CONCLUSION
Political parties are an integral part of the politics as well as public life of the nation. The subsystem cannot escape the short comings and ills of the macro system in which it has to function. They facilitate the smooth functioning of democracy. Besides, they are important political institutions people who want to bring about both social and political change, have often seen parties as a means to promote or frustrate change. The citizens, party leaders and candidates undoubtedly all are engaged in party activities. Infact, the political party is a creature of modern and modernizing political systems. Wherever the political party has emerged; it appears to perform some common functions in a wide variety of political systems at various degrees of social, political and economic development.

The Indian political system really is a three their system, with the state standing in between the union and the local government. The interlooked mechanism of state politics resembles a sort of intergrowth between the union and local areas. Both the centripetal forces such as planning and one party dominance and the centrifugal forces like democratic decentralization, regionalism, linguism and the like influence the state politics. The combination of these two types of forces at least imparts an element of competitiveness and bargaining in Indian politics.

The political parties are classified into a different levels – (1) National Parties (2) Leftist Parties (3) Communal Parties (4) Regional Parties. If a political party is recognized in four or more states, it is to be
considered as a national party, some parties are against the important parties on ideology and others, they are known as leftist parties. This type of party in general plays its part in counteracting over-centralized bureaucratic state machinery. Those parties which are fundamentally based on communism, they are terms as communal parties. Regional parties are those which generally and exclusively operative within a limited geographical area of a state or which represent primordial loyalties: for example, Akali Dal, (Regions base) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagm, (Welfare of the Backward Communities) Shiva Sena (A militant Posture) Telugu Desam (Caste, communal, linguistic and other regional feelings) thus every conceivable category of primordial sentiment in India has founded a regional party of its own.

Regional parties basically no longer advocate secession from the Indian union. They are inevitable for development and they have a definite influence and impact upon the body politic. They have made another useful contribution by their every nature of functioning. These parties draw their influence from two major sources – (1) Concentration of the supporters in a particular Area (2) Influence from the stability they enjoy.

The regional parties have awakened the consciousness of the people in their very different statutes and locals. They have often been referred to parochial or particularistic parties in India as they have mostly represented the parochial or particular interest of certain sections of population.
The existence of regional parties is nothing new in India. Their entry into national level politics is a new phenomenon. Regional parties shared power first time in 1977 at the national level. Again in 1980 lost their newly found moment of glory when the congress refund to power. Since 1996, the regional parties have become indispensable in the formation of the government at the national level. Really, they have been important partners in the coalitions that came to power after 1996. Besides, the numerical strength of the regional parties has considerable increased with a sizable vote share being captured by regional parties. These parties have emerged in being emerged in a large number of states.

The regional parties in regard to ideological position point view extended a broad range of regionalist arguments. These surround invocation of regional pride and marks of regional identity. Of course, Regional arguments involve demands exclusively pertaining to regional culture, history and language. The demands formation of a state or inclusion of certain territories into a state is impact potent weapons of mobilization. The other aspect of regional ideology is nothing but the demand for autonomy to the state. Such demands are opposed as opposition.

The Regional Parties overall, are very useful to the development at the backward areas, development of political awakening among the people, streamline a good governance at the area, development of the administration at the level effectively.
The role of political parties in the political scenario in almost the same as that of the nerves and artien in the biological system owing to that they are the supply lines of the political process in democratic polity. In India, this political process started with the funding of the INC in 1885 followed by the Muslim League in 1907 later, other political parties including Swarajit Party and other sat the regional level including Telugu Desam Party. Besides, the role of regional party Infact in providing a competitive electoral process has been very effective in the absence of a national and viable alternative.

The emergence of an alternative political party that could end the congress dominance, a process that began several state of India in the 1960s was much played in Andhra Pradesh. The Telugu Desam party was formed by NT Rama Rao, a famous Telugu Cinema actor. In the initial days, some thought that the Telugu Desam party was an aberration in sate politics, or at best a transient phenomenon. But it proved to be an enduring one. It went on to become the single largest opposition party in the Lok Sabha. It lost power in 1984 but regained the power in 1994. Several factors led to the emerging of Telugu Desam Party in Andhra Pradesh. This party was streamlined by Chandrababu Naidu with his organization abilities.

During Chandrababu Naidu Period, the Telugu Desam Party continued to resolve around one leader. There is no No.2 in the party. He marginalized rivals in the party or those who posed a potential threat to him.
He, as chief minister and party president, had demonstrated his leadership quantities in outwitting his rival in inner-party struggles, managing the party politics and keeping the congress out of power. He maintained totally that rigorous pursuit of market reforms would not mean abandonment of welfare programmes. He launched several schemes for the welfare of backward castes, dalits, tribals, minorities, women, handicapped and what not, every conceivable section of the electoral in the state.

Babu's style of functioning is more akin to that of a CEO rather than a traditional politician. He has a firm conviction that modern technology should be used in the service of the common man. He emphasized more on the use of modern information technology in government. His vision for the further includes multidimensional development of all citizens of the state. He is keen to develop the full potential of all citizens based on a strong moral foundation. He has been propagating a reform to ethical and value based precepts in day-to-day life. In keeping with this commitment, he has launched new initiatives, such as Janmabhoom, program Prajalavaddaku Palana, Sramadanam, vision 2020, citizen friendly administration, DWACRA, Annapurna Scheme, Deepam, Antyodaya Anna Vojana, clean and green, CMEY, Maitri and Sannihitha and Food for work. These programme are occupied a vital place in developing the people at the state level.
The Janmabhoomi programme was launched with the objective of increasing the participation in the rural area. Shramadanam Programme, a pet programme to Babu, had helped in overcoming the problems arising at the local area. DWACRA was also introduced with the motive of develop the women in all levels. Vision-2020 was introduced with the motive of improving the programme at the sate level. Clean and Green programme was too introduced with the motive of every citizen should had a healthy life. Neeru-Meeru programme was introduced to solve the water problem and help to improve economy of the rural poor to a great extent.

The last one is the Food for Work programme. It is a notable scheme has emerged as a successful encourages self employment. All these programmes overall were for the development of the people in one way or the other at the local level. The regional parties are essential obviously for the development. Therefore it is concluded that regional parties are more or less essential for the development of the people as well as regional levels.