

Changing Notion of Democracy in India

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ABSTRACT

With India being a Democratic country where elections held over a regular period of time and where people participate in the working of Government through casting their valuable vote, is acting like an autocracy where a single person rules. India is a land of huge diversity, cultural variations, different languages, people belong to different religion, caste, sect and background, there are regional variations etc. Country like India requires only democratic form of Government in which every section has its representation, but due to repetitively winning the elections, lack of strong opposition government is not working in accordance with the notion of Democracy as it is ought to be though India has Multi-party election system.

This paper will try to highlight some of the challenges faced by Indian Democracy. It tries to learn views of Aristotle, John Locke, John Stuart Mill, Jean Jacques Rousseau, James Madison and Montesquieu Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Ram Manohar Lohia, Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Ideas of Liberal democracy, socialist Democracies will also be advocated. It will try to present a brief history of Democracy in India. This paper will also try to present debate on Indian democracy.

This paper will try to present brief description of concept of democracy, Democracy in context to India, challenges and restriction under which democracy is functioning; it will try to explain the Autocracy as form of government and try to highlight its influence over India.

Keywords: Autocracy; Aristotle; James Stuart Mill; John Locke; Jean Jacques Rousseau; Athenian Model; James Madison and Montesquieu; Liberal; Socialist and Multi-party election system

INTRODUCTION

If we are living in a group or society comprising of people of various sections, ethnic groups, social and cultural identity, regional and religious background we need certain rules, regulations, laws and a government particularly democracy, basically it is a form of government in which every section has their representation, so in order to avoid any conflict or dispute, promote peace and harmony in diverse society in terms of culture, caste, region, religion etc. democracy is the best form of government to be opted. Decision making is the important feature of democracy. A democratic decision is the one which reflects the ideas, desires and aspirations of every section of a society. Democracy is the most debatable topic in modern time. Democracy can be associated with both the things like the method through which collective decisions are taken and set of

laws or guidelines through which people make collective decisions by incorporating the aspirations of every strata of the society. Abraham Lincoln has correctly described democracy as 'by the people, for the people and of the people'. Democracy is often known as an 'Adjectival concept' because it has various types and models for instance: 'liberal', 'direct', 'social', 'strong', 'weak' etc. The base of every democracy is the notion of 'Power, democracy is a form of government in which power resides with the people or citizens. Democracy ensures that the people who are enjoying the power given by citizens must be held accountable to them. Direct democracy ensures maximum participation of citizens as they collectively take the decision on all the major issues, it is based on the Classical Athenian Model, in India we can see the example of direct democracy in 'Gram Sabha'. In the Indirect form of democracy people elect their

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representatives to rule, representatives act like a mediator between government and common people. The crucial component of democracy is 'consent'. In democracy every single person's opinion is of same value thus clarifying the concept of 'one person one vote' Adam Przeworski has remarked: 'Perusing innumerable definitions, one discovers that democracy has become an altar on which everyone hangs his favourite ex voto [1].

John Stuart Mill (1861-1991) argued that a democratic method of making legislation is better than non-democratic methods in three ways: strategically, epistemic ally, and via the improvement of the characters of democratic citizens [2].

Amartya Sen has argued that! No substantial famine has ever occurred in any independent country with a democratic form of government and a relatively free press" (1999:152). The basis of this argument is that politicians in a multi-party democracy with free elections and a free press have incentives to respond to the expressions of need of the poor [3].

By Democracy we mean universal manhood or adult suffrage, control of government can be observed as 'democratic' or 'representative'. It denotes 'Equality of opportunity' among individuals belonging to various sections, classes and different background.

Capitalist democracy has not yet been given eminence on the global scale but it is an aspiration of all developing and modernizing societies. Democracy is considered to be better form of government if it is compared to authoritarian form of government as people have their participation in the working of the former. Democracy is very significant form of government in the diverse society but the government is transforming itself towards authoritarian rule due to exercise of unlimited power which can possess great threat to the notion of Democracy.

India is one of the biggest democracies in the whole world with multi-party government but due to lack of strong opposition and repetitively coming into power, government is becoming authoritarian which is leading to tarnish the image of Democracy and making it irrelevant.

State of problem

Is Indian Democracy facing certain challenges due to the autocratic rule of government?

