

## Unit - 04

### Chapter - 09

# The Meaning and Forms of Government: Authoritarianism, Aristocracy and Democracy

In modern government systems, efforts have been made to establish congenial systems in the name of democratic order. In the present era, such arrangements have been changed to form democratic institutions. It's a winning example in France. The Authoritarianism ruled in France for a long time. The French nationals had also made a tremendous historical courage to end it while opposing it. In Asian countries, the tendency of militarism, Authoritarianism started to be born again. Aristotle basically does not accept such a mechanism. Rather declares it negative because in this system, freedom of a persons is crushed. They have no meaning of civil rights, fundamental rights.

### Meaning of Dictatorship (Authoritarianism)

Sovereignty in this kind of governance is centered in the hands of a single person. This person is a real sovereign. According to his voluntary power, he has the task of transmitting orders, applying them, implementing them as the authoritarian system. The duty of the ruler is to crush the emotions and feelings of the people. In such a system, the ruler's post is tried not on the basis of merit but with the help of violence through force. Therefore, the same person carries executive, legislative and judicial powers. He also uses the authoritarian powers.

There has been a widespread difference in the ancient totalitarian system and modern Authoritarianism. In ancient times, the dictatorship of Ciciley ruler, Geribaldo, in 1860, was aimed at philanthropy. Marx also developed the supra-

sector concept of the proletariat. It was also the only purpose of public welfare.

In the modern era, its meaning has changed completely. Now the wishes of the ruler are paramount in tyrannical, autocratic, autocratic etc. For the establishment of a party dictatorship there have been revolutions, rebellions. This rule is not liable to anyone. He only strives to make himself powerful and to prove his paramountness.

### Characteristics of Dictatorship

(1) According to Alfred Caban, "The Authoritarianism is the rule of an individual in which the ruler's title is obtained only through deceit, fraud, violence, force etc.

(2) According to Maciver, "Only the Authoritarianism is the system in which the will of the ruler is the sole justification of power.

From these definitions it is clear that in the Authoritarianism, the ruler can become all-powerful, autocratic, selfish. He can keep other human beings in their psychological form by crushing their emotions, desires and freedoms. The sense of justice, equality, freedom is not equal in here. Citizens can be banned in this. The person who refuses to obey the ruler, is punished in a violent way with the feeling of using force.

**Types of dictatorship system-** It can be divided to explain this mechanism. In this matter, we can say that the totalitarian system can be easily understood by dividing it into two types of parts.

### **(1) Dictatorship system in the ancient times:**

- It was established to face the emergence of a sudden crisis of the ruler. In Rome, special powers were given separately to special officers for establishing law and order. That is why he faced the crisis with the use of infinite powers. In this, after the special circumstances of the crisis, the work of the officer was also over. Similarly, in 1860 Geribaldi made a similar experiment as a ruler of Sicily.

**(2) Contemporary Dictatorship system-** It is used in contrast to the ancient era Authoritarian system. In a state, the person achieving power on the basis of force and violence establishes authority. Such an authoritarianism is free from any control of the ruler. There is power through conspiracies. In modern times, it is implemented in order to impose military rule, emergency and dictatorship on the public. In democratic countries it has been used for contemporary arbitrariness, abuse of power, killing of democracy, banning human freedom etc.

Elaine Baal tries to determine the following two forms of Authoritarian system in the modern era -

**(i) Totalitarian system** - After the Industrial Revolution of 1930, this system has emerged because of the development of science and technology, means of communication etc. Its meaning is taken from The rise of communist governance systems. In it, the same person in a thoughtful way supports and uses the powers of supreme power. Efforts were made to set up the all powerful stronghold in Eastern Europe in the Second World War. Efforts have been made to establish such a system in communist Russia, China, Italy and Germany. Along with these, the same mechanism was established in Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary.

### **This Dictatorship system works as follows-**

(1) The public also adopts such mechanism.

- (2) It is established as a national policy by a special team.
- (3) It gets a social, economic, and cultural recognition by being politically established.
- (4) The judiciary is also governed by the rule.
- (5) It is also widely supported by public in the establishment and implementation.
- (6) It is actively operated in the form of political ideology as a whole.
- (7) This mechanical system is expanded.

**(ii) Authoritarian Dictatorship system-** It is found in the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In countries where democratic governance system was adopted, the voluntary supernatural system has been adopted as a temporary rule for the short term. The following types of work are done under this.

