

## Topic: Dynastic Rule & Democracy challenge each other

### 1) Introduction:-

#### Thesis statement

- 2) Co-relation between Dynastic Rule and Democracy
  - a) Ruling elite of dynastic nature can give birth to democratic governance
  - b) Democratic culture antagonizes the Dynastic Rule
- 3) Dynastic Rule: Challenge for Democratic Principles
  - a) Dynastic rule hinders the democratic political process
  - b) limited political competition ~ No decentralisation of power
  - c) Efficiency of democratic institutions reduced many folds
  - d) No public participation ~ no public interest prevailed
  - e) power concentration within a family ~ objection to democracy
- 4) Democracy: challenge for dynastic Rule.
  - a) Distribution of power at grass root level
  - b) Complete political competition ~ including opposition parties.
  - c) Democratic political environment enhances efficiency of institutions
  - d) Accountability is possible in democratic environment ~ Not possible in dynastic Rule
  - e) Governing elites answerable to public



5) Implications on governance and stability of nation

a) ~~Without political competition~~ autocratic environment

Hybrid model ~ ended up

b) Public perception impacted by both ~ social cohesion

c) Challenges and tensions ~ ~~dem~~ institutions with greater influence

6) Conclusion



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## 1) Introduction:

⇒ "Dynastic rule perpetuates power through bloodlines, while democracy empowers through ballots. Both systems present their unique challenges" In both the political systems, there are different fundamentals and basic principles which leads to separate method of empowerment in those systems. Beside challenges, dynastic rule and democracy correlate with each other. On one-hand, dynastic rule also follow the democratic values and on contrary, culture of both systems antagonise. Dynastic is a challenge for democracy through hindrance of elections, power distribution, institutional failure and no least involvement of public interest. Power concentration within few hands is the prominent fundamental of dynastic rule. Moreover, Democracy can be a challenge for dynastic rule in the form of power distribution, role of opposition, effective institutional role, accountability of public office holder, and facing and answerable to general public. <sup>These are</sup> the ways some of challenges which democracy is posing to dynastic rule. There are some of the implications of both on governance, in which ~~the~~ lack of social cohesion is prominent. A state cannot run without a political system or having both system at a time so, they challenge each other. It is because of different values and principles. Complete implementation of



Single system ~~can~~ will avoid many political  
problem and helps in stability of state.



## Ruling Elite of Dynastic nature can give birth to

democratic gov.

→ Both democratic governance and dynastic nature are correlated at point in political system. It is viewed that some states are governed through proper democratic value, which then headed by dynastic rulers. The positive correlation among both type of political systems gave birth to lead to prosperity and effective rule of law within the state. ~~China~~ UK is considered as best example in this stone, where King/Queen come from dynastic class while the remaining governance of state run through democratic principles. The correlation of both the political systems are possible within a state.

→ On one hand, both the systems correlate with each other but, in respect of values both the systems antagonizes each other. The concept of free, fair and frequent election ~~was~~ is not possible in dynastic rule, whereas, decentralization of power, freedom of speech, lives etc are not visible in dynastic rule. Quasai/<sup>full</sup> application of political values impact the state's growth rule positively and negatively. North Korea having dynastic is totally/completely in isolation from world; whereas, USA applied Quasai values of democracy impacted their growth positively, helped them in becoming super power. Values of political system are important, and both are against each other.



## → Dynastic rule challenge the democratic principles

primary among them is hindrance of democratic political environment. Political stability of a state is dependent on the inclusion of all the stakeholder in political process, which is not possible in dynastic rule. Democratic political process include; free, fair, and frequent election after completion of the political term. State having political elites from dynastic culture hinder this process, this hindrance is also against the public interest of that state. Complete control of Kim family in North Korea banned the democratic process which at inresult hinder the growth of N. Korea on global growth index. Above example clearly highlights that dynastic rule is a challenge for democratic principles.

⇒ With limited political competition, power is only vested within few hands, which further challenges the democratic process in long-run. De-centralization of power is the utmost and important aspect, which benefits the general public; whereas if the ~~un~~ documented authority is under the control of few people then decision making for public welfare would be difficult. Political competition within a state is most of the time hindered by dynastic political elites to attain maximum authority over public interests and welfare. which further challenges the democratic principles. In case of rural sindh Pakistan Peoples Party



sticked there control from decades due to which  
no decentralization of authority had been viewed. The elites of specific party consider this in their interest; that why, hold power and support dynastic rule for longer time frame.

→ From above discussion, it is evident that dynastic rule limits the efficiency of state institution reduced many folds. Most of the time it is observed that dynastic rulers have hijacked the institution through transfer posting illegally. This in result limits the efficiency of institutions manyfold. Incompetency impacts the performance of institution, which with the passage of time dived into crisis and in result become a liability for state. PTA is the most evident and suitable example in this regard, having debt of Rs 750 billion. These debts are more than its assets worth Rs 450 bn. Due to the incompetency of authority without any prior experience, appointed by dynastic elites lead to institution failure.

→ Dynastic Rule antagonize with democracy as with respect to public participation, which then upholds their welfare over elites. Democracy promotes public participation in political process which dynastic elites not preferred due to their vested interests. Required and necessary public participation can most of the times bring their manifesto align with public welfare which dynastic rulers avoid.



to have. Sadig Khan mayor of London a Pakistani origin British is from middle class is elected as mayor of metropolitan city is prime example which later uphold its agenda from manifesto. Public participation is the beauty of democratic values which is hindered by dynastic politics.

