



Review Paper

Dependency theory and its analyzes in the context of Pakistan

Shah Zaman and Muhammad Yaseen*

Department of Criminology, University of Karachi, Pakistan
yaseendashti.soc@gmail.com

Available online at: www.isca.in, www.isca.me

Received 22nd April 2017, revised 4th June 2017, accepted 13th June 2017

Abstract

Dependency theory is largely an economic and social developmental model that explains the inequality throughout on the global spectrum through the primitive maneuvering of poor societies in the hand of rich societies. However, there are various factors that Pakistan is dependent upon the core countries. But the main factors in which Pakistan depends upon the core countries are: inherent enforcement, global marketing, economic growth dependency, cultural, religious and population control policies and as well as academic. So, the researchers used content analysis based upon the existing literature available. Thus, being one of the colonized nations it inherited all its manuals and procedures for its route heading toward the future from the Imperial British, and being mentally so dependent the rulers and planners that they remained absolutely incapable to evolve the way to go ahead in getting mental and psychological freedom from their masters. And the concluding remark that the inherent enforcement, global marketing, economic growth dependency, cultural, religious and population control policies and as well as academically Pakistan is dependent over the rich countries.

Keywords: Inherent enforcement, Global marketing, Economic growth dependency, Cultural, Religious and population control policies, Academic dependency.

Introduction

Dependency theory is basically a model of economic and social development which elaborates the global inequality through the historical manipulation of poor countries by rich countries¹. During the 1960's and 1970's the initiators of the dependency theory stated that third world development should be seen and treated as a distinctive and unique problem. Though the dependency theory in the current era is considered as an outdated theory. But it would not be over pessimistic to suggest that the economic and political life in poor countries are yet to be resolved by their dependency problem on the rich countries².

However, after sixty-nine years of existence of Pakistan as an independent and sovereign state, Pakistan yet remains an under developed country. This underdevelopment and poverty is not the unique case, that is, it is not completely innate in the unique social and economic structures or cultural traditions of Pakistan; rather this socio-economic obstruction of Pakistan is because mainly the integration of Pakistan's society and economy in the world capitalist system.

This integration of a feeble and immovable semi-feudal society with the industrially advanced capitalist societies has slowly overcame in an unequal relationship and an international division of labor, which binds Pakistan as a 'periphery' to the highly developed and industrialized metropolitan 'centers' of capitalism, and in which resources tend to flow from the former to the latter³.

Literature review

The fuse of Ghana's country makers into the extending overall industrialist framework did not bring about the prompt entrepreneur change expected by Frank nor in the possible change anticipated by Rey. While decapitalization and fundamentally produced ineffectiveness have come about, they seem, by all accounts, to be identified with the fractional instead of aggregate mix of the precapitalistic economy into the world entrepreneur framework. All the more particularly, the beginnings of underdevelopment in Ghana are in substantial part identified with a painstakingly organized breaking down of those parts of the precapitalistic method of generation that have been valuable to the necessities of private enterprise at the middle and the support (with the assistance of the pioneer and, now, postcolonial states) of those viewpoints that would have meddled with continued gathering of capital at the inside. Not just has the infiltration of free enterprise been twisted in Ghana however the self-ruling working of the pre-entrepreneur method of creation has been contorted also. This article has concentrated on the provincial period in its quest for a comprehension of the causes and nature of underdevelopment in Ghana. It can't end without making some notice of the part of the contemporary class structure in the propagation of underdevelopment. The provincial period in Ghana, and in addition in numerous other immature nations, delivered a class of officials, troopers, and working class experts who devour a significant segment of the surpluses created by country people groups. This class ruled the

patriot development, picked up control of the state mechanical assembly, and built up an enthusiasm for the halfway crumbling of the precapitalistic method of generation. Keeping in mind the end goal to completely comprehend the way of contemporary signs of underdevelopment and the courses in which underdevelopment is fortified, it is important to investigate the cooperation of inner social powers with each other and with the industrialist focus⁴.