- (1) By exercising power in the hands of the people engaged in the governance system, restriction on other political parties is prohibited.
- (2) Elections are banned and the power in a voluntary manner is misused.
- (3) Constitutional amendments are done fast. The ruler imposes orders arbitrarily in order to save his position.
- (4) Restrictions on civil liberties, fundamental rights, press etc. are imposed.
- (5) It can be superseded by military revolt and the military rule can be imposed.
- (6) The class in power tries to keep control through power, force, deceit, conspiracy etc.

### **Characteristics of Dictatorship**

The characteristics of Authoritarianism are as follows-

**(1) Against the democratic process** - The of Authoritarian system is considered as an enemy of democracy. In this, public sentiment is hurt. Justice, equality, freedom is not followed in the public. Rather, the difference between the public and the ruling classes is observed.

**(2) Faith in violence and conspiracy** - In this system, the feeling of faith against each other ends. To maintain its influence, efforts are made to take more support of violence and conspiracy.

**(3) Highest place to the state** - In the public community, union, organizations, institutions etc, the state is given the highest place. Only the state is the highest. The main task of the state is to fight and conquer the war. Apart from this there is no work of the state.

**(4) Support of extremist ideology** - In this, national slogans, announcements etc. are given so much importance that violence is done in support of extremist ideology. Hitler, Mussolini's ideology has been favorable to this.

**(5) The end of the opponents** – Under this type of rule whosoever makes criticism of the state, is arrested and confined in jail. The activities of opposing politicians are banned. Restrictions are imposed on other political parties in the state.

**(6) The rule of a single party** - There is no existence of groups, parties in the totalitarian system. This system is only for a particular party. It cannot contain multiple parties. The number of its members is also limited. Compliance is also harsh. It is only after the test of national service devotion that a member of the party is made.

**(7) Importance of centralization:** In this system, all types of powers are concentrated. Strength and power at the bottom level is increased towards the central level. All decisions of governance are taken at a higher level. In this, the decision-making process enforces decisions strictly.

## Characteristics of Dictatorship

Peter Merkel has indicated the following characteristics of authoritarian system in his book-

- (1) In this system, publicity control is established.
- (2) In this, attempt to create fear and terror is made among the people.
- (3) It has strict control over society, organization, institutions and associations.
- (4) It is considered a symbol of extraordinary ruling method for the ruler.

Dr. C. B. Gena has differently described the following characteristics:

- (1) The supremacy of the leader's existence is established in the system.
- (2) There is a difference between the ruler's words and doing.
- (3) The importance of singing of the qualities of the leader in this system is important.
- (4) In this the ruler's terror is found in the empire.
- (5) The ruler in this is more ambitious than the requirement.
- (6) In this system, supportive military disputes are resorted to.

## Merits of Dictatorship-

- (1) Efficiency increases with totalitarianism. In it, restriction of time is mandatory for all.
- (2) In this, the ubiquitous development of the nation is done versatily. Plans, development works in the nation are accomplished under the supervision of administrative vigilance.
- (3) It establishes the unity, integrity, security of the nation inevitable.

- (4) Citizens are called upon to make sacrifice and to have patriotism under this mechanism.
- (5) In it rigidity is found in the orders of the ruler.
- (6) It takes prompt action in dealing with war-time situations.
- (7) This rule can be considered as a way of disciplining citizens.
- (8) This system is operated without public participation.
- (9) It creates the confidentiality of governance functions.

### **Demerits of Dictatorship-**

- (1) It is considered as a hindrance in the person's personality and development.
- (2) This system is considered a symbol of exploitation of the population.
- (3) This system can be considered fatal to the nation. There is more conflicting aspect for democratic international order.
- (4) In this, the spirit of social welfare goes away. It leaves people on their own in a state of unemployment, starvation and helplessness.
- (5) It is considered a symbol of attack on individual's freedom. The formation of a union of citizens, restriction on expression etc. is prohibited.

### **Conclusion-**

Regardless of the totalitarian system, whatever it may be, it can be said that this system has been the subject of discussion in the present era. There are some merits and demerits of this system. But it is not right to adopt this system for a longer term. In modern times, goodwill, brotherhood, peace etc. cannot be crushed through this system.

### **Aristocracy**

**Meaning-** In English, it is called aristocracy which is a Greek word. the Greek language, it is called

Aristokrati. This word is a mixture of two words- Aristos (meaning cellent), and kratos meaning (power). The Greek word Aristokrati means rule of the best which means the best rule.

