

TERM I

UNIT III

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS

CLASS IX

2014-15

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THE INDIAN SCHOOL BAHRAIN

Ch 1 DEMOCRACY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

1. Who was Salvador Allende?

Salvador Allende was the President of Chile, a country in South America. He was the founder and leader of the Socialist Party of Chile and led the Popular Unity coalition to victory in the presidential election in 1970.

2. What were the reforms introduced by Allende in Chile?

The President, Allende had taken several policy decisions to help the poor and the workers. These included reform of the educational system, free milk for children and redistribution of land to the landless farmers. He was opposed to foreign companies taking away natural resources like copper from the country. The landlords, the rich and the Church opposed his policies. Some other political parties in Chile also opposed his government.

3. Why did the landlords and capitalists oppose the policies of Allende?

The Landlords and Capitalists did not like the socialist policies like the redistribution of land to the landless farmers. He was a supporter of socialism.

4. What setback did democracy face in Chile? Or How did General Pinochet come to power in Chile?

A popularly elected democratic government was overthrown in Chile on 11 September 1973 by a military coup. General Augusto Pinochet, an Army general, led the coup. The government of the United States of America was unhappy with Allende's rule and is known to have supported and funded activities that led to the coup. Pinochet became the President of the country and ruled it for the next 17 years.

5. Why was the U.S.A unhappy with Allende's rule in Chile?

USA supported capitalism and was against socialism. It did not like the spread of socialism in the world. But Allende followed socialist principles and opposed capitalism. Therefore the U.S.A was unhappy with Allende's rule in Chile.

Why did the U.S.A. support and fund the military coup in Chile? (Answer above)

6. Describe the reign of terror let lose by Pinochet, in Chile, soon after coming to power.

Pinochet's government tortured and killed several of those who supported Allende and those who wanted democracy to be restored. These included General Alberto Bachelet of the Chilean Air Force and many other officers who refused to join the coup.

General Bachelet's wife and daughter were put in prison and tortured. More than 3,000 people were killed by the military. Many more were reported 'missing'. No one knows what happened to them.

7. How was democracy restored in Chile?

Pinochet's military dictatorship came to an end after he decided to hold a referendum in 1988. He felt confident that in this referendum, the people would say 'yes' to his continuing in power. But the people of Chile had not forgotten their democratic traditions. Their vote was a decisive 'no' to Pinochet. This led to Pinochet losing first his political and then his military powers. Political freedom was restored.

Since then Chile has held four presidential elections in which different political parties have participated. Slowly, the army's role in the country's government has been eliminated. The elected governments came to power and democracy was restored.

8. How did the hope that Allende expressed in his last address come true?

When democracy was overthrown, the hope Allende expressed in his last address was realized when democracy was restored. Felony, cowardice and treason were finally punished. Political freedom was restored.

9. Who was Michelle Bachelet?

Michelle Bachelet was the daughter of General Alberto Bachelet of the Chilean Air Force who was tortured by General Pinochet. Michelle Bachelet (pronounced Mishel Bachelet), was elected President of Chile in January 2006. A medical doctor and a moderate socialist, Michelle became the first woman to be a Defence Minister in Latin America.

10. Describe the political conditions in Poland in the 1980s.

In 1980s Poland was ruled by the Polish United Workers' Party. This was one of the many communist parties that ruled in several countries of East Europe at that time. In these countries, no other political party was allowed to function. The people could not freely choose the leaders of the communist party or the government. Those who spoke against the leaders or the party or the government 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.

11. Name the two political organizations in Poland.

The Polish United Workers' Party and a new trade union called Solidarity (Solidarnosc in Polish) were the two political organizations in Poland.

12. Why did the workers of Lenin Shipyard in the city of 'Gdansk' go on a strike in August 1940? Why was it illegal?

The workers of Lenin Shipyard in the city of Gdansk (Danzig in German) went on a strike in August 1940 to take back a crane operator, a woman worker, who was unjustly dismissed from service. This strike was illegal, because trade unions independent of the ruling party were not allowed in Poland.

13. Who was Lech Walesa? How did he become the leader of workers on strike and later the President of Poland?

Lech Walesa (pronounced Lek Walesha), was dismissed from service in 1976 for demanding higher pay in Poland. Walesa joined the strikes and soon emerged as the leader of the striking workers.

14. What were the demands of the workers of Lenin Shipyard in the city of Gdansk?

They wanted to take back a crane operator, a woman worker, who was unjustly dismissed from service across the whole city. Later under Lech Walesa they demanded the right to form independent trade unions. They also demanded the release of political prisoners and an end to censorship on press.

