

ROLE OF LOCAL OR STATE-LEVEL PARTIES IN INDIAN POLITICS

Dr. Manoj Kumar Sharma

Saudan Singh Institute of Higher Education Agra

ABSTRACT

Political coalitions are irreplaceable in the cutting edge period, every one of the nations of the world whether created, creating or underdevelopment host get-together framework that developed by the financial political states of these nations. It is hard to sum up or develop a model at the international level to oblige the party frameworks of the multitude of nations. India, the biggest majority rule government of the world, hosts a gathering framework that has developed in the last one a quarter century (1885-2010). Party framework in India created by the overall circumstances every once in a while. Before all else Congress coordinated as a relationship for the redressal of the complaints of the Indians. Exactly it took the state of political faction and played out the job of resistance to reprimand the approaches and projects of the English Government. During the pioneer time frame (1885-1947) Congress drove the public development and the arising gatherings, for example, Muslim association, Akali Dal, Communist coalition and Socialist Faction all joined the public development notwithstanding their philosophical contrasts. In the pre-autonomy period the political factions had shared objective and as such struggle based on philosophy died down.

KEYWORDS: coalitions, etymological, federal

INTRODUCTION

A multi strict multi etymological, pluralistic culture like India can't parcel go for Pune federal design. All the more so is it orts for a popularity based set-up. Majority rules system devotees to decentralization of political force. A sound majority rule set up is one where each resident gets an equivalent chance to have something to do with the public authority undertakings. This can be accomplished by developing a framework where the force is decentralized to the most reduced level. So is against the framework that the rulers choose and force their choice on individuals down the stepping stool. Individuals who need to confront the outcome of the strategy defined by rulers ought to have something to do with the approach detailing. This is all the more generally conceivable in a federal popularity based construction. Since the govt. powers are split among focus and state. There is a component of decentralization working in the gov. undertakings. The federal framework appropriately accommodates such a possibility. We have focus, and state governments working in their individual fields. These forces are unmistakably is intricate by a composed constitution. The resident has the chance to have a say both in the middle and state strategies. Occasional decisions empower the residents to pass judgment on the presentation of both focus and state govts. There are additionally events where residents choose distinctive govts at focus and states. This again gives another measurement to the middle – state relations. On the off chance that diverse political factions with fluctuated philosophies are administering. In a nation like India where various territorial gatherings are vieing for political force, and adamant about their local requests commonly following a fierce disposition towards focus the "thoughts of co-employable federalism" turns out to be more hard to accomplish. Nonetheless, India arose as a semi federal state.

HISORICAL SOCIOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL FACTORS OF INDIAN FEDERALISM

Before the approach of English principle India was a free confederation of numerous autonomous states. The provincial states were politically solid and the "middle" had an ostensible command over them. With the combination of English force in India the force moved to focus. The "Autonomous regions", had no military nor any colloquialism in international strategy. They paid colossal insurance cash to Britishers. Their force was restricted to interior matters. The rulers of rulers product manikins in the possession of colonialists. Gradually Britishers broadened their standard through approaches like "strategy of slip by for example it a ruler kicks the bucket without a successor that area will naturally turns out to be important for English India, the provincial rulers 'coordinated' the free confederation of autonomous states into one concentrated state. A steel outline work of organization, with over accentuation on lawfulness dependability and a disposition or social pomposity the idea of white monitors trouble. Indians should be managed by Britishers to their benefit denoted the supreme guideline. The net outcome was the over brought together force structure with no voice for individuals. A solid and joined India, Where Indians themselves were subject race was the result. Here the voice of individuals made little difference to the approaches of majestic force. There were no institutional components to check the abuse of government power. We had a solid force at focus practiced by an unfamiliar govt. The territories were free just for names purpose as whole powers were vested with emissary and lead representative.