History of democracy

The history of democracy can be traced from the ancient Greek state. The word "Democracy" is derived from Greece which is a combination of two words: "demos" and "kratos". Demos means citizen or members of society and kratos means 'power' or 'rule'. Greeks did not merely invent the concept of Democracy. The concept was evolved to describe an evolving reality the kind of city state in which the citizen body did actually govern itself [4].

The polis was usually self-governing body separated from its political autonomy it possesses few traits of modern state. ATHENS was very well built and it has long life, non-perishable. Beginning of Democracy can be traced from the constitution of

'Solon' which was constituted for the city-state around 594 BC. Athens is among the first democracy. The direct democracy was the form of government which was practiced in 'ATHENIAN' city state of Greece around the 5th and 4th centuries B.C. People of ancient Greek city state used to meet in open area to debate and make collective decisions. Offices in Athens by two methods: voting/ elections and draw of lots. Short term offices were occupied by many people. This model has proven the political accountability as all the major decisions were collectively taken by citizens and they were also permitted to sit on juries to resolve the disputes and conflicts.

According to Rousseau, participation was essential for the self-development of the individual and democracy was a means of individual development, but not the pursuit of selfish interest [5]. There is a distinction between private will and 'general will'. General will is not an aggregation of private will or interest of individual citizens [6]. When people leave their selfish interest aside to work for the common good for betterment of society and welfare of the society. According to Rousseau people can be forced to be free.

There are some features in Republic of Rome which are very similar to Athenian democracy including the concept of strong duty for the betterment of community and idea of common good and participation of people these features are termed as republicanism. Majority of the citizens including women, slaves, and non-citizens were kept out for giving citizenship, it was granted to male adults on the basis of labor and other economic activities.

Aristotle has criticized the democracy and thus justified the denial of rights to prohibited sections as they were inferior and he considered that there is no such necessity to ratify their citizenship other respective rights. Rousseau was also of the opinion to keep women out of the working of government and affairs of city state. He argued that women were primarily meant to perform sexual and domestic roles and their public presence would be a distraction [7]. He also thought that measures of economic equality are crucial in the dominion of citizenship. According to some theorists his theory has totalitarian implications. He criticized electoral democracy and representative mechanism which emerged in many European states.

Solon had separated the body of citizen into four sections on the ground of 'wealth', 'property' and 'ownership'. Most of the political offices were acquired by the higher officials. Major reform took place in 508 B.C., it was similarly the product of conflict between the conservative aristocratic faction, led by Isagoras and the masses led by Cleisthenes [8].

The way of filling of political offices through 'random rotation' and the right to participate in the assembly were meant to achieve democratic ideal of government by people by citizen participation despite of substitutes of representation or delegations.

To ensure that participation was not in practice confined to those with the leisure to devote to politics, pay was introduced first for the membership of council and for jury service, later for attendance at the assembly [9]. Socrates and Plato believed that government was a significant skill like other forms of specialized

work; they observed the Athenian experiment with resentment. In the modern world, Democracy is mainly observed by liberals as a threat or potential threat to individual freedom and there have been strict warnings regarding the tyranny of the majority and public views. In Athens freedom of speech it was integral to democracy, because the process of self-government by the citizens was necessarily conducted by open debate in the assembly [10].

Emergence of politics can be understood as it was knit with the rise of the notion of democracy in ancient Greece. Politics can be reasonably defined as the business of government and power in any society, whatever form they take [11]. Idea of notion of citizenship was at the center or we can say it has occupied central position in the effective working of Democracy practiced in Athens. It meant that the membership or citizenship originally was given by analogy with the citizens. The concept of polis is used to denote whole society, community or city state of which every individual was a component of it, individuals were observed to be in modern liberal thought. Citizens can rise by being as a component or member of the whole.

The three major groups in Athenian society were excluded including, women comprising of half of population, all the political rights were confined to dominating male section of the society neglecting the necessity of rights for upliftment of women, it was the chief feature of politics and political actions of the society, secondly it excluded foreigners who were not the resident of Athens but they were living to earn their meals, thirdly slaves were also not incorporated into the citizen body as only free men can become part of citizen body as freedom was also the criteria for becoming member of citizen body.

