

POLITICAL INSTABILITY DERAILS DEMOCRACY AND BRINGS BAD GOVERNANCE

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4. STABILITY

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"The essence
of political
instability is
governance
catastrophe."

(Friedrick D.)

The prosperity of a nation
holistically depends upon the
political condition of a country.
No wonder, it is stable political
condition of a country which
decides the fate of a nation.
A country, with dwindling politics
always lags behind socially and
economically. Some of developing
countries are confronting the menace
of political conundrum. It is a
matter of grave concern that
Pakistan has no more exception.

Evidently, there are some
personifications of political instability.

Along with other countries, these manifestations can vividly be seen in Islamabad. It includes frequent regime change, intervention in state affairs and ambiguous elections and their aftermaths. The peril of political ^{also} impacts the democratic framework. Some of its delineations includes controlled judicial system, and suppressed political parties. Additionally, the amalgamation of these two imperils further spawns governance catastrophe. It is the main cause behind the dismal condition of people. This menace has also some unpalatable embodiments. — which are incompetent rulers, weak institutions and constitutional amendments.

Moreover, these repercussions are much too much piercing. Some grave effects are poor standing of a country, rampant insurgency and unfettered unemployment. While, there

are some pragmatic measures to overcome the flights of these three major concerns. Hence, if countries of the Third World want to overcome and subdue these intermingled menace, they should act decisively.

Initially, it is pertinent ~~there~~ to understand the term political instability. It is basically a chaotic condition in a country due to the usurpation of some political rights. It can crystally be seen in many parts of the world. But, some developing countries are facing this jeopardy at an extreme level. Some of its personifications are as annotated below:

First, frequent regime change is the most glaring manifestation of political instability. The ^{main} ~~major~~ driving force behind this repugnant activity is yearning for power. Its impacts are too much

piecing. Sometime, if it does not happen smoothly- it trembles the structure of a country. The current condition of **Syria** shows the clear image of frequent regime change — political instability. Hence, frequent regime change is the delineation of political instability.

Second, intervention in state ^{affairs} is another personification of political instability. Whenever, the non-democratic institutions ~~are~~ tried to control the democratic institution of a state, it ~~was~~ caused political upheaval. Lamently, The Islamic Republic of Pakistan has been facing this jeopardy since the famous verdict of Justice Munir Ahmad. It spreads the wave of perplexing anxiety among the people against the non-democratic institutions, ^{which} ~~it~~ causes political catadysm. Hence, intervention in state affairs is the incarnation of political plight.

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Politics is not
a game of
offhands decisions.”

(Seesley)

Lastly, ambiguous elections and their aftermaths are also the abhorrent embodiment of political instability. The freedom of contest, freedom of speech and freedom of expression are the inherent and ingrained right of individuals. It is an established fact that whenever the non-democratic ^{and non-democratic} institutions of a country ~~are~~ tried to bypass the rights of individuals specially the right to vote and right of representation, it ~~will~~ ^{causes} political doldrum. The current condition of Bangladesh represents the same upheaval. Additionally, the turnout of 19th General Assembly of

Pakistan is represented the same stining. It is a matter of mourn, that frequent deadlock in the country represents the disastrous condition and ^{grave} impacts of rigged plebiscites. Hence, ambiguous elections and their aftermaths are the piercing ~~of~~ incarnation of political instability.

Furthermore, the threat of political delirium is not stopped here, but it further causes democratic crises. Some of its delineations are as described below:

First, controlled judicial system is the mumbo-jumbo effect and imagination of derailing democracy. The true democratic framework demands independent judicial system. While, it is an established whenever political ^{plight} came, it firstly controlled the judicial system of a country. Unfortunately, the chequered history

of Pakistan ^{has} represented the same jeopardy. It not only spreads the wave of indignation among the people, but also arouses them ^{to raise their voice} against the institutions of the state. Hence, controlled judicial system is the abstruse picture of derailing democracy.

Second, illegal detention of political leaders is another picturesque of democratic doldrum. This act of ruling government and non-democratic institutions is totally unpalatable in the doctrine of true democracy. Democracy ~~democracy~~ ^{demands} and ensures freedom of ~~right~~ speech, freedom of expression and freedom of movement along with the role of opposition i.e. political leaders. Whenever, the state detains the political leaders, it will cause democratic conundrum. The current condition of Pakistan is portraying the same image. According to

the Report of Economic Intelligence Unit, the regime of Pakistan is non-democratic and authoritarian in reality.

Hence, illegal detention of political leaders is another incarnation of democratic catastrophe.

