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Measurement of Public Perception towards Democratization and Consolidated Democracy: A Case of Pakistan

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Abstract

The primary purpose of this study is to find out the utility of public perception in democracies and democratization explicitly in Pakistan. The word “Democracy” is very striking in recent times and this is the most cited word on the internet as many people want to comprehend democracy. Most of the countries in the world practice democratic systems with hundreds of different designs and give copiously normative and empirical data on democracy. This study has been based on a mixed method and explanatory approach in order to achieve the dissertation's goals. Because the goal of this study is to measure society's perception, a rational quantitative method is combined with a qualitative method. As this research also entails consideration to identify society's perception and the survey has been based on the cluster sampling method with close-ended questions. Following a few limitations, this study of democracy adopted the cognitive dimension to choose a sample for the survey. There are many conceptual interpretations of democracy as each country's take on democracy is different e.g. for some democracy is considered as a body that safeguards individual liberties and for another country democracy is the indication of free and fair elections. Hence, this paper argues that whatever the perception is, a country's perception of democracy is totally dependent on its citizens.

Key Words: Public, Perception, Democracy, Democratization, Consolidation

Introduction

A democratic state is not only one where the right of one-vote-one-person is granted but also one that is expected to remain democratic and supports the process of democracy (Robinson, 2006). That expectation to remain democratic is linked with many democratic prerequisites but it is somehow directly linked with the public. The association between democracy and the public is very obvious as democracies give a strong voice to the community. In modern states, this voice of the public is imperious to gain a degree of strength. In ancient Greek the concept of public opinion was termed “Vox Populi” or “Voice of the People” and in the modern period the concept of public opinion or public perception was first used by the western renowned philosopher John Locke in the seventeenth-century. Public opinion is crucial in the process of all democracies as it’s a kind of public evaluation of politics, politicians and intuitions. This Public evaluation gives real power to governments in democracies and is ultimately required as a central prerequisite of democracy.

In democracies, the public and their perception of their opinion is always important as this whole system of democracy is directly linked with the public. Public opinion is the aggregation of public interests, and preferences reflecting people’s wants. A government has to take public opinion seriously while formulating future policies. But for this, there is a need for robust well informed public opinion that originated to support the overall democratic system and not to derail the system. There are a number of features that shape public opinion; family, education, societal groups, area, age, gender and many others. Each feature is important in the inculcation of democratic values as society is not homogeneous in almost all democracies; each factor faces diverse challenges at different stages. The foundation stone of democracies is reliant on the citizens and their perception towards democracy and these opinions and perceptions are evolved in four different stages; Family, Education, Social Groups and Political conditions. These four junctures are the core to produce public opinion and their perception significantly. The construction of these four units is the real back behind public opinion.

Literature Review

There is a vast literature on democracy that shows different democratic insights and variables of democracy. In current literature, there are many variables of democracy and democratization, but a major variable has been squandered for a long time and that is “citizens, masses, and public”. The masses and their role in democracy are central as they are the one who essentially decide the design of democracy by giving their patronage to democracy. The following three are the basic indicators that give an immense cognize of public perception towards democracy;

- Public Support for Democracy
- Kinds of Democrats
- Level of Public Satisfaction or Dissatisfaction

Public perception towards any system is important as it helps in practice which

gives strength to gain the success of any given system. But the orientation of democracy is relatively unexpected within each state e.g. what American think of democracy is totally different than what the people of Pakistan seek in democracy. Democracy and its public orientation need special treatment as each state’s citizens describe democracy differently. The definitions of democracy always include people, the public and the masses because without the public the concept of democracy is not complete. The relationship between democracy and the public is very strong as both are sharing a strong foundation from the beginning. The involvement of citizens is vital in democracies as it shields the core notion of democracy that democracy includes all. The orientation of citizens towards democracy is essential in each state because this gives support to the system as public support is crucial in democracies.

The relationship between public perception and stability in democratization is correlated as this congruence is more like demand and supply or nation and government. Democracies and citizen shares a “customer-buyer” relationship in which both units are important and when one is not interested in the mentioned process then it will ruin the whole system.

