

An Analysis Study of Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections 2007 & 2012

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ABSTRACT

Punjab is one of the prosperous states of India and it has common international boundary with Pakistan. People of Punjab are very brave and hardworking. Green revolution made Punjab a prosperous agriculture state due to which it is called granary of India. After independence, level of education of the people has gone up and they are now very much enlightened in political, social, cultural economic and sports activities. In the beginning of Punjab politics Congress was the leading party ruling the state but soon after SAD became strong at the organizational level and gained popularity to become a great force to reckon with. It is giving a good fight to Congress in the elections and both SAD and Congress have been ruling in the state turn by turn but it was during the Punjab Vidhan Sabha elections of 2007 and 2012 when SAD won the elections for two consecutive terms and break the old trend of Punjab politics and created history for the first time in the state. Elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly from Nathana in 2007 with a margin of 6650 votes and again in 2012 from Bhuchcho Mandi with a margin of 1288 votes.

1. Introduction

The name of "Punjab" is derived from two Persian words "Punj" means "five" and "Ab" means "water" which means the land of five waters. Strictly speaking the "Punjab" refers to the land lying between five rivers namely, satluj, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jehlum. The boundaries of Punjab were fluctuated between five rivers (Chenab and Jehlum are in Pakistan after partition) and even extended beyond these limits from time to time. Punjab has been know by various names in the history. It was called "sapta Sindhu" during the time of Rigveda. "Sapta Sindhu" means the land of seven rivers. Some other terms used to denote this areas are Brahama-Desha, Brahamavarta and Aryavarta. Generally these three terms signify the land of Aryans. Punjab state is situated between 29° 30' to 32° 32' north latitude and between 73° 55' to 76° 56' east longitude. Its average elevation is 300 meter from the sea level. Area-wise Ferozepur is the largest district of the Punjab and the Fatehgarh Sahib is the smallest District of Punjab. It is mention from statistical abstract of Punjab 2006, there were 20 district, 76 sub division, 141 development blocks and 12278 inhabited villages. The total population of Punjab in 2006 was 24358999 with 66.08 percent rural and 33.92 percent urban population of Punjab.

The state legislature occupies a pre-eminent and central position in the political system of a state. Article 168 to 212 in part VI of the constitution deal with the organization, composition, duration, officers, procures, privileges, power and so on the state Legislature. The Vidhan Sabha also known as Legislative Assembly. Members of the Vidhan Sabha are direct representatives of the people of the particular state as they are directly elected by an electorate consisting of all adult citizens of that state. Its maximum size as outlined in the constitution of Indian is not more than 500 members and not less than 60. However, it can be less than 60 by an Act of parliament like in the states of Goa, Sikkim and Mizoram. Modern era is an age of democracy. Almost all the countries of the world have adopted this type of government. In such type of system, the will of the people is prevailing in the political system.

Democracy as the highest form of political or social organization is a sign of a basic agreement and the participation of the peoples. The interests of the people are essential element in government and in social relations which make good government possible. After independence in India, the electoral system is beautiful blend of simple majority as well as the proportional representation system. Indian has adopted the first past the post system for elections to the House of People and State Legislative Assemblies. The System of proportional representation with single transferable vote has been adopted for election to the office of president, vice-president, and also for Rajya Sabha and legislative council of various states. During the last decades, elections to Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabhas have been conduct according to simple Majority system and one several occasion elections held under this system have regulated in Peaceful and orderly change of government both at the centre and in the states.

2. Punjab Legislative Assembly

The Punjab Legislative Assembly or the Punjab Vidhan Sabha is the unicameral Legislature of the state of Punjab in Northan India. At present, it consists of 117 members and directly elected from 117 single-seat constituencies. The tenure of the Legislative Assembly is five years unless dissolved sooner. The meeting place of the Legislative Assembly since 6 March 1961 is the Vidhan Sabha in Chandigarh.

3. Under British Raj

An Executive Council was formed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861. It was only under the Government of India Act 1919 that a Legislative Council was set in Punjab. Later, under the Government of India Act, 1935, the Punjab Legislative Assembly was constituted with a membership of 175. It was summoned for the first time on 1 April 1937. In 1947, Punjab province was partitioned into West Punjab and East Punjab and the East Punjab Legislative Assembly was formed, the forerunner of the current assembly consisting of 72 members.

