

POLITICAL MONARCHY: FALLING OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY

ALIT POETRY- AN ATTEMPT TO TRANSCEND ALL BARRIERS

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ABSTRACT

A democracy is often said to be the most challenging form of government, as input from those representing citizens determines the direction of the country. The basic definition of democracy in its purest form comes from the Greek language: The term means "rule by the people." But Indian democracy is sliding down slowly as it's violating its basic-'Rule by the people'.

The Indian democracy is converting in so called political monarchy. We have parties' controlled by different families or interest groups in each state. Elections are either not held or only eyewash for party positions in these parties. Candidates to represent in Assembly, Council and Parliament are chosen by these parties to represent different interest groups or among those who are loyal to the person/family controlling the party. That means old type of Dynastic rule is back. This political monarch is defeating the primary objective of democracy too- 'the maximum development of common people.

Today so many Indian states are facing the same situation and this directly affecting their growth and development. In this research paper, we are going to analyze the situation of Indian democracy in the reflection of political monarch with the comparative study of development of different states of Indian republic. This paper is started with the objective of creating a relation between declining of democracy in Indian because of political monarch and its effect over the development of states.

Keywords: Political Monarchy, Democracy, Development.

INTRODUCTION

The evidence of human activity of Homo sapiens, as long as, 7500 years ago begins the Indian history. From 3300 to 1300 BC the northwestern part of Indian subcontinent (in the present day Pakistan and northwest India) there flourished the Indus valley civilization, the first major civilization in south Asia. From 2600 to 1900 BC, popularly called as matured Harappan period, a sophisticated and technologically advanced urban culture developed.

The Indian history has been periodically distinguished into three phases, namely Ancient, Medieval and Modern periods.

The Bronze age civilization at the start of the second millennium BC collapsed immediately followed by Iron Age Vedic civilization extending over Indo-

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Gangetic plain. This period also witnessed rise of major polities like Mahajanapadas. Many spiritual philosophers like Mahavira and Buddha were born in this period. The Mauryan Empire conquered most of the sub continent. Later, the Gupta Empire ruled India and their period was known as “Golden Age” of Indian history and there after the mighty empire was succeeded by many smaller kingdoms like Chalukyas, Chollas, Pallavas and Pandyas.

Muslim rule began in India around 13th century when Delhi Sultanate was established, later around midst of 15th century delhi sultanate's were succeeded by Mughal dynasty. In southern India many powerful kingdoms like Vijaynagara Empire, the Maratha Empire, and Ahom Empire ruled. Beginning of the late 18th century the larger areas of India was annexed by the British East Indian Company. The British Imperial ruled India until 1947. India attained independence thereafter the concept of democracy (a government of the people, by the people, and for the people) came into practice.

Thus, it can be very well noticed the transition of nature and form of the government in the three phases of Indian history as such in Rig Vedic period there existed the concept of democracy i.e. the election of the king. But later this system of government collapsed. Later the monarchical form of government prevailed over centuries. The Imperial rule of the British established a totalitarian form of government. Soon, after independence was attained the newly formed Indian government to be socialist republic and democratic in nature. But now, this concept of democracy is swiftly shifting to monarchical form of democracy or even called as hereditary monarch. Thus the basic fact “History Repeats” seems to be true as we are again heading back to dynastic rule in the present democratic government.

NATURE OF INDIAN STATE AND GOVERNMENT

Democracy was way back traced in ancient Greek and Roman republics but with little success. It had very little scope in ancient India. Democracy entered its golden stage in the twentieth century. In the present scenario many nations practice democratic form of government. Democracy depends on the following conditions

- (a) Co-existence of ideas and of parties
- (b) The right to free discussion;
- (c) Universal adult suffrage; and
- (d) Periodic elections.

Democracy is a form of government in which their own elected representatives govern people. It is a 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 a government of their own choice. Freedom of choice is the core of democracy.

Indian is the largest democracy in the world. The Constitution of Indian was enforced on 26 January 1950. It ushered in the age of democracy. India became a democratic republic infused with the spirit of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.

