



MULTI-FACETED PERSPECTIVES OF NEHURVIAN DEMOCRACY A REAPPRAISAL

Sujata V. Asode

Research Scholar , Department of History and Archaeology ,
Karnatak University, Dharwad.



ABSTRACT

India was one of the biggest democratic country in the world. After the independence Indian intellectuals moved through democratic way. Some of the political leaders gave their entire career and contribution for the rebirth of democracy to India. The first Prime Minister of our Indian pioneer who Jawaharlal Nehru proclaimed, democratic principles as adopted in the Indian culture. His thought of democracy means good life for every people with equal opportunity and individual freedom Nehru's concept of multi-dimension democracy described here in the four approaches first one political democracy second one parliamentary democracy third one economic democracy and finally fourth one socialist democracy approaches. So in this present situation its necessary to study about Jawaharlal Nehru's views on multi dimension of democracy with a historical perspective.

I. KEYWORDS: *Democracy, feudal system, Political Democracy, Parliamentary Democracy, Economic Democracy, Socialist Democracy, Liberal Democracy.*

II. INTRODUCTION :

Generally the democracy means peoples rule. The theory of democracy stood from ancient period to modern period. Great Greek intellectuals like Herodotus, Plato and great philosopher of India who the lord Buddha advocated about democracy system. This democratic system of modern India, influenced by ancient intellectuals and its rapidly developed by Indian leaders like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru, J.P. Narayan, Ashok Mehta so on so. Among them who Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru such person established democracy system along with swaraj. His multi dimensions of democracy clearly explained here as political democracy, economic democracy parliamentary democracy, socialist democracy. All these perspectives of democracy involved in to each together. So its necessary to studing Nehruvian multi faceted views on democracy with historical perspective.

III. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY :

1. The article mainly discussed on Nehruvian concept of multi perspective personality of democracy.
2. The study briefly deal with meaning and importance of democracy.
3. The study also discussed development of democracy an overview.

IV. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY :

This article focused on the theme of historical methodology with analytically views. The area of study completely covered in democracy of Nehru, who the first prime minister of our India.

V. PT. NEHRU'S AN OVER VIEW ON DEMOCRACY :

"Nehru indicates that democracy means to an end here end means good life for the individual and its needs good life in to economic and political fields"¹ Before the long time this advanced democracy developed in western country of Amerika and Eastern country of France. "Same way Amerika declared necessary of independence also. France declared necessary of rights"² "both countries should dreamed for a equal political and social value."³ Lately the England should influenced from France and American revolution.

Nehru "Explained about great democraters of England. One who Thomas Paine was write a book on 'right of man'. This book totally concern on democracy views"⁴ Another one John Stuvartmill who, sincerely influenced by August Comte's theme. But mill explained new them of teaching than August Comte. He was tried to give a new direction to the English school of political democracy. "And strongly advocated of the democratic idea of liberty for the individuals. Also he was write a book on liberty"⁵ After the influence of democracy so many country's put their step towards in to socialism and nationalism. Both themes called the inter part of democracy. Especially the nationalism advocated every one should fight for freedom such pnaudit Nehru put his path towards Swaraj along with democracy way. "So in the Fizapur Congres session of 1936 the proclaimed that the ultimate aim of India was to establish a democratic state."⁶ and sovereign state which, promote full democracy through new social and economic order. He stated India took sovereign through democraty system.

MULTI-PERSPECTIVE OF DEMOCRACY :

1. Political Democracy :

"Political democracy means each person should have a vote for the governing assembly or parliament."⁷ here the vote was the symbol of political power and it was assumed that if every one had vote with equal citizenship "The growth of the individual apportunity and country of freedom has to be drawn up on the frame work of political democracy"⁸ Either political democracy not enough completely but its reappraisal and extended through economic democracy. We called this political democracy old democracy political and economic both democracy journey in one way. Without the economic democracy the political democracy will not be succeed completely.

