



# POLITICO VISTA

STUDENT'S E-MAGAZINE FOR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

QUARTERLY

## LEAD TOPICS

- 1st Pakistani-Polish International Scientific Conference.
- Liz Truss: Shortest reigning former PM of UK.
- Feminism on the brink of Hijab controversy.
- Another virtual 3D world named Metaverse.

## EDITORIAL TEAM

- Nuzhat Tariq
- Munazza Khan
- Ifra Iqbal
- Erum Naz
- Areej Ahmed
- Abdul Samad
- Abdul Rehman
- Maryam Anwar
- Iqra Tariq
- Syeda Bushra
- Unaiz Hussain



1<sup>ST</sup> OCT TO 31<sup>ST</sup> DEC 2022 (ISSUE - 1)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Federal Urdu University  
of Arts, Science and Technology  
Karachi

## **DEDICATION**

**This magazine is purely dedicated to our teachers. Their constant support and encouragement are the foundational reasons for the accomplishment of this magazine. All gratitude goes to them. They showed us a path for exhibiting our endeavors. Their dedication, patience, and determination have allowed us to pursue our ambitions.**

**We are forever grateful to you for making us explore enlightenment, wisdom, and potential.**

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# MESSAGES

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## Editor-in-Chief's message

As an Editor in Chief and Head of the Department I am really enthusiastic about Politico Vista the Quarterly Magazine which is going to be published under the Department of International Relations is a source of inspiration for other departments and Federal Urdu University and for other universities too. In this magazine, our readers will find writings on international conflicts, international problems, international economy, and characteristics of the national and International personalities and important issues of the world. Certainly, this magazine will play an important role in the growth and promotion of the subject of visionary readers leading to leaders. In addition to this all students, teachers and writers are encouraged to send their piece of works for publication in our magazine.

I would like to congratulate Dr. Faisal Javaid on achieving this landmark with dynamic editorial team. Publication of this magazine will gain considerable popularity in the future.

Regards,

**Editor-in-Chief of Politico Vista  
magazine,**

**Dr. Asghar Ali Dashti,**

**Head of the Department, International  
Relations.**



## Magazine Advisor's Message

As an advisor of "Politico Vista" quarterly magazine, I would like to congratulate the entire department as we are going to showcase the best creative endeavors of our students regarding international and national affairs. Our magazine's main objective is to focus on enhancing the analytical writing capabilities of students. This platform is going to give students a robust opportunity to be groomed and their pieces of work to be recognized internationally. Current students and alumni, all are welcome to eagerly take part in this milestone. All their achievements will also be highlighted in this magazine.

My special accolades go to those who have been working tirelessly for the accomplishment of this magazine.

Regards,

**Politico Vista's Advisor,**

**Dr. Faisal Javaid,**

**Assistant Professor, International  
Relations.**



## Faculty messages

- I congratulate the team of “Politico Vista” for becoming the first magazine of department of International Relations, Federal Urdu University Karachi. International Relations change constantly and largely depend upon current affairs. Therefore there is always a dire need of a magazine to cover all these changing scenarios happening all around the world. Politico Vista is an IR magazine which captures all national and international issues quite accurately with genuine information.

I wish all the best to the team of Politico Vista in their future endeavors.

Regards,

**Dr. Mamnoon Ahmad Khan,**

**Assistant Professor, International Relations.**

- It’s really wonderful that our department is going to mark another milestone. It gives me great pleasure that the department of International Relations provide a platform for students to flourish, be groomed and excel in their careers. It makes me feel immense pleasure to congratulate all the contributors and editorial board for bringing out Politico Vista magazine, reflecting the vibrant capabilities of students.

Regards,

**Dr. Syed Shahab Uddin,**

**Assistant Professor, International Relations.**



## Editor's message

Honorable Readers,

As an international relations student, we go through different events, ongoing conflicts, and their repercussions and implications in the global arena. We are forbidden from using sharp criticism or rose-colored glasses when analyzing national and international affairs. The viability and vitality of international relations depend on examining the coin from both sides. Impartialness and neutrality are the custodians and decorum-maintainers of international relations. It is a viable opportunity for students of international relations to showcase their endeavors and analytical writing skills.

This magazine will highlight future international relations scholars who are ambitious, dedicated, and committed, as well as avid readers of national and international affairs. It's an absolute honor to be a part of this magazine. All gratitude goes to the magazine's advisor, editor in chief, and our entire faculty for their unconditional support and patronage for the accomplishment of bilingual "Politico Vista" quarterly Magazine. I acknowledged the entire editorial team and all the contributors for paving the way to this milestone. Not only current students in the department of International Relations but alumni are also invited to participate in this endeavor.

Regards,

**Nuzhat Tariq Usman,**

**Politico Vista's Editor.**



## Editorial team messages

- It's always a charm to be the pioneer of something that has not taken place before and I am extremely glad to be the part of 1st ever student magazine of the Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology namely "Politico Vista." Our readers will surely enjoy and can enhance the analytical vision of looking at things differently after going through the bilingual quarterly magazine. This is the fulfilment of an idea based on students' goodwill and it has been shaped by the students too. As a team we are thankful to the Department of International Relations (FUUAST), Abdul Haq Campus Karachi, to which we are concerned as its students, are thankful for unwavering and continuous support throughout the process. I am passionate, proud, humble and thankful to Almighty at the same time as I foresee this magazine as a landmark and source of quick and authentic information.
- As a Sub Editor (Graphics and lay out designer) of Politico Vista I am proud to be a part of this magazine and I am very grateful to the honorable editor in chief, advisors, and editor for giving me the opportunity to work in this magazine. In this era of globalization, it is becoming important for everyone to be aware of national and international affairs, situations and conflicts. Especially for students of International Relations, this magazine will be very useful.

Regards,  
**Abdul Rahman (Sub-Editor,  
Graphics and lay out  
designer)**

Regards,  
**Abdul Samad (Sub-Editor of  
Politico Vista Student  
Magazine)**

- Politico Vista has been published with great pleasure, and anticipation. As an assistant editor and cartoonist, I'd like to extend a warm welcome to the Politico Vista readership. I would like to sincerely thank our authors, editorial team, all of whom have volunteered to help the Magazine succeed. As we can see, Politico Vista is a bilingual publication. I am sure it will take some time for this publication to make a name for itself, but all good things come to those who wait and persevere in the face of adversity. This Magazine was only a concept a short time ago, but it has quickly evolved into a functional unit. Our Chief Editor and Magazine's advisor were ecstatic about the publication of Politico Vista, which would not have been possible without the assistance of our faculty's support. But, of course, the authors and editorial team of today and tomorrow play the most important roles in keeping this Magazine grow and flourish, because there is no Magazine without you (the pillars of magazine). I hope this will prove to be the valuable change in our society.
- As an assistant editor of Politico Vista, I am proudly proclaiming that to work with Politico Vista will become a high-quality experience and I am commemorated to be engaged with the vista's team. However, the number of worldwide family contributors is big, it is from an ocean that flows, and the records that have no finishing factor. The mag includes countrywide and worldwide affairs along with a completely unique form of field. Well, each field has a specific understanding in itself, but this is a discipline that everybody should have information on, because you need to understand what is happening inside the world you live in. Many of you need to be watching and listening to the facts on a daily basis, reading newspapers on a regular basis. That's an exceptional thing which you do for your ordinary, so what is going on worldwide, and so on. What can seem, and what goes to reveal up are the components that you may be satisfied with after studying this magazine and with a bit of luck your information will grow. Behind this magazine there may be a tireless try of the magazine's advisor, editor in chief and Vista's editorial contributors, we accrued to make it informative. So, must read it, due to the fact Knowledge should be absorbed from anywhere its miles located.

Regards,

**Munazza Khan**

**(Assistant editor & cartoonist)**

Regards,

**Ifra Iqbal khan (Assistant editor  
of Politico Vista)**

- As a student of international relations, I am very satisfied that I have become a part of the student magazine named "Politico Vista". I worked with Politico Vista's team and found plenty at the job. After reading this magazine, your knowledge of countrywide and internationally will truly boom. As students of international relations it's very important for us to recognize what is going on globally in the meantime. So for that purpose Politico vista will acknowledge you regarding those components. At last I am highly obliged to the Magazine's advisor, Editor in chief and editorial team of Politico Vista.

Regards,

**Iqra Tariq Kiyani**

**(Assistant editor of Politico Vista)**

- It is a privilege for me to be a part of the team of Politico Vista, a quarterly magazine that is based on international and national affairs. For the publication of this magazine in such a succinct stint, all the laurels go to the entire team of Politico Vista. Politico Vista would be ascertained as a foremost platform for the students of international relations and the composition of their new visions. I believe that this magazine would bring a distinguishable recognition to the department of international relations.

Regards,

**Maryam Anwar (Assistant editor of Politico Vista)**

- International relations is the modulation to global nexus. Without even recognizing it, politics has a collision on our daily lives in ways we wouldn't even believe. As a student of International relations I have always been enchanted by what materialize in society gradually & the diplomatic problems that many countries face. I am glad that our department of international relations is publishing its own magazine that is "Politico Vista". Politico vista have great informative value. It will surely encourage people & Worldly affairs will be better implied. Politico vista also records the ongoing events & various pursuits of the world. This magazine will have an influence on & stir up to have an impact on others. Our editorial team have done an appreciable job. I hope that this publication would be successful. Best wishes for the entire endeavor.

