

## Dynastic rule and democracy challenge each other.

### ① Introduction:

Democracy, based upon the foundation of general will, loses its essence of the opinion of public when it lock horns with the proposition of dynastic politics. Dynastic politics is antithesis to the democratic rule through the formation of a framework pertaining favour to the specific group of society, made eligible to take the podium of ruling. Hence, dynastic rule deprives the country from the democracy with only erection of a facade of displaying fake democratic indicators, while dismantling the concept of the one who is governed will also govern the state affairs.

② Dynastic rule and democracy are poles apart as seen in Pakistan currently

③ Reasons for the presence of this regime in Pakistan:

- (i) Lack of political party displaying the state right after independence.
- (ii) Reshaping the perception of people who had no ideal
- (iii) Rise of populism in general mass

#### ④ Challenging situation of Pakistan while focusing on the context of dynastic rule in democracy:

- (i) Tumultuous path of governance from the start.
- (ii) Separation of a state - tilting of axis for personal politics.
- (iii) Frequent toppling of government of others
- (iv) Formation of lacunae due to instability leading towards dictatorship.
- (v) Rattling the direction of foreign policy of Pakistan.

#### ⑤ Recommendations, to extract the dynastic politics from democracy.

- (i) Making the democratic institutions strong.
- (ii) Neutralising the stance of populism in the country.
- (iii) General mass raised with political awareness.
- (iv) Rule of law should prevail.
- (v) Strong check of democratic indicators.

## ① Conclusion.

A country runs smoothly with the presence of stable governance presenting strong indicators, which can be in the form of democracy. However, there is infiltration of several problems in ~~the~~ democracy with stark presence of dynastic rule seen in Pakistan. Since inception Pakistan stands at a very critical juncture in the form of governance regime weakened through the rise of dynastic politics. Democracy, based upon the foundation of general will, loses its essence of the opinion of public ~~ness~~ when it lock horns with the proposition of dynastic politics. Dynastic politics is antithesis to the democratic rule through the formation of a framework pertaining ~~to~~ favour to the specific group of society, made eligible to take the podium of ruling. Hence, dynastic rule deprives the country from the democracy with only erection of a facade of displaying fake democratic indicators, while dismantling the concept of the one who is governed will also govern the states affairs.

Dynastic rule and democracy are poles apart due to the specific reason of use depriving the general mass from exhibiting their general will while playing with their perception of reality. As seen prominently in Pakistan, the dynastic politics has remained a prominent part of political game from the very start. Subsequently the dynastic rule weakens the democratic institution through the concentration of power in the specific stratification of society while rendering the other tiers subservient to the higher power. The increased polarisation between the two ideas creates a stark faction in regime as seen currently in Pakistan as well, where the race to checkmate the opposition for power displays a frame of relentless tactics. Hence, the politics of dynasty and politics of general will runs in an unprecedented way with each other.

There is an overwhelming increase in dynastic rule specifically in Pakistan, due to presence of various reasons. One of the main factors which gave an impetus to this undemocratic regime in Pakistan was the lack of strong political

party after independence that could act as a guidance for sailing the country out of storm. As the initial years after independence are seen critical to run the state's affairs but Pakistan lacked the very basic necessity of strong political party. With sudden demise of two shrewd politicians - Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan - Pakistan's political canvas reshaped drastically with the influx of new ideas to settle in. In contrast to this, the longlasting presence of Indian National Congress in India helped the eastern neighbour of Pakistan to settle its state's affairs smoothly. Hence, the early exit of stable political party during the initial years of independence paved a way for a long wrangle between dynastic rule and democracy.

Another main reason for setting the position for dynastic rule to leave its footprints in the country is the reshaping the perception of people with no ideal. With the early exit of prominent leaders of Pakistan,

The general mass was left with lack of option to follow any leadership. This absence of strong leadership provided ease for certain groups of society to concentrate the power in their hands while passing it down on the basis of primogeniture and for their own vested interest. Legitimisation of this act was provided through the exploitation of naive minds while showing them a unilateral way of gaining basic necessity of life only through the election of certain leaders.

These waves of sabotaging were seen prominently through various eras in the form of popular slogans promising the fulfillment of basic needs of food, cloth and shelter to the riots chanting the formation of new Pakistan. Hence, the perception of people was reshaped along the indicators of dynastic rule showing it as the only saviour option.