- 15. Write any two conditions of the 21 point agreement signed between the workers led by Walesa and the Government led by General Jaruzelski.**

The 21-point agreement with the government ended their strike. The government agreed to recognize the workers' right to form independent trade unions and their right to strike. After the Gdansk agreement was signed, a new trade union called Solidarity (Solidarnoscin Polish) was formed. It was the first time an independent trade union was formed in Poland.

- 16. Why did General Jaruzelski impose martial law on Poland in December 1981?**

Within a year of its formation the trade union Solidarity swept across Poland and had about one crore members. Revelations of widespread corruption and mismanagement in the government made matters worse for the rulers. The government, led by General Jaruzelski, grew anxious and imposed martial law in December 1981. Thousands of Solidarity members were put in prison. Freedom to organise, protest and express opinions was once again taken away.

- 17. What were the favourable conditions in Poland during 1989 and 1990 for a change in Government? Or How did Poland become a democratic country?**

Another wave of strikes after the Gdansk strike, again organised by Solidarity, began in 1988. This time the Polish government was weaker, the support from Soviet Union uncertain and the economy was in decline. Another round of negotiations with Walesa resulted in an agreement in April 1989 for free elections. Solidarity contested all the 100 seats of the Senate and won 99 of them. In October 1990, Poland had its first presidential elections in which more than one party could contest. Walesa was elected the President of Poland.

- 18. What are the two important features of democracy?**

Democracy is a form of government that allows people to choose their rulers. In a democracy, only leaders elected by people should rule the country.

The people have the freedom to express views, freedom to organize and freedom to protest.

- 19. What were the differences between the two non-democratic rules in Chile and Poland?**

There were many differences between Pinochet's rule in Chile and the communist rule in Poland. Chile was ruled by a military dictator, while Poland was ruled by a political party. The government of Poland claimed that it was ruling on behalf of the working classes. Pinochet made no such claim and openly favoured big capitalists.

- 20. What were the common features of the two non-democratic rules in Chile and Poland?**

The people could not choose or change their rulers.

There was no real freedom to express one's opinions, form political associations and organize protests and political action.

- 21. What were the differences in the two democratic governments in Chile and the other in Poland with regard to their approach towards social and economic matters? What are their basic features?**

Allende preferred government control on all big industries and the economy. Walesa wanted the market to be free of government interference. Michelle stands somewhere in the middle on this issue. Yet these three governments shared some basic features. Power was exercised by governments elected by the people and not by the army, unelected leaders or any external power. The people enjoyed some basic political freedoms.

(The Remaining areas of the Chapter is meant for assignment and not for any TESTS)

Ch 2-- What is Democracy? Why Democracy?

Q1) How did the word Democracy originate?

The word democracy is derived from a Greek word 'Demokratia'. In Greek "Demos" means people and 'kratia' means rule. So Democracy is rule by the people. It is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.

Q2) What are the features of Democracy?

1. In a Democracy the final decision making power must rest with those elected by the people. By electing the representatives they transfer the power to the representatives.
2. A Democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing. In true democracy those who are in power will not misuse the power or play foul tricks to win the election. They respect the judgment of the people.
3. In a Democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value. It is otherwise Universal Adult Franchise.
4. A democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizens' rights. In a democratic country everyone should be equal in the eyes of law. No one can do any thing against the laws of the country and against the rights of citizens.

Q3) How did the Legal Framework order passed by Pervez Musharraf amend the Constitution?

1. In August 2002 Musharraf issued a 'Legal Framework Order' that amended the constitution of Pakistan. According to this order , the President can dismiss the national or provincial Assemblies .
2. The work of the civilian is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers.
3. After passing this law, elections were held to the national and state assemblies. So Pakistan had elections, elected representatives have some power. But the final power rest with military officers and with general Musharraf himself.

Q4) Why is Pakistan under Pervez Musharraf not considered a democratic country?

1. Perez Musharraf overthrew a democratically elected government in October 1999 through a military coup and declared himself the President of the country.
2. In August 2002 Musharraf issued a 'Legal Framework Order' that amended the constitution of Pakistan. After passing this law, elections were held to the national and state assemblies. So Pakistan had elections, elected representatives have some power. But the final power rest with military officers and with general Musharraf himself. They are not elected by the people.

Q5) Why do we consider China and Mexico as non- democratic countries?

1. In china , elections are regularly held after Five years for electing the country Parliament . It has nearly 3000 members elected from all over the china.
2. Before contesting elections, a candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist party. Only those who are the members of the Chinese Communist

Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections held in 2002-03. The government is formed by the Communist Party. Therefore it is not a democratic country.

