

Chapter - 1

Democracy in the Contemporary world

Case Study I

- * In 1973, 11 September, a military coup took place in Chile.
- * Defence Minister was arrested and President Allende Salvador was asked to resign.
- * Allende Salvador addressed his countrymen on radio.
- * After his speech the president house was captured by military were deployed outside the house and airforce bombarded over it.
- * Allende Salvador was killed with other ministers.
- * General Augusto Pinochet captured the country and became president of Chile.



* He ruled over the country for more than 7 years.

* He became dictator and killed more than 3,000 people who opposed him.

* After 17 years with the help of USA in 1988 a referendum (opinion about any person government ruler by mass) was brought, people said "NO" to Augusto Pinochet.

Case Study IInd: Democracy in Poland.

* In 1980, Poland was ruled by the Polish United Worker's Party, a communist party.

* In the country, no other political party was allowed to function.

* The people could not freely choose the leaders and those who spoke against the leaders or the party were put in prison.



- * The government in Poland was supported and controlled by the government of the Soviet Union (USSR), a vast and powerful communist state.
- * A new trade union called Solidarity.
- * Some workers of that trade went on strike for their just demands.
- * Initially government negotiated but later the ruler General Jaruzelsky imposed ~~most~~ martial law in country.
- * Finally Lech Kalesa was elected ~~by~~ as the President of Poland.
- * The strike began with a demand to take back a crane operator, a women worker, who was unjustly dismissed for service.



Main Features of Democracy

- * Democracy is a form of government whose representatives are elected by common people.

Features :-

- (i) Leaders are only elected by people.
- (ii) People have freedom to choose, express, organise and protest.

Expansion of Democracy.

- * Till the year 1900 very few countries like North America, had democratic government.
- * Democracy expanded very little till next 50 years (1950).
- * Next 25 years was very good time for expansion of democracy.

* By the end of year 2000
almost 90% countries
of the world had adopted a
democratic government.

* By the end of world war 2
many colonial countries adopted
a democratic government, after
getting rid of colonialism.

* After 1980's many countries got
separated from Soviet Union and
became democratic.

* Countries under kingdoms & dictators
finally went for democratic
government.

* Democracy expanded in the world
gradually.

Q → Write a short note between
60 - 100 words on these colony.

i) UN

ii) UN security council

iii) IMF

iv) World Bank

v) UNESCO



i) UN

⇒ The United Nations (UN) is a global association of nations of the world to help cooperation in international law, security, economic development and social equity. UN was formed to bring all nations of the world together to work for peace and development based on the principle of justice and well being of all the people.

ii) UN Security Council

⇒ The UN Security Council, an organ of the UN, is responsible for maintaining peace and security among countries. It can put together an international army and take action against the wrongdoer. There are 15 members in the UN Security Council. It contains five permanent members.

The UN budget for social development was far greater than its budget for peacekeeping.



(iii) IMF

- iii) The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization headquartered in Washington, D.C. It now plays a central role in the management of balance of payments difficulties and international financial crises. Countries contribute funds to a pool through a quota system from which countries experiencing balance of payments problems can borrow money.

iv) World Bank.

- The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans to countries of the world for capital projects. The World Bank is a component of the World Bank Group. The World Bank's most recent stated goal is the reduction of poverty. The intention behind the founding of the World Bank was to provide temporary loans.



v) UNESCO

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, is a specialized agency of the United Nations based in Paris. Its declared purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through educational, scientific and cultural exchanges in order to increase universal respect for justice, the rule of law and human rights along with fundamental freedom proclaimed in the United Nations Charter.

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