



Studies On Theoretical And Practical Experiences Of Democracy In India

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Abstract:

Today democracy is appreciated by all over the world but still there are several challenges to democracy. It is defined as a form of government and way of life. In diversity country like India mere political democracy is meaningless until and unless economic and social democracy. Ours is the greatest democratic country but still millions of people are struggling for their daily basic needs.

Key words: Democracy, Social democracy, Government people's power, Accountability.

Introduction:

Democracy is a new conception of democracy which marks a principle shift from procedural justice to substantive justice today democracy is not only conceded a form of government but it is a way of life. It is the best form of government for the reason that it ensures popular participation. It is the only government that stands on the will of the people and stimulates them to take part in the political affairs of the country.

Meaning of democracy:

Democracy may be defined as a system with free fair and frequent elections, universal suffrage and that guarantees creation freedoms and rights to its citizen in 19th century. The highly respected human being throughout the world. Abraham Lincoln called it government of the people by the people and for the people. Great liberals like John Locke and Edmund Burke developed the same theory John Stuart Mill the greatest utilitarian did the same on the basis of his moral or ethical argument.

Major challenges to democracy in India:

The great philosopher Plato (360 B C) argues that democracy is inferior to various forms of monarchy, aristocracy, and even oligarchy, on the grounds that democracy tends to undermine the expertise that is necessary to properly governed societies in a democracy, most of the people including legislators do not have the kinds of knowledge that enable them to think well about the difficult issues that politics involves this lack of functioning of the government. In democracy politicians simply concern themselves with gaining more power by mobilizing citizens. The only way in which to do this is by appealing to emotionally charged and highly divisive issues.

Poverty:

According global hunger index report 2015 thought India's global hunger index rank improves to 55 from 63 but fighting hunger remains a challenge. Under nourishment and mortality among children remains alarmingly high. The data of GHIR revealed that one-sixth of the Indian population is under nourished. 190 million people in India go hungry daily 30% of children in India aged below 5 all under weight.

Illiteracy:

Education is necessary for making the citizen alert and capable of discharging their duties and responsibilities efficiently and effectively without on educated citizenry democracy cannot be a success and will fail to give its rich dividends. The national policy on education (NPE) 1986 and the revised NPE 1992, have rightly reiterated. India's political and social life is passing though a phase which phases the danger of erosion to long accepted values the goals of speculation socialises, democracy and professional ethics are coming under increasing strain. The national policies have emphasized common citizenship and democratic values in education.

Communalism:

Communalism advocates complete control of the whole system by community. It advocates the supremacy of one religion over all other religious communities. In recent times communalism has taken enter stage in making and unmaking of government in most parts of the world. The active role of religion in politics shaping of political parties has emerged a major threat to democracy. The divide and rule policy of the British is being practiced by the Indian politicians by the develop communal feelings by creating situations to support their vested interests. The communal clashes in India were nothing new as they existed since pre-independence days. In 1909 the famous Morley min to reforms was enacted by the British parliament.

Corruption:

The country is inherently dyes functions situations due to the wide spread corruption there is no news in the news papers and TV news channels without the single corruption scandals every day.

Inequality:

Thought article 14 of the constitution has made clear that no person can be denied his right full possession just on the basis of caste, colour, place of birth, religion, gender etc. Can we abolish this cast system in our national untouchables has been case practicing one or the other way in a civilized country like. India, centuries old Indian cast system still takes its toll from time to time, of gender based inequality similar to that of caste based on equality also dates back to Vedic ages. Even today the Indian society thinks that the realm of politics, public service or running a business firm are all considered just means of men because they folk particularly in rural India have not been able to break out of the patriarchal system of society.

Indian democracy in future:

A keen political science student cannot agree with democracy is nearly a form of government, rather than democracy means much more than democratic government. It is a way of life; it is closely related to a good society. It we look in to Dr.Ambedkar's conception of democracy is that it is grated to social Tran's formation and human progress. Dr.Ambedkar defined democracy as 'a method of government. Where by revolutionary changes in the economic and social life of the people are brought about without 'Blood Shed' hence without achieving social and economic development of the people, we cannot say ours is the democratic country so political democracy alone could not be expressed to go very far. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar expressed in constituent assembly on the 26th January 1950." We are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In political we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality.

Conclusion:

In India there are still a number of challenges for democracy and its consolidation. Though we have been adopted a federal form of government. The central government is dominating over the state government. The railing party in power at the central is always misusing the article 356 of the constitution. The central government has taken over state's administration and elections have been suspended.

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