**1. Title:** Democracy

**2. Abstract:**

**3. Introduction:**

Democracy is the form of government in which people choose their leaders by voting. Democracy is an Greek Words “demos” mean people and “kratos” means power. So democracy is the “power of the people” which means the way of governing which depends on the will of the people. It is a political system in which people are given political participation.

According to Prof. Seeley “democracy provides a form of government in which every citizen participates in governmental affairs. There are two types of democracy:

1. Direct Democracy: citizens have direct political participation and it practices in states with limited population.

2. Indirect Democracy: citizens elect their representatives and then representative elects the head of government or state.

4. litecture review (3 to 5 articles )

**5. Aims and objectives**

1. Democracy establishes and protects individual and minority rights.

2. Democracy limits and controls government power.

3. Democracy spreads power more widely.

4. Democracy encourages popular participation.

5. Democracy enhances the dignity of its citizens.

6. Research question (1 main question and 3 sub question)

**7. Methodology**

The methodology is the method to collect research data the research data can be qualitative and quantitative. To properly answer the research it is important that you know the use of data collect method. The two different methodology of data collection are qualitative and quantitative and these are explained below:

**Qualitative interview maps**

Qualitative interviews also known as intensive or in-depth interviews. Qualitative interviews are semi-structured because researcher has a particular topic for the respondent. Qualitative questions are open-ended and not asked the same way to each respondent. The primary goal of an in-depth interview is to hear what respondents think is important about the topic at hand and to hear it in their own words. Respondents might feel like more a conversation than an interview. Interviews are most commonly used qualitative data gathering technique used with grounded theory, focus group, and case studies.

Qualitative interview maps are important strategy because it help researcher to focus on meaning. The maps help the researcher to see the participants meaning. It helps you explain, better understand and explore research subject’s opinions, behavior, experience etc.

**Quantitative spss maps**

Quantitative research deals with graphs, numbers and other statistical data. To confirm or test the theories and assumptions quantitative research is used. It is used to examine and establish fact based on certain topic. Different methods are used to collect data such as experiments, observations, surveys, focus groups, literature review and ethnography.

Quantitative methods combine statistics, mathematics and formal theory as tools for positive research in political science. It is data driven approach in which collection, analysis, interpretation and presentation of numerical data provides inferences and insights into key political questions. SPSS is known as Statistical Package for the social sciences software used by researches in various disciplines for quantitative analysis of complex data. package that is based on a point and click interface.

8. reference