

Q.no-1

Dynastic politics is the worst mockery of democracy

Outline

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- c. Media and Civil Society Activism

3. Conclusion

Dynastic politics concentrates political power within a family, passing leadership positions from one generation to other generation. While democracy promotes equality, dynastic politics create a system where power is monopolized by few. When a nation allows dynastic politics to occupy political landscape, democracy becomes an illusion rather than reality. Instead of selecting leaders on basis of vision and merit, leadership positions are inherited. Then it becomes difficult for ~~fresh~~ competent politicians to emerge. In many

countries, dynastic politics has become deeply entrenched, reducing electoral competition among people. While democracy is meant to ensure equal opportunities, dynastic politics has provided opportunities only for those who belong to political families.

Throughout history, governance was based on inheritance. Monarchies where Kings and queens rule by birthright, dominated on many civilizations. As nation shifted toward democracy, people started electing their leaders on basis of their will. But instead of this shift, dynastic politics is prevalent in many countries especially in developing countries. In South Asia for example, Bhutto and Sharif families dominated for decades. In India, Nehru Gandhi family played a central role in politics.

In Bangladesh, rivalry between Hasina and Zia families continued for many years. These families have maintained strong grip on power. And they often have compromised national interests for personal interests.

Democracy thrives on meritocracy, the idea that leaders should be chosen based on their vision, leadership skills and service to nation. But in dynastic politics, leadership positions are inherited in influential political families. In this way, leadership positions are inherited rather than earned. Family members of political families are given priority over others, reducing chances of hardworking and talented people to emerge.

When political power is concentrated within a family,

corruption and nepotism becomes rampant. Leaders prioritize their own relatives and loyalties over others, leading to favoritism. When their prioritized people are chosen for key government positions, it becomes difficult for democracy to flourish. Dynastic politics deprives nation of competent leaders.

When citizens see same families ruling for decade ~~centuries~~, they lose faith in democratic system. It leads to public apathy, lower voter turnout and civil unrest.

Citizens start believing that elections are futile. They lose hope as they see same families in politics regardless of public opinion. In dynastic politics, leadership positions are often handed

to individuals who lack experience to govern effectively. It leads to mismanagement, weak governance system and poor decision making. In family-run politics, politicians protect their people from accountability, so corruption often goes unchecked. Leaders from dynastic politics often prioritize policies that benefit their own relatives and loyalties rather than the general public. In this way, policies serve political elites instead of addressing national issues such as poverty, healthcare and education.

Dynastic politics can have severe economic consequences. When political power is concentrated within few families, then

policies are made that favors their own businesses and associates. This leads to unfair wealth distribution, poverty and economic instability.

The Bhutto and Sharif families have dominated politics for decades ~~leading to~~ ~~dominating~~ ~~dynastic~~ ~~system~~, leading to dynastic political system. The rivalry between Hussian and Zia families has limited political diversity and created long-standing political tension. The Nehru Gandhi family has controlled politics for many generations, often sidelining competent leaders within their party. In United States, The Bush and Kennedy families

have influenced American politics, though strong institutions have prevented complete dynastic system control. In Philippines, the Marcos family returned to politics even after historical controversies, showing how dynastic politics persists despite failures.

Citizens can play a crucial role in challenging dynastic politics. Educating citizen voters about ramifications of dynastic politics can improve their choices of leaders. Strengthening institutions such as independent election commissions and anti corruption bodies can also eradicate this system. Additionally, civil society organizations and media must actively expose

the negative consequences of dynastic politics.

Laws should be implemented to prevent relatives of incumbent leaders from contesting elections immediately after their term. There should be internal party democracy system in which political parties should be encouraged to select candidates based on their merit rather than family connections. Media and civil society organizations should play role for raising awareness about dangers of dynastic politics and ~~should~~ empowering voters to demand change.

Dynastic politics is a significant threat to democracy, as it undermines meritocracy and limits ~~political system~~ political competitions. People should break cycle of dynastic politics by voting capable leaders, and demanding transparency. A true democratic system should be based on equality and opportunity for all rather than political power passed down like an inheritance. In this way, politics will serve the interests of nation rather than a select few families.