The development of Legislature of India Act 1936 presented a semi similarity of federal design. However, the rejection power practiced by the Lead representative who was the top of the chief chamber invalidated what small amount power delighted in by administrative board in the regions. So it is solely after autonomy with the sanctioning of the constitution that a fresh start was made in the Indian federal framework. Anyway in the constituent gathering discusses we notice a solid assessment arising for unitary arrangement of commonwealth. The parcel of India dependent on religion and the aftermath disastrous occasions left a solid effect on the personalities of initial architects of the Indian constitution. They needed solid place that can check the fissifourious propensities arising in the recently free nation and protect the solidarity of the country. In any case, they were likewise liberal leaning. They had confidence in progressivism majority rules system and opportunity. These were beliefs for which country battled against frontier rulers. So the libelal reasoning unequivocally affected their reasoning and at last on the constitution. Truth be told numerous author remark that the Indian constitution as a "liberal record", knowing the risks of unreasonable forces being assembled at one spot, they selected federal commonwealth. Anyway the framework they picked was novel. It fit the Indian conditions. The framework found some kind of harmony between the equitably goals of individuals and he need to safeguard the public solidarity. As referenced before the recorded components assumed a part in the development of federal design in India. Ordinarily a league is shaped under three conditions (I) the current state is isolated into a few areas either for managerial reasons or to address to local requests (ii) inside a federal design division is attempted to make new unit. For instance as of late the Andhra Pradesh state was bifurcated and another state Telengana was formad (iii) a few times new states are added to the current league for instance Sikkim are free state was attached to Indian association unmistakably every one of the three kinds discovered a way in the existence of the Indian alliance. In any case until now existing free territories were amalgamated into

Indian association. Another political guide was coaxed out of English India, and autonomous territories into one Indian Association. A few limits of areas were redrawn. Then, at that point, came the interest for semantic division of the country. So the guide of India was redrawn. with language as the premise of new states. Be that as it may, because of tireless requests for more modest states, the semantic states were further separated. Like U P was partitioned to make Uttarakhand Bihar to make Jharkhand, M.P. to make Chhattisgarh, Andhra to make Telengana, etc.

In a manner the interest for semantic states, emerged structure the sociological impulse of Indian framework. India is a multilingual and multicultural local area. Individuals communicating in various dialects are dwelling in composite areas language gives an upgrade among individuals communicating in a similar language. Language goes about as a vehicle to impart the social characteristics among individuals. It additionally goes about as an overseer of history. It furnishes them with a personality. So in composite districts an uproar for isolated region frequently arises. The interest for isolated state for individuals communicating in the Telugu language, was exceptionally old it arose during opportunity battle. It was a soul or renaissance. The majority of the political dissidents from Andhra, all the while argued for isolated state for Telugu individuals. As referenced before the frontier rulers were not thoughtful to any equitable requests that may hamper the convergence of their force so any developments towards self-rule opportunity was smothered. The Telugu talking local area was dissipated in various districts. The Nizam controlled Hyderabad state specifically followed a main enemy strategy towards the telugu individuals. The rest were in waterfront regions. To unite them and carry out a different state was a valued dream of numerous Telugu individuals coming from, social, political and abstract circles.

The congress party which was battling the pioneer rule concurred on a basic level to have Indian political guide redrawn on etymological lines. For this reason, the Congress party revamped the language as premise of arrangement of State units. So we had Andhra Pradesh congress advisory group Karnataka Pradesh congress council, etc. So the establishment for arrangement of a federal set up dependent on language was set down during opportunity battle itself.

In any case, the coming of freedom made new issue. The English settlers added another curve to the Indian freedom act. They gave an alternative to the regal states which were under their assurance, either to join the Indian association or Pakistan or stay autonomous. This made a major issue for the recently free country. There was the critical need to "coordinate the regal states into Indian association. This was finished with influence and some time with little power. Under the compelling initiative of Sardar Patel. While popular government was the ideal keeping nation joined against nonconformist powers turned into an issue of dire concern. There were a few gatherings engendering for discrete, free state for Tamils based on Pakistan to add to the issue the socialists who didn't acknowledge Indian autonomy as a situation turned to "direct activity" in telengana region. They needed to set up a socialist framework in India through savagery and demolition of "rich", there were killings are an equal govt. was running in these locales. So the need to abridge such propensities turned into a need so the constitution producer sevloved certain institutional devises what while giving majority rule decentralization likewise go about as a check against volkanisation.