The State-Primacy Theory can clarify political and financial improvements in the Third World. Dissimilar to different hypotheses, it figures out how to cast light on the relationship between the interests of Third World states and the advancement, subordinate improvement, underdevelopment or underdevelopment of their economies, instead of dark it. Third World states are neither the instruments of universal capital nor of an indigenous bourgeoisie, however are reasonable on-screen characters who will industrialize their economies when practicable, yet who regularly observe it to their greatest advantage to be accessories in the needy improvement or even underdevelopment of their own economies. What's more, the reason fundamentally needs to do with the challenges such states involvement in getting adequate income. Besides, it is by concentrating on the free interests of Third World expresses that the State-Primacy Theory can clarify why it is that they here and there debilitate to make corrective move against TNCS, an activity conflicting with neo-Marxist underdevelopment hypothesis. Unmistakably it is important to invalidate the Marxist perspective, which under speculates the state. Be that as it may, the State-Primacy Theory not just underlines the part of the state, it at the same time highlights the exploitative way of Third World social orders and the regular underdevelopment or ward advancement of their economies. What's more, this underdevelopment or ward improvement has unfortunate human results, as well as ecological ones. However, these elements of the Third World are underplayed and under theorized both by modernization hypothesis and by Huntington's methodology which is the reason they, as well, must be refuted. So, the State-Primacy Theory takes care of the recalcitrant issues in Wallerstein and Frank, from one perspective, and in Huntington, on the other, by rising above their hypothetical positions. It adequately consolidates the significant bits of knowledge that can be gathered from Huntington's more state-focused investigation with those from underdevelopment and reliance hypothesis, while abandoning the blemishes normal for these methodologies. However, the State-Primacy Theory doesn't simply stop there. Both modernization hypothesis and underdevelopment hypothesis, in spite of the fact that in altogether different ways, put their confidence in the Third World state.

The State-Primacy Theory, nonetheless, shows that it would be a grave error to place much confidence in the country state as the answer for Third World issues. What the hypothesis uncovers is that both 'center states' and 'fringe states' bear obligation regarding the persecution and misuse of the world's poor and the natural debasement that goes with this⁵.

We have endeavored to look at the part of history in the advancement of Africa particularly in the range of governmental issues and economy. The paper watched that however history as a scholastic order has done massively well in giving an establishment to political liberation of Africa from provincial principle, it has not fared well in making a way to feasible financial improvement. The mainland is right now beset by underdevelopment showing foulness, unemployment, sickness, pointless passing's, low wage, poor lodging, perplexity and lack of awareness. In spite of all these, purposeful endeavors have not been made by African history specialists to address the reasons for this marvel other than the Neo-Marxist hypotheses of imposing business model free enterprise and dominion. This paper requires a redefinition of the reasons for underdevelopment despite current worldwide substances, which have seen previous provinces breaking out of reliance and African pioneers disturbing for the arrival of outside cash-flow to support their economies. At long last, the paper recommends that African history ought to set up the nexus between misgovernance, clashes, political powerlessness, debasement, botch of national assets, fascism, absence of straightforwardness and responsibility in asset assignment and use and underdevelopment; between inward government and ethnic clashes and between misappropriation of outside credits and overwhelming obligation trouble⁶.

The Dependency Theory use three noteworthy theories on the issue of improvement of supposed immature and creating nations. These can be condensed as takes after: First, in a sharp complexity to the improvement of the rich Western nations, advancement of immature and creating nations requires subordination to the centre nations of the West. Second, the fringe countries encounter their most prominent monetary advancement when their binds to the centre are weakest⁷. Third, when the centre nations escape their emergency circumstance, they attempt to completely coordinate fringe nations into the world entrepreneur financial framework. The commentators of the reliance hypothesis generally concentrate on the recommendation that this hypothesis mirrors the truths of the 1950s and 60s, and couldn't give extensive observational proof to bolster its decisions for now. Be that as it may, similarly as the advancement and reliance in the Middle East are concerned, one can appropriately contend that, it is not the truth. Despite what might be expected, as the 21st Century just starts, the issues raised by the reliance approach stay as applicable as ever. Worldwide obligation and its neighbourhood outcomes, the opening of residential markets to new rivalry from imports and the arrival to an accentuation on outward-arranged development remain parameters of improvement endeavours of today. These signs of reliance hold on, or are even escalated, mostly on the grounds that the countries in the district of the Middle East have not truly endeavoured to expel them (inside variable), and incompletely on account of the resistance of the forces behind the monetary request of the world to present broad change (outside component). The outside variable can have compressed as takes after: Today, by the guide of globalization, the

industrialist world request sets the motivation for ventures everywhere throughout the world. Interests in Middle Eastern nations have been lacking as the years progressed, in view of the shaky circumstance there, and littler shot of benefit from there on. Indeed, even the rich Arab states haven't put much in the locale. For whatever length of time that the interests in the district are on that low level, and the exchange shortage undermines the nations' monetary assets, the reliance on help and on obtained reserves appears to be pivotal for the Middle East countries. The created nations have constantly contradicted change in the structure of force portion in the universal financial request, fundamentally in view of their advantages of today's existing conditions².

