

Democracy in Third World Countries: Impediments, Verdicts, and Solutions: The Case of Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

Democracies encourage citizens to participate heavily in their governments, as well as to play a part in social life in a desired manner. In egalitarian philosophy, the importance of liberty, freedom, self-determination and public opinion was highlighted but unfortunately, In the Third World; liberal values are seldom encouraged & promoted in the terms of democratic governance. The purpose of this paper is to examine those impediments which challenge the validity and rationality of democracy in the republic of Pakistan. There have been detailed arguments of the complications facing Pakistan's democratic system, the brass tacks of these barriers and possible resolutions. In order to bring about real democratic designs in third world Countries especially in Pakistan it is presumed that all state and institutional policies that are based on undemocratic and unjust reasoning must be reviewed and improved. The state's stakeholders and common populace should follow the principles of impartiality, fairness, equity, and merit. Another sponsor of instability in democracy is the incompetence to organize fair elections that reflect the popularity of the individual. An expressive, empirical, comparative and qualitative along with qualitative method has been applied in order to explore the nature, history, major impediments and preconceived repercussions for the achievement of a genuine democracy.

Keywords: Propaganda, Democracy, Bull's Eye, Egalitarian, Horse Trading, Dynastic Politics

Introduction

The concept of democracy seems like an elusive concept akin to that of Plato, Aristotle and Iqbal's conception of Republic. Different forms of democracy are used in diverse governmental arrangements. The nature of democracy has been very multifaceted since this model was presented. Although English, French and Americans habitually remained the key Petitioners of

its growth yet Greek holds its genuine proprietorship, however mostly The Narratives of Greek theorists didn't openly support democracy. (Saward, 1998). In point of fact perhaps it is the only model which recommends maximum assurance to individual liberty and participation. In scholastic point of view Democracy is a system of governance which confirms individual liberty, ensures equality, encourages participation, promises justice, makes best use of political parties & interest groups, licenses the disagreement and arrange for sound public opinion. "Demos" and "Kratos" are two Greek words having its meaning as Power of people over government. (Kapur, 1997). Adherents of democracy and democratization pick out four sorts of definition which are as follows. (Dahl, 2020) A Constitutional Approach: In This method the ability of the majority is restricted by lawful and utilitarian means so that the civil rights of individuals and minorities are fortified. This methodology tells apart despotic or monarchic supervision with Constitutional, legitimate and popular government which over and over again could be seen in constitutional monarchy, presidential or parliamentary models. I-e United Kingdom, Japan, America & Germany which sponsors understanding and support of constitutional democracy in each political community. Substantive Approach interchange egalitarian values which promote individual socio-political and economic state of affairs, if any Regime is making guarantee to equality, justice & peaceful solution of conflict then it doesn't matter what the constitution is guiding. In Procedural Approach certain method is applied it limits the role of government and gave priority to public opinion i-e regular election, Referendum, recall, a multi-party, universal adult franchise & political participation. (Piano & Puddington, 2004 716) Process oriented Approach claims for the Success of democracy, furthermore Continuity of Particular organize procedure is also required. One of the social scientists Robert Dahl has shared a specific procedure i-e effective participation, voting equality, equal opportunity and control over agenda. (Beetham, 2006)

Historical Analysis of Democracy

Democracy to Historian in all probability made known to humankind in 431 BCE, when Sparta's deputation departed to Syntagma (Athens) with the proposal of peace. In fact, the predominant society characteristics of Greece were antagonism, violence, jealousy, confrontation, and anarchism. (Finer, 1997) Though Each City State of Greek had its own distinguishing history yet shared some harmony i-e having an Executive, oligarchic council and a general assembly of inhabitants. Magna Carta (1215), Bill of Rights (1689), Industrial revolution (1760) US Constitution (1787) French Declaration on the Rights (1789), Bill of Rights (1791) French Revolution (1848) and Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) were measured as bedrocks in the development of individual rights & democracy. (Sloane, 1895). In Pakistan (an Islamic Republic in the South Asian region) democracy has been subjected to severe disparagement, disapproval & opposition since its enigmatic inception in the mid of 20th century. (Isakhan & Stockwell, 2011) The nation has an inconsistent history with a few intervals (1958-69, 1969-71, 1977-1988, and 1999-2008) of democratic rule during the 73 years of its life. (Sultana, 2012) Pakistan has a long journey distance towards its hike on the track of democracy as irregularly democratic governments were toppled up. (Waseem, 1992) Ancient Greek Philosophers i-e Socrates, Plato and even Aristotle (realist) not only opposed democracy but also had extreme views.

