



## Problems and prospects on Indian democracy

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### Abstract

A vote based system implies rule by individuals to guarantee that each resident partakes in the dynamic cycle either straightforwardly or in a roundabout way through chosen delegates. India is the biggest majority rules government on the planet. In the last over sixty years it has worked effectively well somewhat. Yet, in present day India it needs to confront many moves that should be handled to guarantee genuine majority rules government. These difficulties might include: social and monetary imbalances, neediness and joblessness, Lack of education and obliviousness, casteism, communalism, populace blast, regionalism, defilement and psychological oppression, and so forth. India necessities to foster new proposition to change a majority rules government. Regulation assumes significant part in political renewal and may assist with forestalling incorrectly rehearses and empower great ones. Yet, simple legitimate changes alone don't help as the progressions parents in law may now and again demonstrate counterproductive and may result into adverse consequence on society. Subsequently, the best regulations engage individuals to complete vote based changes. The Right to Data Act is the best model that fills in as a guard dog against maltreatment of majority rule standards. The difficulties to the majority rules government might be handled via developments of dissident or by the politically cognizant residents. Political parties make all the efforts to mould public opinion for their personal gains. Recently, we are witnessing a practice called the opinion polls or exit-polls. These practices does not have any scientific basis as they as some of the news items associated with it are paid news. A portion of the actions that can be taken to support a genuine parliamentary a majority rules government in India include: accomplishing 100 percent proficiency; teaching the majority about equitable privileges; guaranteeing better security of principal freedoms, and to guarantee opportunity of press, the creator has endeavored to study and dissect the current majority rule arrangement in India and propose vital changes to guarantee a feasible vote based system in India.

**Keywords:** Indian democracy, parliamentary, political parties

### Introduction

Democracy means rule by the people to ensure that every citizen takes part in the decision making process either directly or indirectly through elected representatives. India is the largest democracy in the world. In the last more than 6 decades it has worked successfully well to some extent. But in modern India, it has to face many challenges that need to be tackled in order to ensure true democracy. These challenges may include: overpopulation, poverty and the huge gap between rich and the poor, proper sanitation, corruption, illiteracy and right to education, violence communal, religious, etc., terrorism, naxalism, caste related violence, law and order, economic reforms, good governance, voter turnout, relationship with neighbouring countries, diplomatic issues, protection of human rights, women's and children rights and right to development, implementation of various welfare schemes, protection of freedoms guaranteed under the Constitution of India, environment protection, apathy of media, frequent dharnas, strikes, walkouts, non cooperative movements, etc. India needs to develop new legal, political and social proposals to reform democracy. Law plays important role in political reformation and may help to prevent wrong practices and encourage good ones. But mere legal changes alone does not help as the changes in laws may sometimes prove counterproductive and may result into negative impact on society. Therefore, besides good laws, the political ruling and the opposition must work in with a true parliamentary spirit toward meeting these challenges and hence restoring the true democracy in India. To ensure this Right to

Information Act, is the best example that serves as a watchdog against abuse of democratic principles by the politicians and the bureaucrats.

### Structure of Parliament and its position in Indian Polity

The essential reason of genuine majority rules system is that each individual regardless of his rank, statement of faith, variety or sex and independent of the degree of the instructive, financial or proficient foundations, is equipped for administering himself and dealing with his undertakings, the manner in which he considers fir. In a majority rules system individuals are their own lords. Be that as it may, in the cutting edge universe of today, direct decision of nation by individuals without anyone else is unthinkable because of populace blast.

In old Greek City-States and furthermore during the Vedic time frame in India, individuals themselves used to gather into one spot to choose the issues of governance. However because of populace rise, this framework nearly got terminated besides in a couple of Swiss Cantons where issues may as yet be chosen by individuals on the loose through vote. However, in current parliamentary framework individuals rule the country through their chosen representatives.

### Political Parties and their roles in India

In Indian political history, for almost sixty years it had been led by the Indian National Congress (INC) party. The other major opposing party to the congress was and is the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). Besides these two, there are

also some regional parties which represent their own states. Then after some years came the era of coalition parties, where in the case if any one party did not enjoy the full majority in the elections would take the support of the other parties to form the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) and the United Progressive Alliance (UPA). The most important problem in Indian politics is that at least more than a fifth of parliament members face some criminal charges and around 40 of them are accused with serious criminal charges. In Indian political setup, there are several parties at national as well as regional levels. Each party however small is playing its own role of looking after the welfare of either themselves or the people that they represent. For example, the way the present companying of the coming general election of blame games between some of the parties is going on.

### **Overpopulation**

Indian population has reached up to an estimated 1.27 billion. This is one of the greatest challenges that have hindered the possible progress of our country to some extent. Government of India which is already facing challenges from various angles has failed to control the population growth.

