

Chapter 5

DEMOCRACY

MEANING AND VARIOUS FORMS OF DEMOCRACY

(A) Meaning of Democracy

The English word Democracy means 'Loktantra', 'Prajatantra' or 'Jantantra'. The word 'Democracy' is the combination of two words of Greek language Demos and Kratia. Though the basic meaning of Demos is- 'Mob' but in modern times its meaning is being taken as Public, and Kratia means Power. Thus semantically Democracy means the power of public. So the meaning of Democracy is "A System of governance based on power of public. It contains following related meanings :

1. This is a method of taking decisions .
2. This is a group of concepts for taking decisions, and :
3. This is a concept related to normative values .

In modern times ,Democracy is perceived as nothing but a form of only governance .Democracy is a word that has different meanings and an emotional meaning is also attached to it. It is necessary for us to get familiar with the concepts attached to its various forms.

(B) Various Forms Of Democracy

Various forms and concepts recognised in modern times related to Democracy are as follows:

1. Political Democracy
2. Social Democracy
3. Economic Democracy
4. Moral Democracy

(1) Political Democracy

It was called Individualist Democracy in the past but in modern era it is called Liberal Democracy. In modern times Political Democracy originated in

western countries, so sometimes it is also called Western Democracy. The Marxists liked to call it Capitalist's Democracy .

Liberal thinkers have mentioned two forms of overall political Democracy

- 1) Democracy as a kind of state
- 2) Democracy as a kind of governance.

As a kind of state, Democracy means – A DEMOCRATIC STATE. According to the concept of a democratic state -The sovereignty lies with people, and that's why the people hold the full and ultimate power to form, control and demolish government. In the form of governance the meaning of Democracy is: Democratic Regime. In fact the concept of democratic regime is taken as developed and practical form of the theoretical side of the idea of democratic state. It is notable that these two concepts related to political Democracy accept the superiority of political sovereignty over the legal one. In essence both concepts believe that the legal sovereignty should be controlled by the political one.

As a part of Political Democracy there are two strains of democratic rule.

- 1) Direct or Pure Democracy
- 2) Indirect or Representative Democracy.

It is noteworthy that there are two forms of representative democracies prevalent in modern times

- 1) Parliamentary Democracy
- 2) Presidential Democracy

The Democratic State i.e. the democratic governance or the whole political Democracy has

some prevalent basic assumptions;

- 1) Political Democracy believes in liberal Constitutionalism.
- 2) It believes in the sovereignty of people .
- 3) Democratic state is the theoretical part of Political Democracy while the democratic governance is the practical manifestation of it.
- 4) People elects and controls the government, can also change the government.
- 5) Political Democracy is not a goal in itself, but it is a means to achieve the Democratic political goals and values.

2. Social Democracy

Democracy as a type of society is called Social Democracy. The realization of social equality is the key goal of social Democracy. In short social Democracy means that the individuals should not be discriminated against in society on the basis of race, colour, caste, creed, gender, wealth and birth etc and all should be considered equal in person. According to Hershman- 'The democratic society is a society which holds the strength of the idea of equality, and also the principle of equality prevails in it.

The concept of social Democracy primarily emphasises on the right of social equality. Its general meaning is that people should get equal importance in society and no one should be deemed as the means of pleasure for any other person. In practice two things are necessary to establish social Democracy:

- i) The privileges based on religion, race, breed, language, gender, money etc. in the society should be removed.
- ii) All people should be given equal opportunities for social progress.

3. Economic Democracy:

Democracy as a kind of economy is called economic Democracy. In present century the idea of economic Democracy is presented by Marxists and Socialists. In 18th and 19th century, individualists also discussed

Democracy in the economic realm, which was totally different from the economic Democracy of Marxists and Socialists.

4) Moral Democracy-

Some scholars have accepted Democracy as a philosophy of moral and spiritual life. This very moral approach towards Democracy is called as 'ethical Democracy'. Ethical Democracy is a practical form of all democratic philosophies in which human values are perceived as the basic foundation of society and governance. The best expression of moral democracy in this form was seen in the slogan 'liberty, equality, and fraternity' of the liberal democratic revolution of France in 1789. Here fraternity among all three has more significant, because equality cannot be found without brotherhood amongst individuals, and without equality freedom too cannot be achieved.

