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Causes of Democratization Failure in Pakistan: An Analysis

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ARTICLE DETAILS	ABSTRACT
History: Accepted 29 Nov 2018 Available Online 31 Dec 2018	<i>This study analyzes the causes of democratization failure in Pakistan. The data collected by questionnaire. The study's main objective is to investigate the problems closely concerned with the collapse of democracy and the prevalence in the country of democratic norms. The study finds that the Overall Quality of Democracy, Independence of Media, Belief in Political Parties, Presentation of an Independence Cabinet causes failure of Democracy in Pakistan. According to this, the State, supporting parties, civil society, and youth must perform their positive role in engaging in a recreation of democracy to generate liberty for institutional democratization in Pakistan confidently.</i>
Keywords: Democratization, Causes, Pakistan	
JEL Classification: N15, N25	

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1. Introduction

Pakistan has preferred the representative model of governance. Pakistan's planners passionately advocated and stressed the political framework, contributing to Pakistan's perfect government and politics. No doubt Pakistan has dreamed of a political structure amid all this. Yet the State has sadly struggled to deliver on democratic commitments, including parliamentary autonomy, equal, frequent and free elections, constitutional dominance, autonomous justice, law and order, civilian armed forces power, political uncertainty, the protection of majorities and minorities, and the democratic institutional culture and safety of all. The political structures have established culture as a whole of democracy. Both metrics are connected to achieve healthy conditions for the progressive democratic institutional framework.

"Government of the people, by the people, for the people."

'Lincoln' told about democracy that both aspects of government addressed in the single-line statement. The government existed to the public and was chosen by the citizens. People. It is the

primary and preliminary form of government that many citizens of our time admire. But that's not the purest type of government currently. What about Democracy? Pakistan is one of the 167 countries that constitutionally ruled.

The framework of Pakistan is now a legislative form of government, but the earlier constitutions, which date back to 1962, and 1956, have been presidential. The 1973 Framework, which is enforced by parliamentary democracy, is essentially the updated version of 1973.

According to Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah;

"Pakistan is built to improve the people who live there. People choose their leaders individually, and the leader must meet people's expectations and work for this Mother country day and night."¹

The peoples were eager and struggling for a better form of government from Pakistan's start and have chosen the best governance. But the fate of the people of Pakistan was miserable, and the democracy could not survive for a long time.

2. Literature Review

Jonah Ban, Christopher Clary, and Brian Michipor have identified the effect of urbanization on society and the volatility of Pakistan's political culture. He also refers to urbanization since the institute has been de-railed and the psyche of anti-agency is fire. In his book "Democratic Change and Protection in Pakistan," Shaun Gregory has identified as a trigger of deteriorating interinstitutional cooperation the roots of institutional democracy, democratic transition, and security concerns. Anas Malik has brought up the fact that the agencies are contrary to the government. He led to the idea that independence and the state autocracy and structures are essentially disputes. It is the rivalry between elected and unelected bodies in Pakistan, in other words. In this article, he noted and clarified that the states are liable for policy and decision-making and State agencies have technical strength for its execution.

The collaboration of institutions works would add to the stability of Pakistan's political-cultural institutions." Sohail Mahmood has outlined the excellent change plan on democratization. The principle of democratization was born of the expansion phase of globalization and the knowledge revolution. This situation began after the communication phase of the Cold War and breakdown. "The broader access to information had been healthy for democracy, which gains from a better-informed citizenry and beneficial for development, scientific and professional collaboration and many other activities. According to the 'Arzaghi & Henderso' (2005), the cross-national study of democracy principle showed that the local democracy principle is derived from the political elites and did not produce by demand from below level. The logic of the local democracy principle is also close to the idea of fiscal democratization explained by Kathleen O'Neil' (2005). He observed and enlightened the national political parties' different attributes to fulfil their expected objectives in the line of success. The argument leads to the situation where political groups expect to lose power or authority at the national level. Here, the democratization idea took them to maintain the future hold on power at the local level. Grindl (2000) also enlightened that decentralization imposed because of the demand to restore institutional decay and crisis initiation legitimacy. Escobar Lemmo (2003) also supported Grindle's idea that the officials from the lower-level areas and the low level of trust

¹Malik, Anas. *Political survival in Pakistan: Beyond ideology*. Routledge, 2010.

were more likely to execute decentralizing legislation. Pakistan's stability is directed to regional and international security, but our policymakers have been successfully achieving it both domestically and externally." In their book "The Triadic Politics & Persistent Political Uncertainty," the Chinese artists have clarified that political instability continues to exist as a barrier to the democratization phase.

3. Research Methodology

Empirical and background in nature is the planned research. The Descriptive & Qualitative procedure, therefore, is used. They trigger both secondary and primary sources.