### **Poverty**

However India is drawing nearer towards turning into a monetary super power, it has similarly incredible difficulties towards handling the destitution. As per the World Bank's evaluations on destitution in light of 2005 information, India has 456 million individuals, i.e., 41.6% of its populace, living underneath the new global neediness line of \$1.25 (PPP) per day. The world Bank further gauges that 33% of the worldwide unfortunate at this point live in India. Besides, India likewise has 828 million individuals, or 75.6% of the populace living beneath \$2 per day, contrasted with 72.2% for Sub-Saharan Africa. The significant justification for unfortunate populace in India is because of its lopsided conveyance of abundance with 10% of pay bunches acquiring 33% of the pay.

### **Corruption**

Corruption is widespread in India. India is ranked 95 out of a 179 countries in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, but its score has improved consistently from 2.7 in 2002 to 3.1 in 2011. In India, corruption takes the form of bribes, tax evasion, exchange controls, embezzlement, etc. Right to information Act, 2005 has played a major role in unearthing various scams which are politically motivated. Corruption is one of the main cause that hinders the progress of a nation.

### **Education**

Education has remained one of the priorities of the Indian government since independence. Though many initiatives have been taken up by the Government of India to ensure maximum literacy in India, but still, education continues to persist as an impediment to development.

### **Terrorism**

The areas where a lot terrorists activities take place are Jammu and Kashmir, Central India and Seven Sister States and Punjab. Terrorism in India has often been alleged to be sponsored by Pakistan.

### **Democracy in India: its Problems and Prospects**

Not long after accomplishing freedom, India gave herself a Constitution and turned into a Majority rule Republic on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950 and has since been represented by this Constitution. This was without a doubt an honorable accomplishment, all the more especially when one checks out at a portion of the nations in our area and, surprisingly, all over the planet. For it laid out an arrangement of administration, a sound overall set of laws and a genuinely strong reason for a majority rule communist society when races were held routinely and the well known order was regarded. Consequently we might say that the popularity based framework has been laid out as acknowledged as a key piece of Indian political life; at this point we need to perceive that by and by, there have been serious deficiencies and these should be tended to sooner or as opposed to later. A majority rule government is certainly not a cutting edge peculiarity; it was drilled with a few proportion of progress in old Athens and in old India; likewise they set out a portion of the essential standards of a vote based society which will be exceptionally pertinent to us indeed, even in present day times.

### **Supreme on Democracy in India**

The problem was that under Article 368 of the Indian Constitution, it is apparent clear that there was no limitations on the power of Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution. Even there were no restrictions on the Parliament to prevent it from taking away a citizen's right to freedom of speech or his religious freedom. However, after several amendments made to the Constitution there was doubt was raised whether there is any inherent or implied limitation on the amending power of Parliament. In its 703 page verdict, with a 7:6 majority the Supreme Court has revealed that the Parliament could amend any part of the Constitution as long as it did not alter the basic structure or essential features of the Constitution. In this was there was an inherent and implied limitation on the amending power of Parliament was imposed by the Judiciary.

One such amendment is the 39<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment that was made during the Emergency period. This amendment prohibited any challenge to the election of the President, Vice-President, Speaker and Prime Minister, irrespective of the electoral malpractice. The sole purpose of this amendment was to attempt to nullify the adverse Allahabad High Court judgment against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who was about to be defeated in the election. The 41<sup>st</sup> Amendment prohibited any case, civil or criminal, being filed against the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister or the Governors, not only during their term of office but forever. Thus, if a person was a governor for just one day, he acquired immunity from any legal proceedings for life.

### **Conclusion**

Though India claims to be one of the biggest democracies in the world, but in reality there are various challenges that are responsible for creating hindrance in the true functioning of democratic republic of India. The lack of awareness of true values of democracy amongst the Indian Citizens is also another cause which prejudices the minds of the people towards exercising their participation in the formation and functioning of the Government. Our majority rule government following 66 years of autonomy has given us an

uneducated and degenerate pastors who are prepared to do any sort of tricks for their government assistance. Our Independent organizations like CBI, Personal Assessment and Deals Duty Divisions, are appear to be paper tigers in managing these tricks and are sadly acting just on the rules of adulterated clergymen. A few lawmakers have likewise attempted to separate our country on strict grounds just to full their vote banks which have led to different mutual brutality. These and a lot more exercises have made the Indian majority rules system free its regard on the planet. Nonetheless, at similar we should be likewise sufficiently lucky to live in a majority rule country like India since no one but a vote based system can give us equivalent privileges and obligations. Because of the Constituent Gathering. It is similarly a fact that Indian is the main country in the existence where individuals are joined as one in spite of the way that we have a place with numerous strict, social and conventional foundations.

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