

Politics: Legal and Obstinate Poison to Humankind

Política: Veneno Legal e Obstinado para a Humanidade

Hlalele Matebese *

University of Johannesburg | matebeha@gmail.com

* ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0944-1307>

Abstract

The complex interplay between politics and society can be linked and likened to a double-edged sword, where legal frameworks intended to uphold justice may inadvertently develop into rigid obstacles to progress. When political agendas are driven mainly by self-interest and corruption, they can manifest harmful forces that undermine human dignity and the well-being of communities. This pervasive issue undermines governance, deteriorates public confidence in institutions, and perpetuates systemic inequalities. A comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted repercussions of political actions is critical for cultivating a more equitable and humane society. It necessitates challenging entrenched norms and advocating for systemic reforms to bridge societal divisions and enhance collective well-being. This research presents a sophisticated conceptual framework to improve the comprehension of political dynamics among policymakers and relevant stakeholders.

Keywords: legal, marginalised, poison, politicians, politics, society.

Resumo

A complexa interação entre política e sociedade pode ser ligada e comparada a uma espada de dois gumes, onde as estruturas jurídicas destinadas a defender a justiça podem inadvertidamente transformar-se em obstáculos rígidos ao progresso. Quando as agendas políticas são movidas principalmente pelo interesse próprio e pela corrupção, podem manifestar forças nocivas que minam a dignidade humana e o bem-estar das comunidades. Esta questão generalizada mina a governação, deteriora a confiança pública nas instituições e perpetua desigualdades sistémicas. Uma compreensão abrangente das repercussões multifacetadas das ações políticas é fundamental para o cultivo de uma sociedade mais equitativa e humana. Isto exige desafiar normas enraizadas e defender reformas sistémicas para ultrapassar as divisões sociais e promover o bem-estar coletivo. Esta investigação apresenta uma estrutura conceptual sofisticada para melhorar a compreensão da dinâmica política entre os decisores políticos e as partes interessadas relevantes.

Palavras-chave: jurídico, marginalizado, veneno, políticos, política, sociedade.

1. INTRODUCTION

Politics is a foundational mechanism within organised societies, orchestrating individual, group, and institutional dynamics. According to Minh and Nguyễn Anh (2024), it constitutes the structured collective decision-making process within societal frameworks, focusing on allocating and exercising power. Accordingly, politics influences every dimension of human existence to ensure individuals are insulated from its ramifications (Harris, 2025). This complex web of interrelations implies that political decisions and processes exert substantial influence over everyday life, directly shaping legal frameworks, policy implementations, and the overarching structural *milieu* in which citizens transverse their civic responsibilities (Suprpto et al., 2024). Interestingly, Rovny (2023) postulates that the engagement of ethnic minority groups within the political arena significantly enhances democratic outcomes, especially in contexts where ethnic politics is detrimental to democratic integrity. This thesis suggests that active participation by ethnic minorities through voting, candidacy in elections, and involvement in civic dialogue enables them to shape policies and governance to bolster inclusivity and equitable representation. Conversely, insufficient engagement can intensify societal fractures and intensify the adverse effects of ethnic politics, potentially leading to disenfranchisement and conflict. Consequently, promoting the political participation of ethnic minorities is crucial for establishing a more just and effective democratic system.

As such, minority rights should not be viewed as the defining characteristic of political discourse, as politics fundamentally involves processes of subjectivisation rather than mere identity illustration; however, it serves as a contentious terrain for addressing grievances and describing equality principles (Rancière, 2023). The term “politics” originates from the Greek word “polis,” referring to a city-state; it undeniably embodies a critical “controversial concept” due to its multifaceted associations and implications within governance, power dynamics, and societal structures (Ilic, Andjelic & Djukic, 2023). Therefore, the necessity of politics arises from humanity’s intrinsic inclination towards disagreement, dissent, and defection; regardless, any political resolution is bound to engender new issues (Roberts, 2023). Ismail et al. (2025) claim that political mechanisms facilitate societal cohesion, economic advancement, and systemic governance for progress and development.

