

Philosopher King VS. Loafer King: A Critical Appraisal of Pakistan in Post 2013 General Elections to Date

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ABSTRACT

This paper is going to explain how a competent and talented leader with charismatic potentials ensures the socio-political and economic development of a country. It is also mentioned that how classical philosopher-king had been different from the contemporary loafer king. Pakistan has been a victim of political instability owing to the personal jealousies of political demagogues and the de jure political elite. There has been a conventional practice of apathy regarding holding elections at the party level within the so-called political parties of Pakistan. Since the definition of political science calls for a political strive of a group of people may be having a like-minded goal known as a political party. There are only interest groups in Pakistan rather than any political party. Such interest groups hardly create Philosopher Kings but of course Loafer Kings. However, the electoral process is an essential procedure where citizens of any country are allowed to select their leaders to rule the country according to the law of the land. The main objective of this paper is to highlight the difference between the phenomenon of Plato's Philosopher King (PK) and the contemporary world's Loafer King (LK) that signifies the present-day leadership of the world as well as in Pakistan. Therefore, major changes took place in Pakistan in the post-2013 General Elections. It sheds light on the complexities between the numerous political parties how they are playing cards in Pakistan to become more successful than the other. The institutions are at the helm of sorry affairs owing to the inefficiency and tunnel vision of the so-called leadership in Pakistan.

Keywords: *Pakistan, Philosopher King, Loafer King, Political parties, Leadership, Political Institutions, beggars, efficiency.*

The Rationale of the Paper

Plato believed that philosopher-king can sustain an ideal state. This paper is explaining Plato's philosopher-king vs. loafer king (LK) of the contemporary world. Pakistan like other countries of the world usually gives way to an LK who arbitrarily runs the country. It may be an American president or the French president or Pakistani ruler behave in the same way.

The Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is based on the answer to a serious question that why Pakistan lacks leadership even in the presence of skillful and talented people? This paper is going to tell that how Pakistan is abducted by political, economic, social, and religious beggars, taking a heavy toll on the socio-political and economic conditions of the state. The answer is very simple. Owing to the brain drain of

talented social capital, Pakistan is run by a residual. This leftover becomes part of the political, economic, social, and religious segments of society. This 'residual' has different levels in all said segments of society.

Methodology

This paper is based on a critical theory about the liberation of the people of Pakistan from the enslaved political and nonpolitical elite. Max Horkheimer gives us three following segments to be critical of the existing system to transform it into the right one.

Max Horkheimer

- ▶ explanatory
- ▶ practical and
- ▶ normative

Introduction

Pakistan is the most developed country in the world in its first sixty years. It is rich in natural resources and skillful social capital but depleted of sincere, honest, and democratic leadership.

Explanatory

Historically the subcontinent has been a slave region under the external despots like Muhammad Bin Qasim, Mahmud Ghaznavi, Muhammad Ghauri, Slave dynasty, Delhi Sultanate, Khilji Dynasty, Mughals, were regional masters and later at the beginning of the 18th century it was French and the Britishers came into power and later conquered the Eastern Bengal in 1757 and in 1857 the whole subcontinent was under the British rule. Before the partition in 1947, Pakistan was under the elite class that was highly educated from the west. Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Ali Brethren, Allama Muhammad Iqbal, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk, Sir Agha Khan, Nawab Ismael Meerithi, Nawab Bahadar Yaar Jang, all were highly educated and demanding the ouster of the foreign rulers. The incidents like Urdu Hindi controversy 1867, partition and annulment of Bengal in 1905 and 1911 respectively, Lucknow pact 1916, Khilafat Movement 1919, Delhi Proposals 1926, Nehru report 1927, and communal award convinced Quaid-i-Azam that Hindus were unable to protect Muslim rights.

After partition and demise of the founder of Pakistan to date, Pakistani leadership was clearly under the influence of their foreign masters. Bureaucracy, military, and feudal lords got controlled on economic resources, embezzled funds, few grabbed money from the national and international organization, and run non-governmental organizations, welfare trust, and other memorial hospitals and kept using Pakistan as a mint machine for their next generations. After the death of Quaid-i-Azam and Liaqat Ali Khan, just look upon the leadership of Pakistan, Iskander Mirza, Ch. Muhammad Ali, Hussain Shaheed Suharworthy, Ibrahim Ismael Chundrigarh, Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, Ziaul Haq, Muhammad Khan Junejo, Benazir Bhutto, Nawaz Sharief, Pervaiz Musharraf, Zafarullah Khan Jamali, Asif Ali Zardari, Yousaf Raza Guiliani, Raja Pervaiz Ashraf, and Imran Khan. Pre and Post partition leadership is an amazing contrast of PK and LK respectively. External masters keep the threads of the Pakistani demagogues in their hands and use them

