



**RESEARCH PAPER**

**The Dilemma of Democracy and Democratization: A Case Study of Pakistan's Political System**

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**ABSTRACT**

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In the recent decade, it is judgment by many spectator and member that the most momentous trend in world politics is the appearance of democratization. So far, Pakistan has not much acquaintance about democratization. Pakistan contains the reappearance of several multi-parties systems, along with civilian administration and brought to power through elections Therefore, in widely and competitive political culture has reemerged. Current study showed that there is significant relation between democracy by the ways democratization and political system. A historical process was involved in democratic transition to democratization. However, if democratization is certainly known as a question can be raised here that how do we evaluate when democratization has been merged or stabilized in political system of Pakistan? The study argued that democratization achieved if democratic period of government increased decade after decade. In Pakistani politics, serious issues are raised when the democratization returned as the major structure as a political system of Pakistan. There are sure possibilities of democratization in political system of Pakistan.

**Introduction**

**(a) Operational Definition of Democracy**

Precisely the meaning of democracy is rule (Kratos) by the people (Demos). The demos must be comprised of a large bulk of the people and principle for all adults. Segregation always depends upon sex, race, prosperity, social status, religious beliefs or political opinions cannot be accepted. The real rule by the people can take many dissimilar shapes straight as well as indirect; even we cannot assume an unchanging set of establishments or provision for people's rule. Abraham Lincoln speech on 19th is comprehensive and extremely conceptual explanation in which difference can be felt between the importance of democracy's notion and its realistic function in a context which is provided already. Abraham Lincoln's fundamental significance of democracy is highlighted most of the times by many authors i.e. focus will be people and things like worth. When we compare this reason to democracy's notion then the difference becomes very clear between fundamental significance of democracy and the shapes which are obtained by it in Western countries and these countries are already traditionally and ethnically strong-minded. At this time, the academic surroundings really sense that there should be democratic development with the question whether and how democracy should be instituted. Sand brook's definition about democracy which is used by Riley and it basically he discussed on the rights of the people that they should take part in debate or discussions on those issues which are directly related and affected them and to keep their own lives in safe control. Political, economic, cultural, religious and other areas of life have various ambitions and plans. Democracy can finish crisscrossing, domination networks, abuses and discrimination. With the help of behaviorist terms, Democracy can also be defined as accurate antagonism and contribution and efficient civil autonomy. With the help of structural terms it is said that election schemes, political departments suitable to a combined party system and self-governing legislation and jurisprudence. Successful democracy occurs in one country and this encourages democracy in other countries, either because they seem to face similar problems, or because successful democracy elsewhere suggests that democracy might be a cure for their problems whatever those problems are, or because the country that has democratized is powerful and or is viewed as a political and cultural model. Statistical studies or coups and other political phenomena have shown the existence, in at least some circumstances, of a contagion pattern (Huntington, 1991, p. 469). Now the democracy has become the uniquely valued political system of the age. Virtually every country in the world proclaims itself to be a democracy in respective political system.

#### **(b) Operational Definition of Democratization**

Democratization should be defined as a procedure towards augmented democracy which is not only in a limited political sense but governmental transitional stages will also be focused so that bias will also be avoided with possibly in social and economic areas. The need of the hour is that there should be a historic compromise among main political performers and social forces in democratic government consolidation tenure. The democratization process is very

bumpy if viewed with consolidated and stable ideas in political system. The bumpy process of democratization is observed if categorized in its real penalties.

In order to avoid this bias we should define democratization as a process towards increased democracy not only in a limited political sense, as implied by the focus on regime transitions, but possibly also in social and economic spheres (Bermeo, 1990, pp.359-377).