The Preamble, the Directive Principles of State Policy and the Fundamental Rights reflect the Indian ideology as well as the caste, creed, religion, property, or sexes have the right to cast their vote. After an election, the majority party or coalition forms the government and its leader becomes the Prime Minister.

Political parties are the vehicles of ideas. Parties act as the bridge between social thought and political decision in democracy. The Indian politics system is a multiparty system. However, gradually politics has become a game of opportunism and corruption. Most political parties are only interested in coming to power. Every party adopts different caste politics. Some try to influence the people through caste politics. Some try to raise the religious sentiments of the people. The Indian ideology today is replaced by caste and religion.

OBJECTIVES

- In this paper we try to analyse the concept of Political Monarchy in the Indian Context. Here we try to analyse the gravity of Political Monarchy in the Political System.
- Our second Objective is to analyse the effects of political Monarchy on the development of the State and for this we have created a comparative study of two states with different political situations.

METHODOLOGY

This paper is basically secondary data base research. This research is descriptive and exploratory in nature. We have collected the data from different websites and also websites of Indian government.

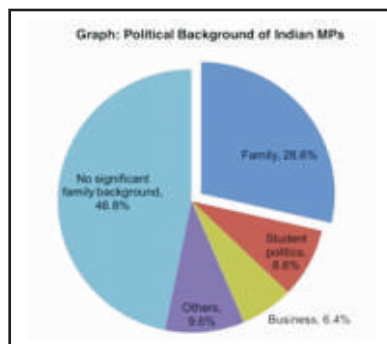
FINDINGS

- “India sliding into a hereditary monarchy”
Historian Patrick French in his book *India: A Portrait*, dredges up some startling data on the stranglehold of family and lineage on Indian politics. The research finds that though less than a third of India's parliamentarians had a hereditary connection, things get worse with the younger MPs. Consider this:
Lok Sabha of Indian parliament has a total of 545 members; their information was collected and tabulated and then categorized them in 9 categories.
- **No significant family background:** MPs who had made their way on their own ability;
- **Business; Family:** MPs who owe their access to the political system to their family background (also called hereditary MPs or HMPs for our survey);
- **Inducted:** MPs who were usually actors/actresses/cricketers or had parachuted into Parliament;
- **Maoist Commander;**

- **Royal family;**
- **RSS;**
- **Student politics;**
- **Trade union.**

At first glance, it appears that less than half of all MPs in the current Lok Sabha have entered politics through the grassroots:

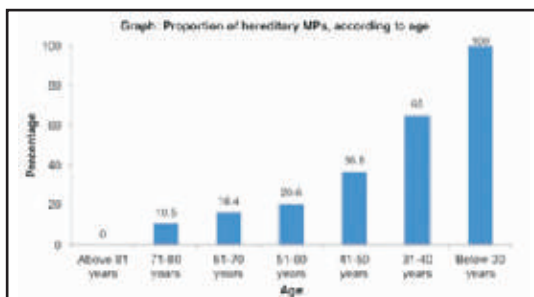
- 46.8% of the MPs have no significant family political background. 3 out of 10 MPs (28.6%) entered politics through family connections. This did not seem a surprising statistic, but further investigation revealed more.



- Breaking down the data further, we found that an alarming 69.5% of women MPs came into politics through family connections. After the 108th Constitution Amendment (passed by the Indian Parliament in 2010 to reserve 33 per cent of seats in national and state-elected bodies for women) is implemented, this number is likely to rise further.