Reliance hypothesis takes off from the essential premises of the hypothesis of government and follows the foundations of backwardness and underdevelopment to our nation's expanding reconciliation into the awful circuit of outside capital, innovation and markets. In looking at the relationship of control and reliance between the propelled entrepreneur nations and the immature nations, the paper portrays the circumstance in the Philippines. The social substances that we now go up against in the nation are that we are seeing the developing and relentless mastery of our national economy by transnational organizations, the outlandish possibility of reimbursing our universal obligation, the expanding pauperization of the country masses, the aggregate debasement of our minimized urban poor, to give some examples. There is need then to build up a really self-coordinating economy and we should express this basic learning in each possible discussion⁸.

The book under audit in this way takes after the reliance proposition, as indicated by which the underdevelopment, destitution, and impeded financial and political states of Pakistan are brought about and propagated by the world entrepreneur framework into which Pakistan has been coordinated, to start with, as a pioneer domain (before its freedom in 1947) and, after 1947, as a post-pilgrim state. Without breaking the pilgrim chains of reliance and subservience, and without wresting power from the decision elites, Pakistan can't be changed into an autonomous, libertarian, and modern nation. Genuine social change requires radical rebuilding of society. It is of two sorts: progressive and transformative. Despite the fact that he could have talked about the advantages and disadvantages of the transformative or the progressive strategy, Gardezi does not define the exit from this reliance relationship. That is, whether this delinking is to be absolute or specific. In ascribing inside underdevelopment to outside powers, reliance hypothesis has a tendency to clear the inner elements of their obligation. It might be solicited: What is the nature from the independence of the interior structures, powers and classes? Of national bourgeoisie, proprietors, civil servants, mechanical specialists, workers, industrialists, and intelligent people? What is the real part of the political powers? Reliance hypothesis, if taken to extremes, ignores the self-sufficiency of the inner variables and structures. No general

public is static. Social change happens with regards to the inside and outside connections of a nation. To break the neo-provincial relationship of reliance is a national reason for freedom. No single class of laborers or specialists, as late history appears, can win freedom. All classes, the average, the center and the lower classes, the workers, and the workers have become a model of togetherness in a progressive or transformative path, contingent upon the conditions and circumstances of a nation. As all around on the planet, belief system is offering approach to pluralism and logic, and the center (focus) and the fringe are not partitioned as shut and watertight compartments, there is a semi-outskirt as well. Indeed, even interior financial arrangements are experiencing transforms, some getting to be reliant and others autonomous. India and China are more autonomous than Bangladesh or Nepal. Reliance is, in this way, more a condition of degree than of nature. Reliance hypothesis is valuable in a general investigation of the issues coming about because of the reliance relationship, yet it doesn't completely clarify the perplexing specifics of individual Third World nations. As the hypothesis created in the late 1950s and 1960s from the works of researchers like Paul Baran¹ and Raul Prebisch – who exceptional their theory that financial underdevelopment of Latin America, Asia, and Africa, was essentially a result of the outside monetary predominance of the propelled entrepreneur nations with regards to a world industrialist framework - if demonstrated helpful in its general approach yet tended to put an excess of accentuation on the outer components, overruling the likelihood that the inside strengths in a few nations assumed an independent part. As it is excessively broad in application, it doesn't toss much light on the way of the shortcomings and inadequacies of the inner strengths, structures, and classes. On the off chance that we can't characterize and comprehend our own particular shortcomings, we can't evacuate them. Freedom of a Third World society from the relationship of a ruled reliance is a logical procedure; it relies on upon a reasonable comprehension of this relationship, of the structure of indigenous social classes and powers, of the way of the economy, and of the way of life, history, and conventions. It likewise requires all out social change and production of another, free, autonomous, and dynamic individual. There is, obviously, reality in the reliance hypothesis that the advancement of the industrialized nations is to a limited extent because of the unequal connections on the planet entrepreneur framework, however it is not right to say that every one of our inadequacies and shortcomings are exclusively brought about by the outside bourgeoisie. We are likewise in charge of our disappointments and inadequacies.

