

DEMOCRACY



Objectives :

**AT THE END OF THIS
PPT, WE'LL BE ABLE TO :**

- **Know the real definition behind democracy**
- **Compare ancient democracy with modern democracy**
- **Be familiar with the opposing views on topics related to democracy**



Democracy : Disputes or Peace ?

**" DEMOCRACY IS THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY
THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE "**



ANCIENT DEMOCRACY : DIRECT DEMOCRACY



“ rule by the people “ invented by Athenians in order to define their system of government around 508 BC

- Selection of officials by the Assembly chosen by lottery in a process called **sortition**.
- Citizenship rights being limited to male adults.

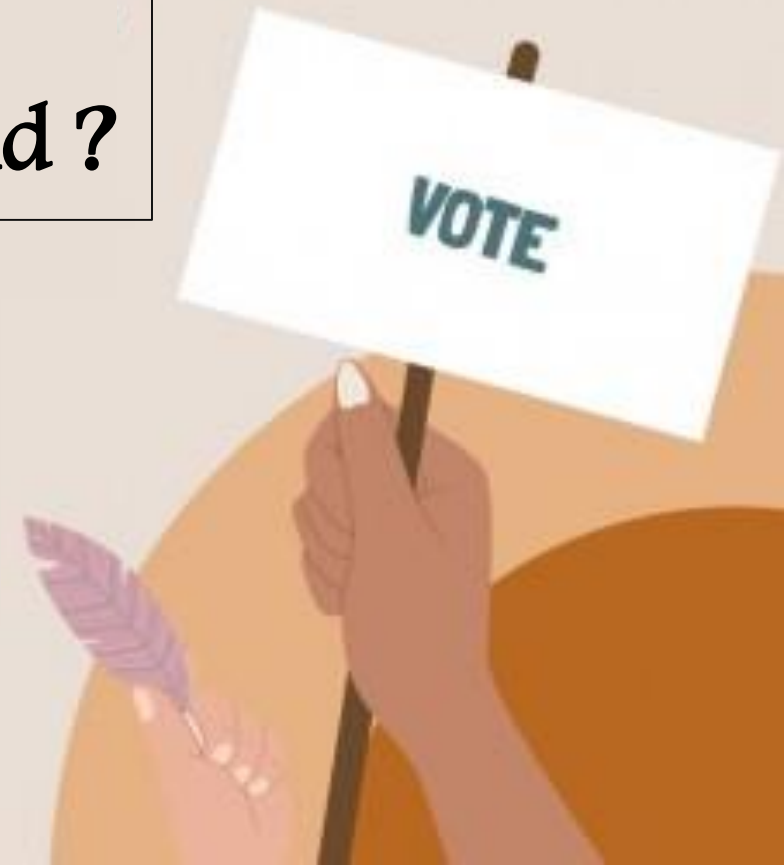
MODERN DEMOCRACY

- Most citizens are allowed to participate including women
- Voters choose their representatives



