



Political Party System

POLITICAL PARTY SYSTEM

Groups of like-minded individuals voluntarily organise to gain political power through constitutional means, aiming to promote the national interest

- ▶ Three Types of Party Systems : One Party (China), Two Party (USA), Multi-Party (India)
- ▶ Parties in India:
 - ▶ National (6) : E.g. Aam Aadmi Party (AAP), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Indian National Congress (INC), Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M), and National People's Party
 - ▶ State : E.g. DMK, AIADMK, Telugu Desam, Shiv Sena, Asom Gana Parishad, Mizo National Front, etc.
- ▶ Recognised national/state parties allotted a symbol exclusively reserved for its use in their respective jurisdiction

Criteria for National Party Recognition

- ▶ Secures 6% of valid votes (VV) polled in any 4 or more states at a general election (GE) to the Lok Sabha (LS)/legislative assembly (LA)+it wins 4 seats in the LS from one or more states
- ▶ If it wins 2% of seats in LS at a GE (from 3 states)
- ▶ If it is recognized as a state party in 4 states.

Criteria for State Party Recognition

- ▶ If it secures 6% of the VV polled in the state at a GE to the LA+ it wins 2 seats in LA of the state concerned; or
- ▶ If it wins 3% of seats in the LA at a GE to the LA of the state concerned or 3 seats in the LA, whichever is more; or
- ▶ If it secures 8% of the total VV polled in the state at a GE to the LS from the state or to the LA of the state.
- ▶ If it secures 6% of the VV polled in the state at a GE to the LS from the state concerned+ it wins 1 seat in the LS from the state concerned; or
- ▶ If it wins 1 seat in the LS for every 25 seats or any fraction thereof allotted to the state at a GE to the LS from the state concerned; or



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