

## Challenges of Democracy in India in the Recent Decades

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**Abstract:** India is the largest democratic country in the world. Democracy is defined as a government of the people. For the people. Perhaps the greatest challenge democracy faces in India is that it has struggled hard to deliver the kind of sustained economic development over the last seven decades. Socio-religious Political Economical problems have been burning issues. The Government of India and Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the BJP party represent the Hindu nationalist movement, whose ideology Hindutva, nationalism. and welfare programs. Since before independence nationalists have argued that India should be the comfort home for all religions and cultural diversity. And Peaceful coexistence.

**Key words:** Democracy, Challenges.

**Introduction:** Democracy refers to a political system in which government is formed by the people, implemented either directly or through elected representatives. Although it has been accepted as the best form of Government in the modern world. India as largest democratic nation yet to become meaningful political democratic system. she has its own problems. Most of the established democracies of the world face the challenges but they are different from country to country. The three main challenges of democracy are:

Foundational challenge .

Challenge of expansion .

Deepening of democracy.

Indian Constitution provided a basic frame work for Indian democratic political system. Directive principals state policy of Indian Constitution ensure the Socio economic and development which is needed in the deepening are strengthen the democratic process in India.

### OBJECTIVES:

To understand the present functioning Indian Democracy.

To identify major problems and challenges being faced by Indian democracy;

To recognize the corrective measures for improving the Indian democratic system;

In the Indian context we can point out these challenges

1) Poverty, health care, low literacy rate, over population, unemployment are prevalent in most parts of India, hampering national progress. And Weakening democratic process.

2) Caste and gender discrimination continues to prevail in Indian Society, slackening advancement and development.

3) Rampant corruption, red tapism, delays in Public Justice are weakening the foundation of Democracy.

4) Exploitation of minorities in different castes and religions for narrow political gains has undermined the whole concept of democracy.

5) Use of money and muscle power during elections reflects Democracy's shortcomings.

- 6) Regional parties gaining importance across states. On party dominant system or Anti BJP Congress forum in future elections may causes for unstable government.
  - 7) Another issue is that end of the discretionary powers of the governor. Working as an agent of the central Government. Causes for weakening democratic system. Discretionary powers reduce the mistrust and help to develop consciences in a democratic political System .
  - 8) Claim to form the government. Without simple majority in legislature house. Or overtaking the largest political Party in the Legislature is bad a practices .
  - 9) Migration and other causing low voter turnout or political Apathy. Is a big problem. Even the ruling government vote taking ratio is less than opposition parties vote gaining.
  - 10) Freebies given by political parties to voters during elections. Big hindrance in free and fair election.
  - 11) Gender Discrimination, Caste, Communalism, Religious Fundamentalism, are weakening the democratic sprit in the Nation.
  - 12) Regionalism, Corruption, and Criminalization of Politics. Anti-Defection law does not seem to be doing much to stop MLAs from defecting. Defection is antidemocratic activity.
  - 13) Ethics of post-poll alliances is a just a strategy of shaping and sharing the power. not a democratic one.
- Way to Constrictive Democracy
- 1) Universal literacy i.e. education for all, poverty alleviation, elimination of gender discrimination,
  - 2) Removal of regional imbalances, administrative and judicial reforms and sustained economic, social and environmental development. What is required is a set of rules which would curb the menace of defection as well as the misuse of powers of the governor's office.
  - 3) A defecting MLA or legislature must be disqualified from contesting or becoming a minister for at least six years.
  - 4) A distinction needs to be drawn whether a member is leaving a party for ideological differences or for money and power.
  - 5) In case of hung assembly, whether the governor must call the single largest party first, or a post poll alliance, the process must be uniform across the country.
  - 6) The governors' discretionary powers must be abolished and replaced with clear guidelines based on the Sarkaria Commission.
  - 7) Stricter data protection laws are required to ensure that political parties do not indulge in practices that involve undue influencing of voting behaviour.
  - 8) Voter education, electoral reforms and periodical highlighting of the performance (or] nonperformance) of elected representatives should be high priority.
  - 9) People must exercise their right to vote, participate in democracy and contribute towards the development of the country.
  - 10) The youth must be aware of the problems that the country is facing and choose the candidate who is most likely to bring about a change Democracy cannot survive without both citizens' participation and politicians' accountability.

11 everyone should realize The promises of democracy can only be realized through collective action in civil society..

**Findings of the study:**

1)The study Found some challenges for our Democracy in Indian context As Socio-Economic Political. Religious and Etc.

2) And the present study explained Way to Constrictive Democracy in The Indian Context.

Democracy is a best form of government. which is in the control of the vigilant citizens . Homes, schools colleges, institutions organizations and other responsible agencies must inculcate uphold and practices the democratic values . than we can think the realization of the fruits of the Democracy for common man.

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