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"THE PRESENT SCENARIO OF INDIAN DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM : CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES"

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INDIAN DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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Introduction:

Human is not only a social animal but also a rational one. As a fish cannot live out of water, likewise human being cannot live out of Society. He search safe way to live in Society, but experimentation went on how to govern. The Government becomes a necessary part of ordered society Government or state defined as, "a complete association of free man, joined together for the enjoyment of rights & for their common interest. With the down of independence in August 1947, India embarked on the path of democracy to have a viable & vibrant political system which could fight against Country's backwardness, poverty and exploitation, violation of Human rights and lack of unity and poor level of consciences among the masses.

Human Rights are those rights which are possessed by all human beings irrespective of their race, caste, nationality, religion, sex & language etc. simply because they are human beings. Human rights are the moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of human behavior and are regularly protected as legal rights in national & international laws. Human right has been an integral part of each nation across the world including Indian constitution.

Concept of Human Rights-

Language, religion, culture & geographical areas are different but the process of human birth is same. Right to life liberty, expression, pollution free air & water, Food, Shelter & Clothing to save the life are the birth right of human being. Rights are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek in general to be himself at his best[1] the idea of Human Rights is tied to the ideas of human dignity which is a cornerstone of all human rights.

The term human rights denote those rights which are inherent in their nature and without which we cannot live as a human being. Human Rights are some time called as a fundamental rights or basic Rights or natural Rights. According to section 2(d) of the protection of human rights Act, 1993, human rights means those rights relating to the life, liberty, equality and dignity of individual. It is guaranteed by the Indian constitution and embodied in the international covenants and enforce by the courts in India. Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom allow us to fully developed and use our human qualities, our intelligence, our talent and our consciences to satisfy our physical, spiritual and other needs.

Indian Democracy-

The Indian political system as envisaged in constitution is a sovereign, socialistic, secular, democratic and republic which based on the following basic fundamentals:- Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and Justice. Indian democracy is a largest democracy in the world. Democracy is a form of government of the people, for the people and by the people. In this system of government, it is the people who are supreme and sovereign, they control the government. They are free to elect government of their own choice. Freedom of Choice is the core of democracy.

"A democracy is a model of associated living. The roots of democracy are to be searched in social relationship, in term of the associated life between the people who form the society". – Dr.

Ambedkar. In democratic nation every citizens can enjoy all rights without any burden. The total development of human being is a target of democracy.

Human Rights in Indian Context-

Indian understanding of the Human Rights tend to foster and sustain community, cooperation, world unity **(Vasudheiva Kutumbakam)**. The Indian Conceptualizing of Human Rights can be best exemplified in Vedic prayer "Sarve Sukhihan santu.... Sarve santu Niramaya" ---- means everybody in this universe be happy and healthy. It highlights the global and multidimensional nature of our commitment to the protection and preservation of human rights.

The Indian constitution contemplates the democratic form of government in the country. The constitution of India also guarantees to the citizens of India certain fundamental rights under part III and IV of the Constitution.

EXPECTETION FROM DEMOCRACY FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Democracy is a system of governance by the people representative elected directly or indirectly. So for good governance or betterment of democracy it is necessary that best men of high moral & ethical values from the society should be chosen as a people representative for the better protection & promotion of Human Rights of Peoples. Otherwise Indian democracy will be led to wrong direction.

The preamble of constitutions & Article- 38 envisages the Social Justice & to make the life of people meaningful with human dignity. The state should ensure minimum facilities to enable people to reach at least minimum standard of life health, food, drinking water & medical facilities etc. according to International covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights under Article-11 enshrined that the right to an adequate slandered of living including adequate food & Clothing & the continuous improvement of living conditions. So without ensuring these rights in democracy like India, life of human being becomes meaningless.

-Education is one of the important human right of Children's must have proper facilities of education in our country. The constitutional amendment 2002 makes it compulsory for children of free & compulsory education up to age group of 6-14 years.

-In our country nearby half of the population is female category. Therefore proper protection should be given to them from any kind of violence for the protection of human rights as a human being.

Conclusion:-

There is no denying the fact that, Indian democracy is still the most successful form of government in the world today. Indian constitution has become legal documents & safeguard for the protection & promotion of human rights of people. Abraham Lincon's dram of ideal democracy is shattered because today democracy appears to be 'of the people', by the people but not properly for the people; because of corruption regionalism & political offensive nature etc. success of democracy & protection of Human Rights can only be ensured by establishing true democratic Society.

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