Lastly, suppressed political parties are also ^{the} manifestation of democratic disaster. The narrative of democracy demands strong, vigilant and ardent political parties. But, political instability firstly suppresses the political parties ^{with the aim} to smoothly and quietly annihilates and overwhelms the democratic structure of a country. The separation of east Pakistan is represented the same phenomenon, which brought political instability and further caused democratic fury. Hence, suppressed political parties are also ~~denoting~~ the incarnation of ~~democracy~~ democratic upheaval.

Similarly, political crisis also causes bad governance along with democratic enigma. All these three threats are intertwined with each other; but the mean of former two conundrums is governance plight. Some of its pugnacious reasons are as elaborated below:

Firstly, Incompetent rulers are the biggest cause of governance crunch, which are the dire result of political delirium. It means that political stability ~~go~~ ~~has~~ and good governance go hand in hand. Likewise, their reverse is also adopted the same correlation. It is an established that whenever the domestic affairs are controlled by the ineptitude leaders due to their forerunner, it caused governance upheaval. It is because, they do not have any administration experience along with they only want to fulfil their vested

interest due to their ~~aristocratic~~ ^{aristocratic} ascendancy. They do not have any concerns for the welfare of the denizens of their states. So, they take administrative decision ~~through~~ ^{through} offhand manner. The former government of Pakistan and the current regime of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has been illustrating the same panorama. Additionally, the current chaotic condition of South Korea is also demonstrating the same view. Hence, incompetent rulers are the biggest reason of governance catastrophe.

Secondly, weak institutions are also the abstruse source of governance crises. It is evident that when the accountability institutions of a country are potent and work vigilantly, the citizens of a state enjoy good governance - smoothly accessibility and fervent services.

On the contrary, when they fall in the hands of ~~the~~ ^{ill-}ill-mannered political leaders,

they unscrupulously amend their working strategies for their vested interest. Lamently, the current dismal and crippling authority of the National Accountability Bureau of Pakistan is represented the manipulation in its framework. It not only incites the inhabitants of the country, but also impedes the growth of the country. Hence, weak institutions are also the cause of bad governance.

Lastly, constitutional amendments are another repugnant causes of governance dilemma. The main driving force behind this menace is also unpalatable desire of some political parties for power and to keep the regime by reforming the working and framework of democratic institutions. **The 26th Constitutional amendment** of Pakistan has manifested some abhorrent vested interest of ruling coalition. It ^{has} weakened

the hegemony and control of some major democratic institution specially the Judicial System of Pakistan. Now, the legislature of the country is above the judiciary in term of power — which allows the political leaders to orchestrate policies for their personal gains. The current deliberations over the surcharging on the electricity ~~pro~~portrays the image of governance catastrophe in the country. Hence, constitutional amendments are also piercing cause of governance doldrum.

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Controlled Judiciary
is against the
perspective of
democracy and the
leading cause of
bad governance.”

(Montesquieu)

It is evident that the repercussions of these three intermingled

disasters are piercing. Some grave impacts of political instability which deteriorates the image of a country are as described below:

It is obvious that poor standing of a country at national and international level is a pugnacious effect of political instability. It spawns other jeopardizes like weak diplomacy, economic dilemma, and extensive interruption of foreign powers in the domestic affairs of a country.

The current condition of South Korea represents the belittling effects of political instability. It impedes the progressive works of the country. It harms the integrity of the country at extreme level. Hence, poor standing of the country is the piercing ramification of political instability.

Moreover, territorial conflict is another grave consequence of political instability. It is an established fact

when the country fails to develop strong diplomatic relationship with some worldly powers, then its arch-foe rivals incite the wave of border dispute. Because they think it is the right time to annex a disputed place and terrain. Unfortunately, the east opponent country of Islamabad has adopted the same phenomena. The most recent amendment in the constitution of India

— The Citizen Amendment Bill—

2019 shows the adamant nature of Pakistan's opponent — India. Hence, territorial conflict is a dire impact of political instability.

Likewise, the democratic doldrums are also imparting adverse effects in ~~the~~ a country. They are as described below:

It is glaring that rampant insurgency is a piercing repercussion of democratic cataclysm in a country. Democracy requires

rule of law, sovereignty of people and role of opposition for the smooth working of a government.

Whereas democratic conundrums being controlled judiciary — chaos, marginalization of people — mutiny and illegal detention of ^{opponent} political leaders — skirmishes. All the aforementioned

democratic enigmas incite sedition in a country. Frequent conflicts in between the Indian government and Sikh's portray the same phenomena.

