**Safeguarding democracy**

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In the annals of Pakistan’s tumultuous political history, the Charter of Democracy (CoD) of 2006 stands as a significant milestone that managed to check political viciousness, facilitate peaceful power transfers, and empower democratic institutions. Yet, as the success of the Charter of democracy raised hope and optimism, it also unveiled the lurking shadows of anti-democratic forces that persistently seek to undermine the democratic values of the nation. The delicate balance between political leadership and the establishment, while crucial for stability, demands unwavering commitment to the principles enshrined in the Charter of Democracy.
The CoD of 2006, a pact forged between the late Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif, marked a turning point in Pakistan’s political scenario. It yielded two consecutive general elections, facilitating the transfer of power through peaceful means—an achievement that had long eluded the nation. The introduction of the 18th Amendment and the National Finance Commission (NFC) Award represented steps towards decentralization and equitable resource distribution. Most notably, the CoD strengthened Article 6 of the constitution, serving as a deterrent against the subversion of democratic norms.
However, the echoes of success were accompanied by challenges that persistently tested the resilience of democratic governance. These challenges underscored the fragility of Pakistan’s democratic journey and the necessity of remaining vigilant against the erosion of democratic principles.
In light of these developments, it is imperative to revisit the essence of the Charter of Democracy and its relevance in the contemporary Pakistani context. Relying solely on undemocratic means for political ascendancy, while tempting, should not supplant the commitment to the democratic ideals outlined in the CoD. The true strength of a democratic state lies in a collective dedication to national interest, transcending personal gains and external support.
Political leadership, guided by the charter’s principles, must recognize that the foundation of a strong democracy rests upon the separation of powers, transparent governance, and respect for the rule of law. Sacrificing personal interests is a testament to the leader’s commitment to serving the people’s welfare. The charter sets forth a blueprint for responsible and accountable governance, shielding the nation from the machinations of anti-democratic elements.
Pakistan’s democratic future hinges upon nurturing a culture of inclusivity, participation, and the supremacy of civilian rule. Strengthening democratic institutions, bolstering the independence of the judiciary, and ensuring a level playing field for political actors are paramount. Upholding the Charter of Democracy becomes not just a symbolic gesture, but a pledge to safeguard the nation’s democratic soul.
To wrap-up, the Charter of Democracy of 2006 stands as a cornerstone for Pakistan’s democratic aspirations. It encapsulates the vision of a united and progressive nation, where political leadership rises above personal interests and external influences. By embracing the principles enshrined in the CoD, Pakistan can fortify its democratic foundations and forge a path towards a resilient, prosperous, and truly representative future.