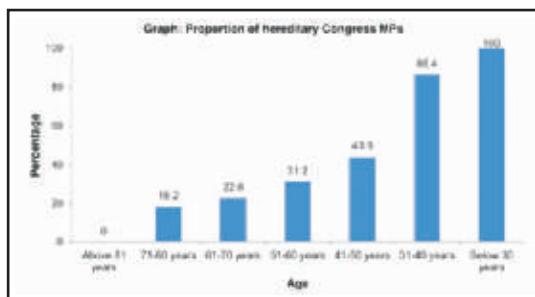
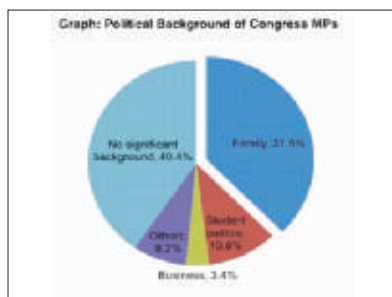
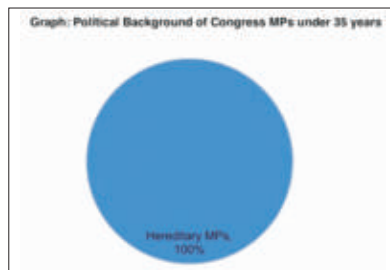
- Then came a much more disturbing piece of information: A disaggregated analysis of the political background of MPs with age suggests that there is a direct linear relationship between age and hereditary MPs: a greater proportion of younger MPs have a family political background, in comparison to others. So if you are young and want to join national politics, one of the only available routes seems to be through family connections. Take a look at this:

- All MPs whose age is less than 30 years are hereditary. More than two-thirds of MPs aged under 40 are hereditary. 27 MPs are 'hyper hereditary', and 19 of them are in the Congress party. By hyper hereditary, we mean that they have several family members who have made a career out of politics.



- The average age of a hereditary MP is 48 years, whereas the average age of an MP with no significant family background is 58 years. Since a hereditary MP is likely to join parliament at an early age, this translates into a decade of political advantage for him/her.
- Congress leads the way in dynasty politics. All 11 Congress MPs under 35 years are hereditary.

- Almost nine out of every ten (88%) Congress MPs under 40 are hereditary and the percentage increases as age reduces. The near perfect linear relationship is illustrated in the following graph:
- The proportion of hereditary MPs in Congress (37.5%) is approximately equal to the proportion of Congress MPs who do not have any significant family background (40.4%).



Regional parties have a higher incidence of hereditary MPs, in comparison to the national parties. Here are some statistics:

- All 5 MP's belonging to Rashtriya Lok Dal have entered politics through family connections
- 7 out of 9 MP's belonging to Nationalist Congress Party are hereditary and only 1 MP's with no significant background.
- 2 out of 3 MP's belonging to Jammu & Kashmir conference are hereditary.
- 2 out of 4 MP's belonging to Shirmoni Akali Dal are hereditary.
- 6 out of 14 MP's belonging to Biju Janata Dal are hereditary.

More Family Politics

The phenomenon of 'family politics' is more pervasive among MPs representing north Indian states. Out of the top five states with the highest proportion of hereditary MPs, four are in north India. Punjab, Delhi and Haryana lead the table: 10 out of 13 MPs in Punjab, 5 out of 7 MPs in Delhi and 7 out of 10 MPs in Haryana are hereditary. In stark contrast, there are no hereditary MPs in 5 out of 8 northeastern states, and less than one-fifth of MPs are hereditary in Kerala (19%), West Bengal (19%) and Chhattisgarh (16.7%). In areas where the trend for family politics has become entrenched in the political system, younger MPs who have multiple family connections have already begun entering parliament: 4 out of 10 MPs in Haryana, 3 out of 13 MPs in Punjab and 2 out of 7 MPs in Delhi are hyper hereditary.

