This paper has attempted to explore the relationship between SAD and BJP in forming electoral coalitions in the state of Punjab. A common opposition against the Congress and a mutual desire to create a wider electoral base in order to come to power has forced the two ideologically opposed parties to form a three times winning coalition. SAD-BJP combine also became the first coalition to form a government twice in succession in Punjab. However, some have described the coalition as a ‘bad marriage’ owing to the periodic rifts and tensions that have erupted between the two parties. The paper posed the question if this coalition has been good for economic development in Punjab. The literature reviewed for the purpose of this paper points to a ‘no’. The government has been following populist policies maintaining farmers’ subsidies and keeping taxes low which has only led to an increasing fiscal deficit. Moreover, the government does not have an impressive record in delivering on developmental schemes meant to support weaker sections of Punjabi society. Despite these shortcomings, the coalition seems to have done well, politically in steering the Congress away from office.

To wrap things up, coalition governmental issues will stay vital in light of the fact that the BJP's expressed goal is to extend its base outward from its present fortresses in the northern and focal Hindi-belt states and the three western states. For this, it will require partners in the other southern and eastern states aside from conceivably in Karnataka and Assam. This is on account of the BJP's restricted greater part of 52 percent of Lok Sabha seats is lopsidedly in view of an uncommon breadth in the Hindi-talking northern and focal states and Union Territories and three western states and Union Territories. Of the BJP's 282 seats, upwards of 244, or 87 percent originated from this Hindi-belt in addition to western India fortification, or as it were, it won an astounding 81 percent of the 304 seats in this district, or a considerably all the more walloping 92 percent of the seats challenged (244 out of 266 challenged) in this locale in view of a 44 percent vote share in this area. Imitating such a strike rate in future elections would be very doubtful.
The BJP itself knows about this reality, henceforth its acknowledgment that a venture into the south and east will be important and will require either a far-fetched quantum bounce in vote offer, or all the more reasonably, the arrangement of pre-constituent coalitions with provincial gathering partners.

For these interlocking reasons, coalition legislative issues will stay imperative for administration and for the BJP's constituent system over its term, at the Center and in the states. BJP President Amit Shah's current explanation in the consequence of the potent triumphs in Maharashtra and Haryana that the time of coalition governmental issues is over resembles an exaggeration over the more extended term.

The Akalis were first shocked, incomprehensibly, when they won power in 2007. Their triumph was defaced by their defeat in the Malwa district. Malwa is the biggest area in the state with about portion of the aggregate seats in Punjab. The Congress, that lost power winning just 44 out of 117 seats in the state, won 35 of these 44 situates in Malwa. This was twice the same number of as the Akalis won in the locale. Home to the Jat-Sikh proletariat, Akalis considered Malwa as a part of their fortresses. To aggravate matters for them, Akalis figured out how to lose half of the aggregate seats they challenged in the whole state; 48 out of 94. This, when they were ready to win against a defamed officeholder Congress.

Be that as it may, what more likely than not stunned them the most was the BJP's execution. Winning 19 of the 23 seats it challenged, the BJP scored a strike rate of well more than 80 for each penny. The customary BJP voters draw a bigger extent from the urban communities/towns, from the non-essential word related foundations, generally better instructed and with a more grounded interest among the non Jat-Sikh voters than the Akalis. This was in fantastic difference to the execution of the Akalis, their senior accomplice in the coalition. For, conceivably, the first run through ever, Akalis owed their administration, so overwhelmingly, to a resurgent BJP.

The BJP, consistent with its characteristic, did not squeeze home the preferred standpoint. No vice president serve, no key portfolios like home, fund, instruction, for the BJP. This wilful forsaking of their constituents' advantages in the state to the Akalis did not acquire them their appreciation. Rather, the Akali-BJP coalition government in Punjab set out on the
arrangements that put the BJP's urban voters off guard opposite the lower class that shaped the base of the Akalis. Regardless of whether it was the power-tarrif, water charges, property impose or other income cleaning steps, the urban communities/towns were made to hack up for the sops dispersed among the ranchers. The managerial forces to take everyday choices in the general population intrigue likewise appeared to escape the BJP pastors and MLAs.

Akalis not just imparted insufficient energy to the BJP, they made a special effort to exasperate the BJP voters on the issues held most delicate by them. In late 2007, a representation of Bhindranwale discovered its way to an unmistakable place, at the historical center of the Golden Temple in Amritsar. The Akali-BJP coalition would likewise frequently intervene in the interest of the imprisoned psychological oppressors for mercy. BJP remained a quiet observer to a few such Akali overabundances. The outcomes appeared in the following surveys.

