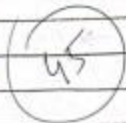


Has democracy taken a back seat due to rise of populists and demagogues?

Outline



1) Introduction

2) Rise of populists is temporary and momentary. So democracy cannot take back seat

(i) Non acceptance of domestic policies given by populists

→ U.S - A classical example

→ India - A case study

→ "Yellow Vests" in France

(ii) Brexit is still in hot waters

(iii) Populism is bowing down in front of democracy at international level.

→ U.S shifting policies towards Afghanistan and China

3) Democracy has not taken backseat because of various evidence. 5) Su

- (i) Majority of world is still democratic
→ According to PEW survey
- (ii) Victory of democracy in ideological crusades
→ Historical Analysis
- (iii) Supernatural states are persistent in global arena
- (iv) Practice of economic liberalism narrative - A democratic norm
- (v) Virulent populism cannot address non-traditional issues.

4) However people have partially lost confidence in democracy because of following reasons.

- (i) Unbridled interventions by strong states on the name of democracy
→ Carolyn Baker stance
- (ii) Economic exploitation by "laissez faire" - A democratic model

5) Suggestions to heighten confidence in democracy

- (i) Internationalizing democracy coupled with domestic democracy
 - Revamping U.N.S.C. veto system
 - Retooling IMF sharing system
- (ii) Building democracy in non-democratic countries not installing it.
- (iii) Role of international Law
- (iv) Addressing the democratic model problems at local level

6) Conclusion

Dambisa Moyo
Edge of chaos: Why democracy
is failing to deliver

There have been different moments in the history of mankind. Once there was a Ferdinand moment which was succeeded by Lenin and Mussolini moments. Ultimately, the moment of Fiedal Casto came. Every time it was thought that democratic ideology was about to be rooted up or had taken back seat. But world witnessed the perpetual victory of democracy at the end of cold war. Similarly in the second decade of present century, even stronger threats to democracy emerged with the rise of populist leadership like Trump and Bolsonaro. The shackles of Brexit enveloped democracy badly. Virulent nationalism practiced by Modi stared in the eyes of democracy. In spite of having all these dangers, democracy still has not taken

back seat. Because ^{not only} domestic policies of populist leaderships blew back but also at international level, they were criticised. Brexit is still finding its roots in British society. On the contrary side, more effective role of transnational organizations, true spirit of economic liberalism and prevalent idea of "Greater happiness for Greater Numbers" prove the point that democracy has not taken back seat. In fact it has bounced back even strongly. However, it is a accepted fact that challenging the sovereignty of weaker countries in the name of democracy and practicing exploitative economic model became the reasons of losing hope in democracy. But with pragmatic and inexorable efforts at national and international level, democracy can be restored.

As it was already established that democracy has not taken back seat because rise of populism is momentary. First and foremost manifestation is non acceptance of domestic policies given by populist leadership. For example in case of United States, Judicial review was taken by the apex court against the immigration policies of Trump. Furthermore, historic shut down was seen for not signing the amount for building the border wall by senate. In the case of India, various protests and demonstrations appeared on streets against Modi's jingoism in Kashmir. "Yellow Vests" event in France also proves the point. All these events prove that rise of populism is temporary and momentary.