II. VARIOUS THEORIES AND CONCEPTS OF DEMOCRACY-

Democracy holds a broad ideology in itself and scholars have different opinions on this question Who uses the power in Democracy? Or by which class the real use of power should be exercised in the society? What kind of relations are there in between the ruler and the ruled? And what should be the value system of Democracy? Due to the same sort of contemplation various theories and approaches of Democracy are presented as such:

1. The Traditional liberal theory of Democracy.
2. The Pluralist theory of Democracy.
3. Elitist theory and approach of Democracy.
4. The Marxist theory and approach of Democracy.
5. The Socialist theory and approach of Democracy.

1. The Traditional Theory of Democracy-

This theory was developed in the Western world according to liberal political thinking in previous three centuries. This is often called as the Western Theory of Democracy or the Popular Theory of Democracy. Hobbes, Lock, Rousseau, Bentham, JS Mill, TH Green, Montesque, Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson, Herbert Spencer etc are perceived as the

major thinkers of Traditional Liberal Theory of Democracy. All these scholars have presented their ideas related to Democracy in the context of Individual happiness, liberty, Rights etc.

Basic beliefs and features of Traditional Theory of Democracy are as follows:

1. Man is an intelligent creature, therefore the ability to understand the self interest is inherent in him.
2. All persons are basically equal.
3. The government should be formed according to the liberal and democratic Constitutionalism, meaning that the principle of limited governance should be followed.
4. The will of people is the basis power of government, so the government is merely a trustee of political power.
5. There are definite and fundamental rules of governance, such as:
 - I. Government should be run by the representatives of people.
 - II. The principle of majority should be followed in the formation and operation of government.
 - III. Government should be responsible to people.
 - IV. protection of people should be the purpose of governance.
6. People should enjoy civil liberties, and to protect them a free and fair judiciary must be established.
7. Free and fair elections must be held after a certain fixed period of time, and more than one political party should remain available to contest the election.
8. Government should respect the public opinion.

(2) The Pluralist Theory and Approach of Democracy-

The basic premise of the Pluralistic Theory and Approach of Democracy is the pluralistic ideology which believes in the federal form of society. This theory of Democracy is developed by HJ Laski, Ernest Barker, Miss Folette, GDH Cole, Digvi etc. After World War II Robert Dahal also contributed in its development. He preferred to call it

Multiculturalism.

According to Robert Pristhus "The Pluralist Theory of Democracy is a kind of socio political system, in which many private groups and interest groups play their part in the power of state".

(3) The Elitist Theory and Approach of Democracy-

The Elite clan is the centre of this theory of democracy. Robert Michelle, Mosca, Pareto, Bernham, C Right, Mills etc are the main exponents of this theory. Robert Michelle is a German thinker and he has presented his thoughts in the book named the 'Political Parties'. Mosca is an Italian scholar who has put his thoughts in his book named 'The Ruling Class'.

(4) The Marxist theory and approach of Democracy-

The Marxist theory of Democracy presents a unique form of Democracy which is a kind of economic Democracy by its nature but Marxist liked to call it People's Democracy. The root idea of Marxist Democracy is seen in the ideology of Karl Marx and Fredrick Engels and it has been given a practical form by Lenin, Stalin Maotse Tung etc.

(5) The Socialist Theory and Approach of Democracy-

The theory of Socialist Democracy is made by the coordination of Liberal and Marxist theories. It wants to achieve both the ideals, the practical freedom of a person is vested in liberal Democracy and the ideal of economic equality is contained in Marxist Democracy. The form to which socialist theory of Democracy gives stress is often called democratic socialism. This theory believes in the evolutionary and developmental means rather than the means of revolution and violence. Accordingly by the means of liberal Democracy and Parliamentary system, it is possible to protect the political freedom of an individual, and the ideal of economic equality can also be achieved.

3. Kinds of Democratic Government-

The overall liberal Democracy and the related

democratic governing system are recognised in two major forms:

{A} Direct or pure Democracy.