A comparative Analysis of Democracies

It does not seem difficult to understand the characteristics of Western and Eastern parliamentary democracies that led to the decline of these models. (Kapstein & Converse, 2008) Regular & fair Elections are the primary for smooth running of the state crafts which are almost challenged in every election especially in case of Pakistan; it has become a tradition not to accept election results. Most successful democracies of the world did not support personality cults but remained patriotic to their one-to-one Party and track Party whip whereas in Pakistan and India personality dominates in the social order. The major difference in democracy arises because of the literacy rate. More than half of the population is illiterate. (Ghani, 2020) They don't know the difference between right and wrong. They are unable to understand what and who is better for them and for their country. They don't know the value of "right to vote" and that it is a responsibility. Secondly, the poverty rate is also almost half of the total percentage. People don't want promises or future plans; they just want a meal for two times on their tables. And for that, they sell their votes. Just for a little amount of money, they give up their right to vote. This is the major difference that in Western countries people are literate. They know what is right for them and who will work for the prosperity of their country. Also, the poverty rate over there is very less. They don't have any reason to give up their right to vote. (Porta & Morlino, 2001). If we want to have the same democracy as them, then we must make plans to control illiteracy and poverty. Only then we can have a similar democracy. Illiteracy is another hurdle on the way to democracy, most of the political and Social Philosophers don't support democracy because the principle of population has no qualitative footing. South Asia is an important region of the world which has remained the homeland of heterogeneous crowds, cultures and civilizations. Customary Rivals of Indian Subcontinent Pakistan and India Started their Fight for autonomy and liberal values even during last years of 19th century when All Indian National Congress was established & later on in 1906 All Indian Muslim league demanded more democratic and egalitarian Society. Just after the liberation of two rivals from the same Master Twins (Pakistan & India) espoused their intent to spread over Democracy in their respective territories. Pakistan could not maintain its pace to ensure democratic culture as many Absolute Charters intervened in State politics from time to time whereas Republic of India proved itself as the most stable country of South Asia and the largest democracy of the World. The Economy of Republic of India is booming and also the membership of G20 is the notion of its rising and stable economy. (Ishiyama, 2012) Most of the general public in Eastern countries ,especially in India and Pakistan are ignorant and illiterate and do not have the ability to understand the country's problems .Lecky a Political Scientist says "Democracy is the government of the poorest , most ignorant and most incompetent people, Who are necessarily the most numerous."

Key Impediments to a Democratic Pakistan

Democracy was adopted in the country after the establishment of Pakistan for the promotion of democratic values. But after its establishment Pakistan could not stand on its ideology and democracy could not develop due to various Social, economic and Political reasons. The following are some of the reasons for the failure of democracy in Pakistan

The Constitutional Flaws

Throughout the history of the state of Pakistan, it has been a controversial topic. It took nine long years to create the first constitution of Pakistan, which was opposed by many minority and other political parties. This caused a political instability in the state, which resulted in the first Martial Law in Pakistan in 1958. General Ayub Khan abrogated the constitution. The second constitution of Pakistan was approved in 1962. This gave powers to the President and abolished the office of Prime Minister. However this constitution, due to lack of agreement between various groups, was suspended in 1969. This was because the political chaos and civil war in the East Pakistan, which eventually ended up with the creation of Bangladesh. With that shock of losing East Pakistan, this constitution seemed to be of no use, and it was abrogated in 1972. Then again in 1973, another constitution of Pakistan was formed. Though this constitution is still in use, it was suspended twice by General Zia-ul-Haq in 1977 and General Pervez Musharraf in 1999. It was first suspended following the political chaos and turmoil after the creation of Bangladesh. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was responsible for the division of Pakistan according to General Zia. He toppled his government in a coup d'état in 1977. However with the passage of time, this constitution was restored in 1985 with some amendments. As it became the hobby of the Army to interfere in the politics of Pakistan, General Musharraf imposed another Martial Law in 1999 which automatically suspended the 1973 constitution. After a couple of years, the constitution was restored in 2002. There has always been political instability in Pakistan. Because of these constitutional flaws in Pakistan, it affected the democracy in the state. The again and again suspension and abrogation of the constitutions created problems for the political leaders, judiciary, as well as the common Pakistani to exercise the idea of true democracy. However the democracy is working properly in its third continuous term and it seems that the constitution is finally accepted by the State and its elements.

