

A STUDY ON PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY

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ABSTRACT--Democracy in present day use, has three detects—for an arrangement of government where the residents practice control by casting a ballot. In an immediate democracy, the subjects in general frame an administering body and vote specifically on each issue. In a delegate democracy the natives choose agents from among themselves. These delegates meet to shape an administering body, for example, a lawmaking body. In a sacred democracy the forces of the larger part are practiced inside the structure of an agent democracy, however as far as possible the dominant part and ensures the minority, for the most part through the pleasure by the majority of certain individual rights, e.g. the right to speak freely, or opportunity of association."Principle of the dominant part" is some of the time alluded to as democracy. Democracy is an arrangement of preparing clashes in which results rely upon what members do, however no single power controls what happens and its results. The vulnerability of results is intrinsic in democracy, which makes all powers battle over and again for the acknowledgment of their interests, being the devolution of intensity from a gathering of individuals to an arrangement of rules. Western democracy, as unmistakable from that which existed in pre-present day social orders, is by and large considered to have begun in city-states, for example, Classical Athens and the Roman Republic, where different plans and degrees of liberation of the free male populace were seen before the shape vanished in the West toward the start recently relic.

Keywords --Democracy, Government, association , principle, public

I. INTRODUCTION

Democracy implies control by the general population to guarantee that each native partakes in the basic leadership process either specifically or in a roundabout way through chosen representatives. India is the biggest democracy on the planet. In the last over 6 decades it has worked effectively well to some degree. In any case, in present day India, it needs to confront (Marchlewska et al. 2018) numerous difficulties that should be handled with the end goal to guarantee genuine democracy. These difficulties may include: overpopulation, destitution and the gigantic hole among rich and poor people, appropriate sanitation, defilement, absence of education and ideal to

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education, savagery collective, religious, and so on., fear based oppression, naxalism, station related brutality, peace, financial changes, great administration, voter turnout, association with neighboring nations, political issues, insurance of human rights, women's and kids rights and ideal to development, usage of different welfare plans, assurance of opportunities ensured under the Constitution of India, condition insurance, lack of concern of media, visit dharnas, strikes, walkouts, non-agreeable developments, and so forth. India needs to grow new lawful, political and social recommendations to change democracy. (Costa 2018) Law assumes critical job in political reorganization and may anticipate wrong practices and empower great ones. Be that as it may, simple legitimate changes alone does not help as the adjustments in laws may once in a while demonstrate counterproductive and may result into negative effect on society. Consequently, other than great laws, the political decision and the resistance must work in with a genuine parliamentarian soul toward ("Exporting Democracy/Defending Democracy," n.d.) addressing these difficulties and subsequently reestablishing the genuine democracy in India. To guarantee this Right to Information Act, is the best model that fills in as a guard dog against maltreatment of fair standards by the lawmakers and the bureaucrats. In this paper, the creator has endeavored to ponder and examine the current vote based setup in India and propose essential changes in order to guarantee and manageable democracy in India. (Berenschot 2018)

Parliament today isn't confined to law making just, however it has been practicing numerous jobs which are as under:

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To find out problem relating to the issue
- To recommend measures to address the difficulties viably and help reestablish
- To analyse awareness about the topic To study the various aspects of the study
- To study the problem and prospects of the Indian democracy

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Not long after in the wake of achieving autonomy, India gave herself a Constitution and turned into a Democratic Republic on 26th January, 1950 and has since been represented by this Constitution. This was in reality an estimable accomplishment, all the (Egian, n.d.; Brennan 2017) more especially when one takes a gander at a portion of the nations in our neighborhood and even far and wide. For it built up an arrangement of administration, a sound legitimate framework and a genuinely stable reason for a fair communist society when decisions were held (Kriesi 2015) routinely and the prevalent command was regarded. In this manner we may state that the law based framework has been built up as acknowledged as a fundamental piece of Indian political life; yet we need to perceive that (Runciman 2018) practically speaking (Mounk 2018), there have been not kidding inadequacies and these should be tended to sooner or instead of later. (Hett 2018) Majority rule government is anything but an advanced wonder; it was polished with some proportion of achievement in old Athens and in antiquated India; likewise they set out a portion of the central standards of a just society which will be extremely important to us even