⇒ With public participation, the whole power and authority is held by specific family. • Devolution of power is the basic concept of democracy which is not possible in dynastic rule. Decentralization is the fundamental of democracy, which allows devolution of govt authority of grass-root level for the betterment of public. Dynastic elites not allow any public participation which furthers the political process within a state. Public participation can be achieved through free, fair, and frequent elections.

On Contrary  
⇒ ~~Resultantly~~, democracy also challenges the dynastic rule with respect to power distribution at grass-root level. Power consolidation within few hands is the prerequisite of dynastic ruling, which is the top most challenge by democracy via decentralization. For the utmost implementation or exercise of rule, power should be vested within few hands which reduces the circle for accountability and



other mal-practices by the serving officers. Generally we have witnessed that in democratic countries power is distributed with ministers and further with their special assistants, which plunge the chances of mal-practices due to pool cover. Distribution of power is a challenge for dynastic ~~and~~ elites in long-term power sustainability.

⇒ Moreover, with no decentralization of authority in dynastic rule, ~~there are no~~ concept of opposition block in democratic system challenges the dynastic rule. Opposition parties are the essence of smooth governance, which in result antagonizes specific ~~by~~ dynastic ruler within a state. With strong opposition block in the legislative body can eliminate the roots of dynastic politics or some time sideline them with some ceremonial powers within their hands. British empire now only for some ceremonial meetings and approvals, which was only possible due to opposition block in their country. Strong opposition block is a fundamental of effective democracy ~~as~~ considered as challenge to dynastic rule.

⇒ Additionally, democratic principles also challenge dynastic rule with no efficiency of state institutions. In democratic environment most of the state institutions are run by experts ~~and~~ or technocrats through proper



merit and evaluations, while this concept is missing in dynastic rule. ~~also~~ In dynastic rule people are appointed on the basis of relations, and no evaluations or expertise are checked. In most of the cases, this behaviour of dynastic elites intensifies public outrage, which then revolutionize the system through violent protests. Arab spring is the prime example in this regard, where Tunisia got rid of their dynastic elites due to economic and social disparities. Ineffective institutions may lead to revolutions against the power setup most of the times.

⇒ Weak institutions are due to incompetent allocation, where accountability is possible in democracy, but not in dynastic rule. Rule of law and freedom of speech are the fundamentals of democracy, which intact public trust on the system. Institutional failure is most of the time due to malpractices at massive with no accountability in dynastic rule. Whereas, those who involve in such practice are criminalize in democratic environment, which is an eye opener for public in dynastic system. Last year, Sri-Lankan public usurp the dynastic rule of Rajapaksa brother due to no accountability because of their blood relations. Hence, democracy upholds the public consent at first, whereas, dynastic



rule also uphold, but at the expense of their authorities.

→ In addition to accountability, democratic political entities are direct answerable to their public via election, but this is not possible in dynastic rule. Societies with education ~~about~~ state's ~~and~~ ~~their~~ responsibilities and their rights are direct challenge for dynastic elites, ~~because~~ that's why they control the mediums. To avoid this challenge, dynastic rulers control the whole state's institution and rigged the election process or through constitutionally appoint themselves for longer term. Kim-Jon-ung, the sole rule of North Korea turned the state into a garrison to avoid any aggression from general public. Being answerable to general public is consider as a threat ~~for~~ by dynastic rulers, hence they avoid this.

⇒ Both <sup>the</sup> systems at a <sup>specific</sup> time challenge each others governance, and state's system worked as hybrid-model. Hybrid regimes most of the time ended-up with authoritarian setup by a specific elites. Dynastic rulers consider ~~the~~ the governance as their inherent right lead to a tug with democratic groups. The tug in return impact the governance which as a result declines the growth and development of a state. In case of Chinese civil war the nationalist



group got defeated by Communist party, but that tug was beneficial for Chinese public, because they impacted positively. The power struggle between two groups resulted in decline of governance efficiency.

→ Therefore, due to struggle between hybrid regime, national cohesion become visible.

It can be say that there is huge division between public; some besides democratic group, and remaining with dynastic rule. Once the national cohesion gets shocks, then it become easy for enemies to target the nation from different perspectives, and directions. In case of Pak's hybrid regime, there is huge strife between two groups which is easily exploited targeted by India. It was prominent in terror attacks on security forces. Hence, for national stability, and growth this ~~can state can~~ ~~the~~ ~~dem~~ ~~model~~ won't work well in ~~my~~ ~~societies~~ societies.

→ In conclusion, ~~we~~ one can observe that both the political systems can effectively challenge each other. It can be consider them as two scorpions who cannot stay with each other. Democracy challenges



dynastic rule via its basic fundamentals - On  
contrary, dynastic rule imports democratic values  
through its governance style and principles.  
Dynastic rule cannot afford the distribution of  
power; whereas, democratic system cannot  
~~not~~ applicable without power distribution. ~~therefore~~  
Mismanagement within any system results in  
ineffective governance. As a result, this inefficiency  
hinders the growth of general public, and  
state as a whole. This hinderance of  
governance is visible in; North-Korea, Pakistan,  
Sri Lanka etc. It is also obvious that some  
states having single system either dynastic or  
democratic, flourished including China, USA, UK, etc.  
With the complete implementation of  
values of any system, will lead to development  
and prosperity.