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Determinants of Socio-Political Order in the Subcontinent

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Abstract

This study focuses on the lack of centralism in the sub-continent. People of the sub-continent are more concerned with their private order rather than general interest. This situation gravely affects the socio political order in this region. Another factor which is contributing to socio political disorder is the visionary contrast of different ethnic groups which has fueled the resentment about social and political order. Ethnic groups perceive that they are maltreated in the state and society; therefore they have formed their own voluntary socio political associations for the preservation of their interest. General public order is missing in the state and society.

Keywords: private order, visionary disparities, socio-political associations, ethnic perceptions, political dynamics

Introduction

Historically, the soil of sub-continent was docile for invaders. Although they invaded this part of the world a number of times but they were not to establish central authority because of their visionary gap among the locals and also they had vague political ideology. Therefore the political institutions were not flourished in the sub-continent. Although the sub-continent is the place of multi-ethnic groups, their traditions, values, culture and history are entire different each other. But the main problem is that for the consolidation of the main government, visionary perceptions of different multi-ethnic groups in the past and present. This visionary gap persisted in the politics of the sub-continent. Therefore, presently public order missed out in the politics of sub-continent. Every ethnic group wants to establish its own socio-political organization. Therefore central authority is not able to settle in this context, the political and social settlement in the state and society. Therefore harmony, peace and security is not achieved because of visionary gap between different ethnic groups which are living in the sub-continent. The role of political dynamics is miserable in motivating the multi-ethnic society into a single unit. It is not able to reduce the visionary gap between different ethnic groups. Political dynamics are not able to set the general trend in the society regarding political and social sector. Political parties are not able to change their stance towards the traditionalism. They just focus on their own gains. The democratic culture of sub-continent is not properly visible because all politics of sub-continent is based on private socio-political associations.

Foundation of Centralism in the Sub-continent

In the sub-continent Centrality in politics is missing. Politics is always a source and modeling the development and goal in the state, moreover facing the challenges in the society and making the political settlements among different conflicting groups which are working round the state for peace and harmony in the society. The role of central power is very vital for political and social advancement in the state but unfortunately a sense of central politics is lacking in the subcontinent. The politics in countries like India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh etc. are facing such sort of problems in their states. This is an inherited issue of the sub-continent historically. Centralism was absence in this region since subcontinent was conducive for the invaders and the people of this region were never able to establish the central authority in this region and their legitimacy was for a particular territory, not for the entire region, therefore an element of chaos always existed there because they were not popularly accepted among the locals of the sub-continent. Both sides had different visions therefore they were not able to mingle with each other. A contrast exists about general values and opinions that created social disorder in this part of the world. Social order is based on human interactions. Hobbes (1651, p. 185-6) argued that without a "common Power" society would be in a "warre, as is every man, against every man."

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Currently social disorder is creating conflict which is more likely to exist where there are economic, social, political and cultural forms of horizontal inequalities that simulate the ethnic disparity in this region, and where some groups are underprivileged in every dimension. Different ethnic groups perceived that they are treated unequally in the state. Their perception is based on subjectivity rather than objectivity. On the other hand the underlying concern is that democracy is not visible in the sub-continent because citizens are not well informed about their past, present and future; therefore people show particular type of behavior in this regard and progressive change is next to static in political and social order. The political parties are too weak in the emerging democracy of this region. Political parties are ineffective and out of touch to the needs of the people. Therefore general trend and interest are practically non-existent in their manifesto. In the sub-continent, the crisis of political parties is emerging in habitual form because they are not focused on the general interest of the public. And multi-party system is another cause of crisis in central politics because people are not able to evaluate any political party properly. They have no sense as to which political party would give maximum benefit after the elections. The perception of common people about political parties is vague because numbers are their but quality is lacking in their manifesto. And therefore political settlement is not able to achieve in the state. Most of the political have lost their mandate due to poor management and are not able to properly interact with common people. Their interaction sphere is limited in a particular territory or particular ethnic group. They are not expanding their horizon; therefore general public order and central authority are missing and faded out in the sub-continent. There is a lack of central decision making and rule and procedure for establishing the political parties. Therefore the inner political party management is not unified. Therefore the political parties are unable to deliver to the target segment of the state. Therefore democratic culture is not established because political parties are not able to send a strong message to the common person.

