



Responsiveness about Democracy in Relation to Certain Variables

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Abstract:

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 sex has 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 thought caste politics. Some try to raise the religious sentiments of the people. The Indian ideology today is replaced by caste and religion.

India is a constitutional republic governed under the world's longest written constitution, federally consisting of 28 states and seven centrally administered union territories, with New Delhi as the nation's capital. The country has three main national parties: the Congress, Bharatiya Janta Party (BJP), and the Communist Party. India is the seventh largest (by area) and the second most populous country in the world, with roughly one-sixth of its population, of about a billion and a quarter. It is the world's largest democracy. It is one of the world's oldest civilizations yet, a very young nation. Elections to its Parliament are held once every 5 years. Currently, Prime minister Dr. Manmohan Singh is the head of the government, enjoying a majority in the Parliament, while President Pranab Mukherjee, is the head of state. In this study the researcher wants to know the responsiveness of democracy from the students of Arts College. Therefore, the researcher prepared a Questionnaire to collect the data. The sample was selected randomly for data assortment. T-test were applied In favor of analyzed the data. Null Hypothesis created to find out the significant different at 0.01 and 0.05 level of significant.

Keywords: *Democracy, Responsiveness, Population, Parliament*

1. Introduction

Democracy is a form of government in which people are governed by their own elected representatives. 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.

Democracy existed 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. Many countries in the world today follow the democratic form of government. Democracy depends on the following conditions (i) co-existence of ideas and of parties; (ii) the right to free discussion; (iii) universal adult suffrage; and (iv) periodic elections.

Democracy demands from the common man a certain level of ability and character, like rational conducts, an intelligent understanding of public affair, in depended justice and unselfish devotion to public interest. People should not allow communalism, separatism, casteism, terrorism, etc to raise their heads. They are a threat to democracy. The government, the NGOs and the people together should work collectively for the economic development of the nation. Changes should come through peaceful, democratic and constitutional means. The talented youth of today should be politically educated so that they can become effective leaders of tomorrow.

2. Objectives

- (1) To study the level of responsiveness of B.A. and M.A. colleges students about Democracy.
- (2) To compare the level of responsiveness of B.A. and M.A. colleges students about Democracy.
- (3) To compare the level of responsiveness of male and female students of B.A. and M.A. colleges about Democracy.

3. Hypothesis

- (1) There is no significant mean difference in the level of responsiveness about Democracy between all students of B.A. and M.A.
- (2) There is no significant mean difference in the level of responsiveness about Democracy between male and female students of B.A.
- (3) There is no significant mean difference in the level of responsiveness about Democracy between male and female students of M.A.

4. Methodology of the Study

For this present study Descriptive survey method was used to collect the data.

Out of total students of B.A. and M.A., 50-50 students of each faculty were selected randomly. In this way, total 100 students were selected. Among 50 students of each Faculty, 25 female students were selected from each faculty. A Questionnaire was prepared by the researcher to know the responsiveness of Democracy. In this Questionnaire, there are total 25 items included and out of 25 items; 10 items were negative and other were positive.

5. Statistical Calculation

A Statistical software window SPSS was used to analyze the standard parameters like mean, median, standard deviation (S.D.) and t-test were applied for testing the Hypothesis.

6. Data Collection

In the present study, to collect the data of student's awareness about Thalassemia, first to make them understand the objectives of study, then told them to give responses without prejudice by using the given tools. After finishing the accomplishment of measurement, the forms were conforming and back to reward.

7. Data Analysis

The researcher gave the Questionnaire to the students to know responsiveness about Democracy After collecting the data; the researcher has made frequency distribution by using proper scheme to convert response into score. With the help of frequency distribution. The researcher found out that mean and standard deviation. 'T'-value were calculated for testing the hypotheses.

Table 1 Summary of Data Analysis

| Faculty | Variable | N | Mean | SD | C.R. | Sig./N.S. |
|---------|----------|----|-------|-------|------|-----------|
| All | B.A. | 50 | 27.88 | 20.56 | 4.58 | S |
| | M.A. | 50 | 18.00 | 16.36 | | |
| B.A. | Male | 25 | 30.74 | 30.45 | 1.04 | NS |
| | Female | 25 | 19.58 | 20.39 | | |
| M.A. | Male | 25 | 20.89 | 22.41 | 3.97 | S |
| | Female | 25 | 24.74 | 23.47 | | |

*NS=Not Significant

8. Hypothesis testing and Findings

1. There is a significant difference shown between all the students of B.A. and M.A. Colleges about responsiveness of Democracy. It is indicate that, the B.A. students is more aware then the M.A. students.
2. There is a significant difference shown between male and female students of B.A. Students about responsiveness of Democracy. Moreover the difference
3. There is no significant difference shown between male and female students of M.A. Students about responsiveness of Democracy.

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