Instance of Democracy in India can be observed in civilization which was founded in republics in Ancient India during the period of 6th century B.C. these republics were termed as "MAHA- JANPADAS" there were sixteen mahajanpadas in the Ancient India among them "VAISHALI" was the first republic of the world. The democratically ruled 'Sangha', 'gana' and 'panchayat system. Greeks under the leadership of 'Alexander The Great' has written about the 'Sabarcae' (present day Afghanistan) and 'Sambastai' (present day Pakistan) government of both the states were known to be 'Democratic'.

Liberal democracy

Liberal Democracy is a form of government which is very dominating around the world. Democracy is considered to be very supportive and it is very preventive, as it was meant to preserve the rights of citizens and ensure safety from the tyranny of state power. It is believed that the concept liberalization originated when there was a transformation of 'Feudalism' and 'Capitalism', when there was a rise in new middle class the concept of feudalism lost its importance and they have put restrictions on authoritative power of monarchs and aristocracies in European states. All individuals are liberal and they have their aspiration and goals. Liberalism is related to capitalism and emerging of markets which led to accept the notion of considering 'Right to Property' as a fundamental right.

There are various liberal thinkers mainly: Hobbes and John Locke, Individuals do not emanate their respective identities from the society and they are not answerable to any action nor they claim to be a part of system. Liberals separate state and market, or public and private life. The public dimension means when decisions are taken collectively for the betterment and upliftment of society and all the actions are done in remembering the concept of good for all. Dimensions of Civil society are not bound for collective interest here people with identical interest meet and it has increased rivalry due to increasing competition among the like-minded members.

Rawls holds that there are two main ideas "implicit in the public culture of a democratic society" First, citizens are regarded as free and equal persons. Rawls explains this idea in terms of three "powers" that citizens are assumed by liberal democracy to have. Citizens are assumed to possess the power of reason (Judgment, Thought, and Inference) along with the two "moral powers" of a capacity for a conception of the good and a capacity for a sense of justice. It is by virtue of possessing these two moral powers that persons are free. And "their having these powers to the requisite minimum degree to be fully cooperating members of society makes persons equal".

Liberal democracy assumes not only that citizens possess this capacity; it also assumes that most citizens have in fact exercised the capacity and that they have "a determinate conception of the good". That is to say, it assumes that most citizens have in fact formed a conception of what is good for themselves and do in fact rationally pursue what they believe will prove good for themselves. By the capacity for a sense of justice Rawls means the "capacity to acquire conceptions of justice and fairness and a desire to act as these conceptions require" [12].

Liberals desired to have a representative democracy, but the people in power should be made answerable to the citizen. Individuals choose their representatives through franchise and competitive elections who wins majority form the government but it should be noted here that the government should not made authoritarian rule and undermine the rights of individual for the sake of development of greedy politicians and leaders. Constitution whether written or unwritten determines the power of government as well as their functions and in India we have a system of check and balance as there are three organs of government namely: 'Legislature' 'Executive' and 'Judiciary' and in order to work for welfare of whole society every organ should function well and keep an eye on other organs in order to ensure smooth working.

In early liberal democratic societies franchise and equality was prohibited due to the fear of 'Tyranny of masses'. JOHN LOCKE, JAMES STUART MILL, JAMES MADISON and MONTESQUIEU opposed the concept of Universal Adult Franchise. John Locke accepted that franchise should be given on the basis of property and he accepted that property is a 'natural' right, even Mill did not support franchise to women and he wanted to reserve the voting rights to those who have educational background and qualified people.

Popular democratic struggles emerged after the French and American Revolution. Working classes, African Americans,

women, etc. demanded the universal adult franchise in order to participate in government's work on the basis of Individualism as due to patriarchal norms and domination of rich section in the society universal adult suffrage was prohibited for them perspectives on democracy.

Socialist view

Socialists are of the view that in democracy political power is used to preserve the interest of minority according to socialist the power of minority communities arrive from their economic background. Presence of private property and unequal distribution of resources leads to division of society into have or have not and it prohibits people from exercising their political rights.

There are two strands of thinking about political power in writings of Marx and Engels Marx declared in The Communist Manifesto (1848), 'the executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie. In second instance, Marx and Engels talk about the 'relative autonomy of the state' from the dominant class [13]. Marxist and socialist critically evaluated the importance of nature of 'individualistic rights which were the elements of democracy. Countries which have accepted the communism as a form of government tried to achieve socialist goals through revolution and they have argued a model of people's democracy where communist party assumes leadership and directs the country towards socialism.

