In the present political scenario, the significance of coalition politics has increased considerably. Failures of the national political parties to address the needs and expectations of voters in terms of economic development, better life style and other social securities, encouraged the growth of regional political parties. The last decades has recorded multiplication in the number of regional political parties. It was considered to be the failure of the federal character of centrist parties like the congress and BJP that paved the way for the growth of regional parties. Power- oriented politics compelled these parties for compromises and re-adjustments. Therefore, it is essential to control the mushrooming growth of regional political parties, it is high time to realize that party system must represent national interest, regional aspirations and mass expectations.

India is acclaimed as the largest democracy of the world, it is also a nation with a very large number of parties. At present there are about 750 registered parties in India out of which 6 are national and about 44 are recognized as state parties. Since 1990’s the transformation of world’s largest functioning democratic political system from one party dominant system of governance to a multi party coalitional one, has been a phenomenal development. The multi-party system has inevitably led to multi-cornered contests, within the broad multi-ethnic national matrix of India. India is a sub-continent exhibiting diversity in linguistic, cultural, castes, religions, region, economic and in political terms, which promoted the interest of regional political parties. These regional parties represent the interests of regional aspirations. Regional parties represent the interests of particular groups whose popularity confined to particular region. Regional political parties have started
playing an important role in national politics apart from state and local politics.

Since the last decade of the 20th century have witnessed growing fragmentation of Indian society because political class has openly taken recourse the sectarian of social mobilization. It provides fertile ground for the birth of regional parties of Indian electoral system that increase the party competition of world largest democracy. The all-catch party politics beginning to challenged by sectional and segmentary party politics. The year 1989 marked the collapse of the congress dominance in union government and it never recovered afterwards.

The death of Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1964 was marked by crisis of leadership within the congress. Lal Bahadur Shastri’s indecisiveness over the ‘Hindi’ issue resulted in the emergence of DMK in Tamilnadu as the first major regional force to capture power. Simultaneously, as the most powerful advocate of Punjabi linguistic community emerged the Akali Dal. The congress considered these regional parties and forces as threat to the survival of India as a nation state. The 1967 general elections which was fought under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi marked the beginning of the end of congress dominance and marked the emergence of first non-congress governments in the states on the large scale. It was the result of internal conflicts. These internal conflicts became aggravated which resulted in the split of Congress party in the Lok Sabha. On 16 November 1969 Morarji Desai became elected Chairman of the newly Congress(O) parliamentary party. The Congress split was the polarization between younger socialist radicals and the older conservative party bosses over the issue of economic reforms which resulted to split in the organization.

The tenure of Mrs. Gandhi after the death of her father Jawahar Lal Nehru brings certain autocratic changes in the politics of states which ultimately annoyed the local leadership in solving the local affair of their states like change in the leadership of the government as well as
certain other decisions with regards to state without consulting the leadership of respective states. As a result of this strategy of the Congress the local leadership started taking least interest in the national politics instead of it they started thinking of local issues.

In the meantime regional parties in the states continued to grow in strength and at the centre a non-congress government led by Janata Party was installed in early March 1977. This government also resisted all demands for transferring more power to the states. It resulted in the feeling of marginalization and alienation among the states. Though the congress returned with majority during eighties but simultaneously there was a consolidation of non-congress alternatives in the states. The emergence of separatist movements in Punjab, North-East movements and the alienation of the people of Jammu and Kashmir after the dismissal of Sheikh Abdullah government in 1984. This kind of working of Congress brings the non-Congress parties together. During the period of Indira and Rajiv Gandhi, congress faced many trials and tribulations in its long chequered political history of Congress.

The decline of the Congress party did not resulted in the emergence of any dominant alternative party, instead, a heterogeneous set of political parties captured the vote bank of Congress. Broadly speaking mainly three or four types of parties filled the vacuum created by the Congress. Mainly these were left parties, Janata Party, Janata Dal and Socialist Party. But after 1990 fragmentation of Congress party changes the vote bank of congress. The main gainer were Bharatiya Janata Party some other caste based and region based political parties filled the vacuum created by the congress. The de-institutionalisation of the Congress party was a major contributor to the erosion of India's federal system by dismantling the party's federal structure. The issues of Mandal, Kamandal, liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation since 1990s also has changed the pattern of vote bank of the congress. These
issues also increased regional, state and caste based political parties in Indian democracy.