So we have a construction "which is unitary in nature federal in structure. This can be better perceived by breaking down the accompanying protected arrangements

- i. There is a solitary citizenship
- ii. We have a solitary legal executive – The high court of India is the last court of appeal. Its standard is restricting on all courts
- iii. There is an all India authoritative assistance. This is endowed with the errand of conveying managerial work in different states. This is directed by the focal government
- iv. The constitution accommodates enforcing president's rule (Art 356) in the states.

The constitution gives extraordinary forces to lead representative in case he is fulfilled that laws and request circumstance in a specific state is falling and the state govt. can't keep up with it, he can suggest president's rule. This provision has been abused commonly and the govt. as focus gets freed off disagreeable state govts. however they had all greater part. In any case, in light of high court judgment in *Bamrai* case the misutilization of article is a successive culture. The embodiment of judgment was that the ought not utilize his discretion that a state govt. has lost its larger part and counsel president rule any place any uncertainty emerges. At the point when a specific state boss pastor has lost larger part, he should be offered a chance to demonstrate his greater part on the floor of gathering. Yet the govt. going about as a specialist of focus can make inconveniences for the chosen governments.

Role of Chief Minister:

The state boss clergymen of the congress governed states framed what is known as "Partner" and concluded who ought to be the head administrator of India. This conduct of the C. M.S.A congress governed states was much the same as the demeanor of federal masters in archaic period, who collected to choose their lords candidature. This force battle between the head administrator and the partner team prompted a circumstance when Mrs. Gandhi the then leader effectively crushed the organization in the force battle. The manipulative force legislative issues of Mrs. Gandhi moved capacity to the middle from states. The middle would designate or eliminate the central priests of congress administered states at its sweet will. For each and every little issue – like extension of bureau, the state C.M.S would jackpot for endorsement from focal initiative this was on the grounds that a solid administration with the outright larger part in parliament was administering of focus on such a circumstance the state govts turned out to be just a drawn out part of focal govt. so a review can be made of the establishment of political coalitions their initiative and the force emolument among focus and state-again a remarkable component of Indian alliance.

Role of Governor :

The circumstance gives a by and large unique picture, where parties which are not the same as party at focus are administering the states. Here in foundation of lead representative becomes critical. The foundation of lead representative is remarkable to Indian federal design. The lead representative is the non chosen CEO of a state. He is designated and can be eliminated by the leader of India. He is the agent of the focal govt. what's more, reports to the middle with regards to the middle with regards to the working of the state government. The main pastor of, a chosen state by the larger part party is the genuine chief. He is mindful to the state council. He is chosen by individuals of the state and is liable to them. While the lead representative doesn't have a place with that state, nor chose has some additional forces. These incorporate suggesting the burden of president rule in a state, in case he is fulfilled that there is a breakdown of peace and lawfulness and

the public authority has lost greater part or any such in the long run if where ordinary working of the state government is unimaginable according to the sacred arrangements. In a manner here is diarchy in states A chosen leader and named chief. There have been many occurrences, where the lead representative going about as the specialists of the decision party at focus and deestablising chose state govts managed by various political factions. An itemized study on the job and working of the lead representative, can go long way in understanding the state govts working and issues looked in the multi-party federal design.

Role of Central Govt.:

Presently it is set up show however not an advantageous one that the decision party at focus might want to choose its preferred legislative leaders to different states. The standards isn't skill, trustworthiness information on established issues. Yet, devotion to the decision party at focus matters most in the arrangement a portion of the lead representatives meddle in everyday organization raising a ruckus to the chosen boss pastors. There were some outrageous ideas that the post of the lead representative be abrogated. Many propose that the assent of the state boss clergyman be acquired be the arrangement is finished. All things considered through different high court decisions it has been set up that, if a state government is getting a charge out of larger part, the lead representative would be a nominal leader however since he is the delegate of the middle, and needs to answer to focus on the working of the state govt, the activities of lead representative may infringe upon the forces of states genuine chief I. e . boss pastor and fun bureau .

