

ARTIFICIAL AND GOVERNANCE

Navigating the future of policy and Regulation

1. Introduction

Thesis statement.

2. A.I is one of the great solutions for improving governance.

3. Developed countries rely on A.I for most of their tasks

a. Government uses A.I for controlling and monitoring tasks.

b. Using A.I for cyber security.

c. Enhancing healthcare services by using A.I

d. A.I is being used to maintain public infrastructures

e. A.I in governance for disaster response.

4. A.I can elevate future of policy

a. A.I helps in decision-making regarding infrastructure at the right places.

b. A.I has better ideas for improving education sector policies.

c. A.I helps with accurate calculations for budget-making plans.

d. A.I facilitates meetings at any time for urgent policy changes related to issues.

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5. A.I Aids in monitoring and Controlling regulations. ~~to prevent exacerbation~~
9. Provides an accurate record of taxpayers and non-taxpayers.
- b. Fair elections and voting system in Accordance with the constitution.
- c. A.I members bring management rules to prevent accidents.
- d. A.I provides employee records to enhance Punctuality and Discipline.
- e. Health services can improve with strict record-keeping of institutions.

6. Conclusion.

CHALLENGE TO NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY.

1. Introduction.
2. The IMF and National Sovereignty.
3. How does IMF-dependent economy pose challenges to National Sovereignty.
 - a. Terms & Conditions of IMF on government.
 - b. Creates a relationship of mistrust b/w government and its citizens.
 - c. Effects on Domestic Decision-making.
 - d. Effects on Economic policy.
 - e. Impact of IMF dependency on foreign investors.
 - f. The government will always rely on IMF for changes in any institutions.
4. Causes of Country's dependency on IMF.
 - a. Budget deficits & high debts.
 - b. Globalization and external investors pressure.
 - c. Currency devaluation.
 - d. Difficulty in maintaining foreign exchange reserves.
5. Remedies for Reducing IMF dependency.
 - a. Encouraging private sector growth.
 - b. Enhancing tax collection efficiency.
 - c. Reducing corruption and political risks.
 - d. Building foreign exchange reserves.
6. Conclusion