One major change since the days of Indira and Rajiv Gandhi was noticed that is the rise of large anti-congress formation that has a substantial base in at least half of the states in Indian Union. In both the cases Rajiv and Rao, five years spell in office was resulted in the erosion of congress mass base. In both the cases it was the BJP that was direct beneficiary initially, as a result of anti congress alliances and later around 1999 with its ability to re-define the parameters of politics. In 1996, 1998 and 1999 general elections the Bharatiya Janata Party had the largest number of MPs in the Lok Sabha. It was able to expand its core votes to one in five votes. Earlier it was regarded by some observers and columnists that BJP will fill-up the space vacated by the Congress (I) in early 1990. But this did not happen because of the fundamental restructuring of electoral politics which was taking place in India. The emergence of smaller parties tend to exercise more power and authority in deciding the fate of bigger parties like (Congress and BJP) to govern India, and federal system also tends to be more federal and real when coalition system operates at the national and state levels.

India has been characterized as one of the greatest geographical museum in the world, where cultural pluralities are manifested in all dimensions. The economic development of India leads to regional movements because of the fact that some of the regions were more industrialise and economically developed in comparison to other regions. These imbalances gave birth to regional movements in few parts of India. At the same time the demand for re-drawing of boundaries as well as creation of new states was also increased in this period. The inter-state river water dispute trade and commence, electricity, road transport along with cultural diversity resulted in regional movements. In the decade of 1980s there was a politics based upon regional issues supported by regional political party which resulted in regional psychology in the
masses. During this period the emergence of regional as well as sub-regional political party took place which was based upon castes, class, religions, cultural and tribes etc. For example Akali Dal became the champion of the rights of Sikh community in Punjab and DMK of non-brahmin in Tamil Nadu.

Regional demands were no longer 'filtered through', party channels, but began to be asserted with rising irritation against the centre. During this period the demand for regional autonomy increased and the union government of India continues to be challenged and forced to succumb to the pressure of the states of Indian union. This indicates, inter alia the weakening of the centre and the gradual increase in the status of states. The regional parties have experienced a marked expansion during the 1990's. This period witnessed almost 10 per cent hike in popular votes in comparison to last decade which had only 4 per cent hike in the popular votes.

Since the coalition era began 1996 the influence and growth of the regional parties in Indian politics marked with the greatest challenge to the democratic state of India which was emerged from powerful individuals Mafia groups, land grabbers and phony pretenders of ideologies of religions, caste or communist revolutionary who believe that in stead of democratic dialogue, issue will be settled with the power of gun. The regional political parties and the coalition politics resulted in furthering the criminalization of politics. The persons with criminal records entering in the electoral politics in the representation institutions changed the face of representative institutions. The coalition politics have given them a national exposure at the cost of the credibility of the political institutions.

Today's there are several leaders who are at the nation level as well as regional level are playing important roles in the state and national politics but have criminal background. The coalition politics have helped in spreading the malady of political corruption much more
comprehensively throughout Indian political system with the help of regional parties. Regional political parties do not give up their parochial approach and therefore, are narrow in their outlook. In this system, power shifts from the centre to the states. All the regional partners of the centre coalition government have their regional agendas and lack of national agenda. As a result, the states tend to become more strong and the centre is becoming weak. Under the influence of such self-seeking politicians, the coalition politics has become vulnerable to opportunism, inefficiency and depravation. The most significant drawback of the coalition system is that it is the worst manipulator of the popular mandate.

At present in coalition politics dynasties have become an integral part of Indian politics. The Thackerays of Maharashtra, Karunakran of Kerala, Karunanidhi of Tamil Nadu, Patnayke of Orissa, Laloo of Bihar, Mulayam of Uttar Pradesh, Chautla of Haryana, Badal of Punjab, and Abdullah of Jammu & Kashmir are a few some examples. They present the people with a face that can draw the incremental vote increasingly presidential style of elections and increased in stability and confusion in the minds of electorates. In coalition cultural "Support from Outside", has made the office of the Prime Minister 'Lottery' and such type of phenomenon has decisively weakened the governance at the union level.

The Indian experience with coalition governments both in the states as well as at the centre, suggests more a differentiated and complex set of findings. For example the leadership of Janta Dal forced a disintegration of the party, it had lost heavily in the bargain. In the pursuit of this game the party became responsible for the birth of a few more regional parties making national politics much more complex. The collapse of Janata Dal shifted the votes to the S.P. RJD, Lok Jan Shakti Party, JD (U) JD (S), BJD for the present. Janata Dal was a party but was never a political party in the true sense of the word. It was a motley and ragged collection of self seeking politicians who came together, albeit
primarily become alternative of the congress. The implementation of Mandal Commission report and division of the Hindu society into groups, known as castes, minority religious community are the direct result of the emergence of regional parties. Janta Dal was the new face of the Janata Party which was founded early in 1977.