The nature of the public is imperative in this stance to support or oppose democracy and the erection of support of democracy is different in each democratic state (Pereira, 2012). For example, in Europe, not all the states practiced the same amount of public support as in Norway, as Norway is the most democratic country in Europe. The Democracy Index assembled by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) of 2020 showed the highest score of Norway than any other European country. A few examples of some European countries (out of 167 countries) democracy index of 2020 are in the following table;

Table 1. *Ranking of Democracy Index 2020*

Country	Democracy Index Position	Democracy Index
Norway	1 st	9.81
Iceland	2 nd	9.37
Sweden	3 rd	9.26
New Zealand	4 th	9.25
Canada	5 th	9.24

Source: Table designed by the Researcher

These are the five countries from Europe who scored highest in the democratic index, but many European states (e.g. Italy, Malta and Portugal scored 7.74, 7.68 and 7.90 respectively) are in a flawed regime as they scored seven or less than seven points in Democratic index 2020. Asian countries are on a flawed list as they scored five or less than five e.g. India with 6.61, Pakistan (considered a Hybrid regime) with 4.64 and Afghanistan with 2.85 (EIU, 2020). The real dilemma of

these countries is that most of the democratic countries are facing hurdles in democratization.

Methodology

This research study has been based on a mixed method and explanatory approach in order to achieve the dissertation's goals. Because the goal of this study is to measure society's perception, a rational quantitative method is combined with a qualitative method. The two-stage cluster sampling is adopted, in which to produce evidence a randomized technique is adopted to choose a sample with close-ended questions. The two clusters of sampling selected as;

1. Academicians (Teachers and Students of Ph.D., M Phil, and BS)
2. Middle-Class Professionals (Doctors, Lawyers, Bankers, and Politicians)

To evaluate the public perception this present study conducted a survey to gain insight into the public perception about democracy. The researcher focused on only knowledgeable people who can understand the terms of democracy and respond easily. In the sampling frame, academicians (fifty teachers and fifty students) and Middle-class professionals (twenty lawyers, twenty doctors, twenty bankers, and ten politicians) were included.

The survey involved a total of eight questions; the very first question is related to demographic information and the remaining seven questions were related to democracy and public perception to obtain the perception of the public towards democracy. In this way, one hundred and seventy people were included in the sample frame and one hundred and sixty-four responded (only four politicians responded). The responses have been assessed in the form of tables; each table is representing each question which is expressing the public perception.

Culture of Democracy

Democracy is more than a mechanism of installing a representative government. The machinery of democracy is totally dependent on the minds of the people who are living in that particular setup of democracy (Perl-Rosenthal, 2018). The term "Political Culture" is used in this stance by many political scientists and historians. In 1963, Gabriel Almond with Sidney Verba used this term for the very first time to identify public perception toward their governments in five different democracies. After digging deep into democracies; both suggested that "Civic Culture" is most crucial to stabilize democracies. This civic culture traces its roots towards the development in democracies.

As democracy has its own inimitable culture that is distinguished in every aspect. The creation of democracy in a state is not only about elections and formation of representative government in office; in fact these are not the only characteristics of democracies. Even before elections the need of strong public opinion towards democracy is much needed. The political culture of democracy included many prerequisites and top three are as democratic nature of society, democratic public opinion and education is a must have for public in democracies. The role of society is significant in a state and when state is democratic the need of a strong society is crucial. Society with a democratic culture is a basic determinant in socialization of public. The nature of society directly affects democratization. In fact the next two

prerequisites are somehow dependent on the kind of society in which citizens are living. The public opinion is very important in democracy as the whole of democracy is dependent on public and their will. According to Robert Shapiro public opinion with policy making both are central in all democratic states (Robert A. Dahl). He inter-related public opinion with electoral responsibility which averred that elected leader\|s will never diverge from the opinion of public. The role of education is crucial in all societies especially in democratic societies as education directly influence the public opinion. The association of education with democracy portrays a strong bond as according to Michael J. Sodaro education is one of the top prerequisite of democracy.

There are many rational dilemmas of democratization, but these three prerequisite of political culture is crucial to maintain a healthy set up for democratization. Where these prerequisites are in good condition, the condition of democracy is healthy. But in developing democracies specifically in Asia the condition of these prerequisites faced many hurdles which caused many loop holes in democratization.

The Core Problem in Pakistan

The core problem in Pakistan is mind set of the public; people are of the view that politics is a bad thing and every respectable citizen should avoid politics and not only this but at the time of elections many people avoid participating in elections to stay away from the dirt of politics. In this way; citizens even avoid casting their votes on the day of election and just celebrates that particular Election Day as a national holiday. They don't want to elect anyone from the given parties. For example if a person is not liking PML N, PPP and PTI or any given party; he or she is not going to cast his or her vote to any of the given parties and going to waste his or her votes. This is democratically wrong because in democracies every single vote is counted and even if you're favorite candidate is not going to win the elections by your vote; by that vote of yours that particular candidate of your choice can sit in opposition by gaining your vote. This follows a drawback in Pakistan that is low turnout rate in Pakistan. The following graph is showing the turnout rate in Pakistan.