3.1 Sources for Data Collection

3.1.1 Primary Sources

For the study goals, some primary sources such as the writing and survey conductance. At that moment, memoirs and publications of individuals and the institutions at the helm of affairs are studied. Reported interviews of retired Pakistani officials have also been taken into account to improve this study's efficiency.

Secondary Sources;

- Secondary data sources, such as books, journals, articles, magazines, and other investigators' work, are also reviewed.
- Both these online and web sources, such as digital libraries, are used to achieve research goals.

4. Quality of Democracy

Settled Democracy and stable Democracy consisted of six concepts, i.e. 'Democratic Opposition, Devoted Opposition, Independence of the media, Consistent Administration, Unbiased Judiciary or Civil Society.' Together, all of them provided a basis for scientists Liz ' & Stephen's theory, a restricted set, people-centered State.

"Robert A. Dahl also recommended the five principle criteria to measure the genuinely democratic system."²

Inclusion	All adults; residents must offer substantive citizenship rights (with minimum exceptions).
Political Equality	Each participant has an equal and productive opportunity to engage in the decision-making process.
Progressive understanding	Every individual must have fair rights and opportunities to be alert to near strategies' results and effects (within reasonable limits).
Control of the Agenda	The corporation grants the freedom to pick and place which subject or issue in the people's program.
Effective Participation	All must have a reasonable opportunity to voice their views on other people before a plan is chosen.

²Dahl, Robert Alan. *How democratic is the American constitution?*. Yale University Press, 2003.

Security Threats, War on Terror & Economic Crisis have affected all governance issues, democratic State, and national unity. The political gap scale has generated historical and current challenges, contributing to a more elaborate discussion on democracy.

Figure 1. "Assessment of the quality of the democracy in Pakistan."

4.1 Extremely unstable politics

Afterwards, the assassination of tow-strong politicians in the face of extreme political turmoil, Pakistan has been facing the breakdown of democratic institutions, which contributed to a shift from the Governor General's office to the bureaucratic elite's instrument. The bureaucracy has controlled the democratic mechanism while the "political chaos established, and political structures declined." As far as political structures' operations are concerned, the condition is more reverse after the abrupt death and murder of two great leaders. They opposed democracy and recommended legislative procedure, and performed a disruptive role in all daily sessions. They rejected political structures. Continued fortification and horse trades became fluid in the political condition. The persistent lack of democratic leadership prompted Ayub Khan to apply his political theories in the Martial Law on October 07, 1958.

3.2 Democratic Indicators

"The PILDAT's assessment report regarding the assessment of the quality of democracy into the institutions and state of Pakistan as well as providing the following nine major indicators predicted by researchers."³ That is, (1) the overall democratic standard. (2) Independence of Media. (3) Transfer of Power at the Provincial Level. (4) Effectiveness of the National Assembly. (5) Federal Cabinet productivity. (6) Bureaucracy efficiency. (7) Civil Rights Admiration. (8) Dominance. (9) A

³Fair, C. Christine, Clay Ramsay, and Steven Kull. "Pakistani Public Opinion on Democracy, Islamist Militancy, and Relations with the US." (2008).

political party's conviction. From above, the acceptance ratings calculated by PILDAT analysts received 04 measures above 50 percent. **(1)** Overall political consistency. **(2)** Media sovereignty. **(3)** The democratic party belief. **(4)** Freedom Cabinet submislow-scoringigh output validation diagram contains 06 metrics that are optimistic for achieving the desired goals concerning the overall democrpercentances;

Figure: 3 "PILDAT Quality Assessment Test Regarding Democracy in Pakistan"⁴

3.3 Indicators of poor performance:

Likewise, the 05 indicators reported as negatively affecting society's democratic development. (1) National Assembly results. (2) Civil Rights High Opinion. (3) Regional level changes of forces. (4) Dominance. (5) Bureaucracy efficiency. These metrics calculated as low scoring democratic appraisal measures with a comparable output by the National Assembly and human rights compliance reported in 2017 at 48 per cent. "Transfer of the power from top to the provincial level is recorded 47% for 2017. The State's Sovereignty is recorded 43% in 2017 along with a 33% score of the bureaucracy's effectiveness in 2017."⁵

⁴Fair, C. Christine, Clay Ramsay, and Steven Kull. "Pakistani Public Opinion on Democracy, Islamist Militancy, and Relations with the US." (2008)

⁵Fair, C. Christine, Clay Ramsay, and Steven Kull. "Pakistani Public Opinion on Democracy, Islamist Militancy, and Relations with the US." (2008).