The present situation of India's governance is not in the favour of anti-corruption and good governance but only fulfill the interests of persons and parties. The current verdicts of the people confirmed the new political situation in which the electoral process produced not a national verdict, but an aggregation of regional and local verdicts. Neither the BJP nor the Congress in 1996, 1998, 1999 and 2004 in the general elections were not near to majority in the Lok Sabha and nor are they likely to won a majority in the near future. These elections verdicts, clearly reflecting the necessity of coalition government emphasize the decisive importance of regional and state parties.

Most of the regional and state based parties have risen to prominence by building anti-congress coalitions. A study of coalition politics in India is the part of defection politics, which is the result of fragmentation and polarization of power against one-party dominance of Indian National Congress. Since 1989-99 there had been five general elections for Lok Sabha were held and eight governments were formed. It was succession of coalition or minority governments. The National front government (1989-91) United Fronts governments (1996-98) and BJP led coalition government (1998-99) all proved to be short-lived. The cost of that political instability were simply colossal. This experience gave rise to the apprehension that coalitions might not constitute a viable mode of governance, but the experiences of the 13th Lok Sabha (1999-2004) reflected some viability of coalition governance, with 24 smaller/regional political parties of diversified character and background. It was the largest coalition formation at the national level.
The 12th Lok Sabha elections were fought by BJP with 18 regional parties and formed the government. But unfortunately after 13th month it fall due to the personal interest of AIADMK supremo Jayalalitha from Tamil Nadu. After the fall of the Vajpayee led coalition government in April 1999, the high sounded promises made by the opportunistic congress to form an alternative government with in “Five Minutes”. But it failed to form an alternative government, and the entire nation was thrown into the grave of political instability. The people started loosing confidence in the Indian democracy and also became cynical about the political parties and the politician.

The 13th Lok Sabha elections (which were delayed by few days due to Kargil War) held on September-October 1999. In this elections BJP and its 24 allies won 305 seats and formed the Vajpayee led National Democratic Alliance government at centre. The 24 allies got 123 seats in which BJP got 182. Only a hundred-odd have been won at its own strength while the rest were the outcome of the alliance. Infact, the election of 1999 was a clear-cut verdict against the mischief made by certain mischievous elements. It is significant to know that after 1971 it was Atal Behari Vajpayee’s who got consecutive second term in 1999 is great achievement made all the more remarkable by the fact that he returned as the head of a coalition. For the first time since 1984, incumbent government was returned to power through a democratic process. After 1984 national poll, four consecutive elections failed to secure a clear-cut majority for any political party or alliance. Each of these elections resulted in a hung parliament.

The thirteenth Lok Sabha was illustrative of the commendable achievement that National Democratic Alliance (NDA) was sustaining a spirit of consensus among as many as twenty four heterogeneous parties, which were united only in their basic opposition to the congress, which were started in 1967 state assembly elections. It seems to have struck roots in Indian soil in view of the success of the NDA government
in completing a full term of five years, despite occasional hiccups. The disparate NDA partners together was the 'National Agenda' that contained issues of 'common interest and avoided completely those issues causing distrust among its constituents, build on mutual trust and interest in perpetrating power. The NDA is also a break with the past, which based on mutual distrust and lack of experience in running a complex administration. In 1979, 1991, 1997, all third force governments were victims of a political game and personal interests of the regional leaders.

In India the elections were fought on some emotional and anti-governance issues. The subsequent elections were based upon anti-congress vote of 1977, the pro-congress vote of 1979 the emotional wave in 1984, the anti-corruption vote in 1989, 1996, the pro-BJP vote in 1998 and the pro-NDA verdict in 1999. Accordingly a final nod to an era of coalition politics, the Indian electorate have touched the pulsating nerve of nation. The BJP was the first national party (before 2004 general elections) to opt for a coalition governments at the centre in 1998 and 1999. It was also a party which turned out to be the first to suffer the teething problems of coalition politics. For the shake of the coalition politics BJP had overlook the three ideological issues (temple at Ayodhya, scrapping of Article 370 from Indian Constitution and uniform civil code). On uniform civil code, in early 1980 the case of Shah Bano court verdict also recommended that a common civil code be adopted, which made BJP thinking right about common civil code but coalition compulsions forced BJP to abandon this issue.