Table 2. *Turnout in Pakistan's General Elections*

Elections	Pakistan		Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan
1970	52.77	48 East Pakistan	62	57	47	44
1977	50.00		----	----	----	----
1985 (Non Part Base Elections)	53.69		60	44	41	36
1988	43.07		47	42	34	26
1990	45.46		50	43	36	29
1993	40.28		47	28	35	25
1997	35.06		39	31	29	22
2002	41.8		46	38	34	28
2008	44.87		49	46	34	33
2013	55.02		59	51	45	39
2018	51.7					

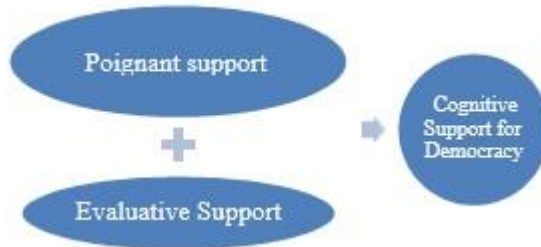
Source: This data of Turn out in Pakistan's General Elections is compiled by researchers.

Survey to Measure Public Opinion

For measuring public opinion there are certain methods that are useful and a survey is one of the most used research methods to collect data from a predefined section of the society, state, country etc. In a research survey a collection of questions to extract precise data from a specific group of people for various purposes. Most of the existing democratic studies included qualitative analysis and researchers tried to avoid the quantitative method for democracy because of the complex nature of the quantitative method particularly the survey method. The accuracy of the survey as the thermometer of citizens is very hard to achieve. For this reason, the studies of democracy are always compromised especially when the researcher adopts the quantitative technique of research. But quantitative in terms of surveys are crucial to audit the system of democracy as most of the departments cover the aspect of audit yearly; one of the example is annual audit in the Banking sector. In the case of democracy, the ultimate auditors are the citizens, although they lack much criterion democratic information as there is a chance of no radical democratic information within the public, but to measure the system and process of democracy "citizens" are the only left option.

The ignorance of citizens is a main limitation in studies of democracy that each citizen perceives democracy differently and not only within a state, but even all citizens of democratic countries perceive democracy differently. To avoid this limitation cognitive measurement is adopted, which is a traditional Estonian and empirical idea that rejects the common assumption that each citizen perceives democracy equally. A politically active citizen is one who knows at least

elementary least information about the given system and that is how only well-informed citizens came into the fold of measurement of democratic orientation (Pereira, 2012). The enigma of democracy is that the meaning of democracy is manifold to each citizen or each state. Following this limitation, this study of democracy adopted the cognitive dimension to choose a sample for the survey.



Source: Figure designed by the Researcher

Cognitive Dimension of Democracy

The cognitive support for democracy is divided into levels of support poignant (affective) support and evaluative support. Both of the levels are interlinked and directed to the evaluation of the democracies; a negative evaluation of democracy could lower public hopes and a positive evaluation could influence (Pereira, 2012) and further create the chances to strengthen the affective support for democracy. The results of polls and surveys may produce a bandwagon result in the process of democracy e.g. someone may cast a vote for a particular candidate just because he read or listened to a poll or survey result in which that particular candidate is on top of the list as most respondents like him or her. So, for this research survey, there is a need to emphasize more specifically as this may affect somebody's pinion. This study is only concerned with knowledgeable people; because democratically illiterate people will not comprehend the terms that will be used in the survey questionnaire. Surveys, especially involving the public are useful only when done correctly. Further, this survey will cover the public only in the form of clusters, as cluster sampling is a method where the entire population is divided into certain separate groups, but those groups need to represent the entire public. The two-stage cluster sampling is adopted, in which to produce evidence a randomized technique is adopted to choose a sample with close-ended questions. The two clusters of sampling selected as;

1. Academicians (Teachers and Students of PhD, M Phil and BS)
2. Middle-Class Professionals (Doctors, Lawyers, Bankers and Politicians)

Public opinion is the attitude or attitudes of citizens about parliaments, their policies, leaders, Political parties etc. It is an accumulation of many citizens that

reflects their inclinations about any given thing e.g. governments, institutions, policies, current circumstances etc. In every political setup, there is a phenomenon called “Political Socialization” that actually builds the opinions of the public and it actually started from your early life when you absorb your family’s views and preferences as your views and preferences. After family, your education, your social sittings and every circumstance around you cohere and contribute to making your opinion. Measuring Public opinion is not always easy because there is a gigantic opportunity for technical errors that may cause outright fallacy.