{B} Indirect or representative Democracy.

(A) Direct Democracy-

Under the Direct Democracy public enjoys the sovereign power of state itself. It takes the decisions related to policies, makes laws and appoints administrative officials. Hernsha states that the democratic governance is a rule in which the public itself directly exercises the sovereignty without caretakers or representatives in the true sense. Hernsha's statement is fully applied to direct Democracy. It is noteworthy that this type of democratic government was found in the ancient states of Greece and currently it is found only in the five cantons (states) of Switzerland in the entire world. In fact the system of direct democratic governance is only possible in small and under populated states, but presently most of the states are bigger in terms of size and population, that's why it is not possible to implement this system.

(B) Indirect or Representative Democracy-

Indirect Democracy is found almost in all democratic states in modern times, under this system public itself does not use the power of governance but exercises the power through its representatives. According to JS Mill- Direct or Representative Democracy is an arrangement in which the whole public or the majority of public entertain the power of governance through its representatives which are elected time and again. Some other scholars have also given the definitions similar to Mill. Some major

definitions in this regard are as follows-

(a) Democracy is a form of rule in which the governing power of the state is not vested in any special class or classes but in the members of whole society-Lord Bryce.

(b) Democracy is a kind of governing system in which most part of a nation acts as a ruler—Dyce.

(c) Democracy is a kind of rule in which everyone takes part.--Seeley

(d) Democracy is a government of people, by the people, for the people--Abraham Lincoln.

After studying the definitions presented by various scholars, we come to the conclusion that democratic governing system comprises some special characteristics.

Key features of Democracy

1. Governance of People-

As a system of governance Democracy is the rule by whole public. The word public here is used for the entire mass of people and for each individual. Thus this rule does not belong to any particular class, creed, language and or culture etc.

2. Government Made by People-

In this Democracy the government is made by people. Public elect its representatives and the representatives make the government in this system.

3. Democratic rule is a means only it is not the accomplishment – in Democracy the governance is not considered as an accomplishment ever, it is considered as a means only, in fact the Democracy is considered as a means to achieve following democratic accomplishments in a regime;

i) Protection of individual freedom and dignity.

ii) Strengthening general welfare.

4. Governance accountable to People-

Democratic governing system accepts the principle of public dominance. Thus the system is accountable to public for its functions in Democracy. It means, if the government seizes individual freedom or doesn't respect public or doesn't work in public interest, then the public can change it.

5. Democracy is a Developing Governance-

In the modern era democratic system of governance has gone through many stages of evolution, initially it was an Individualistic

Democracy that was later turned into Liberal Democracy and currently it has been attached to the concept of public welfare state. The result of this development is that, in the beginning where Democracy had given stress over the political freedom and equality of a person and the Constitutional rule of law, but now it has started accepting the principle of equality and Justice in the social and economic sphere and thus the development of Democracy has increased its level and scope.

In modern world there are two main forms of representative democracy prevalent- 'The Presidential rule and the Parliamentary rule'.

The British system is the ideal example of Parliamentary Democracy while the system in US is best in Presidential rule. Switzerland is a nation where both systems of governance are accepted in a mixed form at the federal level.

4. Critical examination of Democracy

Scholars like Berk have considered total Democracy as hypocrisy, on the other hand scholars like Loyall have considered it as the best ruling system, so to arrive at a conclusion it is necessary for us to study its merits and demerits.

Merits of Democracy-

The chief merits of Democracy are as follows-

1. Growth in Public Interest –

The democratic rule is governed by the representatives of public. They win elections on the promise of improvement in public welfare and they have to contest elections in future too. So these public representatives rule in the interest of public. The government is accountable to the public in a Democracy.

2. Effective Governance-

Democracy is considered to be the best governing system. There are enough reasons for the efficiency of Democracy, as policies are framed according to the public opinion in this system, so the public support is always available to implement them. Democratic rule is accountable to public, so it tries

to maintain the efficiency of governance.

