



## ANALYZING POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOCRACY: A PATHWAY TO PROGRESS

T. Lalremruata<sup>1, 2\*</sup>, Jerry Lalmuansanga<sup>1, 3</sup> & Ayangbam Shyamkishor<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Political Science, Mizoram University, Aizawl, India

<sup>2</sup>Department of Political Science, Mizoram Christian College, Aizawl, India

<sup>3</sup>Department of Political Science, Govt. Aizawl North College, Aizawl, India

\*✉ [t.lalremruata13@gmail.com](mailto:t.lalremruata13@gmail.com)

T. Lalremruata: <https://orcid.org/0000-0000-0000-0000>

### ABSTRACT

*Democracy and constitutional development are based on fundamental concepts such as popular sovereignty, the rule of law, and the preservation of individual rights. Constitutions frequently operate as the foundational legal framework that establishes and formalizes democratic principles and procedures. It usually establishes procedures such as the division of powers and systems of oversight, which are essential for upholding democratic governance. These procedures serve to prevent any one part of government from amassing an excessive amount of power, thus ensuring the protection of democratic ideals. Constitutions establish the legal structure in which democratic processes function, encompassing electoral systems, people's rights, and government methods. They establish a framework of regulations and standards that govern political conduct and the process of making decisions. Political development includes the enhancement and restructuring of democratic institutions, including political parties, legislatures, and election systems. These institutions play a crucial role in converting democratic ideas into efficient governance. Political development of democratic systems prioritizes the promotion of accountability and openness in the operations of the government. This guarantees that elected officials are attentive to the requirements and inclinations of citizens, therefore augmenting the credibility of democratic governance. Constitutions have the capacity to undergo modifications or reinterpretations, which mirror shifts in community ideals and requirements. The process of constitutional evolution enables political development by adjusting legal structures to address new challenges and desires.*

**Keywords:** *Democracy, Constitutional Development, Political Development, Correlation.*

## **Introduction**

The correlation between democracy and political development is deep and complex, encompassing both theoretical understanding and practical consequences for societies across the globe. Democracy, as a form of government, prioritizes the authority of the people, involvement in politics, and safeguarding of personal freedoms. Political development refers to the overall process of establishing democratic standards, enhancing the capacity of governance, and promoting political systems that are inclusive and responsible. This article explores the complex connection between democracy and political development, analyzing how they interact, their dynamics, problems, constitutional development and implications for modern governance. The origin of democracy can be traced back to ancient Greece, namely to Athens during the 5th century BCE. Athenian democracy, while it had restrictions on participation based on gender, slavery, and nationality, was a trailblazer in terms of direct involvement through assemblies, tribunals, and elected representatives. This initial experiment established fundamental ideas such as active participation in community affairs, adherence to legal norms, and responsibility for one's actions (Crick, 2002).

Democracy underwent substantial development during the Enlightenment era (17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries) in the contemporary age. Philosophers such as John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Montesquieu formulated theories regarding natural rights, social contracts, and the division of powers.

They proposed alternative to the prevailing monarchical and authoritarian governments, promoting the establishment of representative governance, constitutional constraints on authority, and safeguarding of individual freedoms. The American Revolution, which took place from 1775 to 1783, and the subsequent adoption of the United States Constitution in 1787, represented a major advancement in the progress of democracy. The Constitution established a federal structure that includes checks and balances between the executive, legislative, and judicial departments. It also includes a Bill of Rights that guarantees essential liberties. These writings established democratic governance as a formalized system, becoming a model for democratic reforms worldwide (Huntington, 2010).