Philosopher King VS. Loafer King: A Critical Appraisal of Pakistan in Post 2013 General Elections to Date

according to the situation. Few get money from intelligence agencies and monopolize the religious subdivision of the society. All Beggars-Commonality among them make or run their assets with the help of others. National and international beggars- work for their interests- in the name of development, welfare, trust, or noble cause. Politics, persuasion, and power for attaining their goals. Politics activity for legitimately seeking power. Persuasion a force that obliges the state actors to achieve objectives through legitimate power. Power is a capability to shift the probability into one's favors especially when circumstances are going against any actor. Political institutions are the backbone of any country and they keep the country on the right track. However, if the institutions became dysfunctional owing to their bad construction or composition, it undermines the state on a large scale.

Practical

Pakistan's political institutions like parliament and executive have always been under pressure owing to the persuasive role of apolitical institutions that are judiciary, military, and bureaucracy.

A case of legitimacy and authority remains intact. Since 1958 to date Pakistani governments have been looking for their legitimacy from external sources, sometimes defacto rulers sought legitimacy through showing their relations with the USA, KSA, Iran, and China. India has always been used as a Frankenstein monster to keep in control of all the political institutions.

The dynastic politics among leading interest (political) groups, in Pakistan and their practices of nepotism, corruption, and money laundering give way to apolitical institutions to intervene in the state.

The way out is regular elections within interest groups are necessary for transforming those groups into political parties. Media activism came at the surface after the Musharaf era. Judicial activism in 2008 redefines the character of the state and politics in Pakistan. Undoubtedly, contemporary Pakistan is facing the worst ever crises of its history but it is sieving all the dirt and heading towards more enlightenment. The flow of information through media is creating awareness in the masses and the restoration of the judiciary protecting the rights of the people. The missing factor is leadership. Unbridled media, mullah, and military and bureaucracy are the major sources of discontent in Pakistan.

There is no genuine political elite, and no political parties only interest groups, and individuals with parochial approaches are leading Pakistan. After the 2018 general elections, a third elite in the form of Imran Khan came to lead Pakistan. He has been considered a ray of hope in the despair of darkness. He has started retiring debts of Pakistan, happening for the first time in the history of Pakistan. He remained unsuccessful in getting Pakistan out of the clutches of international financial institutions (IFIs). The dependence upon the IFIs has a deep impact on the country. Corruption in the so-called political, bureaucratic, and military elite is uprooting the stability of the country.

Since the general elections, May 2013 to date, Pakistan's economic growth rate remains at the lowest ebb-energy crises, insecurity, and Covid-19 has exacerbated the situation.

Normative

Basic Differences between PK and LK

The PK always pursues the national interest instead of a party, personal, or family interests. A true PK is who governs over the hearts of the people instead of ruling upon them. The LK usually pursues personal, family, and party interests. It keeps striving for winning the next elections. The PK used to struggle for the next generations instead of the next elections. There is social injustice in Pakistani and Max Horkheimer's critical theory helps us in overcoming social injustice and to establish just social situations for all people. It defines the social conditions of a specific society and tells us how to resolve the social problems as per the laws of the constitution.

The social set up in Pakistan is unjust. Unequal distribution of economic fruits and crony capitalism are continuously rising poverty, illiteracy, extremism, food and water crisis, internal and external migration, poor medical facilities, discrimination based on caste, creed, and status. The uniformity of policies is non-existent because of selective morality on the part of the LKs and the lethargic attitude of the people. Who remain silent when they need to speak loudly. Religion is exploited in the rural as well as urban areas of Pakistan. Foreign debt, divergent behavior, inflation, smuggling, and drug trafficking are common phenomena in federally administered areas of Pakistan where hardly Pakistan's law is observed. Social evils, kickbacks, nepotism, bribery, and dishonesty, are the major features of the so-called Pakistani political elite. It demoralizes the ordinary man in society and it leads towards a sense of deprivation and migration of dreams among the masses. The LKs in Pakistan owing to the void of logic and wisdom are unsuccessful in creating uniformity of law and order.