The Leadership Role in Crisis

The country has always needed a leader to help it progress in the right direction after Mohammed Ali Jinnah. (Repucci, 2020) The leadership crisis in Pakistan started since its very beginning and creation. It can be considered as the bad luck of Pakistan, that the founder and the true leader of Pakistan died after mere one year of the creation of the state of Pakistan. There was no one to be the successor of him in order to lead the nation. However Liaquat Ali Khan was selected as the next leader and the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, but he was too killed in 1951 after his assassination in Liaquat Bagh. His assassination is still a mystery yet to be solved. After his death, there has not been any single leader who impacted the politics of Pakistan in the favor of the State. Various Martial Laws are also responsible for the leadership crisis in Pakistan, as they always intercepted the democracy working in the state. This created an idea of uncertainty for the public and political parties to follow, and because of this uncertainty, no leader who can lease the whole nation as one appeared. There was no constitution of Pakistan in its first nine years and even after that, during the seventy-three years history of state of Pakistan, almost half of the period is that in which there was no constitution and an authoritarian dictatorship was imposed on the people, and in the remaining half period, three constitution were approved and those too were suspended, abrogated, restored, and amended a quite various times. This whole sense of uncertainty with no direction for the people is responsible for the leadership issue in this

country. Even now, during the third continuous democratic government term, the civil leadership can't function on its own due to the lack of political thinking and ability to improve Pakistan, and this is what invites the military leadership to interfere in the policy making and ultimately results in the missing of a strong true leader for the state.

Civil Military Discontent

In Pakistan, the relationship between the civil and military forces is considered a greater threat to the democratic system. The army has dominated governance due to the weakness of political parties and their incompetent leaders, resulting in three direct military coups (1958, 1977, 1999), which constitute 30-40 years, or half of Pakistan's history. According to analysts "military has played behind the scene shots during democratic eras, except the eras during (1947-1958) & (1971-1977). External and internal threats to its security converted Pakistan into a security state. Pakistan feels threat internally from religious extremism, ethnic ambitions and terrorism while externally there were indo-Pak wars and border clashes during (1947-1999). Another factor in the derailment of democracy and misunderstanding between two groups is "civil dependence on the army" from the very beginning. In addition, civil authorities use the army in all natural disasters, emergencies and other civil functions. "Some states have an army while some army has a state" we can't apply this in the context of Pakistan because the army derails democracy only in the worst situations, where civilian leadership fails to provide security to the state. This interference creates mistrust between civilians and the military. Its responsibility of civil authorities to show their performances and do their duties to make good ties with the military. Now (after 2010) the military is going to adopt a political behavior in which military leaders will work along with the civilian governments. This is a real face of democracy, which we want to see in Pakistan.