Regards,  
**Areej Ahmed (Assistant Editor)**

- Dear Readers,  
Assalam u Alaikum, You have in your hands "Politico Vista", Quarterly magazine. It captures the momentous moment of a department of international relations and is based on international and national affairs. We have tried our best to make sure this memoir helps you in recapitulating your eventful journey in FUUAST. Politico Vista is a compilation of the enormous endeavor situate forward by the invincible and is also an instance of creativity. It tries to bind together each and every aspect of our very own IR family. This issue might be termed as a reminiscence of our department. Their achievements were so vivid that all our effort to include their accomplishments in one issue went in vain. Isn't it rightly said, "A flower make no garland?" Thus, this magazine isn't the outcome of the effort put in by an individual. I hope you will cherish our efforts and confiscate heaps knowledge from this magazine. Happy "Politico Vista"!

Regards,  
**Syeda Bushra,**  
**(Assistant Editor, content writer & layout designer)**

- The modern world is more connected and connectable so being a part of this world, we need knowledge about better understanding of geopolitics, finance and foreign policy and ongoing events and happenings of the world. All this information can be accessed through newspapers and magazines easily that can connect you with people around the globe on a deep, important and ultimately human level. So the Politico Vista is for the same purpose which contains updates and information about politics and other events, at both national and international level. Thus, I hope that it will enhance knowledge and will prove to be very fruitful not only to the students of International Relations but also the rest of departments on and off our reach. This is the first time in our university that a department has decided to publish its own magazine. Politico Vista will establish itself as a reliable source of updated information for people especially for students in a short span of time. I want to express my gratitude for the appreciable work to all my team who worked diligently to make it possible. In addition, on behalf of my teammates, I am highly obliged to the

magazine's advisor, editor in chief and our faculty for encouraging us to achieve this milestone. It was and is always a great honor for me to work with the team of Politico Vista as a junior. And be the part of this magazine, which will be remembered in future as an impactful step.

Regards,

**Erum Naz**

**(Assistant editor of Politico Vista)**

- As an Assistant Editor, I am really obliged to be the part of this quarterly Student Magazine. I believe that, this magazine will prove its authority and effectiveness in learning perspectives. I am excited as well because it will be the 1<sup>st</sup> ever student magazine by Federal Urdu University. It will provide its readers a well distinguished readings on national as well as international affairs in depth.

