

Presidential Democracy (US Model)

- Direct and distinct vote to elect Executive Head of the Governments at Federal as well as State level, i.e. President at National level or Governors at State level.

Parliamentary Democracy (Our model)

- No direct and distinct vote to elect Executive Head of Government. Many times, election of PM or CMs at State level is a manipulation after the elections by political parties to suit their vested interests (when no party is able to get absolute majority)

- Members of Upper House (Senate) also directly elected.
- Also independent vote and choice to elect members of Lower House (House of Representatives). They need not be of the same party as that of Presidential candidate.

- Our Rajya Sabha (Upper House) members are elected indirectly without direct participation of people. The choice vests with the party bosses and not with the people.
- The only vote available is to elect MP and similarly at State level the only vote available is to elect MLA.

What will be the advantages of a presidential Democracy?

I. Stability

- Under our system, unless the ruling party has a comfortable majority, the PM or CM always under pressure from the opposition as well as the members of his own party
- In case of coalition, there is a virtual pull and push from the coalition parties to suit their own vested interests and agendas
- In Presidential democracy, the President or Governor once elected, even with the smallest of margin, enjoy full stability till next elections.

Stability – Central Govt.

Last 20 years - 8 Elections (3 mid-term)

10 Coalition Govts

6 governments collapsed prematurely

- **No Single Party able to secure majority.**
- **Rule by coalition of several disparate parties**

Prime Minister / Tenure

Government

V.P. Singh
1989 / 11 months

National Front a make strift coalition of Janata Dal (143 M.P.s) & Telugu Desam, DMK & A.G.P. supported by B.J.P. & left front from outside (both diametrically opposite to each other). Collapsed due to withdrawal of support by BJP.

Chandrashekhar
1990 / 5 months

Break away Janata Dal with 64 M.Ps supported by Congress (197 M.Ps) from outside. Collapsed due to withdrawal of support by Congress.

MID – TERM ELECTIONS 1991