The politics of Center - Provincial Conflict

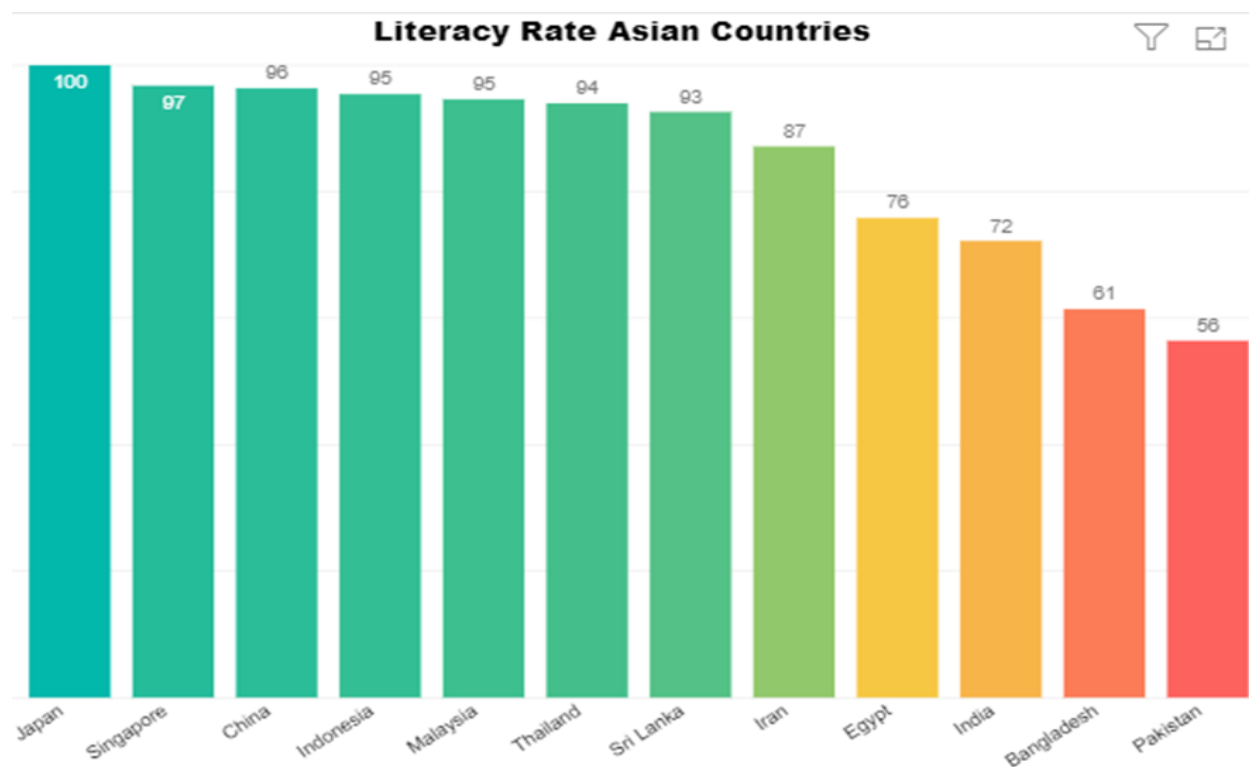
Pakistan, an outstanding federal state inherited from British colonial rule, ultimately lost its true spirit in pursuit of vested interests. A vicious cycle of mistrust and corruption lead to a chasm of political differences between the central government and the provinces and between the provinces, an imbalance which led to political instability throughout the country. Because of this distrust, the true spirit of federalism has not been achieved. The center and provinces continue to have difficulties in understanding how to distribute resources and powers (Javaid, 2018). In Pakistan, there has been an ongoing conflict over the rights of various provinces since the establishment of the country. As different political parties are ruling in the center and Provinces according to their power, consequently all the energies and strategies are drawing towards them. So this creates an imbalance of power within the provinces. In this way the achievement of national integration in Pakistan presents its own set of dilemmas. As the state system emerged in Pakistan, it favored unbalanced provincial set-ups, a condition the state system passed through several phases of centralism, populism, constitution engineering and islamisation. Several movements arose in Balochistan, Sindh, East Pakistan, and NWFP after the electoral mandate received no legitimacy. A perception that the state has become Punjab-centric has created an atmosphere of hostility among all rest of the regions. During a time of rapid social change, like urbanization, social insecurities have created a climate of hatred in Karachi.