Colour	State	Count of hereditary MP	% of hereditary MP within respective state
	Lakshadweep	1	100.0%
	Punjab	10	76.9%
	Delhi	5	71.4%
	Haryana	7	70.0%
	Arunachal Pradesh	1	50.0%
	Meghalaya	1	50.0%
	Uttar Pradesh	31	38.8%
	Andhra Pradesh	16	38.1%
	Orissa	8	38.1%
	Jammu and Kashmir	2	33.3%
	Maharashtra	14	29.2%
	Himachal Pradesh	1	25.0%
	Karnataka	7	25.0%
	Madhya Pradesh	7	24.1%
	Tamil Nadu	9	23.1%
	Bihar	9	22.5%
	Rajasthan	5	20.0%
	Uttarakhand	1	20.0%
	Gujarat	5	19.2%
	Kerala	4	19.0%
	West Bengal	8	19.0%
	Chhattisgarh	2	16.7%
	Assam	2	14.3%
	Goa	0	.0%
	Jharkhand	0	.0%
	Manipur	0	.0%
	Mizoram	0	.0%
	Nagaland	0	.0%
	Sikkim	0	.0%
	Tripura	0	.0%
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	.0%
	Chandigarh	0	.0%
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	.0%
	Daman and Diu	0	.0%
	Puducherry	0	.0%
	TOTAL	156	28.6%

"If the trend continued," concludes French, "it was possible that most members of the Indian Parliament would be there by heredity alone, and the nation would be back to where it had started before the freedom struggle, with rule by a hereditary monarch and assorted Indian prince lings." He also worries the next Lok Sabha will be a "house of dynasts".

Most agree that growing nepotistic and lineage-based power in the world's largest democracy is a matter of concern. "The idea of India," political scientist Mahesh Rangarajan said, "is rent apart by these two contradictory impulses."

But nepotism is a part of India life; and politics mirrors society. Power, wealth, land and status have hinged to a large extent on who your parents were, what they owned and where they stood in society. Most Indian businesses continue to be owned and run by families though the new economy is throwing up more first generation entrepreneurs. Sons and daughters of famous actors and producers dominate Bollywood, India's thriving film industry. It is no surprise that 37% of the MPs - 78 of 208 - in Congress are hereditary compared to only 19% hereditary MPs - 22 of the 116 - in the main opposition BJP."

Inner party democracy among political parties in India doesn't exist anymore. As a result each party is controlled by a family or joint families (Joint family exists only for political purpose). We have parties controlled by different families or interest groups in each state. Elections are either not held or only eyewash for party positions in these parties. Candidates to represent in Assembly, Council and Parliament are chosen by these parties to represent different interest groups or among those who are loyal to the person/family controlling the party. Selection depends upon mainly what these people call winning chance of a candidate, that is amount of money he has for the present or how much he can make in future given the power he gets after election, or the candidates muscle power, or he should be a relative of the party boss. That means old type of Dynastic rule has returned to India. It shows we have not learnt or not capable of learning lessons from past mistakes.

EFFECTS OF DYNASTIC MONARCH:

The parties are systematically destroying the good things in the country. All these people instead of cleaning the system and improving the government machinery come out with a slogan "Private is better and efficient than Government / Public" and started privatizing everything: Education service, Health Service, Industrial Infrastructure, Transport service, Communication service (Roads, Airlines, Shipping, Radio and TV), Major Industries and Exploitation of Natural Resources. The result of Privatization is:

We are now able to buy degrees, pass an examination by gambling (this is called education examination reform where you need not study anything to pass an examination but should know how to hold a pen or pencil and scratch or fill/shade a box). We need to pay for the use of Road even after paying Road Tax, Duties and taxes on vehicles we possess and for the fuel we use for running the vehicle. Our farmer is not able to get remunerative prices for the commodities and the commodities are wasted because of poor infrastructure provided in terms of transportation marketing, storage and distribution even after all the expenditure at every stage is passed on to the consumer. The government at every stage who are allowed to loot both the farmer and consumer creates middlemen. Nearly 50% of perishables and 15-20% of other commodities are allowed to be spoiled because of poor transport, storage, handling and distribution facilities.

We have started privatizing everything except running the government. Soon we may start even privatizing even that. Once the government is elected and portfolios are distributed each minister can auction his ministry to private people for running where the reserve price will be the budgetary allocation for that department. Even ministries can be auctioned in future to the elected representative, so that distribution of portfolio becomes easy. Where we are heading? What is the definition of a country-motherland now - Is it the geographical area with boundaries or people controlling that area? Each geographical area is being divided now: We are dividing taluks in to 2-3 taluks, districts in to two or more districts States in to two or more states all in the name of peoples aspirations, Ramarajya/ good governance and small is beautiful and that is leading to dividing the country.