Visionary disparities

Visionary disparities mean a perception of certain ethnic groups that are maltreated in state and society, Visionary contrast among different ethnic groups motivated the ethnic issues in this region. Visionary disparity among the groups is based on the economic, social, cultural, values, norms and rites molding the behaviors of the individuals and groups in the certain pattern of life, They excluded themselves from general trend of the state and society which has not only disturbed the social order in the society but badly affected the political order in the state and shattered the authority of the regime. They deter the general attitude towards the authority of the state for their own group interests' therefore social protests and riots are common in the South Asian countries. Different groups communicate their needs and wants to the state authority.

Disparities create political and social vacuum in state and society due to lack of unified procedure and rules for the establishment of common public order and for legitimacy in the state and society, therefore public support is diminished. When public order is disturbed efficiency and general level of the trust is declined from the central authority of the state. People of the subcontinent are trusting beyond the public order. They are more concerned with the private order which is based on the voluntary political associations of different ethnic groups for their own interests to fulfill their needs at the

certain level. Nozick (1974) ^[5] argued that people would voluntarily form associations to provide social order, and those associations would be alone in their authority to coerce people.

Private order creates competition among different ethnic groups in the society for status quo. Different groups do not rely on the public order, they do their actions for own interests. Private ordering has direct link with the social order in the society which deteriorates the common social order in the society, general sense of social order fades which then promotes different shades of social disorder in a single society, therefore political and social harmony perishes gradually leading to an inability to manage the state and society in sub-continent. Different social associations are working regarding different prospects. They influence the political scenario; therefore different private political prospects are emerging in this region. Thus private politics is associated with high levels of violence and poor development results.

Role of the mass media is another contributing factor to intensify the conflict between different ethnicities. Sometimes the nature of conflict is not very severe in the real sense but mass media hampers the conflict in the minds of people to such an extent that they start creating anxiety in the state and society and among themselves. The complete real picture is omitted and a distorted picture of society is presented through the different channels. The T.V channels are commercializing and frilling the conflict and violence. They are not guided properly, they are giving directionless coverage. Sometimes emotions of hatred arise in the people which may be damaging any sector of the society and state. Different private groups are working there. They are molding and folding the conflict in their own way. The element of reality lags behind and instead suspicion is fueled in the different sectors of the society. Real essence is not recognized in the layer of suspicion.

In the sub-continent polity still hovering around customary authority structures and broader polity, perception of political attitude of people is not clearly defined and able to predict due to general preferences which differ from one group to other group, yet voting and elections are not a clear expression of the public opinion, therefore central political authority always has the issues of legitimacy therefore sprite of grievances fuel in the socio political order. Socio-political settlement approach has disappeared in the culture of the South Asian states and emotions of resentment permanently occur in this section of the world. The role political dynamic is not much effective in this sense

Political dynamic is an important source of interaction between leaders and people to develop the coordination between them, this kind of coordination is just seen in the elections days. Political dynamic is giving political and social trend in the society for desired results and outcomes but political parties are simply winning the confidence of the people for earning votes in elections. Political parties are setting a board agenda. They are ignoring the all ethnic differences in their election campaign but after winning the elections their policy setting supports a particular group and ignores the rest of the society. Their legitimacy of the authority declines and an unrest situation paves the path in the state. Political parties are not able to coordinate their actions with common people for the attainment of desired goals in the state. Interaction between common people and parties is not productive in this regard. Both sides are responsible for this

situation. Social and political disorder determines how a state and society may achieve the desired results from both sides.

Conclusion

Socio-political order is the way states and societies manage their political and social affairs. Exercise of the power and authority by government provides the basic security for general public which is a central thing to make development and end the conflict in the state. Political and social settlement is the key to all kinds of development in any state. Sub-continent is the region where multi-ethnic groups are living. Every group has its own particular features. They are distinguished from each other on the basis of those particular characteristics. Therefore general socio-political order is not achieved in the state and society. The thing which is lacking in the politics of this region is political and social harmony among the different ethnic groups. Although different ethnic groups have different customs, history and traditions but their visionary contrast is creating more problems in the state and in the society, therefore they rely more on the private order which they form according to their own needs. Their perception changes toward the common goals because of visionary contrast, thus political and social settlement cannot be achieved. Different Ethnic groups could be able to measure their needs and wants in real sense. Sometimes they are not treated inequitably but they perceive that they are maltreated which makes them virulent for the society.

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