### **Relationship between Democracy and Democratization**

Democracy requires the proof at priority which is a wide famous consensus that how politics should be carried out. When we talk about more democracy then we find also that it is itself a consensus. There is an agreement between all political parties management just because of democracy with the struggle for holding the major seats in the state but it happens without any hostility and with very short maintained conditions. There is more requirement of wide acknowledgement of principle that political parties with permission, should be practiced on behalf of the people or may be this is the way to get the thing properly by an instrumental reception of democracy. Consensus is an additional probable foundation of democratic worth through the shift of a democratic philosophy from the colonial government, was similarly incompetent. Although, many of the times, the political system was established by colonial rule without which a democracy within the democratization is not possible and it was not cooperated by any parallel formation of responsibility related to the political institution of the state. In federal and combine political specific set of political situations like constitutions in written, time and not repeated again. At the same time, a new set of supporter of independence politicians were taken over where the colonial rulers were dump power. In colonialist's point of view other hand, in the supporters of independence point of view, it was a suitable system for getting in; it is led to an individual and his vote. The actual topic to discuss was consolidation of democracy for a political body that had been reserved and for the first time original Pakistan's had to administer it on her possess.

In recent research on processes of democratization there is a tendency to focus on regime transitions. Democratization from this perspective means a change from an authoritarian to a more democratic regime, i.e. a change of norms and principles of the political organization of the state (Lawson, 1993, pp. 183-205).

### **Approaches for the Study of Democracy and Democratization**

The various approaches to questions of democratization are often presented as if they were isolated from one another, easily classified, and facing quite different problems: each using quite different criteria of success and failure; each embodying its own supposed sources in basic values. They pointed out that that democracy was become the uniquely valued political system of the age. Virtually every country in the world proclaims itself to be a democracy.

The processes of democratization continue to take place and often transform society radically. The process of democratization is as are the processes of economic and social development, necessarily about change and disruption of older ways and values. Not everyone or every institution is considered equal. We cannot study any concept, be it economic development social change and transformation, or even politics, without examining or understanding the nature of the state (Zaidi, 1999).

### **History of Democracy and Democratization in Pakistan**

Historically, Pakistan found such a state where we cannot find strong and shaped democracy with the transition of one electoral government to another government. Democracy has been identified with an individual. The ouster of this individualism for very cogent reason is regarded as murder of democracy. The personality cult is being propagated. A particular party means a particular individual. It is the individual's name that is considered to be an attraction, not the party programme which goes to the waste paper basket after the elections and published only as a formality, only because it is done elsewhere.

The failing of Pakistan's democracy over nearly seven decades, measured by long periods of authoritarian rule and flawed civilian democracies, is in no small part because of the way certain elites in society pursued their interests and the fashion in which those who rule as democrats discredited their mandate. Still, despite the battering they have taken demonstrated in prevailing popular attitudes –democratic aims in the country survive. Western notions of democratic values and institutions still find largely hospitable soil in Pakistan. From an ideological constitutional standpoint, democracy does not represent an alien goal in the country. Such basic beliefs as representative government and rule of law remain to a large extent part of the society's aspirations. (Weinbaum, 2007, p.18)

The system of administration in Pakistan was the legacy of colonial rule; any modifications introduced were to promote the interest of groups holding the lever of power within government and administration thus became its own master.

As this study recognized that may be the democratization's procedure in Pakistan looks healthier after independence and yet improved than what it was before which mentioned in Pakistan's political history that still after the democratic change in Pakistan, the genuine or proper democracy is still a long approach from being recognized and depart alone for well-establishing. Joint politics matters, the involvement and opportunism of political leaders as well as of civil society and parallel matters which were made to more disguise to more in a straight line argued. Many scholars contemplate about Mr. Jinnah to be part of up to date worldly and broadminded custom as different to an Islamic and controlling custom but he was died very soon after Pakistan's freedom and so was not capable to complete and give what many predictable to be a democratic and worldly dream for Pakistan in exacting the contrast is made with India's first few years of