Late changes being developed financial aspects, in its feedback of import-substitution industrialization, of dirigisme, of general society area, social welfare, and the lowest pay permitted by law enactment, and the hegemonic arrangements of the World Bank and the IMF in assaulting State endeavors and undermining the premiums of the average workers all through the Third World nations, are all prompting what James M. Figure calls "rehashing reliance".. "in an extraordinary push to push the

outskirts into a circumstance of aloof subordination". Figure likewise feels that "never in its history has the Fund [IMF] had such a great amount of control over the fringe". This essayist trusts that the present privatization arrangement in Pakistan will extend this reliance relationship, and will expand unemployment, expansion, hone class polarization, and local inconsistencies and intensify wretchedness of the general masses since Pakistan's rare assets are again being redirected to keep up the decision elites in their energy and benefit to the prohibition of the poor masses of Pakistan⁹.

Objectives of the study: i. To evaluate the dependency theory in terms of its appropriateness in today's world, ii. To glance the underdevelopment of Pakistan in the close context of dependency theory.

Dependency Theory

Dependency theory is defined as "an explanation of the economic development of a state in terms of the external influences.... political, economic, and cultural..... on national development policies"^{10,11}. Indeed, this is an economic model that interprets the global inequality in terms of the historical exploitation of poor countries by rich countries¹. This theory emerged in the late 1950s under the leadership of the Director of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, Raul Prebisch and his colleagues, against the modernization which they thought and realized the fact that rich countries economic growth is not leading the poor countries economic growth¹¹. Indeed, dependency theory was an important tool during 1960s and 1970 which used for the analyzation of economic growth. There are various strains of dependency theory because of intellectual disagreements among the liberal reformers (Prebisch), the Marxists (Andre Gunder Frank) and the World-system theorists (Wallerstein)¹¹.

The dependency theorists distinguish various states according to the different economic functions they perform. As Wallerstein calls the rich nations core of the world economy. Colonialism enriched the core countries with raw materials around the world to western Europe, where they ignited the industrial revolution and today multinational and corporations are helping out the core countries across the world. These, countries are like USA, Australia, Japan. Low income or poor countries are called periphery of the world economy. These were the colonies of the core countries and they provided raw materials and today they are providing inexpensive labor and a vast market for the industrial products. These are like, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka etc. Semi periphery countries which are standing next to core countries and having a closing like to rich nations like, Mexico and south Africa¹.

This is a cycle of the world economic growth of the countries which has been proposed by the dependencies theorist which show a clear and obvious difference among the rich and poor nations of the globe.

Historical Background for Dependency

At the end of 19th century, the elite families of Latin American countries comprised of landed oligarchic and the military were used to have the lion's share in politics. The British and the US companies dominated the markets of Latin America. The oppressed and victimized people of the Latin America started showing their resentments with regard to social inequality through poetry and essays etc.

The Latin American universities contributed much to produce future oriented leadership for the democratic parties. The Economic Commission for Latin America was formed by the UN in 1948 in order to enhance the economic cooperation among the member states.

In 1949, the ECLA published the works of Raul Prebisch, an Argentinean thinker who wrote—*Economic Development in Latin America and its Main Problems*. The ideas of Raul Prebisch and Hans Singer both of which were published in 1949 led to the formulation of Dependency Theory¹². Simply, the main idea of this theory is that the colonial system helped the rich nations to better of their economy and make the poor nations underdeveloped. And created a vast difference on the path of progress between the rich and poor nations.

Foundations and Main Principles

The foundations of Dependency Theory was laid in 1950s by Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). Prominent authors of this approach had argued that, in order to secure a healthy development, countries should create conditions for development. For instance, Raul Prebisch suggested that, a country should take important economic and political measures to create what he called as "conditions of development".

Some measures of this kind are as follows: i. To control the monetary exchange rate, placing more governmental emphasis on fiscal rather than monetary policy; ii. To promote a more effective governmental role in terms of national development; iii. To create a platform of investments, giving a preferential role to national capitals; iv. To allow the entrance of external capital following priorities already established in national plans for development; v. To promote a more effective internal demand in terms of domestic markets as a base to reinforce the industrialization process; vi. To generate a larger internal demand by increasing the wages and salaries of workers, which will in turn positively affect aggregate demand in internal markets; vii. To develop a more effective coverage of social services from the government, especially to impoverished sectors in order to create conditions for those sectors to become more competitive; and viii. To develop national strategies according to the model of import substitution, protecting national production by establishing quotas and tariffs on external markets^{13,14}.