Likewise, the present rebellious condition of Pakistan — between ruling coalition ^{government} and opposition depicts the abhorrent panorama of rampant insurgency in the country. Hence, rampant insurgency is a grave ramifications of democratic upheaval.

Additionally, the miserable condition of vulnerable denizens of a country portrays the repugnant effect of democratic disaster.

It is evident that democratic disaster annexes and embezzles the sovereignty of people. Aftermath, they totally rely on the mercy of political leaders. As the democratic flights are intertwined with the menace of political instability — how can ^{sincere} political ~~can~~ leaders work for the welfare of the people. Meanwhile, incompetent rulers do not take any interest ⁱⁿ from which they do not get any profit. This lucrative attitude of leaders cause miserable condition of vulnerable denizens. A renowned institution — The World Bank is reported that 40% of the Pakistan are living under absolute poverty. This report manifests the woeful condition of susceptible citizens — women and children. Thus, dismal condition of weak citizens is another grave effect of democratic delirium.

Similarly, political instability and derail democracy bring governance crunch. ^{Some of its effects} ~~They~~ are as annotated below:

Ostensibly, the closure of industries is the crystal effect of governance catastrophe. It is evident that political instability brings governance crisis, which further restricts foreign investors from investment in a country. Moreover, foreign investors feel shaky in a country which is grappling with the jeopardy of political instability. Therefore, abatement in investment causes the closure of industries.

According to the report of Dubai Chamber of Commerce, 17% companies are closing their business from Pakistan every year. It manifests the grave impacts of political instability and bad governance in the country. Thus, the closure of industries is a

dire effect of governance crisis.

Moreover, unfettered unemployment is another piercing effect of governance crisis. As it causes the closure of industries, which spawns the wave of extreme unemployment. This menace further inculcate the threat of insurgency due to woeful condition of a state denizens. It is an acceptable fact that unemployment and poverty ~~are~~ go hand in hand and bring chaos in a society. **The current expulsion of the regime of Hasina Wajid** represents the belligerent impact of unemployment - governance doldrum. Thus, unfettered unemployment is a dire effect of governance catastrophe.

“Unemployment may lead to the evil and wicked activities.”

(MO Ibrahim)

Additionally, there are some viable measures to tackle the anguishes of tripartite upheavals. They are as enunciated below:

First, free and fair elections play an imperative role in solving and combating the anguishes of governance crisis which are the results of political instability and democratic conundrums. ~~It~~^{It} helps in the smooth transfer of power and it ensures the cooperation of people for the integrity of a country. However, free and fair elections are prerequisites for combating governance upheaval.

Second, Independent judiciary is necessary for the smooth working of a state. The doctrine of separation of power helps a state to manage its national and international affairs quite efficiently. Meanwhile, democracy demands independent judiciary to maintain law and order and for

the welfare of the denizens of a state. It is because it has powers to resolve the issues and conflicts over constitutional amendments. However, it helps to maintain an equilibrium between other ~~type~~ tiers of government. Thus, independent judiciary plays a significant role in solving and tackling the sufferings of governance crisis.

Lastly, robust accountability is requisite to confront the woes of governance catastrophe. It develops the fear of accountability among the public office holders. In this way, they avoid to exploit the resources of a state and become responsible with their work. Thus, robust accountability plays a significant role to cope with the tripartite menace, ~~specifically~~ i.e. political instability, democratic conundrums and governance catalysms.

In a nutshell, the development of a nation holistically depends upon political stability of a state. On the contrary, political instability impedes the bright future of the youth by derailing democracy and causing governance crisis. It means it has grave impacts on the welfare of the denizens of a state. Some of its personifications includes frequent regime change and intervention in state affairs. As it brings democratic upheaval — some of its manifestations includes controlled judiciary system and suppressed political parties.

Meanwhile, political instability and democratic disaster further embed governance catastrophe. It coerces the inhabitant of a nation to live under deprivation. Some of its manifestations includes incompetent rulers, weak institutions and constitutional amendment. Additionally, these repercussions are too much

proving some of them indicate the
standing of a country, comfort
involving and considered unemployment.
Accordingly, leaders & also for many
these states which are grappling
with these anguished issues, they
can cope with the infinite menace
by adopting some viable measures
like free and fair elections and
independent judiciary. It is the need
of an hour to adopt these measures
ardently.

"Politics is not
easy like Phy-
sics, it may
either bring
good governance
or bad governan-
ce."

(Albert Einstein)