Along with lack of strong political party and reshaping of perception of people, another factor instigating the presence of dynastic rule as opposed to true

democracy is the rise of populism. Populism is the biggest leverage that could be gained by dynastic rule. On the basis of populism, the familial governance finds its way attaining public interest and legitimising its rule in the eye of people. The concept of populism repletes the history of Pakistan and even the current situation with the presence of numerous waves; based upon the needs of people of that time. During the initial years of independence, the basic necessity of displaced people was to gain the primary needs of life such as food, shelter and clothes. This concept was easily exploited by the specific political elites of that time to gain benefit. Along with the course of time, the needs of people also reshaped with the inclusion of weakening of democratic indicators. Consequently, the slogans of populism were moulded according to the context. In this regards, with the passage of time the chants of leader diverted to provide the basic political rights to the people, & giving respect to



vote and creation of new invigorated Pakistan. In this way, the waves of populism marred the observance of people and directing them to accept the politics of dynasty.

Along with the numerous reasons for the presence of dynastic politics, there are various challenging situations faced by Pakistan as dynastic rule and democracy provides friction to each other. One of the main challenging situation is the presence of the tumultuous path of governance from the start till now. Governance of dynasty delineates the states focus from democratic indicators while compromising the basic needs of country. As seen in the early years, the presence of vested interest of rulers lingered the formation of constitution, which further provided negative repercussions for the state. With the passage of time, the run for power was reinvigorated to the extent of crossing lines and pursuing tactics of weakening of electoral reforms for their own vested interest. Hence, dynastic rule provides a challenge for prevalence of democracy.

Another ~~inimical~~ event in history of Pakistan was the separation of state from its eastern partner. This watershed moment in the past is marked with the presence of hegemony of western rulers intolerant towards the equitable standing of eastern rulers which goes against the very basic norm of democracy that is based on the footings of equality. This event of the history of Pakistan prominently displays the tilting of axis of politics based on the governance of few as opposed to the inclusion of all. Hence, the friction provided from dynastic rule has proved to be an onus against rule of all.

Besides the above stated difficult situations prevalent in Pakistan, the list also includes the increase attitude of toppling of others government. The race of politicians to checkmate the others for vested interest blocks the presence of general mass in states affairs. Frequent toppling of government with the interval of two years was seen during 1990's. This pattern has frequently displayed itself along the course of time.

to such an extent that there is no prime minister of Pakistan that has completed its tenure. With other multiple looming of factors, Pakistan's governance also sees coalition based upon the lines of dynasty while using the vote of no confidence to topple the democracy. Therefore, a saturation in history of Pakistan in context of toppling of governance based upon the politics of dynasty is frequently seen.

As the dynastic politics comes at loggerheads with democracy of state, it forms a lacunae for third party to fill which can be in the form of authoritarian rule or military dictatorship. This idea can be reflected upon in a number of ways. In one context, the provision of stability of state rose to an alarming status such that it was deemed law of necessity to intervene and to radicalise the state's affair which were manipulated by the biased politics, previously. Another context is the presence of gap left by the constant conflict between dynastic rule and democracy.

, which provided a chance for the legitimisation of authoritarian rule. Hence, the constant battle between rule of dynasty and rule of public mass gives an invitation for the totalitarian rule to rise.

An addition in the challenging situations faced by Pakistan is the moulding of states affairs for personal political gains as opposed to democracy. This can be seen in the form of changing stature of foreign policy of Pakistan that went through a rough patch all along the years with a constant situation of choosing bloc politics or non-aligned policy. In this section of adopted an unbiased foreign policy was marred with the choosing of the sides that were considered appropriate by the hegemonic power according to their own interest.

There is a need to extract the presence of dynastic politics from the roots of Pakistani politics to substantiate the grass root levels of democracy. For the impetus of

this renovation of governance system, steady abutment of strong democratic indicators is a must for Pakistan. For this reason the basic democratic indicators needs to be raised to high level with autonomy of election commission of Pakistan to conduct transparent elections in Pakistan, Strengthening of electoral reforms, curbing the tactics of ~~electors~~ rigging, garrymandering and lobbying. Culminatively, these reforms will curtail the presence of dynastic rule challenging the basic gist of democracy.

Another major intervention involves neutralising the rise of populism wave of Pakistan which blinds the true radical perception of general will and instigates them to follow <sup>a</sup> mob of that is ~~by~~ ~~tea~~ led by leaders of specific dynasty. Hence, the slogans of populism raising faction politics should be completely banned to provide a complete freedom for population to choose based upon their unexploited perception.

The basic tenant which can eradicate the presence of dynastic rule is the creation of awareness among the general mass. Youth and Specifically ~~targeting~~ targetting the illiterate portion of public to enable them ~~to~~ to know about their basic political rights of voting beyond the influence of hovering authority, based upon their own comprehensive planning. Political awareness will enable public mass to claim their own political rights with zero influence.

In conclusion, the dynastic rule is always poles apart from democracy while presenting numerous challenges hence numerous ways needs to be inculcated to extract the presence of dynastic rule from democratic regime of Pakistan.