4. After Independence

On 15 July 1948, eight princely states of East Punjab grouped together to form a single state, Patiala and East Punjab State Union. The Punjab State Legislature was a bicameral house in April 1952, comprising the Vidhan Sabha (lower house) and Vidhan Parishad (Upper House). In 1956, the state was reorganized and renamed Punjab, the strength of the Vidhan Parishad of the new state of Punjab was enhanced from 40 seats to 46 seats and in 1957, it was increased to 51. Punjab was trifurcated in 1966 to form Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and present Punjab. The Vidhan Parishad was reduced to 40 seats and the Vidhan Sabha was grown by 50 seats to 104 seats. On 1 January 1970, the Vidhan Parishad was abolished leaving the State with a unicameral Legislature. At present, the Punjab Legislature has 117 members. There are 117 assembly constituencies out of which 34 assembly constituencies are reserved for schedule castes.

5. Schedule And Process Of Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections 2007

The elections held for 2007 Assembly in Punjab were 13th Vidhan Sabha elections in for which the following elections schedule was announced by N. Gopala Swami Chief Elections Commissioner of India on 29th December 2006.

- Issue of notification 18-01-2007
- Last date for making nominations 02-01-2007.
- Scrutiny of nominations 27-01-2007.
- Last date of withdrawal of the candidates 29-01-07.
- Date of poll 13-02-2007.
- Counting of Votes 27-02-2007.
- Date before which elections process shall be completed 20-03-2007.

6. Alliance of Political Parties In Punjab

There are two main rival political parties in Punjab namely Shiromani Akali Dal and Indian National Congress but there are also other political parties which have pockets of influence in urban areas, rural areas. Every party wants to make alliance with the like minded parties to get maximum votes to form the government. Alliances are formed on the basis of common minimum programmed not only at the state level but also at the national level for Lok Sabha. The alliances are looked upon as a part of the electoral strategy to get maximum political advantage. The political parties have done electoral alliances on the eve of the elections for get specific benefits during elections.

7. Sad-BJP Alliance

Alliances are formed between the political parties on various grounds. SAD is a political party representing the Sikh community base its mass base lies in rural and semi urban areas of Punjab. BJP is party of Hindus and it has mass base in cities, towns and metro cities. Since both the parties are religion based, the alliance of SAD with BJP has twin benefit of getting urban and rural votes. Both have formed common minimum programme so that there may be unity between the two and there should not be any clash of interest. In Punjab SAD treats BJP as younger brother it is the equation between

the two parties that these are sailing together inspire of having minor irritation of and on more over SAD BJP Alliances is a symbol of Hindu-Sikh unity in Punjab. Both the parties couvass for each other and do not put candidates has been very much successful SAD party takes many BJP MLA's in the cabinet and similarly SAD members of Lo Sabha are included in the cabinet of BJP Government at the centre.

8. The Alliance By Indian National Congress

Like the SAD-BJP alliance in Punjab, there is not permanent policy of alliance of Indian National Congress with any political party. There have many examples when congress party had alliance with CPI and CPIM in 2002 elections or even before and some times it received unconditional supports from Bahujan Samaj party. SAD feels that Congress has always worked against the interest of Akalies and Sikh and Congress spreads the policy of divide and rule. Congress also reposes faith in the small party like CPI, CPM, BSP, NCP, etc. and wants to alliance with them. In the Punjab Vidhan Sabha elections 2007, the Akali Dal, who came on a common platform on the name of pathic issues. SAD (A) led by Simranjit Singh Mann, SAD (1920) led by Ravinder Singh and Majha Akali Dal led by Ragbir Singh are also came pathic issues of Sikh community. The Dal Khalsa and Shiromani Khalsa Panchayat who came altogether on the eve of the elections with the aim of having a three-cornered fight against the SAD-BJP alliance and the Congress party.