Assessment of Survey Result

The survey involved a total of eight questions; the very first question is related to demographic information and two to eight questions involved questions related to democracy to obtain the perception of public towards democracy. This survey involved only knowable people, who know the meaning of democracy. Many of the uneducated people are not familiar with the concept of democracy and that is a big challenge for any democracy around the world and especially in the case of Pakistan. If someone is living in a system that is not familiar to him or her then obviously that person and that system both are producing challenges for each other. To evaluate the public perception this present study conducted a survey to gain insight into the public perception of democracy. The researcher focused on only knowledgeable people who can understand the terms of democracy and respond easily. In the sampling frame academicians (fifty teachers and fifty students) and Middle-class professionals (twenty lawyers, twenty doctors, twenty bankers, and ten politicians) were included. In this way, one hundred and seventy people were included in the sample frame and one hundred and sixty-four responded (only four politicians responded). The responses have been assessed in the form of tables; each table is representing each question which is expressing the public perception.

Table 1. *Profession of the respondents (N=164)*

Respondents	Responses
Teachers	30.5%
Lawyers	12.2%
Doctors	12.2%
Politicians	2.4%
Students	30.5%
Bankers	12.2%

Table 2. *Democracy is indispensable for every society (N=164)*

Respondents	Responses
Strongly Disagree	4.3%
Disagree	9.1%
Neutral	15.9%
Agree	62.8%
Strongly Agree	7.9%

Table 3. *I know the meaning of Democracy as a value (N= 164)*

Respondents	Responses
Strongly Disagree	3.7%
Disagree	4.8%
Neutral	9.1%
Agree	54.3%
Strongly Agree	28%

Table 4. *Democratic value under a parliamentary system in Pakistan is the most suit option for the country (N= 164)*

Respondents	Responses
Strongly Disagree	6.1%
Disagree	6.1%
Neutral	10.4%
Agree	56.1%
Strongly Agree	21.3%

While answering the questions; the ratio between sample frames is as 30.5% teachers (50), 30.5% (50) Students, 12.2% (20) lawyers, 12.2% (20) doctors, 12.2% (20) bankers, and only 2.4% (4) politicians responded.

While rating statement no 2; 62.8% (103 respondents) agreed with the statement that democracy is indispensable for every society, 7.9% (13 respondents) strongly agreed with the statement, 15.9% (26 respondents) were neutral, and 9.1% (15 respondents) disagreed with the given statement and only 4.3% (7 respondents) opted the option of strongly disagree.

While answering statement no 3; 54.3% (89 respondents) respondents were agreed with the statement “I know the meaning of democracy as a value” while 28% (46 respondents) strongly agreed with the statement, 9.1% (15 respondents) were neutral, 4.8% (8 respondents) disagreed with the statement and only 3.7% (6 respondents) were strongly disagreed.

While answering statement no 4; 56.1% (92 respondents) agreed with the statement “Democratic values under a parliamentary system in Pakistan is a most suitable option for the country”, 21.3% (35 respondents) strongly agreed, 10.4% (17 respondents) were neutral, 6.1% (10 respondents) disagreed and 6.1% (10 respondents) strongly disagreed with the statement.

This survey involved only knowable people, who know the meaning of democracy. Many of the uneducated people are not familiar with the concept of democracy and that is a big challenge for any democracy around the world and especially in the case of Pakistan. If someone is living in a system which is not familiar to him or her then obviously that person and that system both are producing challenges for each other.

The next question is about an ongoing international debate and that “Democracy as a System” vs. “Democracy as Value”. Democracy is more like a value which is slowly and gradually inculcated the any given society. Developing democracies need to understand this notion of democracy as a value and these democracies are in need of inculcation of democratic norms. This process of inculcation is not a process of a day or a night, but a slow process which slowly and gradually inculcates norms in society.

While answering the question of “Democratic value under parliamentary setup is more suited to Pakistan”, most of the respondents agreed with the statement. In practice, there is a debate in Pakistan that “Parliamentary or Presidential setups in Pakistan”, each setup is diverse and unique and comes with its own pros and cons. Political systems are always in need of years of struggle and gradually this struggle strengthens their roots. Pakistan needs to strengthen its parliamentary roots rather than switching to a new setup and there is no need to again start with a niche.