For this reason, this study investigates political dynamics and their implications for human well-being, specifically focusing on how legislative frameworks and policies become entrenched, resistant to reform, and ultimately detrimental to societal advancement. It will assist stakeholders in gaining perspectives into the complex interaction between political decision-making processes and their broader societal impacts. As such, the paucity of research in this area highlights its critical importance. While extensive literature exists concerning the influence of political systems on economic and social outcomes, the specific pathways through which political mechanisms can become detrimental, acting as a “poison”, remain insufficiently

explored. This study addresses this gap by examining the adverse effects of particular legal and political practices to challenge prevailing assumptions around governance and the rule of law. Furthermore, the research promotes a more informed discourse regarding the ramifications of political structures, advocating for a reassessment of policies that may inadvertently inflict detriment. It calls for a more profound understanding of cultivating legal frameworks that enhance human welfare and societal progress versus impeding it.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The problem statement of this study is the dual role of politics in society. On the one hand, politics can function as a critical legal framework that underpins effective governance, influencing the rules and regulations necessary for maintaining order and facilitating development. On the other hand, politics can also behave as a corrosive force, often resembling a stubborn poison that obstructs progress and undermines the well-being of individuals and communities. This toxic aspect of politics can manifest in various forms, such as corruption, partisanship, and inefficiency to stifle stability and social advancement.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study will employ a comprehensive theoretical framework to investigate the interaction between political phenomena and their resultant impacts on societal structures (Jacobs & Cornelius, 2022). This methodological rigour will facilitate an analysis that will effectively integrate and synthesise perspectives from existing literature pertinent to the research focus. The researcher will implement vigorous inclusion and exclusion criteria, specifically targeting literature published within the last five years to maintain the study's relevance against the backdrop of a rapidly growing political arena. This temporal constraint will be instrumental in capturing the most current developments, scholarly discourse, and emergent political practices that profoundly influence contemporary societal dynamics. Meanwhile, the exclusion criteria will disqualify non-peer-reviewed articles, studies that do not align with the research objectives, and those exhibiting significant methodological weaknesses. This rigorous approach aims to facilitate a targeted and thorough review of the extant literature to enhance the quality and relevance of the theoretical framework in this study.

The methodology will anchor and be executed in an exhaustive literature review. The researcher will systematically identify, assess, and synthesise a broad spectrum of relevant studies, academic articles, and reputable reports. This thorough process will validate the theoretical underpinnings of the research and illuminate existing gaps and discrepancies within the current body of literature. This study will position itself to offer significant contributions to advance understanding within political science by outlining these lacunae. In essence, this study aims to yield outputs that will resonate

with the prevailing political dynamics and challenges confronting humanity today. It strives to enhance scholarly discussions and deepen comprehension of political dynamics that shape human experiences and societal outcomes by foregrounding contemporary sources and addressing current socio-political issues.

4. LITERATURE REVIEW

4.1. Poisonous Societal Politics

Kleptocracy emerged as a pressing and concerning form of corruption in the Philippines, characterised by the systematic expropriation of state resources by political elites for personal gain, and this phenomenon extends beyond mere financial gain, frequently undermining the population's welfare and compromising the public good (Quimpo, 2020). In this respect, this study argues that kleptocracy's implications within the *milieu* of poisonous societal politics are extensive, as it erodes democratic institutions, exacerbates social inequality, and diminishes governance. For instance, when political leaders prioritise their interests over the collective welfare, critical sectors such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure, *inter alia*, suffer drastic setbacks. Additionally, this practice enables a persistent corruption cycle suppressing accountability and transparency, further degrading the societal democratic framework. Consequently, kleptocracy transcends an economic concern; it poses a fundamental threat to social cohesion and the core tenets of effective governance.

Meanwhile, the core elements of political risk, specifically the status of civil liberties, the safeguarding of political rights, and the prevalence of conflict, play a critical role in diminishing economic freedom, and this deterioration of economic conditions significantly undermines the quality of life across various African regions (Akinlo & Okunlola, 2025). Thus, this study asserts that restrictions on civil liberties and suppression of political rights, coupled with persistent societal conflicts, severely constrain economic opportunities for individuals. Such limitations impede access to essential resources and services to compromise overall economic well-being and contributing to a diminished standard of living for a substantial portion of the population across the continent.