Political stability and national buildings were the landmark achievements of the NDA government (1999-2004). In this period, the centre-state relations had become more harmonious then at any point of time in the recent decades. India had forged ahead on many fronts of economic growth and development a connectivity revolutions in highways, rural roads, railways, telecom services and the infrastructure
of ports and airports were expanded and modernized on an unprecedented scale. The whole world has come to recognize India as a software superpower. Major initiatives were taken to ensure food security for the poor and energy security for the country. NDA government also setup National Security Council (NSC) after the independence. It also passed legislations on Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act 1999, the Information Technology Act 2000, during NDA government three new states were carved out of the existing Bihar, M.P. and U.P. by passing state re-organisation Act 2000. These new states were Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal, but present UPA government has changed the name of Uttaranchal to Uttrakhand. NDA also passed and made the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA) 2002 to check terrorist activity in this peaceful country but present UPA government scrapped this act. National Democratic Alliance government fulfilled many promises that it made to the people. Welfare schemes for women, youth, farmers, SCs, STs and OBCs were launched.

The 20th Century recognized for food security and 21st century will be known for power security. Due to such compulsions electricity was another area where the NDA government effectively corrected past mistakes. Under the new plan the Accelerated Power Development Programmes (APDP) was initiated in 2001-02. The APDP provides financial assistance to states for undertaking renovation and modernization of electricity programmes and also strengthening of transmission and distribution work. Vajpayee initiative to launch 50,000 MW hydro-electric projects in May 2003, which envisaged preparation of preliminary feasibility reports for 162 hydro electric scheme in 16 states was another major economic initiative broad basing the coalition roots. The coalition governments also opens greater space for the vulnerable sections like the OBC's Dalits and minorities who were potential and capable of providing better opportunities to build up popular struggles.
The head of the NDA government Atal Behari Vajpayee's outlined his own vision for future of India. He wanted a country linked by high-speed highways with mobile phones and giant rivers linking project. During NDA government the delimitation act as amended in 2002 creates an autonomous De-limitation Commission to re-organise Parliamentary constituencies and State assemblies constituencies, accordance with latest decennial census. It was the NDA government credit that it had carried forward the dialogue process with the insurgent's in Nagaland, worked out an agreement with the Bodo's and established Bodo territorial council. It agreed to sit across the table with the All Party Hurriyat Conference in Kashmir and peace process with Pakistan on LOC with ceasefire. At the same time peaceful election were conducted in J&K during NDA. Vajpayee has a capability to face challenges with confidence of respecting foreign policy. Vajpayee is renowned statesman which he proved during his Prime Ministership.

The liberal image of Atal Behari Vajpayee could be observed from when in Haryana, the elections were fought with governmental alliance of Haryana Vikas Party (HVP). Later INLD also supported the Vajpayee government. Similarly, in Andhra Pradesh there was seat adjustment with the TDP-NTR however, which drew a blank. But after the poll, alliance with TDP means to have control over the United Front territory. Under the pressure of RSS, BJP could not show as much flexibility about its ideology which congress had shown during 1991-96.

In Vajpayee's council of Minister's a large representation to backward classes, schedule castes and schedule tribes, was given in all governments under the leadership of Vajpayee. Vajpayee reshuffled his 'council of ministers' for more than a dozen times in his full tenure of 1999-2004. He also compelled to Ramachandran Minister of State from MDMK to resign from his council of Minister because of his private assistant R. Perumal caught accepting bribe from an Indian Revenue Services Officer, for arranging a posting to the city of his choice. It was a
brave signal for all by Vajpayee against corruption and anti-national activities. Although unfortunately the Indian voters are not very aware of the value of their vote and repeatedly elect their representation with corrupt and criminal background which has resulted in criminalization of the politics.

During NDA government, there had been at least two major terrorist attacks faced by nation. First in December 26, 1999 on Indian Airlines Flight from Kathmandu to New Delhi which was hijacked and taken to Kandahar (Afghanistan). Indian government was compelled to release a number of terrorists in exchange of their passengers. However, this step of NDA was not appreciated by the elite class of Indian society. On 13th December 2001, the terrorist attack on Indian Parliament House, whole nation jointly condemned it badly. Similarly, NDA's foreign policy changed its traditional rout, and for the first time in the history of Foreign Policy during NDA two important officials in the PMO Brijesh Mishra and N.K. Singh held a press conference nearly a week after the controversy over the Tehelka expose in which they denied the whole issues as baseless. On this press issue Shiv Sena chief Bal Thackeray took serious note of it and demanded the ouster of both the official from PMO office.

