



Future of Democracy

Democracy is the system of government, in which the government on a state/nation is ruled by the people or people's representatives. Democracy is in two types, Direct Democracy & Indirect Democracy. The term 'direct democracy' means the nation is ruled by the people of the country itself. Indirect democracy means the government is ruled by not the people of the country itself but by the people's representatives. It is the widely accepted system. The future of Democracy is in danger. It is about to get 'extinct' from the world. When looking into world map, it is only a few nations are democratic at all. Great Britain is constitutional monarchy, Brunei is completely monarchy, North Korea's power is just concentrated to only one person. But, our country India, also known as Republic of India is the Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic. It is the world's largest democratic country. It is due to the power of democracy. We Indians live peacefully. That's why the most famous American president Mr. Abraham Lincoln addressed it as 'Democracy is the government of the people, by the people, for the people'. Then why the future of democracy is in danger. There are so many challenges faced by ~~Democrac~~ Democracy.

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Corruption :-

The primary and most critical challenge faced by Democracy is the one and only corruption. Corruption is the using of prestigious political power for personal gains. This is more dominant among Indian politicians. India government has made Anti-corruption laws, 'Lokpal' and 'Lokayuktha'. But criminals are escaping through the small pores of laws. Due to corruption, many people's life becomes ridiculous. The money that have to be used for country's development, empowerment of people is getting wasted for personal happiness. There are certain instances in Indian political history of government becomes fallen due to corruption. Eg:- Winning of INC in Karnataka General elections. Corruption must be prevented. The laws should be more strong. The people must be aware of Corruption. Politicians should be honest.

Terrorism :-

This is the most common rigid challenge faced by democracy all over the world. Terrorism is the using of violence, arms for certain public or private needs and gains. It is the most and biggest fear of even the global powers. Due to terrorism,

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there were many instances ^{in which} the government has fallen. It is the civilians that are mostly ^{becomes} gets prey for terrorism. Through certain events, such as Taliban invasion of Afghanistan (2021), 9/11 Attacks (2001), The Mumbai Attacks (2008), Sudan clashes, The Paris attacks (2015), Ethiopian clashes (2025), democracy has become score rows. The government cannot eradicate terrorism and institutions or organization working on Terrorism such as Al-Qaeda, Islamic state of Iraq, Jaish-e-Muhammad, The Resistant Front, etc. by creating strong laws. It may also include strikes, counter-attacks, raids, military operations etc. Each individual with an ideology of terrorism should be eliminated. That's why eradication of terrorism is so rigid for governments. Due to terroristic activities, attacks, kidnappings, 1/10 of the world population cannot participate in democratic activities such as elections, meetings etc. Due to insurgencies in Kashmir, Maoism in Chattisgarh, the local people were not able to participate in elections, etc. for a long period of time. . . . Terrorism should be eradicated completely, from the world, for a safe future of democracy. For that aim, the public must cooperate with the government, the army. . . .



Wars:-

It is also a crisis faced by Democracy. There are several wars which are still ongoing in world. Due to wars, many people lost their lives and property. The nation's economy gets collapsed. When looking into the pasts, 90% wars waged by many powers were only just for some silly reasons. Due to wars and military actions, many nations transformed into totalitarian regimes. (Totalitarianism is the system in which the government exerts complete control in all aspects of life disregarding individual privacy and civil rights). Imperialists, monarchies, military governments, which were formerly democratic nations. In Myanmar, the military is ruling. In Ukraine, the civilians are struggling to live. In Venezuela, the president Nicolas Maduro & his wife Cilia Flores were kidnapped by the US delta forces controlled by Mr. Donald Trump, and he is trying to ~~begin~~ start wars in the name of peace. Through this wars, the world nations lost the faith had in United Nations Organisation. Due to wars, ~~certain~~ In certain countries Emergency has implemented.

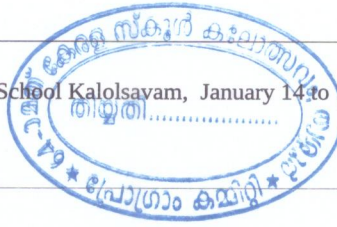
Emergency:-

In this situation, the government becomes acting like a dictator.