The contemporary concept of democracy evolved through various interactions such as the revolt against tyranny, the desire to share power, the need to delegate authority and facilitate administration through representation, the necessity to stabilize institutions, the yearning for security of life and property inherent in the society based on the 'Rule of Law' rather than the whims of individuals, and the desire to satisfy the urge for human dignity and well-being. The inevitable manifestation of this process was the broadening of the power base, with more and more people becoming involved in decision-making. This, in turn, inexorably resulted in the right to vote and ultimately to adult franchise. Democracy has been defined as a form of government in terms of sources of authority for government, purposes

served by government, and procedures for constituting government. Serious problems of ambiguity and imprecision arise when democracy is defined in terms of either sources of authority or purposes, and a procedural definition is used. In other political systems, people become leaders by reason of birth, lot, wealth, violence, cooptation, learning, appointment, or examination. The central procedure of democracy is the selection of leaders through competitive elections by the people they govern (Crick, 2002).

Democracy demands a self-imposed discipline. In case of aristocracy, dictatorship or monarchy, a few people make the government. They have only self-interest in mind. Common men for them are to be ruled. These select few are corrupt in that they can manage the affairs to their advantage, they can outwit others for coming to power, and they can crush those who are against them. Whereas, the proper functioning of democracy depends upon its electoral people through which the people can make its will operative. Democracy as a system of governance or a mode of organizing power, or a space for struggles has very long journey in India. It no longer requires crutches in the shape of powerful leaders—as guardians of democracy and as trustees of the people—in order to survive. It was Nehru's commitment or Indira Gandhi's populist agenda, which provided democracy with the cushion to survive in what was considered an otherwise hostile political environment. The concept of democracy itself is often misunderstood and misused, in particular, by totalitarian regime and military dictatorships alike which have

attempted to claim popular support by pinning democratic labels upon them. Yet, the power of the democratic idea has also evoked some of history's most profound and moving expressions of human will and intellect: from Pericles in ancient Athens to Vaclav Havel in the modern Czech Republic, from Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence in 1776 to Andrei Sakharov's last speeches in 1989. Thus, democracy as a form of government became one of the most accepted forms of government in the world. Many of the authoritarian and dictatorial forms of government as a result adapted several democratic norms in their governments. This expansion of the concept of democracy helped in the extension and consolidation of world peace (Gettel & Dunning, 2004).

Closely related with democracy is political development. It encompasses the gradual transformations and advancements in a society's political institutions, systems, behaviors, and norms over a period of time. It includes both qualitative and quantitative enhancements in the political environment of a nation. Political development is characterized by several crucial elements. For example, one of the most important elements of political development is institutional development. It simply refers to the process of creating, reinforcing, and transforming political institutions, including legislatures, executive bodies, courts, electoral systems, and administrative agencies. Robust and efficient institutions are essential for the proper functioning of democracy and the enforcement of the rule of law. Also another important element of political development is democratic

governance. It is frequently associated with the expansion and enhancement of democratic processes, such as the conduct of unbiased and equitable elections, active political engagement, adherence to human rights and civil liberties, the enforcement of legal principles and overall constitutional development. It entails the broadening of political rights and liberties for every citizen (Pye, 1966).

Another crucial element of political development is political culture and values. It encompasses the transformation of society attitudes, values, and actions in relation to politics. It involves the cultivation of a political culture that encourages active participation in civic affairs, acceptance of many perspectives, embracing of all individuals, and dedication to democratic values. Capacity building is also among the elements of political development. It refers to the process of improving the administrative and technical abilities of government institutions in order to efficiently provide public services, implement policies, and address the demands of society. Moreover political stability and conflict resolution is another notable element of political development. It involves the promotion of stability through the peaceful management of conflicts using inclusive political processes, dialogue, and negotiation. It encompasses the construction of procedures aimed at preventing, resolving, and reconciling conflicts (Pye & Verba, 1986).

It is important to note that accountability and transparency are also key aspects of political development. They

involve holding leaders and institutions responsible to citizens and promoting openness in decision-making processes. Additionally, efforts are made to prevent corruption. It facilitates the establishment of systems for supervision, liability, and the prudent utilization of public funds. It is important to note that, although it may be separate from economic development, political development can have an impact on and be affected by socio-economic variables. The package encompasses policies and initiatives aimed at fostering equitable economic expansion, ensuring social fairness, and diminishing disparities. Political development has a direct impact on a country's interaction with the global community, its choices on foreign policy, and its involvement in international organizations. It entails the establishment of diplomatic ties founded on reciprocal esteem, collaboration, and compliance with global standards.

