agenda, directing parliamentary discussions, and affecting the outcomes of legislation, political parties play a crucial influence in the creation of public policy. Dominant coalitions, sometimes known as majority

events, control the parliamentary schedule and frequently decide which measures are proposed, discussed, and enacted. Despite having little legislative authority, opposition parties nevertheless influence public opinion and committee participation. Rao (2021) contends that understanding how laws are created and debated within the Indian parliamentary system requires celebration viewpoints on key issues, such as economic change, education, and national security. The success or failure of coverage efforts is often determined by the alignment or conflict between coalition dynamics and party ideals.

Democracy and the governance of political events are significantly impacted by intra-birthday celebration dynamics and leadership systems inside intra-birthday party structures. Numerous Indian parties operate under hierarchical management styles, in which a small number of people or dynastic family make all of the decisions. This top-down strategy usually limits grassroots involvement in party decisions and suppresses internal disagreement. On the other hand, albeit not without internal conflicts, occasions such as the Aam Aadmi Birthday Party (AAP) have tried to implement decentralised arrangements. According to Kapoor (2005), intra-party democracy is frequently at risk from factionalism, defections, and short-term political scheming that jeopardises institutional integrity and long-term governance planning across the majority of Indian parties.

Identification politics and local parties:

Through the amplification of subnational identities and local issues, the rise of regional parties in India has fundamentally changed the political landscape of the whole nation. With the help of national parties, those parties frequently arise in reaction to perceived underrepresentation or forgetfulness, and they are essential in expressing the goals of certain linguistic, ethnic, or non-secular communities. Varma (1997) emphasises that while local events support local government and federalism, they may also deepen differences based on identification, which might jeopardise national unity. However, local parties have played a crucial role in ensuring that government reflects India's wide sociocultural diversity and in decentralising authority.

Impact on Democratic Institutions and Governance:

Responsibility and example:

In democratic regimes, political events are crucial processes that operate as vehicles of representation and bind the populace to the nation. Parties are expected to sustain obligation ideals in the Indian context by ensuring that elected people remain accountable to the public. Events provide a dual purpose of maintaining continuing accountability and facilitating voter involvement at some point during elections. Party institutions in India, according to Gupta (2009), have frequently failed to institutionalise internal checks and balances, leaving vulnerable systems of responsibility once candidates are elected. However, current developments like the introduction of electoral bonds and public disclosure requirements show a growing awareness of improving transparency, albeit with differing degrees of effectiveness among events.

Institutional deterioration vs Rebuilding:

Political parties have both positive and negative effects on democratic institutions. On the one hand, by encouraging competitive elections and increasing political involvement, parties have helped to strengthen democracy. However, excessive politicisation of institutions, such as the judiciary, civil services, and electoral apparatus, has weakened their legitimacy and independence. Although institutional frameworks are theoretically intended to operate independently, Banerjee (2013) highlights that political meddling frequently skews their operation, undermining the democratic foundation. On the other hand, in other areas, party-led changes such as decentralised governance and anti-corruption laws have strengthened institutional responsiveness and potential.

Current issues and prospects for the future possibilities:

Issues with Populism and Corruption:

One of the most persistently difficult issues in Indian party politics is corruption. Patronage networks, political investment, and opaque candidate selection all contribute to the public's declining trust in democratic institutions. The entrenchment of affluent elites into political events is another consequence of the commercialisation of elections. Reddy (2014) notes that political meddling and the interests of ruling parties make enforcement susceptible even in the existence of anti-corruption legislation and mechanisms. Simultaneously, the rise of populism—characterized by rhetoric aimed at nationalism, anti-elitism, and direct emotional enchantment—has caused political discourse to shift away from evidence-based policymaking and towards identity-based mobilisation and sensationalism, frequently undermining minority rights and institutional norms.

Fragmentation and Political Polarisation:

The political landscape in India is becoming increasingly polarised, with party ideological differences becoming increasingly apparent. Consensus-building and cooperative federalism have decreased as a result of this hostile political climate. According to Saxena (2010), polarisation is sociocultural as well as ideological, with caste, religion, and local affiliation being used as political leverage. Furthermore, there are advantages and disadvantages to the fragmentation of political representation brought about by the growth of smaller, local, and trouble-based events. Although it promotes diversity and local representation, it may also lead to dangerous coalition governments and policy impasse at the state and federal levels.

Prospects for Political Reform and Upcoming Events:

Amidst these difficulties, there is a growing need for systemic political change with the goals of improving openness, bolstering internal democracy, and controlling the funding of political campaigns. Social media, virtual voting, and e-governance are examples of technological interventions that are changing how events engage with the public and plan campaigns. According to Chakraborty (2018), the future of Indian political events depends on their capacity to change public expectations, particularly those of children and the grandeur of tangible centres. Participatory structures, trouble-based politics, and the demand for more accountable management are some of the emerging trends. These changes suggest the possibility of a more adaptable and reform-focused political culture in the years to come.

Conclusion

The complex role that political parties play in influencing India's democratic government has been thoroughly examined in this assessment. From their theoretical foundations and historical development to their actual impact on coverage, legislative behaviour, and institutional operations, political parties prove to be both facilitators and deterrents of democratic ideals. According to the study, political events have been linked to systemic issues including corruption, intra-celebration authoritarianism, and institutional degradation, even while they have increased representation and aided in significant policy advances. Dutta (2005) emphasises how the actions, strategies, and internal workings of India's political parties are intricately linked to the country's democratic development.

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