Puansah, Sukmana, and Soedarwo (2024) highlight a significant concern regarding political dynasties phenomenon, particularly in the context of Tangkit Baru Village, located in the Sungai Gelam District of Muaro Jambi Regency. They argue that the presence of entrenched political families within this village has led to a substantial limitation of political opportunities for other residents. This exclusionary practice undermines the cultivation of a robust and healthy democratic system to stifle the participation and voices of individuals who are not part of these influential families (Puansah, Sukmana & Soedarwo, 2024).

Moreover, the authors expand upon their analysis by examining the situation in Mangaledang Lama Village within the Portibi District of North Padang Lawas

Regency. Similarly, they note that the dominance of political families restricts access to political roles for those outside these familial networks. This systemic limitation inhibits individual aspirations and adversely affects the overall quality of governance and democracy within the community (Puansah, Sukmana & Soedarwo, 2024).

Therefore, this study posits that the implications of these findings reflect a broader concern regarding the emergence of poisonous societal politics. When political power becomes concentrated within a select few families, it breeds an environment where nepotism and favouritism thrive, leading to disenfranchisement and disenchantment among the wider populace. This thesis can erode confidence in public institutions and diminish civic engagement, ultimately threatening the democratic ideals that underpin a just and equitable society.

Gu and Wang (2022) highlight that income inequality has traditionally been analysed primarily through an economic lens, focusing on aspects such as wealth distribution, resource allocation, and market dynamics. However, they argue that in recent decades, the issue of income inequality has increasingly become intertwined with political factors, leading to various harmful political repercussions. According to their analysis, escalating inequality levels can severely impede social mobility, which refers to the ability of individuals or families to move up or down the economic ladder. This output implies that when the gap between the rich and the poor widens significantly, it can create an environment where opportunities for advancement are limited, nurturing a sense of frustration and disenfranchisement among those in lower economic tiers.

Moreover, Gu and Wang (2022) contend that this growing disparity can act as a catalyst for violent conflicts. This avowal signals that marginalised groups may feel compelled to resort to extreme measures to voice their grievances and seek justice. The lack of socio-economic parity can exacerbate resentment and alienation, creating a breeding ground for unrest and violence. These authors stress that income inequality can generate political tensions. Hence, these tensions manifest in various forms, including contentious political debates, heightened partisanship, and social upheaval. Based on these authors' arguments, this study reasons that the intersection of income inequality and politics can create a toxic environment where societal politics become increasingly poisoned by conflict, distrust, and division. This dynamic has profound implications for the stability and cohesion of societies, ultimately calling for a more subtle understanding of the political dimensions of economic disparities.

According to Ali et al. (2024), political stability is key for a cohesive nation's development and longevity, as historical governance patterns illustrate. Conversely, these scholars claim that episodes of military coups and political unrest have consistently demonstrated detrimental effects on the long-term aspirations of stimulating national unity. These findings indicate that poisonous political dynamics, characterised by divisive tactics, manipulation of public sentiment, and the exploitation of identity differences, can significantly intensify these challenges. Such pernicious

political behaviours exacerbate instability, complicating efforts to establish a stable and harmonious society.

4.2. Pro-Political and Anti-Societal Legislation and Policies

In the United Kingdom (UK), the implementation of the two-child limit policy has not realised the government's intended objectives, leading to substantial increases in poverty and hardship among many families, and the framework for supporting households facing financial difficulties deliberately insufficient, leaving those in precarious situations with limited resources (Stewart, 2023). This author states that recent data suggests that nearly 50% of children in the UK who have two or more siblings are currently living below the poverty line, a concerning statistic that is expected and projected to escalate in the future. This worrying trend prompts an examination of the long-term implications of such policies on at-risk populations.