### **Theoretical Perspective on Democracy and Political Development**

Various theoretical frameworks clarify the connection between democracy and political development. For example, Modernization theory is a sociological perspective that seeks to explain the process of social and economic development in societies. Modernization theory, which emerged in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, suggests that countries advance through distinct phases of economic and social development. As nations undergo industrialization, urbanization, and technical progress, they are anticipated to shift from traditional to contemporary political systems marked by

democracy, adherence to the law, and active political engagement. Economic development and education are regarded as factors that stimulate the process of democratic consolidation. On the other hand, unlike modernization theory, dependency theory offers a critical analysis of the imbalanced connection between industrialized and developing nations. This argument posits that global economic disparities contribute to the continuation of reliance and lack of progress in the less economically developed regions of the world, hence impacting their political systems and constraining their ability to independently advance politically. Dependency theorists highlight the importance of implementing structural modifications and redistributing resources in order to attain authentic political independence and progress (Pye, 1966).

Another theoretical framework that clarifies the connection between democracy and political development is State-Centered Theories. These theories prioritize the state's involvement in political development, highlighting the importance of establishing and strengthening state institutions and governance capacity to ensure stable and efficient political systems. Academics such as Francis Fukuyama and Samuel Huntington have examined the significance of state institutions in promoting the shift to democracy and maintaining political stability. Robust state institutions are considered essential for maintaining democratic government and addressing issues like corruption and authoritarianism. Moreover, democratic transition theory analyzes the specific circumstances in which

authoritarian governments shift towards democratic systems. It examines the key factors that play a crucial role in either helping or impeding democratic transitions include economic development, social mobilization, elite behavior, and international influences. Democratic transition theorists emphasize the significance of strategic elites, mobilization of civil society, and involvement of external actors in advancing democratic reforms and institutional transformations (Pye, 1966).

Democracy has a significant impact on political development in various aspects, including the establishment of institutions, the involvement of citizens, the effectiveness of governance, and the overall consequences of society. For instance, institutional frameworks refer to the structures and systems that are put in place inside an organization or society to govern and regulate its operations. These frameworks provide a framework for decision-making, accountability, and the democracies create strong institutional structures that promote the principles of legal governance, safeguard human rights, and guarantee responsibility. Ensuring the protection of democratic norms requires the presence of independent judiciaries, free media, and a system of checks and balances between different levels of government. These establishments offer stability, consistency, and credibility to political systems, cultivating faith in government and advancing political development. Democracy fosters dynamic citizen involvement in political processes through elections, civic engagement, and advocacy. Democracy promotes a sense of ownership



and legitimacy in governance by enabling citizens to express their ideas, engage in decision-making, and ensure that leaders are held responsible. Active involvement of citizens enhances social integration, fosters confidence in institutions, and plays a role in maintaining political stability (Pye & Verba, 1986).

On the other hand, political accountability is also a fundamental aspect of democratic systems, as they prioritize transparency and responsibility in the actions of the government. Publicly elected leaders are held responsible to the electorate, who possess the authority to oust them via regular elections. Accountability systems, such as parliamentary monitoring and independent audits, guarantee the responsible management of public resources in alignment with the public interest. This sense of responsibility promotes efficient administration and diminishes dishonest practices, hence supporting the long-term progress of political systems and hence ensures political development. Also, human rights protection is a top priority in democracies, with a particular focus on safeguarding civil freedoms such as freedom of expression, assembly, and association. These rights are protected under constitutions and maintained by autonomous judiciary systems (Pye, 1966)

Democracies promote the protection of individual liberties, which in turn cultivates an atmosphere conducive to the flourishing of various viewpoints. This, in turn, stimulates innovation, creativity, and resulted to political development. It can also be said that, democratic regimes offer

methods for peaceful conflict settlement and negotiation, hence decreasing the probability of political violence and instability. Showing deference to election results and following constitutional procedures help alleviate tensions and foster social unity. The peaceful transfer of power through elections showcases the durability of democratic institutions and enhances the progress of political development in the long run (Pye, 1966).

