

Application of Democracy in India & status of arrangement of Government system

Vaishali K Pawar*

Vasant Nagar, Nanded, MH

Correspondent Author

**Vaishali K Pawar,
Saisubhash, Nanded**

Abstract:

Much of the contemporary methodological literature focuses on the relation between individual cases and the population from which they are drawn.. Rohlfing calls this “distribution-based” versus “theory-based” case selection strategies. As we shall see, the early literature on case studies in political science was less interested in generalizability and more in theory building. The main entity behind this kind is that as the crores of people from a country cannot go to the meeting and make laws for the country.

Introduction:

Democracy states about the public in their country about the regulations and regularities in creation the decision about parliamentary system by direct or indirect methods. In simple studies it shows By the people, For the People, and of the People. What is the most common method to study democratization? Is it large-N statistical analysis, formal modeling, nested research designs, QCA, experiments, small-N qualitative comparisons, or single case studies?(1)

Much of the contemporary methodological literature focuses on the relation between individual cases and the population from which they are drawn. For Rohlfing, “the case is not interesting in itself (at least not in the first place), but for learning something about the population of cases from which it is drawn.” Not everybody agrees. According to Blatter and Haverland, “investigators conducting applied research are often not interested in statistical generalization. They have an intrinsic interest in a specific case.” Moreover, there is an alternative to case selection as sampling or the selection of cases to ensure representativeness vis-à-vis a population: cases can also be selected explicitly and purposefully for theory building. Rohlfing calls this “distribution-based” versus “theory-based” case selection strategies. As we shall see, the early literature on case studies in political science was less interested in generalizability and more in theory building.¹

From the view of the formation of the government, there are two kinds of democracy:

- **Pure or Direct Form of Democracy:** In this form of democracy all the people of majority, who are present in the assembly, take part in decision making and exercise their power as the citizens of that country. Here there is no delegation of powers to other people or representatives. In history, Ancient Greek was the country who had direct democracy but now in Modern times, some cantons of Switzerland have this direct popular assembly

known as "Landsgemeinde". Under Direct Democracy, there are following devices which are being followed:-

- a.Referendum
- b.Initiative
- c.Recall (2)

- **Indirect Democracy:** Indirect Democracy or Representative Democracy is the most widely used form of governance, here people instead of directly taking the part in the government, so elect a delegate that such representative would take part in the governance, this delegate is elected by the people. The main entity behind this kind is that as the crores of people from a country cannot go to the meeting and make laws for the country[3].

Under this type, there are various forms which are as follows:

- a. Parliamentary or Cabinet Form
- b. Presidential Form
- c. Unitary Form
- d. Federal Form
- e. Mixed or Hybrid form

Other than Switzerland most of the countries follow this Indirect Form of democracy where India is a country which follows the Hybrid form of Indirect Democracy.

There are two kinds of the referendum- Optional and Obligatory:

1. In the case of Obligatory Referendum, the laws passed by the legislature do not become laws until and unless the same has been approved by the people[9].
2. In an Optional Referendum, the bills are referred to the people if a demand is made for that purpose by a specified number of votes.[10]

B. The Popular Initiative: It is a popular device to rectify the acts of omission of the legislature. It was introduced in Switzerland in 1892. The Federal Council (government) and the two Chambers of Parliament then gave propositions whether to accept or to reject the popular initiative. If they are opposed to the proposition, they can put forward a counter-project but are not allowed to change the wording of the popular initiative. The popular initiative has to get a majority of the voting people and of the Cantons (the majority of each canton counting as one vote) to become part of the revised constitution[11].

Agenda initiatives: They are procedures by which citizens can organize to place a particular issue on the agenda of a parliament or legislative assembly. As with citizens' initiatives, a minimum number of signatures is generally specified by law in order for the initiative to be brought forward to the legislature.[12] Unlike the procedure followed for citizens' initiatives, no popular vote takes place when an agenda initiative is brought forward. The use of agenda initiatives at both the national and the sub-national level in a number of different countries, as well as proposed procedures for the use of agenda initiatives at the transnational level.

C. Recall procedures: They allow the electorate to vote on whether to end the term of office of an elected official if enough signatures in support of a recall vote are collected. Although the process of recall is often similar to that of citizens' initiatives, recall deals only with the question of removal of a person from public office, and the outcome is therefore always binding.

Arguments For Direct Democracy:

To promote participation: There is increasing and meaningful participation by the public in the process of decision making related to public concerns and motivating citizens to take care of public good. It has been argued that the mere act of selecting the representatives provides insufficient engagement in political decision-making to develop the qualities of good citizenship. Direct participation helps citizens to get engage in public life.

Sovereignty: It enables the people the right of the citizens to decide the issues of fundamental importance directly and authoritatively.

Low Manipulation: Direct democracy procedures are rarely subject to manipulations as they are a long-term process. Unlike authoritarian regimes which use quick plebiscites to legitimize the power of the president, direct democracy supposes both a basic common interest and a constructive organization of civil society. If the initiators want to succeed, they have to convince a majority of citizens; then the equation between the protection of minorities and the rule of the majority is maintained.

Solving Social Conflicts: Direct democracy procedures can solve social conflicts. The creation of the twenty-sixth canton of Switzerland (Jura) was possible thanks to direct democracy. The referendum of June 23, 1974, avoided a national separation.

Educating the people about Political Culture: Direct democracy is a part of the political education of citizens. The involvement of the incompetent citizen is an argument used against direct democracy procedures which are characterized as simplifying some political problems. In fact, direct does not mean simple or fulfilment of immediate wish but a closer relation between citizens and political topics. The complexity of the procedures allows citizens to organize themselves and learn much from the political culture of their country.

Reduces lobbying Expenses: Direct democracy is not governed by the media. The media,

including the newspapers, can help citizens to have a clear idea about a referendum question. Direct democracy is not inexpensive, but it may help to avoid huge lobbying expenses.

Conclusion:

The origin of Democracy has its deep roots in the functioning of the government in India. This impression slowly spread all over the world and made an force that the people form the basis of the functioning of the government, with regular progress there was the formation of two forms of democracy that is Direct and Indirect or the Representative democracy. As Democracy is recognized as the best political system, its ultimate aim should be **For the People, By the People and of the People.**

References:

1. <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/07/switzerland-direct-democracy-explained/>
2. <https://www.scribd.com/document/84441207/Direct-Democracy-The-International-IDEA-Handbook>
3. <https://www.mobt3ath.com/uplode/book/book-55927.pdf>