As a result, this study asserts that the two-child limit serves primarily the interests of policymakers who seek to align with specific ideological perspectives on welfare expenditure control. These politicians portray themselves as advocates of prudent fiscal management by framing the policy as a mechanism to promote family self-sufficiency. However, this narrative eventually harms low-income families, exacerbating their challenges and widening socioeconomic disparities. The lack of adequate support for larger families puts immediate financial pressure on them and can have grave consequences for their well-being and children's prospects. This situation raises critical ethical considerations regarding welfare policies that prioritise budgetary constraints over the essential needs of society's most vulnerable members.

In the United States (US), the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 initiated significant shifts in Medicaid policy by severing the continuous enrolment provision from the Public Health Emergency (PHE), culminating in the termination of this provision on March 31, 2023; this legislative change represented a critical juncture, enabling states to commence Medicaid disenrollment starting April 1, 2023, following an extensive period of uninterrupted coverage during the pandemic (Tolbert & Ammula, 2023).

Their article claims that under this legislative framework, states became eligible for a gradual phase-down of the enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP). This reduction encompasses a 6.2 percentage point increase effective through March 2023, a five (5) percentage point increase through June 2023, a 2.5 percentage point increase by September 2023, and a 1.5 percentage point increase by December 2023. States must adhere to specific stipulations delineated in the act to qualify for these incremental FMAP reductions.

Importantly, restrictions apply to states regarding modifications to eligibility standards, methodologies, and administrative procedures for Medicaid. States are prohibited from increasing premiums due to the stipulations outlined in the

Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA), and states must comply with federal regulations governing renewal processes, including implementing systematic approaches to ensure enrollees can retain their coverage based on eligibility criteria (Tolbert & Ammula, 2023).

Furthermore, these authors opine that states must maintain accurate and updated contact information for all enrollees and actively engage in outreach efforts before disenrolment, especially when there are indicators of outdated contact information, such as returned mail. Analysing their article, this study asserts that politically, the act positions legislators to illustrate fiscal responsibility and enforce programme integrity in managing Medicaid expenditures. This proposed measure is likely to serve the interests of politicians by enhancing their popularity among specific voter demographics. Specifically, it would appeal to those who support this approach but are indifferent to the needs and struggles of economically disadvantaged populations. Politicians may find themselves bolstering their public image and securing votes, even if it means neglecting the welfare of the less fortunate by prioritising policies that resonate with this group. This strategy could ultimately create a divide in the political territory, where the voices of the vulnerable are overshadowed by those privileged to advocate primarily for their interests.

However, the ramifications of these changes predominantly affect low-income individuals and families, who may face the risk of losing healthcare coverage as disenrolment procedures recommence. This dilemma is particularly concerning for those who are hard to reach or endure unstable living conditions. Accordingly, while the act aims to optimise Medicaid operations and enhance accountability in state programmes, it raises eyebrows regarding accessibility and healthcare stability for vulnerable populations. This dynamic may prioritise the interests of policymakers over the needs of economically disadvantaged groups, potentially exacerbating existing healthcare disparities and undermining the essential safety net that Medicaid provides for many low-income Americans.

According to Ayoo (2022), the systemic roots of poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia can be attributed and associated with a multifaceted interaction of socio-economic dynamics influenced by policy frameworks that intentionally marginalise the impoverished. Thus, this study argues that politicians often gain from these frameworks through mechanisms that sustain elite prerogatives while entrenching economic disparities. Policies that preferentially support certain affluent groups perpetuate existing inequalities, allowing those in power to maintain monopolistic control over resources and economic opportunities, exacerbating the continuance of poverty cycles for marginalised populations.

Infrastructure deficits further exacerbate these issues; inadequate transportation, energy, and communication networks severely restrict market access for disadvantaged societies (Ayoo, 2022). The impact of substandard infrastructure disproportionately burdens marginalised groups, who depend on these systems for

the sale of goods and resource access. Meanwhile, political elites often manipulate infrastructure projects for political influence, channelling funds into initiatives that do not necessarily meet community needs; instead, serve the interests of those in power.