Interest Groups and Bureaucracy

An interest group is an organization whose members share a community's desires and that thus works to shape a public policy which affects the government's policy. Many interest groups are working in Pakistan such as PTI, JI, PMLN, PPP, ANP, PSP, AWP etc. (Hashmi & Shuja ,2020) These groups have a great influence over each other as well but if it is disproportionate it may lead to the administrative corruption, bribery or state capture. On the other hand, bureaucracy has three major functions in the government (Implementation, administration and regulation) therefore bureaucracy has a powerful impact over the policy making process. But it is not very efficient in Pakistan because of its corruption and delays in the implementation of policies. In addition, it establishes a system of power that hinders public interest and leaves people apprehensive to express their views.

An Unsatisfactory Education System

Education has a crucial role to play in the development of a prosperous democracy, as a greater knowledge of administration enables citizens to contribute to administrative affairs. Unfortunately, Pakistan has done little in the education department, and no solicitous moves have been ever taken for it to be promoted. The following bar graph illustrates the fact that Pakistan's education rating is below that of countries in the Third World.



Source: <https://www.colaraz.com/talent/literacy-rate-in-pakistan-as-compared-to-other-asian-countries/>

The imperial democratic Design

Basically, democracy in Pakistan is paramount, in which everyone has the right to participate equally, to be able to express one's views freely and to attain a difference of opinion. Even our elected officials don't tire of singing the praises of democracy. But it is no less challenging to have real democracy in Pakistan. (Cheema, 2018) Because imperial democratic design is in force in Pakistan, father will be replaced by son, daughter, and brother or relative, an ordinary worker can never take his place. For example, in the PML-N in the presence of Khawaja Muhammad Asif, Ahsan Iqbal, Pervez Rashid, Ayaz Sadiq, Khawaja Saad Rafique, Rana Sanaullah and many other senior leaders, Maryam Nawaz became party leader. Similarly, in the presence of Yousaf Raza Gilani, Qamar Zaman Kaira, Raja Pervez Ashraf, Murad Ali Shah, Sherry Rahman, Aitzaz Ahsan and other leaders in the PPP Parliamentarians, Bilawal Bhutto Zardari's becoming party president is a big question from Pakistan's democratic system. Another great example of this is the statement made by Sheikh Rashid, a prominent Pakistani politician and current Interior Minister, in an interview that I myself was an ordinary worker and party leaders never bring an ordinary worker to the top. I once called PPP chairman Asif Ali Zardari, I want to meet you, he said you tell me the work on the phone, I do, but I said to meet, at my repeated insistence when During the meeting, I said that I wanted to meet because I support Qamarul Zaman Kaira to be made the Prime Minister because he was also an ordinary worker. (Cunningham, 2014). Sheikh Rasheed says that Asif Ali Zardari laughed when he heard my words and expressed surprise that I have come with the recommendation of Qamarul Zaman Kaira.

Parochial & Ethnic Diversity

Pakistan is, of course, a democratic country; however, one of its challenges, among others, is that the majority of people attach great importance to their caste, their province and their region. Among community members, the ones belonging to each community despise the others, just as among provinces, the ones belonging to one province despise the others. Although provincialism and racism are poison to nations and Pakistan has paid the price, one of the main reasons for terrorism in Pakistan in the past was provincialism and racism in which Pakistan sacrificed nearly one hundred billion dollars and 60000 lives, which is an irreparable loss. One of the main reasons for provincialism and racism in Pakistan is illiteracy. (Waseem, 2012) For example, in Sindh and Balochistan, people are subordinate to the feudal lords and obey orders on a single signal. Of all the provinces of Pakistan, Balochistan is the tensest province because of the tribal system prevailing in Balochistan, with each tribe trying to assert its supremacy, leading to an increase in violence and law enforcement agencies are out of control due to which the situation is brought under control by the forced army. In addition, Balochistan is home to a number of separatist groups, often leading to tribal clashes, attacks on law enforcement agencies, sectarian riots and organized violence. The intervention of a few other countries behind these anti-national activities cannot be ignored. All of the above reasons and the division of people into ethnic, linguistic and regional sects is a big problem for Pakistan's democracy. In contrast this is not the case in developed countries, a great example of which is the United States, where there are more than 50 states and people of many races, yet in elections people vote by looking at the manifesto.