Analysis and Interpretation of Dependency Theory in Context of Pakistan

After sixty-nine years of existence of Pakistan as an independent and sovereign state, Pakistan yet remains an underdeveloped country. This under development and poverty is not the unique case, that is, it is not completely innate in the unique social and economic structures or cultural traditions of Pakistan; rather this socio-economic obstruction of Pakistan is because mainly the integration of Pakistan's society and economy in the world capitalist system. This integration of a feeble and immovable semi-feudal society with the industrially advanced capitalist societies has slowly overcome in an unequal relationship and an international division of labour, which binds Pakistan as a 'periphery' to the highly developed and industrialized metropolitan 'centres' of capitalism, and in which resources tend to flow from the former to the latter¹⁵.

In order to gauge the dependency of Pakistan as being the periphery-periphery and periphery-core, some of the factors are to be looked into. These factors are inherited as well based upon the lack of vision for human and economic development.

Inherent Enforcement

Pakistan had been one of part of the colonies of British Empire. Before partition the British Empire primarily through East India Company and subsequently ruled the region directly, to extract benefits in its interests. The Empire divided subcontinent with the futuristic determination to keep its rule through the handpicked loyal elite of the crown. Journey of Pakistan in its early days had become a roller-coaster ride, as the ruling elite was mainly comprised over the feudal lords, the eastern part of Pakistan which had already been fuming with the resentments for being marginalized in major decision making. First came the dispute over language and then the social and land reforms further widened the existing gulf between both the parts. In the 1971 fragile Pakistan was again broken into two parts. The political as well as the civil and military bureaucratic elite that had been the part in shattering the state was not dealt accordingly as they all were the part of the grater game. Since the foreign serving Pakistan elite remained under the obligations to restrict the state from acquiring the status of or to pursue the goal of attaining development. They enjoy foreign sovereign guarantees for the extension of their rule keeping the state dependent or even bringing chaos to it.

Global Marketing

With the emergence of the diversified market oriented economy some of the states have emphasized on the human development to satisfy the need of the consumers. In this process shift in the balance of the economic development is evident. Some of the countries have attained the status from periphery-periphery to periphery-core. Pakistan being dependent state could not gain prominence despite that in 1998 Pakistan tested nuclear device and joined the nuclear club. However, the major global powers

denied Pakistan giving its due status in the nuclear world. Economic development further deteriorated in Pakistan, when the state unwittingly came under fire in the second Afghan war after 9/11. Developed major global powers had devised strategy to foist not only the war on state that already was on the course to lose its path for progress, but at the behest of some of the regional powers the political fabric of the state was also weakened for the ulterior motives of those emerging regional powers later seen manifestly. Unfortunately Pakistan's neighboring countries have turned into complete hostile neighbors, also some friendly countries such as Iran and Saudi Arabia have proved Pakistan as a battleground for their proxies through the clergy on their payroll. Pakistan over the years, due to bad governance and weak political decisions drifted away from the race to become a prominent regional power, and could not play its role to the fullest in the economic development.

Economic Dependency

Harvard Advisory Group (HAG) influenced the economic planning of Pakistan, ignoring the economic and social needs of the people whom promoted the idea of economic growth by concentrating on industrial development and boosting the capital accumulation. This growth model boosted by the upholder of the free world the United States to guarantee Pakistan's association Defense Pacts against Communism was escorted by an oligarchy of bureaucracy, army and feudal lords. The ruling elite in Pakistan became the 'client' state of the U.S. disregarding the true aspirations of the people after the speeded wave of nationalism in the neighboring countries like India, Iran, Indonesia and many Arab states. The best economic model for Pakistan was prescribed after mixing the authoritarianism and economic growth together. By 1959, the import exchange got an end which was the first stage of Pakistan's industrialization. This duration pursued the disclosing of the second phase of Pakistan's industrialization based basically on export-oriented growth and financed through large doses of foreign aid. In the beginning of 1960s under the military rule of General Ayub, Pakistan was being projected as a better bet to flourish economically than Korea, Indonesia or Malaysia and to top in the ranks of middle income countries. But it did not take place. General Ayub was forced to resign and 'preamble to the situations of the civil war and the de-linking of the Eastern Province' after the decade of development as wished-for by many writers of modernization theory finished in an anti-development movement against the concentration of wealth into an oligarchy. The years 1971-77, the first Peoples Party government under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto introduced the philosophy of Islamic Socialism saw a change in development policies. The industries, banks, insurance companies, private schools etc. were nationalized and Land reforms were introduced though these policies were not effective enough to revolutionize the "capitalist feudalism" inherited from the colonial India. Civil bureaucracy and the alliance of civil bureaucracy and feudalism continued to control the politico-economic scene of the country and faded away the

revolutionary spirit of Islamic Socialism. People of Pakistan were still far away from the corridors of power. The elected government of the Peoples Party led by Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was overthrown by a military coup in 1977.