3. Since its independence in 1930 Mexico holds elections after every six years to elect its president. But until 2000 every election was won by a party called PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party). Opposition parties did contest elections but never managed to win.
4. The PRI is known to use many dirty tricks to win elections. All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meeting. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI.
5. Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticize them. Sometimes the polling booths were shifted from one place to another in the last minute which made it difficult for people to cast their votes. The PRI spent a large sum of money in the campaign for its candidates.

Q 6) When did Zimbabwe gain independence? Which party ruled and who is leader? Why is Zimbabwe not considered as a democratic country?

Zimbabwe attained independence from white minority in 1980. Since its independence the country has been ruled by ZANU-PF, the party that led the freedom struggle. Its leader, Robert Mugabe, has been ruling the country since independence.

Zimbabwe is not considered a Democratic country because of the following reasons:

President Mugabe is popular but also uses unfair practices to win elections. Over the years his government has changed the Constitution several times to increase the powers of the President and make him less accountable.

Opposition Party workers are harassed and their meeting disrupted. Public protests and demonstrations against the government are declared illegal. There is a law that limits the right to criticize the President.

Television and radio are controlled by the government and give only the ruling party's version. There are independent newspapers but the government harasses those journalists who go against it. The government has ignored some court judgments that went against it and has pressurized judges.

Q7) What are the Arguments against Democracy? (De-merits of democracy)

The arguments against Democracy are:

- 1) Leaders keep changing in a Democracy. This leads to instability.
- 2) Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality.
- 3) So many people have to be consulted in a democracy that it leads to delays in taking decisions.
- 4) Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to bad decisions.
- 5) Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition.
- 6) Ordinary people do not know what is good for them; they should not decide anything.

Q8) What are the advantages of Democracy?(Merits of democracy)Or Why is democratic government a better form of government?

The advantages of democracy are:

A Democratic government is a better form of government because it is more accountable form of government.

Democracy improves the quality of decision making.

Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.

Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.

Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct our own mistakes.

Q9) What is the most common form of government in today's world?

The most common form that Democracy takes is that of a representative Democracy.

It is the rule through people's elected representatives. It is otherwise known as indirect democracy.

Q10) Why are modern democracies indirect democracies?

Modern democracies are indirect democracies in the following ways:

Modern Democracies involve such a large number of people that it is physically impossible for them to sit together and take collective decisions. More over countries are larger in size.

Even if they could , the citizen does not have the time, the desire or the skills to take part in all the decisions.

Q11) How can the principles of Democracy be applied to all spheres of life?

A democratic decision involves consultation with and consent of all those who are affected by that decision as those who are powerful. This can apply to a government or a family or any other organization. Thus Democracy is also a principle that can be applied to any sphere of life.

Q12) What is the strength and weakness of Democracy?

We require a constant effort to save and strengthen democratic forms of decision making . What we can do as citizens can make a difference to making our country more or less democratic. This is the strength and weakness of Democracy.

Q13) Name the smallest administrative unit in India where decisions are taken Collectively.

Gram Sabha is the smallest administrative unit in India where decisions are taken collectively.

Q14) State any two ideal standards that all democracies must aim at?

Two ideal standards that democracy must aim at are:

- 1) Democracy should ensure that no person goes hungry to bed.
- 2) In a Democracy every citizen must be able to play a equal role in decision making. Every citizen needs to have basic information, equal resources and a lot of commitment.

Q15) What are the different situations in the word ‘Democracy’ is used other than for the Government?

1. **Democratic family:** Whenever a decision has to be taken, all members in the family sit together and arrive at a decision.. A boy's opinion matters as much as his father's.
2. **Democratic class:** Teachers allow students to speak and ask questions in the class. Students like to have teachers with democratic temperament.

Q 16) Explain the broader meaning of democracy.

1. Democracy is a principle that can be applied to any sphere of life. There are different situations in which the word ‘Democracy’ is used other than for the Government
2. **Democratic family:** Whenever a decision has to be taken, all members in the family sit together and arrive at a decision.. A boy's opinion matters as much as his father's.
3. **Democratic class:** Teachers allow students to speak and ask questions in the class. Students like to have teachers with democratic temperament.
4. Democracy should ensure that no person goes hungry to bed.
5. In a Democracy every citizen must be able to play a equal role in decision making. Every citizen needs to have basic information, equal resources and a lot of commitment.

Additional Questions:

- Q. 1) How does democracy provide a method to deal with differences and conflicts ?
Explain.
- Q. 2) “Democracy is not a magical solution for all the problems”. Explain.