Table 5. *Democratic parliaments protect the interests and rights of citizens (N= 164)*

Respondents	Responses
Strongly Disagree	4.8%
Disagree	8%
Neutral	12.3%
Agree	52.1%
Strongly Agree	22.7%

While responding the statement no 5; 52.1% (85 respondents) were agreed with the statement that “Democratic parliament protect the interests and rights of citizens”, 22.7% (37 respondents) were strongly agreed with the statement, 12.3% (20 respondents) were neutral, 8% (13 respondents) were disagreed and 4.8% (8 respondents) were strongly disagreed with the statement.

Human rights are collective and worldwide; these rights are actually put on every single people in the world and in democracies, these rights are more achievable

where institutions are there to protect the rights of the citizens. The real spirit of a Parliament in a state is always to protect its citizens in any given circumstance. Whenever and wherever these rights are not protected by the parliaments, democracy or any given system clues to its catastrophe. The response to this question is imperative and results show that only 8% disagreed and 8% strongly disagreed.

Although the disagreement with the statement is less still; parliament in Pakistan needs to aspire to this disagreement and maturely needs to take steps towards its betterment so that parliament can change the perception of the public by performing well.

Table 6. *A constructive role of Parliament is essential for democracy (N= 164)*

Respondents	Responses
Strongly Disagree	3.1 %
Disagree	2.5%
Neutral	6.7%
Agree	60.1%
Strongly Agree	27.6%

Table 7. *Without Political learning, democracy cannot be strengthened (N= 164)*

Respondents	Responses
Strongly Disagree	3.1%
Disagree	4.3%
Neutral	3.1%
Agree	49.7%
Strongly Agree	39.9%

While reacting to statement no 6; 60.1% (98 respondents) agreed with the statement that “A constructive role of parliament is essential for democracy”, 27.6% (45 respondents) strongly agreed, 6.7% (11 respondents) were neutral, only 2.5% (4 respondents) disagreed and 3.1% (5 respondents) strongly disagreed with the given statement.

While responding to statement no 7, 49.7% (81 respondents) agreed with the statement that “Without political learning, democracy cannot be strengthened”, 39.9% (65 respondents) strongly agreed with the statement, 3.1% (only 5 respondents) were neutral, 4.3% (only 7 respondents) disagreed and 3.1% (only 5 respondents) strongly disagreed with the statement.

Institutional strength, especially the strength of parliament and the inculcation of democratic norms are highly noteworthy for the progress of democracy. Pakistan has faced a number of hurdles on

the road to democracy and most of the problems are backed by the insufficiency of these two elements. For example, the decade of 1988-1999 gives a clear example that parliament was in the very weak condition that not a single regime of this decade completes its term and it's not only about the term basically it was not fulfilling that theme of institutional strength which is required for a successful democracy. This decade was not only lacking intuitional strength but also public perception was very weak or even the public was confused and less interested in these regimes. Both of these variables can contribute to the success of democracy all around the world and especially in the case of Pakistan.

Table 8. *The future of democracy is bright in Pakistan*

Respondents	Responses
Strongly Disagree	7.4%
Disagree	10.4%
Neutral	22.7%
Agree	45.4%
Strongly Agree	14.1%

While reacting to statement no 8; 45.4% (74 respondents) agreed that “The future of democracy is bright in Pakistan”, 14.1% (23 respondents) strongly agreed, 22.7% (37 respondents) were neutral,

10.4% (17 respondents) disagreed and 7.4% (12 respondents) strongly disagreed with the statement. This statement is interesting to analyze the future hopes of citizens for democracy. By combining agreed and strongly agreed respondents 59.5% (97 respondents) had positive future hopes for democracy while 22.7% (37 respondents) were neutral and by combing disagreed and strongly disagreed 17.8% (29 respondents) were not hoping for the future of democracy in Pakistan.

While answering the last question of the survey; 59.5% of respondents were hopeful for the future of Pakistan. This shows that they are supporting the idea that if the public is richer in democratic consciousness and the institutions of the state are strengthened then the idea of democracy can easily lead to success. The hope of the public from a certain political setup in important because it creates a sense of harmony with the existing system as discussed in chapter two democracies always comes with few prerequisites and these two are most of the important prerequisites, especially in the case of Pakistan.