Regards,

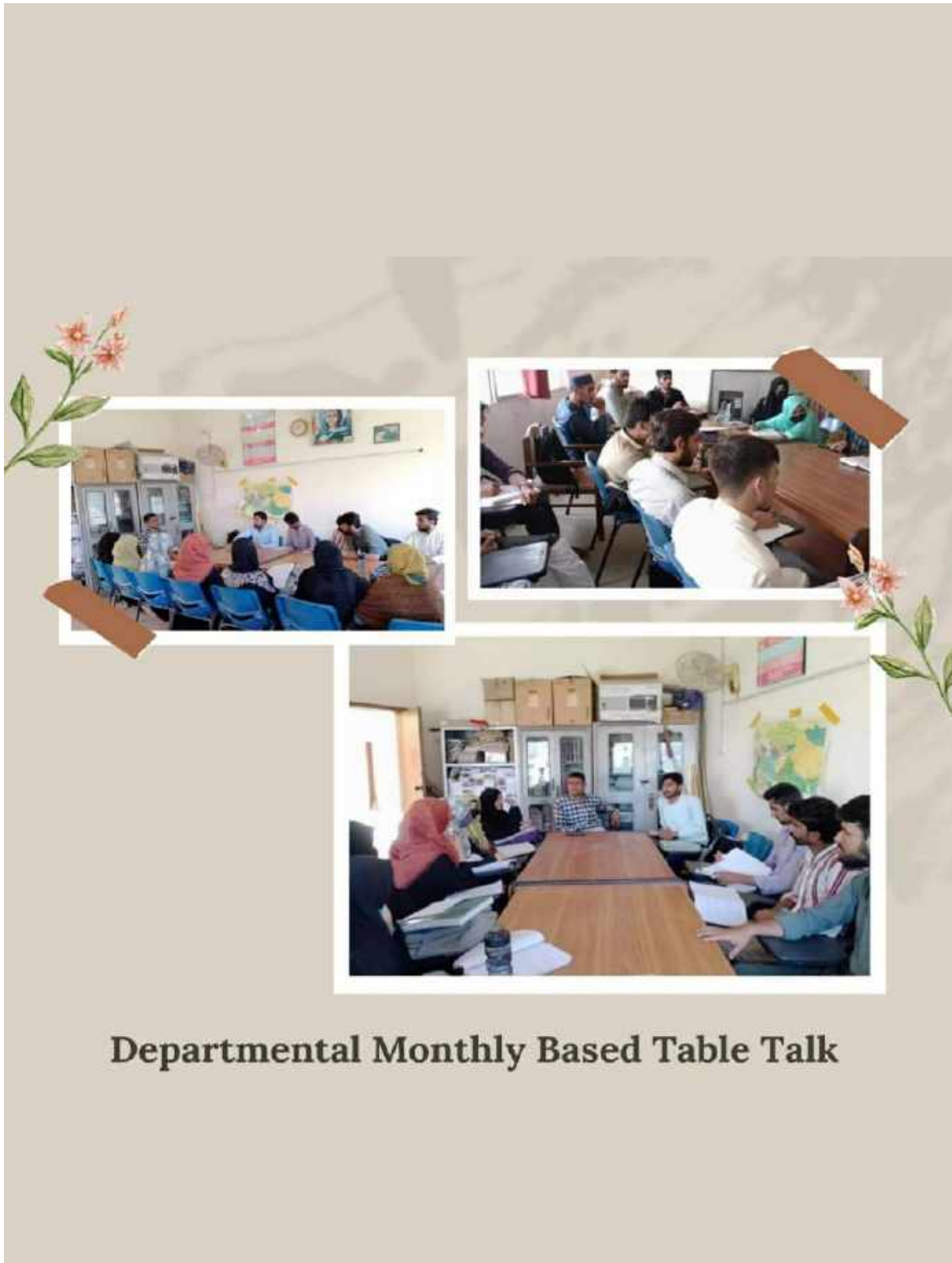
**Unaiz Hussain**

**(Assistant Editor and Graphic Designer)**

# DEPARTMENT'S PHOTO GALLERY



*Seminar on History, Memory & Future Building*



**Departmental Monthly Based Table Talk**

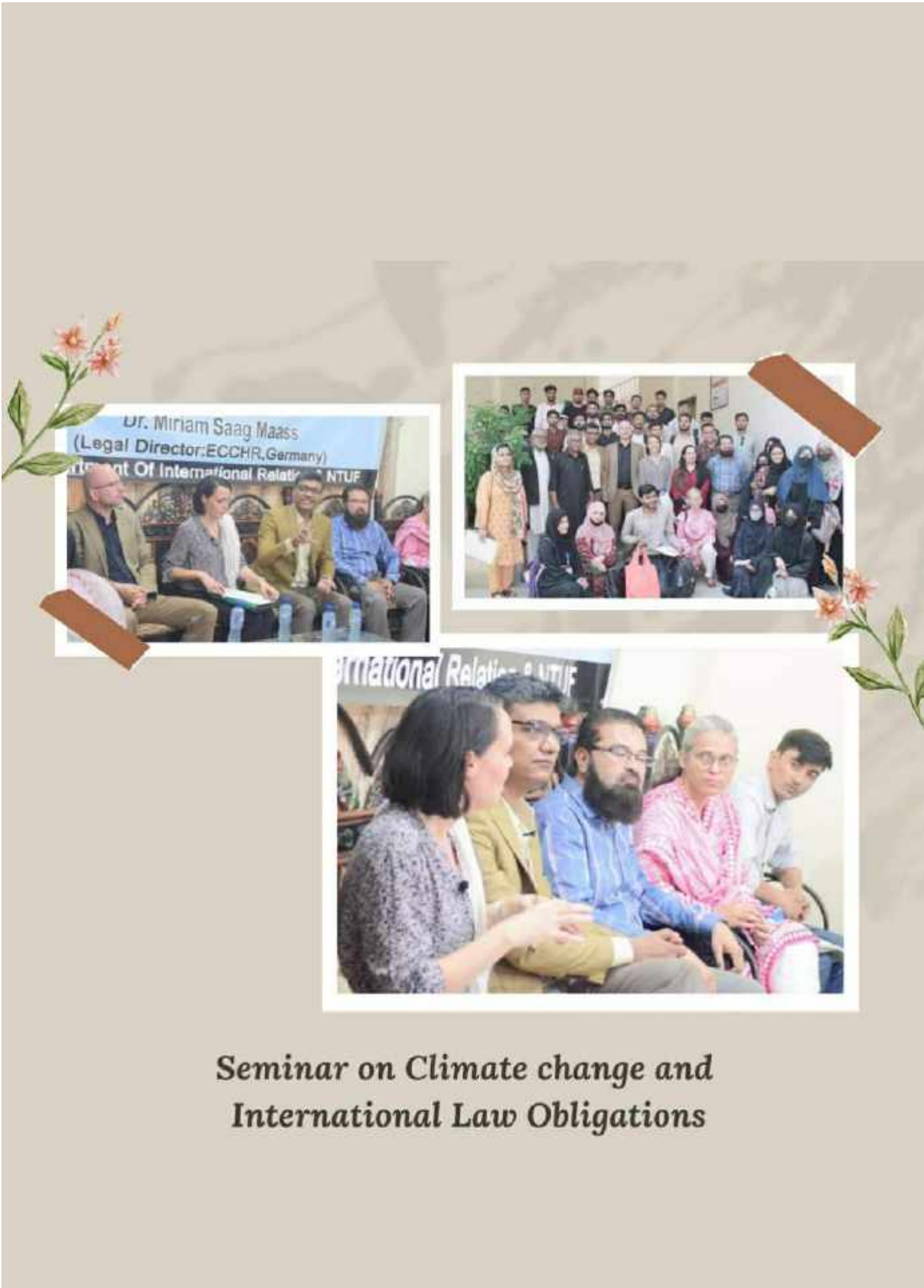


***Seminar on How to Succeed in CSS***

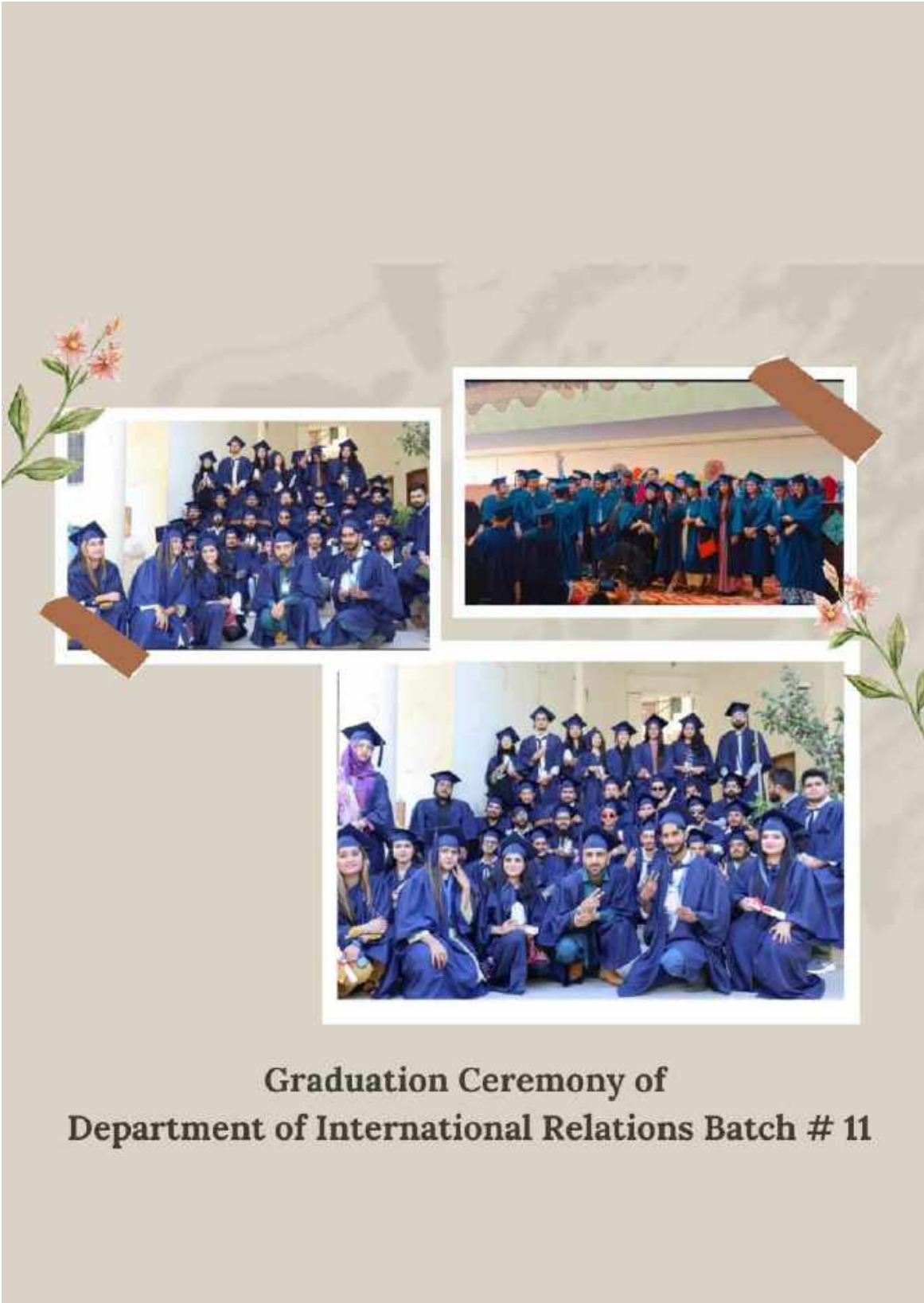




*Seminar on Human Rights Issues  
National & International Narrative*



*Seminar on Climate change and  
International Law Obligations*

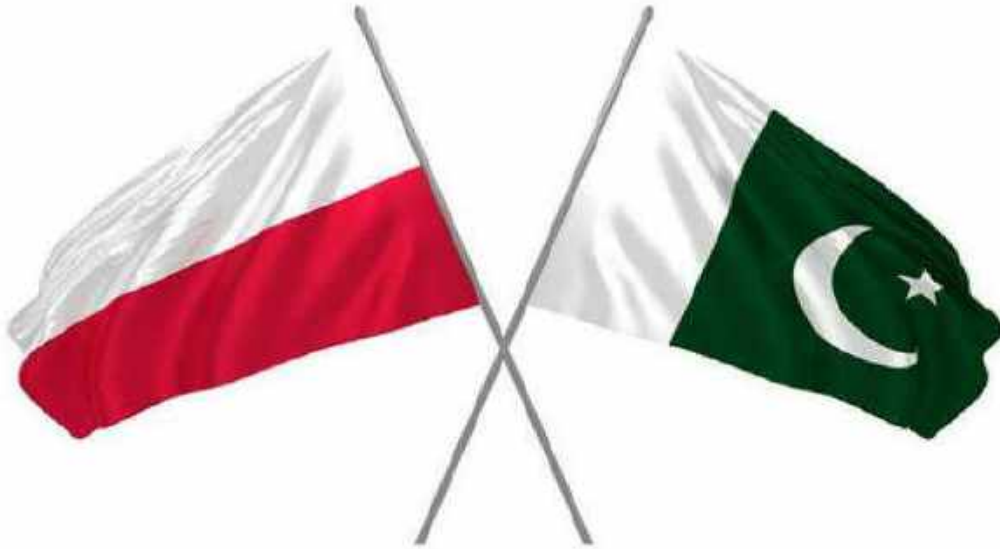


**Graduation Ceremony of  
Department of International Relations Batch # 11**

## UPCOMING GRAND EVENT:

# 1<sup>ST</sup> PAKISTANI-POLISH INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

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1<sup>st</sup> Pakistani-Polish International Scientific Conference is going to be held on the very significant topic of Pakistan-Poland Relations: Challenges and Opportunities in the Changing World which will take place from 6<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> December 2022 at the IBA City Campus, Karachi, Pakistan.

Whole Conference will take place Under the Patronage of the Worthy:

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Zia-ud-Din Vice-Chancellor Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology and Prof. Dr hab. Jerzy Andrzej Przyborowski Rector University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn (Poland).

Department of International Relations (FUUAST) has been accepting abstracts of research papers from all over the world on the various sub-themes which include:

- 1). Pakistan-Poland Political Relations: Challenges and Opportunities.
- 2). Pakistan-Poland Economic Relations: Challenges and Opportunities.
- 3). Pakistan-Poland Defense and Strategic Relations: Challenges and Opportunities.
- 4). Pakistan-Poland Cultural Relations: Challenges and Opportunities.
- 5). Public Diplomacy between Pakistan-Poland: Challenges and Opportunities.
- 6). Pakistan and Poland Relations with the neighbor, region, and global states.
- 7). Pakistan and Poland reflections on the global powers' political, military, and economic initiatives.
- 8). Pakistan and Poland visions, ideas, strategies towards contemporary security threats.

9). Pakistan and Poland reflections on the changing world order.

The paper presenters have an opportunity to publish their accepted research papers in HEC-approved research Journals. They will go through the transparent review process.

Participation Fee for Paper Presenters is fixed 50 US\$ (For International Participants), 10US\$ discount to Polish Political Science Association (PPSA) members, 5000PKR (For National Participants) and the Last Date of Fees Submission for Paper Presenters is 10<sup>th</sup> of November 2022. Those who just want to be the part of this historical conference can join by paying fees of 2000PKR.

Dual mode of Conference has been announced that is Physical as well as Online (Only Limited Slots).

However, the golden opportunity for students to participate in poster presentation. The poster presenter must be an undergraduate student enrolled in a BS level program of international relations or relevant field.

Applicants must be enrolled at a higher education institution for the 2022-23 academic year.

Interested students must submit an application via the online submission portal and include a 300-word abstract of original unpublished data.

Topics must be relevant to the theme of the conference and successful applicants will be required to register for the Conference.

Posters will be judged in separate undergraduate and graduate categories. Scoring is based on how well the presenter demonstrates and

understanding of their subject matter as well as by the clarity of their presentation.

The participation fee for the poster presenters and in-person participation will be 30 USD (for international participants) or 3,000 PKR (for national participants).

Confirmed guests at the conference are from foreign as well as nationals include

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Zia-ud-Din Vice-Chancellor Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology (FUUAST), Karachi

Rector

Dr. Hab. Jerzy Andrzej Przyborowski, professor at University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn Poland.

Vice-Rector for International Affairs

Prof. Dr. Hab. Paweł Wielgosz, Professor at University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn Poland.

His Excellency Maciej Pisarski

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Poland to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Prof. Dr. Hab. Aleksander Głogowski from

Institute of Political Science and International Relations, Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland.

Prof. Dr. Arkadiusz Zukowski

Director of the Institute of Political Science, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland.