Thomas Hobbes wrote his book, Leviathan in 1651. In this book he describes the aristocratic system. He said that at that time, a small community of the general public of aristocratic system was represented in the assembly. A small part of the public used to represent only in the government. In the modern aristocratic system the words like the best rule are not visible. What is being seen is plutocracy, oligarchy, rule by the rich etc. The entire system is governed and controlled by the rich.

In the words of UL Mits, "Aristotle's belief about the elite system is that it is a rule in which the birth of a state or government is more or less an essential condition of political facilities. The state in which the rule is in accordance with the rule is called the elite system. "

Aristotle believes that "the elite system is such a rule which reflects similarity between qualities of the good citizens and the good persons.

The elite system is made up of a mixture of democracy and wealthy system. It requires mixing of three elements (1. Independent Birth 2. Property 3. Qualification) . In the elite system, there is the ubiquity of law. In this, the state and government are operated on the basis of intelligence, virtues and culture. In the elite system, there is a determination of hereditary and age. Aristotle has acknowledged the age-based elite system in his ideal state. He has given the right of governance to the matured and experienced persons.

### **Revolutions in the Aristocratic system: -**

Aristotle has given the following reasons for the revolution in the elite system:

Revolution in the elite system is due to the reason that the power of the rulers here is very limited. People



are jealous of rule and rulers. They cannot make any difference between themselves and the rulers on the basis of character and qualities. The general public is treated with inequality. But the general person is more qualified and talented than the administrative class. An organ of the ruling class becomes very fierce due to war or any other reason and demands for division of property. The most powerful element of the elite system is the wealth mechanism.

## **Democracy**

### **Development-**

The democratic governance system, which emerged as a result of the monarchy system, is the rule system adopted by humans. In order to eliminate exploitation of individuals in monarchy, man had to make a great sacrifice in the struggle directly and indirectly to establish democracy for a long time. In this struggle, both the monarchy and the emperor were defeated, The public accepted democracy with a broad consensus.

Europe has been considered to be the center of political activity and political thought since ancient times. In ancient times, democracy was limited to the city states. Due to the absence of adequate resources to develop its widespread form, after centuries, it was tried to understand democracy in the right sense. When the feudal system began to get stronger in the monarchy, there was a struggle for equality, independence, justice, fraternity etc. This struggle was in fact the basis for the establishment of democracy. The public wanted to be free from dual slavery - 1. From the monarchy system and, 2. From the feudal system

Under the monarchy, fighting the wars and expanding the empire were two main functions. The arbitrary tax would be collected from the public for these two works. In this sequence, the feudalists also got the opportunity to establish their positions firmly. The feudal lords too exploited the masses. The public

wanted to be independent of both the monarchy and the feudal system.

The British public first banned the emperor through MagnaCart on June 15, 1215 that the emperor could not impose a new tax without the approval of the public. The origin of democracy is considered from this point.

Contribution of the following four great revolutions is considered in the origin of modern democracy-

1. In 1688, Britain's bloodless revolution made the first attempt to curb the monarchy by establishing supremacy of Parliament.

2. America's independence struggle which achieved success in the independence of the United Kingdom from Britain, set personal independence.

3. The French Revolution in 1789 AD was successful in establishing equality, freedom and fraternity.

Western thinkers are also considered to be special contributors to the establishment of democracy. Aristotle, by considering the best governance system, John Lock, by associating it to the personal liberty, Bentham, by calling it full of utility, Lord Braise, by regarding as political franchise, and Dr. Arshashivadam, by calling it the best governance system, contributed to the development of democracy. Garner made his contribution through his views on the election method. Montesque made a contribution in democracy by expressing the views of freedom of the press. In this regard, Alexander Pope has rightly written, "Let the fools fight for the forms of governance; the governance which is governed by the rule is the best governance."

### **Meaning of Democracy**

The English word 'Democracy' is derived from the Greek words 'Demo' and 'Cratea' which means the power of the public. The Greek scholars have tried to understand and explain democracy in this sense.

At the beginning, Democracy was considered only one rule system, but in modern times, democracy is not only a rule system, but also getting a new meaning ‘ the life-style of the people ‘. There is a need to establish democracy in the behavior of people’s mind. Only then its meaning can be proven, otherwise not.

Democracy is the most approved governance system after the monarchy, the totalitarian, and aristocratic system. It is a government which provides the people with freedom, equality, justice as well as economic, social, political and cultural rights.

### Definitions of Democracy

1. According to Abraham Lincoln, “Democracy is government of the people, for the people and by the people.

2. According to Daisy, “Democracy is a form of government in which the ruling class is a major part of the entire nation.”