For instance, a politician may advocate for a proposed highway project that extends through affluent neighbourhoods while overlooking the critical public transportation deficiencies in underprivileged areas that lack access to affordable transit solutions. This initiative is often positioned to enhance overall infrastructure and stimulate local economies. However, a closer examination reveals that the motivations behind the project may not be entirely altruistic. As implementation unfolds, it frequently becomes apparent that construction contracts are being awarded to service providers with established performance records; however, this process may be influenced by the desire to maintain close ties with individuals within the politician's inner circle. Such preferential treatment raises significant concerns regarding the transparency and accountability of governmental financial distributions.

This manipulation of public resources skews the allocation of funds and reinforces a troubling cycle. Instead of cultivating inclusive development that benefits all constituents, politicians prioritise maintaining their grip on power by favouring the interests of wealthy donors and allies. This situation illustrates the complexities and unintended consequences of policies designed to promote equity, which can, counterintuitively, heighten disparities and primarily advance the interests of those in power rather than serving the broader community that the legislation aimed to empower.

4.3. Political Leadership Tenacity

The governance surrounding the COVID-19 response has been significantly undermined by notable missteps and intense politicisation, adversely impacting public trust and societal cohesion (Boin, McConnell & Hart, 2021). In the UK, the government's initial strategy in achieving 'herd immunity' was critically flawed, raising serious ethical questions regarding its implications for public health. The Prime Minister's dismissive stance on the pandemic's severity further exacerbated the situation, inciting widespread condemnation and engendering feelings of insecurity among the populace (Boin, McConnell & Hart, 2021). In France, a tangible sense of disenchantment emerged in response to the government's stringent measures, which included strict lockdowns and mandatory health passes. These policies sparked protests and fuelled a broader discourse regarding civil liberties and perceptions of government overreach (Boin, McConnell & Hart, 2021). The interrelations among these political obstinacies, misguided strategies, and public disillusionment create a consequential ripple effect that profoundly disrupts societal stability. Such dynamics can escalate social unrest and deepen community fractures, ultimately impeding effective crisis management and recovery efforts.

Meanwhile, armed conflict frequently emerges from entrenched political failures, resulting in significant violence that undermines a state's capacity to maintain the rule of law and effectively manage the collection and allocation of taxes and revenues (Buhaug & Von Uexkull, 2021). This political inflexibility can produce profound societal repercussions, including social fragmentation, the deterioration of institutional integrity, and a marked decline in public confidence in governance structures. Consequently, communities may encounter heightened instability and insecurity, aggravating the tribulations associated with re-establishing effective governance and stimulating sustainable economic development.

4.4. Corruption and Power Abuse

Corruption and the abuse of authority frequently engage political aristocracies and public bureaucrats, especially concerning the renewal or negotiation of mining contracts (Riyadi, 2024). This dynamic highlights the interwoven relationship between political structures and corruption, emphasising inherent complexities in mitigating these challenges within governance frameworks. Over time, the shift of a political system can lead to a notable risk of political corruption (Safi, Sapi & Kayen, 2024). Consequently, there is a strong association between the dynamics of political systems and the potential for corruption to take root within them.

4.5. Policy Inertia and Operational Drawbacks

According to Sivonen and Kivimaa (2024), political power manifests within a public domain, rendering it visible and accountable to scrutiny from citizens and various stakeholders. Individual perceptions regarding those in power, ranging from politicians to bureaucratic officials, significantly affect the legitimacy and efficacy of their governance. These public perceptions are critical in influencing voter behaviour, shaping policy acceptance, and ultimately affecting governance.

In Pakistan, political interference, corruption, and bureaucratic inefficiency often hinder the successful implementation of nationalisation policies (Dwivedi, 2024). These challenges can lead to social unrest and economic stagnation, contributing to political stagnation and inefficiency. Moreover, the extended incumbency of established politicians can lead to a decreased adaptability to the shifting demands of the electorate (Ezeudu & James, 2024). This phenomenon highlights critical issues related to political stagnation and inefficacy, implying that long-serving officials may increasingly disassociate from the dynamic priorities of their constituents. Such a decline in responsiveness can obstruct effective governance and undermine the capacity to tackle urgent social and economic challenges.