The Verdicts of the Research

The State does not ensure excellence or merit policy in Pakistan's democratic model as preferential treatment is given when State Officials are inducted into office.

In Pakistan, authoritarian postures from both military regimes and democratic setups remain a black mark on the face of democracy.

In Pakistan's civil culture there is absence of Party Whip, which is the essential and elementary point for achieving true democratic standards.

One of the issues most challenging to the political opinions of the people of Pakistan is their economic dependence.

Ineffective assessment of public opinion has also been highlighted as a serious challenge to democracy in Pakistan.

Political figures do not endure any humiliation or embarrassment during an election because foul means and rigging are used to win.

A nation with limited democratic institutions which were made known tacitly by British to the Indians still operates in a country with inadequate qualification.

The principles of modern liberalism and consociationalism are largely ignored in the Federal setup of Pakistan.

Obsessive and fanatical submission of members of the Muslim community is also an exception to the Islamic republic system.

In addition to dishonesty and lack of political socialization, corruption and favoritism, these also constitute blemishes for democracy.

Horse trading and floor crossing in legislatures has a very influential impact on the failure of democratic systems.

Solutions for stabilizing Democracy in Pakistan:

The intra party elections are the basis for a party's existence, so it is advisable to stay true to this and avoid Personality Cults.

Each political leader must submit a program of his party program before he is elected and must track it afterward.

Socialization plays a critical role in democratic success, so it is important that the primary groups should play their role.

No personal sign boards for projects should be pasted as these misleading techniques mislead the public.

Pakistan could benefit from the Two Party System given that it has proven to be successful in the US and UK.

The dynamics of dynastic politics in Pakistan are becoming increasingly hard to break and this must be discouraged.

Hindrance in floor crossing will also discourage those agents who generally derail the political system.

Democracy will be inspired by the non-intervention strategy in State and government institutions.

Democratic designs are unlikely to succeed without the active and legitimate role of Bureaucracy.

A smooth process of transferring former government projects to their successor governments.

Once one politician has been found guilty, the evil must be snuffed out & banned for all time

All social, economic, military and political institutions should have a merit-based policy.
A merit-based and non-political appointment should be in place for the Army Chief.
It is important that the opposition is not only strong, but also friendly and productive.
An electronic voting system can be used to prevent manipulation and Rigging.
A democratic environment can be enhanced by educating politicians.
A liberal and strong culture will emerge through a relaxed power shift.
The presence of a positive and controlled media is also required.
Generally, good/sound public opinion is a sure sign of democracy.
Each and every department must strive to eradicate corruption.
Tolerance for all political views is the most important standard.
The Professional Army model should be used in the Country
Taking advantage of horse traders should be forbidden.
Financial independence has to be achieved by Public.
It is vital that the judicial system be overhauled.

Conclusion

Countries of the Third World are committed and anxious to stand up for democratic values as part of their national politics. However, a variety of social and economic issues, as well as linguistic and political issues pose obstacles to their objectives. This Research provides an interesting perspective on various concerns, verdicts, and solutions within the Pakistani democracy. Hence, a comeback is vital for Pakistan's future as its genuine and legitimate democratic principles are crucial. According to the study, in Pakistan a merit-based appointment system should be implemented for all military, socio-political, economic institutions. Various actors i-e general public, politicians, Statesmen, bureaucrats along with other powerful agents, will have to track some prerequisites for the improvement of true democracy. Such factors as political tolerance, primary and operational education system, security of fundamental rights, regular, fair and independent elections and sound public opinion. Real democracy is not an overnight task exclusively in the case of Pakistan where it has faced numerous internal, national, and international challenges. Pakistan has also experienced failures of the multi-party system. Several prominent verdicts in Pakistan have dealt with floor crossing, horse trading, and partial judicial system. As a Concluding measure Expectation of an ideal democracy, hope for egalitarian standards based on equality and justice, aspiration for democratic values and taking pleasure in self-governance in Pakistan isn't difficult or strange. The Resocialization and commitment along with lenient democracy could be put in place with the backing of proactive liberal measures. The State still hopes to achieve strong democratic standards and is optimistic about the future of the country.

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