Sr#	Indicator	Explanation
1	Performance of National Assembly	See public views on the government's results and the National Assembly's effectiveness.
2	Respect for Human Rights	Highly survey the public on human rights protection in the country.
3	Transfers of Powers at the Provincial Level	Refer to the public opinion of the shift of powers at the provincial level from top to bottom, particularly after the 18th constitutional amendment.
4	Sovereignty	See the reduction to stable sovereignty of foreign involvement by the government.
5	Effectiveness of the Bureaucracy	Respond to the public understanding and reputation of civil bureaucracy.

Figure 4 "PILDAT Quality Assessment Test Regarding Democracy in Pakistan"⁶

4. Data Analysis

Accumulatively, democratic institutions provided the overall democratic culture in society. These indicators are connected to create high standards of a progressive democratic institutional framework. The questioners replied by people from a particular field such as students, attorneys,

⁶Fair, C. Christine, Clay Ramsay, and Steven Kull. "Pakistani Public Opinion on Democracy, Islamist Militancy, and Relations with the US." (2008).

legislators, professors, economists, scholars in policymaking, and many Punjab Province experts. This data has provided Pakistan's people with a solid understanding of Pakistan's political problems and linked to destabilizing democratic standards. The topic of democracy and structural democratization in Pakistan's culture is as follows.

4.1 There's always democracy to be established/preserved.

Figure 6

The general scenario split into five, i.e., substantial compromises, neutral agreements, disputes and strong disagreements. The figure above summarizes the reaction to the first public comment. The statement that 86 per cent of citizens strongly support or agree on the topic that 'democracy must be founded but properly established' is addressed. Just 04 per cent disagreed with the declaration.

4.2 Political Instability

Figure 7

Concerning political uncertainty, it does not allow the Pakistani institutions to triumph over democracy. The total population of 85 percent was favorable to the argument that the country's electoral mechanism positively affected the political party and its position.

4.3 Constitutional Amendments

The argument that Constitutional Reforms (18th Amendment & 52-B) had a significant effect on healthy democracy and its norms, 37% voiced a favorable opinion on the democracy in general, with 11% strongly 26% agreeing. However, the query raised concerning constitutional changes was just neutral to 28 percent of citizens.

Figure 10

22% of respondents disagreed with the issue on the other side. They say that constitutional amendments did not overpower the development in the country in democratic values.

4.4 Institutional Democracy

The data showing that institutional democracy created a complete democratic culture were strongly endorsed or approved by 71% of the population and that 24% of the people reacted neutrally. However, 6% of the citizens were against the declaration and either disagreed or firmly disagreed regarding the issue that democracy not only flourished in our community through the institutions.

Figure 12

4.4 Bribery & Money laundering

The argument of Bribery & Money Trafficking has collectively prevented democracy from prevailing inside our systemic community. Any 74% of the sample community addressed the assertion in strong agreement or approval, as they expressed their concern for the mechanism of institutionalization as the democratic concept process. 15% of the citizens were neutral to the

assertion demanded at the same moment. On the other side, 11% of citizens disagreed. Institutional players, particularly bureaucracy, are defeating the process of democratization.

Figure 13

4.5 Political corruption

Democratic manipulation as legislative legislation should be taken to upgrade the sector that eventually supported them in financing their political campaigns. Sixty-six percent of the citizens were squarely by this argument since parliamentary politicians compromised the democratic elites and their stakeholders formed the existing corruption method.

Figure 14

4.6 Political parties played an essential role in creating a healthy democratic institutional culture.

Political parties played an essential role in creating a healthy democratic institutional culture. The argument about the political parties' contribution to Pakistan's democratization firmly agreed on by 54 percent of the population. The above assertion was 29 percent neutral. Seventeen percent of the country, on the other side, disagreed with the commitment of political groups to the electoral process.

Figure 15

5. Conclusion

Short analyzes show Pakistan's horrible political history. The most severe hurdles to fostering parliamentary democratic Democracy in Pakistan are the autonomy of Parliament, independent electoral commission, legislative superstructure, the absence of functional state institutions, the abolition of civilian regimes, and an ineffective electoral mechanism, weak party framework, a lack of law and order. Accordingly, accountability for a government agency, supporting groups, civil society and youth in leisure has a crucial position to play since the recommendations likewise decided to build independence for institutional democratization, which can be trusted and considerably developed in Pakistan.

6. Recommendation

- Constitutional ascendancy & exercise should be guaranteed.
- To stop grumbling and fighting between the political groups, the Election Commission should support a crystal-clear election procedure. Also, an inspection of the properties of candidates should be declared for merit during the election process.
- In order to build an understanding of political values, aspirations and youth participation, democracy has to be incorporated in all the school curricula.
- Law 2002 of the Political Party should be strictly applied to promote administrative structures and acts of political parties.

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