



CHALLENGES BEFORE DEMOCRACY

Somalkar B.P.

Raje Dharmarao Arts and Commerce College Allapalli, Gadchiroli (M.S) India

Email: somalkarprakash@gmail.com

Abstract: In a last century, democratic system is being established in most part of the globe in some form currently, democracy is the most prevalent form of government. In society where democracy does not exist either people are engaged in struggle to bring about democracy or the government in such society claimed that they are democracy. In this sense, democracy has become the most acceptable form of government today.

Keywords: Democracy, Government, Development, Constitution, Social pressure

Introduction:

While democracy is thus expanding, people always have some doubt and question about the functioning of democratic form of government. Whenever the country is facing any big problem, many people tend to think that, it would have been better, if we had some other system than democracy; For instance, when terrorist attack takes place in some place, some people say that we cannot tackle terrorism effectively because of democracy some people think that in times of war or terrorist attack government should give some extra power by setting aside democracy. Besides, in every society there are some people having attraction for army rule. Some people also think that a strong leader is required for solving the issues facing the country and that such a leader should handle issues by imposing strict discipline.

It is true that democracy is not a perfect or entirely flawless system. What distinguishes democracy from other forms of government is that flaws and weakness of democracy can be freely discussed and solution can be formed out. Thereafter, it is possible to consider that they are challenges and problems faced by democracy.

Challenges regarding personal liberty:

Liberty of every individual is very important in a democracy. One feature of democracy is, to give adequate opportunity to every one for one's own development in a country, in many countries we find that citizens' rights are restricted. Therefore, an important challenge before democracy is to trail personal liberty and expand it. Let us look at three limitations of personal liberty.

- A) **Social pressure**- one stage of democracy is to grant rights to every one through the constitution. But if such rights are not acceptable to the society, they remain only on paper and in actual practice there are restrictions of the persons' liberty.
- B) In **tolerance** means that accepting that options of other can be different from one's own opposition and so allowing other options to be expressed an indication of tolerance is to accept that groups having different and live practices from one's own way of life have the right to adopt their own practices such as tolerance a necessary component of democracy.
- C) **Security and personal liberties**-in recent times world over, the issue of securities has become very important. Governments have to take extra caution about the securities in the organized crime and terrorism it is the duty of the government to take measures for the securities of the citizen.

Challenges about participation:

- A) **People participation**- People participation is the core of democracy it is necessary the room should be elected by the people. But it is equally necessary that citizens should regularly keep a watch on the functioning of government.

Participation by people can be of four ways

- a) Electing representatives
- b) To keep a watch on the functioning of the representative
- c) To take an interest in an administration of one's own locality

d) Participate in the making of national policies.

A change before all democracy is to find out ways of increasing peoples of four ways of participation

B) Leo voter turnout-Election are important in a democracy, because people elements their representative through election. This representative decides the policies of the country and look after the administration of the countries. Bet it all voters do not holds HW can be elected representative becomes peoples representative? In India, is an average, 58%people vote in Loksabha election? Many other democratic countries in the world also experience only this much turnout. This means that among every ten person ,four donor vote

C) Limited in native by people-what does the example of voter turnout discoed about indicate? It means that people are not very much interested in political activity voting is very simple and primary political action. To take interest in politics and engage in an even distant possibility. Citizen do attuned political matting. But to take an initiative and discussed about governments policy, to organized people etc, are activities in which there is very limited participation by people. How many people talked the in native in complaining about problems in their village or locality and the follow on those complaint such activity are called peoples in natives.

D) Opportunities of participation and complex nature of governance: - why is that people doing not participate in politics on their own? Running a government have become quite complex in modern times. Scope of public offers is quite vast. Even if we are taking a vision about a small ton, it involves many complicated rules and detail regarding procedures. There for, it is not possible for citizens to spare times from their daily routines for policies

Besides, not many opportunists exist beyond voting for participation in public offers. We elect our representative and then the meet and discuss and take design. Then, ministers and officers look after all administer. In all this, afar the election

there is little scope for people to take part. Now in our countries some provision are made for participation of citizen at the level of village or city ward

Challenge of inequality-All societies entertains some motions of superiority and in ferity. In India this division is based on caste. In US , this is done on the basis of color. Al societies also have such division between women and men and between poor and rich. When societies is thus divides on the assumption of superiority or inferiority of one group, it is called inequality

A) Social inequality- Caste religion and gender are the bases on which a superior-subordinate division is made. These have an adverse impact on democracy. In order to implement democracy is an unequal society, the challenges to tackle inequality needs to be handled. If this is not done, democracy cannot be successful. Democracy guarantees political equality, for bringing about social equality, social effort are required in the absences of social equality, political equality may prove to be futile.

B) Economicinequality-Economic inequality too, is a challenges before democracy. In societies having poverty and unemployment, democracy experiences limitations. the objective of democracy is to achieve the well being of all citizen. So, democracy has to take the responsibility to reduce poverty and make al basic amenities available for the poor. Policy need to be decided accordingly. Many poor countries have democratic government. Such countries face the challenges of minting democracy and at the same time tackling poverty. In situations of extreme poverty, democracy remains only in name or it is endangered due to social rebellion.

C) Regional inequality- in many countries, some regions are more devolved then other region and some are less developed. This is described as regional inequality. As a result of regional inequalities people tend to migrate to more developed regions in order to livelihood and better occupation

Challenges arising from regional inequality can be handled by the three measures of balanced development, fair share in recourses and adequate share in power. For effectively implementing these measures,

democracy essential. It is true that regional inequality is a challenge before democracy; but the most effective and just way of resolving that challenge is democracy itself

Conclusion:

Now a days, all over the world there is much talk about democracy but having democracy alone is not a master key or guarantee of resolving all issues, issue can resolve if people are vigilant and government and people constantly Endeavour to solve issues every form of government has faults. Democracy to have its weakness. But only democracy has the inner power to overcome these weaknesses or limitations. Because, in a democracy citizen have the power to oppose the government. Final discussion with the people so, people can correct their own mistakes. Only in a democracy, it is possible to reform and transform politics, the pollinations and political parties. Therefore, though democracy may have many challenges before it. Democracy also has the strength to cope up with the challenges.

References:

Dhnanjay Acharya, Adhunik jag
Kalooran Sharma, Vishwakaithihas
Bhide, gaikwad, adhunik bearcat
Marathi vishwakosh khan 15

Speech by **Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar** in the
Constituent Assembly
