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Constitutional Indian Democracy-Challenges

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Abstract
Indian Constitution is a supreme Law of Indian Democratic Country Asserting India as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic republic. Guarantees right to citizens, promoting equality, justice, power of government and safeguarding to citizens from possible exploitation of power. Democracy defined as power of the people and the governing which depends on the will of people. Casteism, Communalism, Gender discrimination Corruption, Poverty, Illiteracy, Unemployment, over Population, Criminalization of Politics, Poverty and etc, are biggest challenges to Constitutional Indian Democracy. These are barriers of functioning and stability to democratic system. For all challenges need to be addressed with mindset of the citizens and their accountable participation.
Keywords: Citizens, Population, Power Asst. Prof of Political Science, Rights

Introduction:

The constitution of India, it's a supreme Law and protect and define Individual rights and foundation of democracy. It sets out the people's rights, powers of Govt, Federal structure, Political code, equality before the Law, freedom of speech .The Constitution helps avoid the abuse of power/unlawful domination, allow the people to take part in decision-Making Provide/ promote citizen participation. The Constitution provides transparency and accountability, gives stability. The Indian Constitution is a living framework for governance, serving as the corner stone of Indian democracy as well as Indian society

Democracy defined as power of the people and the governing which depends on the will of people.In a democracy the power lies with the people. The citizens have the authority / power/rights to elect their representatives through the vote. In another word, democracy means a form of government, a social system, economic order a way of culture, a way of life, value of liberty, equality, justice, secularism, individual behavior and etc. India having a largest democracy in the world, after 1947 independence of India, people exercising all types of rights which are given by the Indian Constitution. As we know that, democracy means of the people, for the people, and by the people, and it fulfilling the people's aspirations.

Core content of the Body:

Challenges of Constitutional Indian Democracy:

1.Gender Discrimination

Our Indian Constitution guarantees equal rights to all citizens irrespective of their gender. But still women were treating second class citizens. Still in 21 century, we are in patriarchal patronization setup. Superstitions are common. Women were dragged back from equality, justice and freedom. The Constitution of India has also provided many provisions for the development and progress of the women. The Preamble of the Constitution, the chapter of

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of the state policies are the specific example of this purpose.

Political violence, Casteism, Communalism, Corruption, Criminalization of politics and as usual persistent of Poverty, Illiteracy, Social in equality Gender discrimination, Regionalism, Cost of elections Violation of human rights and etc, are crucial challenges of Constitutional Indian democracy.

2.Casteism:

Cateism is an important factor in Indian politics. Political Parties as well as Political Leaders seeking support votes by caste and religious affiliation. Indian Constitution banned caste discrimination but, still it is existence and political parties attract voters by targeting specific caste groups. Casteism made the Indian society or social structure very complicated and it divides the people into groups.

3.Communalism:

Is an ideology, society is devided into religious communities, often pitted against each other Communalism, It's a set back to Indian democracy because it offends secularism and disrupts our democratic system . Religious fundamentalism opposes the progress of a nation and establishes control over various communities of the society . Moreover, it's a biggest hurdle to development of our country. Religious division which challenging the right to religious freedom which is given by the Indian Constitution.

4.Regionalism:

"Unit in diversity" for this one and only example is India. India is a nation with diversities of culture, languages, caste, religious and etc, these are all leads India in regional disparities. Due to political parties and their political existence use it for their political gains. Regional inequalities are disrupting the development of India.

5.Corruption:

As it has their root in every field of the society, even at spiritual pursuits and religion institutions and etc. it exist every where not only in one field, exist all levels of politics, government, bureaucracy as well as corporate and etc. corruption is a sign of institutional decay.

6.Poverty, unemployment, population:

Indian democracy fails to eliminate extreme poverty and failed to provide sustained economic development. Low – wages, Low- skilled jobs and however , India is struggling to generate jobs along with this . Population growth has been higher. Now we are in first place than chaina in population growth. Poverty, it is the root cause of all kinds of inequalities and consider as the greatest downfall of democracy. Those income levels are below and cannot fulfill their basic needs they are in poverty, Poverty continues to remain a challenge to Indian democracy.

7.Illiteracy:

Our majority of the Indian voters being illiterates. For democracy to function successfully, citizen need education as well as it estimates our socio- economic development of the country. Education reflects the human dignity. After completing of 79 independence years, still, our Indian literacy rate is 74.04 percent and female literacy rate is still lagging at 65.46 percen. Without literacy/ education , the individual would not able to play their roles effectively in the society as well as exercise their right to vote meaningfully and effectively. Due to illiteracy, citizens those who are illiterates, not aware of various issues, and principles of equality, liberty. Moreover not aware of whether their elected representatives represent all the interests regarding their constituencies. So that, literacy is must need for the successful functioning of democracy. In view of this, the right to Education was enshrined as a fundamental right in 2009.

Conclusion:

When we called successful democracy? only when it fulfills its meaning of democracy or fulfils specific requirements like, socio-economic and political conditions. However , a number of challenges that threaten India's democracy . So, correct measures are should be needed to meet the challenges.

Casteism, Communication, Gender discrimination, Corruption, Poverty, Illiteracy, Unemployment, Over population, Criminalization of politics Poverty and etc, are biggest challenges to Constitutional Indian democracy. These are barriers of functioning and stability of democratic system. For all challenges need to be addressed with mindset of the citizens and their accountable participation.

Of all measures, the biggest measure is to meet the various challenges is citizens absorb, the democratic values that shape the nation with their behavior. Awareness, accountability active participation in politics mindset making the system accountability.

Improvements of quality life or fulfillment of basic needs, human centered development, removal of discrimination, poverty & disparities not only this , for survival of democratic system, citizens have to make the democratic system responsive and responsible. Democracy needs mutual cooperation.