

# Globalization: Reducing or exacerbating poverty

## Outline

### I. Introduction:-

#### Thesis Statement:

Global economic integration has lifted out many people from poverty. In this era of globalization, there are many opportunities available to improve living conditions of the economically disadvantaged people.

### II. Globalization and Poverty:-

### III. How Globalization Is Reducing Poverty:-

a) Trade liberalization increases exports and generates revenue

**Case study of China:** China has lifted 800 million people out of poverty

b) Economic integration gives local businessmen chances to compete on a global scale

**Case in point:** 2024 WTO report

**Case in point:** Case study of India

c) Employment opportunities for the emigrants of developing countries in the developed world

**Case in point:** UN world population report 2024: 1.6bn people left from Pakistan

d) Global information age allows for the diversification of trade to enhance ~~support~~ <sup>generate</sup> driven economy

~~— Trade in digital services and intangibles~~

**Case in point:** "Globalization is not dead" by Jan Bremmer

e) Democratization of quality products at lowest possible prices is the blessing of globalization

**Case in point:** Adam Smith argument in "The End of Globalisation"

f) Foreign direct investment attracted through global integration creates new job opportunities for lower-

middle class

**Case in point:** ~~CPEC and infrastructural development, and SEZs in phase two~~

g) Global financial institutions helps the developing and underdeveloped nations to achieve economic stability in the time of crisis.

**Case in point:** IMF bail out package to South Korea in 1997

h) Scholarship <sup>educational</sup> + programs on the basis of merit to bolster human development are possible through the channel of digital globalization

**Case in point:** Scholarships provide by British Council - study-uk.britishcouncil.org

i) Multinational companies transfer technology and skill to local community businessmen to improve productivity

**Case in point:** Nescafe coffee machine by Nestle MNC

j) International aid and charity

provided by global civil society  
help to eradicate poverty

**Case in point:** Oxfam

International — confederation of  
NGOs working together to reduce  
poverty and inequality

**IV. Conclusion:-**

# The Impact of Political Interference on Judicial Independence

## I. Introduction:-

Thesis Statement:

An independent judiciary is the cornerstone of democracy. In the contemporary era, political interference in <sup>judicial matters</sup> through various means; offering bribe, harassing and intimidating judges, using legislative and executive measures, is eroding judicial autonomy and independence.

## II. Significance of Judicial Independence:

## III. The Impact of Political Interference on Judicial Independence:-

i) Bribery is a powerful tool used by political elites to buy favourable rulings

Argument of Tina Sarda, Aled Williams in "Corruption, Grabbing and Development"

ii) Powerful politicians harass and intimidate judges thus hinder

administration of justice

Crackdown against judges in Turkey after 2016 failed coup

iii) Legislative measures are effectively used by the officials to erode judicial autonomy

26<sup>th</sup> amendment in Pakistan

iv) ~~role of executive and legislature in the appointment of judges not only undermines the principle of separation of power but also comprises impartiality of judges~~

Case study of China

v) Use of propaganda against judges to sway public opinion and to achieve selective justice

US president Donald Trump attacked judicial system of USA  
- "In His Own Words: The President's Attacks on the Courts"

vi) Use of unauthoritative surveillance and eavesdropping to blackmail judges

**Panama case and Justice Shahib Nisar**

vii) Government officials use budgetary control to influence the judges and legal proceedings related to government issues

**Case Study of India and Turkey**

#### IV. Pragmatic Measures to mitigate Political Interference in Judicial Matters-

i) Ensure separation of power and supremacy of constitution

ii) Effective role of media in unveiling these pressurized groups and their incentives is essential

iii) Merit based appointment of

judges with minimum role of  
political official is the need of  
hour.

iv) ~~Prioritize~~ transparency and  
accountability at judicial  
and government levels.

v. Conclusion:

# Social Media is a tool of Hybrid warfare

## I Introduction:-

### i) Thesis Statement:

Hybrid warfare is not a new term but due to development in information technology, its means become more sophisticated. In the era of globalization and information technology, social media is used as a tool of hybrid warfare.

## II Defining the terms; Social Media and Hybrid Warfare

## III Social Media Used as a Tool of Hybrid Warfare:-

Non-state actors use social media to create insurgency in a target country

**Case in Point:** Balochistan Liberation Army and Pakhtunistan

Separatist movement

ii) Spreading misinformation against a country to malign its international prestige

**Case in Point:** Myanmar's Noor Stance in "Indian Disinformation Campaigns against Pakistan"

iii) Leveraging social media as a platform of psychological warfare around the war

**Case in Point:** "Israel floods Social Media to Shape Public Opinion around the War" — By Liv Martin

iv) Increasing distrust in public on state's government and institutions is a fallout of malicious propaganda

**Case in Point:** Indian propaganda against Pakistan #civilwaripak

**Case in Point:** The Arab Spring Revolution

v) Creation of puppet governments in a targeted country by unleashing

Social media campaigns

**Case in Point:** Cambridge

analytica scandal 2016

vii) ~~Cyberattacks on a country~~  
to ~~inflict an economic loss~~

**Case in Point:** 2013 attack on  
twitter account of the Associated  
Press News agency and \$1365 bn,  
dip in stock market index

viii) Terrorist organizations <sup>and adversaries</sup> use social  
media to hack websites and  
steal secret information

**Case in point:** 2022 cyberattack  
by "Hermetic Wiper" on Ukraine's  
government websites

**Case in point:** Use of twitter  
by Daesh; "albuquerque journal" -  
twitter page, hacked by Daesh in

Jan, 2015

viii) ~~Spread of extremism through mobilizing~~  
~~supporters on social media~~

#### IV) Ways to Tackle the threats of Social Media

i) Prioritizing the creation of UN

based cybersecurity body

ii) Make a shift from social warfare against opponent to an image-fall in international relations

iii) Military commanders <sup>should</sup> leverage social media to enhance public awareness and build support for military operation

iv) State-based media content must be censored before dissemination to avoid spread of misinformation

## V) CONCLUSION