

Question no: 06

The Role of Political Leadership in undermining Democracy in Third World Countries.

u have tried well
good
work on your maturity of content please.

Outline:

1. Thesis Statement:

Political leadership in third world countries have proven to be weakened the democracy through riding on wave of populism, conduction of rigging in general elections, marginalising the minority to gain popular support, and suppressing freedom of speech. Therefore, the role of political leadership presents itself as an agent of crippling democracy in third world countries.

2. Indicators of measuring democracy in a country:

- 2.1 Producing transparent election results
- 2.2 Free and open public expression
- 2.3 Political environment dealing with pluralism

3. The role of political leadership in undermining democracy in third world countries:

- 3.1 Transfer of ruling power within few parties; Dynastic politics of South Asia
- 3.2 ~~Intolerance of opposition~~ ^{creating harmony among conflicting political parties}
~~ruling party; lack of full political term completion in Pakistan~~
- 3.3 Delay in conduction of elections; recent general elections in Pakistan case
- 3.4 ~~Unacceptance of public will; rigging~~
in election of Venezuela
- 3.5 Theulcating dogmatic principles in public; surging wave of populism in Philippines
- 3.6 Seeking dominant support through marginalisation of weak minority; Bhartiya Janta Party working on

RSS scheme

3.7 To suppress the mass uprising for change of regime ; military coup contingency in Africa

3.8 Restricting freedom of expression to prevent political movement - ban on

Prohibiting expression on social media in Pakistan.

4. Strengthening of democracy in third world countries:

4.1 All citizen participation in elections

4.2 Accountability of political actions of party leaders

4.3 Holding intra party elections

4.4 Bridge the gap between leadership and citizens.

5. Conclusion

The leadership of political parties in third world countries depict a bleak picture of debilitating democracy. Party leaders acting as a figurehead of each political party are responsible for steering the direction of regime in a country. However, the presence of ~~own vested interest, lack of bipartisanship and overlooking the need of public marks~~ the political leader responsible for the weakening of democracy in state. This is explicitly evident through the delay in elections, gaining support through populism, and presence of military coup to maintain continuous political power. The confluence of these multiple factors builds a scenario which that is in complete polarisation with notion of democracy. For that reason, therefore, political leadership in the country third world country have proven to be weaken the democracy through riding on wave of populism.

conduction of rigging of elections,
marginalising the minority to gain
popular support, and suppressing freedom
of speech. Therefore, the role of
political leadership in presents itself
as an agent of crippling democracy
in third world countries

~~such kind of sentences do not convey any sense~~
~~the presence of democracy~~

~~in a country calls for the display
of certain indicators in the country~~

~~The most prominent one is the
production of transparent election
results which reflect the true~~

~~public will. Then, the allowance
of free and open expression of~~

it is about role of political leadership you
can discuss both negative and positive aspect

~~display of democracy. Through
voicing of public perspective. The~~

~~governing regime will meet the~~

~~public demands only through voicing
realistic voicing of public perspective.~~

Furthermore, the growing pluralistic

environment of a country demands
~~for an inclusive and all representative~~
 political environment to be built.
 Hence, ~~the presence of good and~~
 Strong democracy in a country
 rests upon the idea of transparency
 , expression, and pluralism

In current world scenario,
 the role of party leaders is overtly
 seen in ~~undermining the position~~
~~of representative government in third world~~
 countries. In this regard, many
 incidents are seen around the world.

Firstly, cycle of transfer of ruling
 power within ~~the~~ few parties is openly
 seen in ~~many and~~ areas, mostly in South East
 Asia. This practice of dynastic
 politics ~~undermine~~ obstructs the rise
~~of new parties with innovative agendas~~

The hegemony of old ruling parties
 serves as a ~~clout~~ against the
 production of effective change in

environment. Another aspect of dynastic politics is the absence of change in figurehead and revolving party leadership. Such political practices are seen in South East Asia through the presence of ~~Awami League, Congress~~ and multiple parties in Pakistan as well including Pakistan's People Party. Thus, ~~in the influential role of party leaders in maintaining power stands against the foundation of democracy in third world countries~~

Secondly, lack of bipartisanship in political arena further exacerbates the weakening of government by people. An acceleration in intolerance of opposition towards the ruling party restricts the ambit of progress of democracy based on mutual assistance. This polarised behaviour leads toward the ousting of ruling party. Incapability

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~~to complete full political term renders~~
~~the government unable to complete~~
~~the public manifesto. Clearly seen in~~
Scenario of Pakistan, where the
political term completion was seen
only once in 75 years of independence.
Hence, the intolerance of party
leaders toward the agenda's of
other parties direct the democracy
of country towards weakening.

Thirdly, delay in timely conduction
of election acts as a threat to
democracy. Elections hold a magnitude
of importance in democracy
through bridging the gap between
the public will and governing body.
Any delay in holding of elections
acts as an impediment to the
constitutional government. As seen,
recently, the constant delay of
general elections of 2024 in
Pakistan displayed the inability

political leaders to complete
Such a primary factor of democracy
The postponement of elections
by leaders only led to further
political instability in the country.
Hence, the incompetence of
party leaders drives the country
to undermining of democracy.