Ch 3 CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

1. Define the term Apartheid .What are its features?

- i) Apartheid was the name of a system of racial discrimination unique to South Africa. The white European imposed this system on the majority blacks in South Africa.
- ii) The system of apartheid divided the people and labeled them on the basis of their skin colour. The native people of South Africa are black in colour. They made up about three-fourths of the population and were called the 'blacks'.
- iii) Besides these two groups, there were people of mixed races who were called 'coloured' and people who migrated from India. The white rulers treated all non-whites as inferiors. The non-whites did not have voting rights.
- iv) The system of apartheid was particularly oppressive for the blacks. They were forbidden from living in white areas. They could work in white areas only if they had a permit. Trains ,buses, taxis ,hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets, were all separate for the whites and blacks. This was called segregation. They could not even visit the churches where the whites worshipped. Blacks could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment.

2. Who was Nelson Mandela?

Nelson Mandela was the President of South Africa. He fought against the racial discriminatory policy known as apartheid under the banner of African National Congress(ANC). He was imprisoned by the White minority Government for 28 years. After his release and the election followed he became the President.

3. Why is the South African constitution considered a noble constitution?

- i) The South African constitution is built on equality of all races and man and women, on democratic values, social justice and human rights.
- ii) The party that ruled through oppression and brutal killings and the party that led the freedom struggle sat together to draw up a common constitution.
- iii) This constitution gave to its citizens the most extensive rights available in the country. Together, they decided that in the search for a solution to the problems, nobody should be excluded; no one should be treated as a demon.
- iv) They agreed that everybody should become a part of the solution, whatever they might have done or represented in the past.

4. Define the term 'constitution'.

The constitution of a country is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country. Constitution is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory (called citizens) and also the relationship between the people and the government.

5. Why did the people of South Africa require a Constitution?

- i) The people of South Africa agreed to accept some basic rights for the poor and the workers. The blacks agreed that majority rule would not be absolute. They agreed that the majority would not take away the property of the white minority. This compromise was not easy.
- ii) Even if they managed to trust each other, what was the guarantee that this trust will not be broken in future? The only way to build and maintain trust in such a situation is to write down some rules of the game that everyone would abide by.
- iii) These rules lay down how the rulers are to be chosen in future. These rules also determine what the elected governments are empowered to do and what they cannot do. Finally these rules decide the rights of the citizen. These rules will work only if the winner cannot change them very easily.
- iv) This is what the South Africans did. They agreed on some basic rules. They also agreed that these rules will be supreme, that no government will be able to ignore these. This set of basic rules is called a constitution.

6. What was the compromise between the blacks and whites in South Africa?

- i) The whites agreed to the principle of majority rule and that of one person one vote. They also agreed to accept some basic rights for the poor and the workers.
- ii) The blacks agreed that majority rule would not be absolute. They agreed that majority would not take away the property of white minority.

7. What are the functions of a constitution?

- i) First, it generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people to live together;
- ii) Second, it specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have the power to take decisions;
- iii) Third, it lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are; and
- iv) Fourth, it expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.

8. Why was making of the Indian constitution a difficult task?

- i) The making of a constitution for a huge and diverse country like India was not an easy affair. At that time the people of India were emerging from the status of subjects to that of citizens.
- ii) The country was born through the partition on the basis of religious differences. This was a traumatic (unpleasant) experience for the people of India and Pakistan. At least ten lakh people were killed on both sides of the border in partition related violence.
- iii) The British had left it to the rulers of the princely states to decide whether they wanted to merge with India or with Pakistan or remain independent.
- iv) The merger of these princely states was a difficult and uncertain task. When the constitution was being written, the future of the country did not look as secure as it does today. The makers of the constitution had anxieties about the present and the future of the country.

9. What are the factors which contributed to the making of the Indian Constitution?

- i) Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders had drafted a constitution for India popularly known as Nehru Report of 1928.
- ii) In 1931, the resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how independent India's constitution should look like.
- iii) The familiarity with political institutions of colonial rule also helped develop an agreement over the institutional design.
- iv) The experience gained by Indians in the working of the legislative institutions, when they formed Congress ministries in 1937 proved to be very useful for the country in setting up its own institutions and working in them. The Indian constitution adopted many institutional details and procedures from colonial laws like the Government of India Act 1935.
- v) . Many of our leaders were inspired by the ideals of French Revolution, the practice of parliamentary democracy in Britain and the Bill of Rights in the US.
- vi) The socialist revolution in Russia had inspired many Indians to think of shaping a system based on social and economic equality. Yet they were not simply imitating what others had done. At each step they were questioning whether these things suited our country.

