

# Democracy Model

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**Abstract:** The term democracy is used by many people in a whole range of ways, it can relate to processes of decision making and more widely to the substantive outcome of decision. An idea of democracy as involving two guiding principles of popular control and political equality from which can be drawn out a range of other principles such as openness accountability, responsiveness and participation has been developed. This allow's an 'audit' of the quality of democracy in any given set of institutions. However, increasingly government and the exercise of public power now take place at levels and in formats that escape the traditional, formal state and it is necessary to consider the application of ideas of democracy to new forms of governance. In this context theories of democracy can be used not only to claim legitimacy for the incumbent arrangements of power but also as a more radical, critical concept to challenge the exclusion of voices from formal decision making. A distinction may be drawn between democracy as a frame work for decision making – aggregative democracy and more radical ideas of democracy as a process for preference building deliberative democracy ideas of heightened participation, particularly through increased consultation, have become important recently not only as a way of reinvigorating traditional, electrical democracy or even contributing towards better deliberation but as part of the new more consumer based service delivery mechanisms that are associated with wider processes of modernization of governmental consultation and participation vary in quality from the cosmetic to full citizen control.

**Keywords:** Democracy, Participation, Equality, Decision Making, Accountability, Governance. Global Financial Crises, Civil Society Organization.

## 1. Introduction

Democracy, literally, ruled by the people. The term is derived from the greek “demokratia” which was coined from demos (people) and Kratas (rule) in the middle of the 5th century BCE to donate the political system then existing in some greek city states notably Athens.

Models: About the models held has said that the models are complex networks about economic and social condition of the democratic state while presenting the model held has not allowed his prejudices to dominate. He has impartially portrayed the picture of democratic structure. Explaining the nature of models held maintains “Model of democracy involve necessarily a shifting balance between descriptive, explanatory and normative statements.

The following are the six models of democracy.

1. *Classical democracy:* Classical democracy was direct democracy and Athens was the abode of such a democracy. There were besides Athens, other Greek city states but

among all the city states Athens was most prominent and powerful. Direct democracy in Athens developed in between 800-500 BCE (Before Christ Era). The Athenians were really proud at the type of direct democracy that worked in their city state.

2. *Ideals of Classical democracy:* The ideals of classical democracy or Athenian democracy. These two terms may be used interchangeably can be stated in the following manner. The chief political ideals were equality among all people (here the appropriate word is citizens) liberty and respect for law and justice. The Athenians paid high and glowing tribute to justice and law what we now call rule of law, that system prevailed in ancient. Greece and from there it later on, ramified in other parts of Europe. Because of the prevalence of equality in greek city. States all the citizens could get the opportunity to participate in the policy decision making process of the state.
3. *Principal of democracy:* Aristotle has laid down certain fundamental principles of democracy. These may also be called the basic features of democracy. We have already noted the conception of democracy as it obtains in the politics.

Following are the fundamental principles.

1. Officials of the city state will come through the elections and all citizens are eligible for all posts or offices.
  2. A common rule will operate throughout the state and this rule is rule over each and each by turn overall.
  3. All the citizens are eligible for all posts excepting the posts which require special qualification or experience.
  4. No tenure of office dependent on the possession of property qualification.
  5. Jury court will be chosen from all the citizens and will adjudicate on all.
  6. Aristotle prescribed short tenure of office.
  7. Payment services in assembly, in law courts and in offices shall be regular.
4. *Protective Democracy:* The main theme of classical democracy was the participation of all citizens in the processes of state and the Athenians where the classical democracy flourished most prominently, believed that they could achieve equality. So the basis of classical democracy was equality in respect of right & privileges. But the protective democracy highlights a quite different aspect in

the words of Hey Wood “democracy was seen less as a mechanism through which public could participate in political life, and more as a device through which citizens could protect themselves from the encroachment of government, hence protective democracy. Here democracy has been viewed as a means at the disposal of individuals which they can use to safeguard their rights and liberties. In the middle ages and early modern period the autocratic rulers or any flimsy ground and in most of the cases without any ground encroached upon the basic rights and liberties of the citizens and they were absolutely helpless on the face of the steamroller, like administration. In ancient Greece many had the idea about protection of rights and liberties, Plato thought that the rule of the guardian class could serve the purpose properly. But Aristotle asked “quis custodiet ipsos custodiet?” its English meaning is who will guard the guardians? From all these conceptions arise the idea of protective democracy.

