



INDIAN CONCEPT OF POLITICS : A STUDY OF ITS PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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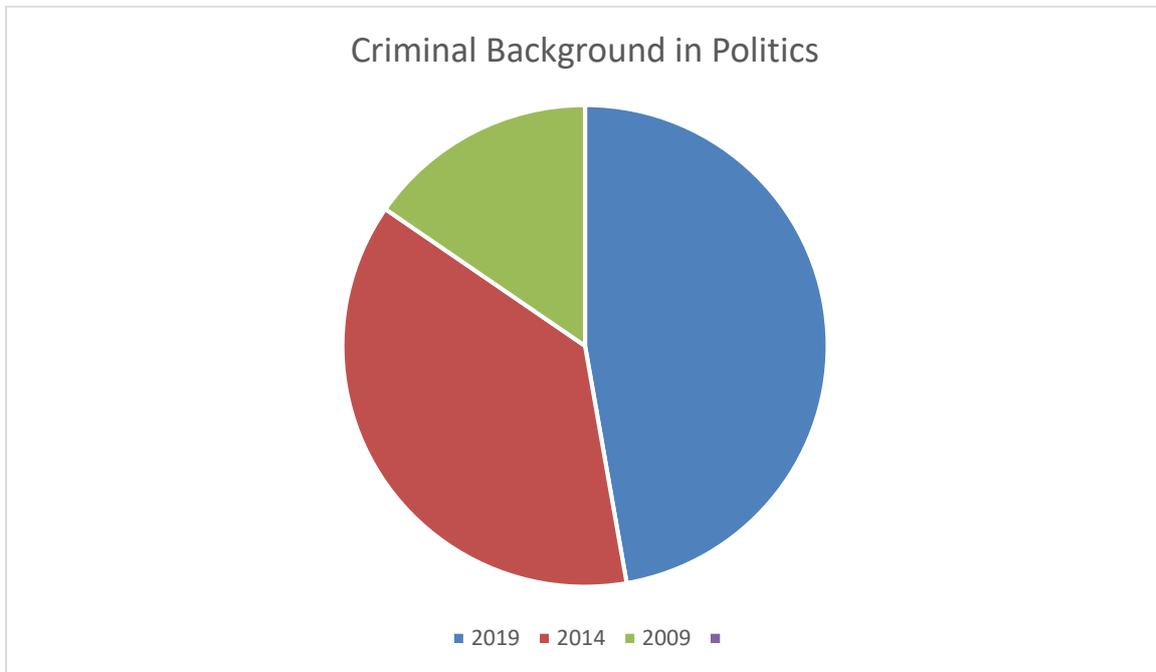
Abstract:

The Indian concept of politics is a combination of parliamentary, secular, democratic and republic features which works under constitutional framework. The president is the nominal head of the nation and prime minister works as a real executive of the national government. The federal word not mentioned in Indian constitution but there is a distribution of power and authority between states and the union government. India adopted dual parliamentary system which Rajya Sabha represents the states and Lok Sabha represents the people of India. In comparison to other countries of the world, India has a greater number of political parties. As per report of Election commission of India in 2021, There are 09 national parties, 54 regional parties, and 2858 registered political parties in India.

Key words: Politics, Election, Representation and Democracy.

Introduction:

Famous Scholar and political philosopher Aristotle, the father of politics considered democracy is as a last resort in his classification of governments and said it is cruel type of government though it was ruled by illiterates and selfish people. But in modern world, the democracy is the popular system which most of the nations adopted and following democratic principles and creating democratic type of governments. In India in the umbrella of democracy, corruption, criminal nexus, caste politics and communalism are increasing and violating constitutional principles. According Association of Democratic Reforms report 2019 - more than 43% representatives from criminal background, 2014- 34% and in 2009 – 14% respectively.



PROBLEMS IN INDIAN POLITICS :

1. Lack of Ideology :

Politics is the business of ideology and based on ideology only politics run and continue in the future. Due to lack of strong ideological base the Indian politicians indulge in horse trade and unethical means of achieving political power. There is a en number of examples for ideological lessness in the country which badly effect on Indian citizens.

2. Communalism :

The Indian political system is more or less in the curse communalism, especially during elections every party using communal means to win and form a government. Hindu muslim riots, hindu sikh riots, hindu christian riots are recent examples.

3. Terrorism :

Terrorism is the big problem in Indian politics though get supported from various anti-social and anti - national elements which supports the terrorists from inside the country. State sponsored terrorism is quiet common phenomena in the present world which badly influence on politics.

4. Naxalism :

Due to lack of development and regional imbalances etc, Indian politics is facing the problem of naxalism in some states and heavily in north eastern states of India. The red

corridor is established by left wing extremism politics in India to challenge and overthrow the democratic governments through armed revolution.

5. Nepotism :

Nepotism is the curse for the Indian politics which dilute the politics from good and interested people to open doors to bad and immoral persons to politics.

6. Family Politics :

More of all political parties in India are full of family members and lobbying for political power and various positions in government.

7. Caste Politics :

Caste politics is the part and parcel of present political system in India though start from selecting candidates based on caste in elections to lobbying based on caste to get ministry and powerful posts in government.

8. Poverty :

India is a developing country with more than 40% of poor people which starving from hunger and saviour poverty due to illiteracy and lack of development.

9. Unemployment :

Unemployment is the biggest problem in recent years in India, which growing rapidly in the country and creating a hurdle for growth and development of the country.

SOLUTIONS FOR INDIAN POLITICS :

1. Moral Values :

According Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation, morality is the basic principle of politics which means and ends of the politics based on moral principles.

2. Quality Education :

Through quality education, the educated youths will attract towards politics and involve in national building activities of the country. Must include a educational qualification to become a representatives in parliament and state legislatures.

3. Transparency:

The goodness and badness of the government is based on the principle of transparency from the government in its administration and ruling of the nation. There is requirement in reforms of RTI act accordingly.

4. Accountability :

The responsible government is based on its accountability. The citizens must know the working of government and its expenditure.

5. Leadership Qualities :

India is facing lack of good political leaders hence it is affecting the nation building process and decision-making activities of the country.

Concluding Observations:

In this globalization millennium the complexity and challenges are growing in Indian politics. Lack of quality education, Unemployment and other social problems are emerging in the country. There is urgency and requirement of strong political will and adequate mechanism to reform Indian political system to fight against the all evils of the nation. Politics is the only way to empower the people and develop the nation, hence need a overall change in the Indian political system to become a Vishwa Guru.

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