Moonis Ahmar Ph.D. Meritorious Professor

Department of International Relations & Former Dean Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Karachi.

Dr. Magdalena Kumelska-Koniecko

Institute of Political Science, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland.

Dr. Robert Czulda

Assistant Professor at the University of Lodz, Poland.

Prof. Dr Hab. Agnieszka Kuszewska

Institute of Middle and Far East, Faculty of International and Political Studies, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland.

Orazio Maria Gnerre

University of Perugia, Italy.

Dr EwaCzarkowska

Assistant Professor, Institute of Political Sciences, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn (Poland)

Dr Hab. Piotr Bajor

Prof. UJ, (Physical), Associate Professor, Institute of Political Science and International Relations, Jagiellonian University Krakow, Poland.

Scientific committee from both the universities includes Prof. Arkadiusz Zukowski, Prof. MarchinChelminak, Dr. Faisal Javaid, Dr. Magdalena Kumelska-Koniecko, Dr. Syed Shahab-u-din, Dr. EwaCzarkowska, Dr. Muhammad Arif Khan, Dr. Piotr Lotarski, Dr. Uzma Siraj, and Dr. Shahnawaz Muhammad Khan.

Organizing Committee is supervised by the Head of the Department of International Relations Dr. Asghar Ali Dashti, Dr. Mamnoon Ahmed Khan, Dr. Rizwana Jabeen, Dr. Syed Shujauddin and Miss Afshan Brohi.

Guests from other universities and campuses include 1). Dr. Maliha Zeba Khan (Assistant Professor at the Department of International Relations, National University of Modern Languages (NUML), Islamabad), 2). Dr Manzoor Khan Afridi (Associate Professor at Department of Politics and International Relations, International Islamic University, Islamabad, 3). Dr Ahmed Raza Visiting faculty (DHA Suffa University), 4). Dr. Ahmad Raza Khan (Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Govt. College University Lahore), 5). Dr. Ayesha Ashfaq (Lecturer at Lahore Business School, the University of Lahore) 6). Dr. Syed Sibtain Hussain Shah (Assistant Professor at Department of International Relations, University of Modern Languages (NUML) Islamabad), 7). Dr. Samreen Bari (Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations DHA Suffa University Karachi), 8). Dr Uzma Siraj (Assistant Professor Department of International Relations, Federal Urdu University Islamabad Campus), and 9). Ms. Sidra Ahmed (Senior lecturer and program manager for DHA Suffa University).

This International Scientific Conference will surely last long lasting impacts on learners across the arena because of two countries stakeholders are involved in directly in making this event successful.



# 1ST PAKISTANI-POLISH INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

## Pakistan-Poland Relations: Challenges and Opportunities in the Changing World

6-7 DECEMBER 2022 IBA CITY CAMPUS KARACHI

### Patronage



**Prof. Dr. Muhammad Shaukat Khan**  
Vice-Chancellor, International University of Science, Technology and Innovation, Islamabad



**Prof. Dr. Sław. Jerzy Andrzej Hajdukowski**  
Vice-Chancellor of Institute of History, University of Wrocław



**S Akbar Zaidi**  
Executive Director, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi

### Chief Guest



**Maciej Piskorski**  
Minister for Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Poland & Deputy Prime Minister, Republic of Poland

### Guest Speakers

 <b>Prof. Dr. Sław. Jerzy Andrzej Hajdukowski</b> Vice-Chancellor of Institute of History, University of Wrocław	 <b>Prof. Dr. Arkadiusz Jaskowski</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław	 <b>Dr. Magdalena Kuczyńska-Korbicka</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław	 <b>Dr. Sław. Jerzy Andrzej Hajdukowski</b> Vice-Chancellor of Institute of History, University of Wrocław	 <b>Dr. Robert Góral</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław	 <b>Prof. Dr. Sław. Jerzy Andrzej Hajdukowski</b> Vice-Chancellor of Institute of History, University of Wrocław	 <b>Prof. Dr. Sław. Jerzy Andrzej Hajdukowski</b> Vice-Chancellor of Institute of History, University of Wrocław
 <b>Prof. Dr. Sław. Jerzy Andrzej Hajdukowski</b> Vice-Chancellor of Institute of History, University of Wrocław	 <b>Orazio Maria Smerzi</b> Vice-Chancellor of Perugia, Italy	 <b>Dr. Ewa Ciomkowska</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław	 <b>Prof. Dr. Sław. Jerzy Andrzej Hajdukowski</b> Vice-Chancellor of Institute of History, University of Wrocław	 <b>Dr. Malika Jaleel Khan</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław	 <b>Dr. Ahmad Raza Khan</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław	 <b>Dr. Ahmad Raza</b> Vice-Chancellor of Dibrugarh, Assam, India
 <b>Dr. Uzma Siraj</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław	 <b>Dr. Mansoor Khan Afridi</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław	 <b>Sidra Ahmed</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław	 <b>Dr. Rama Khatun</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław	 <b>Muhammad Usman</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław	 <b>Dr. Sarwat Bait</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław	 <b>Dr. Ayesha Arif</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław
 <b>Muhammad Anwar Reza</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław	 <b>Muhammad Yasir</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław	 <b>Muhammad Danish Khan</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław	 <b>Muhammad Nawaz Akhtar</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław	 <b>Deebah Anwar</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław	 <b>Sabeen Asim</b> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław	 <bic b="" farid="" khan<="" khushboo=""> Associate Professor, Institute of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Wrocław</bic>

Department of International Relations  
Federal Urdu University for Arts Science and Technology in Karachi

**JOINTLY ORGANIZE BY**

Institute of Political Science  
University of Warmia And Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland

FOR REGISTRATION <https://forms.gle/wTYrtxVlZnMFneBA>







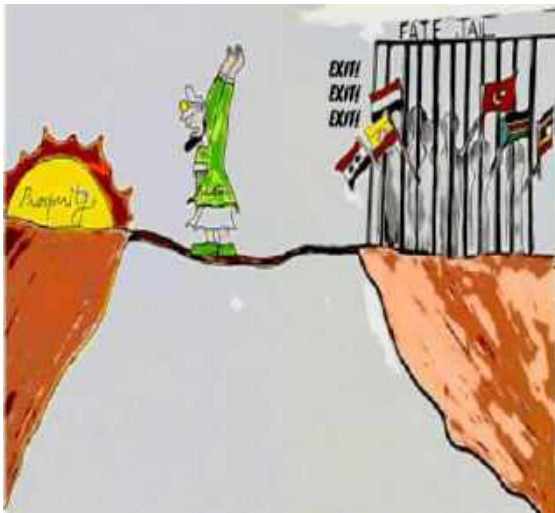


# INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL AND SOCIETAL AFFAIRS

## Exit! Exit! Exit!

By Nuzhat Tariq

“At last, we got the exit.”



The above quoted sentence attributes to every household, political junkie, and every citizen of Pakistan right now. Pakistani nation is over the moon because vulnerability to economic isolation is over. On October 21, 2022, Raja Kumar, the incumbent president of FATF announced Pakistan's dismissal from IML (increased monitoring list) also known as grey list. In current year, Pakistan along with Nicaragua got exit from grey list. While other major countries such as Jordan, Turkey and United Arab Emirates are still present in this ill- famed list. We must not

obliterate this truth and must not forget that our everlasting friends China, Turkiye and Malaysia have contributed and devoted their notable support for Pakistan's exit. It was not the first time Pakistan had been in grey list. From 2008, in and out was an ongoing contest. Since 2018, Pakistan was in FATF watch list due to failed policy implementation to exterminate money laundering and financing foreign militant groups. After a long hue and cry, we have pulled out our country from FATF jail (Grey list). It is sort of a giant relief for Pakistan after four years of being acutely observed by financial action task force due to strategic deficiency. The targets for Pakistan were much bigger and tougher. It took almost four years to abolish the infamous tag of terrorist sponsor and money launderer state. Doubtlessly, Pakistan's authorities have worked splendidly and brought Pakistan away from grey list.

Global watchdog handed Pakistan two action plans based on 34 points that were ordered to bring anti-terrorism and anti-money laundering laws. They were also commanded to take action against several groups. Pakistan was on the brink. If it would have failed to accomplish FATF all sets targets then watchdog would put our country in blacklist. The consequences would bring troublesome outcomes and ignominious situation for Pakistan. The grey list makes it harder for nations to do financial transaction and uplifting the cost of doing business and trade.

Conviction of Sajid Mir in terrorism financing case and being a mastermind of 2008 Mumbai attack and conviction of Hafiz Saeed, the leader of Lashkar e Taiba by anti-terrorism court lead to the exclusion of Pakistan from FATF grey list. Hafiz Saeed imprisonment for 33 years act as an obstacle crusher and paved the way to satisfying FATF officials that Pakistan



has credibility to suppress the militants and Pakistan is no more a sanctuary and safe haven for terrorists to be nurtured.

This worth taking exclusion will elevate and uplift foreign investment and will spur Pakistan's economy. It is quite applaudable that every concerned institution with a sense of commitment and dedication collaboratively worked to get back their country's integrity and have broken the shackles of economic deterrent.

Exiting grey list ignited a vehement debate over taking credit of this astounding victory. As it is rightly said by America's former President John F. Kennedy that;

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*"Victory has a thousand fathers but defeat is an orphan."*

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It is kind of a marathon of taking credit for remarkable success. PDM government wants to put the success badge on their shoulder and populist was congratulating his former cabinet for their sustained and persistent efforts. No matter what populist always mould People's mind with his manipulative tactics and emotional rhetoric. And always cults seems to win the war. Pakistan's political battle ground always aggravate narratives and baseless rhetorical war. But one thing which is totally an impartial fact that this triumph is not due to one man or its party efforts but it is due to unanimous efforts. Instead of taking credits, our leaders should need to learn moral and political maturity that accepting incompetence of your government is also the foremost duty of every government.