The following Assembly surveys, in 2012, wound up in a let-down. Akalis figured out how to pull off an unexpected win by part the adversaries' votes through various painstakingly developed and deliberately supported dissidents. Akalis figured out how to hold their voting demographics and recover Malwa. Their vote-share contracted by more than six for each penny, however they added eight seats to win 56 situates taking all things together. The BJP, be that as it may, paid the cost and were decreased to 12, down from the 19 they held. The developing displeasure against the coalition government showed itself in the 2014 Lok Sabha surveys too. The coalition could win just six of the 13 seats it challenged in spite of an across the nation wave. Indeed, even these six seats would have been intense, yet for the liberal assistance from the AAP that split the counter Akali-BJP vote. The misfortune in all the key urban communities - Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar - to a completely disparaged Congress, underscored the urban outrage. Outrage that was against the aggregate undermining of the BJP, unexpectedly, by the BJP administration itself, twisting around in reverse in attempting to diversion the Akalis.

Akalis, today, realize that their own votes are slipping. In any case, they are hesitant to see the development of a solid BJP regardless of the possibility that it attempts to the aggregate favorable position of the coalition. In a fight for turf, they disdained and obstructed the development of Navjot Singh Siddhu, a solid Jat-Sikh pioneer from inside the BJP. Akalis
additionally limited the BJP to just 23 seats, down from their prior portion of 35, ousting them from a few urban non-Sikh seats which were the conventional fortresses of the BJP. Such concessions too have estranged the conventional BJP voters from the coalition, if not simply the BJP. It is in this light one must view the present float.

Punjab has started to see an expansion of "round" turbans among the Sikh youth. Round turbans are by and large worn by the ultra customary among the Sikhs. Nihangs, the conventional Khalsa warriors, quite often wear a round turban. By chance, that is the way Bhindranwale too wore his turban. Not only the turbans, shirts bearing the Bhindranwale outline, a la Che Guevara, are offering energetically crosswise over Punjab. These are unmistakable indications of what lies ahead. The temperature, as though, is being raised steadily. Everything looks aligned. Regardless of the possibility that you overlook the round turbans and the Bhindranwale shirts as matters of individual inclination and not an Akali venture, how would you clarify the regular Akali intervention for the benefit of the imprisoned aggressors?

It is in this light one must see the cutting terminating on the fourth of June, at an occasion in Jammu to celebrate the 31st year of Operation Blue Star. Three policemen were wounded and are basic while a Sikh youth kicked the bucket in the terminating. Likewise, it was not an occurrence that when Navjot Singh Siddhu went crusading in Jammu for the BJP amid the Lok Sabha surveys a year ago, neighborhood Sikh youth were assembled to annoy him.

Both Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir share a fringe with each other, as likewise with our particularly well disposed neighbor Pakistan. Both have had a troublesome time, of a comparative kind, in the previous couple of decades. Both have a coalition government. Also, in both these coalition governments, BJP is a lesser accomplice. It is no fortuitous event that in both these states, the BJP is viewing, rather defenselessly, as its base floats away. Furthermore, this float is not generally like a ship going oblivious. There are times when this base is furious, quite agitated and vociferously dissenting. In the event that lone the BJP would tune in.

All the Akali governments in the state were formed with the help of the BJP and its previous avatars. While the SAD, with its panthic agenda, has a good hold over the rural voters, BJP is
strong in the urban areas. Thus they have been able to balance each other. Leaders of both the parties are aware that they would both suffer if the alliance breaks off.

It has been found that, despite Aklai Dal's overwhelming majority in the assembly and central government's friendly attitude, the Akali led coalition ministry had to face inter-party and intra-party problems. The ministry managed to survive for as full tenure of five years. A study of the working of Akali-BJP coalition ministry in the state leads us to the conclusion that is was the only coalition ministry in Punjab which has completed is full terms of five years. The main reason of its stability was that it has an overwhelming majority in the Assembly and the numerical strength of opposition was very small. Because of this, the opposition was not in position to topple the government. Due to anti-defection law, there was no possibility of individual defecting from the ruling partners. Moreover, it had the blessings of BJP-led government at the centre.

It comparison to earlier coalition ministries formed in the state, the position of Chief Minister in this ministry was much stronger. The chief minister had full control over the Assembly, the Council of Ministries, the party organisation of SAD, the SOPC, and the Akal Takhat Jathedars. The strong position of Chief Minister was due to his stable position in the government and the party. It was the first Aklai-led coalition ministry in the state which has almost smooth relations with the central government. The main reason of these relations was that the SAD and BJP were sharing power with each other in the state as well as in the centre.

**SUGGESTIONS**

- In the coalition Government each party should work with co-operation because in this Government, BJP felt that Akali Dal neglected the BJP in decision-making which is not a healthy trend in the functioning of a coalition government.
- Government should make their budget provisions according to their resources like facilities of electricity and irrigation, because the abundance use of free electricity is harmful for state treasurer.
- As the coalition Government in the past have not completed its tenure except 1997-2002 the coalition Government should work in co-operation so that they may complete full tenure in future also.
• Factionalism in the parties should be decreased so that they may keep national interests above regional interests.
• The posts in the schools should be filled on the basis of merit and capability of the students and full grade should be given to the teachers.
• As compared to other states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra in Punjab the technical field is poor. Government should make plans on technical education and education should be cheap.
• The coalition Government should give more stress on Industrial field as well as agriculture sector also.