4.6. Diffusion and Divergence

Diffusion in political science pertains to the mechanisms through which political ideologies, practices, policies, and innovations disseminate across different contexts. An illustrative case of this phenomenon is the global proliferation

of democratic governance, particularly following the geopolitical shifts after the Berlin Wall's collapse in 1989 (As-Saber & Härtel, 2023). The dissolution of authoritarian regimes in Eastern Europe triggered a cascade of democratic transitions, serving as a pivotal reference point for various nations worldwide. According to Lorenz et al. (2024), Czech Republic transitioned from communist governance to democratic systems marked by the establishment of free and fair electoral processes, adherence to the rule of law, robust human rights protections, and a clear separation of powers. These changes reshaped the above countries' political identities. However, they also acted as an influential model for other nations exploring democratic governance. Transitions emphasise the significance of context and the global interconnectedness of political systems, demonstrating how the successes and challenges faced by one country can resonate across borders and inspire movements for democratic reform in others. According to Jawad and Shabbir (2025), the divide-and-rule strategy employed by British colonial authorities in India is a significant case study of political manipulation during colonial governance. This assertion suggests that this approach weakened collective resistance to British rule by exacerbating tensions among diverse Indian ethnic, religious, and cultural communities. Consequently, this strategy has indelibly influenced the socio-political topography of India, perpetuated divisions and created enduring challenges for national unity realisation.

5. RESULTS

5.1. Politics is an Intrinsic Poison in Society

This finding suggests that political issues and conflicts have a pervasive and negative impact on social interactions and community dynamics. The phrase implies that the influence of politics can infiltrate various aspects of life, leading to tension among individuals and groups owing to this poison. Corroborating this finding, Quimpo (2020) and Akinlo and Okunlola (2025) established that politics are toxic within the communities they serve

5.2. Legal Frameworks can Serve as Double-Edged Swords in the Political Arena

This finding highlights how laws and regulations, while intended to promote societal well-being, can sometimes unintentionally reinforce existing injustices or inequalities. The implications of this duality suggest that careful consideration is necessary when crafting legislation to ensure that the desired benefits do not come at the cost of perpetuating harm, thereby calling for a more reasonable and inclusive approach to policy development. Similarly, scholars found that legal systems are designed to favour politicians over the society (Tolbert & Ammala, 2023).

5.3. Political Obstinacy Dominates Contemporary Politics

This finding indicates a systemic failure among politicians to adopt and enact legislation and policies that genuinely enhance the well-being of the general populace. Moreover, there seems to be a tendency to disregard rational discourse, particularly when it could facilitate the advancement of national interests and promote the welfare of citizens. Correspondingly, authors found that politicians resist and fail to advance and implement sound policies advancing the population (Boin, McConnell & Hart, 2021; Buhaug & Von Uexkull, 2021).

5.4. Politics and Corruption Dance Together in an Unbreakable Bond

This finding suggests that politics and corruption have a marriage of convenience and are inseparable. Political figures prioritise personal gain or party loyalty over the welfare of their constituents, leading to policies that benefit a select few while neglecting the broader population. Likewise, scholars found that politics and corruption are intertwined at the expense of the community (Riyadi, 2024); Safi, Sapi & Kayen, 2024).

5.5. Politics Ignites Polarisation and Division

This finding signals that this phenomenon can occur when differing ideologies, values, or priorities become sources of conflict and division among groups or individuals. This division can adversely impact social cohesion, community relationships, and democratic processes. This finding is reinforced and supported by previous research, demonstrating that politicians often excel at cultivating divisions among different social groups (As-Saber & Härtel, 2023; Lorenx et al. (2024); Jawad & Shabbir, 2025).

5.6. Politics is a Battleground of Stagnation and Inefficiency

This finding suggests that political polarisation can lead to legislative gridlock, where the absence of bipartisan consensus halts vital policymaking and leaves pressing societal issues unresolved. Critical domains such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure are often neglected due to entrenched partisan conflicts and worsening systemic challenges. This finding aligns with earlier research indicating that political dynamics are a key contributor to governmental stagnation, resulting in inefficiencies that adversely affect societal welfare (Dwivedi, 2024; Ezeudu & James, 2024).

