Impact OF Globalization on Democratic Insitution

1- Introduction:

Globalization has far-reaching aftermaths on democratic norms and principles. it has both positive and negative impacts such as, strengthening the concept of equality and inculsivity; increased the voter turn out rates. However, it has some down sides like check and balance through hidden cameras, increase the trend of populism, and fosters the spirit of nationalism among nations.

2- A brief overview on Globalization and its Phases:

3- Positive Impacts OF Globalization on Democratic Insitution:

1·1: Globalization strengethen the democratic process through different social media apps, resulting in an increase of voter turn rates.

Case in point:

• General elections of **India** has manifested an increase in voter turn ratio due to digital literacy. (67·4% in 2019 Election)

Case in point:

• general elections in Pakistan manifested an increase in voter turn out rates. (57%)n 2018 Elections)

1·2: Digitalization made the process of accountability and transparency more smooth and coherent; enhanced the concept of rule of Law;

Case in point:

• India's **Right to information (RTI)Act,** allows citizens to access government information.

1·3: Globalization helps the world to make international laws; directly it helps the world to avoid the conflicts;

Case in point:

Formation of **ICJ** and **ICC** to resolve the world disputes through diplomacy and cooperation.

1.4: Free trade succors the world to achieve sustainable economic growth; making the democratic process more prosperous;

Case in point:

Formation of **EU, African Union, SAARC** enhances the regional and global connectivity and cooperation.

1.5: Access to quality education via using different platforms; makes the people more democratic;

Case in point:

2016 failed coup attempt in Turkey, where the people saved the pillars of democratic norms and principles through protests.

1.6: Globalization believes in gender equality; hence, fulfilling the basic principle of democracy, equal representation for all classes;

Case in point:

India's Self-Help Groups (SHG), launched in the 1990s, empowers rural women through microfinance and capacity-building.

4- Negative Impacts of Globalization on Democratic Insidities:

2.1: Globalization made the culture more homogenized; Fueling to the conflict between state to state; violating the principle of Democracy;

Case in Point: **In clash of civilization** Book, the writer warns that globalization would be the prime source of conflict between state to state.

2.2: Unsustainable use of technology leads to lack of privacy; violating the basic principle of democracy' Freedom of speech and movement;

Case in point: **of Great wall China:** This technology introduction in Pakistan is against the norms and principles of democracy.

2.3: Over globalization impacted on environment; violating the principle of democracy' Right to live;

Case in Point: Maldives and Indonesia face, threats of climate change due to over exploitation of natural resources. (threats to democracy)

Case in point: 2022 floods in Pakistan displaced million of people and destroyed a number of buildings.

2.4: Due to lack of digital literacy the populist leaders exploiting and reshaping the public opinion, compromising the basic principle of democracy, right to criticism.

Case in Point: Trump, Imran Khan, Modi are considered the populist leader who shapes the opinion of public through rhetoric speeches.

2.5: Globalization increases the trend of protectionism, compromising the basic principle of democracy, international cooperation.

Case in Point: USA-China trade rivalry decreases the international harmony and cooperation.

2-6: Technological disparities between Global North and South increased by globalization- violating the principle of Democracy's access to information and technology;

Case in point:

Recent development and depolyment of **Artifical intelligence (AI)** arises questions of technological disparities between rich and poor countries.

5- **Conculsion:**

Digital Democracy: Social Media and Political Participation

1- ## Introduction:

In the contemporary era, social media has transformed the concept of democracy into digital democracy by enabling individuals to engage with political leaders, critique governmental policies, and enhanced the participation of marginalized groups.

2- **What is digital democracy? A brief overview on social media's role in digital democracy:**

3+

3-

Social media: A Source to increase Political Participation:

1.1: Increases opportunities for the public to discourse with political parties, resulting in appreciation and criticism of governmental policies;

Case in point:
26th consitutional amendment in Pakistan.

case in point:
Recent protests in Kashmir and Gilgit against governmental policies.

1.2. Gives representation to marginalized groups to participate in political activities, strengthening the democratic process;

Case In Point:
Women participation in recent indian-LOK sabh-elections was increased as compared to last general eletions.

1.3: Demolishes the pillars of dynastic politics, encouraging the decentralization of power;

Case in point:
Recent Fallout of **Sheikh** Hasina's government in Bangladesh.

1.4: Makes political parties more accountable, discouraging nepotism and corruption.

Case in point:
Sri Lankabcase: In 2022, **Gotabaya Rajapaksa** was dismissed. Due to mass protests against his corruption.

1.5: Makes political parties more responsive and quick on service delivery, Fostering the enivornment of trust between government and public,

Case in point:

Pakistan case: **Covid-19** was the prime example where synergy was manifested between general public and government.

Social Media: Aggravating

the Plight For Digital Democracy

2.1: Shapes public opinion through different social apps, resulting in a leadership crisis;

Case in point:
The general elections of 2024 in India, where Modi's supporters influenced public opinion with Hindutva ideology.

2.2: Changes actual voting numbers via cyber attacks, breaching the constitutional rights of the public;

Case in point:
Trump's controversial victory in the US general election.

2.3: Leads to an atmosphere of polarization, impacting national stability and peace;

Case in point:
The 2023 crackdown on PTI led to the incident on 9 May.

2.4: Surveillance and Data privacy issues, decreasing the number of public in political activities;

Case in point:

Recent development in Pakistan has decreased the participation of public on social platforms. 'Great Wall of China'.

2·S: Cyber bulling and Harrassment of political opponents, discouraging healthy political competition and debate;

Case in point:
                              deep fake
                                  ↑
AI generated videos are aggravating plight for the world leaders to engage in political activities.
(Pakistani politician Maryam Nawaz)
Rashida Tlaib - US congress woman)

S- **Future Trends in Digital Democracy**

After the development of AI?

6- **Concrete Steps to Utilize the Prospects of Social Media in True Spirit and Letter:**

3·1 Digital literacy among public to avoid the trap of populist leaders;

3·2 Setting clear and coherent checks on social media algorithms to avoid harassment;

3·3 proactive and robust mechanism to avoid the threat of cyber attacks on voting process;

7- **Conculsion**