At a time when the public discourse is all about the falling GDP growth rate and India's economic troubles, Professors Amartya Sen and Jean Dreze shake you up with their latest book, *An Uncertain Glory - India and Its Contradictions*. It is not the slowdown that is a worry - indeed, growth will return presently. The bigger concern for India today should be the continuing deep disparities in society that are only widening with every percentage point growth in GDP.

India's democracy, say the authors, has failed to rise to the challenges the country faces in the economic and social fields; and worse, it has been compromised by the extent and form of social inequality. Whether it is education, health care, female literacy, sanitation, or nutrition, India fares only marginally better than countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

India has failed to make use of the two-way relationship between economic growth and the expansion of human capabilities. The resources generated by growth should be spent on expanding health care, education and nutrition. The resultant expansion of human capabilities will in turn help drive economic growth. The biggest failings are seen in health care and education.

Lamenting the total absence of health care in public debates, Sen and Dreze point out that child immunization rates in India are only better than in sub-Saharan Africa and conflict-ravaged countries like Afghanistan, Haiti and Iraq. The state's utter failure to provide a viable health care system is evident from the allocation for the same in its budget.

The problem with India though is wrong policies followed from the start over dividing the economy between the public and the private sectors.

The public sector is present in strength in industries such as steel-making and mining, which are better left to the private sector with strong regulatory safeguards. And in areas where it has to make its presence felt overwhelmingly, such as in education and health-care it has abdicated responsibility to the private sector.

The result is that education has become a money-spinning business opportunity for private capital. The recent case in the Supreme Court over a common entrance test for medical admissions in the country is direct fallout of the state's inability to provide adequate medical colleges.

COMPARSION OF DEVELOPMENTAL INDEX IN TWO INDIAN STATES.

- 1) Gujarat : State where there is no prominent Political Monarchy
- 2) Uttar Pradesh: State where there is Political Monarchy

Gujarat A journey towards development

Dayanand Nene quotes “At the heart of every success lies a philosophy that drives it. In case of Gujarat it was Shri NarendraModi's Panchamrut Philosophy, a vision for the all-round development of Gujarat. Panchamrut is the integration of five different streams Jal Shakti, Urja Shakti, Jan Shakti, Gyan Shakti and Raksha Shakti - which has driven the growth Gujarat.”

Findings:

- Law and order situation in Gujarat is the best you can obtain anywhere in the country today. In a state that had witnessed periodic communal disturbances under the Congress rule, Gujarat had been remarkably peaceful over the last decade. There has not been a single incident or a day of curfew in Gujarat since 2002. No Congress ruled state can match that record.
- Evidently, what goes on in the name of communal tension in Gujarat is propaganda unleashed by vested interests and there is absolutely no basis for such assessment.
- The State's progress largely owes to communal harmony and peace. Ten years ago, Gujarat literally lived in darkness. It lived in a world terrorized by violence and deceit, corruption and cunning fundamentalism and atrocity.
- Peace and harmony in Gujarat has propelled the Development Growth of Gujarat. Gujarat rose to glory with the support of its six crore people who exuded faith in Gujarat's Government. The business confidence boosted with the success of Vibrant Gujarat Summit, each year plummeting rise in Investments.
- The harmony amongst people has strengthened with no difference of caste, creed or religion. Peace prevails as no fear grips in for communal divides as people have realized the path of progress is development and not at all deterred to make conflicts but strive together to seek sustainable happiness. Peace exist in Gujarat because six crore Gujarat is have realized that quality of life depends on how well they understand and manage the economic, social and environmental challenges before them.
- Gujarat and Development has become synonymous to each other. This is because of the atmosphere of peace, unity and harmony that prevails in the state, which has become a yardstick of development.
- “In Dhanpur, a small village in remote area of Dahod district, you have 24 hour electricity and women run the night shift of our small scale unit”, said Mrs Swati Bedekar - whose NGO runs a unit there.
- Roads are in good conditions all over the state. A top Planning Commission study, supported by World Bank, has said that Gujarat offers an example of international best practice in roads management.