Pakistan's eternal foe has also given their stance right after Pakistan's exit.

According to Arindam Bagchi, spokesperson for external affairs ministry of India; As a result of FATF's scrutiny, Pakistan has been forced to take some action against well-known terrorist, including those involved attacks against India and international community. Most probably in 2008 Mumbai attack. Their sentiments and grievances are still visible and of high intense nature. However, attacks on humanity, whether from Pakistan, India and any other country is never justified and it is highly condemnable.

Now what's next for Pakistan after exiting?

Removal from IML (grey list) doesn't mean that Pakistan is off the hook now. Sustainability is far more difficult than anything else. This mantra is the most substantial factor which Pakistan needs to understand patiently and cognitively. According to Islamabad based think tank research paper, Pakistan's frequent grey listing from 2008 to 2018 has resulted in a cumulative GDP loss of \$38 billion. Two large Pakistani banks paid \$225 million in 2017 and \$55 million in 2022 respectively in fines imposed by US regulators for compliance failures and anti-money laundering violations. It was extremely intricate for Pakistan to get financial aid from the international monetary fund (IMF), the Asian development bank (ADB), the World Bank and the European Union. After no confidence motion and the untimely political fiasco had put our country on brink of economic default. Political turmoil and chaotic status quo made our credibility worse in global arena. But fortunately, this exclusion has put Pakistan in a rehabilitation process. As I said struggle is not over yet. Pakistan needs to sustain this exclusion with curbing more militant elements and realistic creation of the ad hoc and

paradoxical policies. Return of militants in swat and rise of terrorist attacks since last year is quite menacing from Pakistan. Pakistan needs to address this fatal concern immediately. To conclude, it is highly valuable for Pakistan to maintain the current momentum of progress and further it must strive for strengthening its national AML/CFT framework.

# Feminism on the brink of Hijab controversy

By Munazza Khan



After 1979's Islamic revolution, Authorities of Iran imposed a stern dress policy requiring all women to hide their faces & bodies in public by getting dressed in loose fitting clothes.

The Guidance Patriots "Gasht-e-Ershad" ethicality police in accuse of surrounded by other things, making sure women dress ups stated by what the government contemplate to be "suitable." Officers have the authority to stop women and determine regardless if their hair is showing excessively, whether their overcoats and pants are too short or tight, or whether they are sporting excessive amounts of makeup. Fines, jail time, or public whipping are possible penalties for breaking the rules.

In 2014, Iranian women started posting pictures and videos online showing themselves openly disobeying the hijab restrictions as part of a "My Stealthy Freedom" online protest campaign. Other movements, such as "White Wednesdays" and "Girls of Revolution Street," have been influenced by it.

But the protest that really got attention was after few days in coma, Kurdish (22 year old women from the north-western, city of Saqez) died on Friday in the hospital.

While in Tehran with her brother, she was imprisoned by morality police on the bases that she had breached the law essential women to cover their legs and arms with baggy outfits & their head with a hijab, or headscarf. She went into a coma shortly after falling at a jail facility.

According to reports, police struck Ms. Amini the head with a rod & harm herself on one of their cars, on the authority of two interim Nada-al-Nashif (UN High Commissioner for Human Rights)

She wasn't injured but the Police said she had "unanticipated cardiac failure." Nevertheless, her relatives said that she was in good health. Since then, an uprising of number protests have taken place in solidarity with Mahsa Amini.

Around the nation, there were hundreds of protests planned. In a show of protest over Amini's death and against the requirement to wear a veil, Iranian women were seen burning their hijabs and shaving their heads. Crowds encouraged when ladies burn their hijab in a blaze, the fifth sequential day of turmoil.

According to official television, Al Jazeera reported that at least 41 people had died during the protests in Iran.

Prior to this, the Iranian President promised to deal "decisively" with the nationwide protests that have erupted since a lady died while being held by the Iranian morality police.

After 1979 it comes to the rights of women movement in Iran, Iranian feminists typically divide into two groups. Some

people think that the “marginalization” of women is a result of Islamization. Others contend that Iran has developed a distinct feminist consciousness as a result of the zestful nature of Islamic law, also known as “Sharia”. Both of these opinions have been refused.

Feminism has diverse connotations for different women’s rights upholder in Iran. Non-religious feminists and those who are referred to as Islamic feminists have very different perspectives on what feminism is and should be.

Islamic feminists, or more precisely Muslim feminists, are proponents of women’s rights who work to elevate the position of women by promoting “Dynamic Interpretation,” which is a more benevolent application of Islamic law (Feqh-e pouya) in Persian. “Indigenous feminists” is a word some Muslim women choose (feminist-e boomi).

Feminist organizations have demonstrated their ability to work together while putting an emphasis on shared interests, despite differences among various sectors, when it comes to improving the conditions for women.

For instance, Shahla Sherkat (the chief editor of Zanan magazine) a lady with strong religious convictions, allowed notable women’s rights advocates MehrangizKar and Shirin Ebadi to write on women’s matters in her publication. In their fight for women’s rights, these activists have also embraced modern technology. MehrangizKar, for instance, has instructed classes and written guides on women’s rights defense for Tavaana: E-Learning Institute for Iranian Civil Society.

And as we can see, burning the hijab of women, burying the hijab in the mud,

shaving their heads, is the voice of a secular feminism. If they want to raise their voice for the truth and for the right of a woman they should raise their voice by keeping in mind the religious sensitivity.

A personal adviser to Ayatollah Khamenei & related through marriage, Gholamali Haddad-Adel said at seminar of Tehran University: “Unluckily, the society is quickly moving in the direction of division between believers in God and non-believers.”

Although he called for a discussion about the hijab in universities, he said: “The difficulty that the west has outlined for our country is to demolish the family, because the family is the bed of religiosity, and if the family is trembling, religiosity will certainly be burned from the roots.”

After months of unrest, major uprisings have either died out or been violently suppressed in the past. However, this wave appears to be getting stronger this week.

Iran’s security apparatus has yet to be fully activated. The authorities will go to any length to protect the Islamic Republic.

However, Iran’s protesters, particularly a new generation of women and men, appear willing to go to any length to change their lives.

Supreme leader of Iran (Ayatollah Khomeini) has to realize the fact that the world is changing very quickly and one cannot impose one’s decision against others will. He has to restrict the imposing powers of morality police and allow women to dress according to Sharia but not by force.

# Pakistan's economic catastrophe and road to rehabilitation

By Abdul Samad

The economic conditions of any country depend upon the population and the territory they occupy. Pakistan has the fifth largest population and 33rd largest country by area. It comprises 64% youth, which is an advantage and disadvantage at the same time, as if greater number of people are in the age to acquire a job and settle their lives in a hastily manner it becomes a challenge for government to fulfill the required need of job opportunities and as the fact if the government is able to engage in either potential. Pakistan's economy is lagging in almost two decades but the gap widened during and after Covid-19 and the current disastrous floods across the country.

Pakistan's economic growth has remained sluggish since 20 years somehow it has got little decline in poverty rate but human development is still on the brink. The only source of poverty reduction is migration to developed countries with which remittances are also associated with. Learning about poverty has reached 75%. The growth is based on the government and the private sector, investments and exports are limited. Pakistan has faced macroeconomic (with performance, structure, behavior, and decision-making of an economy as a whole) crisis. The growth of per capita gross domestic product (GDP) is aging around 2.1 percent annually from 2000 to 2018.



Covid-19 had a disastrous effect not only on Pakistan but to the whole world via economically, socially, morally and mentally. In the fiscal year 2023 Pakistan's economy was undergoing an overdue income as it recovered from the impacts of Covid-19 to some extent.

Thanks to the macroeconomic strategies which the economy swelled up to 6% in fiscal year 2022. Beyond the need of increasing domestic demand bound with low growth rate and the development of commodity prices and the global shutdown of business and economic activities contributed to the external loss of balance. In order to tackle the situation and stabilize the economy the government started implementing policies to control the combined demand by increasing the energy prices in administered energy. Slow growth was expected in response to stabilization process, the exchange rate was expected to be stabilized, public debt was to decline from current pinnacle on the other hand foreign exchange reserves were expected to be increased.

Pakistan had experienced heavy monsoon rains in mid of 2022 leading to catastrophic and chaotic flooding. Almost 20% of the country is underwater and just over 35 million people are affected. More than 2 million houses have been damaged or destroyed. More than 2000 people have lost their lives and nearly 1.3 million livestock have deemed to death. Up to 13000 kilometers of the roads have been damaged and more than 400 bridges have perished. The story of devastation has a lot more to utter as nearly 10 million acres of cultivated land is under water and peasants have faced the considerable loss of Wheat, Rice, Cotton and date. Due to the heavy loss in the agricultural sector, Industrial and Service sector has also faced negative results. Due to the loss of human capital and infrastructure devastation, about 8 to 9 million people will be moved below poverty line.

Economic growth in fiscal year 2023 is expected to be nearly percent due to the harsh floods. Sky high prices of dollar will push the inflation ratio to around 22.5%. Current account deficit is expected to be narrow at 4.3% of GDP in fiscal year 2023. On the other hand the fiscal deficit is slightly to move to 6.9% of Growth Domestic Product in FY23. These all are the results of flood and increased expenditure on less needed goods.