After that the eleven years of military rule of General Zia's whom imposed Martial Law which was so oppressive period in the all history of Pakistan. This duration boosted of ethnicity, intolerance, violence and above all violation of all kinds of human rights. The concept of privatization and a free market was launched by the economic planners of the era following the instructions of IMF and the World Bank.

The military dictatorship of 11 years long, returned to multi-party parliamentary democracy in 1988, but five elected governments between 1988 and 1999 were dismissed by 'Pakistan's military-bureaucratic establishment, eventually leading to a military coup in 1999, which continued till today under the shadow of a sham democracy. Like, General Ayub, General Musharaf's government is being praised for boosting economic growth and its fruitful application of structural reforms suggested by the World Bank focusing on privatization policies. Beside the fact that poverty during last few years have increased and income inequality has widened¹⁶.

The road map for the economic development of Pakistan has long been lost in limbos. We have been brought up with the false narratives e.g. South Korea had adopted Pakistan's model for its economic development as a result it flourished and is a self reliant rich country, which in fact is contrary to the reality. Pakistan due to bad governance and corrupt ruling elite as well as impotent establishment had never been able to have adopted something beneficial to its core competency.

World Bank and IMF had a history of interfering in the weak economies, and Pakistan is one of such name that remained to have a history of crippled and feeble economic strategies, letting the world economic institutions dictate terms and conditions which resulted in further deterioration of the economy and huge tax burdens on the general public, stretching the social disparity between the rich and the poor class to its optimum.

Academic dependency

Pakistani Academia could not have asserted itself in terms of contributing to the local as well as global spectrum with regard to the fresh ideas and generating/producing knowledge. Pakistan's intellectual labor being a third world periphery-periphery only have followed the set and enforced standards of the first world.

Members of the local scientific community discourage the upcoming students at the higher levels to work differently, rather it is enforced to view and review the already produced knowledge by the intellectual labor of first world, which to a great extent direct the vision and intellect of the tender minds.

Cultural dependency

Pakistan being the part of sub-continent has its roots deeply bounded with the dominating Indian culture. Pakistan has inherited socio-cultural dependence in almost every aspect of cultural ethics. Traditionally in many social events e.g. marital rituals and replication of some religious events as Shab-e-Barat in relation to the Devali of Indian Hindu cultural values are the basis being religiously adopted by the Muslim Pakistani majority. Even in the present day, India as a regional dominating state using media as a tool to wage a cultural war to assimilate its peripheral states in its cultural blend.

Religious dependency

Religiously Pakistan has been exploited for the motives of regional as well as global powers. In the war between Mujahideen (holy fighters) of Afghanistan and USSR, Pakistan was used as breeding ground for Mujahideen as the global establishment had been in realization that Pakistani nation can easily be emotionally charged in the name or religion. Whereas, the regional powers e.g. Saudi Arabia and Iran have always been creating warlike situation, using proxies through their salaried mullahs/allamas. Pakistani establishment has miserably failed to devise a counter strategy to put a full stop to such frenzy. Rather, seemingly it remained hand in glove with the Saudi and Irani establishment to further their agenda on Pakistani soil.

The Theory and Practice of Population Control

The Theory and Practice of Population Control in third world countries like Pakistan is capitalistic approach. The best and most suitable method of controlling population is that of modern china; which is, if radical social and economic modification are fetched in society on an egalitarian basis through land reforms, economic equality, and fundamental restructuring of society, then fertility rates falls down as economic development and success lead to a decay in population. The method and technique of population control in Pakistan is dictated by the imperialist interests. Obviously, it was glanced that the annual population of china during the 1960-70 decreased from 2.3 to 1.2 percent in 1980-86. But Pakistan's average annual growth in population in 1960-70 increased from 2.8 percent to 3.1 percent in 1980-86. This was the highest rate in the world. However, Pakistan in 1986 had a birth rate of 47 per thousand compared to China's 19¹⁵.