The German philosopher is of the view that leadership is only attracted when it has the characteristic of extraordinarily talented philosophers and competent scientists. His social theory is also related to the Marxist theoretical interpretation which focuses on the class system in society. The critical theory explains the numerous forms of social control by which states administer capitalism inclined to deactivate class conflict and coordinate the working classes into the ruling economic system. However, in the case of Pakistan, there is a major problem of lacuna between the haves and have not. The people who belong to an enslaved class are deprived and masters are highly appreciated and provided the facilities even against the laws of a government.

Glaring differences between Platonic PK and today's LK:

Philosopher king

- ▶ Monarchy
- ▶ Knowledge
- ▶ Virtue
- ▶ Communism
- ▶ Idealism
- ▶ Ideal State

Loafer king

- anarchy
- information
- hypocrisy
- liberacantilism
- realism/pragmatism
- rental/rogue state

Philosopher King VS. Loafer King: A Critical Appraisal of Pakistan in Post 2013 General Elections to Date

- ▶ Temporary marriages temporary and permanent
- ▶ Justice Chief justice instead of injustice

Pakistan being under the clout of religion is at the crossroads. On the one hand, it wishes to be a Muslim state and on the other, it disguises itself under the model of western democracy. It contradicts the basic fabric of Pakistan society. For any country's development and progress, leadership plays a very dominant and influential role. Pakistan's democratic system is the best and unique in world politics but unfortunately, it lacks the leadership to lead the country in an organized way. However, Pakistan's four provinces Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), and Baluchistan all are going through a difficult phase either due to the process of electoral politics, economy, monetary policy, security challenges, societal destructiveness, political instability, and ideological chauvinism.

In politics, leadership gives a direction to its social, economic, and political governance. Leadership influences the minds of the people and organizes the activities of the unorganized people through proper indoctrination to achieve national interests. A leader becomes the bridge between chauvinistic and moderate people of the state and shows them a middle path for achieving the national goals successfully.

Historical Perspective

Plato was the founder of the Ideal State. His Philosopher King (PK) could sustain an ideal state. The PK was a groomed individual who used to be a very refined personality and had wisdom based on philosophy and logic. In the contemporary world, we see that anarchy prevails because of the absence of a properly groomed and trained leader in the world. This paper mainly focuses on Pakistan's leadership and its role in depreciating the resources of Pakistan through their malpractices in the post-2013 General Elections. Since 2008 to date the civil government is smoothly transitioning the political process among political parties of Pakistan.

Historical happenings explain how Pakistan has been facing shocks and set back in the form of four praetorian eras (1958, 1971, 1977, 1999) and disintegration of the state in 1971. This oscillation between civil and military terms kept Pakistan in uncertainty and unstable owing to the unstable political institutions. The political structures and elections in Pakistan only create LKs which kept on stealing Pakistan's economic resources. Asif Ali Zardari was a known Mr. Ten percent and Nawaz Sharif a Sicilian Mafia as per the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, Maryam Nawaz Sharief, and Hamza Shahbaz are incapable descendants of Bhutto and Sharief families respectively. Since they don't have any individual capability but inherited corrupt elite habits. They have been sons and daughters of LKs of Pakistan.

The authoritative control of Pakistan at the hands of tunnel vision so-called leaders and so-called religious leaders and their goons keep damaging the stability process of Pakistan. It kept the political structures of Pakistan at the behest of bureaucracy, which enhances its influence and control of the whole political, economic, and social phenomena in Pakistan. The judiciary has been very ambitious after its movements against Musharraf and consequently started making remarks on different cases instead of speaking through its decisions. Judiciary in Pakistan has become more a

laughing stock owing to its malpractices with the highest-paid judges in the country without any positive outcome. The LKs of Pakistan keep using the judiciary for their purposes and make them more and more corrupt. Judiciary has been legitimizing the defacto rules of men in uniform and reinstates the civil rulers now and then. All this sorry state of affairs demeans the political and economic processes in Pakistan. The so-called religious fabric of the society under the leadership of Jammāt-i-Islami Pakistan, Pakistan Awami Tehreek (PAT), Awami National Party, Jamiat-e-Ulema-i-Islam, Awami Workers Party (AWP) Tehreek-i-Labbaik Pakistan (TLP), and many other religious and regional parties like MQM and BLA have been damaging the social stability, political process, and the economic prosperity in Pakistan.