10. Write a short note on the making of the Constituent Assembly of India.

- i) The drafting of the document called the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly.
- ii) Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. Its first meeting was held in December 1946. Soon after the country was divided into India and Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly was also divided into the Constituent Assembly of India and that of Pakistan.
- iii) The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian constitution had 299 members. Dr. B.R Ambedkhar was the chairman
- iv) The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949 but it came into effect on January 26, 1950. To mark this day we celebrate January 26 as Republic Day every year.

11. Why should we accept the Constitution made by the Constituent assembly 50 years ago?

- i) The Constitution does not reflect the views of its members alone. It expresses a broad consensus of its time.
- ii) Over the last half a century, several groups have questioned some provisions of the Constitution. But no large social group or political party has ever questioned the legitimacy of the Constitution itself.
- iii) The second reason for accepting the Constitution is that the Constituent Assembly represented the people of India. There was no universal adult franchise at that time. So the Constituent Assembly could not have been chosen directly by all the people of India. It was elected mainly by the members of the existing Provincial Legislatures. This ensured fair geographical share of members from all the regions of the country.

- iv) The Assembly represented members from different language groups, castes, classes, religions and occupations. Even if the Constituent Assembly was elected by universal adult franchise, its composition would not have been very different.

12. What are constituent assembly debates? Why are they important?

Several rounds of thorough discussion took place on the Draft Constitution, clause by clause. More than two thousand amendments were considered. The members deliberated for 114 days spread over three years.

Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly has been recorded and preserved. These are called 'Constituent Assembly Debates'.

When printed these debates are 12 bulky volumes. These debates provide the rationale behind every provision of the Constitution. These are used to interpret the meaning of the Constitution.

13. What are the guiding values of the Indian Constitution? (any 4)

The guiding values of the Indian Constitution are:

- i) Sovereignty: People have supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the government of India.
- ii) Socialism: Wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by society. Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio-economic inequalities.
- iii) Secularism: This is when every individual has the right of freedom of religion and the states do not adopt any religion as the state religion.
- iv) Democracy: A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable. The government is run according to some basic rules.
- v) Republic: The head of the country(President) is an elected person and not a hereditary position..
- vi) Justice: Citizens cannot be discriminated on the grounds of caste, religion and gender. Social inequalities have to be reduced. Government should work for the welfare of all, especially of the disadvantaged groups.
- vii) Liberty: Citizens have the freedom to think, express their thoughts and the way they wish to follow up their thoughts in actions.
- viii) Equality: Everyone is equal before the law. The government should ensure equal opportunity for all.
- ix) Fraternity: All of us should behave as if we are members of the same family. No one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior.

14. What are constitutional amendments?

A constitution is not merely a statement of values and philosophy. A constitution is mainly about embodying these values into institutional arrangements. Much of the document called Constitution of India is about these arrangements. It is a very long and detailed document. Therefore it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated.

Those who drafted the Indian Constitution felt that it has to be in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in the society. They did not see it as a sacred, static and unalterable law. So, they made provisions to incorporate changes from time to time. These changes are called constitutional amendments.

15. What is the importance of the constitution?

- i) The Indian Constitution lays down a procedure for choosing persons to govern the country.
- ii) It defines who will have how much power to take which decisions.
- iii) And it puts limits to what the government can do by providing some rights to the citizen that cannot be violated.

'The importance of a Constitution is more in a democratic country'. Why? Explain. (Get points from answers from 4, 7 and 15)

16. How did Apartheid come to an end in South Africa?

- i) As protests and struggles against apartheid had increased, the government realized that they could no longer keep the blacks under their rule through repression.
- ii) The white regime changed its policies. Discriminatory laws were repealed. Ban on political parties and restrictions on the media were lifted.
- iii) After 28 years of imprisonment, Nelson Mandela walked out of the jail as a free man. Finally, at the midnight of 26 April 1994, the new national flag of the Republic of South Africa was unfurled marking the newly born democracy in the world. The apartheid government came to an end, paving way for the formation of a multi-racial government.

17. What is preamble of a Constitution?

It is the preface of the Constitution It sums up the ideals of the Constitution. The Preamble of the Constitution reads like a poem on democracy. It contains the philosophy on which the entire Constitution has been built. It provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action government, to find out whether it is good or bad. It is the soul of the Indian Constitution.

Additional Questions:

- 18. Which values formed the foundation of the Preamble of our Constitution ? (guiding values) Which country has inspired India to incorporate the Preamble ? Why does it start with "WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA" ?
- 19. Explain the meaning of the following keywords given in the preamble of the Indian Constitution. (a) Secular (b) Sovereign (c) Liberty (d) Equality (e) Republic