Indian debates on democracy

In India and other countries of Third world the struggle for democracy rose during the colonial era. After the World War II everything changed, economies of various countries collapsed due to high investment in defense in order to compete with the rivals. Countries of Third world nation accused the colonial system of their negative growth and exploitation as resources were used at an alarming rate and their capital was used in the development of big countries during war. After attaining freedom another problem rose which was that now these countries have to initiate programmes, schemes and development plans to each section, they have to fulfill aspirations of every situation. The Indian independence struggle was very much influenced by the concept of socialism as the condition of India was very miserable and the very idea of socialism originated from Soviet Union. Two Indian thinkers namely Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Ram Manohar Lohia they adopted the concept of socialism. Jawaharlal Nehru was impressed by liberal democratic traditions (19th century) and Fabian Socialism (20th century). According to him Democracy is the best way to deal with goals, aspirations and social justice of every Individual. He respected the idea of giving dignity to every individuals and he accepted the need of growth and development of every Individual.

Lohia criticised communism and Nehruvian model of social democracy. Nehruvian socialism was equal to state capitalism with addition of some welfare measures; capitalism has nature of centralization of power and to transform it into Authoritarian.

It is believed that the transformation of society from capitalist or liberal to socialist require political struggles, debates, active participation etc. Democracy provides empowerment to each and every section of society. Lohia argued two point action plans to combat the issue of centralization and power of decentralization of political power and through the implementation of four pillar framework and decentralization economic production by the means of small scale machine. Use of machines combined with use of technology would help to advocate the needs of Indian society. Four pillar structure the concept of power would be divided among four different levels namely: Village, district, province and center. Important dimensions like Military, industries, etc. were under the control of Centre, small industries were under the jurisdiction of state and agriculture along with other primary activities were under the jurisdiction of village community.

Lohia was disturbed by the prevailing caste and gender discrimination according to him decentralization not in term of only executive but also the legislative powers were the significant features of decentralization.

Some of the early leaders of Indian like Ranade, Gokhale or Bannerjee appeared naive and straightforward imbibers of English liberal ideology [14] their ideology reveals their attempt to accept western influences regarding the context of India. Other nationalist leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi have shown compassion and empathy towards the culture of Indian society in different ways. Ideas of democracy, secularism, social justice, federalism and decentralization, constitute major part of the Indian democracy, were put to critical scrutiny. The idea of social justice is one of the crucial elements of Indian democracy it was widely acknowledged that democracy in India had to perform its functions out in unequal and unjust society, which is historically disadvantaged partly due to colonial rule. The Indian concept of federalism also departs from the classical idea of federalism in the west, as it does not rest upon the principle of devolution of power. Instead, it is a distinct idea of distribution of power based on the considerations of regional difference and political disadvantage [15].

The elements of democracy, secularism and social justice endeavors to hold a diverse citizenry together in harmony. The concepts of independence judiciary safeguards and preserves the rights of all the citizens and keep an eye on the activities of the state. Federalism ensure regional and cultural identities; and the notion of decentralization attempts to diffuse power and ensure representation.

There were reforms initiated by British Colonial Government, Constitutional Reforms of 1909, 1919, and the Government of India Act of 1935 is the most important reform among them. The constitution of India is partly an extension of various constitutional reforms, which were introduced by British Government.

The parliamentary model of India also known as "Westminster form of Parliament" that we have evolved in India is an outcome of these reforms. However, it is apparently wrong to express that our Indian Constitution is the carbon copy of various acts

formed by British government or that the Indian parliament is a duplicate model of the British parliament.

What are the challenges Indian democracy is facing?

Since the Independence of India in 1947 and enactment of Indian constitution in 1950, India is under representative democratic rule with multi-party election system which means that there is a fair competition among the parties and candidates and elections in India are held at regular interval of five year for house of representatives (Lok Sabha), state legislative assemblies (vidhan Sabha) and local bodies (73rd and 74th Amendment) and an important point to note here is that there is a smooth transition of power unlike various other nation-states in which military coup is involved in transition of power to one authority to another such nation-states are United States in which we have observed coup during the transition of power from the hands of 45th President, Donald Trump to 46th Elected President Joe Biden.