### **Impact of Political Development on Democracy**

Political development impacts the quality, resilience, and sustainability of democratic government through various mechanisms. Political development strengthens the ability of institutions to operate efficiently and address the requirements of society. Robust governance frameworks, which encompass streamlined public administration and decision-making based on established rules, enhance democratic procedures and the execution of policies. Efficient institutions enhance public trust in government and foster confidence in democratic governance. Moreover, political development includes the involvement of citizens in political processes, which leads to the creation of dynamic civil societies marked by proactive participation, advocacy, and civic education. For example, civil society organizations functions as vigilant monitors, campaigning for policy reforms, fostering accountability, and amplifying the voices of citizens. Their engagement enhances democratic norms and bolsters the validity of democratic processes (Pye & Verba, 1986).

It is important to note that political development also involves democratic consolidation. It simply refers to the process of strengthening and solidifying democratic institutions by effectively dealing with issues such as corruption, electoral fraud, and inadequate governance. Enhancing the election institutions, fostering independent media, and bolstering judicial independence are key factors that contribute to the durability and long-term viability of democracy. As democracies develop, they establish democratic practices and norms, adjusting to changing public expectations and global trends. Political development aims to broaden the scope of chances for excluded groups, such as women, minorities, and indigenous communities, to have representation and influence in decision-making processes. Inclusive governance fosters social fairness, diminishes disparities, and enhances the credibility of democratic systems. Political development also enhances the capacity of democracies to effectively address global concerns, including climate change, economic globalization, and transnational threats. Collaboration via global partnerships and agreements strengthens the ability of democracies to withstand crises and encourages joint efforts to address common issues. Democracies that place importance on sustainability, social fairness, and human rights make significant contributions to global stability and prosperity (Pye, 1966).

### **Political development, democracy and constitutional development**

The principles of constitutional development and democracy are closely

intertwined and have significant impacts on the governance and political systems of a nation. A constitution functions as the primary legal framework that establishes the organization of government, the allocation of authority among several institutions (executive, legislative, judicial), and the interaction between the state and its citizens. The rule of law is established and serves as the foundation for safeguarding democratic principles and rights. An extensively crafted constitution includes provisions to safeguard the fundamental rights and liberties of individuals, such as the freedom of expression, association, religion, and fair legal proceedings. These rights are crucial for the operation of democracy since they guarantee that individuals can engage in political processes without apprehension of suppression. Constitutions commonly have measures to establish checks and balances among different branches of government, so preventing any single branch from acquiring excessive power. The division of powers is essential in order to avert authoritarianism and sustain democratic administration (Crick, 2002).

Constitutions frequently delineate the electoral system and procedures for carrying out elections, which are essential for democratic engagement. They create regulations for equitable representation, qualifications for voters, and the behavior of political organizations, so guaranteeing elections that are both unrestricted and impartial. The constitution can require that government acts be transparent, establish means to hold public officials accountable, and outline procedures for oversight by the legislature, courts, and independent

agencies. These qualities bolster confidence in democratic institutions and foster effective government. Democracies undergo gradual changes, and constitutional modifications enable them to adjust to societal shifts, enhance rights, and tackle emerging difficulties. The act of modifying the constitution demonstrates how democratic institutions are receptive to the desires and ambitions of the populace. The evolution of constitutional systems is frequently influenced by democratic values and ambitions. Constitutions are commonly formed or modified through democratic procedures, which entail public deliberation, consultations, and occasionally referendums or constituent assemblies (Crick, 2002).

Constitutions act as a strong defense against the risk of democratic regression or the emergence of authoritarian inclinations. They create regulations and principles that control the actions of political participants and guarantee compliance with democratic standards even during periods of turmoil. An enshrined constitution that ensures the protection of rights and freedoms serves as a catalyst for promoting civic engagement and fostering active involvement in democratic procedures. It enables citizens to ensure that governments are responsible and to actively contribute to the development of policies that impact their lives. Countries that have constitutions that preserve democratic values enhance their international reputation and gain recognition as democratic states. They bolster diplomatic contacts, facilitate collaboration with other democratic nations, and cultivate worldwide stability.