Regional Parties in National Politics:

The presence of local gatherings in the states can be followed a whole lot sooner than their quality in public governmental issues. It was in 1967 just when Congress lost ground in the majority of the southern states and provincial goals arose as state based territorial political coalitions. However, it required just about twenty years for these gatherings to enroll their solid presence at the skillet India level. Despite the fact that, Janata Party government which was framed in 1977 after the crisis (June 1975-Walk 1977) gave a basic sight of the Congress decay and arising strength of Territorial Political coalitions during their limited ability to focus administering. Congress party went through the three periods of political turn of events. It partook in a solid and ensured predominance in Indian Governmental issues under the initiative of Jawaharlal Nehru. It generally won rather effectively both at the middle and almost in every one of the states. However, its vote shares step by step declined (aside from, in 1984 it got 48.1 percent after Indira Gandhi's passing) it figured out how to be in power because of the construction of winning by majorities.

The significant part of India's majority rule administration in Nehru time was that he perceived the final provisions of India's social and provincial variety and thought about that the political construction ought to permit this to be explained instead of covered. Congress governed India for the most part on account of its interior variety like India which stayed away from a propensity towards centralisation and significant issues of local struggles and their settlement were settled inside the party.

After the demise of Jawaharlal Nehru, administration changed, and Indira Gandhi settled in herself in governmental issues. As she came to control in 1966, a portion of the significant elements of this arrangement of coalitional and the arranged majority rules system inside the Congress party changed. Indira Gandhi had altogether unique method of working from her dad Jawaharlal Nehru. Before long Indira Gandhi turned into the Head administrator, Congress moved for the fourth broad races in 1967. The year 1966 was ordinarily named

as "the most exceedingly terrible since freedom," generally for the explanation that the deteriorating of the financial condition, the expanding costs and a food shortage, a gigantic public dissent and mass tumult against the decision party. The lobbying for the political race was executed in absolute demeanor of dissatisfaction, vulnerability, misery, and repetitive nearly rehashed agitation.⁴ After this political race despite the fact that Congress managed to oversee focal government party yet flopped gravely in state gathering decisions. It let completely go over practically 50% of the Indian states⁵ as out of the 16 states, it got back to control in just eight with outright greater parts. Different states, as Kerala and Orissa picked a liberal and right alliance separately. Madras which had been fortification of Congress and furthermore the home province of K Kamaraj, expelled the Congress party and picked a provincial party DMK to control. In West Bengal, Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, in spite of the fact that congress stayed the single biggest party, yet it couldn't get the outright larger part.

There were seven primary resistance groups the Jana Sangh, Swatantra Party, Samyukta Communist Faction (SSP), DMK, CPI, CPI (M), and Praja Communist Coalition (PSP), who tested the Congress authority in this political decision. the Congress decreased to 283 seats in Lok Sabha. In this political race to the Lok Sabha the Swatantra and Jana Sangh parties made noticeable additions in number of seats. Swatantra Party won 44 seats and Jana Sangh won 35 seats. PSP and SSP, the flood of DMK additionally was a noticeable component of this political decision. There was no critical presence of territorial and state-based gatherings in Lok Sabha political race aside from DMK yet in state get together races a few other stateparties performed well. Despite the fact that, development of local gatherings in different states was likewise obvious, for example, the All-Party Slope Pioneers Meeting in Assam, the Public Meeting in Jammu and Kashmir, the Laborers and Laborers Party in Maharashtra, and the Akali Dal (Sant Fateh Singh Gathering) in Punjab arose as the biggest single resistance groups in their individual States, albeit these gatherings couldn't really figure out how to win however many seats as DMK.⁷ In this races, parliamentary and get together decisions were held at the same time, it very well may be the explanation that the majority of the local gatherings, including the Kerala Congress, the DMK, the Workers and Laborers party, the Jana Congress in Orissa and the Bangla Congress, didn't win as many votes in the parliamentary as in the gathering constituencies.⁸ In this political race state-based gatherings won 43 seats with vote portion of 9.69 percent.

