

INDIAN LIBERAL DEMOCRACY AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT:

Liberal democracy is known as constitutional democracy. It is a common form of representative democracy, according to the principles of liberal democracy, elections should be free and fair, and the political process should be competitive. Liberal democracy has set India on strong base but faces many challenges, such as caste, corruption and terrorism. Since Independence, Indian democracy has been in continuous clash with the quasi-feudal structure of society. Caste-based hierarchies are undemocratic, unscientific and unethical, gnawing relentlessly at the foundations of our democracy. Liberal democracy may take various constitutional outline: it may be a constitutional republic, such as the France, Germany, India, Italy, or United States or a constitutional monarchy, such as the Japan, Spain or United Kingdom. It may have a presidential system (Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, the United States) a semi- presidential system (Finland, France, Poland, Taiwan) or a parliamentary system (Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, the United Kingdom) Present paper deals with discussion on constitutional democracy and challenges of liberal democracy.

Key words: *Liberal democracy, challenges, monarchy, presidential system.*

INTRODUCTION

In Liberal democracy all the adult citizens have right of voting irrespective to race, gender or property ownership, Historically, however, some countries regarded as liberal democracies have had a more limited franchise and some do not have secret ballots.

The liberal democratic constitution describes the democratic character of the state. The purpose of a constitution is frequently observed as a limit on the authority of the government, Liberal democracy highlighted separation of powers ,independent judiciary, a system of checks and balances between branches of government. Liberal democracies are probably to highlight the importance of the state being a richest at that follows the principle of rule of law. Governmental authority is legitimately worked out only in agreement with written, publicly disclosed laws adopted and enforced in agreement with established procedure.

Power of a Vote: Now days this is an admitted fact that government is the best in which people take part directly which form of government is democratic, but in modern large states establishing direct democracy. This is impossibility hence representative form of government has been evolved. The citizens elect their representatives for a fixed tenure. In India those youth completes 18 years age have right to vote. They control government on the basis of voting. Accordingly Indian constitution no one can deny voting based on gender, religion, caste, race and colour.

Rights and Freedoms: India has federal system its has three tire system like ZP, Pachayat Samiti, and Gram Panchyat India has Liberal democracies & specific limits on specific freedoms. There are various legal limitations such as copyright and laws against defamation. There may be restrictions on anti- democratic speech on attempts to undermine human rights, and on the promotion or justification of terrorism. In the united States more than in Europe during the World War, Such limits applied to

Communists. Now they are more commonly applied to organizations perceived as promoting terrorism or the incitement of group hate. Examples include anti-terrorism or the stimulation of group hatred. Examples include anti-terrorism legislation, the finish down of Hezbollah satellite broadcast and some laws against hate speech, Critics claim that these limitations may go too far and that there may be no due and fair judicial process. In India Liberal democracy every citizen have to right of life and safety. Discriminatory behavior may be banned, such as refusal by owners of public accommodations to serve persons on grounds of race, religion, ethnicity & gender. According to Indian constitution every Indian has fundamental rights and freedom of speech, property, religion, occupation, culture, education and script.

Media: Critics of the role the media in liberal democracies claim that concentration of media ownership leads to major distortions of democratic processes. They argue that the corporate media limits the availability of contesting views and following the propaganda Model of Edward S. Herman and Noam Chomsky. Media commentators also point out that the influential early champions of the media industry held fundamentally anti-democratic views, opposing the general population's involvement in creating policy.

Ethnic and Religions conflicts: For historical reasons many states are sharp ethnic and religious & cultural division. In face some groups may be actively hostile to each other. A democracy which by definition allows mass participation in decision making theoretically also allows use of the political process against "Enemy" group.

Bureaucracy & Corruption: The bureaucracy is liberal democracies is often criticize for a claimed slowness and complexcity of their decision making. The term "Red Tape" is a synonym of slow bureaucratic that hampers quick results in a Liberal democracy. Liberal democracies allow for regular changes in government. In five yrs the government will face a new election, and it must think of how it will win that election. Besides the regular review of governing body short term focus in a democracy could also be the result of collective short form thinking for example, Consider a campaign for policies aimed at reducing environmental damage while causing temporary increases in unemployment. However this risk applies also to other political system. The World Bank suggests that Political institutions are extremely important in determining the prevalence of Corruption, democracy. Parliamentary systems, Political stability and Freedom of the press are all associated with the lower corruption. The Indian right to information act has already created mass movement in the region. Specifically bringing the lethargic, often corrupt bureaucracy to its knees and changing power equations completely.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the Liberal democracy the voters should have right to voting in free & fair surrounding but at certain time they are unable voting in free and fair surrounding because of unfair conditions such as terrorism, cast violence and disturbances in law and order. In Indian democracy media is the supportive pole. Some time media play better role but at certain time there should be limitations. We see the Indian democracy somehow voters voting to their own caste and religion. It indicates that there is no liberalism. In Indian democracy the bureaucrats become powerful because they are stable and government is unstable.

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