

Essay

The role of political leadership in undermining
DATE: Democracy in third world countries.

↳ outline.

1) Introduction.

Historically, political leadership in the third world countries remained less careful about fostering democracy. However, there ^{are} some impediments that ^{have} compelled them to weaken democratic norms of third world countries. Third world countries have also potential to bring democratic prosperity.

2) How political leadership undermines democracy.

2.1) Dynastic politics in the ~~form~~ of hereditary world countries.

2.2) Suppressing the opposition.

2.3) Heavy influence of state institutions in politics.

2.4) Intimidation of media.

2.5) Traditional election mechanism.

~~2.6)~~ 2.6) Ignoring the importance of Parliament supremacy.

3) Impediments for the third world country's political leadership in undermining democracy.

3.1) Cultural affiliation.

3.2) Religious sentiments.

3.3) West's quest in destabilizing countries.

3.4) Presence of anti-state groups.

- 3.5) Lack of economic development.
- ~~3.6)~~
- 4) Remedial roadmap for fastening democracy in third world countries.
- 4.1) Establishing an election mechanism of modern day world.
- 4.2) Dealing with anti-state government with non-kinetic options.
- 4.3) Providing a level playing field for opposition as well.
- 4.4) Cooperation with west to adapt its democratic policies.
- 4.5) Breaking the rope of cultural affiliation.
- 5) Conclusion.

Since the inception of democracy, it has been observed that democracy is the way of governing, in which people are more comfortable. Several western countries are still lagging to implement democratic norms, but their quest towards fostering it, is interesting. However, third world countries are far away ~~to~~ to be absolute democratic. The term "third world" is ~~being~~ used for the countries, which did not join any bloc in the era of Cold War. These countries includes all African, Asian except Japan, and the Latin American. The main reason behind this curse, is Careless role of political leadership in these countries. They undermine democracy basically by dynastic politics, suppressing the opposition, tradition election mechanism and intimidation of media as well. However, there are some obstacles for the leadership including: cultural affiliation, religious sentiments, influence of west and economic

Scarcity. These challenges to third world countries can be addressed for achieving democratic norms.

The solutions include: establishing a modern day election mechanism, providing opposition parties with level playing field, cooperating with west to adopt its democratic norms and breaking the rope of cultural affiliation. Historically, political leadership in third world countries remained less careful in fostering democracy. However, there are some impediments that have compelled them to weaken democratic norms in third world countries.

As far as the role of political leadership in ignoring democracy is concerned, the way they undermine democracy is visible. Firstly, the tiers of dynastic politics in these countries are contributing in weakening democracy. Democracy is term which means, its the people who decide who govern them.

However, this definition is not applicable, when it comes to these countries. For example, Bangladesh is democratic country, but it is being governed by Sheikh Hasina who is the daughter of Sheikh Mujeeb. Similarly, Pakistan is grappling with the same case. Political parties are themselves dynastic in nature.

In a nutshell, dynastic politics has destroyed democratic nature of third world countries.

Similarly, a strong opposition is considered as the crown of democracy. When it comes to third world countries, it has been observed that opposition is being suppressed in these countries. For instance, India's recent elections, and the way they suppressed the opposition parties cannot be ignored. Similarly, an African country Central Republic of Africa has stifled its opposition and imprisoned the whole all political parties before conducting elections. In this way, the image and index of

in these countries have been tarnished. Hence, suppressing the opposition parties cannot foster democracy as it has done to third world countries.

Moreover, institutions of state are the property of state, and work under the democratic governments as per western model standards of democracy. However, when it comes to third world countries the situation is staggering. state institutions are heavily empowered to influence the running mechanism of democracy. These institutions have ruined the democracy. For instance; Pakistan's whole history is full of plethora of consecutive military rule. Similarly, in central republic of Congo an African country military decides people who are electable. Western first world countries do not consider military as a part of democratic system, but in third world countries military has influence ~~larger~~ overtly and covertly. Therefore, interference of institution always ruined the smooth running of democracy.

Besides influence of state
state institution, ~~intimidation~~ intimidation
of media is an other issue in
third world countries. According
to a study of British parliament,
British parliament's fourth tier is
media followed by the king,
the house of commons, and the
house of lords. They are comfortable
to have a free and media.
On the other hand, until becomes
mouth piece of status quo, ~~the~~ intimid-
ation cannot be stopped in third
world countries. For instance:- Afghanistan
and India have made media
pro-government. Hence, this doldrum
has furnished the source of
democracy in the third world
countries.

Furthermore, election mecha-
nism in in such countries is tradi-
tional and upto some extent
is biased. These countries are
not so much developed in
technology. However, west has
totally transforms its election
system in digital way. The
countries of Latin America;

for instance, Cuba, Chile have traditional election system.

These countries being closer to west could not adopt the ^{methods} way of west in the way they conduct elections.

Moreover, biasness in elections is also a leading example in multiple third world countries.

Hence, without modern day election system, these countries can not beef up democracy.

Finally, the ignorance of parliament supremacy is strongly followed by political parties and leadership in these countries.

Parliament is the place where the elected members talk about the issues and their solution, but third world countries are also kept away from it; for instance, since the 9/11 fall in 2001, Afghanistan is being governed by a de facto authorities.

The Jirga (National assembly) of Afghanistan is witnessing that Afghan authorities have poured cold water on demo-

eratic norms in country. To conclude,
all powers to parliament and
it is supreme authority in
philosophy of democracy.

Political leadership
played a critical role in
undermining the democracy, but there
are some obstacles forced by
third world countries, which compelled
them to undermine democracy.