The results indicate that this study is grounded in existing literature and built on prior studies. Previous research provided the foundational perspectives necessary for the researcher to conduct a theoretical exploration, culminating in the development of a conceptual framework detailed in the ensuing discussion section.

6. DISCUSSION

Based on the study's findings, a political robot framework was developed to illustrate the complex dynamics between legislation and the various stakeholders involved,

particularly in relation to the marginalised segments of society. The framework uses a colour-coded system to convey the benefits and exclusions associated with political decisions. Figure 1 illustrated below presents the political framework conceptualised in this research study.

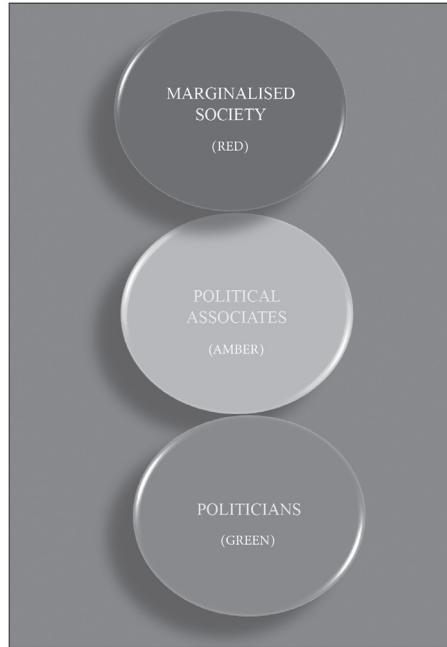


Figure 1: Political Robot Framework (Source: Author)

According to the above figure:

Green Light: This colour signifies that politicians are the primary beneficiaries of legislation. It indicates that the legal frameworks established serve to enhance their power and wealth, clearly showing that the structures in place are crafted to favour them exclusively.

Amber Light: This colour reflects a more ambivalent position occupied by those closely associated with politicians, such as political aides, lobbyists, or influential private citizens. It suggests that while they may stand to benefit from such legislation, their outcomes are uncertain. Depending on the changing political climate and the interests at play, they might enjoy the advantages offered by these legal structures (green) or, conversely, find themselves in a position akin to the marginalised if the legislation's benefits falter (red).

Red Light: The most concerning aspect of this framework, the red light, denotes the marginalised groups who are systematically excluded from the benefits arising from political legislation. This exclusion signifies that they have little to no access to the advantages generated by political decisions, reflecting a deeper societal imbalance and inequity.

The framework also addresses the notion of politics as an “intrinsic poison in society”. The red light signifies the harmful impact that political practices and policies can have on marginalised communities. The metaphorical “poison” represents the detrimental effects of political decisions that seem to favour the powerful while neglecting those who are already vulnerable. Politicians remain insulated from these negative outcomes (green light), while individuals close to them (amber light) steer a precarious middle ground where their fortunes can shift depending on the political arena. Furthermore, the framework discusses the issue of political obstinacy, indicating that politicians frequently resist reforms that could benefit marginalised communities. This reluctance is illustrated through the red light, highlighting that the marginalised are left out of critical policy changes while politicians continue to thrive in this entrenched system (green light). Political allies (amber light) face a fluctuating reality; they may benefit or be impacted adversely based on the stability of their connections.

Analysing the correlation between politics and corruption, the framework again uses the colour-coded system to show that politicians are often positioned in the green light, profiting from corrupt practices that disadvantage the marginalised (red light). Those aligned with political figures (amber light) remain uncertain, with their chances of benefiting from the corrupt system remaining contingent upon their relationships and the specific context of political machinations. The framework also addresses how politics can ignite polarisation and division within society. The red light specifically denotes the marginalised groups suffering the brunt of this divisiveness, as political tactics are advanced to consolidate power among the political elite (green light), while those in the amber zone remain susceptible to the outcomes of this polarisation, hoping to capitalise on their association with politicians.