in present day time The creator might want to propose following proposals for the effective working of Indian majority rules system: The electorate ought to be granted with the learning of political cognizance(Rice 2018). They ought to be made completely mindful of their rights and benefits through sorting out projects, for example, gatherings, classes, workshops, symposiums, and so forth.The ignorant masses of India ought to be give appropriate training with the goal that they can sensibly vote in favor of the correct pioneers. The USA, Britain, Germany and Japan are fruitful law based nations and gave advanced in each circle in light of the fact that the majority are proficient.There must be an entire prohibition on Opinion Polls as they can't be deductively depended upon. The media should likewise assume its vital job realizing verified certainties and maintaining the genuine soul of appropriate to discourse and articulation. The lawmakers ought to likewise regard the genuine soul of popular government by assuming their vital job not as an ace but rather as worker of the spoke to. They should cease from defilement standing and common governmental issues. The natives should choose pioneers with great good qualities and respectability. People ought to be guided to pick their actual agents. They ought not be affected by anybody in this regard. People ought to learn resilience and trade off and comprehend that opportunity isn't unbridled yet reliant on not hurting Another person's prosperity. Democracy requests from the basic man a specific level of capacity and character, similar to balanced behaviors, a savvy comprehension of open issue, free equity and unselfish dedication to open intrigue. The Directive Principles of State Policies should essentially made justiciable rights simply like key privileges of part III of the Indian Constitution.) People ought not permit communalism, dissent, casteism, fear based oppression, and so forth to raise their heads. They are a danger to popular government. The legislature, the NGOs and the general(Seeley 2010) population together should work on the whole for the financial advancement of the country. Changes should come through quiet, popularity based and sacred means. The gifted youth of today ought to be politically taught with the goal that they can wind up viable pioneers of tomorrow. Legislatures and Judiciary should monitor what is happening around the world to the extent a portion of the delicate human rights related issues are concerned, for example, same sex relational unions, nullification of capital punishments, and so on and endeavor to keep pace with the changing scene around us. Finally, it is the obligation of the chosen delegates be it administering or contradicting, to be a good example for the young people who will assume control over their responsibilities in future. They ought to get rid of the act of habitual pettiness, obscene and vicious conduct in parliament and legislature

IV. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research is based on empirical study and the sampling method is random sampling method. The total number of samples is 1522 .The statistics are frequency and chi square Anova. The Survey was conducted in Chennai by questionnaire to the general public .The well structured questionnaire about the awareness of issues relating to problems and prospects of Indian democracy was circulated among the respondents. The secondary information for the study was collected from the articles, journals, newspapers, legislations, rules.

V. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Frequency Table

Table 1: do you aware about democracy

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| yes | 256 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.8 |
| no | 568 | 37.2 | 37.2 | 53.9 |
| Valid maybe | 703 | 46.0 | 46.0 | 99.9 |
| 8)do you 1 about democracy | 1 | .1 | .1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1528 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

VI. HYPOTHESIS

Null hypothesis:

The problems and prospects of Indian democracy is not having significant association with gender

Alternate hypothesis:

The problems and prospects of Indian democracy is having significant association with gender

*gender*do you aware of democracy*

Table 2:Crosstab Count

| | do you aware about democracy | | | | Total |
|----------|------------------------------|-----|-------|----------------------------|-------|
| | yes | no | maybe | 8)do you 1 about democracy | |
| 1 | 234 | 443 | 398 | 0 | 1075 |
| gender 2 | 22 | 125 | 305 | 0 | 452 |
| Gender | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 256 | 568 | 703 | 1 | 1528 |

Table 3 :Chi-Square Tests

| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----|-----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 1662.122 ^a | 6 | .000 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 160.860 | 6 | .000 |

N of Valid Cases

1528

a. 6 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .00.

by the analysis of the chi square test the value of p is 0.000 which is less than 0.05 that alternate hypothesis is accepted. Therefore There is a association between the problems and prospects of Indian democracy and gender. It shows the problem and prospects of democracy dependent on age.

VII. CONCLUSION

Democracy in present day use, has three detects—for an arrangement of government where the residents practice control by casting a ballot. In an immediate democracy, the subjects in general frame an administering body and vote specifically on each issue. In a delegate democracy the natives choose agents from among themselves. These delegates meet to shape an administering body, for example, a lawmaking body. In a sacred democracy the forces of the larger part are practiced inside the structure of an agent democracy, however as far as possible the dominant part and ensures the minority, Democracy implies control by the general population to guarantee that each native partakes in the basic leadership process either specifically or in a roundabout way through chosen representatives.

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