~~Fourthly, the unacceptance of
public will exhibited through
election result erodes the essence
of democracy. Rigging and manipulation
of election results for their own
vested interest of maintaining
power damages the presence of
democracy. This scenario was
evidently seen in Venezuela,
where Nicolás Maduro manipulated
the result in of 2019 election.
Clear display of disenfranchisement
of voters, intimidation and
improper tabulation of results were~~

plz work on transtition of ideas

seen This whole propyaganda was
 set to maintain ruling power and
 continue to benefit themselves
 with resources of country. Thus,
 onus of
 the diminishing of democracy
 in ~~third world countries~~ rests on
 the ~~shoulders of party leaders~~

Fifthly, an upsurge in wave of
 populism seeking major strengthening
 the presence of dominance through
 erecting a facade of will of people,
 is clearly seen. ~~The essence of~~
 populism ~~lies~~ includes the inclusion
 of dogmatic principles to ~~man~~
 manipulate the public will. Such
 maneuvering with the public
 opinion undermines the free opinion
 of democracy. The effect of
 populism is seen in multiple countries
 including Phillipines, where the
 elected president^s Rodrigo Duterte's
 rhetoric style of Duterteism fit

the description of populism. Taking
aggressive and radical steps
such as "War on Drugs" and
overlooking other public demands
reflect his populism in Philippines.
Therefore, the wave of populism
causing an upsurge in aggressive
behaviour by political leaders
undermine the presence of
democracy

Sixthly, another prominent
tactic displayed by the
political leaders of today is in
the form of manipulating
marginalising the position of
minorities to gather support
from majority. Reflection of
radicalised behaviour in society
is being exploited by party
leaders instead of neutralising it.
As seen in the political scenario
of India, where Bharatiya Janata

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Party is following the extremist principle framework of RSS.

Through exclusion, marginalisation and subjugation of Muslim minority rights in country, BJP is gaining a huge momentum in yielding public support. Such deliberative measures of exclusion taken by party leaders steer lowers the position of democracy in third world country.

Seventhly, the suppression of mass uprising for rights and change by leaders of military coup further exaggerates the undermining of democracy. The establishment of political troika and taking party leadership by the military establishment lays foundation of an autocratic governance. Presence of such unelected leaders stifles the thrive of democracy.

~~Suppressing the voice of public~~
~~for exertion of power weakens~~
~~the state of democracy as seen~~
~~in the wave of military coup~~
~~gripping the region of Africa.~~
Hence, the position of ~~weak~~ military
coup resisting mass uprising
~~party~~ leaders ~~to resist~~ the
military coup ~~weakens~~ the
state of democracy.

Eighthly, ~~the restriction of~~
~~public opinion by political leaders~~
~~to dampen the effect of political~~
~~movements, is in contrast with~~
~~the objectives of democracy.~~
Freedom of expression holds a
significant value in democratic
system, ~~where the "will of~~
~~people" decides the governing~~
~~body of state.~~ However, ~~the crushing~~
~~of public opinion by party leaders~~
~~for their own vested interests~~
~~calls for the displays a warning~~

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against the democratic regime.

An overt display of suppression
of public voices and censorship

of public opinion on social media
in Pakistan reflects the rigid

position of party leaders against
political movement. Therefore,

the acceptance of suppressing
public opinion by the party

leaders ~~is~~ ^{is} a ^{major} ^{obstacle} to
democracy in
third world country.

Such compromised scenario
of weakening democracy in

third world countries by party
leaders calls for the adoption

and inclusion of certain steps
for strengthening governance

In the first place, all citizens

should be ensured
participation in elections

Should be
ensured ~~avoid repetition of your expression~~ of involvement

of women, marginalised communities

and overseas citizens should be

asserted. The outcome of participatory election reflects the true position of public will and ~~allows~~ establishment of governance in accordance with opinion of public. Hence, ~~at~~ citizen participation in elections holds an immense value.

In the second place, accountability of the action of political leaders needs to be enforced. ~~Unchecked activities of politicians~~ mars the ruling ~~framework of the country~~. Presence of accountability answerability to political activities will act as a system of check and balance. ~~Such regulations~~ will restrict the ~~conduction~~ of activities for their own vested interests. Therefore, strengthening of democracy requires accountability.

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of party leaders

In the third place, holding intra party elections strengthens democracy through the formation of a strong political party. The changing position of party leadership neutralises the effect of dynastic politics and allows the generation of transparent political party. It also paves way for a change in manifesto of political parties. Hence, the cycle of change of party leadership ~~it affects the~~ position of democracy in a positive way.

In crux, the role of party leaders in ~~undermining the~~ weakening the democracy of third world countries is explicitly ~~seen~~. The role of political leadership thriving on dynastic politics,

restricting public opinion, manipulation of election results, and seeking help of populism show the position of political figurehead hindering the progress of democracy. The elements of elective government nourishes from the overt display of public opinion, pluralistic participation, and transparency in results. However in any component by the assistance of political leadership damages the reputation of democracy in state. Hence, the part part of political leadership in third world countries weakens the position of democracy and calls for inclusion of robust measures to neutralise this scenario.