



ISSN: 0976-3031

Available Online at <http://www.recentscientific.com>

International Journal of Recent Scientific Research
Vol. 3, Issue, 5, pp.303 - 304, May, 2012

**International Journal
of Recent Scientific
Research**

DEMOCRATIC EXPERIMENTATION IN INDIA: PARADOXES AND PARADISES

Subramanian, C

Political Science & Public Administration Wing- DDE, Annamalai University

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 12th March, 2012

Received in revised form 20th March, 2012

Accepted 28th April, 2012

Published online 24th May, 2012

Key words:

Democracy, Liberalism, Rights, Equality,
Filibustering

ABSTRACT

Indian democracy flourishes with awesome and extraordinary ups and downs in its process of implementing principles of governance. Liberty, equality and fraternity are considered as quintessential principles of democracy which was established in the aftermath of the French revolution in 1789. These principles were enshrined in the constitution which was protected through constructive legislations. In India one party domination has become a past thing, with the entry of coalition politics. However coalition politics has its own defaults. The experimentation in India, one of the largest democracy in the world, to some extent succeeded in its goals.

© Copy Right, IJRSR, 2012, Academic Journals. All rights reserved.

INTRODUCTION

Democracy in India touched its zenith in the past years by the way of the smooth conduction of election without any fear or forever. 65 years of Indian democracy has seen various ups and downs in its 3 organs i.e., legislature, executive and judiciary. In both way or extreme we can critically perceive the political activity in India, to say candidly, the highest official position in India itself comes under criticism¹ (Wheare, K.C.). Thanks goes to globalization, liberalization, privatization. It is because of this, there is wide transparency in governance and accountability which is realized by responsible citizens and also by legislators. The recent events like rising of civil society, imprisonment of central ministers and their relatives are all evidences which proved that Indian democracy is running in the path of real maturity² (Santhanam, K.). Until now Indian government or military has not voluntarily involved or initiated war against any countries. The Gandhian legacy plays a very pivotal role in leading India to attain the status of superpower. On the other side, extremists' influence also impacted India i.e., fighting against cancerous growth of corruption. The working of written constitution in India has been appreciated by almost all international leaders. It is because of this India and U.S.A are considered as largest democracies in the world. Apart from Gandhian influence, Nehruvian vision of leading India in the international level also has got wider influence. Recently the Chinese government gave highest priority to Panchsheel which was initiated by Nehru. The initiation of NAM i.e., Non-Aligned movement by India gave a very good prominence for the country and its leaders. It is because of NAM, the third world war which was about to happen, was prevented³ (Marris Jones). Besides this, India

and Pakistan got independence on the same day, but Pakistan was affected and overruled by military de-coupetat several times by overthrowing democratically elected government. The recent explosion and achievement of producing inter-continental ballistic-missile (Agni) is a milestone to Indian scientific community which raised India to the status of privileged countries. However there are many other factors which still prevail and considered as causes of concern. This piece of research article endeavors to probe various areas of concern which are considered both positive and negative.

INDIAN SOCIETY

Indian society as per westerners' view is highly orthodox, complex and complicated. The family system, political and as well multi-lingual entity surprised westerners in terms of the componential integration⁴ (Paul Appleby). Although it has got plethora of languages, every 100 km varied, people are united and of course for the past years is surviving and sustaining all sorts of stumbling blocs. Spiritual thinkers and as well as activists like Vivekananda, Paramahansa, strengthened the ethical gamut which served as an eye opener for many young and as well old generation. On the other side people like Periyar from Tamil Nadu, South India propagated principles against caste and religious discrimination. They even went to the extent of propagating against almighty which created hatred attitude towards D.K. movement. The conglomeration of entire Indian community under the concept of "Unity in diversity" enshrined in the constitution was very well chistled by the changing governments⁵ (Graneville Austin). Knowingly or unknowingly the Raj system of governance has done a favour for India, by initiating exploitative policies during

* Corresponding author: +91 9443339194
E-mail address: drcsubramaniann@yahoo.com

its regime. The Divide and policy system of raj administration was realized by Indian national freedom fighters and they enlightened the ignorant citizens about the fox-minded Britishers ⁶(Alexandrowic, C.H.). The Indian society although posses its uniqueness, the inbuilt nature of caste poses a strong threat to its existing nature. Until now, the caste system prevails, which went to the extreme condition of burning fellow citizens which was happened recently in Uttar Pradesh.

INDIAN POLITY

The system of Indian polity was moulded and shaped by kautilya, Asoka in the long past. The mugal dynasty in the medieval and as well as modern period further impacted in several ways ⁷(Subash C. Kashyap). Particularly during Aurangazeb's era, communal conversion was emphasized and the impact was realised even now in the 21st century. Britishers' colonialism and imperialism exploited and as well it has given more number of advanced features to Indian polity system. Nehru's sudden demise in the aftermath of the Chinese war made indira Gandhi to continue the dynastic rule. Obviously she has got a favorable place in Indian political history in a constructive and as well as destructive manner. International relations particularly during the era of India was filliped to a large extent. On the other hand, there was a great black spot that was made by her in declaring emergency in the year 1975. Fundamental rights were curtailed and non-congress party members were either arrested or brutally assaulted from the directions of government. Rajiv era has seen spectacular achievements in the area of governance and international relations. But his views and standpoints in srilankan crisis made him to loose his life. It is his far-sighted vision that has to be appreciated in Srilankan crisis. But that was underestimated by LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam) in view of killing more tamilans by Indian peace keeping operations. The Manmohan singh era under the stewardship directions of sonia gandhi wife of Rajiv Gandhi has seen lots of development in economic sector. Ofcourse he was the finance minister, when globalization and privatization entered ⁸(Dicey,A.V.) On contrary, manmohan singh government was silent in the issues of corruptional practices, because of coalition Dharma.

Positively, the single party domination was spontaneously elapsed from India giving way for coalition politics which involves filibustering, regional impact and sons of soil theory. It is because of this public accountability and responsibility was not questioned appropriately. Recent issues like Mullaiperiyar, Banerjee's dominative attitude, mayavathi's public misappropriation was not given proper concern which tarnished the image of congress and Indian polity, Civil society emergence proved the failure of government and governance at the right level. It is here we have to remember Lockes statement that people possess the right to disobey the government, when it is bad or outright ⁹(Kaul,).

CONCLUSION

Issues like nuclear, economical, space, missiles are all the sectors in which Indian democratic experimentation succeeded in its targets and vision. There are many visionaries and statesmen like Kalam, Monmohan, may be applauded for the status of India in the present position. But issues like religious orthodoxy, obscurantism, corruption, caste discrimination, irresponsibility are all the sectors to be concentrated very well with real concern ¹⁰(Basu, D.D).

References

- Wheare, K.C., 1951. Federal Government.
- Santhanam, K., 1960. Union-State Relations in India.
- Ynouris Jonse., 1960. The Government and Politics in India.
- PaulAooletoy, (1953) Public Administration in India.
- Granbille Austin., 1966. The Indian Constitution.
- Alexandrowicz, C.H., 1957. Constitutional Development in India.
- Subash, C.Kasfhyop.,1999. Our Parliament.
- Dicey, A.V., 1965. Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution
- Kanal and Shakhder, (1995) Practice and Procedure of Parliament.
- Basu D.D.,2002. Introduction to the Constitution of India.