The military establishment has been very influential in the game of throne and keeps dictating its terms now and then. In the 1960s, the military regime under General Ayub Khan and in 1970 under General Yahya Khan ruled over Pakistan and the political process was in the state of abeyance. From 1977 to 1988 General Zia-ul-Haq ripped the state and threw it into the Afghan, brought gun culture and drugs in Pakistan. It damaged the very nature of Pakistan society owing to un-Islamic reforms made in the name of Islam. From 1999 to 2008, General Pervez Musharraf dethroned the civil government and captured the government

In contemporary scenarios, the military has learned from its past mistakes and influence the government policies from the back seat. It still dictates its terms through social media, electronic and print media. The military has been taking a keen interest in the economic issues of Pakistan which they believe are a sine qua non because of the absence of capable leadership in the country. To support the economic opportunities for Pakistan and such actions are significant for the stability of the social environment of a country.

Plato's Philosopher King vs. Loafer King in the Perspective of Contemporary Politics in Pakistan

Plato being an idealist usually discarded because of the impracticability of his thoughts in the classical and modern eras. He was might be the first systematic political thinker, and a disciplined western philosopher gave the concept of the ideal state. He indoctrinated his ruler through a special education system and presented the idea of "Philosopher King." Plato's significant ideas regarding political and social thoughts highlighted that philosophy can lead us to knowledge and wisdom. He believed that the philosopher is aware of the manifestation, the forms, and ideals. He alone could rule through knowledge and reason. He introduces justice and a very mechanical understanding of the ideal state.

The idea of PK describes that the finest and greatest form of government is that in which a proselytized person leads a state more prudentially as compared to a person elected through any election system. Plato correlated this idea with the vision of justice. Although this concept was highly prominent during the Roman Empire and also resuscitated in the European political philosophy during the era of the despotism of monarchs. Plato thought that rulers had the responsibility of protecting and boosting the interests of the entire community. Plato gave an interesting appraisal of giving orders, governing, and bringing happiness to most parts of the state.

Plato was of the view that existing states were faulty because philosophers were not rulers, that is why Plato presented the notion of PK. The theoretical connotation of

Philosopher King VS. Loafer King: A Critical Appraisal of Pakistan in Post 2013 General Elections to Date

PK was the pillar of Plato's ideal state. It explains the phenomenon by declaring the qualities of a philosopher who had the knowledge, intelligence, reason, and tutoring to preside over. For ruling a state, skills and qualifications are crucial and its objective was the public well-being. He believed that a good ruler was one who not only protects the lives of his population but also alters them as human beings. The philosopher ruler was the right person to command and he would be less interested in obtaining power for self-assurance. Plato takes hold of the notion of PK from Socrates who interpreted that philosophers are those who love to learn, who has a passion for gaining knowledge through reason and logic. They are always keen to learn. Philosophers are those who believe in truth and honesty.

The Greek ideas are shared by Plato that leisure was necessary for tracking wisdom. A philosopher is one who has the quality to administer, justice, and act for the goodness of the people. He has the characteristics of good character, calm and a cool mind, discipline, courage, sincere, veracity, and bravery. He would not be mean and selfish. He would not have greed for acquiring material for its pleasures. He has the quality of providing benefits to the public and having a public-spirited high mindedness.

Philosopher King very wisely organizes the legislator and constructs laws according to the idea of goodness. Plato refused the participation of the ordinary person in the political game as well as in the foreign policy decision-making process. By deducting the judgment of the average individual, Plato prefers to perform safe and halt any hostility, condemnation, disagreement, or disruptiveness.

He gave reasons for that these lead the way to animosity and distinctive identity, while a good social set up should encourage the common good. Plato denied majoritarian democracy and favored participation in a way that the average person did not have the capability and strength to understand absolute truth and the idea of virtuousness. Hence Plato's ideas are related to those who champion army dominion in the contemporary era (Yadav, 2019:1-3).

The process of leadership is significant from the different ways in which one leader sets the directions and objectives for more than one person and motivates them to move with full determination and commitment. While ruling the state the principal role of the leader's demands as a guide, friend, mentor, advisor as well as a negotiator. The behavior and attitude of the loyal leader include the qualities of reliability, consistency, confidence, transparency, cooperation, communication does matter in governing at the state, individual as well as bureaucratic level. Hence all these leadership qualities lacking in Pakistan (Heather, 2009:3-5).