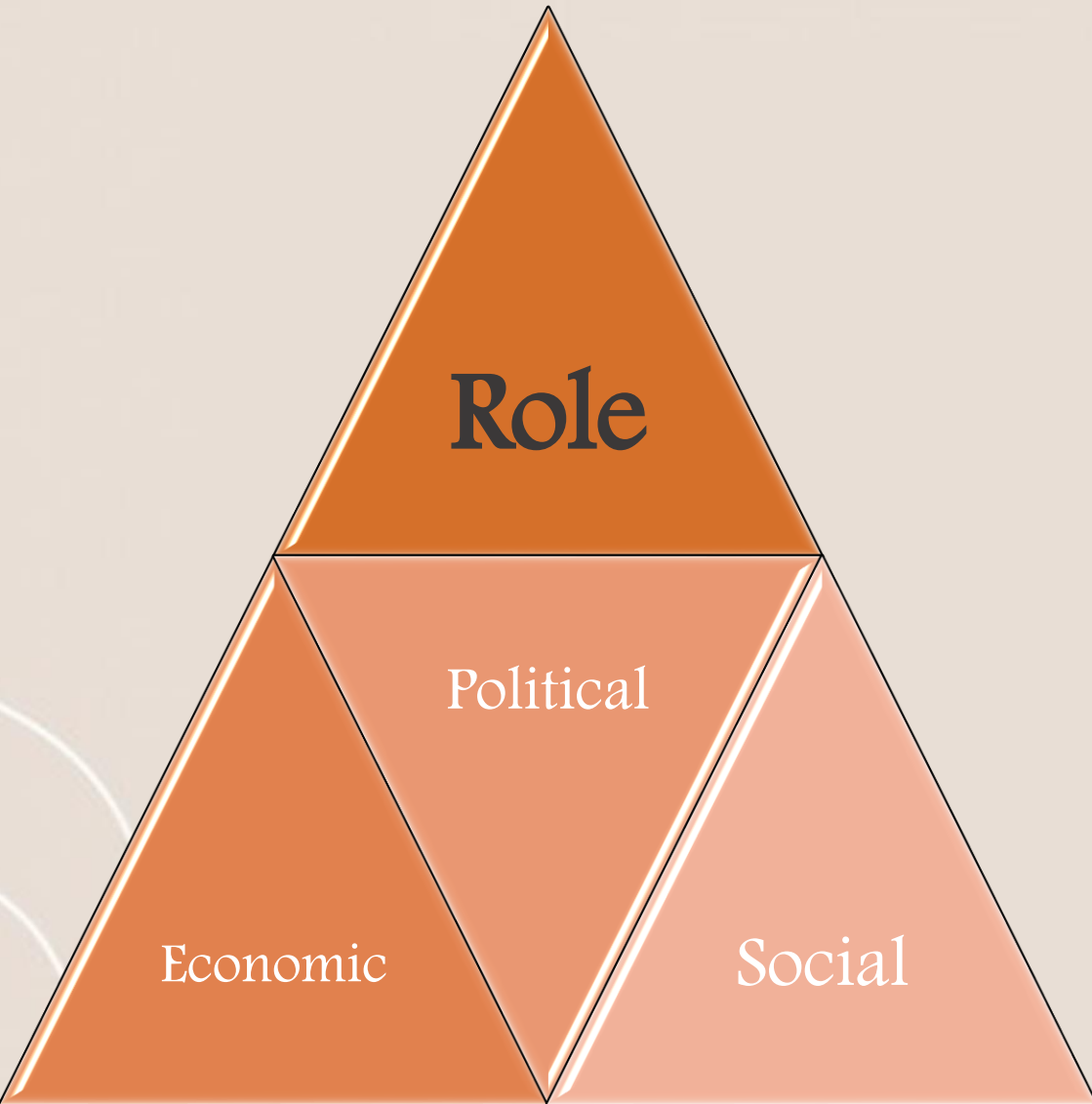
Are the principles of democracy
still applied ?

How is democracy affecting
countries in our modern world ?



ADVOCATES OF DEMOCRACY

What are the prudential reasons to support democracy ?



POLITICAL :

- ensures political stability.
- ensures that majority doesn't dominate over minor communities.

ECONOMIC :

- Lower inflation
- Higher economic freedom
- Newly empowered workers and increased productivity

SOCIAL :

- Protects individual rights
- Citizens undertake their civic obligations and responsibilities , strengthening the society as a whole