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The constitution, the rights, the prestigious fundamental rights & even the media freedom gets collapsed. Courts become scarecrows. They may become helpless. The 1975-1976 Emergency is a black article in Indian democracy. There were incidents in which... Emergencies implemented in India for the security of nation. But this was an Internal emergency, implemented for just a silly... reason. It is the Prime Minister of India at that time Indira Gandhi and the President Fakhuddeen Ali Ahammed proclaimed Emergency due to an issue in general elections. At that... censorship was made for newspapers. The editorial pages of several newspapers of at that time were empty. Many leaders & politicians were imprisoned. In the state of Kerala, events took up an... unexpected turn. Rajan, a college student was imprisoned and... died due to ~~at~~ murdered in Kakshayam Police Camp Calicut. But, the outer world were not aware that Rajan was dead... After some days through actions of high court of Kerala, the... society of Kerala gets shocked by the News, The Violence... Finally, The Chief Minister of Kerala and the Internal minister... of at that time, Mr. K. Karunakaran resigned.



Communalism: -

This is also a problem faced by democracy. In this, certain people does violence for their religions. In India, it is commonly Islamic Communalism and Hindu communalism. During India partition of India, many muslims gone to pakistan, and many Hindus and Sikhs gone to India. During that many people died, raped, murdered, kidnapped in name of religion. Communal riots also happened in Independent India. Eg:- Gujarat Riots (2002), The Sikh Genocide due to assassination Indira Gandhi, The falling of Babri Masjid, Insurgency in Kashmir against Hindus, the attacks against Christians. In Bangladesh, due to since the fall of Sheikh Hasina government minorities are facing attacks.

The challenges faced by democracy includes communalism, wars, terrorism, emergencies, Dictatorships, Inflation, Corruption and more and more. The most recent one is Iran. Due to Inflation, the public is in streets, and the police and army is killing thousands of innocents. So, Democracy should be protected. It's future must be safe. Then it comes the role of courts in protection of democracy.



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India has an Independent Impartial Judiciary. India also has a strong Supreme Court. Supreme court is known as the guardian of democracy and constitution. Supreme court has many special powers such as Original jurisdiction, Appellate Jurisdiction, Advisory jurisdiction etc. It is due to the actions of Honorable Supreme Court of India, the heart of democracy still lives. If our fundamental rights are violated we can go to Supreme court through Article 32. We can preserve our rights through Rits. In India, The High courts and the Supreme court have the right to issue rits such as Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Quo-warranto, Prohibition, Certiorari. Through Article 226, we can go to High courts for justice.

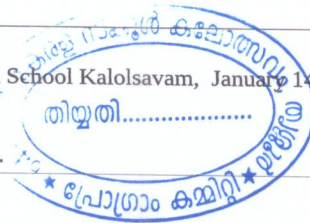
For the protection of democracy and its smooth functioning, The Government of India has implemented Several democratic constitutional institutions. It includes Election Commission, Human rights commission, Women's rights commission, National minorities commission, National Backward class commission etc. Through these actions of the institutions, the public has Universal Adult franchise, fundamental rights and duties etc. The NALSA (National Legal Service ^{Authority} ~~Commissioner~~) and KLSA (Kerala Legal Service Authority) also helps the in the protection of

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democracy by providing help for the public in legal matters. It is due to the actions of KELSA, Dilshana, a little girl got justice. She was hit by a car in Vadakara and gets in coma stage. It is due to KELSA's actions that the criminal driver was arrested and punished under the law. Students, Young people, and Gen. Z also has a role in preserving of democracy. It is due to the actions of Gen. Z community of Nepal, that the dictator government was overthrown. The students are the future of a country. Through academic years, textbooks, Govt. programmes, etc. they studies about democracy and it's importance. KELSA Through a programme Somvada by KELSA which aims for the field visit of 8-12 students in High court of Kerala they were able to meet the courts, watches legal proceedings, and gets aware in legal matters. In India, more than 50% of the population is youth. The NGOs, and other agencies, the youth community also helps in the protection of Democracy.

In conclusion, the future of democracy is in danger due to communalism, corruption, etc. But it can be protected. Protecting the future of democracy is not just a piece of cake but a Herculean task. For the protection of democracy, many constitutional



institutions, N.G.O's, courts ^{which} ranging from sub courts to Supreme Court and the whole government of India works tirelessly... Students has also a big role in protection of democracy. That's why the governments initiated projects such as SPC, NCC, NSS, Scout and Guides etc. It is due to democracy, we can live freely, comfortably, safely. Democracy ensures citizen rights and duties. It is through the democracy the Independence we got since 15th August 1947 still flourish continuously. So, democracy has a big role in our lives, pasts and futures. Therefore it must be... protected. We, the students are the futures of our country, the guardians of prestigious Indian constitution. So, we let's hold our hands and work for a glorious ~~tomorrow~~ tomorrow, for the eternality of democracy, for a good future of democracy and for its protection. Let me conclude with quotes of D.S. Kothari...

'India's future is in Classrooms.'

Long live the democracy.