Pakistan is a country where domestic policies run by the leaders, political communities, pressure groups, and decision-makers. The political structure of Pakistan takes place within the skeleton established by the constitution. Executive power, legislative, and judiciary are the sole pillars to keep check and balance of the different sections of the government either by the head of the state, president or prime minister, by the Senate of the National Assembly, and by the independent judiciary. From the time Pakistan came into being in 1947, a large number of leaders came and run the country in their way. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, and the first Governor-General of Pakistan who appointed Liaquat Ali Khan

as the leader of Pakistan and then one after the other ruled the country belong to either Muslim League, Peoples Party, or Awami League.

However today, Nawaz Sharif, Asif Ali Zardari, Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, and Imran Khan are listed at the forefront in ruling and administrating Pakistan. Nawaz Sharif who is the leader of the Muslim League (N) the party was founded in 1962 regained its status in 1993. This was one of the biggest parties in the Parliament of Pakistan. However, in 1996, Imran Khan founded his party titled Tehreek-i-Insaf and currently leading a country in his way and making foreign relations stronger by making official visits to different countries of the world and has signed numerous deals based on economic, political, military and social matters. He has generated an idea of “Naya Pakistan” that denotes Pakistan as a country, free of corruption, inflation, economic vulnerability, political unrest, social distortion as well as a state where people have been provided with equal rights.

In the milieu of Pakistan, elections have always been a crucial hallmark in analyzing the progress of democracy. “Most elections in Pakistan from its first general election in 1970, which led to the vivisection of the country, to the latest in 2013, have been fraught with violence, boycotts and general allegations of rigging” (Bangash & Hussain, 2015:59). The general elections of 2013 were mainly vital from various dimensions. Firstly, it was the very first time a democratic regime was to proceed on the bar to another democratically elected regime in Pakistan. Another factor is based on the number of voters that was estimated at eighty-six million, which was the largest election till today as claimed by the Post 2013 General Elections report produced by the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP). Thirdly, through the political parties, the leaders were violently fighting for participating to be at the highest rank in Pakistan. The post-election delight has also renowned these elections from the previous ones and in this phase, Pakistan has been in an era of critical appraisal from economic and political agenda (Bangash & Hussain, 2015:61).

By looking at the contemporary scenario of Pakistan, one cannot deny the fact that leaders are aggressively against each other and the opponent parties towards the prime minister of Pakistan are raising their voices for the removal of the current leader. Pakistan’s current leader Imran Khan is in great favor of the elimination of corruption and arresting political members have generated a more wrestler situation among the political personnel. In the case of Pakistan, there is a lack of state-citizen managed politics, honesty in the use of power, as well as an absence of persuasion.

Max Horkheimer Critical Theory: Its Social and Political Dynamics on Pakistan

The German Frankfurt school of thought gives us a great thinker in critical theory, Max Horkheimer defines how critical theory criticizes the existing phenomena and challenges the traditional setup to give way to a social change. In Pakistan in the prevailing power structure, people have started criticizing the institutions which have been considered sacred cows in the conventional setup. The military, judiciary, bureaucracy, on one hand, politicians, media, and mullah on the other. This critical theory gives the pragmatic solutions of diversified socio-political and economic problems that had been deep-rooted in society. Critical theory helps out society to evolve itself from social norms and values instead of imported ideas. Eventually, Pakistan is transforming positively but facing the brunt in the form of financial and political decay. We hope that through critical process Pakistan will get liberation

Philosopher King VS. Loafer King: A Critical Appraisal of Pakistan in Post 2013 General Elections to Date

from traditional disparities in the political and non-political spheres. The absence of political indoctrination of the political elite leads Pakistan towards political chaos and economic malfunctioning which is giving shocks to the political system. In contemporary Pakistan, people are questioning the illegitimate authority of the structures and eliminating the status quo.

The political system in Pakistan is uneven where people are unwilling to perform their duties but clamoring for rights. The misleading so-called self-acclaimed liberals misguiding the people in the name of feminism. The people need to participate in decision making and vigilant enough to pay the price of liberty. They must be concerned about the legislation, since it is ultimately going to affect people. People need to watch closely the high handedness of the executive and mayhem on the part of the judiciary, may be violating the constitutional norms.

The active participation of the people ensures their liberty and obliges the state to give fundamental rights to the people. There is no universal or global form of government, could sustain in every part of the world, it is always people of any society who evolve a set of norms and values to make a good prosperous surrounding for themselves. However, the number of participants in any society assures the efficiency of the system. The political system is always run through system capabilities, which are oil between the government and the constitutional machinery of the system. The idiosyncrasy of the ruler exploits those system capabilities as per his vision and disposition. End of the day, the efficiency level of the system capabilities determines the level of development of any system. These system capabilities are known as extractive, regulative, distributive, symbolic, and responsive capabilities.

