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IDEAS

A Journal of Multidisciplinary Thoughts

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We welcome the contributors from acad3micians, journal, research scholars and even from those who may never have published anything before but contributions should be descriptive, analytical and theoretical. They may be in the form of original articles, reactions to previous contributions or even a comment on a prevailing situation. All contributions i.e. articles, data-based research papers etc. typed in double space may be sent to the editor's e-mail: dcdas.psc@gmail.com.

Editorial

The Department of Political Science is one of the oldest departments of Sipajhar College in Darrang District which opened Major in 1985-86. As one of the remarkable products, the Department has made a great endeavour to publish this annual journal titled '*Ideas: A Journal of Multidisciplinary Thoughts*' which is expected to focus on different ideas and concept of the political events concerning primarily with different aspects of the society. It carries out analytical views on several facts regarding principles of Government as well as the new ideas incorporating the matters-political and non-political; government and non-governmental and thus resolves to come forward for action, reaction and interaction.

India needs new democracy

India has come to reveal its democracy immediately after independence from the British reign which had been running about two hundred years. The Second World War resulted in the cultivation of democratic attitude into the minds of the people not only of several authoritarian countries but also other developing countries like India. So, India too mostly desired to have independence from the British dominance so that the people could attain democratic system of administration which might provide equality, liberty and justice to all the people irrespective of caste, creed, religion etc. In the long run, after a long tumult agitation, India had got independence and been allowed to run the country on the basis of consent and conscience of its mass of the people. Democracy is neither of the ruler nor by the ruler, nor for the ruler; as Lincoln propounded it was of the people, by the people and for the people. But as the years roll on, democracy has become procedural only. With the passage of time, nature and attitude of the people have come to face various changes as well as challenges with the rapid growth and development of science and technology. The people are found to pave every step towards the progress of modernity replete with mechanism leading to be on the decline of human values. It seems that the original motto of democracy as defined by Abraham Lincoln has turned into a perverted one in India.

In India, the rulers and the ruled i.e. the subjects have come to face some important challenges which seem to create a great menace to its democratic structure. Apart from the age-long issues and challenges like poverty, illiteracy, rapid growth of population, separatist movement, corruption, terrorism etc. the present India has been trying to accept, it has entered the new web of different political issues. These political issues and challenges are, however, constitutional which have to be considered inadequate and obsolete in this present context. The framers of the constitution of India, at the outset of its implication, enshrined certain provisions particularly conducive to different sections of the society to establish unity and equality among the people. But now more than seventy years over and during this long tenure democratic ethics and principles the people i.e. the citizens of India have been experiencing the need of revision in order to cope with the newly growing issues and confrontations. A few major changes in the political structure in democracy of India should be brought about as the present society requires.

One of the essential characteristics of representative democracy is the party system, whether it be bi-party or multiparty system. So far as the party system of Indian democracy is concerned, India preferred multi-party system which includes more than seven hundred political parties other than six national parties. The framers of the Constitution, it might be that they never thought, had left provision for neither bi-party nor multi-party system though they had borrowed a number of good provisions from the Constitutions of Canada, Ireland, Great Britain, USA after their keen analysis. So, the multi-party system has identified

India an exception to all other various democracies in the arena of political world. Accordingly, the people of India have also exercised the rights and liberties especially the political rights to form political party in regional level whenever they require and are compelled to do. Because it is the birth right and neither any convention nor the Constitution can prevent the people from exercising their rights. As a result, the number of regional political parties is increasing without any reasonable cause. The political demagogues as well as the leaders at their own interest or with a view to influencing the ordinary mass are mostly eager to form regional political parties through which they can occupy the higher political posts in their respected Assemblies. And previous experiences reveal the fact that the ordinary voters i.e. general people are found to be neglected. Most surprising fact is that the unfortunate voters or electors cannot but surrender as they have no any opportunity to take any action to secure their own livelihood. The tremendous drawback is that the political parties whether national or regional incline to circulate and spread their respective manifesto in order to attract the people so that the concerned parties can become larger. It has been observed that the respective doors of various political parties remain opened to all irrespective of caste, creed, religion in case of secular parties and the parties based on religion only provide opportunities to the particular people. It is implicit to say that need for power has turned into a greed for power. As a result, the ordinary members especially in the grass-root level have been clung to their respective political parties against which they can be able to lodge no any complaint because they have become blind to the fault of their party. They are always found to see goodness even in the evil deeds done by the leaders of their party. To speak the truth, the party to which they belong is always good and they find no fault. They always put argument in favour of their own party in any field or platform. The members always defend their own party and they are bound to do so. This blindness certainly goes against the principles of democracy resulting in the decline of any type of development of the people. So with a view to mitigating this kind of discrepancies as well as mal-administration or nepotism, India should better adopt the new system of democracy in so far as election process is concerned.

The new democracy is that party system should be limited to only those people who stand for election as legislators i.e. candidates. In other words, the jurisdiction of political party is limited to only those people who want to be candidates and the elected persons are the members and not the electors if it is so, there will be neither confrontation nor hostility among the voters on party basis. Then the general people without membership of any political party can play the impartial role and thus cast their votes for eligible candidates.

The second principle to be adopted is the elimination of quota system from the Constitution of India which provided for Scheduled Cast (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Other Backward Class (OBC) More Other Backward Classes (MOBC) which had been enshrined in the constitution for the purpose of establishing equality among the people. This reservation of these Castes, Classes and Tribes, to speak the truth, goes against the principle of natural equality although the framers of Indian Constitution provided such special privileges for the interest of democracy. But reservation system leads to quantity only and no quality or talent which is no doubt indispensable for administration or ruling the country.

Dibakar Ch. Das