

## **Concerns with Intraparty democracy**

## What is the issue?

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- In India most of the political parties are unwilling to institutionalise procedures for the selection of office-bearers.
- This raises the concerns of lack of internal democracy within the parties.

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## What are the concerns?

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- **Electing the chiefs** Many political parties in India has charges of dynastic politics and the lack of internal democracy in the party.
- Although election of the party president cannot be the sole criteria for judging intraparty democracy, political parties view the matter only through the procedure of electing the chiefs.
- **Nominating the presidents** Most of the presidents of the political parties in India have come through the selection or nomination route.
- The nominations are mostly influenced by some external forces which have larger say in finance and caste (or) religion.
- This is in contrast to the rise of its party workers to top echelons to project itself as a party with a difference.
- Centralised power -Most parties are subservient to one supreme leader who can impose his/her offspring on the party.  $\$
- $\bullet$  And even electoral defeat does not loosen their control or hold over the party.  $\ensuremath{\backslash n}$
- Such leaders are valued for their capacity to attract crowds and raise funds

as elections become more and more expensive.

• Lack of institutionalisation -Most of the political parties still refuse to lay down settled and predictable procedures for almost everything they do, from the selection of candidates to the framing of a manifesto.

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## What are its impacts on true democracy?

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 Selection of candidates, Chief Ministers and office-bearers of party units are usually left to the discretion of few leaders who take decisions behind closed doors.

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- $\bullet$  This has proved detrimental to the political system.
- This is because it impedes the growth of broad-based non-sectarian parties which can effectively articulate and aggregate a variety of interests.
- Also party funds being raised and controlled centrally, weakens the State units and rank and file vis-à-vis the central leadership.
- $\bullet$  This control has an impact on a range of issues including leadership selection and nominations for elections. \n

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**Source: The Hindu** 

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