It may be significant to know that the government headed by Vajpayee was note in power thrice in a short span of one decade which a decade the popularity of Atal Behari Vajpayee as undisputed leader. In 2004 general elections BJP's campaign mangers seem to have ignored the elementary rules of the elections game in India. Breaking old alliance with AGP, INLD, Ram Vilas Paswan, DMK, NC, etc., and NDA relied upon on four political miscalculations. First major issue of holding early elections, secondly breaking away with the allies like DMK, INLD, AGP, NC and Paswan. It appears that they have been guided mostly by local factors otherwise NDA's tally would have gone up by 40 to 50 MPs more. The Thirdly turning the elections into a referendum on
leadership, but Vajpayee's was not in a good health at that time, no doubt he was most popular leaders in the NDA. Lastly the major issues relating to the campaigning on a Pan-Indian issues like economic development and economic potential. But Indian voters mostly confined to local and regional issues.

The whole development demonstrated and compelled the congress to go for some kind of alliance which was a new things for the congress. In 2004 general elections congress for the first time in its parliamentary history made alliance with 14 regional parties and formed the government under the eminent economist, Dr. Manmohan Singh. He became the 14th Prime Minister of India and received strong endorsement within the coalition. For the first time in India's parliamentary history and unusually for any democracy, the head of a party is seen as more influential than the head of the government. The congress party governed India for 45 years out of 59 years and the influence of Nehru-Gandhi family is continued in the congress party, after the assassination of Rajiv, Sonia Gandhi is leading the Congress Party. In these elections the BJP lost 44 seats while its allies suffered heavily from a tally of 114 seats and their number was reduced to 51 seats. In terms of popular vote the NDA share dropped from 40.8 percent to 35.9 percent a net loss of 4.9 percent. The BJP alone suffered a loss of 1.6 percent in popular votes even though it had contested 25 more seats than in 1999 elections. In this elections NDA won 189 seats which was a loss of 111 seats from 1999 general elections. The NDA slogan “Shinning India” and “Feel Good” did not work for the BJP led NDA and this results in re-establishing that the BJP is not a darling of Hindu majority. The claim made by BJP of Hindu state the Parivar's dream cannot be established without electoral verdict. The Hindu may comprise about 80 percent of the electorate but the so called Hindu votes are not more then 15 percent with the BJP.
Soon after the election results Vajpayee addressed the Nation through television in which he accepted that his party and alliance may have lost, but India has won, he also said goodbye to the nation and highlights the achievements of NDA. During the elections of 2004 the national issues were less significant than the local and regional issues. BJP fought this elections without manifesto, instead of this it released a futuristic 'Vision Document' and promised to transform India into a developed nation by the year of 2020. BJP and its NDA partner jointly issued NDA manifesto called “Agenda for Development, Good Governance, Peace and Harmony”. The quality of governance delivered by the NDA (1999-2004) could not be compared to any other coalitions earlier. The leadership quality and liberal National image of Vajpayee's made BJP to be an alternate of the Congress party in Indian politics.

At present no political party can afford to work in isolation by turning a blind eye to the grass-roots realities. The main gainers are regional parties, registered parties and the independents whose vote share from 12.98 percent to 21.38 percent, 2.19 percent to 3.29 percent and 3.92 percent to 6 percent respectively has changed the chemistry of the national parties like BJP and congress. The multi party politics also has changed the nature of state assemblies and general elections. In India national and state assemblies elections were held simultaneously until before the 1971, but coalition and minority government has change all previous pattern.

**Conclusion**

Indian politics is both coalitional and regionalized. As successive poll results shows, gone are the days of single party rule. The Indian political process has become to a large extent the process of making, maintaining and breaking coalition. The general election of 1967 was a turning point in the history of Indian politics. In this election congress lost control over the major states of Indian Union. In this elections one
party dominance came to an end, Congress could not succeed to form the governments in major states of Indian Union, but this first non-congress experiment of coalition government at the state level did not last long due to personal rivalry among the different leaders of political parties and groups to fulfill their personal interests and at the same time the high-handedness of the centre was also responsible for the unsuccessful attempt of coalition in the states. In 1972 assemblies elections India marked the restoration of congress dominance at the centre and in the states appeared to have restored the patterns of a one-party dominance that characterized the Nehru era.