The legislative, executive and judicial organs have been functioning properly. The Parliament and the State Legislatures exert their importance over the Executives effectively through the means like question hours, etc. The mass media, including print media and electronic media, have full autonomy to telecast the current news and play a key role in formulating and influencing public opinion it is also recognized as fourth pillars of Democracy.

If we are talking about the challenges which Indian democracy is facing currently and during the time of Independence both are way different but still Indian democracy is facing various challenges. The chief challenge which Indian democracy is facing in 21st century.

It is often recognized by many political scientists that the dominance of the Hindu religion under the current government is becoming autocratic and the manner in which they have ruled is giving rise to claims that India's democracy and its minorities are in grave danger.

Political scientists Steven Levitsky and Daniel Ziblatt, in their book *How Democracies Die*, argue that unlike typical fascist, communist, or military dictators, elected autocrats do not subvert democracy in one fell swoop. There is no formal declaration of emergency or violent capture of power. Free and fair elections are held regularly, giving the semblance of a vibrant democracy [16].

Elected autocrats try to establish their control over independent institutions such as the judiciary, election commission, law enforcement agencies, and the media through various actions like through political power or by means of financial help. These independent bodies use to work on the feature of check and balance but the true spirit of check and balance feature of Indian democracy is undermined by so called democratic government of India.

Elected autocrats try to indulge important figures of society such as intellectuals, cultural icons, cinema and sports stars, and business leaders to spread and share or we can say to do publicity of government so called development actions. If they

refuse to do the same in support of government they are often neglect or their image is maligned.

In democracy it is a very popular notion that the ruling party should work for the betterment of nation and it should formulate all the laws by keeping in mind the interest of all citizens or particularly that section which is majorly affected through the enactment of the same and it should also respect the views, opinions, guidance of the opposition but nowadays what we all are observing is that all people who are against the working of government and who is criticizing the government has been designated as "Anti-National" or "Terrorist". It is undermining the true spirit of democracy by neglecting the views of opposition for the sake of fake popularity among the citizens as it is rightly stated that criticism leads to positive change but here in the 21st century this concept is not being followed by current democratic government.

Democracy in India is somewhere down the lines not acting in legit manner as during the time of any protest the only option left with the government is it shut down the internet. When Article 370 of Indian Constitution was abrogated there was massive disturbance in the erstwhile state of Jammu & Kashmir, the only way to resolve the protest was to shut down the internet facilities of the citizen of Jammu and Kashmir, the internet speed in Kashmir was 2G while whole India was experiencing 4G speed, 4G speed in Kashmir returned after 18 months, followed by this we have second example, when Citizenship Amendment Act was introduced there was resentment among the Muslim citizens of India country wide protests were organized to oppose that act and North-East Delhi riots also took place opposing the act but instead of inviting them for talks they cut down the Internet access, another example is the most recent one when Three Farm Laws were introduced which were then opposed by the farmers, they are currently protesting on the borders of Delhi as a consequence on The Republic day riots broke out in the national capital and again government rather than initiating negotiations with farmer leaders but they chose to cut down the internet access.

Emergency rule in the mid-1970s was India's first attempt to establish elected autocracy. Civil liberties were curtailed during the emergency rule. Groups and individuals who are claimed to be meat-eaters are being threatened by so-called 'gau rakshaks' a term which is used to denote messiah of cows. When Raghuram Rajan as governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was suspended and more recent attempts by the central government to control the RBI, apparently clarified that the current government is trying to decrease the separation of powers and to establish a more centralized system of control ending the notion of federalism.

There are 61 percent of nations which "implemented restrictions that were illegal, undemocratic or unnecessary" which affected their foundation of democratic government. Among democratic countries, 43 percent fell into this category, a figure rose to 90 percent for authoritarian regimes, according to the Stockholm-based intergovernmental organization. Several institutions, including the Supreme Court, the Election Commission of India and the Central Bureau Investigation, are constitutionally mandated to be autonomous bodies, are under the guidance of

central government due to power and influence exert by the center on them to work in accordance with its working and functioning.

According to the political scientists, Nobel laureate's governments were using the coronavirus pandemic to tighten their grip and control over the citizens by curbing their civil liberties. Central government exercise One of the first signs of this trend came in August 2019 when New Delhi deployed one of the principal national investigative bodies, the Central Bureau of Investigation, to arrest and incarcerate Palaniappan Chidambaram, a former finance minister from the opposition Indian National Congress party, on charges of bribery and corruption. Right to Information (RTI) Act was passed in 2005 to make the government accountable.

