

## Introduction:

Taiwan has the potential to trigger conflict between china and USA. The reasons

responsible for are various. For china; Taiwan is important due to several factors, like,

Trade between them are higher than with USA, Supplier of Semiconductor chips, china

Policy of reunification; other states could claim independence of ~~china~~ Taiwan because

Independent. For USA, it is important, due to

its political system; presence of western companies in Taiwan; To encircle china: This conflict

must be avoided due to effect on global trade, human <sup>impact</sup> ~~trade~~, nuclear risk and escalation,

regional stability and security, ~~to~~ environmental consequences, global political fallout;

domestic impacts on both countries. The conflict

could be avoided by strengthening defence

of ~~china~~ Taiwan, Taiwan should stockpile essential

resources, US adopt a policy of double deterrence

, Taiwan must avoid declaring full

independence, policy of triangular deterrence

should be pursued.

## Introduction:

Seeley says "Democracy is a government in which every one has a share". It means that democracy can function successfully if people participate in it. But people participation should be rational; and morally grounded. For a democracy to be functional honest leadership is necessary, without it democracy fails. The history of democracy in Pakistan is not very encouraging. Democracy in Pakistan has failed to take its root due to various factors like political instability, military interventions, elite dominated power structure etc.

## History of Democracy in Pakistan:

The history of democracy in Pakistan is not very appreciating one. The journey of democracy has started since beginning of the country. Quaid-e-Azam in his address to the constituent Assembly on Aug, 11, 1947 said "The first duty of this assembly is to frame legislature, so as the country could be run according to democratic principles. But it took our politicians nine years

to frame the constitution while India framed it within two years. ~~Since then~~ But it was soon abrogated.

Then, there were decades of political instability; military takeovers, institutional paralysis, poor governance, corruption and absence of rule of law. The Muslim League was actually dominated by feudal lords unlike congress.

After Muslim League disintegration in 1960s, the same families remained in power under the banner of different political parties. These families have been vying for their own interests.

The Doctrine of Necessity was recurrently sanctified, which deteriorated the sovereignty of Parliament as envisioned by *Ulema-e-Azam*. In 1970 a half-baked version of socialism was tried. An one stroke all major industries, universities etc. was nationalized. The outcome of this was disastrous for the country.

The casualties of state institutions and national integration is another major concern. This is due to the power structure dominated by: Feudals and elites class, which do not let any systemic change, that does not suit their interest. They design the system in

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a way, that severe their interest. For instance, apart from few amendments, all 26 amended parts are those that ~~are~~ are covered with elites

The issue of giving one identity to all, instead of enjoying diversity has created resistance among ~~people~~ different ethnic groups. The break down of projects to in

the 1971 was the result of this policy also. The issue of resource distribution

isolation among producers, whether cause for a democracy failure.

# Why Democracy has not taken its root firmly in Pakistan:

The following are the factors for the failure of democracy.

## (i) Military Intervention:

Frequent military intervention in the political system of the country did not let democracy develop. Soon after, the death of Jinnah a disastrous political situation ensued, compounded by the threat of war over ~~the~~ Kashmir. In such condition military was the ~~only~~ only capable institution to handle the situation. In 1958, 1977 and 1999 military intervened to improve the situation but then owing to multiple reasons military could not hold the situation together, so it took help from the military bureaucracy, which was controlled by feudal elites. This scenario further deteriorated political situation in Pakistan.

## (ii) Tribal and Feudal system:

The democracy in Pakistan has not developed due to tribal and feudal system. Through this system ~~only~~ the elite get ~~what~~ what they want while the middle and lower class become weaker.

### (iii) Free and fair election:

The absence of free and fair election is another cause. The elections are rigged. To come into power the leader elite always had to make deals with the institutions and other leaders to maintain powers. This is done by buying people vote via kinship system.

### (iv) Absence of political consciousness in people:

People of Pakistan do not make rational choices. Their political decisions are influenced by emotions. People of Pakistan are influenced by a leader who has the ability to make good choice speech. Thus absence of rational decision is also a reason for failure of democracy in Pakistan.

### (v) Absence of respect of institutional boundaries set by constitution:

Each institution tries to dominate other institutions and the result is derail of democratic system. Military tries to dominate other state institutions, parliament tries to dominate Judiciary and vice versa. For instance, the 4 martial laws in country, the episodes of judicial activism, etc are the events of one institution intervention.

## How to Functional and robust Democracy

- ↳ Enlightened citizenship
- ↳ Education
- ↳ Participatory citizens
- ↳ Honest and Far sighted Leadership

### (1) ~~Englig~~ Enlightened citizenship.

Democracy and enlightened citizenship go together. The citizens of a democracy must be good, alert and enlightened. They must be able to understand and take intelligent interest in public affairs. They must be ~~able~~ <sup>ready</sup> to fight for their rights and resist any ~~such~~ encroachment on their liberty. At the same time they must also perform their duties honestly. They must subordinate their selfish interest to national interest. They must be public spirited, cooperative and patriotic.

### Education:

Education is first requisite for success of democracy. Education makes citizens, intelligent, good, active, public spirited, tolerant and vigilant of their rights and duties.

Laski says "Education is the backbone of democracy."

Education upto secondary level must be free. The constitution of Pakistan Article 25(A) says:

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"The state shall provide"

free and compulsory education  
from age 5 to 16."

Education must equip citizens for the performance  
of their civic duties and responsibilities.

An English philosopher Jeremy Bentham says

"Education should aim at

producing such citizens who

would say, - while I will obey:

punctually, I will censure freely."

It means that education makes citizens obey laws, ~~while~~  
while at the same time, it makes the governme  
nt responsible to citizens.

### (3) Participatory citizens.

The citizens should be participatory to make  
democracy successful. The price of democracy  
is eternal vigilance. If citizens are passive  
their price will be in the form of encroaching  
upon their rights. Therefore, citizens should  
be participatory. But participation is not  
enough. Participation should be rational and hon  
est.

Lord Bryce says

"Apathy and indifference on

the part of the citizens are

the two enemies of democracy.

It means, when people are indifferent, inactive,

and indolent in public matters, crafty politicians, clever demagogues, rich plutocrats capture political power and use it for its own selfish ends.

Montesquieu says  
"The tyranny of a prince would hardly bring a state to ruin quicker than would indifference to the common welfare in a Public"

Democracy exists only when people have will to act. The rulers become masters when the people are passive, but they are their servant when people are active.

#### (4) Honest and far sighted leadership

Democracy requires honest leadership. It is due to the fact that modern democracies are vast and complex societies and "secondly, democracy is a government ~~for~~ by and for common men and women. Generally, common citizens are neither adequately educated nor sufficiently interested in public affairs and problems. They also have not enough time to devote themselves to public matters. Hence the need is to inform and educate them; to arouse their interest, and to organize them for public opinion. This important task is performed by political

Leadership: In order to fulfill this task the leader must be honest, public spirited, intelligent and honest. They must be man of initiative, integrative, and courage. The leader must be far sighted who can see the problems of a nation.

They must dwell among people in order to understand ~~and~~ their needs and difficulties.

## Conclusion

For democracy to be successful vigilant, alert citizenship is necessary. Beside, this active, honest leadership is also necessary.

The failure of democracy in Pakistan is due to absence of the aforementioned qualities.