



5. What are the difficulties people face in a non-democratic country? Give answers drawing from the examples given in this chapter.

Answer:

Citizens of non-democratic countries face a lot of difficulties. These are listed below:

1. They are not allowed to choose their leader or raise a voice against changing their leader.
2. They aren't entitled to form political parties without the consent of the one in power. They do not have the rights to form independent trade unions or are allowed to strike.
3. They do not enjoy the right to freedom of speech and expression because there is a possibility that people can be arrested for any trivial matter.
4. For example, the military coup of 1973 in Chile and the Communist government in Poland, which ruled till 1990, are examples of oppressive undemocratic rule.

6. Which freedoms are usually taken away when a democracy is overthrown by the military?

Answer:

When a democracy is overthrown by the military, freedom is curbed and following incidents are usually witnessed:

1. The military does whatever it wishes to do and no one has the authority to question them.
2. The military government tortures, harasses, imprisons and also kills people who had gone against them during their takeover. Moreover, citizens are not allowed to show displeasure against any of their policies.
3. People are barred from expressing their opinions freely, from forming any trade unions or even having the right to vote.

7. Which of the following positions can contribute to democracy at the global level? Give reasons for your answer in each case.

- a. My country gives more money to international institutions. Therefore, I want to be treated with more respect and exercise more power.
- b. My country may be small or poor, but my voice must be heard with equal respect because these decisions will affect my country.
- c. Wealthy nations will have a greater say in international affairs. They cannot let their interests suffer just because they are outnumbered by poor nations.
- d. Big countries like India must have a greater say in international organisations.

Answer:

- a. No, it does not contribute towards democracy at a global level because every democracy's basic principle is equality. Every country or its people should enjoy equal status and rights irrespective of it being poor or rich. Also, the amount of money the country contributes towards international institutions is not the yardstick that determines the power a country can have globally.
- b. Yes, it does contribute towards democracy because it promotes a fundamental right-the right to freedom of speech and expression. When every person of the country utilises his/her right to express

and be heard, he/she automatically supports democracy.

c. No, it does not lead the democracy at the global level because at a universal level, all the countries whether rich or poor are equal. There should be no distinctions between the countries and all should be treated at par. Also, wealthy nations are not entitled to special treatments.

d. No, it does not support democracy because geographical areas or the size of the country cannot be the criteria to determine the superiority of that country.

\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*