Role of Political Institutions, Media, and Judiciary in the Game of Leadership in Pakistan

Political institutions are organizations that generate, enforce, and apply laws. It arbitrates conflict, builds governmental policy in terms of social and economic dimensions. It comprises of a set of norms and values relating to the distribution of power and authority for managing the social order. Political parties, trade unions, and legal courts are the main facets of working under political institutions. Political institutions are responsible for controlling the societal, economic, cultural as well as other legal systems that present in different forms either in a dictatorial regime, democratic, capitalism socialism or communism. Pakistan suffers from institutional inefficiency. Failed institutions cannot correct the organizational structure, it simply leads the society toward the political and economic failure of a country. Social order, bureaucracy, public poll, political parties. Political power and welfare of the population are the principal attributes.

Pakistan's political institutions like parliament and executive work under pressure and the persuasive role of political institutions are the judiciaries, military, and bureaucracy. In the case of legitimacy and authority, political institutions do not enjoy it. The dynastic policies among leading interest (political) groups, nepotism, and corruption, a political institution used to intervene in the state. Its solution and way out is to arrange regular elections within interest groups which are necessary for transforming those groups into political parties.

Military institutions are holding the power structure in Pakistan. Pakistan has been in political upheaval since the era of army chief Pervez Musharraf seized power in 1999. He became president for almost nine years till 2008. During the Musharraf regime, Pakistan was in a very distorting situation had fights and issues over terrorism, media representation, economic reforms, and the growth of civil society. Therefore, his undemocratic attempts in 2007, includes a declaration of a state extremity, suppression of media and judiciary activated large-scale pro-democracy fuss. Due to this, in response to Musharraf's rule, the lawyers and civil society groups have appeared as vital players in the social and political dynamics of a state that was dominated by the military (Bjoria,2008:1).

Media the most influential sound actor and acts as an acting manager provides information, and awareness to the public that what is happening within and outside the country. Media has the power to influence not only their audiences but also includes the role of the media within the wide framework of the social, political, cultural economic fabric of the society. The existing dominant control of the Pakistani government lies on media either it is electronic media or printed media. Meanwhile how the governmental sector of Pakistan used to instruct and control the media either by paying or by following strong strategies regarding the presentation of the news.

As the electronic media in Pakistan is controlled financed and owned by the government. Many of the times, if in case of not displaying such information for instance in terms of any related incident of the terrorist attacks at some area, where there is large destruction and media is being asked not to present so much true reports rather acts as a diplomatic one or to cover such issues that are much more threatening for the society and the citizens of Pakistan. Sometimes it also happened due to the complexities between the governmental agencies and the journalists also emerged as a societal issue. "Among all these influences, the influence of the government as an advertiser is the most effective one on media content. In Pakistan, the government has the most powerful 'weapon' of advertisements. The government uses this 'weapon' to achieve the desired goals and the flow of government advertisements always remains towards the newspapers that favor and support the government policies and decisions" (Riaz, 2008: 3).

Like, the judicial crisis is also one of the vital issues of Pakistan. This issue was originated on 9th March 2009 when the President General Pervez Musharraf released the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhary. A huge protest was started by the group of civil society and lawyers of the country in terms of the reconstruction of the chief justice. However, on July 20th. 2007, the supreme judicial council focused on the primitive settlement of the reconstruction of the chief justice. The lawyers and public opinion both were in favor of this decision.

But later on November 3rd. 2007, President General Pervez Musharraf by using his influential powers and sent away all the judges of the Supreme Court inclusive with that of the chief justice. Due to this, once again the lawyers and civil society went for protesting in the country. It had become a key issue in the national elections of 2008. This was then used as a motto to gain the sympathies of the voters. But on the other side, the new President of the country Asif Ali Zardari was not agreeing with the restoration of the chief justice of the Supreme Court. Meanwhile, on March 16,

Philosopher King VS. Loafer King: A Critical Appraisal of Pakistan in Post 2013 General Elections to Date

2009, Yousaf Raza Gillani declared to bring back the chief justice, when the whole nation was raising objections against the government.

Everyone knows what happened at Lal Masjid, it was a tragic incident in which thousands of innocent people killed. Lal Masjid being the old mosque and is famous for spreading religious education and religious training for decades. However, somehow more than five thousand female students and a large number of boys were registered in the training institute. The issue appeared between the administration of the mosque and a governmental sector when a part of the mosque was brought down by the city manager that was put up on some unlawfully occupied territory. In protest, the students of the seminary settled the neighboring children's library. They demanded to construct the destroyed part of the seminary that was not competent to the authorities of the city.