3. Means of Mass Education-

In a Democracy public display its opinion on common issues. The common man expresses his notions on various problems through general elections and also by several other means of public opinion. People are aware about their rights and duties, and they learn to sacrifice their small interests for the sake of big ones. Due to the same quality, Gaital has called Democracy as "A school for education of citizenship".

4. Means of Moral Education-

Democratic rule also provides moral education. According to 'Lowell' Democracy cements the feelings of ethics and purity of a man, According to 'Bryce'-- After getting political rights in a Democracy the personality of a man develops and his duty becomes apparent to him.

In practice, we see in a Democracy that a man emerges out from the narrow boundaries of family, and extends himself to the warfare of public at large and starts behaving with fellow citizens with cooperation, generosity and sympathy.

5. Patriotic Education-

Democracy also develops feelings of Patriotism in people.

It creates a sense of love and affection for the nation.

In the words of 'Mill'-Democracy enhances the feelings of devotion.

6. Protection Against Mutiny-

The possibility of revolt always persists in a state where the governance is controlled only by a single class. This situation is totally absent in Democracy.

There is no need of rebellion in it. The government is accountable to public in Democracy. In Democracy all parties have the freedom of expression with the right to contest elections. If there is any disagreement on a certain issue with the government, the freedom to vote against the rule in the next election also reduces the possibility of revolution.

7. Governance Based on Freedom and Equality-

Democracy accepts the notion of freedom and equality of a person. It does not discriminate among the people on the basis of caste, creed, religion, language, gender etc.

8. Establishment of Free and Fair Judiciary -

Free and fair judiciary is established which protects a person from the atrocities of legislative and executive bodies and protects the freedom of a person. Such a Judiciary gives courage to a person to oppose the wrong policies of government and makes the rule obey its Constitutional dignities.

9. Conducive in the Development of Arts, Literature, Culture and Science-

Democracy does not hold any unfair control over arts, literature, culture and science rather it endeavours to develop them. Compared to Democracy all these areas are under control in totalitarianism, because no freedom of thought and action is available there. So there is little development found in arts, literature and culture in totalitarianism, and the progress in science is also hindered.

10. Faith in Constitutionalism -

Democracy believes in Constitutionalism, it means Democracy believes in the rule of law instead of autocracy and accepts such a rule which recognises individual freedom. It has a simple meaning that Democracy believes in limited governance instead of absolutist rule and accepts decentralization of power.

11. Powerful governing system-

Democracy invokes Patriotism in a person, and it is a kind of governance based on consensus. So whenever the nation faces a crisis the whole public as an individual stands against it.

12. Supporter of World Peace-

The history of monarchy, oligarchy, and authoritarianism shows that these ruling systems have posed threat to world peace time and again. The reason is that these ruling systems are based on military power, rigid foreign policy and

expansionism, where Democracy has great faith in world peace and cooperation. Its reason is that Democracy believes in peaceful coexistence instead of military rule and wants to solve the bilateral disputes through negotiations, agreements and also by international laws.

Demerits of Democracy-

Following defects are found in Democracy which can be called arguments against it.

1. Illusory concept of an Individual-

Democracy considers individual full of Intelligence and discretion, So it gives him the right to cast the vote and also perceives him capable of giving fair decisions in political matters, but the critics feel that man is an extinct creature which is driven by his impulse and basic instincts, so when people are provided franchise we get mobocracy in place of Democracy in practice.

2. Apathy of the Intellectual Class-

The intellectual class remains unconcerned in Democracy. In this system it is believed that numbers are given more importance than merits. For this reason intellectual people do not actively participate in this system.

3. Claim of Academic Importance is Illusory:

The claim that Democracy educates the person about citizenship, moral values and patriotism is illusive. The actual situation is quite different from it. Political parties make concessions in situations according to their selfishness and then publicize the mass national interest. They denounce each other in order to bring various sections of the society under their influence and also keep provoking their feelings.

4. Democratic Freedom and Equality is Deceptive-

Democracy provides political freedom and equality to the people but it does not provide economic independence and equality to them. The political freedom and equality becomes meaningless in the absence of economic freedom and equality. The Poor people contest elections in

Democracy and by the influence of money and power they become victorious. When most of the members of Executive council are wealthy then they make laws which are mostly in the interest of rich people. So due to Economic inequality the political Independence and equality for poor class is ignored in Democracy.

