

Topic :-

Future of Democracy

Democracy is a precious thing that make us who we are. We cannot imagine a world instead of democracy. India is a democratic country with largest written constitution. Democracy is meaningful only when freedom, restrictions, equality, justice etc. are valued. Democracy is a valuable and precious thing. The word 'democracy' originated from the Greek word 'Demos' and 'Kratos' which means peoples' Governance. India

There are 2 types of democratic systems. They are presidential system and Parliamentary system. We will discuss it. At first, I will tell you about the two types of democracy. They are direct Democracy and Indirect democracy.

Direct democracy means that a person, who for example, a queen or king will be ^{rule} for the entire country or that region. There will be no persons or groups above the king. The power will be translated by inheritance. In some places, other



Kings will conquer other places and control that region. This is direct democracy. The king have the power to estalelish policies, make decisions, etc.

There is another type of democracy named Indirect democracy. In indirect democracy, people will elect their representatives to govern and the elected representatives will govern the country. Indirect democracy is prevailing in India today. The people will elect their representatives. Elections are held as part of this.

Among Indirect democracy, there a two type of systems. They are parliamentary system and presidential system. I will discuss both of them.

Parliamentary system

- The people will elect a ^{group} ~~person~~ for governance.
- The king, queen ~~will~~ governance is not possible.
- The elected representatives will govern the country.
- Representatives will divided into different parties.
- For example BJP, NDA, LDF etc. The party will govern.



- There representatives are subjected to legislature
- There are courts and other institutions above these representatives
- The representatives cannot establish laws instead of permission of constitution

Presidential System

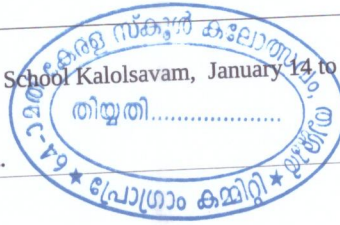
- The King / Queen will govern the entire country
- There will be none above the King / Queen / President
- President is elected by the people
- They can establish laws, and conquer the people

Parliamentary system is prevailed in India today. It is the most important way to achieve valuable democracy

Rights are those that are accepted, encouraged, and enforced by the state through law. There are many types of rights. Most important among them is fundamental rights. A meeting was held on 1969 Dec 4 for the formation of ~~constitution legislative assembly~~ and constitution. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the first chairman of the legislative assembly. Later, the Indian constitution



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formed. India has the largest written constitution formed. The Indian constitution enshrined with ideas of justice, liberty and equality. Fundamental ^{rights} ~~are~~ formed. There are different types of fundamental rights. They are Right to equality, Right to freedom, Right to education, Right against exploitation, Right to constitutional remedies, etc.

Among these, right to constitutional remedies is the most important one. Right to education means that all children between the age of 6 and 18 are compulsory to educate. Education is the responsibility of ^{all} children. This right was passed in 2002 and came into existence in 2009. Right against exploitation includes child labour, human trafficking, etc. It is an important right too. Right to equality includes equality in workplace, school and in society. This includes many rights. This right tells that all people are belong to same species, the same ancestor, and same blood is running in all. Right to constitutional remedies is the most important and precious.

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right that enshrined in constitution. If any of the fundamental rights violated, anyone can approach supreme court or highcourt. ~~They are~~ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar defined it as 'Heart of constitution'. There are Directive principles that enforced by state. Directive principles and Fundamental rights differ each other. ~~The~~ Lets' tabulate ~~those~~ differences them.

Directive principles

Fundamental rights

- Doesn't approach courts if they violated.

- enforced by state

- There are limitations.

- can approach courts if violated.

- enforced by constitution.

- small limitations only.

The Directive principles and Fundamental rights are gained popularity among people. Rights are valuable when only some things such as Freedom, restrictions, equality, Justice, Separation of powers, etc. are valued. Lets see about what are their peculiarities.



Freedom and Restrictions

Freedom is a key of democracy. There are many rights related to freedom. They are freedom to speech, freedom to express, freedom to move, Freedom to travel to any place of the world, Freedom to organize etc. ~~They are~~ Civil rights, social rights, economic rights are there. ~~Civil rights~~ Social rights includes freedom to equality, ~~freedom to do anything~~ etc. Civil rights includes freedom to ~~do~~ any religion, occupation and economic rights included ~~freedom~~ right to ensure equal wages for equal works.

Equality

Equality is a major thing for ensuring democracy. Right to equality is enshrined in constitutional for ensuring equality. This ~~equal~~ includes equality among genders, equal wages and payments, socio-economic equality etc.

Justice

There are 3 types of Justice. They are proportionate.

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justice, equal treatment for equals, ensuring special rights for backward people.....

* proportionate justice :- Justice will be proportionate to the people.....

* Equality Treatment for equals :- Equality among all the people. Equal money. Reduce inequality in workplaces, society, etc.....

* Ensuring Special rights :- Justice will be meaningful only when special rights are granted for the backward people.....

Separation of Powers

Power is separated into three. They are legislature, executive and representatives. This make democracy meaningful.....

Many actions will be taken to democracy to make it too friendly and meaningful in the future. We will see some dictatorship in



Indirect democracy.. They are military dictatorship, dictatorship, Party dictatorship, and ^{Theocratic} others... state
Military dictatorship means that military will govern.
Party dictatorship means that only one party governs, and Theocratic state means that all the people are subjected to only one religion.

The democratic systems of India and Europe differ each other. Because, Europe is formed based on the idea one religion for one nation. But in India, We have right to believe, propagate, and educate any religion.

There were no democratic movements in some times ago, But in today's world, there are many changes in democracy. Like this, How will be the future of democracy?

I'll think that is a good question. The democracy will generate new ideas and implement them. The future democracy and constitution will able to eliminate all the discrimination by:



- Implementing some more laws and rights.
- State enlarge constitution.
- Establishing rights [Fundamental]
- Make people aware about humanity.

I will show you some ways to improve our democratic system. ~~Let's see~~ [Future constitution peculiarities].

- Online apps showing all rights.

[Through this app, we can complain to the courts if ~~found~~ rights violated]

- Directly approach high courts and supreme courts through online platforms]

- Implementing too more rights.

- Practising digital arrest for cyber crimes.

- Online messaging apps for ~~the~~ reducing violation of rights.

- Including special rights for backward people.

- Practising good governance day.

- eliminate discrimination.

- cyber arrest quickly.

- eliminate crimes.

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- Future control over all people.
- Increase number of institutions like Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, etc.
- Turn the name of parliament into new era.

At a conclusion,

Like this, the constitution will grow in to new ideas, instead of tyrannies and other inequalities, etc.

This will take part of democracy. The ~~president~~ direct democracy turned to constitutionalism.

In constitutionalism, The Lok Sabha members some-time will pass a movement when the representatives are not govern properly. This lead to the elimination of that representative. Otherwise, we cannot remove them.

Lets see the points we discuss at a glance.

- What is Democracy?
- When Democracy is meaningful.
- How democracy originate.
- Different types of Democracy.
- Presidential system and parliamentary.

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- Rights
- Freedom and restrictions
- Fundamental Rights
- Directive Principles
- Separation of Powers
- Democratic system of India and Europe
- Future democracy
- Peculiarities of it
- ~~At a conclusion~~
- At a glance

Lets' ~~see~~ think and see how constitution
grew and step into the future

Let me cap my pen by saying.
'Constitution is the heart of ~~constitution~~ democracy
Lets' save and preserve it'