freedom. Another view that is held in this regard that the leaders who played the most lively fraction in making Pakistan and they had drifted from Muslim marginalization areas in entire India and they had stimulated to the newly created west Pakistan and recognized their foundation there. This political and economic privileged had no original heredity in the recently shaped country and so was unenthusiastic to preliminary a democratic procedure since it would have lost out in any electoral competition. Bureaucracy was the most well prearranged institution in recently shaped Pakistan and the large numbers of whom had drifted from the areas which were part of entire India and Pakistan's military. All these five unfinished clarifications make clear that why does democracy neither took basis in Pakistan in the earlier days and initially for only once the custom of civilian and mainly military authoritarianism had taken grasp and for that reason, it was unlikely for democracy could have later removed that grip. I do disagree, though, that Pakistan society and its organizations have been significantly democratized in terms of better right of entry by lower social classes but not Pakistan's politically organized units. There is the scenario about the Pakistan's state personality, its social classes and the position of institutions and performers which have a power in Pakistan's state and therefore, they have a collision on the environment of politics and on democracy in Pakistan. Political backbiting between different performers of the landowning class also did not permit those politicians to come into sight as a well-built and joint political power with confusion in the status of political groups. The military come into sight as became constant defense in which industrialization with the support of the bureaucracy and the rising industrialists and it could expand more. In the direction of late 1950s, landowners were once more rising on the political prospect while Ayub Khan's transitions of power from Karachi to Lahore and Rawalpindi affected in additional image for original and rustic Pakistan which is one cause why agriculture increased fame throughout the decade. A political culture means that an attitudes, principles and facts which look like a system and can be shared widely into a society. Generation to generation learning and transferring has now become a routine. Without a doubt, as different societies culture advance proposes that in cooperation of circumstances. These reactions are vital that how people understand their hold situations and orientations and proceedings are not only for outer situations but they are also for continuing distinctions in procedures and cultural knowledge's models. Politics and the fight back for authority patents are controlled at various stages in society (Tudor, 2013, p.2).

### **Major Concerned for Democracy in Pakistan**

Democracy performed on priority base great service which was to ensure that for those who took over at independence especially in Pakistan. In Pakistan, democratic movement has extended with speed with the popular level support and attraction ability which allows minimum but some anticipation to recent wave of democracy's will confirm it's more long Democracy has the most severe intimidation, though things may not happen by the older order than new and shift

to democracy is taking place in specific situations. Moreover, by getting the comparison of both two half respectively, the power of the state diluted the first round of democratization, while the weak spots as the transfer to democracy has taken place. In the starting, by gaining much authority which they had got by opposing to colonial rule but later on by not maintaining it properly, authority. It could also keep at its own. On this point, democracy develops in its original genuine demands for Pakistani peoples. The try to determine with culture and it When we discuss about the civil society's institutions characteristic Mostly, leading spiritual customs are developed in civilization which are defended by the responsibility of universally recognized standards from the state manages which is over and over again forced on weaker parties. A workable political system can be applied and assessed and becomes an easy substance while the defining of the social foundations for a democratic system. Yet, civil society if supported can be preserved although, institutionalizing which very different type is of distinguish and has to facilitate the means for its own inner revival and parties. The obstinate Pakistani government was pushed by foreigner pressure diverse push which has helped as blessing, moreover, as the result of that foreigner pressure, it helped other new government which has come later on to join the party. Authority at home can be loosening by a government which is too obviously reliant on foreigner help. In the last 73 years or a little before, the comparatively democratic and pluralistic political formation which had been quickly constructed towards the very end of the colonial tenure to make easy the shift of power from majestic to original rulers, many of the times and additional authoritarian were provided a way which was the shape of rule. When one country has the experience of successful democratization occurs in one country and this democratization then it puts very good effects on other countries of the world also and it encourages democratization there just for the same problems that they face and democratization could be a treatment for their any problem, this idea is suggested by successful democratization, although the countries are powerful whether it is at political level or it is at cultural level. Geometric learning or revolution and other political fact have shown the survival at some status of an infection prototype. The Democracy cannot be sustained in most periods because of cultural barriers. But the meaning of a culture relativist view that there are distinctions between non Western cultures and Western cultures. The ruling leaders in Pakistan can take support from the idea of authoritarianism and take no notice of the difficulties for democracy and regard for human rights put forward by dissenter. As an alternative, it should be acknowledged by us that a universal character has some basic democratic values like religious beliefs or a non-religious humanism that no culture can state as its own and that all democrats can carry all over the world. In Political system, great regard and safety for minorities seems to be an essential part which shows a confidence on the majority principle. A partial governmental area to all features of life like economic and social areas could be differing from the scope of democracy. Democracy is not constituted by elections or at their own. This was another argue that need of philosophy are required in the Democracy. Newly when democracy fights back or struggles then it looks like that there is fight back

