

Economic Imperialism: Fact or Fiction?

1) Introduction

2) An overview of post WWII global economic landscape

3) How Economic Imperialism is a fact:

3a) The research of Nobel peace prizes laureates

Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson proves that
led to
globalization, neoliberalism and economic
imperialism

3b) Dependency theory suggests that resources

flow from peripheries to the core countries,
leading to economic exploitation and imperialism

3c) Wealthier nations dominate the supply chain

by limiting developing nations to supply of raw
materials

4) Developed countries exploit the land, labor, resources and environment of developing nations to manufacture products

5) The markets of developed nations penetrate into local markets, threatening the domestic industries

6) ^{The} ↑ International financial architecture ^{like IMF} has been proved a blow to the political and economic sovereignty of countries

7) The expansion of china's economic power through BRI has been viewed by critics as a form of economic independence and imperialism

8) Inability to return loans on time ~~lead~~ ^{poor} forces countries to surrender ^{land} a part of country's ~~region~~, like in case of Sri Lanka's Hambantota port, leased to china for 99 years

5) How Economic Imperialism is a fact: An echo from the other side of picture

5a) The developing countries leveraged trade partnerships and gained traction in economic development

- The case of India's IT sector

b) The industries of developing countries gained prominence and exposed to diverse markets with the help of developed countries

- Bangladesh's Garment industry → world's second big industry

c) China has advanced its win-win economic model through BRI and improved the infrastructure of developing countries

d) Countries like Vietnam have ~~increased~~ received unprecedented FDI's and improved GDP growth to an overwhelming rate.

5) Conclusion

Thesis statement:- The post world war two global geoeconomic landscape has accelerated the process of integration of economies, which has resulted into the concept of economic imperialism. A long list of facts suggest that economic imperialism is a better reality of modern economies. However, an echo from the other side of debate also presents it ~~as~~ as a fiction and over exaggeration of the 21st century.

Electoral Reforms in Pak :

Prospects and challenges

Outline:-

- 1) Introduction
- 2) An overview of the electoral system of Pakistan
- 3) Prospects of the electoral reforms in Pakistan :
 - a) Improved transparency in elections due to the inculcation of electronic voting machine (EVM's) and biometric verification
 - b) Inclusion of overseas Pakistanis in electoral process through digital means would enhance political participation
 - c) Enhanced empowerment of women and marginalized communities due to constitutional mandates
 - 5% reserved seats in provincial
 - 10% reserved seats in constituencies

d) Expanded financial accountability of political candidates on declaring assets and liabilities - submission of affidavit in ECP before elections

↑
and streamlining
e) Efficiency of voters registration under Nadra database would enhance the political participation and turnout

f) Increased independence of ECP would foster a healthy and progressive democracy in Pakistan

g) Implementing delimitation process would counter the culture of gerrymandering or manipulating boundaries of constituencies for political means

h) Effective dispute resolution mechanism of ECP would reduce the post election tensions of Pakistan

i) ECP can independently penalize manipulators and corrupt candidates, improving accountability in elections.

4) Challenges of the electoral reforms in Pakistan:

4a) Inculcation of technology and EVMs could expose system to cybersecurity threats

4b) Weak digital infrastructure and internet penetration could hinder smooth election process

4c) Cultural barriers and entrenched patriarchy prevent women from participating in political processes

4d) Lack of consensus of government and opposition on appointment of chief commissioner of ECP

4e) Influence of the elites in the constituencies undermine the smaller parties with scattered public support around different constituencies

4f) The post election unrest and blame game of rigging undermine the independence of the ECP.

5) Way forward to achieve electoral reforms in Pakistan:

a) Strengthening the infrastructure to improve digital connectivity ~~and~~ as a pre-requisite for successful integration of EVM's

b) Empowering an independent ECP to effectively penalizing the gerrymanderers, resolving the disputes and conducting fair, transparent and inclusive election process

c) Taking lessons from successful models like India to effectively conduct the election process

6) Conclusion

Thesis statement:- The electoral reforms in Pakistan offers a glimmer of hope with various prospects including independence of ECP. It has various challenges too that hinders the implementation of electoral reforms in Pakistan.

However, corrective measures could ensure fair, free and transparent elections in Pakistan.

Date: _____

Over time, history has revealed that moments of great change were the product of shedding tears, sweat and blood. It has never resulted by sitting comfortably in one's cozy homes and beds. The transformations of system, institutions and structures require dedication of one's lives and energy. It is a slow and steady process. In order to win like a turtle, one must follow the steps of turtle and not of tortoise. It would promise a sustainable and long-term relief ^{emanating from} of transformations or reforms. The hasty and unlasting steps would render the reformation iffy and sketchy. Similarly, electoral reforms in Pakistan present a much needed hope for the grief-stricken people of Pakistan. In order to leverage its long-term benefit, the electoral reforms must be implemented without any political, legal and social impedence.

The electoral reforms in Pakistan offer a variety of prospects including improved transparency through EVM's and digitalization, inclusion of overseas Pakistanis and enhanced political participation. Similarly,

increased empowerment of women through political participation and expanded financial accountability of political candidates offer prominent prospects of electoral strides in Pakistan. In a similar vein, acceleration of registration of voters and increased voter turnout present ^{results of} positive electoral reforms in Pakistan.

Increased independence of ECP, countering the culture of gerrymandering and effective dispute resolution mechanism of ECP could collectively ensure healthy and progressive democracy through electoral reforms in Pakistan. On the contrary, there are some challenges that act as barriers in a way of implementing electoral reforms in Pakistan. Some of the challenges are cybersecurity threats, weak digital infrastructure and internet penetration in Pakistan. Similarly, cultural barriers and entrenched patriarchy to women's inclusion, lack of consensus on appointment of ECP ~~of~~, elite capture in constituencies and post elections unrest deeply undermine the process of electoral reforms in Pakistan. However, all these above mentioned challenges could be effectively countered by following some

corrective measures like strengthening the digital infrastructure as a pre-requisite to ensure successful integration of technology or EVM's in electoral process. Similarly, empowering an independent EEP and taking lessons from the successful models could significantly alter the course of electoral reforms in Pakistan. It would effectively serve as a panacea to all the electoral challenges plaguing Pakistan and would steer the country towards the path of fair, impartial and transparent elections, promising a progressive democracy.