The government notified the administration of the training institute to depart from the illegal occupation of the library but they did not. Immediately, it came on the media that some of the militant activities were experienced there. As such in these circumstances, the government established army troops all around the mosque also the seminary in 2007. There was an aggressive gun battle that was started on 3rd July 2007, among the students and the military forces. This battle lasted for two weeks and it took thousands of lives of poor children who came there for gaining religious education. Also, some of the military personnel and citizens were badly killed in this fight. The main preacher was arrested while his younger brother was put to death in the battle. During the military operation, it was observed that dangerous chemicals were being used in it. The issue was quite burning one in media and it had also a huge impact on society.

Platonic and Contemporary Politics in Pakistan: A Comparative Analysis

Plato's political thought is distinctive as he condemned a democratic system as a regime of unknowledgeable. Despite the recommended some novel and unparalleled institution that is similar to almost autocracy, he believed in an unlimited government of a Philosopher Ruler regarding his Ideal State. He presented views in favor of government by aristocracy. Those who have the power should govern and rule over those who do not. Plato's concept of "Philosopher King" is one who has a passion for learning, for seeking knowledge, love for truth and wisdom. With these qualities, he is in a great position to regulate what is in the interest of the community than an average person. Plato's Philosopher Ruler is the outcome of complete and meticulous training and education. Philosopher rulers are allocated absolutism or absolute powers. They are not liable to public opinion or leap by customs or written laws. "Democracy is a key to understanding Plato's argument for rule by philosophers. Nowadays, most modern states are democratic, in the sense that people have a say in the running of the state. Since Plato's time, there has been a debate regarding what democracy is: whether it is the idea of majority rule, or what has come to be known as the 'Madisonian view' that democracy involves the protection of minorities" (Matassa, 2013:1).

By making a comparative analysis of platonic interpretation of the ruler, king, and an extraordinary person with talent and good qualities with the modern-day leadership and politics in Pakistan, the role, significance and leading attitude of the leaders performing on the international stage cannot be ignored. Many years ago,

platonian thought was written and its authenticity about the Philosopher King cannot be denied. Plato was one of the greatest philosophers and well-known due to his theory regarding the welfare of society.

Five different regimes of the leadership depend on their separation of the psyche, such as those ruled by the anarchic having unnecessary voracity are Absolute ruler, some who are ruled by non-lawless but having unnecessary desire named as Democrats. However, those ruled by essential hunger known as Oligarchs, those governed by unessential lively desires called Timocrats, and lastly, those ruled by necessary lively desires amalgamated with logical desires titled as Philosophers. Plato described three distinct types of people one is money-lover, his main desire is for the attainment of money to fulfill his desires for the pleasure of food, drink, and necessities in one's life. Another is the wisdom lover or the Philosopher who is ruled by logic and reason and his main concern is to seek knowledge and passion for learning and truth. Victory lover or integrity lover is ruled by ambition. This type of person is concerned with the acquisition of power, victory, and high thought.

Undoubtedly, Pakistan is facing the worst ever crises of its history but it is sieving all the dirt and heading towards more enlightenment. The flow of information through media is creating awareness in the masses and the incongruous role of the judiciary perishing the rights of the people. The missing factor is leadership. After the demise Qaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Liaqat Ali Khan Pakistan under Loafer King (LK).

Here is a normative but interesting contrast between Plato's PK and today's LK. Although Prime Minister Imran Khan is trying his best to restore Pakistan's image through reforms but remained unsuccessful so far owing to the LKs around him.

The Platonic description of the PK has the characteristics of prudence, courage, justice, and moderation. Today there are more than two hundred countries in the world. Every state in the international system is running to fulfill its aims and goals and desire to become at the top in competition with another state. The forms of the government which are presented by Plato are experiencing in one or the other by different states of the world. Every country has some evil eyes like in the form of corruption, massive unemployment, terrorism, poor infrastructure, inflation, political unrest, military instability, economic crisis, social distortion, religious extremism, low-living standard, looting, insecurity, undisciplined environment, no implementation of the rules and laws are the devastating factors of society that are seen in the contemporary scenario.