IMPORTANCE OF DEMOCRACY IN AFRICA

Democratic systems



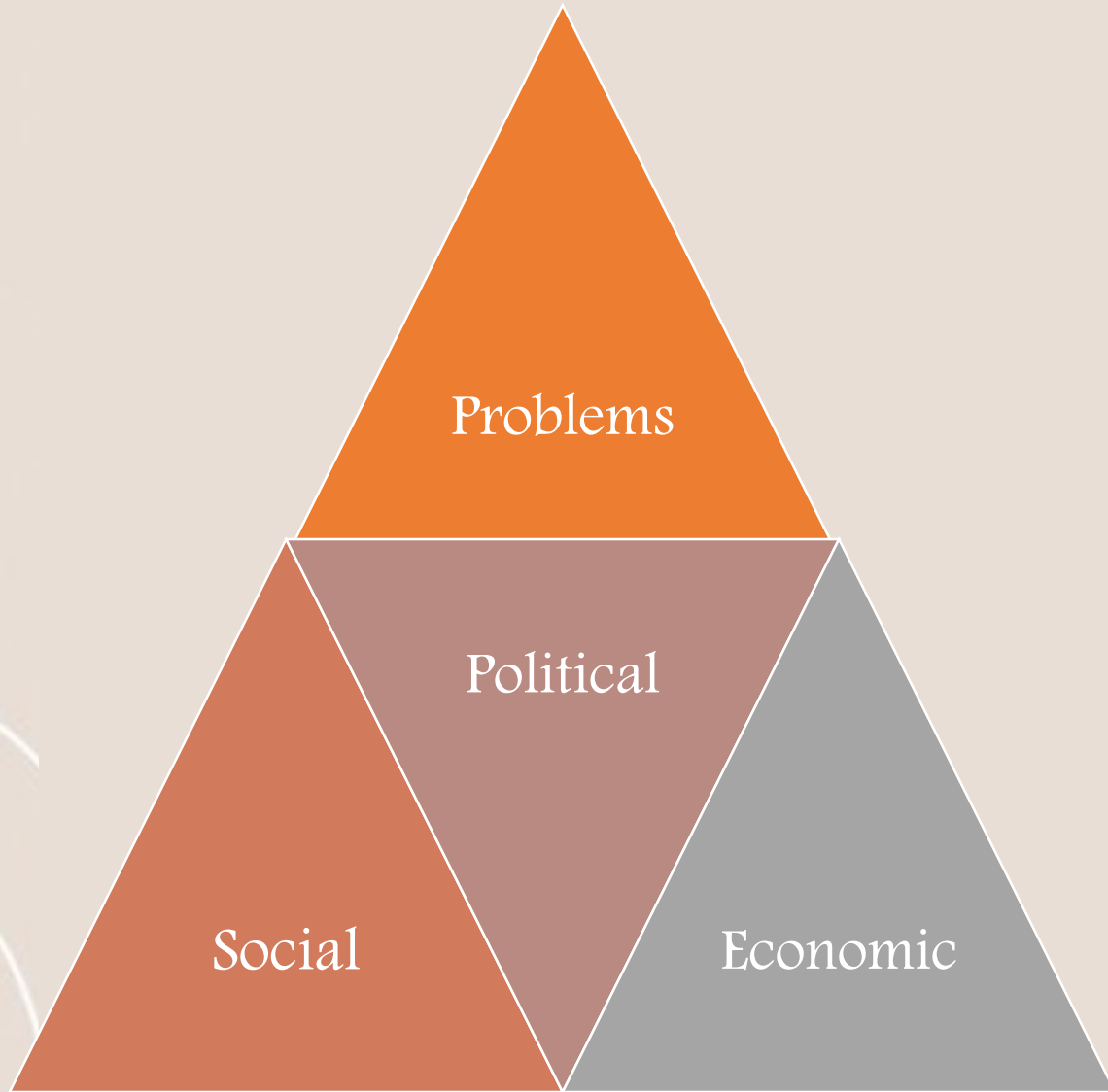
- Decolonization
- The collapse of communism
- The ending of a number of civil wars.

Some countries, such as Ghana, are seen as resilient democracies, while for others the democratic transition is more fragile – after months of pro-democracy protests in 2019 in Sudan , a civilian-led transitional government is now paving the way for democracy after decades of military rule.



ADVERSARIES OF DEMOCRACY:

“Rule by the People” in the Modern World



POLITICAL :

- Democratic principles (right for protesting and participating in elections ...) being oppressed by the governments .
- Democracy being the weapon to oppress and control people to execute a specific agenda (political benefits)

ECONOMIC :

- Separating the world economically as leading countries are dominant over natural resources in poor countries, preventing exploitation for poor countries for the sake of financial merits

SOCIAL :

- The multitude of political parties and perspectives has diverged people and created conflicts among the society
- Oppression of people's thought instead of being the “way out” for innocent people

US AND DEMOCRACY

- Gradual decline in respect for political rights and civil liberties over the past decade ~ Freedom House
- Restrictions on voting
- Legislative gridlock (made it impossible for the country to address serious public policy challenges)
- Growing political influence of well-funded special interest groups

