

11. Mention some of the major changes in India's neighbourhood during 1990's and after.

- Pakistan and Bangladesh made a transition from army rule to democracy in 1990's. In Nepal, the king gave up many of his powers to become a constitutional monarch to be guided by elected leaders.

- But by 1999, Gen. Musharraf brought back army rule in Pakistan. In 2005, the new king of Nepal dismissed the elected government and took back political freedoms.

12. List examples of what makes the army rule in Myanmar undemocratic.

- Burma gained freedom in 1948 and became a democracy. But the democratic rule ended in 1962 with a military coup.

- An elected government of Aung San Suu Kyi was toppled by the military rulers in 1990.

- The elected pro-democracy leaders along with Suu Kyi were out under house arrest.

- Political activists were jailed for small offences and anyone who expressed views against the military regime was sentenced to prison.

- As a result of the policies of the military ruled government in Myanmar, about 6 to 10 lakh people were forced to leave their country.

13. If every country becomes democratic, the world will by itself become democratic. Do you agree with this statement? Does the information given in this chapter support this contention?

We do not agree with this statement that if every country becomes democratic, the world will by itself become democratic. If democracy in practice does not exist, then there is no democracy. If the existing government is not willing to give all the rights to the people then it is useless for the people. The information given in this chapter is correct and it supports the answer.

14. What do you mean by democracy?

Democracy is a form of government in which the administration of the country is run by the Representatives who are elected by the people.

15. What are the difficulties people face in a non-democratic country?

- People cannot choose or change their rulers.

- People do not enjoy the freedom to express their opinion, form political associations and organize protests and political action.

- They do not have the right to form independent trade union and to strike.

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

- Military can do as it wishes and no one can question them.

- The government tortures and kills people who had opposed it during their coup. Many are put in prison.

- People are denied freedom of speech and they are not allowed to express their views.