

⇒ Democracy means an administrative system which is based on the power of Public.

Scanned by CamScanner

⇒ In this, three inter-related meanings are present :-

- ① This is a method of taking decisions.
- ② This is a group of decision making principles.
- ③ This is a concept associated with ideological values.

⇒ According to Burns, "Democracy is a word which has many meanings and there is an emotional meaning which is overall associated with this word."

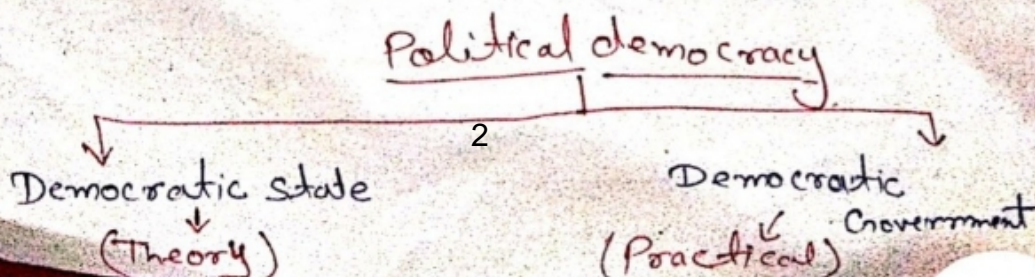
(B) Various Forms of Democracy

- (1) Political Democracy
- (2) Social Democracy
- (3) Economic Democracy
- (4) Ethical Democracy

(1) Political Democracy

⇒ In the past political democracy was known as individualist democracy, but in modern time, it is known as liberalist democracy

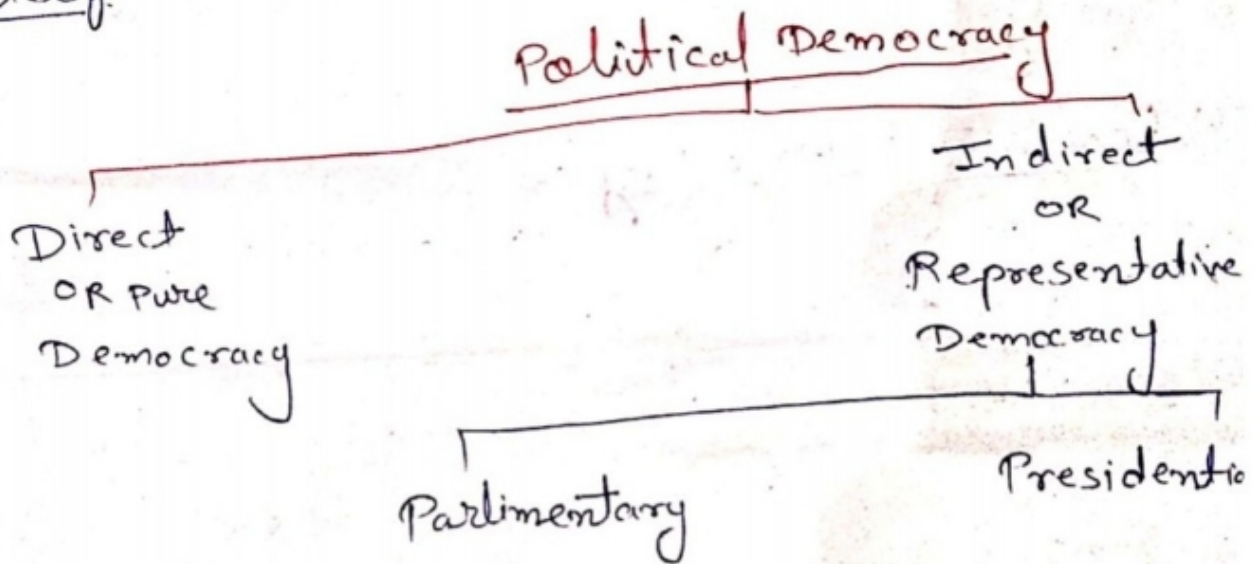
* liberalism :- A political orientation that favors progress and reform



Scanned by C

3) → Democratic State :- It believes that the ~~majority~~ People have the power of forming the government, controlling it and the full and final authority to throw it out of Power.

→ Democratic Government → Practical form of the theoretical aspect of the concept of democratic state itself.



* Basic characteristics of Political Democracy

- (1) Political democracy believes in a liberal constitutional system.
- (2) It accepts that the sovereignty lies in the hands of the public.
- (3) Theoretical aspect ⇒ democratic state
↳ practical aspect ⇒ democratic government
- (4) Political democracy is not achievable in itself, rather it is a source of attaining democratic achievements and values.

