

Mock 2

4/June
Falak - 57

The roll of Political Leadership
in undermining Democracy
in Third World countries.

Brain Storming

- Authoritarianism and personal rule.
- Corruption
- Manipulation of electoral processes.
- Suppressing civil liberties
- Patronage and Clientelism
- Military interference
- Foreign influence.

Outline

1- Introduction

1.1 Hook

1.2 General Statement

Thesis Statement:

Political leadership plays a crucial role in shaping the trajectory of democracy in any country. Political leadership in third world countries often undermines democracy through authoritarian practices, corruption, manipulation of electoral processes, and suppression of civil liberties, leading to weakened institutions and diminished public trust, ultimately destabilizing the democratic framework and hindering socio-economic development.

2 Main Body

2.1 Authoritarianism and Personal Rule

2.1.1 Centralization of Power, example:

Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe amended the constitution to increase presidential powers and prolong his tenure.

2.1.2 Suppression of Political Opposition

Example: Nicolas Maduro in Venezuela has imprisoned opposition leaders and manipulated elections to maintain power.

2.1.3 Erosion of Democratic Institutions:

Example: Both Hugo Chavez and Nicolas Maduro in Venezuela filled the judiciary and electoral council with loyalists to undermine democratic checks and balances.

2.2 Corruption:

2.2.1 Erosion of Public Trust:

Example: In Nigeria, widespread corruption has led to a deep mistrust of public officials and electoral processes.

2.2.2 Fostering Inequality.

Example: In Kenya, corruption in public procurement and resource allocation had led to poor service delivery and increased inequality.

2.2.3 Political Instability

① Panama Papers Scandal (2016) revealed offshore accounts of many leaders include Pakistan's Prime Minister and his family.

② National Reconciliation Ordinance (NRO) Scandal.

③ Rental Power Projects (RPP) Scandal.

2.3 Manipulation of Electoral processes

2.3.1 Russia's Interference in Former Soviet States

2.3.2 Voter Intimidation and Fraud in Zimbabwe.

2.3.3 General elections 2018 in Pakistan

2.3.4 NA-75 By-election 2011 (Daska) in Pakistan.

2.4 Suppressing Civil Liberties.

2.4.1 Restriction of freedom of expression

~~2.4.1~~ Turkey's Erosion of Press Freedom under President Recep Tayyip Erdogan's rule.

2.4.2 Fostering a Culture of Fear and Oppression

~~2.4.2~~ China's Crackdown on Dissent

~~2.4.2~~ Perpetuation of Authoritarian Rule: *

2.4.3 Pakistan Electronic Crimes Act (PECA) and the Anti-Terrorism Act (ATA).

2.5 Patronage and Clientelism.

2.5.1 Unequal power dynamics

2.5.2 Undermining institutions

2.5.3 Perpetuating Poverty

2.5.4 Distorting policy making

2.6 Military Interference:

2.6.1 Myanmar (Burma), in February 2021.

2.6.2 Pakistan: in the 1990s, the military-backed government of General Pervez Musharraf.

2.6.3 Egypt: In 2013, the military led by General Abdel Fattah el-Sisi.

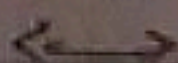
2.7 Foreign Influence:

2.7.1 United States in Latin America.

2.7.2 Russia in Ukraine.

2.7.3 China in Africa.

3 Conclusion



In the small nation of Azalia, President Jengo had promised democracy and progress. But as time passed, his grip on power grew tighter. He suppressed dissent, jailed opponents, and rigged elections. The people lived in fear, their voices silenced. One brave journalist, Maria, dared to speak out. She exposed Jengo's corruption and human rights abuses. But he would not tolerate her defiance. Maria was arrested, her words silenced by the President's iron fist. As Azalia slid into dictatorship, the world watched in silence. Jengo's power grew, but the people's hope dwindled. In many third world countries, political leadership has consistently undermined democracy. This subversion of democracy has hindered development, exacerbated inequality and perpetuated poverty, leaving millions without a voice or hope for a better future. Political leadership plays a crucial role in shaping the

trajectory of democracy in any country. Political leadership in third world countries often undermines the democracy through authoritarian practices, corruption, manipulation of electoral processes, and suppression of civil liberties, leading to weakened institutions and diminished public trust, ultimately destabilizing the democratic framework and hindering socio-economic development.

Authoritarianism and personal rule indeed pose significant challenges to democracy, especially in third world countries. Centralization of power, especially in the hands of a single individual or a small group, is a common feature of authoritarian regimes. Robert Mugabe's regime in Zimbabwe, Mugabe, once hailed as a liberation hero, became increasingly authoritarian, manipulating elections, suppressing dissent, and consolidating power through patronage networks. Ultimately, Mugabe's authoritarian rule contributed

to Zimbabwe's economic decline and social unrest, highlighting the detrimental effects of centralization of power on democracy and governance. Mugabe's ousting in 2017 marked the end of an era, but the legacy of his regime continues to influence Zimbabwe's political landscape. Moreover, suppression of political opposition is a hallmark of authoritarian regimes and has been pervasive in many third-world countries. Nicolas Maduro in Venezuela has imprisoned opposition leaders and manipulated elections to maintain power. The suppression of political opposition under Maduro's regime underscores the erosion of democracy and the rule of law. Not only this but the erosion of democratic institutions is a concerning trend observed in many third world countries. Hugo Chavez and Nicolas Maduro are central figures in the recent history of Venezuela.

both filled the judiciary and electoral council with loyalists to undermine democratic checks and balances. Hence the authoritarianism and personal rule in the ~~we~~ third world countries lead to undermine the democracy.

Next comes corruption that undermines democracy in third world countries. The erosion of public trust is a significant issue in many third-world countries. Nigeria provides a compelling case study of corruption's pervasive impact on governance, economic development, and society. Nigeria is one of the largest oil producers in Africa yet a significant portion of its oil wealth has been lost to corruption. Additionally, corruption can exacerbate inequality by diverting resources away from public services and infrastructure that benefit all citizens, towards the pockets of a few corrupt individuals.

or elites. Recently, the "NYS Scandal" involved the misappropriation of funds intended for youth empowerment programs, highlighting the persistent challenges of corruption in Kenya. Further more Panama Papers Scandal (2016) revealed offshore accounts of many leaders include Pakistan's Prime minister and his family. This led to a significant political furmôil in Pakistan, including a Supreme Court investigation and ultimately Nawaz Sharif's disqualification from holding public office. Another Scandals like National Reconciliation Ordinance (NRO) and Rental power projects Scandals ^{are examples} of corruption in Pakistan. Therefore corruption in third world countries continues to hinder progress and development, leaving many citizens marginalized and without access to essential services.