2) Parliamentary Democracy :

Jawaharlal Nehru explained in Loksabha speeches at 1937 that we all Indians sat under the parliamentary authority. So its very higher responsibilities because this responsibility certified to us as humans beings. So he had proclaimed we all chose it because its have old tradition "This parliamentary democracy functioning under the united kingdom"⁹ and divided in to two houses as house of lords and house of commans, same way we the Indians adopted this system influenced by united kingdom.

Parliamentary democracy demands ability, devotion of cooperation and self discipline "also its attempt to change the society through peaceful line"¹⁰ He was stated the parliamentary democracy functioned without any partiality in this country. So we called the old older is good as parliamentary custom is old and yield but, its bloom with new concept. "The continuity of changes and changes of society both balanced the country on solid foundation If continuity is broken we become rootless and the system of parliamentary democracy breaks down so its necessary to Indian culture."¹¹

3. Economic Democracy :

Economic democracy means nothing but its process of planned through technology "Planning committee came from soviet union but it totally different of our country"¹² both have different view in methodologically the India adopted plannes through way of constitutions, way of democracy and parliamentary system. The planning also deals with complicated federal structure problems. Before long time the American and Russia countries both are developed technology through plannes "Nehru dreamed India must be adopted this technology based industrialies. The Indian industries are divided into some

categories as major industry, meddling industry, small industries village and cottage industry etc.”¹³ So our ultimate aim achieved economic democracy. The plane introduced in India with public and private sectors.

4. Socialist Democracy :

Nehru observed the European countries and scandinavian countries have advanced socialist democracy but “After the independence of India, the congress proclaimed reforms on socialistic based programmes. The congress leaders and politicians are put there practical step towards the eradicated of Jagirdari, fuedud system “Especially Europe countries improved their science and technology based industries, production of wealth but, India today have lack of money and rid of poverty so present its necessary to applied this methods of science and planning.”¹⁴

Science and planes are the bits of socialism indirectly we applied this socialism in to 3 planes. These plannes increase our production and wealth finally Nehru proclaimed our objective is to establish a welfare state with a socialist pattern of society. “and thought India will advanced along with the path of parliamentary democracy and socialist democracy such its not doctrain but its practical process.”¹⁵

Not completed his democracy dimensions. Its reappraisal process recently “N.L. Madan stated that Jawaharlal Nehru was the greatest champion of liberal democracy.”¹⁶ its clear his democracy full bloomed with all themes.

CONCLUSION :

Dr. Babasaheb stated about democracy. If administrators failed the democracy will be failure. If administrators success also the democracy will be moved success fully. His concept of successful democracy practically proved by Nehru government. Before the independence Nehru dreamed that Indian government adopted the Individual freedom, equality and peaceful method. But his dreamed complete after independence of India. Today the democracy system moved successfully because Nehru and Ambedkar gave contribution to democracy.

REFERENCES :

- 1 Jawaharlal Nehru Speeches, Vol. 3, Publication Division, Government of India, New Delhi, 1958, P. 137-138.
- 2 Jawaharlal Nehru : Glimpses of World History, Penguin Books, Delhi, 2004, P. 612.
- 3 Ibid, P. 613.
- 4 Ibid, P. 614.
- 5 Ibid, P. 616.
- 6 Banarji Mrutyunjay : Democratic Socialism, Kalyani Publication, Calcutta, 1979, P. 1.
- 7 Jawaharlal Nehru : Glimpses of World History, P. 613.
- 8 Jawaharlal Nehru Speeches, Vol. 2, P. 84.
- 9 Jawaharlal Nehru Speeches, Vol. 3, P. 156.
- 10 Ibid, P. 158.
- 11 Ibid, 157.
- 12 Jawaharlal Nehru Speeches, Vol. 2, P. 81.
- 13 Ibid, P. 84.
- 14 Jawaharlal Nehru Speeches, Vol. 4, P. 150-151.
- 15 Ibid, P. 152.
- 16 N.L. Madan : A Multi Dimensional Personality, Ajanta Publications, Delhi, 1990, P. 91.