Also, the notions of constitutional development and political development are intimately interconnected and have a significant impact on the governance and political structure of a nation. Constitutional development encompasses the gradual progression, establishment, modification, and elucidation of a nation's constitution. A constitution is a foundational document that delineates the structure of government, allocates authorities among several parts of government, stipulates the rights and obligations of individuals, and articulates the fundamental principles of governance. Constitutional development encompasses the procedures of creating and implementing a constitution, typically occurring during a time of independence or notable political transformation. It also involves modifying the constitution to align with societal shifts or rectify deficiencies, as well as interpreting the constitution through judicial review and constitutional jurisprudence. An extensively formulated constitution establishes the legal basis for political institutions, organizations, and procedures. It enforces legal principles, safeguards personal liberties, outlines the connection between the government and its inhabitants, and specifies the guidelines for political activities and administration. India's Constitution, which was adopted in 1950, has had multiple alterations to accurately represent societal developments and tackle developing concerns. The Constitution of the United States, created in 1787, has undergone numerous amendments to enhance civil liberties and address contemporary complexities (Pye, 1966).



Constitutional development establishes the legal and institutional structure necessary for political development. An enduring constitution that ensures essential rights, division of authority, and systems for oversight and equilibrium fosters an atmosphere conducive to political stability, democratic governance, and comprehensive growth. On the other hand, political development can impact the development of constitutions by generating requests for constitutional changes, modifications to tackle emerging difficulties, and the reinterpretation of constitutional provisions in response to changing societal norms and values. Both constitutional and political development encounter obstacles in their efforts to guarantee inclusivity, combat corruption, handle social disputes, and adjust to global changes. To tackle these issues, it is necessary to continuously implement reforms, encourage active participation of citizens, and uphold democratic norms (Crick, 2002).

For instance prior to independence, Mizoram consisted solely of one district, with a single separate subdivision known as Lunglei. The Pawi-Lakher Region, primarily inhabited by the Pawis and Lakhers, was under the administrative jurisdiction of the Sub-divisional Officer in Lunglei. Following the British expedition in 1890, Mizoram, previously known as Lushai Hills, was officially separated into two districts: North Lushai Hills District and South Lushai Hills District. The North Lushai Hills District was under the jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, whereas the South Lushai Hills District fell under the authority

of the Bengal Lieutenant Governor. During the Chin-Lushai Conference, on April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1898, the Chief Commissioner of Assam took control of the entire Lushai Hills region. This involved merging the South and North Lushai Hills into a single district, overseen by a chosen Superintendent. The initial Superintendent of the merged area was Major John Shakespeare, stationed in Aizawl (formerly known as Aijal). Following the merger of the South and North regions, the South Lushai Hills District became a subdivision. The Superintendent at Headquarters Aizawl and the Subdivisional Officer in Lunglei (formerly Lungleh) took charge of the administration of the entire Lushai Hills District (Lalnithanga, 2005).

The North and South Lushai Hills districts were in existence for duration of 7 years and were merged on April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1898, as previously mentioned. During the establishment of the South and North Lushai Hills Districts, the district administration was led by a government official known as the Political Officer. Captain H.R. Browne served as the Political Officer for the North Lushai Hills district, while Mr. C.S. Murray held the position for the South Lushai Hills District. In 1891, the title of Political Officer was promptly modified to Superintendent. Captain John Shakespeare, later promoted to the rank of Major, assumed the position of Superintendent of South Lushai Hills District, succeeding Mr. C.S. Murray. Following that, Capt. John Shakespeare assumed the role of the inaugural Superintendent of the merged South and North Districts, with the main office located in Aizawl. Major Shakespeare, who

eventually became Colonel, spent a total of 14 years in the Lushai Hills region. During this time, he accomplished impressive feats and left behind priceless records documenting the early history of Mizoram's administration (Lalnithanga, 2005).

