



Challenges before Indian democracy

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Abstract

After independence India known as largest democracy country in the world. Democracy is a government of the people for the government of India which is already facing challenge but in modern India it has to face many / challenges that need to be tackled in order to ensure true democracy these challenges many. In clued social and economic inequalities, poverty and unemployment, inveteracy and ignorance, casteism, communalism m population explosion, regionalism, corrosion and terrorism etc.

Keywords: independence, Democracy, Government, population

Introduction

Democracy refers to a political system in which government is formed by the people, implemented either directly elected representation. Although it has been accepted as the best form of government in the modern world. Most of the established democracies of the world face the challenges but they different form country to country. Limberly, equality, justice and fraternity are the very cornerstones of democracy.

The constriction gradate the entire Indian citizen these basic freedoms and rights in the form o six broad categories of fundamental rights. These is free independent and separate judiciary to see that these rights are not violated and ram, peered with. All are equal before law right from the prime minister of a perm it is the very sprit and Essence of our democracy our democratic system of governance is are by the repetitive of the people elected period index Indian democracy is based on universe adult form and a healthy and competitive party- system.

Nature of democratic challenges

Democracy so the best form government so far found but it is not without, its defects and criticism communalism regionalism. Casteism, in urgency. Terrorism and illiteracy are some problems and challenges before our nation tour is a secular country secularism mean freedom to pregame practice and propagate one's religion without interfering with that of basic of one's taint and religion wither. These are no state religion and all regions and sets are equal before the law.

Communal feelings and consideration play an important role in the selection of candidates in various constituents which such a step materially brightest theirs election prospects. Regionalism it's another major fact in deciding the fate of candidates in the election. The politicians are fully acidosis of these weaknesses of the people and take maximum advantage of them as the circumstances demand. The recants peck of communal unseats in Assam. Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh has time and again put are democracy in jeopardy these fore, we have to be very vigilant and circumspective about it democracy has been successful in India behooves we are a tolerant people and have proper regard for the other point of view

Weakness of Indian democracy

1. **Wrong Poetical Education:** - Democracy provides political education, but the type of education it provides is wrong on certain occasions.
2. **Inefficiency:** - The political leaders are more busy in forming political alliances and these by maintain their position rather them looking after the administration
3. **Expensive:** - It is very expensive type of government parliaments, cabinets, election, machinery are all costly affairs and a burden on the tax payers.
4. **Based on quintet:** - Democracy is not concerned with the quality of the voter his ability his ability, standard of education and his interest in politics. It only considers the number of voter cast.

Necessary conditions

These are no doubt that democracy. As it exists today suffer from various defects. These are some political philosophers suggest some remedies to cure the present its democracy the necessary

Condition Are

1. **Vigilance:** - alertness of the people in essential condition without which the true idea of democracy cont. is realizes constant vigilance is the price of liberty.
2. **Education:** - Democracy will be success in a state where people are educated lack of common defect can be remedied by universal education and wide dissection of knowlege
3. **Freedom of speech, Association and press:** - Individual liberty in the core of democracy these freedoms allow a free scope for proper expansion of human personality
4. **Effective opposition:** - A strong and effective opposition in necessary for the success of democracy.
5. **Civil sense:** - The casing should possess a high degree of civil sense. They should take a living and healthy in test in the public life of their country.
6. **Sprit of toleration:** - A knows sprit of operation in essential for contractive criticism and healthy discussion.

Suggestion

1. Establishment of social equality
2. Political parties based on religious and caste must be banned. because their activities after become responsible for communal and cast riots.
3. By executing the plans. Successfully, by developing our economy repaid that employment will be possible and comfortable economic life for all assumed.
4. High technology should be use for the security.
5. Every school and college subject of paper of Indian constitution teaching should be must.

Conclusion

To include the future of Indian democracy hangs in the balance it in standing in cross round, leading to peoples, democracy. The challenges before Indian democracy raised a lot these is no demining facet that the political democracy as it exists in most of the capital fistic states of the world today, suffers from various drawbacks. But democracy itself in not a fault, the fact in laid on the social economics system in which it is made fit. It will take time to remove all the challenges in Indian democracy. The new generations bear the responsibility laid upon them by the tethers of the constriction to make than experiment a success.

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