# Can single curriculum rejuvenate the plight of Pakistan's education system?

By Areej Ahmed



Education is a fundamental need for any country and its people which can improve a nation & lead the nation to the betterment. If any country doesn't have a proper education system, then the country will only go to the worst. If we talk about Pakistan's educational system then it's not inaccurate to say that Pakistan's current education system is getting inferior day by day. There are some flaws in Pakistan's education system which need to prevail over instantly.

First one is non-availability of transport/Points. There are many students in Pakistan who face daily transportation issues to go to school,

college & university. As we all know that inflation in Pakistan is increasing constantly & due to which bus fares have also increased excessively & those who have their own transport are in dire straits due to rising petrol prices. A student from a middle class family faces these problems everyday just to get a higher education, to take our country to the path of prosperity by being an educated person.

Suggestion: Looking at this issue, the government should find a solution either to reduce the bus fare or to run their points by the education institutions, so that it will be easy for the students.

Second one is the cramming culture, it is one of the worst hallmarks of our education system. Students judge by their marks not by their capabilities or intelligence. Many students get marks by "ratta", they don't even know what they are studying. As a result many students do not get admission in the top universities or international institutions. Suggestion: Have a learning pattern that is useful for students. Criteria should be made in the education institutions, looking at a curriculum that can be changed every year & that is based on the intelligence of the students, such as a test or exam which is conceptual so the students focus on comprehending the subject more than cramming.

Third one is antiquated curricula, it is also the main issue in Pakistan's education system. Sadly the curriculum in Pakistan is not modernized as per the requirement of changing time. Suggestion: There should be a curriculum through which students can better understand the current situations of their countries & foreign countries. Instead of repeating the same curriculum every year. The curriculum should be informative, updated or meet the demand of current age.

The Fourth one is the dropout. One of the biggest obstacles in Pakistan's education system is the dropouts, but what is the reason behind this? There are many reasons for this such as poor education system, lack of professional teachers, parents with not enough knowledge regarding their children to educate them, schools relations, poverty & child labor. The dropout rate in Pakistan is the highest as compared to developing countries. Dropout out of primary schooling is 41% in the world & Sindh & Baluchistan are at an immense proportion of dropouts. 52% of girls in Pakistan are out of schools, while 43% of boys are dropouts.

Suggestion: Government should establish schools in villages & rural areas for the convenience of the people who are far from the city or in areas where there are no schools & also educate residents who live over there that how important education is for a human & also the rights of citizens. Those who belong to rural areas should send their children to school & college & not to factories. To conclude laws leading to enrollment of students in schools like finding parents & destitution them of different facilities should be applied upon.

Fifth one is lack of resources, it is the other main issue. In private or government education institutions of Pakistan especially in Government institutions there are not proper libraries, books are not available, non-availability of digital libraries, classrooms are bustling, poor infrastructure, lack of rooms in schools, corridors are flooded with students, No computer or laptop facilities. There are many students facing these problems because they can't afford these things on their own. Many students pay for these facilities.

Suggestion: More funds should be given to the education institutions so that all these problems can be solved & the education system can be ameliorated.

Sixth one is Education without direction. There are many students in Pakistan who are getting education, but they don't know what is benefiting them from this education or what they are studying. They don't even understand what field they are into & what they should do next.

Suggestion: Students should be taught from primary classes what they can do next. Such extracurricular activities should be done in schools & colleges so the students can understand their abilities when they reach the university level, they know which faculty they have to choose or what they should do in the future.

Lastly, internal & external influences, many well-off families get their children admitted to top education institutions based on their status & power. There is substantial favoritism & nepotism in cases of transfers, appointments, promotions, salaries, grades, occupations & admissions in top education institutions. For example in education institutions at the time of admission there are a total of 500 seats in which some seats will go to the children who have been admitted by their parents by paying an immense amount & the opportunity will go away from the hands of a deserving person who belongs to middle class family but has the ability to get admission. Suggestion: this is also a flaw in Pakistan's educational system because there is no equality, there's corruption. Students should be given admissions based on their abilities instead of their family background & status.

Not a single curriculum can rejuvenate the plight of the educational system of Pakistan. There is a need to bring many reforms in the education system. Fixing



only one thing doesn't fix everything. Many things have gone wrong in our education system which must be fixed as soon as possible, otherwise Pakistan will be left with nothing but poverty & ignorance.

# USA: Whither custodian of human rights or propagator of war

By Raees Lodhi



The defense of human rights is how the United States defends its aggressive wars. Domestically, the term also means nothing because the demands of the population come second to that of the dominant elite. A cornerstone of the United States' founding almost 200 years ago was the defense of basic human rights. Ever since, the advancement of the protection of human rights was outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been a key objective of US's foreign policy. Supporting democracy not only upholds such fundamental American principles as religious freedom and worker protections, but also contributes to

a more protected, stable and affluent global environment where the United States can expand its interests. In addition, democracy is the one national interest that contributes to the security of all other national interests. Wide existing markets Encourage economic growth, safeguard American citizens, fight against terrorist activity and crime, support human rights and the rights of workers, avert humanitarian disaster and refugee flows and safeguard human health.

The United States employs a broad range of strategies to develop its agenda for liberty, including sanctions imposed, bilateral democracy engagement, multilateral involvement, foreign assistance reporting and public engagement. The department of state also works with democratic partner nations and non-governmental organizations in support of those seeking freedom.

Although it once again participated with the UN international human rights organization and multilateral endeavor to battle climate change, the application of human rights record had mixed effects in policy and practice. Domestic politics continued to obstruct the government action to tackle climate change through discriminatory attacks on voting rights, unlawful related to intrinsic on tights such as the privilege to freedom of speech and reproductive freedom, or by the

administration's failure to adopt human rights immigration and as well as realize the USA policies on the USA-related rights or the general rights on the general rights.

At the border between the United States and Mexico, the human rights officials proceeded to severely restrict access to asylum, causing permanent damage to many branches. Nearly 1.5 million migrants and refugees were pushed back by border control officers at the US-Mexico border, including thousands of people, many of whom were minors seeking protection from persecution or other significant violations of their rights in their country of origin. During the COVID-19 epidemic, public health measures under title were used at both and between authorized ports of entry. Haitian views asylum seekers are illegally forcing people to return home. Although the Biden administration specifically excluded undesirable migrant children from dismissal under title 42, the US border patrol continued to forcibly return thousands of unsupervised Mexican children without giving them reasonable access to asylum methods or a thorough assessment of the harm they might face return.

The use of the death penalty in these cases following deliberations which did not conform to international norms would comprise arbitrary life privacy. The military tribunal system is in breach of human rights and basic

referring to equal justice and could be sentenced to death if found guilty. On January 11, 2021, the prosecution of people accused of crimes connected to that same 11 September 2001 tragedy was supposed to start. However, after nine years of preliminary hearing, the cases were far from trial-ready when the hearings were suspended in 2020 and the majority of 2021. In comparison, the California general assembly passed new laws in 2020 creating statewide regulations and guidelines for law enforcement's use of vibrational scoped rifles and environmental toxins during public Assembly's right to life and the person's safety. These laws provide broad protections to journalists covering public assembly who were frequently singled out for custody and violent behavior by police officers.

The government's continual inability to protect citizens from continuous violent crime continued to offend their human rights, including the rights to life, security of person and freedom from discrimination, among others. In 2021, the US Congress did not establish any limitations on access to weapons. Increased sales of guns during the COVID-19 epidemic, unrestricted access to weapons, a lack of adequate gun safety legislation and inadequate for initiatives to prevent and address gun violence all contributed to the continuation of this carnage. UN experts, and the news media documents show such conflicts inside and outside zones

of energetic military confrontation resulted in injury issues or arbitrarily protected individuals, including several civilians, of their inalienable rights in some cases. This is in violation of the US government's repeated abrogation of its obligations under international humanitarian law and where relevant international humanitarian law. The US government made it harder to protect civilians during lethal operations, thereby increasing the risk of unlawful killings. This made it harder to judge whether strikes were legal and prevented victims of summary executions and civilian harm from being held accountable, getting access to justice and finding effective remedies. Despite requests for clarification from UN human rights experts, the administration persisted in withholding information about the legal and regulatory standards and criteria used by US forces when employing lethal force. Authorities also did not offer compensation for the death of civilians. Lethal force rules are now being reviewed by the Biden administration, but no information has been provided on how or if such policies will alter. While this was going on, US soldiers continued to murder and injured civilians illegally using drone attacks.

# Fortune of Afghanistan under Taliban 2.0

By Laiba Farrukh



The fall of Kabul on August 15, 2021, brought the ruthless ruling authority back into power 20 years after they were toppled by the United States invasion following the 9/11 attacks. Let us make up of what we see as the fortune of Afghanistan under Taliban.

After the US led military intervention left the country, Taliban started gaining victory province by province, and the president Ashraf Ghani had to flee the nation.

When we perceive the emerging of the new Taliban, we often hear words such as the 'moderate' Taliban, but is this a reality? Are there any differences between

Taliban 1.0? Do they really have a softer stance towards the interpretation of Sharia law? Let's see how far the Taliban is willing to commit to giving human rights.

Counter terrorism experts believe that Taliban 2.0 has a different attitude than before. After the chaotic withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, their spokesperson Zabiullah Mujahid even announced that no revenge will be taken from their part. So there is a modified perception regarding the new Taliban authorities.

Since the Taliban group already inherited a problematic state therefore it is too early for the West to demand peace and welfare on the already struggling group.

Afghanistan is an ethnically diverse country that has many ethnicities. The four major groups are Pashtuns, Tajiks, Uzbeks and Hazaras.