5. Side Effects Of Political Parties-

For running a Democracy political parties are compulsory, but there are many flaws in the political party system also. Due to these flaws disorder occurs in Democracy. In principle all political parties are formed in national interest, and they promote various social and economic policies and programmes for upliftment of the people, but for them the devotion to the party is important than the patriotism in practice.

6. Unaccountable Governing System-

In principle Democracy is said to be accountable to the public but it looks unaccountable in practice. No party takes responsibility for the failures in Democracy, The government blames opposition's movements and their policy of impediment for its major failures. But the opposition parties always inculcate the own policies of government for the failures.

7. Waste Of Public Money And Time-

While formulating the policies and in the creation of laws, excessive amount of money is spent and a lot of time is also wasted in the Democracy. All the functions are performed by different committees after having long debates in Parliament. This process of Democracy is very expensive in view of time and money. Similarly huge amount of money and time of nation is spent in general elections. Thus Democracy is a very expensive system for the poor nations and on the other hand the speed of development is also very low.

8. Disinterested Voters-

Democracy is called the rule of public, but the voters do not show enough interest in the elections. In Democracy in spite of strong efforts of the political parties and their contestants, only 50 to 60% voters exercise their franchise. This fact gives a clear indication that due to the flaws of

Democracy public itself does not consider it as its own system of governance. Apart from this, when all the voters do not exercise their franchise then the less eligible and opportunistic candidates get elected in that condition.

9. Weak Governance In View Of Emergency-

In war and other type of crisis the democratic rule has proved weak, because the power is decentralized in it. Quick and secret decisions are not possible in this system. In World War II apart from Britain all the democratic countries of Europe proved weak against Nazi Germany and similarly democratic nations of Eastern Europe were also proved weak against Soviet Russia after the world war II.

10. Democracy not a Supporter of World Peace-

Communist have the opinion that the democratic States are capitalist States. Capitalism give birth to war and Imperialism, so the democratic States cannot be considered as supporters of world peace. The democratic countries like Britain, France etc. had adopted the policy of War and imperialism. At present the rich democratic states of Europe seemed antagonist of War and political imperialism, but their policies are giving birth to a new kind of financial imperialism, to which we call new colonialism. They are influencing the economy of Africa and Asia in their own interest by the help of International Financial authorities and multinational companies. Communist have a belief that in modern time Democracy and capitalism hold a mechanisation and it is dangerous for the peace of the world.

5. Essential Conditions for the Success of Democracy

Any system of governance can only work in the specific conditions and it gets demolished when the circumstances become adverse. This is also true for the democratic system. After the First World War Democracy was imposed in many states of Europe but in the absence of favourable conditions, the democratic system of rule was not successful and it was later replaced by dictatorship. At present democratic ruling system has collapsed in the countries of Asia, Africa and in the Latin American countries, because the required terms and

conditions for the success of Democracy are absent in those nations. Scholars have an opinion that following conditions could be helpful in the successful operation of Democracy.

1. Peace and Order-

For the success of Democracy the home conditions are essential to be normal and there should be no fear of war or any external invasion. In this situation the decentralization of power stays balanced and people enjoy their freedom. At the time of external attacks, or if there persists movements challenging the political stability of the country then the government gets the power centralised for the sake of national integrity and security and also imposes ban on the individual freedom of a person. In such a situation Democracy starts to crumble and the path for the establishment of dictatorship opens. Therefore peace and order is essential for Democracy.

2.Strong National Economy-

A strong economy of the nation is essential for the success of Democracy. The democratic system falters if the national economy is going through a crisis. Just after the First World War Democracy ended after the failure of national economy in Germany and Italy, and dictatorship was imposed. Similarly due to the economic muddle in Eastern Europe after the World War II, Democracy came to an end, and the communist rule was established. In modern era the economic disarray is a major reason for the failure of Democracy in the states of Latin America. Many Afro Asian states are also facing the similar crisis.

