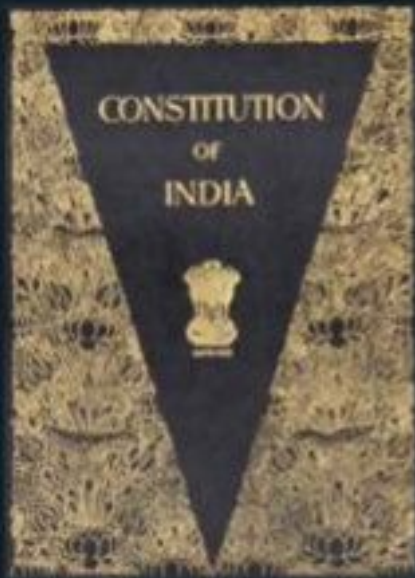


INTRODUCTION



Politics of India works within the framework of the country's Constitution. India is a parliamentary democratic republic in which the president of India is the head of state and the prime minister of India is the head of government. It is based on the federal structure of government, although the word is not used in the Constitution itself. India follows the dual polity system, i.e. federal in nature, that consists of the central authority at the centre and states at the periphery. The Constitution defines the organisational powers and limitations of both central and state governments; it is well recognised, fluid (Preamble of the Constitution being rigid and to dictate further amendments to the Constitution) and considered supreme, i.e. the laws of the nation must conform to it.

RULLING PARTY

- The ruling party also called the governing party and political party. It is a political party or coalition holding a majority of elected positions in the Parliament. It administers the affairs of the state.

OPPOSITION

- The title of opposition party goes to the largest of the parties who is sitting in the opposition. The leader of parties is called leader of a opposition. the opposition party appears in the parliamentary debating chamber



NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIA



- Indian National Congress
- Bhartiya Janta Party
- All India Trinamool Congress
- Bahujan Samaj Party
- Communist Party of India
- Communist Party of India (Marxist)
- Nationalist Congress Party

SYMBOLS



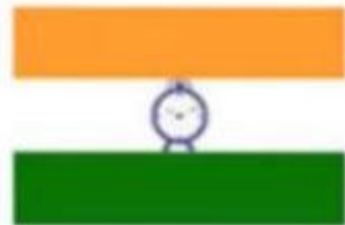
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)



India National Congress (INC)



Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)



Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)



Communist Party of India
(CPI)



Communist Party of India (Marxist)
CPI-M



All India Trinamool Congress
(TMC)



INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

The Congress today is one of the two major political parties in India, along with its main rival the Bharatiya Janata Party. It is a "big tent" party whose platform is generally considered to lie in the centre to centre-left of Indian politics. On social issues, it advocates secular policies that encourage equal opportunity, right to health, civil liberty and welfare of weaker sections and minorities, with support for a mixed economy. As of 2021, in the 17 general elections since independence, it has won an outright majority on seven occasions and has led the ruling coalition a further three times, heading the central government for more than 54 years. There have been six Congress Prime Ministers, the first being Jawaharlal Nehru (1947–1964), and the most recent Manmohan Singh (2004–2014).



BHARTIYA JANATA PARTY

The Bharatiya Janata Party is one of two major political parties in India, along with the Indian National Congress. It has been the ruling political party of the Republic of India since 2014. The BJP is a right-wing party, and its policy has historically reflected Hindu nationalist positions. It has close ideological and organisational links to the much older Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). As of 17 February 2022, it is the country's largest political party in terms of representation in the national parliament and state legislatures.

The BJP's origin lies in the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, formed in 1951 by Shyama Prasad Mukherjee. After the State of Emergency in 1977, the Jana Sangh merged with several other parties to form the Janata Party; it defeated the incumbent Congress party in the 1977 general election. After three years in power, the Janata party dissolved in 1980 with the members of the erstwhile Jana Sangh reconvening to form the BJP.



COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

The Communist Party of India was formed on 26 December 1925 at the first Party Conference in Kanpur, which was then known as Cawnpore. S.V. Ghate was the first General Secretary of CPI. There were many communist groups formed by Indians with the help of foreigners in different parts of the world, Tashkent group of Contacts were made with Anushilan and Jugantar the groups in Bengal, and small communist groups were formed in Bombay (led by S.A. Dange), Madras (led by Singaravelu Chettiar), United Provinces (led by Shaukat Usmani), Punjab, Sindh (led by Ghulam Hussain) and Bengal (led by Muzaffar Ahmed).

The Communist Party of India (CPI) is the oldest communist party in India and one of the eight national parties in the country. The CPI was founded in Kanpur on 26 December 1925.



ALL INDIA TRINAMONAL CONGRESS

The All India Trinamonal Congress (Bengali: All India Grassroots Congress, abbr. AITC), colloquially the Trinamool Congress (abbr. TMC) is an Indian political party which is predominantly active in West Bengal. The party is led by Mamata Banerjee, the current Chief Minister of West Bengal, who has led the state since 2011. It is currently the fifth-largest party in the Lok Sabha with 22 seats. In 2016 the Election Commission recognized TMC as a national political party. After being a member of the Indian National Congress (INC) for over 26 years, Mamata Banerjee quit the INC and established the TMC in 1998. The official election symbol of the TMC is Jora Ghas Phul (two flowers with grass).

The party initially joined the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), as part of the Vajpayee government, and were initially quite successful, winning 7 seats in its first election in 1998.



BAHUJAN SAMAJ PARTY

The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) is a national level political party in India that was formed to represent Bahujans (literally means "community in majority"), referring to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes (OBC), along with religious minorities. According to Kanshi Ram, when he founded the party in 1984, the Bahujans comprised 85 percent of India's population, but were divided into 6,000 different castes. The party claims to be inspired by the philosophy of Gautama Buddha, B. R. Ambedkar, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Narayana Guru, Periyar E. V. Ramasamy and Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj. Kanshi Ram named his protégée, Mayawati, as his successor in 2001. The BSP has its main base in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh where it was the second-largest party in the 2019 Indian general election with 19.3% of vote and in the 2017 Uttar Pradesh elections with over 22% of votes. Its election symbol is an elephant. The same symbol which was used by Dr. Ambedkar. The elephant symbol was taken from their ideal Dr. Ambedkar's theory.



COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA MARXIST

As of 2021, CPI(M) is leading the state government in Kerala and has representation in the legislative assemblies of the states of Tripura, Assam, Rajasthan, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

The All-India Party Congress is the supreme authority of the Communist Party of India (Marxist). However, in between two party congresses, the Central Committee is the highest decision making body. The Central Committee shall elect from among its members a Polit Bureau including the General Secretary. The Polit Bureau carries on the work of the Central Committee between its two sessions and has the right to take political and organisational decisions in between two meetings of the Central Committee.

CONCLUSION



- It was a wonderful and learning experience for me while working on this project. This project took me through the various phases of project development and gave me real insight of political parties in india. The joy of works and the thrill involved while tackling the various problems and challenges gave me a feel of developers industry.
- I enjoyed each and every bit of work I had of put into this project.

The background is a dark teal color with four stylized, lighter teal clouds scattered around. Each cloud has a white outline and contains several white swirls, giving them a whimsical, decorative appearance. The clouds are positioned in the top-left, top-right, bottom-left, and bottom-right corners of the frame.

THANK YOU !!

Don't hesitate to ask any questions!