Conclusion and Suggestions

The world can see the democratic strive and this effort is mostly political in nature, addressing a number of critical democratic issues. E.g. form of governance, stability of the state’s constitution, inculcation of democratic norms, the strength of the state institutions, and many factors. Many revolutions and new channels have occurred across the world after the 2008 financial crisis which is influencing the process of democracy. The end of the second decade of the twenty-first century

(2019-2020) manifests the 3rd decade of triumph and survival of democracy, but not clearly for developing states, and also there are question marks on developed democracy's role in altering international order. Developing countries including Pakistan are still endeavoring to meet the basic requirements of democracy. The democratization of Pakistan examines problems such as democratic consolidation, transitions, and various transition models.

Pakistan's democracy has been battling for a decade; however, Pakistan has faced many striking ups and downs in democratization. Although, there are certain streamlined encroachments that are perceived during this phase, however, Pakistan's democratic situation is far from perfect. The foremost concern of this research is about the democratic strive of Pakistan because Pakistan needs to fulfill the requirements of democratic prerequisites. Michael J. Sodaro's ten democratic prerequisites are central in the case of Pakistan's democracy. Institutional strength (especially in the case of Parliament) and inculcation of democratic norms both will ultimate contribution in case of Pakistan's democratic success. Following are the few findings of this research and ultimately these will help the survival of democracy in general and specifically in Pakistan.

From the commencement of ancient Greek democracy, the most effective form of democracy has gone through many changes for a better outcome. Democracy is always in need of a joint venture that could actually strive for the survival of its smooth layout. Generations have worked on its appropriate measures e.g. direct democracy, representative democracy, democracy under the presidential system, democracy under the parliamentary system, and democracy in unitary and federal setups. Many of these democratic changes come with their own perspectives, the true essence of democracy, however, is always completed by the people; as they are directly involved in democracy by voting, analyzing, criticizing and reacting in different ways. Every single citizen must involve himself in democratic concerns, and anyone who believes they have nothing to do with politics is not only misinformed but also ignorant. Each particular citizen's life is interconnected with politics either directly or indirectly. Following are the few implied recommendations intended to provide an appliance for democratic republics.

One of the most important recommendations for any democratic state's development is the inculcation of political consciousness. Despite the fact that it is a requirement of democracy, many faltering democracies are in desperate need of it. The word "Political perception" is a sense in which citizens of a state have roused to their real political role. Basically, perception means truth and when the citizens of the state acknowledge their politics in a truthful manner it becomes political consciousness. In democracies, political consciousness is one of the major prerequisites because without political consciousness democracy cannot lead to a successful future. When the people of a state are not politically conscious then they can easily be swayed by their elite class. For political consciousness, it is very imperative to educate people politically and democracies are always in need of

citizen's engagement for effervescent functioning. Eventually, a political consciousness indication creates democratic support.

In developing states; there is a gargantuan need to change the image of politics as people of developing states, especially youth and educated cliques of a state normally tried to stay away from politics because the image of politics is not so virtuous for many reasons. The term politics is considered a bad thing in practice, many caliber people stay away from politics just to avoid the tag of politics. The fraught democracies need to change this status of politics and they can use the option of seminars, conventions of citizens with politicians, talks and citizen visits to government institutions.

In democratic countries, education has to be introduced in a different pattern from the very beginning because education gives the room that gives birth to democratic norms. The education system is very substantial for every state and especially in democracies; education is one of the basic prerequisites. Education also provides a rudimentary back to the political cognizance and inculcation of democratic norms. The case of education in developing democracies is very debauched as the education system in developing states is not uniform in nature. For example, the education system in Pakistan is split into many different streams, three major streams e.g. government schools, madrassa, and elastic educational array and not only this, but all four provinces follow different syllabi.

The mindset of the masses is always an important tool for the implementation of any given system. When the given masses are not democratic in nature then the success of democracy is at risk. For example, the masses of a given state are autocratic in nature; years ago a state was entrenched in modern liberal democracy, but they still haven't rid of the autocratic mindset those ultimately producing problems for democratic success. Noticeably, a democratic mindset (or any opposite) is not something to build in a minute or two, but the inculcation of a democratic mindset is a process that goes slowly and steadily upwards. And for this democratic inculcation state needs to acclimatize many tools e.g. public participation, dialogues, healthy political culture, consciousness etc. In this age, collective wisdom is much more than individual autocracy. There are many democratic societies, that are still facing glitches to be more democratic e.g. Pakistan. Such a state needs to correct many democratic prerequisites. There are many scholars who are in view that democracy is a system that requires few prerequisites before arriving to democracy and the creation of a democratic mindset with democratic norms is one of the major prerequisites.

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