The last decade of the 20th century witnessed growing fragmentation of Indian society because of political elite have openly taken recourse of the sectarian outlook of social mobilization. It provides fertile ground for the birth of regional parties of Indian electoral system which has increased the party competition of world's largest democracy. Catch all political parties beginnings to challenged by sectional and segmentary party politics. The year 1989 marked the collapse of the congress dominance in union government and it never recovered afterwards.

Due to fragmentation of national parties and rise and entrenchment of regional parties, the political landscape has become fertile for coalition politics making and growing. Participants in coalitions are conscious of the opportunity and political authority they can enjoy through coalition. The growing regionalization of the Indian polity since 1989 led to the party system's transition from one party dominance to a multi-party system of polarized pluralism and regionalism. Regional parties calling shots not only at the regional level but also at the national level, and are central to the life and death of governance. In this system power shifts from the centre to the states. All the regional allies of the centre government have their strong regional agenda and there is lack of national agenda. As a results, the states are
becoming strong and the centre weak. Under the influence of such self-seeking politicians, the coalition politics has become vulnerable to opportunism inefficiency and depravity. The most important drawbacks of the coalition system is that it is the worst manipulator of the popular mandate.

The BJP led coalition government that was a non-congress government which completed a full term in office, notwithstanding much speculation about the capability of such a large coalition holding on together for so long due to its diverse composition. NDA has indeed ushered in an era of coalition politics, where a lot of depends on the equations forged between BJP and its coalition partners. Results of 14th Parliamentary elections (2004) and formation of congress led coalition government confirm that era of coalition politics is going to stay in India.

Despite stability and success like any other governments, the Vajpayee-led coalition nas had hiccups, difficulties and bickering too. Neither can it be said with certainty that the future coalition governments at the centre level will be equality successful or prospective coalition stability can be predicted. At the same time the good governance on their part can be guaranteed. Even the present UPA coalition government headed by Manmohan Singh was not free from birth pangs. In the process of formation of cabinet, Manmohan Singh faced many difficulties and wrangling in adjusting not only the claims and counter claims of allied parties but also of different factions within his own party. The 14 party United Progressive Alliance (UPA) led by Manmohan Singh has to go through tightrope governance. For the first time in India’s Parliamentary history and unusually for any democracy, the head of a party is seen as more influential than the head of the government.

The thirteenth Lok Sabha was illustrative of the commendable achievement of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) in sustaining a spirit of consensus among as many as twenty four heterogeneous
parties, which were united only in their basic opposition to the congress. The process that began in the 1967 general elections seems to have struck roots in Indian soil in view of the success of the NDA government in completing a full term of five years in power, despite occasional hiccups. Given the track record of past coalition governments the earlier apprehension of the imminent disintegration of the NDA did not appear to be entirely unfounded. What probably held the disparate NDA partners together was the “National Agenda for governance” that contained issues causing distrust among its constituents, built on mutual trust and interest in perpetrating power the NDA is also a break with the past, when coalitions fizzled out largely due to personal feuds based on mutual distrust and lack of experience in running a complex administration. In 1977, 1989 and 1996 all third force governments were victims of a political game and personal interests of the regional leaders.

In the past, various theories build by western political scientists regarding Indian democracy and political system proved wrong. Similarly theories propounded by and explanations given by western theorists regarding coalition governments in India are either only partially correct or simply pre-theory. Whereas theoretical explanations given by Indian political scientists and commentators are more near to reality. A new term comeoncap-coined in this thesis may be useful in understanding the phenomenon of coalition government in Indian politics. It implies come, compromise, consolidate anti-congress forces or anti-NDA forces, indulge in marriage of convenience and capture power.

Coalition government is not the final answer to build stable democracy in India. A kind of permanency of coalition governments in India is neither good for healthy democracy nor for development of the country in the long run. State-level and regional parties based upon support of parochial caste, communal or regional identities and short
term sectarian interests are a cause of concern to national unity and integrity. The regional parties have become over bearing both for the BJP and the Congress. The country requires the rise of two major national parties or alliances. The BJP and Congress have a potential to become major two party governance in Indian democracy. To realize this there is an urgent need to seriously consider reform proposal aiming at the creation of two major party system at the centre level.