or struggle for powers of workers who require democracy for protection and progress their interests in industrialization. Difference has been assumed by me who am normally made between the organs, change segment and consolidation of the democratization process, though in reality relatively foggy boundaries are there in these consecutive stages. However, differentiation is necessary between long term effects and a more short term input to forces for democratization. We must keep in mind that democratization's process has begun within governments which are often undemocratic and extremely oppressive. The political leadership of Pakistan had tried to create and inflict their own political fantasy upon their people through a monopolistic organization of the mass media by providing option and contradictory sources of information have progressively disrupted such a scheme. The way of stages is used to draw differences between various definitions in the democratization process. There are distinctions between the political liberalization's process and democratization and it finally, the preface of universal suffrage is also involved in democratization process with real political rivalry with complimentary and light elections to choose who will take authority. The meaning of liberalization is broken ship of dictatorships into many pieces and if suppose for a while then we find some good reason that liberalization can crop up without democratization and that Africa's area but only in some parts the crumbling of authoritarian rule could be followed by disorder or exaggerated dishonesty. Peter Anyang Nyong'o take back these authors and he noted that political culture's contribution and responsibility especially in the absence, combined party system democracy is probable to stay limited to rivalry among the political leaders to the elimination of the stacks. Freedom from political subjugation or servitude does not automatically guide to empowerment since universal right in election does not assurance right of entry to political supervisory. Here are the questions which are raised at these points, one usual equivalent? Third is the relying place of democratization? He assumed that people's superior contribution cannot facilitate but produce some degree of transition. The socio-economic growth accomplishment and the democratic organizations consolidation can then be mentioned as responsibilities which both need to be provided contemplating mass in the whole procedure of growth. How this policy is for democratic? How can be contemplated the market position as democratic meeting by only one? Are there no other shapes of democratic procedures which might be supported in the economic division? To maintain the realization of democratic hopes significance. The formation of self-governing prospects is distinct that politics is also not always about democracy in the more official method, however the politics still in institutions such as the military which plays an important role in the procedure of democratization. The democratization's process is as are the economic and social growth's processes, essentially about transition and older ways disturbance and principles. Though, any institutions or anyone is contemplated equivalent. Any concept like economic growth social alteration and conversion or even politics cannot be learned without investigating or considering the temperament of the state. Investigation with interlink ages with many other formation sectors and institutions as contrasting to a more fixed, one-off

examination. Well-built relationship can be felt between social alteration and economic growth influence the sharing and articulation of power which is a key thought in the concept democratization. Related to a number of hypotheses, development modifies the equilibrium of authority between groups and classes and some of whom frequently turn out to be more political and maybe also establish demanding additional democratization. Furthermore, I disagree that politics in Pakistan has mainly been about adjustments, receptions, compromises and settlements, although, Pakistan's political parties have changed their ways after making contract or deal with the military and have turn out to be its obedient associates at countless stages of Pakistan's history. These spaces has clearly given out political parties to stable well but also provided many chances for military to find groups and section in society which could be enthusiastic to help it and the authority which it requires already.

A political party, as an important primary democratic structure is the vehicle through which an individual's political aspirations can find expression. Political parties bring like-minded people together and enable them to organize themselves and their political thoughts. (Khan,2004. P.)