Lastly, the framework analyses the concept of politics as a battleground of stagnation and inefficiency. This aspect also disproportionately impacts the marginalised, as depicted by the red light, demonstrating they experience the adverse effects of ineffective political systems. Politicians, represented by the green light, often remain unaffected by such stagnation, enjoying the status quo. Meanwhile, those connected to these political figures (amber light) might experience varying degrees of impact based on whether current conditions favour their interests. In a nutshell, the political robot framework serves as a compelling illustration of the intricate relationships and dynamics at play within political structures, emphasising how legislation can function as a tool of exclusion and benefit, particularly for marginalised communities, and revealing the underlying tensions between different societal factions.

In this conceptual framework, this study defines politics as a tripartite vehicle: a significant boon for politicians, a persistent poison to marginalised communities, and a potential asset for political allies. Defining politics as a boon to politicians suggests that those in positions of power often reap substantial rewards. This theory includes but is not limited to self-gains, such as increased financial benefits and the opportunity to shape policies that serve their interests, expand their influence, and secure their

positions through various means, including cultivating loyal support.

Contrarily, the portrayal of politics as an obstinate poison to marginalised society highlights the systemic challenges faced by these groups. Political decisions often fail to address their needs, perpetuating cycles of inequality and disenfranchisement. The emerging policies frequently prioritise the interests of those in power rather than promoting equity, leaving marginalised individuals with fewer opportunities for representation or assistance.

Lastly, defining politics as a probable benefit to political associates indicates that those who align themselves with established power structures can potentially secure benefits. Political allies may receive access to resources, networking opportunities, and insider information that can enhance their positions or interests. This practice creates a *modus operandi* where political favours and alliances thrive, further entrenching the existing power dynamics. Essentially, this definition of politics enlightens various stakeholders' political stances, revealing the advantages secured by those in power and the constant struggles marginalised groups face and confront.

7. CONCLUSION

The study provides an in-depth analysis of the complexities inherent in political systems, highlighting their propensity to prioritise power and control at the expense of the holistic welfare of the populace. It reveals the multifaceted mechanisms through which political structures perpetuate systemic inequality, exacerbate societal fragmentation and impede substantive progress. These dynamics yield adverse outcomes for communities and individuals correspondingly. The research identified a concerning trend wherein political manoeuvring tends to exacerbate existing societal challenges, including inequality, discrimination, and human degradation, rather than proactively addressing them. Consequently, societies face the repercussions of these choices, leading to heightened disenfranchisement and a pervasive sense of helplessness among the population.

While governance and political engagement are undeniably crucial for societal organisation and functioning, the evidence suggests that the contemporary political realm often operates more as a framework for obstruction than a catalyst for liberation and positive change. This observation prompts interesting questions regarding the responsibilities of political leaders and institutions in stimulating a just and equitable society. As such, this study advocates for a transformative shift in political discourse to cultivate a more equitable and thriving societal structure. This practice necessitates prioritising cooperation, enhancing transparency, and ensuring accountability over the entrenched interests frequently characterising political behaviour. This initiative will potentially dismantle the barriers that have historically impeded progress by confronting these challenges directly.

In conclusion, while politics serves as a paramount structure for societal operation, its current manifestation frequently acts as a detrimental force within the social fabric.

This harm erodes public trust in political institutions, deepens divisions among various social groups, and significantly stunts progress. Consequently, a concerted effort is required to reimagine political engagement to champion unity and collective purpose over self-interest and division to mitigate these effects and breed a more just society.

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About the author

HLALELE MATEBESE is an independent author and senior researcher based in South Africa. He holds a Master's degree in Employment Relations from the University of Johannesburg and is employed in one of the country's public entities. He focuses on research and analysis within his research interests, such as Political Science.

[ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0944-1307>]

Sobre o autor

HLALELE MATEBESE é um autor independente e investigador sénior radicado na África do Sul. É mestre em Relações Laborais pela Universidade de Joanesburgo e trabalha numa das entidades públicas do país. Concentra-se na investigação e análise dentro dos seus interesses de investigação, como Ciência Política.

[ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0944-1307>]