The administration of the Lushai Hills District was overseen by a series of Superintendents, primarily British officers from the Indian Civil Service (ICS), until India gained independence in 1947. At that point, control of the administration shifted to Indian officers from the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), which was established to replace the ICS after India became independent. Sri S.N. Barkataki, an Assamese gentleman, became the first Indian to assume the role of Superintendent of Lushai Hills. He gained popularity for his voluntary efforts in constructing the Aizawl-Lunglei Jeep road. Following the appointment of district heads in Assam, the title of Superintendent, who was in charge of Lushai Hills District, was changed to Deputy Commissioner. Sri Barkataki had the honor of being both the last Superintendent and the first Deputy Commissioner of Lushai Hills. Subsequently, the management of the district administration was predominantly undertaken by individuals belonging to the Indian Administrative Service cadre. John Shakespeare, the inaugural Superintendent of the Lushai Hills District, oversaw the administration by creating and implementing Rules and Standing Orders that were officially approved by the Governor General in Council by Notification No. 978-P on April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1898. The Rules and Orders were thoroughly examined and included in a

document known as Lushai Hills District Cover in 1938-39 by the Superintendent of Lushai Hills at that time, Mr. Mc Call. This document served as the foundation for administration until the establishment of the Lushai Hills District Council in April 1952. Following India's independence in 1947, the administration of the Lushai Hills District underwent significant transformation (Lalnithanga, 2005).

In order to fulfill the wishes and aspirations of the Mizo people and preserve their culture and traditions, the Lushai Hills District Council was established in April 1952 under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. The establishment of the autonomous District Council resulted in a significant reduction of the authority previously held by the Deputy Commissioner, who served as the district's leader. In September 1954, the name of the district was altered to Mizo District through a parliamentary Act, after the recommendation of R. Thanhliira, the Mizo Member of Parliament in the Council of States. The traditional system of Chieftainship, which had been in practice for a long time, was abolished. The District Council took control of the rights and interests of 259 chiefs in the District Council territory, while the Regional Council assumed responsibility for the rights and interests of 50 chiefs in the Pawi-Lakher Region. Village Councils were established to supplant the chiefs and the Upas in carrying out administrative duties at the village level. The Chiefs' rights and privileges were obtained through the enactment of a law known as 'The Lushai Hills (Acquisition of Chiefs' Rights) Act,

1954, by the Government of Assam (Lalnithanga, 2005)

The establishment of the Mizo District Council resulted in significant alterations to the regular administration. The District Council Courts were responsible for handling all cases concerning the native Mizos, while only cases involving non-tribals were addressed in the courts of the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants. The elevation of Mizo district to the level of Union Territory in January 1972 resulted in substantial and noteworthy alterations in the administrative structure of Mizoram. Mizoram, previously a district under Assam, effectively attained statehood with its own legislative assembly and ministry to rule the area. The administration is headed by a Lieutenant Governor, who is accompanied by a Chief Minister and other ministers. With the establishment of the Union Territory, the Mizo District Council was abolished. Furthermore, with the establishment of the Union Territory, the three District Councils of Lai, Mara, and Chakma were also formed simultaneously. Three districts, namely Aizawl, Lunglei, and Chhimtuipui, were established in the newly formed Union Territory (Lalnithanga, 2005).

As a result, the former Lunglei Subdivision was transformed into a district, and the previous Pawi-Lakher Region was also converted into a district. These changes led to the creation of three new District Councils, which together formed the new district of Chhimtuipui. Mizoram Union Territory attained the status of a fully independent State in 1987 following the signing of a Peace Accord between the MNF

and the Government of India in June 1986. In anticipation of the 1998 Mizoram Assembly Elections, an expedited decision was made to establish five additional districts: Champhai, Kolasib, Mamit, Serchhip, and Lawngtlai. Mizoram currently has a total of eleven districts. However, as of yet, no proper infrastructure such as office buildings and regular staff has been supplied for the new office establishments, except for the appointment of incumbents as Deputy Commissioners (Lalnithanga, 2005).