Firstly, cultural affiliation
of these countries is a leading
impediment. These countries consist
most of the muslim countries.
Muslim countries due to their
cultural affiliations support
monarchy despite democracy.
Some non-muslim countries
are also monarchist in
nature. For instance - North
Korea is an example of dictatorship
in third world
countries: when it comes to
democracy, it always negates
the type of government which
beyond people sovereignty.
Therefore, this cultural differences
have ruined the democracy
in these countries.

Furthermore, Religious sentiments are rising in this era.

Mostly the world countries have multiple religions. This bloc includes: Hinduism, Muslims, Christianity, etcetra. However, religious sentiments rise population. Despite some countries are democratic & free but

their secularity is being converted into theological norms. For instance

Indian democracy is secular since its inception, but now it is following the Hinduist &

ideology. Similarly, muslim world the rule of Khilafat; for

instance Afghanistan is experiencing it. Hence, this religious difference

give rise to the religious ^{governance} ~~governance~~ ideologies which totally are partly regresses democracy.

Similarly, the quest of west to destabilize these countries is also pouring cold water on democracy. west's regime change operations, military operation, and interference in the democratic

affairs of these countries have compelled people to openly hate

democracy. However, Cuba is an example of these conspiracies, similarly Afghanistan too. Therefore, people of affected countries having no respect for welcoming democracy.

Notwithstanding this, presence of anti-state groups in these countries pose a serious challenge to the elected governments. The ideologies of these anti-state radical as well as non-radical groups are totally at opposite. For instance, Somalia, an African country always remained under the pressure of these groups. That's the one of the reasons, that Somalia is ranked very low at global democracy index. It is ranked on 166th out of 166 countries. However, not only Somalia but also other countries are also lagging. Therefore, this is also an obstacle for the countries which can fuel up democracy, and Furthermore, economy is also an enabler vis-a-vis fostering democracy. Not all, but

Some of countries of Asian, as well as African countries have very low contribution in world's total GDP. These countries rely on the foreign aid and loans. Therefore, the lenders of aid and loan always impose terms and conditions which compromise their own decisions. However, lenders don't care about the human rights as well as the type of polity always prevailing there. Therefore, the lenders influence always observed as an obstacle for the governments of these countries to compromise their own political manifestos.

These alarming impediments are not only ignoring democracy but also the sovereignty of people. There is a remedial road-map through which these countries can prevail democracy.

First and foremost, it is the digital era, and world is experiencing digital activities. Therefore, third world countries need to adopt

the digital way of elections as it is done in the west. Secondly, these countries are required to make their elections commissions transparent and neutral as well. Thirdly, these countries have to improve the ratio of women political participation. Finally, these countries are required to ensure their people their sovereignty and freedom. In this way these countries can bring the political prosperity in the countries.

Moreover, anti-state institutions are undoubtedly posing democratic and economic challenges to the leadership of that country. Multiple operations have been launched against these groups, but these groups are still prevailing in most of African countries. Therefore, it is recommended that where water doesn't work to halt fire then use mud to halt it. The main purpose of this

phrase is dealing with them in diplomatic and non-kinetic ways. This ^{formal} needs must be fulfilled, and this must be a consensus measure among political leadership and such groups. To conclude, anti-state groups can be brought under the pro-state umbrella when their needs are fulfilled in diplomatic manner.

Similarly, opposition parties are crown of democracy. All the international organizations of ^{which} ~~who~~ are the custodians of human rights and democratic norms are required to pay heed at the whole world especially at third world countries. These organizations must ~~en~~ build a platform where the political parties are brought for their consensus with the government. Moreover, it must be urged to the governments that, in case, if any political party will be suppressed, then

then these organizations will impose democratic sanctions on the governments. Secondly, it is required to inform the opposition parties that, they must oppose the governments politically not personally. Hence, such reforms would ensure a political consensus among leadership and pave the way for smooth running of democracy.

Furthermore, west has been ranked top when it comes to democracy index. For instance, in democracy index the Denmark and Sweden ranks first and second respectively out of 166 countries. So, the third world countries need to cooperate with these western countries, and learn the lesson from their democratic standards. Secondly, the political leadership of these countries must be sent to west for seeking basic knowledge about the principles of political leadership. Thirdly, third world

Countries are also required to eliminate corruption which is being done by political personels when they are in power. Ultimately, for the sake of democracy, for the sake of people, these and countries have to prostrate the western countries.

Finally, third world countries are highly recommended to break the rope of cultural affiliations. These cultural norms were used in ancient times, but in political landscape of modern world, democracy is prevailing. However, there are some other political ideologies in the world like socialism and communism, and dictatorship, but but 166 countries out of 193 countries of united nations are following democracy. undoubtedly, other philosophies are also developed, but cultural affiliation of most of these third world countries may not support them. Therefore, democratic norms are necessary for the third world

~~the~~ ~~politics~~ of such western countries.

In conclusion, political leadership in third world countries have had a crucial role in keeping up democracy.

The ^{main} reasons behind this, are their political interests, for instance, dynastic politics, media suppression and flawed election mechanism.

Moreover, political leadership feels perpetually feels obstacles both internally as well as externally.

These impediments have brutally forgotten their way of governing and have destroyed the absolute democracy. However, despite

such obstacles, there are some

measures politically as well as diplomatically. If the

third world countries either developed or developing perpetuates to deal with the issues, it is hoped

that these countries like the former soviet union countries will propel their country toward a better environment. This time, what

these countries require, is the public-government harmony, which

can be achieved by ^{ensuring} ~~democratic~~ democracy.