OBJECTIVES

1. To cover the various phases of party framework overall with an accentuation to comprehend the recognized elements of Indian party framework
2. To follow the beginning and development of the local and the state-based gatherings in the system of various hypotheses.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Political Factions: Their Association and Action in Current State, by Maurice Duverger. (Methuen and Friends Restricted., London, 1954). This book is a significant commitment in the writing on party framework. This book is partitioned into two sectionsfirst area manages the development of the party structures, party participation and party initiative. It looks at the changed sorts of the party associations and attempts to characterize and evaluate the initiative and the participation of the gatherings. The second piece of the book

manages the party framework and the political construction into which various sorts of the party framework fits, which are as single/one-party framework, double/two-party framework, multi-party framework. It additionally manages the methodologies of assessing party strength, the subject of the party partnerships and the overall relations between the political factions and the administrations. The parts of the book are imagined inside the structure of America alone, in view of which Duverger proposes an overall theory about the party framework, which is the principle constraint of the review. Notwithstanding its cutoff points, it is a significant commitment to our insightful comprehension of the party framework overall.

Party Legislative issues in India: The Advancement of a Multi-Party Framework, by Myron Weiner. (Princeton College Press, 1990). The primary version of this book was distributed in 1957 which manages the starting period of the Indian party framework. The creator clarifies the party framework in India where all inclusive testimonial has been presented as of late and the nation is seeking to discover a political framework which reacts to the various assortments of classes, the interests and loyalties of its different people and furthermore protects the significant premise of the public solidarity. Most of the book contains a grouping of 'contextual analyses' of the parts of the gatherings, compelling unions of the political coalitions (especially that between the Communist Faction and the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party in 1952), moreover it additionally contains the subtleties of the bombed endeavors at the association level, for instance between the Jan Sangh and the Hindu Mahasabha.

Changing India: Social and Political Elements of Vote based system, altered by Francine R. Frankel, Zoya Hasan, Rajeev Bhargava and Balveer Arora. (Oxford college Press, New Delhi, 2000). This is an altered book by the main social researchers, which covers the various parts of the Indian vote based system. This is a fundamental perusing to concentrate on the popularity based interaction and its different parts of the India. It portrays the arrangement and the experience of the vote based working of India for more than fifty years and examinations the profound changes which have been going on by the majority rule type of administration. The various sections of this book talk about jobs of various sacred and non-established foundations including the legal executive, political coalitions, federalism, the electronic media and the police. The significant segment of this book in regards to this theory are the sections which clarifies the appointive upsurge of generally minimized gatherings, discontinuity of political coalitions and propensities towards regionalisation. This book has been useful to comprehend the popularity based course of the country.

Gatherings and Party Legislative issues in India, altered by Zoya Hasan. (Oxford India Press, New Delhi, 2000). The book is an assortment of articles on the legislative issues of Indian and the party framework. It inspects the Congress framework, the public political factions, just as the local political coalitions. The accumulation additionally examinations these gatherings by their impact on the changing idea of the Indian governmental issues as far as their association with rank, class, public and the local legislative issues. The main segment of this book talks about the strength and the debilitating of the Congress party, the second segment focusses on the ascent and development of Hindu Patriot governmental issues and job of its belief system. The third segment assesses the left gatherings and revolutionary legislative issues. The fourth area talks about the social variety and party legislative issues grounded on local and state-based gatherings. The fifth and the last segment of this book manages political rivalry and change of the party framework just as

alliance legislative issues. The whole book presents an extensive portrayal of the change of the Indian party framework since autonomy.

