

The Future of Indian Democracy

Mr. Ramdas Nehulkar

Assistant Professor, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune

Email: rdnehulkar@gmail.com

Abstract

The Indian democracy faces serious challenges also from casteism, communalism and religious fundamentalism. They weaken the functioning and stability of democratic system, Challenge of deepening of democracy. Use of muscle power in elections – Challenge of deepening of democracy. Inadequate representation of women – Challenge of expansion of democracy. Use of money power in elections – Challenge of deepening of democracy. Impending restrictions on freedom of conduct and thought is also becoming a matter of concern for all.

Key Words

India, Democracy, constitution and politics, voting system Media

I Introduction

We celebrated the Amrit Mahotsav of Indian Independence this year. After another two years, the Amrit Mahotsav of the Republic of India will be celebrated. Considering the current state of the country, there seems to be a doubt whether democracy has really taken root in the country. Looking at the policies of the ruling BJP party at the Centre, the controversies and conflicts arising from them, the disputes arising in the country over issues like the amended Citizenship Act or the National Citizen Registration Campaign, the protests and agitations that have resulted from them, one begins to doubt whether the message of the unity of the country is conveyed through it. Impending restrictions on freedom of conduct and thought is also becoming a matter of concern for all.

India is our country where people of different castes, religions, parties and sects live together. We proudly mention our country as unity even in diversity; do we see that condition today? According to the constitution, our country is secular, but there is a fear that this identity of the country will be erased due to the current growing discord. Gandhi-Nehru's thinking has made the country move so far. But in the last eight-ten years, it seems that those thoughts are being erased. It is not found that much efforts are being made at the institutional level for the promotion of democracy. Our democracy is derived from the role of a political party. It is not right that democracy is considered only in terms of our party and government.

II Literature Review

Democracy is central to Indian constitution and politics. Although it seems that the elections are being held in a democratic manner, the administration of the political parties after coming to power seems to be running in a dictatorial manner. The Constitution of India enshrines the fundamentals of democracy: independence, sovereignty, federalism, unity, secularism, socialism; But while praising these values, it seems that the rulers are also trying to teach a lesson to the opposition. The rights of others are hesitated by saying that one's own words are true. In sovereignty the people have ultimate authority; but in everything people are taken for granted. Instead of secularism, the sting of religion is lit. Instead of the egalitarian concept of socialism, heteronormativity and capitalism seem to be gaining more importance. These are symptoms of democracy itself being hesitated, that is why while praising democracy, one is worried about the state of democracy because of the arbitrariness of the ruling party and loopholes in the law. One cannot forget the fact that even though the opinion of the people has some value, it is only before voting in the elections. Apathy towards voting system especially in urban areas is a serious issue. People vote, exercise their franchise. It is your right. But how honestly do people look at this right? Such a thought comes to mind

III Research Findings

Only 60 to 65 percent of votes cast in state assembly elections or Lok Sabha elections. A determined 40% abstain from voting. Day by day the feeling of indifference in people's mind towards voting is damaging to democracy. There is a need to reflect on why 100% voting is not taking place. Even in democratic elections, the scale of election and its expenditure has increased. People who stand for election use Sama, Daam, Bheda, Pena policy. Wind gauges are also chosen using money. Therefore, black money and crime are seen to be intertwined. Candidates contesting elections lure voters with freebies. Money is distributed to the voters, not such talk, but that is the reality. (Money, liquor, pots and promises were widely used to get votes.) The number of tainted candidates with crimes in elections is also increasing alarmingly. It is the hope of the voters that someone will bring some good to the country. Rather than 'who will do the good of the country?', the thought of 'who will help me solve my problems?' That is how the system was created. As a result, there is no longer any need to value the interests of the majority farmers or the sentiments of the Hindu community in order to win elections. Those who decide the strategy of the elections started calculating which constituencies, taking into account the proportions of which castes, which caste and religion people should tie knots and which nominal candidates should be fielded to break the votes of the opposition party. Minoritism was born out of this system of elections.

Democracy, socialism and pantheism are the three pillars of the Indian constitution. Indian democracy is collapsing due to dynasticism, unscientific electoral system. Nationalistic voters who have the feeling that a strong democracy should stand should exercise their right to vote in all elections. At present, the system of democracy has become only power in the hands of the rich. Everyone should think that it is very dangerous to lose one's means from politics.

Present day media, social media take roles that are deadly to democracy; sometimes they are pressured for it, human ability to think independently, media and society are killed by media bombardment. In such a situation common man should not lose faith in democracy. There is a need to instill in people the belief that a healthy democracy can provide a better life for all. Although there are many challenges facing the current democracy, that finality is not a static system, but an ongoing process. It is very important to constantly educate about democracy.

Today the country is restless. Whether the question is cow slaughter ban, or demonetization and freedom of expression; any gang of five-twenty-five men can rise up with any banner, hooliganism, arson and looting in the streets, which is unbecoming of a country aspiring to be a superpower. Neither our Prime Minister nor any of his senior colleagues who invite foreign investors to set up industries in the country are ready to budge. This is shocking. An attempt is made openly to turn the cycles of current history upside down and take the country to the Puranic period. Apart from that, there is a tense atmosphere on both the Indian borders. Indian soldiers are dying every day. But there is a picture that the ruling party is in love with religious polarization and is haunted by the jealousy of winning elections. In social life in India, any differences have been considered as 'divisive', 'gang of pieces' etc.

Criticism of those currently in power or perceived to have committed 'anti-national acts' is tyrannical coercive behavior. In a free society, there is no limit to such assumptions. Describing anyone as anti-national is not only wrong now, but will also have an adverse effect on the future. It is up to the society to decide whether they want to teach the next generation freedom or intolerance and disrespect. Communication is the basis of a civilized society to understand where there are disagreements and differences of opinion. However, instead of relying on violence, riots and court cases, the difference of opinion cannot be understood.

Freedom is not arbitrariness, the bully mobs of the country need to be told. Only if the government intellectuals do the job of reassuring and reassuring the citizens, their long speeches will have some meaning. Although the current state of the country, the hesitation of independence, the restlessness among the minorities is somewhat alarming, the voter can bring about the desired change through the ballot box. This belief has been demonstrated to the country by the 1977 post-Emergency general elections. This democratic system has also given Indians the power to change and overthrow the

government they don't want. This matter is important. Many important questions are facing the people of the country today. Poverty, unemployment, suicide of farmers, economic disparity are facing the problems. The widening gap of disparity between the rich and the poor is a major challenge. Instead of the concept of welfare state, importance is being given to the autocratic and arbitrary rule of a single party. The real question is whether a healthy, healthy democracy will emerge in this environment.

In this environment, some happily leave their happy, urban life, and devote themselves to the service of the poor in Melghat. A teacher who leaves the path to a high-paying job in a developed country is happy to create tomorrow's entrepreneurs. Someone cares about the education of children of prostitutes. Some people try to find ways to get the rain water into the soil more and more. It is because of these and such activists that this country, which has a huge list of what is not and what is not, is doing well. These activists do not want power or authority! They are true republicans. Honest. Society grows because of those who do or try to do something for the good of someone. This realization is also reassuring about the future of tomorrow's democracy.

IV Conclusion

Honest. Society grows because of those who do or try to do something for the good of someone. This realization is also reassuring about the future of tomorrow's democracy.

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