

Beyond parties with in Democracy: Movement for Party less Democracy

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India is an ancient civilization which has given many things to the world and has also been a homeland of various culture and religion. India is an old civilization which had some kind of politics and has a history of democratic republics. Ancient Indian democracy was exercised directly by the people of the country. This historical experience of India with democracy of a certain form might also have helped India to adopt a parliamentary democracy after independence. However the kind of democratic republic envisioned by Gandhi was far more different from what Indian constituent assembly chooses for itself. This form of democracy unlike direct democracy has representation as a category for participation, which rests on the principle that people can choose for themselves who they want to make laws for them and from whom they want to be governed. This conception of representation and governance from some other has come to India through its colonial experience with the British. Since Indians had a recent example of the kind of representational democracy practiced in Britain and Europe, Indians also decided to go for this kind of parliamentary representative democracy. This paper would argue about the theoretical underpinnings of such a system and further would problematize this model of democracy which essentially depends on parties to run government and hence limits human choice and constraints human agency.