India's political Factions altered by Peter Ronald DeSouza, E. Sridharan. (Sage Distributions India Pvt. Restricted, New Delhi, 2006). The book has sections on India's vital political coalitions by various specialists. Peter Ronald DeSouza (of CSDS Delhi) and E. Sridharan (India Center at UPenn) are the editors of the book. This book manages a wide scope of subjects and issues of Indian legislative issues overall and specifically centers upon the party framework. This book presents the Indian party framework as a complex association working in collaboration with one another as they vie for power, both at the focal level and the state level in the federal political framework that comprise of particular state and public party frameworks. The writers unite fundamental articles, grants on public and provincial gatherings, exact analyses on the significant parts of gatherings and party framework. The book gives us an incredible knowledge on history and philosophy that hosts molded these different political gatherings from Congress to Shiv Sena. For a generally politically uninformed individual, it is an extraordinary beginning as much is obscure. Aside from political factions, there are articles on how we characterize political coalitions dependent on destinations and so forth and how India's political factions can be arranged likewise. It has traditional articles by preferences of Rajni Kothari, Jayaprakash Narayan (JP), MN Roy, Myron Weiner and other famous researchers.

The Development of Public Party Frameworks: Federalism and Party Contest in Canada, Extraordinary England, India, and the US by Pradeep Chhibber, Ken Kollman. (Princeton College Press, 2009). The book is a huge commitment towards the investigation of the federalism and the party frameworks and produces ideas that are to a great extent generalizable past the organizations. Depending on a drawn out voting public level insights from the Canada, the US, India and the Unified Realm, the creators have attempted to construct a generous clarification that the ascent and fall of government and regulatory expert in times of centralization and provincialization elucidates consecutive varieties in the party collection. At the point when the focal governments have included authority the higher burdening and costs, greater intrinsically assigned position and command over the monetary turn of events, the normal party mark will be of the interest of the applicants so to organize and along these lines impact the approaches by banding together. Creators accept that the citizens are bound to push for the help towards the competitors who have affiliations and the names of the public gatherings. On the other hand, "decentralization or provincialization makes the space for neighborhood or territorial gatherings to shape and endure."

METHODOLOGY

The procedure embraced in theory is authentic, elucidating and insightful in nature. Past information is precondition for the current one. This technique is utilized to follow the beginning and development of the local/state political factions in the public legislative issues and in their separate states also. A near strategy has additionally been utilized to concentrate on the direction of local and state-based political factions in various states. To set up the information, the provincial political coalition pioneers will be met and their remarks and answers based on poll will be investigated and accordingly consolidated in the postulation. The information, statistical data points of the proposal depends on both, the essential just as on the auxiliary sources. The essential wellsprings of the material incorporate the information from the ECI (Political decision Commission of India), the Lok Sabha discusses, information got from the CSDS (Place for the Investigation of

Creating Social orders) Information Unit and the reactions of the territorial political coalition pioneers dependent on the survey. Books, distributed examination papers, articles of papers and magazines are utilized as optional sources.

CONCLUSION

The substance of federal type of government is that the Middle and the State Governments ought to be autonomous of one another in their particular, unavoidably delineated circles of Activity. When the basics of the public authority are spelt out, it turns out to be similarly significant that every one of the public authority ought to be given wellsprings of raising sufficient incomes to release the capacities shared with it. For the fruitful activity of the federal type of government monetary autonomy and amplex structure the spine. The Money Commission is imagined in the Constitution as the key foundation liable for managing financial irregular characteristics between the middle and states, just as among the states An independent Money Commission is selected at regular intervals to make suggestions in regards to the quantum of taxsharing and monetary need awards. Notwithstanding tremendous Focal guide being given to the States each year via awards and credits, they scarcely wind up in a place of having the option to meet their social responsibilities. Somewhat, such a circumstance emerges on account of the way that the States are not using completely the burdening powers accessible to them under the Constitution. Albeit the Constitution devises an intricate and adaptable plan of CentreState monetary relationship, the reality stays that the requests of States for more noteworthy monetary assignments by the Middle to the States, appear to be defended.

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