Let us see what challenges they are facing?

The civilians are face to face with a very hostile atmosphere, where they are struggling with their daily bread and butter, endless troubles and lives by a thread due to the risk of civil war and American drone-strikes, which is a clear violation of their national integrity.

There is a difference in opinion between the Taliban group and Daesh ISKP, Islamic state of Khorasan province. The public is the one which suffers the most distresses by their animosity. The recent killing of Al Qaeda leader Ayman al Zawahiri, has paved another road for enmity in Afghanistan, hence the Sunni-based group ISKP has increased attacks on the Shia community, resulting in many casualties. The National Resistance Front of Afghanistan an anti-Taliban movement based in northern Afghanistan is

campaigning for a decentralized political order in Afghanistan.

The minorities' places of worship are being targeted. Women in the country are ill-treated, not allowed into schools, colleges and universities. They are forced to quit their jobs and are placed in strict oppression. Prior to August 2021, Afghan youth especially Afghan girls had taken immense steps to create a better future for themselves and their country, expanding their rights, access to education, economic prospects and bolstering a fledgling democratic process. The progress was hard and countless oppositions still stood in their path. But the rise of the Taliban government only served to exacerbate any problems Afghan youth and girls faced a year ago.

There is a severe famine. Extreme conditions of poverty are developing, people are unemployed and there are very limited resources, posing for the population of 41 million people. Because of the unemployment and stress people are developing opium addiction.

The economic sanctions are creating a crisis for the country and their conduct towards women, prevents the west from giving aid to the country. Thus, in this situation, is it vague to say if the Taliban rule will survive or not?

Some of the population is still hopeful that the nation's happy old days are just around the corner, but the scale of the challenges are vast.

The Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan has vital resources of copper lithium and rare earth elements and China wants to introduce companies for the mining of these elements benefitting itself and coal is being exported to Pakistan. On account of this trade, Afghanistan is receiving little cash. The mineral extraction industry of

Afghanistan is doing well and the necessary imports are also being made.

Iran and Afghanistan are evolving good ties for the trade of oil and Shia Afghans are promoted to official levels to support Iran-Afghan relationship.

Afghanistan's future depends on mutual engagement between the Taliban and the international community. The time ahead for Afghanistan remains uncertain due to insurgencies, their conservative policy for women's rights and economic collapse. They need to grasp the situation and increase their expertise to resolve the condition, thereupon reducing the humanitarian and economic crisis.

## OIC's place in the global arena

By Syed Ali Ain



Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Muslim community's universal voice. 57 states from four continents make up the second-largest organization after the United Nations. In the spirit of cultivating global peace and harmony among various people of the world, it aims to safeguard and protect the aspirations of the Muslim world. The Organization has the unique distinction of unifying the world's 1.5 billion Muslims into a single organism and actively representing Muslims by endorsing all causes significant to their

hearts. The Islamic Summit, the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM), the General Secretary, the Al-Quds Committee, and three permanent committees concentrated on science and technology, business and trade, and information and culture are

among the OIC's most important organizations. Moreover, the OIC is home to autonomous bodies like the Islamic

Development Bank and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as subsidiary and affiliate organizations that are crucial in fostering cooperation between OIC member states in a variety of fields.

We have seen that OIC has done the finest job of portraying itself globally. In order to preserve the vital interests of Muslims and work more towards the resolution of disputes and disagreements affecting Member States, the Organization maintains advisory and constructive relations with the UN and other intergovernmental organizations. The group has made a number of actions to refute misconceptions and has pushed for the position of prejudice against Muslims in all its forms and manifestations in order to protect the genuine principles of Islam and the Muslims.

Some OIC members have ongoing security flaws, which hinders their progress and prosperity. These factors are taken into account by the OIC in its basic activities, which include cooperation in the fight against organized crime, drug producing, corruption, financial fraud, and human trafficking. The OIC continues to firmly support the suffering of Palestinians who are still living under foreign occupations today, fifty years after this violent occurrence, as one of its fundamental concerns. It gives people the freedom to

pursue their unalienable rights, including the right to self-determination, and to create a sovereign nation with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital while preserving the city's Islamic heritage and historic integrity, as well as its holy sites. The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) continues to demand for the protection and promotion of all fundamental human rights and freedoms of the Kashmiri people against India's state terrorism and supports the legitimate and just hardships of the people of Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu & Kashmir for their inalienable rights, right to self-determination. The Organization is a firm supporter of resolving the conflict quickly and peacefully in conformity with the UN Charter, pertinent OIC and CNSC resolutions and international law. At its summits and ambassadorial meetings, the OIC has been periodically adopting resolutions on the Jammu & Kashmir dispute.

The French journal Charlie Hebdo's provocative drawings of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), have been republished, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) has once again denounced this action with vigor. The OIC argued that such careless behavior violates people's right to free speech and instead provokes the sensibilities of the more than 1.4 billion Muslims worldwide. The OIC urged local governments and international organizations to pass laws that effectively counter Islamophobia and make it illegal to disparage religions, as well as to

implement any relevant resolutions that have already been adopted, such as Resolution 16/18, which was supported by the UN and addresses intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigma, and discrimination, as well as incitement to violence and violence against those who exercise their rights to freedom of faith or belief.

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation is also majorly involved with environmental issues; such as water successful execution. According to the Stockholm International Water Institute, approximately two-thirds of the world's Trans boundary rivers are not managed cooperatively. The OIC Science-Technology-Innovation (STI) Agenda 2026 has also urged the members to define water resource quality and demand first, by planning national water budgets at the 'local' level where appropriate. In this regard, some states find it difficult to complete a comprehensive exercise. To assist Member States in addressing water-related issues, an organized and focused action plan to adopt the OIC Water Vision is introduced.

The core objective of the OIC is to contribute to the preservation of the world's peace and security, as enshrined in its and the UN resolutions, as well as other acts of international law regarding human rights. Without even a doubt, the OIC has contributed to international peace and security by improving understanding and conversation across civilizations, cultures, and religions, as well as by promoting and



supporting friendly relations and good togetherness, mutual respect and coordination. However, in order to meet today's difficulties, it requires new forums to express its opinions and interests.

# Russia-Ukraine crisis in the retrospect of 10 months

By Syeda Bushra



## **Background**

Armed conflict in eastern Ukraine blew up in 2014 following Russia's invasion of Crimea. Last year, there was a protest in Ukraine's Capital, Kyiv, against Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich's decision to reject a deal for greater economic incorporation with the European Union (EU) were met with harsh crackdown by state security forces.

## **Recent developments**

As the initial Russian annexation slowed, long range missile strikes caused remarkable damage to Ukrainian military assets, urban residential areas, and communication and transportation infrastructure. Hospitals and residential complexes also assist in shelling and bombing attacks. The end of 2021 and the start of January more than one Hundred thousand Russian troops were in place near the Russia-Ukraine border with U.S. Intelligence officials warning of a Russian invasion in early 2022. In early February

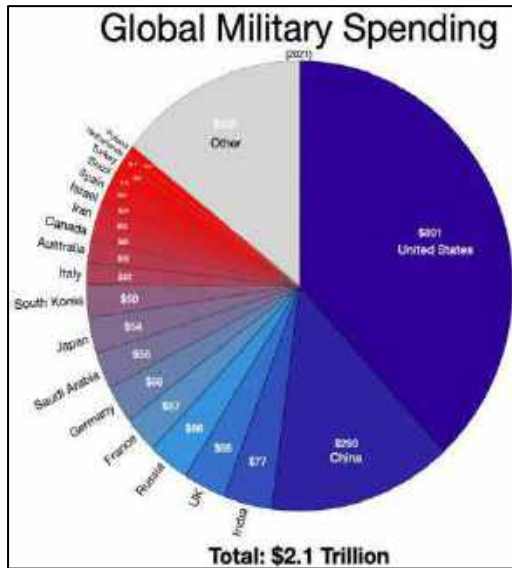
2022, satellite imagery conveyed the largest implementation of Russian troops to its border with Belarus since the end of the cold war. In late Feb,22 the United States warned that Russia was conscious of conquering Ukraine, citing Russia's growing military presence at the Russia-Ukraine border. President Putin then ordered troops to Luhansk and Donetsk, claiming the troops served a "peacekeeping" function. The United States responded by imposing sanctions on the region's and the Nord stream 2 gas pipeline a few days later. On February 24, 2022, during a last ditch UN security council attempt to divert Russia from Attacking Ukraine, Putin announced the inception of a full-scale land, sea, and air annexation of Ukraine targeting Ukrainian military assets and cities across the country, U.S. president Joe Biden reveal the attack "unprovoked and unjustified" and issued acute sanctions against top Kremlin officials, including Putin and Russian foreign minister Sergey Lavrov, four of Russia's largest banks and the Russian oil and gas industry in coordination with European allies. In February Ukrainian government websites including the defense and interior ministries, banking sites and other affiliated organizations were chosen to give out denial-of-service attacks beside the Russian invasion. On March 2, 141 OF 193 UN member states voted to attack Russia's annexation in an emergency UN general Assembly session, challenging that Russia at Once would withdraw from Ukraine. In March 2022, Russia announced that it would "reduce military activity" near Kyiv and Chernihiv. April 6, 2022, Russia had withdrawn all troops from Ukraine's Capital region. In the fall out of the Russian with drawl from Kyiv's surrounding areas, Ukrainian civilians described apparent war crimes carry out by Russian forces, as well as accounts of

summary executions, torture and rape. On April 18, Russia launched a new major offensive in eastern Ukraine following its failed attempt to snatch the capital. By May 2022, Russian forces took control of Mariupol, a major and high strategic south-eastern port city that had been under siege since late February. Targeted attacks against civilians in the city, as well as an air strike on a theater and the bombing of a maternity hospital, also increased the statement against Russian forces for international humanitarian law violations. Since the summer of June 2022, most fighting has largely been restrained to Ukraine's east and south, with Russian drift missile bombs, cluster munitions, and thermal weapons destructive port cities along the Black sea and the Sea of Azov. Earlier to the conflict, Ukraine had been the largest supplier of material to the world Food program (WFP), which provides food assistance to vulnerable populations. In July 2022, Russia and Ukraine indicated an agreement to free more than twenty million tons of grain from Russian- Ukrainian ports. The first grain shipment to leave Ukraine since the Russian invasion departed from Odessa on Aug 1, they arrived in Russian allied Syria On August 15, 2022, although their initially assumed destination had been Lebanon. In mid-August, the southern shift of the War's front-line international fears of a nuclear plant along the Dnieper River fighting in the territory near the facility also elevated the concern that the plant could be critically mutilated in the crossfire, shelling of the plants' switchyard has already led to a city wide black-out in Enerhodol, where the plant is located. Indicators of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), including Director General Rafael Mariano Grossi, visited the plant in early September to assess the threat of a nuclear accident. In a report on the findings of its inspection, the

