CONCLUSION

It is evident from the above discussions that a modern parliamentary system of government thrives within the wake of the opposition. The Parliamentary system of government is meaningless and purposeless without an effective opposition. The opposition provides vehicles for varied points of view and cultivates public opinion from different angles.

A parliamentary system of government may have one party in opposition or may have multi-party system so as to ventilate the opposition's point of view all along the line, that is, from the centre and local self-government. It may function as an effective check on hasty and ill-considered legislation. Various points of view may be expressed and new ideas may find expression on the flour of the houses or outside the house. Public opinion may be initiated, formed and modified by an inter-action of opinions and well defined party programmes. Democracy and liberty without efficient bureaucracy leads to anarchy and bureaucracy without balanced democracy and efficient leads to dictatorship.

In the Parliamentary system that India chose for itself role of opposition must be traced chapterwise.

The functions of legislature and the scope of its authority varies from country to country depending its
constitutional position. The first and foremost function is to make laws and lay down policies from time to time. The second important function is to deliberate and discuss. The third function is to hold strings of the purse. The legislature in a democratic parliamentary system of government controls the government and shows direction to it. The function of the legislature is also to bring about change in the constitution (amendment of the constitution). The legislature can also remove the cabinet (executive) by passing the vote of no confidence. In all these spheres the opposition plays its part and contributes its share. In India the opposition plays its role, though not so effectively. In the foregoing chapters opposition is shown to have done its job partywise. No concerted efforts were made by the opposition to defeat the government. Defections have taken place on narrow issues which were the outcome of personal interests or party or group interest. The main objective study in the light of experience of the past, the way in which the features of a modern democracy have developed and are developing. India being a multi party political system with one party dominance, it has experimented upon other features of the multi party democracy but the pendulum has swung and gravitated to the Central point and the same party has come to rule after some jerks and jolts. I have examined in some details the way the parliamentary system has come to stay in India leaving the under currents of democratic
institutions under the surface. It is confidently hoped that inspite of the various splinters and interest groups two party system will be finally adopted in India. The Congress, the Socialist Parties, the KMPP Swatantra Party, Communist Parties and such other parties come and go but the Congress swings back to stability. The opposition also sprouts from the Indian National Congress. In inspite of defections as a political weapon, malpractices and political corruption, the Congress has existed and stuck to power and has thus have developed a legitimacy to rule. Democracy has thus stabilised and shown signs of stability.

Political activities have created political consciousness and political institutions which in turn have created political institutions which have created the unibuilt mechanism for the growth and stability of democracy. Political parties have come into being with their well defined political and economic goals. The sum total is economic and political ideologies which have provided a feed to democracy. Healthy democracy has been the basis of democracy whereas the opposition has constituted a healthy democracy. New ideologies have thus come into existence which have widened the scope of democracy.

The thesis is an attempt in this direction. The political, and economic issues have been given a discerned and discernable shape. The political and economic issues have
been discussed threadbare and the role of political parties of the Centre, the left and right have been highlighted and sought to be solved. Of the government is to gag the opposition and the main aim of the opposition has been to discredit the government by fair means or foul.

Chapter I of the thesis is devoted to historical analysis of the political parties. The role of opposition in general from a constitutional and political parties has been described. The trends of opposition as imbibed from other Parliamentary system of European political systems have been brought out. In Chapter II & III the role of opposition in India has been clearly discussed. In the IV Chapter the role of opposition in Lok Sabha has been studied. The supremacy of the Parliament in the context of democratic institution has been analysed. In Chapter V the impact of first two general elections and the role of opposition is also described. In VI Chapter the attitude of opposition in the context of foreign policy, economic policy and social policy has been analysed. The role of the opposition is clearly brought out. The role of Bharatya Jan Sangh, Socialist Parties, the Communist Parties and Swatantra Party has been described. The Parliamentary democracy functions according to certain postulates. The most important being the responsibility of the executive to legislature and through the legislatures to the voters.
The study reveals different phases when the prospects of united opposition were visible for example the united Janata Government but this coalition could not last long and this party fell apart not before long and the Congress I under the united leadership of Mrs. Gandhi came to unassailable power. The unfortunate death of Sanjay Gandhi gave a jolt to the Congress party but the party firmly stood on her legs. It is confidently hoped that Congress rule will last long inspite of some changes here and there. If the Congress is likely to suffer setbacks every now/than due to change in leadership, defection caused by change of personalities it is also hoped that new leadership will emerge and hold the party together. The charismatic personality of Nehru Dynasty will last long and the party will flourish inspite of setbacks.