(2) Social Democracy :-

(4)

⇒ The system of exclusive right regarding religion, caste, creed, language, gender; wealth, etc. should be abolished.

⇒ All the individuals should be provided with equal opportunities to develop.

⇒ According to Hearnshaw → "A democratic society is one in which there is dominance of equality of thoughts and in which the principle of equality is prevalent."

(3) Economic Democracy :-

⇒ A type of democracy in the form of economy is known as 'Economic Democracy'.

⇒ In the present century the theory of economic democracy has been presented by Marxists and socialists

⇒ The Marxists prefer to call it capitalist democracy.

* Ethical Democracy :-

⇒ Some scholars have accepted democracy as an ethical and intellectual form of living.

This moral viewpoint in context to democracy is itself known as Ethical Democracy.

For example :- French Revolution → 1789 → Slogans → Freedom
equality
(Ethical Democracy) → brotherhood

(5)

(2.) Various Theories and Concept of Democracy

(A) The Traditional Liberal theory and Concept of democracy

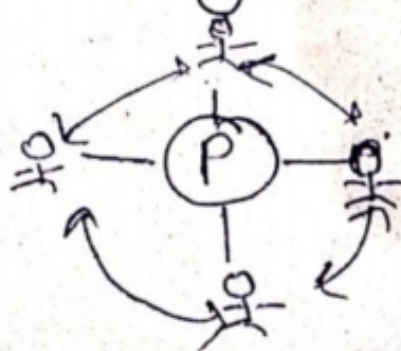
⇒ Major philosophers :- Hobbs / Lock / Russo
Bentham / J.S. Mill,

To H. Green / Montesquieu / Abraham
Lincoln / Jefferson / Herbert Spencer, etc.

⇒ Characteristic features of the traditional liberal theory of democracy ⇒ like Political Democracy

(B) The Pluralist Theory and Concept of Democracy :-

⇒ Pluralism is a society in which power are not centered at one place, but it is spread across many centers of social life

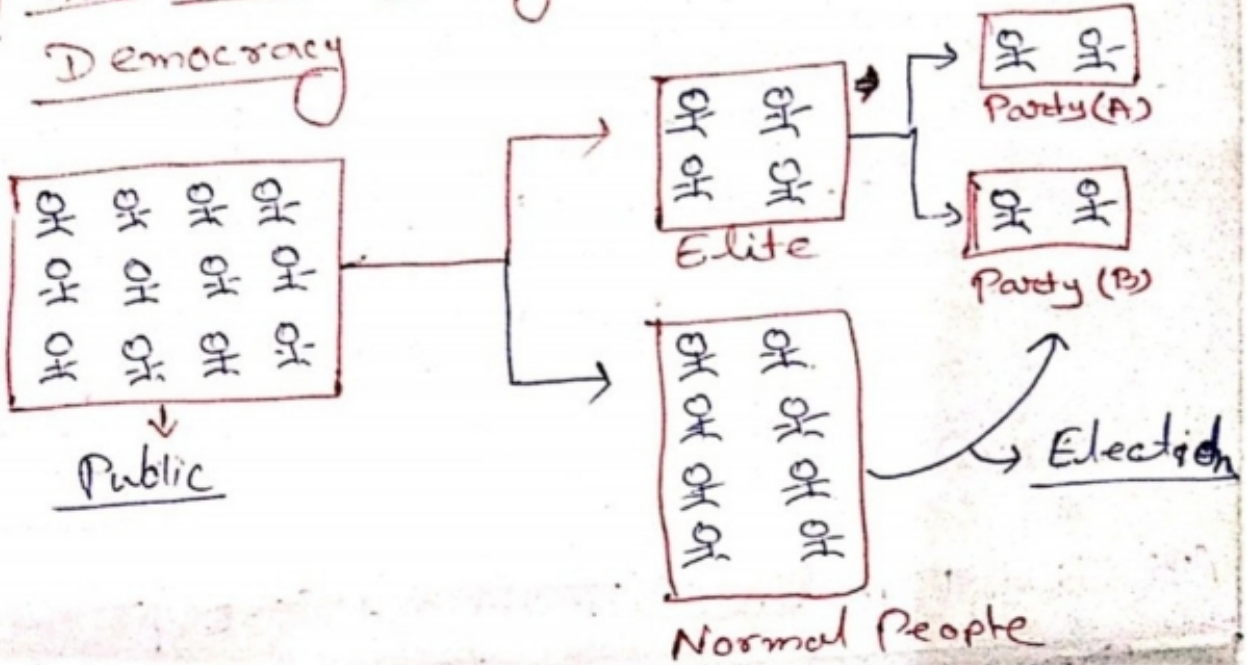


→ It believes in a Federal form of society

* Major philosophers :- H. J. Lasky, Ernest
Barker, Miss Folette

theory of democracy is such a socio-political system in which many private groups and beneficiary groups participate in governance."