3. Establishment of Economic Uniformity-

For the successful operation of Democracy not only it is necessary that the national economy remains strong but the economic equality should also prevail in the state as far as possible. In another words there should be less or no gap between the rich and the poor. This is only possible when there is a large section of middle class present in the country. Class struggle which weakens the Democracy can be avoided only in this situation.

4. Establishing Social Justice-

For the success of Democracy it is essential that there is no discrimination amongst the people based on, caste, creed, language, gender, colour, sex etc. All people should be considered equal and entitled for equal judicial protection. Thus when all the people get equal status in society then it is perceived that emotional unity with the concept of social Democracy has been established.

5. Educated and Sensible People-

The public must remain educated and vigilant for the success of Democracy. Only educated people are able to understand the process and problems of Democracy and can create a healthy public opinion. Apart from that, if the public remain vigilant, it is always able to oppose the anti democratic policies and actions of the government.

6. Formation of Public Opinion-

For the success of Democracy the freedom for the means of public opinion is necessary. It means that there should be no government regulation on press, literature, radio, cinema, television etc. When the means of public opinion remain free, citizens also become successful in criticising the actions of government and thus democratic status is upheld and Democracy works successfully.

7. Civil Ethical And National Character-

There is a great hope for the success of Democracy when the civil, ethical, and national character in a society is higher. In such a society people exercise their rights and duties fairly. They mull over public issues in mass interest and treat fellow citizens with tolerance, generosity, spirit of service, sympathy, affection etc. In fact the Democracy finally depends on the power of public. When its civil, ethical, and national character become strong, then the Democracy is considered successful.

8. Decentralization of Power and Local Self Government-

Centralisation of power is the base of dictatorship where decentralization is of Democracy. Only after the decentralization of power different sections of

public take part in the functions of Government and make Democracy successful. Local self government is a good form of decentralization in a Democracy. By the means of local self government, common man participates willingly in the governance and realises the rights of citizenship in an appropriate manner.

9. Civil Liberties-

Democracy believes in the principle of Limited governance. It means that, elementary or basic liberties should be provided to citizens by the Constitution and provisions for the protection of these liberties should also be made. Civil liberties means that the citizens should have the freedom to hold any organisation, to manifest ideas and to have peaceful protest. The conclusion of civil liberties is that the citizens should hold the right to criticize those functions and policies of the government to which they consider anomalous and opposite to Democracy. It is clear that to exercise fundamental civil liberties the freedom of the means of creating public opinion is also necessary.

10. Written Constitution and the Democratic Traditions-

Written Constitution means that the language of the Constitution should be very clear so that no dispute and delusion occurs regarding interpretation of it. Apart from that the process of amendment in the Constitution should be difficult, so that no political party could change the Democracy in dictatorship by taking the advantage of majority as Hitler did in Germany. Democratic traditions refer to those rules and regulations of conduct which are not described in the Constitution or anywhere else in writing, but it is all about pushing the process of Democracy forward, and almost all parties give consensus for its implementation.

11. Independent and Powerful Judiciary-

Constitutionalism is the basis of Democracy, which means that in a Democracy the government does not receive autocratic power, but it is necessary for it to accept the Constitutional limits and boundaries. For the success of Democracy, the establishment of a powerful and independent

Judiciary is essential, because such a Judiciary can stop the executive from violating the laws and becoming oppressive, and can also declare the unconstitutional laws invalid formed by legislative branch. This sort of Judiciary also protects the freedom of citizens.

12. Qualified and Fair Staffing System-

The staffing system imposes the policies made by public representatives in the Democracy. For the success of Democracy it is essential that the employees should be efficient enough not only in their work but also in the service of people. They should always remain neutral and fair regarding the party politics.

13. Healthy and Well Organised Party System

In practice Democracy is a party system, the success of Democracy depends on the policies, programs, and loyalty of the political parties.

It is necessary for the success of Democracy that the formation of political parties is based on healthy grounds. There organisation should not be based on region, language or community. It should be based on national ground which means the formation of political parties should be focused on the economic and political problems of national level. Apart from that there should be a kind of internal Democracy in the steering of political parties. Internal elections in the parties should be held from time to time. They should not make defectors and indisciplined people as their members.