Before the establishment of the Union Territory in 1972, the district administration in Aizawl was managed by the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants, who were primarily Assam State Civil Service Officers of both Class I and II ranks. Within the Sub-divisional Headquarters of Lunglei, in addition to the Sub-divisional Officers, there is a designated officer who provides assistance and assumes responsibility in the absence of the Sub-divisional Officer due to travel or other reasons. In the past, during the time when the Pawi-Lakher Region was known as Chhimtuipui District, an individual holding the position of an Assam Civil Service Class II officer would be assigned as an Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner in Saiha. This official's role was to serve as a connection between the Regional Council and the Government of Assam. The Tribal Areas Department (TAD), under the Government of Assam, was responsible for overseeing and managing the whole Mizo District government, including the District Council. This department was based in Shillong and was headed by the Tribal Minister. Therefore, the Mizo District authorities,

including the District Council and the Deputy Commissioner, had to make regular visits to Shillong to address different administrative issues (Lalnithanga, 2005).

Over a period of more than thirty years, Mizoram had substantial administrative transformations of great significance, transitioning from being a district to a Union Territory, and eventually becoming a fully-fledged State with complete autonomy to manage its affairs to the best of its ability. Undoubtedly, there appeared to be significant economic progress and affluence, particularly in metropolitan regions. However, there can be cases where rural areas remained mostly unaltered and untouched by these developments. The administration must engage in extensive introspection to ensure that economic and political development in Mizoram. Also, authorities must take initiative in every sector with the ultimate goal of achieving self-sufficiency and political development. This is a critical challenge that both the people and the administration must accept and address by preparing themselves for the task at hand. The current situation in Mizoram necessitates the recognition of political development as the fundamental basis and catalyst for any future progress and advancements in the region.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion the relationship between democracy and political development is mutually beneficial, marked by reciprocal influences and common goals. It can be said that the relationship is most evident in the nature of constitutional development of a

particular society. Democracy fosters political development by establishing democratic principles, encouraging citizen engagement, guaranteeing responsibility, and safeguarding human rights. Political development enhances democracy through the establishment of robust institutions, the promotion of inclusive governance, and the facilitation of flexible solutions to global issues. Although facing obstacles like as authoritarianism, inequality, and technological disruptions, democracies that value openness, inclusion, and civic participation have the potential to attain sustained democratic progress and foster shared prosperity.

By adhering to democratic norms and allocating resources to strengthen institutional resilience, societies may effectively negotiate intricate political terrains and establish robust governance systems that cater to the needs and ambitions of all individuals. The continuous endeavor towards democracy and political development is crucial for the promotion of global peace, prosperity, and human dignity. Societies can establish robust institutions that defend democratic principles and contribute to global peace and prosperity by strengthening democratic government, safeguarding human rights, and promoting inclusive political development.

## **References**

Crick, Bernard. (2002). *Democracy: A very short introduction*. Oxford University Press Inc. New York-10016.

- Eley, Geoff. (2002). *Forging Democracy: The History of the Left in Europe, 1850-2000*. Oxford University Press, Inc. New York-10016.
- Gettel, RC & WA Dunning. (ed.). (2004). *Democracy: A political reader*. Cosmo Publications. New Delhi.
- Huntington, Samuel P (2010). *The Third Wave: Democratization in the lath Twentieth Century*. Adarsh Books. New Delhi.
- Lalnithanga, P. (2005). *Emergence of Mizoram*. Lengchhawn Press. Aizawl-796001.
- Lalnithanga, P. (2006). *Political Developments in Mizoram*. Lengchhawn Press. Aizawl-796001.
- Pye, Lucian & Sidney Verba. (ed). (1986). *Political Culture and Political Development*. Princeton University Press, USA.
- Pye, Lucian. (1966). *Aspect of Political Development*. Little, Brown and Company. Boston, Massachesetts, USA.