3. According to H.S. Laski, “Democracy is a form of government under which people have an opportunity to make their governance work, decisions. Such people are subject to democracy and laws made by the government are equally applicable to all. “

4. According to Lord Bryce, “Democracy is rooted in members of the entire society, and in which the entire society works with the method of voting. Its governance is in the hands of the majority. In a society where people are not unanimous, there can be no way for people to know the desire of that society. “

Manpower is found behind democracy. This government system has been set up to establish and achieve the broad principles, goals, beliefs, objectives of democracy for the purpose of public interest, public welfare and development. In it the participation of the persons, community, number of work of the authority have been kept equal. Democracy is a philosophy of a wider society.

### Forms of democracy-

Aristotle has interpreted two forms of democracy-

1. Pure democracy
2. Distorted Democracy

Aristotle writes about the distorted form of democracy that democracy is like this: “The wealth system is a system of robbers, but democracy is a system of more robbers. “

In modern times, the distorted democracy is taking the place of pure democracy.

With the change in the concepts of modern times, the forms of democracy are also changing. Efforts are being made to understand democracy in a broader sense, philosophy, life work methodology, but its four forms are as follows:

**1. Political democracy:** The main purpose of establishing democracy was political equality, in which public participation in the political system was equally kept. The public was given equal rights in the political field, so that political democracy could be established. For it, there are the following notable points-

1. All the citizens were given equally the adult franchise after a certain age.
2. All citizens have been given the right to criticize governance.
3. Civilians have been given equal right to contest elections.
4. The citizens were given the right to participate in political democracy to establish political equality, independence and justice.
5. The right to accept and admit the membership of any political party was given.

**2. Social democracy:** It is utmost to establish a social equality, a sense of goodwill, unity, fraternity in

society, because the roots of democracy grow stronger in society itself. If class struggle and inequalities prevail in the society, then democracy will not function properly. Providing social security by protecting the interests of minorities in society is essential for democracy. In society it is resolved to end discrimination based on caste, religion, language, color and gender. Democracy strives to provide protection to the interests of women in the society so that women can be equal to men.

**3. Economic democracy:** In the modern era, efforts are being made at national level to establish economic democracy. Political democracy is considered incomplete without the establishment of economic democracy. Efforts are made to eliminate the difference between the rich and the poor in economic democracy. Political democracy is established first. The failure of establishing economic democracy starts creating doubts to its success. Efforts are made to provide economic freedom in economic democracy. Equality of opportunities is established in the means of employment. The socialist economy is adopted. Efforts are made to provide equal employment to women and men. Efforts are made to solve exploitation, mortgage wages, child labor etc. in economic democracy.

In this, the growth of personal income and resources of national income are enhanced in order to develop the standard of living to a higher level. In economic democracy, efforts are made to establish balance between big industries and small industries. Priorities are given for the financial welfare of backward classes and minority.

**4. Religious democracy** - Democracy strives to maintain religious freedom. Democracy cannot deny any citizen to accept any religion, make religious organizations, worship any religion. Religion teaches tolerance and sacrifice. Religion follows the path of truth, hence in the modern era, its recognition is being achieved in the form of spiritual democracy. Its basic purpose is

establishing cultural democracy. Miss Falne has rightly written that democracy should be considered as a spiritual form. “

### **Classification of democracy -**

**1. Direct and indirect democracy** - There is a great difference between direct and indirect democracy, though both have been considered superior rule. In this regard, the following ideas are given:

**(i) Direct Democracy** - In ancient times, direct democracy was limited to the city and the state, so that all the people could directly participate in the work of governance. The public unanimously decides to make laws, implement laws and select government officials.

This direct democracy was prevalent in the cities of Greece. Similar arrangements were found in Italy during the Middle Ages. Presently, in the Canton of Switzerland direct democracy is the culmination of success. In the present age, the widespread nations did not adopt it because it was not possible to gather the public for a certain time in a certain place due to the abundance of population. Only the small states whose geographical position is low and the population is also low in the area, there is a high probability of the success of direct democracy.

For the success of direct democracy, two types of referendum are required -

(A) Voluntary referendum,

(B) Mandatory referendum.

Through both, the public governs and controls the activities of the government. Currently Switzerland is considered as a laboratory of direct democracy. Here on the basis of initial meetings, early public judgment, it has been successful till the date.