14. Eligible and Loyal Politicians -

The eligible and intelligent politicians who keep loyalty in Democracy are essential for the success of Democracy. Such politicians are able to find peaceful and democratic solutions to national problems. If the politicians are corrupt, opportunistic, liars, greedy of power and provide illegal profit to supporters and also instigate their mawkish motions, then they would always convert the Democracy into ochlocracy and in such a situation a crisis of leadership emerges before the country.

15. National Plans For Public Interest-

In a developing world it is essential for the success of Democracy that national plans are made by the government which help in the steady development of agriculture and trade. On the other hand such plans increase the National Income and are helpful in raising the living standard of weaker sections.

National Consensus on Basic Issues-

The consensus on basic issues amongst political parties, minority and majority classes is very essential for the success of Democracy.

Important Points

I The meaning of the word 'Democracy' [Demos + kratia] = power of public that is the rule of public. In modern era Democracy is a gift of liberal intellectual movement. Presently the liberal Democracy is most popular and its broad meaning can be revealed as follows;

1. This is a method of taking decisions.
2. This is a group of theories for taking decisions.
3. This is a concept related to ideological values.

II Democracy is a word which has a number of meanings.

III There are four forms of Democracy.

(a) Political Democracy -It has two forms;

(i) Democracy as a state.

(ii) Democracy as governance.

According to democratic concept the sovereignty resides in public.

4. Democratic rule is the practical form of democratic state. There are two types of Democratic Regime (i) Direct Democracy. (ii) Indirect or Representative Democracy.

Two forms of Indirect Democracy are prevalent (1) Parliamentary Democracy (2) Presidential Democracy.

5. Basic features of Political Democracy;

6. The Characteristics of Social Democracy-

(I) Social Equality (ii) Equal opportunities for social progress to all. (iii) Supplementary for the political democracy.

7. Economic Democracy

It has three sub types and meanings :

(I) Individualist economic Democracy- It is a pure capitalist Democracy.

(ii) Marxist's economic Democracy- which is the very opposite economic egalitarian system from the capitalist Democracy.

(iii) Liberal economic Democracy- which believes in the perception of public welfare state.

8. **Moral or Ethical Democracy: Its major features and characteristics are-**

(i) Emphasis on moral and spiritual values.

(ii) Belief in the dignity of a person.

(ii) Emphasis on Freedom, Equality and Brotherhood.

(iv) Belief in universal ideology by its nature.

Exercises

Short Answer Type Questions-

1. Which words of the Greek language are combined in the word Democracy And what is the popular and acceptable meaning of it?
2. What are the two major dissimilarities of Democratic governance?
3. What are the two main types of liberal representative (indirect) democratic governing system?
4. What is the meaning of social Democracy, as a 'form of Democracy'?
5. As a kind of Democracy, what do you understand about the moral Democracy?
6. Give two arguments criticizing the Pluralist Theory and approach of Democracy.
7. Why there is a doubt about the Aristocratic Theory of Democracy in being a democratic

theory?

8. Mention any three qualities of Democratic governance.
9. Mention any three demerits of Democratic governance.
10. Mention three conditions or circumstances required for the successful steering of Democracy.
11. Indicate three major obstacles in the path of Democracy in India.
12. Give three factual arguments that reveal the bright future of India's Democracy.

Essay Type Questions-

1. What do you mean by Democracy? Describe its major types.
2. Democracy is considered as a form of governance, a concept of social organisation and a way of life, why?
3. What do you understand by the Democratic Governance? Critically examine it.
4. Explain the difference between Direct and Indirect Democracy.
5. Discuss the merits and demerits of Indirect Democracy.
6. How many key principles and approaches of Democracy are there in total? Briefly describe the liberal, Marxist and Socialist theories of Democracy.
7. Write short notes on the following-
 - (a) Chief characteristics of Liberal Representative Democracy.
 - (b) Why Democracy is called the rule of incongruity?
 - (c) Democracy is the best form of governance, because people still have no knowledge of best governance superior to it.
 - (d) Give suggestions to end flaws in Democracy.