When the notification for 2007 Assembly elections was issued by the Chief Election Commission 18 January 2007 and there was immediate rush of filing nominations by every political party and large no filing their nomination as independents so that they may able to contest for the elections each and every political party allotted the tickets to the persons according to there suitability, closeness to the high command, win-ability and other consideration, even the personal interview were also held with the applicants by the in charge of each party. Respective parties also published there party manifesto to lure the votes.

9. Election Manifestoes And Political Parties

Election manifestoes is a paper on which the promises made by the political party concerned are printed for information of the general public and the voters that it will undertake the given tasks for them if coming to power by securing the votes of the public and wining the elections.

Election manifestoes play significant role in the elections. On the manifestoes basis, people can compare the policies, programmers and performance of the political parties. Elections manifestoes are prepared by the political parties by keeping in mind the choice and needs of voters. The manifesto is an opportunity for a political party to present its agenda, programs, and policies in the elections to secure the power and votes of the peoples.

The different political parties issued their manifestoes before the Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections 2007.

Among the leading political parties were Indian National Congress and Shiromani Akali Dal (Badal).

10. Manifesto of Shiromani Akali Dal (BADAL)

It was on second February 2007 when Parkash Singh Badal president of the party issued manifestoes of the election of the party.

Parkash Singh Badal has said that every word of the document would be completed. Last time, almost all the promises fulfilled, he claimed. He said that modalities of providing atta at Rs. 4 per Kg and Dall at Rs. 20 per kg to the BPL families. Among the various promises made by SAD, most important to were to give free health insurance cover up to Rs.2 Lakh to every farmer and landless labourer. Free power for tube wells, free canal irrigation and exemption from land revenue, crops insurance scheme for farmers have also been offered by parties. The party has promised to linkage of MSP with global market. SAB (B) is very much supportive of the farmers who grow food grains for the nation. Addressing the issue of farm indebtedness and suicide problem of the farmer and party had promised to tackle the farmer's problem. The party promised that settlement of "one-time Debt Settlement Scheme" and staggered debt Transfer plan on the lines of the schemes for industry will be taken up with the centre.

For trade and industry, a new (Make and implement your policy) Scheme had been promised which included set up to three development boards.

In the agenda of SAD (B), farmers were assured that the land of farmers would be acquired only with their consent. They would be paid proper compensations at the market rate of land. An addition 30 percent displacement allowance apart from introduction a new scheme for shareholding in project on acquired land also promised. Co-operative education loans up to lakh at nominal rates of interest for children's of farmers, BC's and other poor section have also been announced.

It was also promised in the manifesto to that several benefit of Dalit's and SC/BC, families Including Shagun Scheme of Rs. 15000 for girls wedding, five marla plots and Rs. 50,000 allowance for housing, 200 unites of electricity free, free education of all SC/BC dalit girls up to graduation level through scholarship and financial assistance, representation on boards corporations, planning board and grievance committees have been offered. The party had promised to set up of Dalit Development Board".

It order to increase the welfare of young boy and girls in Punjab and to save them from becoming drug addicts, SAD had promised for setting up of a 'Youth Development Board' and also grant of 51,000 had been offered of all sport and youth club.

It was also promised that all vacant post of teachers in govt. School's will filled and also to set up Adarsh public Schools in every block and restart 95 percent grant in aid for all privately managed government recognized school and colleges have been promised. The party had promised that Punjab will be made a power surplus state within three years completion of all pending project and tie-ups with private sector and other states.

In view of the above, the manifesto of very much important and detailed to fulfill the aspiration of the people of Punjab belonging to all walks of life and its was well appreciated by all.

11. Manifesto of the BJP

BJP was the alliance partner of SAD in Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections 2007 and its vote bank belongs to urban area. The state president of BJP, Avinash Rai Khanna released the

party's election manifesto on 4 February 2007. The Manifesto was urban centric, industry oriented talked about strict enforcement of PNDT Act and focused on women issues. The BJP had also seconded the manifesto of its alliance partner the SAD by endorsing Atta Dal promises, addressed the issue of price and strengthening of public distribution system (PDS).

The party had focused on taxation issues including exemption from VAT/TOT for dealers having a turnover Rs. 10 Lakhs and simplification of VAT. The party had promised for formation of trade/industrial welfare board.