**Indirect democracy** - Most of the nations of the world have adopted representative democracy as indirect democracy. The main reason for this was that

it was not fair to adopt direct democracy geographically and demographically.

Under this democracy, the election of elected representatives for a certain period depends on the public voting system. In indirect democracy, the public is a symbol of the power of real rule. But the public gives this power to the elected representatives.

In indirect democracy, two types of government systems are established-

**(A) Presidential form of Government-** In this, the executive chairman the President uses real powers. The President is not liable to the public- elected representatives of the House. The reason for this is that the President is elected indirectly by the public.

**(B) Parliamentary form of Government-** In this, the actual powers of the Executive Chairman of the Executive are used by the Cabinet of Prime Minister. The executive president holds the nominal powers. In this system the executive is elected from the parliament. This executive is responsible for the elected representatives of Parliament. And continues to work unless he wins the confidence of the House. There is not a fixed tenure of the Parliament Executive.

**2. Constitutional monarchy and republican democracy:** - In such constitutional monarchy, the head of state is appointed on a hereditary basis. There is theoretical monarchy found in it. But in practice, indirect democracy is found. The powers of the emperor are used by Prime Minister, Cabinet, Parliament, public servants. The King reigns, not rules, the King does not take responsibility for his actions, but the other persons hold the responsibility for the actions of the king.

In such a constitutional monarchy there is a difference in theories and practices. The constitutional monarchy in Britain is maintained.

The republican system is a system in which the election of the president of state is on made on the basis of proportional representation system. He is

accepted by the public as the elected president. It is a symbol of the Republican system and also the symbol of the parliamentary system of governance. Such a republican system has been adopted in America.

### **Characteristics of democracy-**

The following are the characteristics of democracy:

**1. People oriented Government-** The greatest feature of democracy is to find that this system of governance works only for the participation of every citizen, to put faith in democracy, the achievement of personal liberty and equal opportunity, on the basis of public happiness. It is all pervasive. It is considered a symbol of universal desire for sovereignty. The public is all powerful. The public also controls the rule. It is the best governance of the world and universal in nature because it is established in the nations of the world according to the wishes of the people.

**2. Adult franchise:** - In the democracy, citizens are given full powers to participate in the activities of governance. In democracy, citizens are given the right to vote after getting a certain age. These rights are given equally to both men and women. This right is made available to eliminate discrimination of caste, religion, gender, and to establish civil equality between the citizens.

On the basis of secret ballot system in the free and fair elections in the democracy, the public has franchise. The people vote fearlessly. The public uses political rights to select candidates for governance in democracy.

**3. Freedom of expression:** - The citizens can express their views freely to criticize democracy. The freedom of the press is also received by the citizens to criticize both governance and ruler. Regardless of the best rule of democracy, there are many flaws in it. Democracy can not ban the person's independence, and cannot prosecute individual rights.



**4. Social and political equality:** - Political and social equality is done in democracy. No citizen is small or big. Equality is established in parallel with the law. Person and post are also not above the law. Equality is established to establish political and social integrity,.

Democracy strives to establish goodwill as well as brotherhood and personal freedom in social equality. Democracy does not cause any social discrimination, but attempts to reduce the inequalities in the same.

**5. Fundamental Rights and Duties:** - Civil liberties and fundamental rights of democracy governance provide citizens independence. Equal fundamental rights are given to citizens in respect of walking, residing, personal property, employment, organizing religion, etc.

If the fundamental rights of a citizen are violated, then he can take refuge in court and get his rights protected.

Fundamental duty is given to maintain integrity for good faith brotherhood, and to honor the nation's public property, the national flag, to provide basic amenities to the citizens.

**6. Written Constitution:** - The institutional infrastructure of democracy is also described in the constitution. Organizations operate equally using similar powers. No organ interferes in each other's actions. Under the written constitution all powers are divided separately.

In the written constitution, the division of power between the center and states is clearly done. When there is a dispute between the Center and the States, then there is an attempt to resolve those disputes within the ambit of the Constitution.

**7. Liability:** - In the democracy, the House (Parliament) of the elected representatives of the public is considered as the symbol of the public. Candidates who are elected by the public, are responsible for the

public. So democracy maintains the responsibility system. In this the executive reserves the responsibility of Parliament. The control of Parliament is also established on the executive. Public has control over the representatives.

In a democracy, when a political party or elected candidate fails to fulfill the responsibility of governing, the people, by peaceful means, use power through election without using violence, and they make changes. By establishing a new mandate a new liability system is established. Democracy is also considered a symbol of making right decisions at the right time. Only then the public's responsibilities meet properly.