- NRHM - 108 Ambulance service running excellently you call an ambulance and it is available in less than 10 minutes even in Limkheda like small towns of Panchmahal
- Gujarat is surplus in power- Plants have to shut down due to excess power for Gujarat and adjoining Maharashtra not wanting to buy due to paucity of funds.
- Ample employment- to the extent Gujarat Congress's yet another poll agenda has been punctured, this time by a department under Union Ministry of Labor and Employment.
- In cities like Ahmadabad, Vadodara, Mehsana etc man power not available for employment. Government officials do surveys in households as to whether anyone is unemployed? People joke that 5 years down the line Gujarat will have to import man power from China.
- Responsive Govt Officials, they phone NGO's and communicate with them regarding their proposals - give guidance.
- Fantastic implementation of Sabarmati River front project.
- Largest solar power generation in Asia - 6600 MW - Narmada Canal Solar Project
- General ease in common man's life - people have belief in the system - which it works. Gujarat's Government has also reaffirmed his commitment for successful implementation of Total Sanitation project, which aims to achieve the goal of Nirmal Gujarat (filth-free Gujarat). Development projects to the tune of Rs.188.86 Crores are being undertaken by the administration.
- Under an initiative, the state is attaching top priority to women, while offering benefits under various schemes, being implemented to offer dwelling units to the urban-poor. State has been giving special incentives to women, if property deed is registered on the name of a woman. According to an estimate, the state has borne revenue-loss to the tune of Rs. 150 Crores. It reflects state government's deep commitment for women empowerment.
- With Beti-Bachao and several other initiatives taken by Gujarat's Government, the state has come a long way ahead and has topped among the safest places to work. With a large number of BPOs coming to Gujarat, the tag of women friendly state where the security and safety of women is duly taken care of is attracting one and all.

Uttar Pradesh: A State where there is prominent Political Hereditary

“India's largest state both economically and socially, Uttar Pradesh (UP), is nations become the nation's greatest backwater. More than 16 percent of India's population resides in UP at over 170 million people, accounting for almost 6% of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP). UP's economic growth rate has been below the national average since 1960. In fact, from 1960-80, the economic growth rates of both UP and Tamil Nadu were not very different. Since 1981 - when India's average growth rate climbed to roughly 6 percent per year - Tamil Nadu has transformed itself and reached the national average while, at 4.5 percent per year. UP has remained resolutely behind. Agriculture still accounts for over 40 percent of UP's

economic output, as opposed to less than 17 percent of India's GDP today. UP's literacy rate is 7 percent below the national average and a girl in UP is likely to live 20 years less than a girl in Kerala. Of the other North Indian states, Rajasthan has already begun to turn itself around and Bihar is also showing signs of arresting its downward trend, while UP's decline continues unabated.

For roughly two decades until 2007, no government in UP lasted throughout its term and there was no policy stability. Until the mid-1980s, UP politics was dominated by the Congress party. By the early 1990s, due to the political mobilization of lower castes and their alliance with Muslims, Congress' dominance ended and the party system became fractured. As a result, after 1993, for about a decade and a half, no political party could get a majority in the state legislature. In the state elections of May 2007, the victory of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) - a primarily Dalit party finally terminated the endemic political chaos and promised political stability.