ANALYSIS

India is a democratic country since the enactment of our Indian Constitution and our Indian Democracy is accommodating the vast culture, various language, religions etc. in a fair manner, but what has been observed recently is that government is not able create a good balance between citizens and government actions, government claims that all their actions are in accordance with welfare for all and betterment of every section of society. Recently government has introduced three farm laws which resulted in the growing resentment among farmers and its consequences are, increasing protests by farmers. Tear gas and Water Cannons were used on farmers, protesting on the border neglecting the fact that protests have always been a crucial element of democracy and every government should accept peaceful protest. More than three months have passed but neither farmer is ready to go back nor Government is ready to repeal those laws, thus the deadlock is not ending. Various rounds of talks have been held but there is no final decision. Those who are opposing these laws have been designated as Anti- Indian by the government and supporters of people in power. Recently the protest has turned violent and there were riots on the Red Fort, and all the protesters were termed as 'Khalistanis'. Democracy should accept views, opinions and expressions of everyone, the party in power should take their criticism in the positive way but instead of focus on its working and action, they are giving them a new identity of Anti- Indian, Pro- Pakistani and Khalistani which is somewhat intolerable.

In 2020 we have seen various countrywide protests initiated by Indian Muslim regarding Citizenship Amendment Act (2019) here voice of protestants was undermined through force and political actions but no democratic actions have been taken to resolve the issue. Government is not ready to give answers of Protestants which is neglecting the true spirit of Democracy.

The plan to introduce National Register of Citizens by government of India has further resulted in increasing the fear of discrimination among Muslim community's member. India's economy is also experiencing a severe downfall and stagnation: even before the pandemic outbreak started to show its effect, the growth of Economy was not rapid and while at the same time rate of unemployment is very high due to numerous reasons such as increasing population etc. consumer spending are low,

and trust in the banking sector is lost as credit weakness and non-performing loans are hindering its performance. In opposition to this, the Union budget for financial year 2021 has not resolved the present weaknesses in system or created large fiscal stimulus as an action against this slowdown. The manner in which the farm bills were "passed" through the Rajya Sabha, was not according to democratic norms as the deputy-chairman of the House, Harivansh, violated all the rules and norms of Parliament by not permitting actual voting.

CONCLUSION

Before ending the paper, researcher would like to admit certain limitations of this research paper. Lack of time has prevented this research paper to be a very well researched paper, this paper lacks interviews and opinions of common people which could have shaped this research in a more informative way. Blend of books, readings, newspaper articles and magazines can impart reliability and integrity to research on the desired topic. The researcher hopes that it was an interesting piece to read. This paper is very far from a well-researched paper of a scholar due to certain limitations lack of experience is one of the chief reason of this. There are various articles and books to which researcher could not read due to unavailability these includes, article by Prashant Amrutkar, Indian Secularism: Is It a Way out to Communalism? Another article by Ramchandra Guha: Adivasis, Naxalites and Indian Democracy, J.P. Suda; Indian Democracy at Crossroads.

This paper has discussed views, opinions of various political thinkers, political scientists and other philosophers so far such as, John Stuart Mill, John Locke etc. here the researcher has referred to various articles and books to form an opinion on the subject matter of this research paper. It further discussed the notion of liberal democracy and democracy in context to India; views of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Ram Manohar Lohia are also taken into consideration. This research paper highlights the challenges and threats to democracy through autocratic rule of the government and people in party. This paper also highlights views of Aristotle, Socrates, and Plato etc. This research paper throws light on the concept of socialist democracy.

It is found that Indian Democracy is facing certain challenges posed by the autocratic rule of democratic government that how opinions and voices are unheard and being suppressed through force and power. It is observed that how opposition has lost its importance how the concept of Khalistan and pro- Pakistan is emerging. Aspirations of various sections are getting fulfilled; government is exercising uncontrolled powers over citizens.

Researcher looks forward to dive deep into this topic for future research, researcher also wants to know other challenges and limitations of Indian Democracy. Another topic on which researcher wants to focus upon is why Indian Democracy is under threat and what can be done to normalize the situation? Researcher is looking forward to better researcher

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