



## CHALLENGES TO THE INDIAN DEMOCRACY

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### ABSTRACT :

*Our nation is one of the big among democratic nations in the world, the democratic system the political government formed out directly by the people or through the elected representatives of the people. The present democratic nations are facing the huge challenges like socio economic status of the people which differs the peoples in higher and lower classes of the society, the terrorism is the major challenge to the democratic nations, the internal naxalites groups also effecting the democratic society and creating the darkness in the society, the caste system in the Indian society also negative influence on the democracy, before the higher achievement in the nations running on democratic rules the people of the nation or state should be literates and aware of the society, the literacy is the positive impact of the democratic society, if the higher illiteracy in the people of the society we never achieve the higher level of democracy due to unaware of the democratic powers. The researcher tried to identify the major challenges to the democracy in India. The Indian parliamentary system of democracy governments has been suffering to take the strong decisions against the social evils which are affecting the democracy.*

**KEYWORDS :** *democracy, challenges .*

### INTRODUCTION

Democracy has been defined as “a rule by the people and for the people”. But the problem still lies on the notion of ‘the people’ and who the people are. In ancient Greek, the people indicate free and adult men excluding women and slaves. In modern democracy, the word ‘people’ means all adult men and women though the criteria for deciding adulthood varies. If we take as example capitalist democracy or liberal democracy in recent times, the people who benefit from such democracy are the wealthy who represent a few and the majority has no real or effective share in democratic process. In reality, factual equality has not been attained, neither in ancient democracy nor in modern democracy.

### TYPES OF DEMOCRACY

Direct Democracy, in general, refers to sovereignty, i.e., the ultimate control of the people in the governance of their public affairs. Direct democracy, however, denotes the form in which the people directly rule themselves in all matters that concern their common life and public interests. It involves an extensive and active engagement of the citizens in the self-governing process. It means the decision-making processes and institutions of governance do not merely serve the interests of the people but are also actually run by the people



## REPRESENTATION:

The distinctiveness of representative democracy clearly manifest in its contrast with direct democracy. In representative democracy the citizens chose their representatives who are expected to do the actual work on their behalf. The right to deliberate and decide on public issues is delegated to the elected representatives. These representatives remain accountable to the people through the practice of public elections at regular intervals. The basic feature of representation is that a mediating assembly of some kind is set between the citizenry and political decision-making. Representative democracy stands in contrast to the direct democracy in the sense also check arbitrariness with which representative governments often take decisions. Articulating their preferences on public policies will enable the citizens to develop critical perspectives on vast plans of urban development, which demolish the heart of cities, agricultural policies that destroy the environment, costly military adventures and nuclear experiments. Democracy has acquired its main justification in its unique understanding and responsiveness to public opinion. Popular participation based on open debate will further strengthen the functioning of democratic institutions

### The challenges to the Indian democracy

**The inequality** – the Indian society is distributed on the basis of caste and cultures of the people of the society, there is bigger wall of status among the people which creates the inequality in the society on the basis of socio economic status, caste, religion, color of the skin or culture. We never achieve the higher dreams in the democratic system without making the equality in the society. The equality in the education, powers, duties, opportunities, and social participations.

**Caste system** – the caste system in the Indian society based on the caste system many opportunities and participation were done in the past days, the removal of caste based policies by the laws but still in the society the people are measuring the human beings on the caste not by their work and efforts. The caste based value is the most dangerous evil in the present society. It is also one of the major challenges of the Indian democracy.

### Illiteracy

The illiteracy among the citizen of india also the big problem and challenge to the democracy, due to lack of education among the people of the society, they are not able to understand the steps of the democratic politics and the rights of the citizens also influence on their involvement in the politics and unaware about the duties towards the nation. The lower education level also influence the democratic countries.

**Naxalism** – the naxalism originated from the rural undeveloped areas of the eastern india, the lack of development in the areas and lack of sufficient facilities to the rural part of Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar Maharashtra Andra Pradesh Karnataka, etc. the naxal followers are working against the government and other organizations in the country with weapons. The naxal groups are attacking on the police and army personals and damaging the democracy in the country, the Maoist ideology also supporting as the armed revaluation against the upper classes of the society or the political parties which are having the different ideology. Many groups of the naxals are fighting with the governing bodies of the government of India.

**Corruption** – the person sitting on the government position and asking some money or taking any benefit for his duties it is corruption. The corruption is the big evil to the developing society. The central government has already made banned the old currency notes in the country which is the big blow to the corrupt people in the country. **There are many laws made to punish the corrupt people in the government i.e. the coal scam, 3G scam, in India.**

**Crime** – the crime is the unlawful action by the person, it is the one of the action to disturb the others freedom in the society. The crime is always punishable in the society. Many human righter are working on to punish the criminals of the nation. The crime against the human beings or women, crime in the social disturbance all types of crimes are punishable through the law

**Terrorism** – the terrorism is the biggest evil in the world today, it is the most dangerous to the human society, some groups of people are having the different ideology and not considering in any religion, caste, color, or nation in the human world. The terrorism is the most worst activity in the present days.. our nation is being attacked by the many terrorism groups to shake the nation. The Mumbai taj attack, pulwama attack on CRPF. Are the big attack on the sovereignty of the nation. The Indian army and air forces are done the big impact by attacking on the cross border areas of terrorism camps in Pakistan, myanmar, the army killed more than five hundred terrorists in 2019. This action is the most appreciating and supporting throughout the world by taking the grand victory over the terrorism.

### CONCLUSION

- ❖ The India has the stable government in the centre which is taking the big decisions in the developments.
- ❖ The government is more focusing on the women and rural education in country which creates the higher awareness about the democratic policies.
- ❖ The single majority governments are ready to take the action against the corrupt people of the country by making new laws.
- ❖ The Indian democracy is model to the other nations by strongly opposite the terrorism at UN.
- ❖ The government has given the free hand order to the Indian army in the Kashmir to deal with the terrorism.
- ❖ The strong action against the china on the doklam issue by the Indian army to save the sovereign power of the democratic nation
- ❖ We need the strong and peaceful nation which providing all the needed facilities to all citizens of society with nay discrimination. For stand with people, development of all people and respect all people.
- ❖ The politicians should act as servants of the people not boss of the society.
- ❖ The politicians should respect the spirit of democracy than the other issue of politics, be a honest in saving the democratic values.

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