Like SAD, BJP also promised that free power and water will be given to the farming sector and better price for the produce will be given. There will be focus on diversification of crops. The party had promised that education commission will be constituted to improve the present education system. The party had promised to free education of children of ex-servicemen and Rs. 11,000 to be given to every ex-serviceman at the time of marriage of his daughter or son if his pension is below Rs.1 Lakh.

However the political issues of Punjab like transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and other Punjabi speaking areas and sharing of river water were not included in the manifesto of BJP. The party had promised of relief to affected families of 1984 riot, victims families which the SAD (B) manifesto was silent upon.

The party promised that CNG will be introduced in big cities to check pollution and steps will be taken to reduce the polluted river and besides planting more trees in forest areas and roadsides.

The BJP has promised to separate ministry will be set up to protect the property and business of NRIs in state. The party has promised about forming a special cell to redress the problems faced by married women affected by NRIs. The manifesto said that international airport will be set up in Ludhiana.

Since both SAD (B) and BJP were alliance partner, the manifesto of each party was consonance from with each party.

12. Issues Raised By Candidates During Elections of 2007

Candidates belonging to different political parties including independent candidates brought many issues during the election campaign in the public domain which played very important role in the elections. The raised many issues to influence the voters. Which are mentioned as under.

1. Construction of new roads linking several villages to the cities and repair of old roads.
2. Improve the Sewerage systems in the towns and cities.
3. Supply of free water and electricity to the farmers.
4. Giving employment to the educated youth and providing opportunity of self employment.
5. Construction of Bridges on railway lines, canals and flyovers on the railway lines.
6. Giving oldest pension and disability pension.
7. Shagun Scheme of Rupees. 15000 to SC/BC on wedding of their girls.
8. Removal of corruption.
9. Providing Atta and Dal for the poor and (BPL) families.
10. Promised to construction of the toilets in the villages and cities for the poor.
11. Giving clean administration to the people.

12. Construction of new schools and colleges in the rural areas.
13. Opening the dispensaries and primary health centers in the village.

14. Arranging for best quality seeds, Fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticide for the farmers.

13. Votes Secured And Seats Won By Various Political Parties In Punjab Vidhan Sabha Electons 2007

TABLE: 1

| Sr. No | Name of the Party | Votes Secured | Percentage of votes | Seats contested | Seats Won |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. | INC | 5170544 | 40.0 | 117 | 44 |
| 2. | SAD (B) | 4689018 | 37.69 | 94 | 49 |
| 3. | BJP | 1046060 | 8.42 | 23 | 19 |
| 4. | INDEPENDENT AND OTHER | 861368 | 6.82 | 458 | 5 |
| 5. | BSP | 521905 | 4.13 | 115 | 0 |
| 6. | CPI | 95684 | 0.76 | 25 | 0 |
| 7. | SAD (M) | 65237 | 0.52 | 37 | 0 |
| 8. | LBP | 40627 | 0.32 | 9 | 0 |
| 9. | CPM | 35139 | 0.28 | 14 | 0 |
| 10. | BSP (A) | 23476 | 0.19 | 31 | 0 |
| 11. | LJNSP | 23331 | 0.18 | 37 | 0 |
| 12. | NCP | 13956 | 0.13 | 15 | 0 |
| 13. | CPI (ML)L | 14419 | 0.09 | 10 | 0 |
| 14. | BJSP | 7473 | 0.06 | 10 | 0 |
| 15. | DBSP | 6037 | 0.05 | 17 | 0 |
| 16. | SHS | 5374 | 0.04 | 8 | 0 |
| 17. | SP | 4860 | 0.04 | 6 | 0 |
| 18. | JM | 3116 | 0.02 | 4 | 0 |
| 19. | RJD | 2845 | 0.02 | 2 | 0 |
| 20. | RSP | 2303 | 0.02 | 7 | 0 |
| 21. | BGTD | 2006 | 0.02 | 6 | 0 |
| 22. | ATFB | 1325 | 0.01 | 2 | 0 |
| 23. | PBLP | 1286 | 0.01 | 3 | 0 |
| 24. | SJP (R) | 1068 | 0.01 | 1 | 0 |
| 25. | APP | 1035 | 0.01 | 4 | 0 |

The Table reveals that although the SAD (B) got 37.69 percent votes of total polled but won 49 seats as compare to its main rival the INC got 40 percent votes but won 44 seats. The BJP with 8.42 percent votes got 19 seats and the independent candidates got 5 seats with 6.82 percent of vote. The BSP with 4.13 percent of votes could not win any seat. And other political parties also failed to open their accounts in the Punjab assembly elections 2007.