**8. Independent and Fair Judiciary:** - In democracy, the judiciary is established to act independently and fairly. In the democracy, the judiciary works to protect the constitution and fundamental rights of the citizens. When the Executive Parliament attempts to create law by going outside the scope of the Constitution, then the Court closely monitors the laws under review. Democracy is considered a symbol of faith. Therefore, no part of governance can affect the judiciary.

**9. The rule of majority, but respect towards minority:** In democracy, before taking any decision, there is an open debate among various state holders. The attempt is that a consensus is arrived through debate. In its absence the decision is taken on the basis of majority. This decision is not favourable for the minority, still it accepts it because, (i) Minority was given a chance to express its view. (ii) This decision is taken through a process validated by law, not through whim of a person. (iii) If minority feels this decision to be unjust, it can go to the courts. (iv) There is a sense of mutuality that on this issue we are in minority today, but tomorrow it can be the other party, which is today in majority. The crisis in democracy arises when this floating majority becomes a permanent majority based on religion or caste or ethnicity or linguistic identity.



In that case, instead of rule of majority. Democracy degrades to majoritarian dictatorship.

### **Merits of Democracy-**

**1. Public interest:** - Democracy is considered a symbol of public welfare, development and convenience. In democracy, efforts are made to make more and more welfare of the general public through policies, programs and orders.

**2. Political training:** - Democracy also provides political training to the public. In the democracy, the means of communication, press, TV etc. are widely used. In the democracy, political parties, politicians, pressure groups, organizations work actively.

Political parties keep public's desires, aspirations before the government. The government makes policies on these and provides information about all political activities to the public as well. Attempts are made to establish equality in it.

**3. Development of ethics:** - National character and ethics in democracy should be developed in the citizens. The qualities of nation-love, patriotism, sacrifice, service, tolerance etc. attempt to keep citizens in touch with the nation. Democracy strives to develop high qualities. Ethics prevents democracy from being corrupted. Ethics creates a sense of self-confidence among citizens. The promise of good ideals is kept in democracy.

**4. Lack of revolutions:** In democracy, democratic methods are given importance. Democracy is used to solve public disputes, conflicts, in which use of violence, bloodshed and unconstitutional methods is barred. In a democracy, if the ruling class makes a long-term oppression on the people, then the public changes all this in a democratic way. Violence does not take the resort to change.

**5. Cultural Unity:** - Democracy strives to establish cultural unity among many castes, communities,

sections and organizations. Considering the moderate perspective, coordination, manipulation, reconciliation is considered a symbol of democracy. Democracy talks about the interests of everyone and thinks of welfare of everyone. It is the foundation of establishing cultural democracy with the point of moving forward with everyone. Attempts are made to maintain art, literature and culture in a similar way.

**6. Mass cooperation:** In democracy, no work is done without public support. The public provides financial help for economic development. Physical work conducts the creative development and construction of the nation. Democracy is not a symbol of non-cooperation but the means of generating a sense of public support in the public.

In democracy, public support is expected to solve national problems. There are people in the public who are dedicated to life-long democracy. Public assistance is provided in the service of the poor, natural calamities etc. With it, man comes to work for humanity and the national spirit and learns to cooperate.

### **Demerits of Democracy-**

**Perversion of politics:** - The political leader in democracy who joins politics for the ideals and values, after getting into the governance, becomes a victim of politicization. Once he has joined the government, the government does not want to be separated from the system. He wants to be associated with life-long democracy and poses himself for the ideals, values of the public. While in public life he wants to do something. He finds himself unable because of politicization. In such a situation, democracy is not for everybody, but limited. In democracy, the politics of the individuals keeps enhancing in place of the public democracy. This goes on generating its flaws.

**2. Lack of practical social equality:** In countries where democracy was established, most of the time it is seen that in practice, social equality does

not prevail, Due to economic inequalities, poverty-richness, class struggle, social equality is never established.

### **3. The rule by the incompetent persons: -**

Considering democracy as a distorted form, Aristotle considered it an ineffable rule. The people, leaders, politicians who are involved in democracy are considered incompetent because they do not receive intensive training of politics. Only recruitment in the government system on the basis of mere merit is indicative of competence.

In democracy, on the basis of power and money the incompetent people enter the government, so there is a crowd of incompetent persons in the democracy.