With agriculture and investment in roads alone, UP can't reach a high enough growth rate. UP needs high value-added manufacturing and/or services and currently, the government has no bold policy ideas about how to get there. If UP's politics do not change, there is a good chance that Bihar - where the government is seeking new ideas from outside the standard bureaucratic channels - will leave UP behind in the race

The low per capita income in the state camouflages the glaring inequality between different regions. While a number of districts in some areas of Uttar Pradesh are witnessing development, the eastern belt remains one of the most backward areas of the country

The western region of the state is relatively more prosperous as compared with the other regions, while Eastern region is the poorest, central region and Bundelkhand falling in the middle category. Statistics and development indicators amply demonstrate this as well. 8 districts out of 10 that fare lowest on the Human Development Index of the state fall in eastern U.P. Though cities like Allahabad and Varanasi were reputed as cultural and educational centers, they lost out in the education boom in the country, when institutions providing more exposure opened up all across the country. The problem of unemployed educated youth is a big issue being faced by these districts.

While the western region of the state benefitted from the industrialization of the country after independence, eastern U.P. lagged behind in terms of industrial infrastructure. While western U.P. gained from its exposure to Delhi and became more developed, the eastern districts were influenced by neighboring Bihar and did not develop as expected.

The region has a number of religious and cultural centers to boast of. The ancient city of Ayodhya, which is famed as the birthplace of Lord Rama, a highly revered deity for Hindus, is part of the Faizabad district. Ayodhya, famous for its temples, has been much in the news over the last two decades. The small temple town became the reason for rising communal forces in U.P. and all over the country.

Hindu fundamentalist forces capitalized on national obsession about the creation of a temple for Lord Rama and led to historical changes in the political and social framework of the way the state functioned.

Caste based politics is another serious issue here. When a politician from a certain caste comes into power, all developmental focus shifts to that particular caste and the other marginalized and vulnerable sections of society are ignored. Another problem faced by eastern U.P. is that of migration. Because of a complete lack of economic opportunity and bad agricultural infrastructure, a huge part of the population prefers to migrate to urban centers to earn money.

A large number of laborers from U.P. working in cities like Delhi and Mumbai hail from the eastern region of the state. Literacy levels in this region are higher than some of the neighboring districts, but still leave much to be desired. Districts like Basti and Faizabad are still struggling with a literacy level below 70%. The dismal economic development of the region can be noted on the graph depicting region wise Net per capita Domestic product in U.P. Though the situation leaves much to be desired right now, if the people of Eastern U.P. tap into the huge economic, social and natural resources of the region, true, holistic development will no longer remain a faraway dream.”

Comparative Study Table Analysis of the two States.

Basis of Distinction	Gujarat	Uttar Pradesh
Political Stability	Yes	No stability until 2007
GDP % Growth over previous year (2011-12)	13.79%	6.23%
Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 males)	918	908
Infant Mortality Rate	41	57
Literacy (2011 Census)	79.3%	71.7%
Crime in the State(Kidnapping & Abduction Cases,2011)	1614	8500
Crime in the State(Rape Cases,2011)	439	2042
Crime in the State(Murder Cases,2011)	1126	4951
Life Expectancy at Birth (2011)	69.4	65.6
Growth in GDP Per Capita (in Rupees)(2010-2011)	60458	26051
Electricity Generations in Megawatts (Total Installed Capacity as per 31/01/2013)	23887.54	13994.99
Unemployment (per 1000 persons at July 10, 2012)	10	25
Industrial Growth % (2010-2011)	10.47	7.86

Suggestions

The research analysis done on the political monarchy provides us the following suggestions or the Democratic Innovations which are of due importance;

- The recommendation includes participatory budgeting, citizens assemblies, consensus conferences, citizens juries and direct initiatives.
- Offer opportunities for wider and deeper citizen engagement in democratic process.
- Elect the representatives who are basically first generation in Politics.
- Citizens Assembly on national level, where citizens themselves develop recommendations on the laws amendments and societal changes.
- Significant public access of major political parties to the electorate through the media and through generally open political campaigning.

SCOPE OF FURTHER ANALYSIS:

The paper is based on the secondary data, so the sources of data were basically secondary resources. Hence, if there is further scope of research then different methods for collecting data like Interview method, Survey, Questionnaire methods etc can be employed and primary data can be collected.