

A PERSPECTIVE STUDY ON PUBLIC PERCEPTION ON REPUBLICAN PARTY OF INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Political parties are lifeblood of democracy. In modern societies, political parties seem to be an indispensable part in almost every country. A political party is a group of people organized to seek influence in government policy and for the purpose of winning government power, by nominating their candidates in electoral and other means. In a democratic society, a political party is on the input side of a political system, that is, the demands and interests of the people are collected from political parties and analyzed by the government before any policy decision is made. India is the biggest democracy in the world. Political parties are indispensable for the working of democratic government. Democracy guarantees freedom and freedom is the most precious treasure of man. They are prerequisites for the effective and smooth functioning of demographic edifice of a country. As it known the majority of the party controls government while the opposition

Continues to play a significant role as an effective check against the abuse and misuse of power by the ruling party. The main function of political parties is to ensure a two-way Communication system between the government and public. Public opinion has long been of vital importance to democratic governance.

Keywords: Democracy, majority, Ruling, Vital.

I. INTRODUCTION

.political parties, under this circumstance, act as a bridge between government and public. Public opinions would be collected by political parties. Decision making under one-party system is efficient. As there is only one party in power, other viewpoints need not to be concerned much. Without public consultation and discussion process, swift changes or decisions are likely to be made. Take China as an example, the Communist Party holds all political power and has the exclusive right to legitimize and control all other political organizations. As a result, the Communist Party, alone, determines all the social, economic and political policies and goals for society efficiently without too much hesitation.

II. OBJECTIVES

The present study focuses on the functioning of Republican Party of India in Andhra Pradesh Politics and the existence in the district of East Godavari. The important objectives of the study are:

1. To analyze the genesis and evolution of RPI
2. To examine the status of Republican Party of India in Andhra Pradesh State and in the district of East Godavari District
3. To study the voters and contestants perception on the causes for the Present status of Republican Party of India and

III. METHODOLOGY

The study is basically descriptive and empirical in nature. Therefore the data for the study is collected from the Primary and Secondary sources. The Primary data has been collected from the East Godavari District. To interview schedules have been prepared and Administered to the sampled respondent. Open-ended interview are going to be conducted in the case whereas leaders of Republican Party of India on the selective basis party cadres are going to be with opened Interview. Relating to elections in the district election commission data is going to be used.

IV. DESCRIPTION

Political parties are the indispensable link between the people and the representative machinery of government. In democracy, they are the Vehicles through which individuals and groups work to secure political power and if successful, to exercise that power. They have no less significant function when in opposition, of scrutinizing the use of power and forcing the government constantly to justify its policies and actions. Any democratic political system requires people's support. It can be Mobilized by a political party. Further, a liberal democratic government operates in a milieu of challenges and opposition. In this chapter an attempt is being made to review the origin, growth and the development of party system in India.

Decision making under one-party system is efficient. As there is only One party in power, other viewpoints need not to be concerned much. Without public consultation and discussion process, swift changes or Decisions are likely to be made. Take China as an example, the Communist Party holds all political power and has the exclusive right to legitimize and control all other political organizations. As a result, the Communist Party, alone, determines all the social, economic and political policies and goals for society efficiently without too much hesitation.

Nonetheless, corruption would be possible as there is no checks and Balances in the country. No other party is there to supervise in the country. Even there are other parties in the state; they are too weak or ineffective to Challenge the political power. And as there is only one party who gains the Political power and controls the government, politicians would have a low risk to be prosecuted, punished, or to lose their seat. As a result, it may be relatively easier for them to take bribes. In the long run, corruption under One-party system can undermine public trust towards the whole political System and government and threaten the viability of democracy.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Apart from the one-party system, two-party system is adopted by Some countries nowadays as well. It is a competitive system with two major political parties dominating the system and competing for power. Other political parties are allowed to exist under the two-party system, but they are not strong enough to challenge the two large and well-supported parties under most situations. Usually, the two dominant parties hold equal power, having an equal chance to win the general election depending on their previous performance. The United States of America is one of the countries

Adopting the two-party system, which the Republican and Democrats are the major two parties in the country.