Lekhi also wrote in this regard, “In the democracy, the number of votes is given more importance than the qualities. The votes are counted, they are not weighed. In democracy, governance occurs in the hands of uneducated, uneducated and incompetent persons. It is the rule of the crowd.”

**4. Corruption** - In political circles, political parties create corruption. The truth is supported by supporting lies. The moral level of politicians falls. Corruption is rife in both administration and governance. In this, normal customs and traditions begin to be abrogated.

**5. Political System** - Democracy is considered to be the rule of the of the people in minority on the people in majority. Representatives are elected to rule in the elections. They are in minorities. Only Professional democrats are there in democracy. These governments try to run continuously. If they ever change, then they can change themselves and come with another mask before the public. Regardless of what is in democracy, only those who are called the masters of this arena, rule, and keep getting the chair by hook or by crook. Other people do not get the opportunity. In this regard Hartmann has written, “Democracy is

paradise for those who are good at shouting, gossiping and lying, sycophants, and the flatterers of the rich.’

Dr. B.D. Sharma also wrote in this regard, “The best person in the democracy is despised. The general voter is not interested in the work of the state. As a result, clever and cunning people succeed in capturing the rule.”

**6. Public indifference** - Slowly, democracy begins to adopt a view of apathy. The reason for this is that democracy goes astray with the words and immorality increases. In fulfillment of interests full of selfishness, leaders earn the real profit of democracy. Then the public goes on the approach of apathy because economic equality does not exist in it. The difference between wealth and poverty goes on increasing. Equality cannot be established in democracy. Therefore, the participation of the public decreases in voting. Public interest in the work of governance is low.

**7. Excessive wastage of time and money** - Democracy is proving to be an expensive system. In this, wealth is wasted in the name of welfare. To complete the work of governance, administrative structure is considered as a means of expenditure. Employees’ salaries, allowances have to be spent more on the name of convenience.

More time is spent to meet the goals of the government. By taking more time in plans, both time and money are wasted. Democracy is such a system in which both the ruler and the public servants seek to rob the money together. In turn, development is very low.

**8. Faulty Party system** - In democracy, there are wide differences in the formation of political parties and in organizational fundamental principles. This difference separates the parties’ policies further. There is no equality in political parties. In a democracy the political parties go about producing faulty party system. Somewhere there is the multi-party system while

somewhere there is the dual party system. Therefore, the process of creating instability in democracy leads to defective political system causing many kinds of defects.

Political parties always remain in a state of non-co-operation conflict with each other.

While non-cooperation of political parties promotes failure of democracy, the emergence of new political parties in democracy is considered inauspicious. Due to the division of parties repeatedly, the system is weak. Political parties must strictly adhere to political code of conduct.

### Conditions of Success of Democracy

How can democracy be led to success? This is considered a worrisome aspect. To maximize the importance of democracy, it is necessary to make it successful, only then the meaning of democracy is proven. In this regard, the essential points are as follows:

**1. Propagation and Enhancement of Education:** If 100 percent of the people in the nation are educated, then there will be a sense of reverence and faith towards democracy. Essentially the education system should be implemented under the Nation. Acquiring education brings changes in values, ideals, beliefs of life. Education raises above the caste, religion, sect and attempts to connect humanity. The more uneducated citizens in a nation, the more unawareness there is among the citizens towards democracy, law, rule and constitution. Education should be spread through the National Education Policy for the success of democracy. Knowledge increases in the citizens from education to rights.

**2. Political Consciousness:** For the success of democracy, it is very important for the citizens to have political awareness. Civil awareness in democracy means that in the elections, the people choose the right candidates for governance through voting with their discretion and through voting. General Citizens

understand their role in politics and governance. In this, the citizens are expected to express the views while adopting a complete attitude. Public opinion should be formed. Participation of the public should be ensured in public decision. Only then democracy can be successful. The public is expected to give up the attitude of public apathy. In order to control the behavior of leaders, corruption, it is necessary that the public should follow public morality. The impact of the public should also be on the leaders, so that the leaders can be forced to stay in control of the people and govern them.

**3. Economic democracy:** It is mandatory to have a pre-establishment of economic democracy for the success of democracy. Political democracy is considered incomplete without economic democracy. The economic equality of citizens, the adequacy of employment opportunities, poverty and wealth, economic equality, similarities of salary parallel to the posts, is the pre-condition of economic democracy.

The poor hungry person does not care about the actions of politics and governance. Therefore, in order to fulfill the minimum requirements of the person in economic democracy, the government should implement the same economic policy in the nation.