5. *Developmental democracy*: “Bentham and James Mill were reluctant democrats but prepared to develop arguments to justify democratic institutions, John Stuart Mill was a clear advocate of democracy, preoccupied, with the extent of individual liberty in all spheres of human endeavour. Liberal democratic government was important to him (J.S. Mill) because it was an important aspect of the free development of individuality. Participation in political life was vital to create a direct interest in government & responsibility as a basis for an informed & developing citizenry and for a dynamic developmental policy. J.S. Mill is a prime advocate of developmental democracy. He did not concentrate his attention mainly on the power & function of democracy to protect rights and liberties but also on its power to develop the faculties of man. J.S. Mill viewed democracy in the light of C.B. Macpherson first drew the attention of political scientists to it.
6. *Participatory democracy*: Political scientists Macpherson and Pateman (Participation and Democratic theory) gave wide circulation to the concept participatory democracy and today we very often refer to it in our academic purposes. Every type of democracy is based on certain type of participation. Hence the problem here is why a different model known as participatory democracy. The term participatory democracy has a different perspective. It is that type of democracy where people assemble at an open place and directly participate in all the deliberation. There is no provision of participation through representatives. A participatory democracy never permits its functions to be performed through representatives. People themselves enjoy supreme power and by exercising it they enjoy the absolute authority to take decisions which generally affect the state or body politic. C.B. Macpherson and Carole Pateman “have a number of common starting points and commitments. The important features of participatory democracy is people will have the opportunity to directly participate in the functions

and decision making processes of state and there shall be no provision for delegating power to another body or organs.

7. *Cosmopolitan Democracy*: As a concept and as a form of government democracy envisages dynamism. As a form of government it is extremely desirable, but it is believed, it must be suitable for changed circumstances. This feeling or attitude has led to reformulate it at different epochs. This may be regarded as background of cosmopolitan model. It is quite well known to us that democracy is confined to the geographical area of nation state but cosmopolitan model thinks of democracy at global level. A cosmopolitan democracy would not call for a diminution of state capacity across the globe. Rather, it would seek to entrench and develop democratic institutions at regional and global levels as a necessary complement to those at the level of the nation state. This conception of democracy is based upon the recognition of a continuing significance of nation states while arguing for a layer of governance to constitute a limitation on national sovereignty. Cosmopolitan model of democracy is a compromise between importance, significance and requirements of nation states on the one hand and the globalization or cosmopolitanisation of politics, economy and culture on the other. In this age of increasing dependence of different nation states upon each other a revision of the attitude to democracy appears to be incumbent. So cosmopolitan model of democracy, it is a concept viewed in the background of new situation in international situation.
8. *Marxist Model of Democracy*: From the 1960's the exponents of liberalism and liberal democracy had been clamouring for less and less power of state and more freedom for men. Hayek, Nozick and Rawls are Chief among them and practically in the eighties of the last century there was a spectacular upward movement of liberalism at the helm of which were Thatcher, the former Prime Minister of Britain and Reagan the ex-president of the United States. But at the beginning of nineties serious thinkers of political science witnessed the revival of Marxist thought in general and Marxist model of democracy and behind this revival there was a clear case of the failure of liberal democracy.

## 2. Conclusion

All is not well with democracy in new hemisphere. According to the latest empirical data on democratic health, New Hemisphere citizens face significant structural barriers to equal participation and representation in the political process and are overwhelmingly turned off from politics. In all six dimensions of democratic health analyzed above – voting, civic – participation, Election funding, lobbying government, Electoral competition and diversity of Representation. Democracy model is probably the most popular system of government in the world today. Yet it is widely misunderstood and misinterpreted concept. A primary cause for the confusion over the requirements of reaching the stage of democracy in the present

world is that the concept has developed in one way or the other from time to time.

#### **References**

- [1] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Types\\_of\\_democracy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Types_of_democracy)