In Pakistan, where there is a lack of unawareness among people and leaders are just running the country in the name of development and despite emphasizing the societal progress of the country they are more indulged in battling with each other, filling their bank accounts, and criticizing each other. The lack of leadership in Pakistan has created the life of ordinary people difficult. The most daunting situation in Pakistan is the insecurity that leads to the fearing environment in society. Kidnapping and murder cases are the headlines of the news. Unbridled media, mullah, military, and bureaucracy are the major sources of discontent in Pakistan.

There should be no image of any political elite, no political parties. Interest groups and individuals are with parochial approaches. The dependence upon international financial institutions (IFIs) has a deep impact on the country. Corruption in the so-

Philosopher King VS. Loafer King: A Critical Appraisal of Pakistan in Post 2013 General Elections to Date

called political, bureaucratic, and military elite is uprooting stability of the country. However, for the better ideal state skilled leadership is highly required in Pakistan and a country can improve towards better and skilled society if its leaders follow the philosophical thought provoked by Plato's Philosopher Ruler to form the ideal society. This thought provides its citizens with equal rights and liberation of people according to the laws. The continuity of true democracy is the main boat among both the country and the political parties. Unfortunately, Pakistani political communities and the rest of the population are the slaves of their elite classes. The lack of leadership is a real problem in Pakistan and to overcome this rising issue, Pakistan's political parties, military institutions, bureaucracy, governmental administrators, and the public has to follow the laws based on efficiency, transparency, accountability, and honesty for the goodwill of the society as a whole.

Conclusion

Leadership is a universal phenomenon that includes the structuring, modifying, and building of interaction between the leaders and their public. It involves the formal and informal alliance in managing different issues. The rise of the leaders depends on the stance of their active performance, sound interaction with the public, stabilizing the conflicting situation via cooperation, maintaining a balance in a crisis, long term development, and future vision with a strong political will all these factors and reasons symbolizes the spring up of politicians of any country either democratic or republican. These evident differences between platonic thought and today's leadership content in Pakistan depict an explicit picture of the prevailing crisis in Pakistan. Leadership is not taken as a profession despite it is an art to run a country for the national development and the accomplishment of their policy-making decisions. Due to the poor governance in Pakistan, it has lost the opportunity to overcome the socio-political agony.

In the case of Pakistan, there is a great need for a national leader rather than the leader who based on Punjabi, Sindhi, Bloch, or Pathan to reign the state. Leadership based on sectarianism would never make the country prosperous and stable. The dilemma is that in the last seventy years, Pakistan did not find a leader who had a quality and sense of leadership base in all the four provinces. When East Pakistan was a part of Pakistan, at that time even there was a dire need for a capable leader. Today, due to the leadership deficit in Pakistan, the country is facing many problems and especially ordinary people. A leader with a vision, hard work, honesty, intellect, and intelligence could transform a country like Pakistan from a poor, unorganized state to a rich and industrialized, economically viable country of the world.

The status of Pakistani nationalism has to make strong due to which neither leaders nor citizens are serious about their national duties despite they are raising their voices and making noise in criticizing governmental actions and political leaders. Lack of unity, inequality, and discrimination among political elite class and non-political class, issue of the blame game, preference over self-interest match, is rising at the peak day by day. The theme of national integrity is disappearing and lust for power, money, and fame is bringing the nation towards uncertainty and unreliability.

This paper does not idealize Plato's ideal state but it suggests the platonic thoughts for liberating Pakistani people from the enslavement of the personality cult. We have to stop worshipping people. Quran is the real liberator in the existing problematic

scenario. The only cure is to reinterpret the Quran through Ijtihad that people could live in harmony all around. This era is based on parliamentary democracy in Pakistan. Militant and non-state actors in the name of Islam are attacking the security agencies and civil population in Pakistan. Pakistan has the potential to bring back its stability by following the rules that were preceded by historic true leaders. Hence the rise and decline of the states depend on the leaders' style of governing, its ruling decisive power, its national commitments for the welfare of the public and society, its vision for resolving the domestic issues between civilians and government, its stronghold to control the foreign powers who could not intervene in its national affairs, and most important its policy of extended deterrence for those states who have the potential to attack or destruct its national disciplinary agenda. Until or unless we remained unvigilant about our duties, the state of affairs would be the same. But, privileged individual of the society in Pakistan has to play his role actively to rescue the country from this gauntlet.

It is not only undermining the socio-political and economic growth in Pakistan but also making the country morally bankrupt. LK should be replaced with a qualified leader who must have the sense to lead the non-sense (political demagogues). Here a non-sense is trying to lead the sensible people.

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