In Punjab Vidhan Sabha elections 2007, Akali Dal (B) came into power in Punjab with alliance of BJP and replacing the INC led govt. of Captain Amrinder Singh and Parkash Singh Badal of SAD (B) became Chief Minister of Punjab for the forth time. The outcome of Punjab Legislative Assembly elections of 2007 proves that the older political trend prevails. Peoples of Punjab does not re-elect the same ruling twice in row. The trend of changing government after every five years continued.

14. Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections 2012

Schedule for holding General Elections to the Legislative Assembly of Punjab 2012, a notification no. ECI/PN/69/2011 dated 24th December, 2011 was issued by the Chief Election Commission of India for giving the schedule for holding General Elections to the Legislative Assembly of Punjab on a single day 30.01.2012 for all 117 constituencies.

- Issue of notification: 05-01-2012 (Thursday)
- Last date for making nominations: 12-01-2012 (Thursday)
- Scrutiny of nominations: 13-01-2012 (Friday)
- Last date for withdrawal of candidature: 16-01-2012. (Monday)
- Date of poll: 30-01-2012 (Monday)
- Counting of Votes: 04-03-2012 (Sunday)
- Date before which election process shall be completed: 09-03-2012 (Friday)

15. Alliance Between The Political Parties

The alliances are looked upon as a part of the electoral strategy of get maximum political advantage. The political parties have done electoral alliances on the eve of the elections of get specific benefits during elections.

During 2007 elections there was political alliances between SAD (B) and BJP and these time two the alliance remained intact and both the parties contested elections on seat sharing basis so that both may supplement and complement the effect of each other and represent Hindu Sikh unity like the previous Vidhan Sabha Elections. Although Indian National Congress had not enter into any alliance with any political party in 2007, this time they had mutual understanding with the parties like CPI, CPI(M), BSP, not to oppose each other but to target SAD (B)- BJP Alliance truth and nail.

16. Election Manifestoes By Different Political Parties

Party manifesto to by each political party before the elections is very important factor to attract the voters because it contains the policies and programmers of each political party and the promises of each party and the promise made by the party before the people. People can compare and judge from the manifesto which party is going to due the best for them if voted to power. The different political parties also published these manifestoes, before the Punjab Assembly Elections 2012.

17. Punjab Vidhan Elections 2012

As per the elections schedule, elections were held on 30 January 2012 (Monday) and counting of votes was done 4-3-2012 and the election process was to be completed before 09-03-2012. There were total 17683559 voters out of which 9322545 were male voters and 8361014 were female voters. Total numbers of candidates in the elections were 1078. Out of which 93 were female candidates. There were total 110 candidates in Patiala rural, 79 in Jalalabad and 60 candidates in Ludhiana east constituency. The minimum numbers of candidates were 20 in Attari (SC) constituency. Total number of 19841 EVMS were used in the elections. 32 constituencies were sensitive and five were hyper sensitive. Areas wise largest assembly constituency was Sardulgarh and voter's wise largest constituency was gill. Voter's wise small constituency was Amlah. There were to 19724 main polling stations, 117 auxiliary polling stations and total 19481 polling stations.

18. Party Wise Contesting Candidates Details In Punjab Assembly Elections Of 2012

A list of the Candidates who finally contested the election from the respective political parties and as independent is enclosed giving the detail of party, male or female and the total number of candidates show in the below table.