(c) The Elitist Theory and concept of Democracy



⇒ Elite → Leadership Capacity
 → Intelligent
 → Good speaker etc

⇒ Normal/Gen People → Lazy
 → Do not participate in politics

⇒ Main Thinker →

⇒ mosca ⇒ The Ruling class

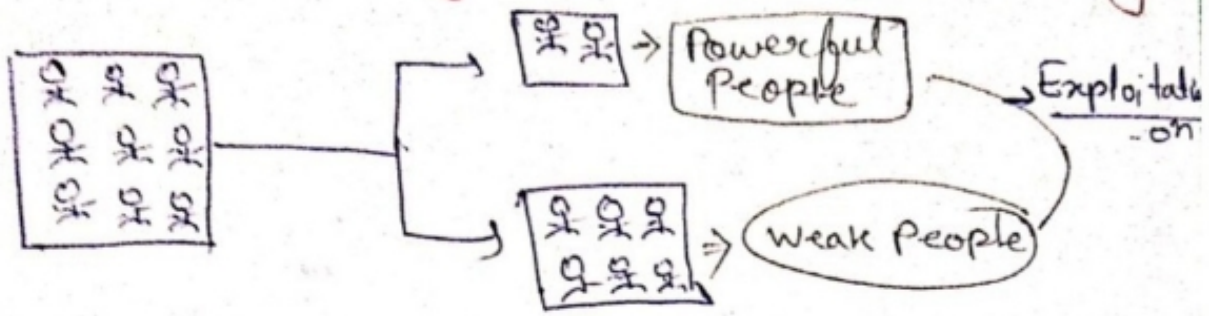
⇒ Pareto ⇒ The mind and society

⇒ Robert michte ⇒ Political Parties

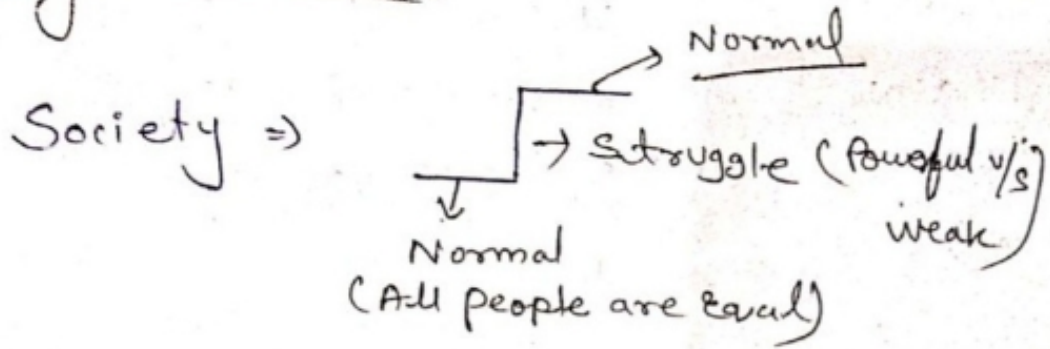
⇒ C.W mills ⇒ The Power of Elite

⇒ O.Y GASSEET ⇒ The Revolt of masses

(D) The Marxist theory and concept of Democracy



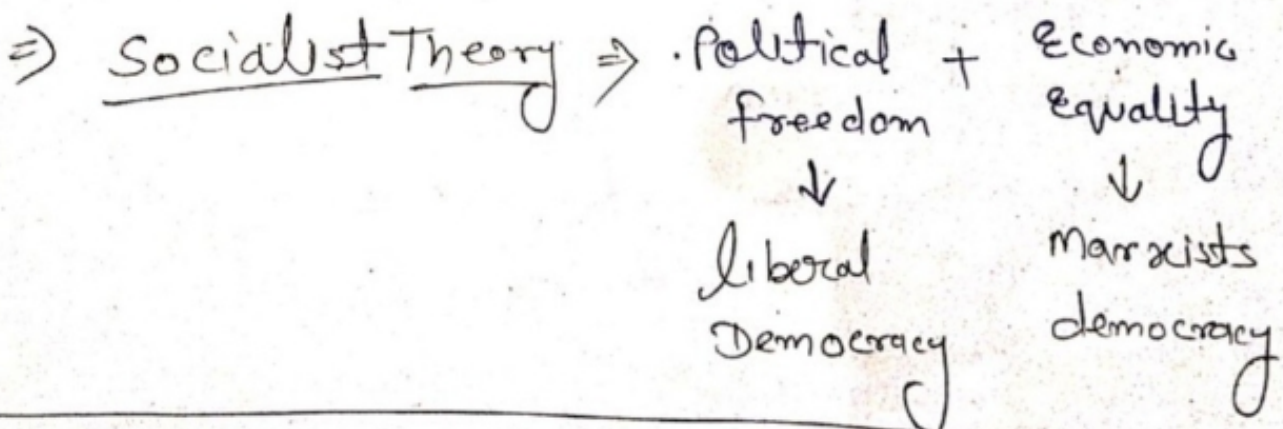
⇒ According to Karl Marx



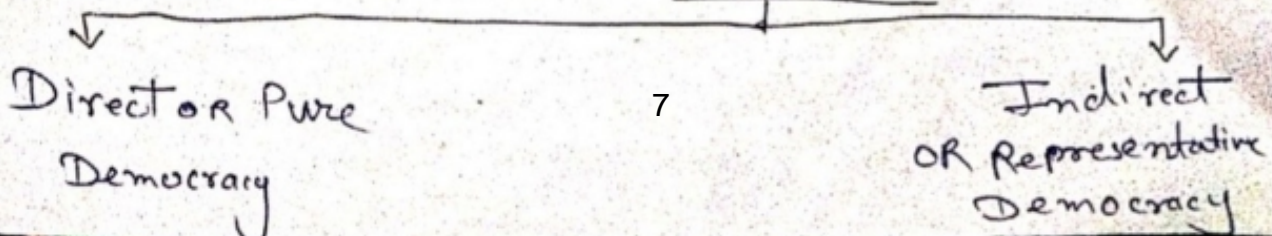
⇒ Main thinker ⇒ Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Lenin, Stalin, mao Tse Tung etc.

(E) The Socialist Theory and Concept of Democracy

⇒ The right to society on the resources of production is called socialism.



(3) Kinds of Democratic Government



* Direct Democracy :- (8)

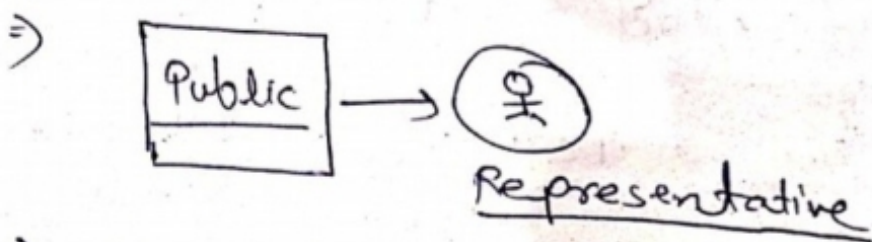
⇒ Indirect democracy, the Public itself directly uses the governance power of a state.

⇒ According to Hearnshaw - "In its actual meaning democratic government is such government in which the entire Public, directly or indirectly, with or without representatives, uses the power of governance".

Ex → Switzerland

⇒ In fact, the system of direct democratic government is possible only in small states with less population.

* Indirect or Representative Democracy



⇒ In modern time, indirect Democracy is found in almost all the democratic states.

* Some definition :-

⇒ "Democracy is that system of government in which most part of a nation is the ruler"
↳ Prof. Dicey

⇒ "Democracy is that government in which every people have part" → Shelley.

Date _____
Page _____

A. Key Features of Democracy

- ① Sovereignty of People
2. Government made by People
- ③ Govt. accountable to People
4. Democracy is a Developing Government

B. Merits of Democracy.

1. Growth in public interest
2. Effective Governance
3. Means of mass Education
⇒ Crailat has called "A School for education of citizenship".
4. Means of Moral Education.
⇒ Bryce, "After getting Political right in a democracy the personality of a man develop and his duty become apparent to him."
5. Patriotic Education -
Mill - "Democracy enhance the feelings of devotion."
6. Protection Against mutiny.
(No need to rebel. Govt. accountable to Public.)
7. Govt. Based on freedom and Equality.
8. Establishment of Free and fair Judiciary.
9. Overall Development (Art, Lit. cult. Sci.)
10. Faith in Constitutionalism.
11. Powerful governing system.
12. Supporter of World Peace -