Conclusion

Dependency theory is primarily an economic and social developmental model that explains the inequality throughout on the global spectrum through the primitive maneuvering of poor societies in the hand of rich societies. However, the model was launched in the Latin America in order to enhance the underdevelopment of the region and pointed out the causative factors of the region which led them towards underdevelopment.

Indeed, various literatures had been poured over by the researchers on the underdevelopment of countries internationally and nationally. The researcher assayed that the main factors over the underdevelopment through the existing literature is mainly colonial factors or domination of the rich countries over the poor countries. Indeed, Pakistan is among one of the third world or poor countries, which also the history revealed that has been a colony and the effects of the colony clearly left out their predecessors. After coming this far Pakistan could not have attained its due respect and honor among the world fraternity. Being one of the colonized nations it inherited all its manuals and procedures for its route heading toward the future from the Imperial British, and being mentally so dependent the rulers and planners that they remained absolutely incapable to evolve the way to go ahead in getting mental and psychological freedom from their masters. This inability always made them look behind and not ahead resulting, which they always seek old samples to work upon and set their standards for the individual and society as whole.

However, the researchers had come to the concluding remark that the inherent enforcement, global marketing, economic growth dependency, cultural, religious and population control policies and as well as academically Pakistan is dependent over the rich countries. There are various factors behind the dependency of the mentioned aspects which the researchers had elaborated in the article throughout. But the main factor is inherent enforcement (British colony). Beside this the mass culture industry also made the country dependent religiously and culturally over the dominating forces.

References

1. Macionis J. (2012). *Sociology*. Ankara: Nobel Publishing, New York, America: Pearson Education, Inc.
2. Ates H., ES M. and Bayraktar Y. (2005). Dependency Theory: Still an appropriate tool for understanding the political economy of the middle east. *Ataturk University Journal of Economics and Administrative Sciences*, 19(2), 247-262.
3. Gardezi H.N. (1991). *Understanding Pakistan: The Colonial Factor in Societal Development*. Lahore: Maktaba Fikro-Danish.
4. Grier B. (1981). Underdevelopment, Modes of Production, and the State in Colonial Ghana. *African Studies Review*, 24(1), 21-47.
5. Carter A. (1995). The Nation-State and Underdevelopment. *Third World Quarterly*, 16(4), 595-618.
6. UDOKA I.A. (2005). History And The Challenge Of Underdevelopment In The 21st Century Africa. *Journal of the Historical Society of Nigeria*, 16(2), 72-80.
7. Reyes Giovanni E. (2001). Four Main Theories of Development: Modernization, Dependency, World-System, and Globalization. *Nomadas: Critical Review of Social and Juridical Sciences*, Julio-Diciembre.
8. David R.S. (1980). Philippine Underdevelopment And Dependency Theory. *Philippine Sociological Review*, 28(1/4), 81-87.
9. Haque Z. and Gardezi H.N. (1991). Understanding Pakistan: The Colonial Factor in Societal Development. *The Pakistan Development Review*, 30(2), 207-212.
10. Sunkel Osvaldo (1969). National Development Policy and External Dependence in Latin America. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 6(1), 23-48.
11. Ferraro Vincent (1996). Dependency Theory: An Introduction, July 1996. <<http://www2.fiu.edu/~ereserve/010029521-1.pdf>>.
12. Beigel Fernanda (2010). Dependency Analysis: The Creation of New Social Theory in Latin America. [Http://www.jornaldomauss.org/](http://www.jornaldomauss.org/). The International Handbook on Diverse Sociological Traditions, London, 189-200. <<http://www.jornaldomauss.org/periodico/wp-content/uploads/2009/04/copia-de-handbook-of-diverse-sociological-traditions.pdf>>.
13. Bodenheimer S. (1970). Dependency and Imperialism: The Roots of Latin American Underdevelopment. *NACLA Newsletter*, 4(3), 18-27.
14. Leys C. (1977). Underdevelopment and Dependency: Critical Notes. *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 7(1), 92-107.
15. Gardezi H.N. (1991). *Understanding Pakistan: The Colonial Factor in Societal Development*. Maktaba Fikro-Danish
16. Saif Lubna (1991). Neo-Colonial States and Economic Development: Comparative Analysis of underdevelopment in Pakistan and India. *Pakistan Vision*, 9(1), 19-45.