For this, it is very important that in the way political person has a right to a political democracy, there should be economic independence. Only then democracy can be successful in a true sense.

**4. Political Code of Conduct:** In democracy, it is often seen that politicians do not follow the Code of Conduct. To give clean leadership to the public, following the code of conduct must be implemented inevitably. Then democracy can be made successful. It is followed by countries where there are two-party systems in democracy, but in countries where there is a multi-party system, it is not rigidly followed.

Democracy is unsuccessful due to knowledge of doubts in the character of politicians in democracy. It should be considered compulsory in democracy that

the leaders are honest, strong charactered and patriotic. Ethics, political traditions, and special privileges should be taken care of. The post should not be violated by the greed of money. In democracy, leaders should have a desire to work for party and governance only. They should be devoted to making democracy successful raising themselves above the feeling personal profit.

**5. Dedication to democracy** - Every citizen of the nation should have a high level of love for country. It is often seen in the establishment of democracy that the generation by which it is established. is not devoted to democracy. With this, democracy does such activities, which prove to be fatal even for citizens and nations as well as for democracy itself.

It must be necessary for the success of democracy that there should be a sense of devotion to values, ideals, beliefs of democracy in every class, caste, community of society. Then on the basis of unity and integrity of citizens, every citizen will contribute to the success of democracy.

**6. National Integration** - It is considered necessary for the success of democracy that the unity of citizens should be in a strong position. Staying united in national activities, interests, events, public should be ensured.

In such a sense, the development of such a spirit should be in the citizens. In the process of establishing equal nationalism and national integration between the citizens, the citizens should try to connect with democratic sentiment. The nation will not be weakened internally. Internally democracy will be strong and will be successful too. When conditions like crisis in the nation arise and the unity of citizens is in a strong position, then the citizens will be able to identify the power of the people by joining the feeling of unity in order to face it. People should come forward with unity. This will definitely make democracy successful.

## Important Questions

### Objective questions

- The feature of the aristocratic system is-  
 (A) the rule of the common man  
 (B) the rule of the rich  
 (C) The rule of revolutionaries  
 (d) None of these
- Union “Multiculturalist State” Who made this statement?  
 (A) Willowby (B) Ambedkar  
 (C) Bezhot (D) Laski
- Election of the President is: -  
 (A) In the monarchy  
 (B) in democracy  
 (C) In the Republic  
 (D) in the constitutional monarchy
- Autoritarianism is the only rule in which the authority of the ruler is relevant.” Whose statement is this?  
 (A) MacAviver (B) Ludovici  
 (C) Bancras (D) Lincoln
- “Democracy is the elite system of wicked people.” Who made this statement?  
 (A) Telerend (B) Ludovici  
 (C) Lincoln (D) Garner

### Very short answer type questions

- How many types of government are there?
- Explain the meaning of the government.
- What is the Sarkar called in English?
- What is the authoritarian system?
- Write the English word Adhinayak tantra.

6. Point out one of the characteristics of the authoritarian system.
7. Point out any one demerit of authoritarian system.
8. Explain the aristocratic system.
9. Write English word for the Kuleen tantra.
10. Point out one merit of the aristocratic system.
11. Point out one demerit of the aristocratic system.
12. What is democracy? Discuss.
13. Write English word for Loktantra.
14. Point out one merit of democracy.
15. Point out one demerit of democracy.

### Short questions

1. Explain the meaning and nature of the government.
2. Make a Critical interpretation of the authoritarian system.
3. Describe the characteristics of the authoritarian system.
4. Describe the features of the Aristocratic system.
5. Describe merits and demerits of aristocratic system.
6. What is the difference between the authoritarian system and aristocratic system?
7. Democracy is the best rule of the world. Prove it.
8. Describe the characteristics of democracy.
9. Make a critical interpretation of democracy?

10. Explain the difference between democracy and aristocratic system.
11. Explain the difference between democracy and the authoritarian system.
12. Can the alternative of democracy be a authoritarian system? Express your views.
13. What is the difference between democracy versus authoritarian system and aristocratic system?
14. Which government system can be best in the present era of globalization? Express your views in favor of this.
15. Why does the aristocratic system or the present system governance system become irrelevant now? Describe.

### Essay type questions

1. Explain the meaning and nature or form of the government.
2. Describe the main characteristics of the authoritarian system.
3. Describe the merits and demerits of democracy.
4. Explain the merits and demerits of aristocratic government .
5. How the democracy is different from Majoritarianism ?

### Answers : Objective Questions-

1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (A)