TABLE: 2

| PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA ELECTION, 2012 | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------|--------|-------|
| PARTY WISE CONTESTING CANDIDATES DETAIL | | | | |
| Party Name | Party Abbreviation | Male | Female | Total |
| Adarsh Jan Shakti Party | ADJSP | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Akhil Bharatiya Shivsena Rashtrawadi | ABSR | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Akhil Rashtrawadi Party | ARWP | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| All India Kisan Mazdoor Morcha | AIKMM | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| All India Shiromani Baba Jiwan Singh Mazhabi Dal | AISBJSMD | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Bahujan Samaj Party | BSP | 111 | 6 | 117 |
| Bahujan Samaj Party (Ambedkar) | BSP (A) | 16 | 1 | 17 |
| Bahujan Sangharsh Party (Kanshiram) | BSP (K) | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Bahujan Shakti | BSA | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Bharatiya Gaon Taj Dal | BGTD | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Bharatiya Janata Party | BJP | 20 | 3 | 23 |
| Bharatiya Rashtravadi Samanta Party | BRSP | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Bharatiya Samajwadi Vikas Party | BSVP | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Bharti Jan Suraksha Party | BhJaSP | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Bhartiya Chaitanya | BCP | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Communist Party of India | CPI | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| Communist Party of India (Marxist) | CPM | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation) | CPI (ML) (L) | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Democratic Bharatiya Samaj Party | DBSP | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Democratic Congress Party | DCP | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Independent | IND | 372 | 45 | 417 |
| India National Congress | INC | 106 | 11 | 117 |
| Janral Samaj Party | JanSP | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Lok Jan Shakti Party | LJP | 21 | 5 | 26 |

| | | | | |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Mool Bharati (S) Party | MB (S) P | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Nationalist Congress Party | NCP | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| Punjab Labour Party | PLP | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Punjab People's Party | PPOP | 89 | 3 | 92 |
| Rashtriya Bahujan Congress Party | RBCP | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Rashtriya Janata Dal | RJD | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Rashtriya Sahara Party | RASAP | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| RASHTRIYA VIKLANG PARTY | RVLP | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| SARVAJAN SAMAJ PARTY (D) | SSPD | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Shiromani Akali Dal | SAD | 84 | 10 | 94 |
| Shiromani Akali Dal (Amritsar) (Simranjit Singh Mann) | SAD (M) | 55 | 2 | 57 |
| Shivsena | SHS | 13 | 0 | 13 |
| Socialist Party (Lohia) | SLP (L) | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | | 985 | 93 | 1078 |

When the result were declared in March 2012, SAD (B) got 56 seats and its alliance partners BJP got 12 seats. Thus total 68 seats were won by SAD (B) BJP Allian. Indian national congress Alliance got 46 seats and 3 independence also won. Government was formed by SAD (B) BJP alliance in 2012 winning for the second time. A map of Punjab along with the seats won by each party is enclosed.

19. Conclusion

There are many types of system of government such as Monarchy or kingship, Aristocracy, Theocracy, Dictatorship or Autocracy, Bureaucracy, Monocracy, but Democracy is the best form of the political system in the whole world. Democracy is further categorized as presidential form of government or parliamentary system of government. Out of these two parliamentary system of government is considered better where the people elect their representatives as MLA's in the state's legislature assemblies and MPs for the Lok Sabha. In India, there is parliamentary form of the Lok Sabha. In India, there is parliamentary form of democracy right from village Panchayat to Lok Sabha in the parliament. People have a right

to influence the policies and programmers the government and enjoy the freedom of speech, thought and action. This system allows civil and religious liberties to the people. India has multiparty system where there are certain National parties such as India National Congress, Bhartya Janta Party, Communist Party of India, CPI(M) etc. and there are certain regional or state level parties such as Shiromani Akali Dal, India National Lok Dal, Bahujan Samaj Party, BJD, TDP, DMK, AIDMK, SAD (A) etc. In UK and USA, there is two party systems. China is a communist country where there is only one party rule of communist country where there is only one party rule of communist party of China and formation of any other party is legally banned in China. India got freedom on 15th August, 1947 and it became a Republic on 26th January, 1950. First General Elections in India was held in 1952 with multi-party system. Any political party which have its own ideology must get itself registered with the Chief Election Commissioner and get a party symbol the contest the elections. No unregistered party can participate in the elections and such person can contest only as individuals or independent candidates by getting their election symbol from the Election Commissioner.

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