Democracy means social equality. There should be no class, caste and creed differences. The differences between provinces and linguistic should be sorted out amicably, in democracy, there should be an open road to talent and a situation must be created for providing free education. If democracy is to succeed in Pakistan, there is an urgent need to abolish zamindari, Jagirdari and sardari system altogether. Quaid-e-Azam dreamed of making Pakistan a democratic state where the will of the people would reign supreme. That dream had not come into the reality after the span seven decades. The democracy has failed to take root in Pakistan as very little has been done to change the social of Pakistan. I am sure democracy is in our blood, it is in the marrow of our bones. Only centuries of adverse circumstances have made the circulation of this blood cold. It has become frozen, and arteries have not been functioning. The Pakistan legal system has also undergone great change not only as a result of martial law, but also with the institution of Islamic or Sharia Law. Martial law changes have included the withdrawal of writ jurisdiction from the courts, serious challenge in the legal system Pakistan. The democratization's relationship with political system alteration processes must evidently have significant, if Pakistan has no any strictly formative consequence on the long period of sustainability for democracy. In the past, in many cases foreign customers who had supported authoritarian rules also actively supported in their elimination or finally, allowed their elimination by benevolent operating at the critical moment. It is opposed also that there has been very small proof to information of far attainment of socioeconomic restructuring complying by the reinstatement of official democratic performances. The earlier controlling government made economic policies which remained unchanged for a long time and just for some time, these economic policies seemed as they are increasing or being strong. Almost, many of the times, the fundamentals of



socioeconomic structure had left without touching it just because of its fixed disproportions. Many of the times before, yet this democratization's process promise to untie the innumerable reasonably restricted.

Recently Democratization's processes trend to be focused on government conversions in Pakistan. By this point of view, we can easily say that Democratization is defined as a transition from an authoritarian to a more democratic government i.e. a transition of norms and principles of the political groups of the state. But a culture relativist view, meaning that non Western cultures, are so different from Western cultures that democracy is not possible in most Third World countries (Pye, 1985, p.15).

### **Majors Concerns for Democratization in Pakistan**

The first concerns our understanding of the conditions under which democratization can take place. Encouraging democratization in the former autocracies is now a top policy priority for the governments of the leading established democracies, yet despite a generation's systematic social science research we now seem less certain than ever about how to create and sustain democratic political institutions.

The second great problem concerns not analytical understanding, but practical realization about the political system of democratization in Pakistan. Nobody pretends that democratization is an automatic or easy process in Pakistan.

The third problem in achieving democratization concerns what is happening to democratization within political system of Pakistan. It is natural to assume that the problem of democratization is one which faces those political systems now attempting to make the transition from authoritarianism. But the systems which made the transition to democracy in the previous historical waves of democratization in this century did not stand still.

The democratic institutions were introduced in a relatively short period democratization was not a once and for all event: the imposition of democratic institutions was succeeded by a longer process designed to reshape popular and elite attitudes in ways that would not support democratic practices. Even the parliamentary period 1947-1958, 1973-1977, 1988-1997 and 2008 to date have continued to experience substantial political change, and this political change bears in highly complex ways on the question of democratization.

To this end they commonly try to establish necessary and sufficient conditions for a democratic regime: conditions without which democracy cannot occur and or conditions which are in them adequate to bring about democracy. Most critical comment, from within and without the approach, assumes that their success or failure in this regard is crucial. He recognizes that democratization consist of quite different configurations of forces in the various case analyzed. Yet

despite this, he attempts to test the particular explanations provided by offering a set of general preconditions for democracy.

Democratization does not require violent revolutionary upheaval; we might reasonably expect it to be associated with fundamental transformations of social structures and attitudes. These transformations may be sufficient to shake our faith in any enduring basis on which unitary theoretical explanation must depend. Something similar may also be true of the process of democracy itself. A democratic system might be seen as the institutionalization of popular choice as a response to contingency. The attempt to impose a theoretical unity of structural explanation on events within such a system may be self-defeating. Pakistan may also be said to be suffering from the democracy transition and consolidation dilemma. That is, a state of affairs where its transition to democracy has never been consolidated.

### **Conclusion**

on the other hand, unsure to our conclusion, the signs shows that the platform of constant industrialization is successfully built for the democracy and still there are the production of immediate economic damage if any change found from authoritarianism to democracy resulted in the people understandable wish to expand the economic profit that political authority brings in its coaching which could be a an auctioned political method to refined modern industrial economy. The overseas persuade plays role that has mixed democratization process, variety from open pressure about democratization for the protection of vested benefit.

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