IAEA called for "a nuclear safety and security protection zone" around the plant and for "all military activity" in adjacent territory to cease immediately. As of early September 2022, Ukrainian forces have been able to make strong advances in the northeast and mount a fortified southern counter offensive. Russia also announced a partial mobilization. On September 21 to refurbish the Russian Army, prompting thousands of Russians to flee amid antiwar protests and moved to annex four occupied territories, Luhansk, Donetsk, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia. In the speech announcing the illegal invasion of Ukrainian territory, Putin also made an overture of possible nuclear escalation, claiming that the United States had set an example by dropping nuclear escalation, claiming that the United States had set an example by dropping nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki during WWII. On September 8th, 2022, U.S. Secretary of state Antony Blinker pledged continued support for Ukraine during a trip to Kyiv. In October 2022, The United States most of the latest installment of aid was announced in early October and included \$625million worth of arms. While the United Nations, a group of even member states, the EU and others continue to criticize Russia's actions and support Ukrainian forces, Russia has turned to countries like North Korea and Iran for intelligence and military equipment. Beginning on October 10, Russia launched its most considerable attacks on Ukraine in months, striking military and energy facilities, as well as individual civilian areas through attack hours. The attacks spanned fourteen regions and got involved in the capital. This renewed Russian attack comes after Ukrainian forces destroyed part of the only bridge equating the district Crimean Peninsula to Russia.

# Upgradation of Global defense budget

By Aamir Nazir



There are some debates between the development of economy and Defense at the modern age. For some reason, some experts argue that the government must use their budget to boost non-military development, while others agree for defense capability. This reality shows the analogy of gun and butter which explains how much money a nation spends on the military versus how much money is spent on non-military. A nation's military is a crucial asset. The military enforces domestic and foreign policies and protects its citizens. National security is regarded as a government duty, including the security of citizens, the economy, and the country's institutions. National security is crucial and requires large budgets to build and maintain. These expenses are typically referred to as military spending or defensive spending. In 2020, the total world military

expenditure was about \$1.981 trillion. Military size varies significantly by country, typically related to each country's size and military needs. China, India, and the United States, unsurprisingly, have the largest military. A majority of the world's nations have a military and only 36 nations do not have a military. Many nations have mandatory military service. The United States has the highest military spending of any nation. Its military spending includes all the Department of Defense's regular activities, war spending, the nuclear weapon program, international military assistance, and other Pentagon-related spending. In 2020, the U.S. spent \$778 billion on military spending, more than the next nine top-spending countries combined. Pakistan also spends its huge amount of GDP on military spending. In 2022-23 Pakistan announces \$7.5 billion defense budgets; this is an increase of 12% over original military expenditure in 2021-22 and a 3% increase over previous year expenditure. Due to the war in Ukraine, military budgets around the world are about to get bigger. This is most notable in Europe, where the threat of Russian aggression looms largest. Germany, Italy and Norway, among others, have already decided to spend more on defense. America and China, the world's two biggest military spenders, are also ramping up their allocations. Pressure on smaller countries to do likewise seems inevitable. What are the economic consequences of this cycle? When governments spend more on soldiers and arms, they are less available for other things. A common assumption, therefore, that extra spending on armies is harmful to growth and development. But the

relationships are not so straightforward. In some cases bigger defense budgets may yield substantial economic benefits. Is this easy to see how spending on defense, taken to an extreme, could be corrosive for an economy. If a government shortchanges the education system in order to buy shiny new weapons, the long-run impact on productivity and, ultimately, would be baleful. Some economists think America is near that dangerous zone. The Rand Corporation, an influential think-tank supported by the Air Force, not exactly known as a peacenik outfit, published a report in 2021 laying out two risks. First, when the government allocates money to defense at the expense of infrastructure, that may undermine long-run growth prospects, since America has a pressing need for better roads, ports and more. Second, defense spending contributes to the public-debt load. In both cases, the analysts conclude, anything that erodes America's economic strength will ultimately hurt the armed forces. The last time spending rivaled levels was at the height of President Reagan's Cold war arms built in the late 1980s. But the sudden collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 changed the game. Military spending soon plummeted. Large scale military conflicts virtually disappeared for the most part, at least. And the global economy boomed. By 1988 global spending hit its lowest point since the Cold War. But then, there is a major incident in lower Manhattan. The September 11th attack in 2001 prompted a massive U. S military mobilization for President Bush's ' War on Terror'. Like the U. S and its allies deploy tools to Afghanistan and Iraq, global spending numbers swollen, until Obama's first

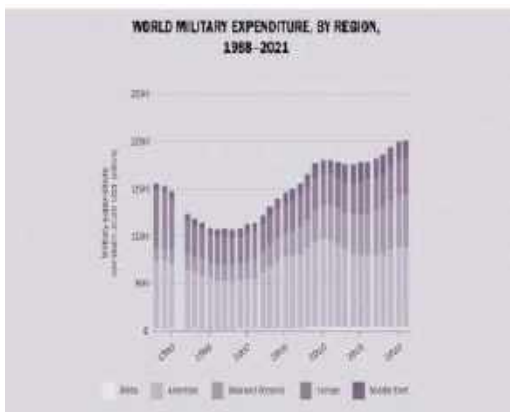
term, then war fatigue, internal pressures and troops pushed spending back down again. So if it was not Iraq and Afghanistan that propelled military spending to record levels in 2018, what was it?

During all of this, a geopolitical shift was taking place in East Asia, the rise of China in 1990, the U. S, the Soviet Union, then Germany, France, the UK and so on made up the top 10 military spenders. But fast-forward to 2018 and those top spenders have drastically changed. China has jumped from a share of just 2 percent to 14 percent, the second largest behind the U. S. The county's explosive economic growth allowed it to increase spending for 24 straight years, calculated in the 2018 budget of 250 billion dollars and in 2021 crossed 290 billion dollars. So where's all that money going to modernize China's People's Liberation Army CPLA? President Xi Jinping hopes to fully modernize the military by 2035 and complete training into a world-class force by 2049. They want to assert themselves as a regional superpower, but also as a world superpower competing with the U.S. on a military base. Progress has been swift. Since just 2011, China has gone from having zero commissioned aircraft carriers to two in operation and a third under construction. The U. S in comparison has eleven much more massive and highly advanced carriers. China is also spending money to update its nuclear arsenal and the bombers and submarines that carry those weapons of mass destruction. In 2017, China opened its first overseas base in the African country of Djibouti. China has been flexing its military muscles in its own backyard as well. China is trying to protect the South China

Sea, where it has territorial disputes over resources Rich Island and shallow reefs with nations like the Philippines and Vietnam. China has begun unilaterally asserting claims over these islands, turning several into full military installations and demanding vessels recognize Chinese authority in surroundings waters. An international court held against these actions in 2016. The US also rebuffed China's demands by frequently sailing Navy ships through the waters, which China claims. Still, China shows no signs of backing down. There are the prospects that the two sides could get into a skirmish, a crisis, or even potentially a war in the waters or airspace over the south China sea, or even more likely in my view, over Taiwan. This worry has prompted helped spending increase throughout the Asia-pacific region, countries like as diverse as Japan, South Korea, Vietnam and Australia all increased spending in 2018 Vietnam started buying submarines, Taiwan started developing more anti-aircraft missiles for instance. Japan is also starting to modernize its weapons. Overall, in whole Asia, it's almost seen as action reactions. But perhaps most importantly, the US has taken notice too. The United States remains the world's undisputed foremost military power. Its budget is larger than that next right biggest spender combined. The United States defense budget actually still dwarfs China by a significant margin. Not only is the United States still the number one defense spender in the world. But most of the other major spenders are also U. S allies. Countries such as South Korea, Japan, Germany, France, Britain and so on. In 2018, U. S military spending hit 649 billion dollars, an increase of 4.6 % from

2016 and the first time the budget had increased at all since 2011. China's rise remains a major factor in the increase. China's expanding its influence into the Pacific, which has always been the area controlled by the U. S since World War 2. So it is pushing the boundaries of sphere influence between China and the U. S. China's expanding power has been in the U. S's radar for years. But president Trump's election ushered in a particularly hawkish national security staff. This staff has pushed the idea that the world is entering a new era of so-called great power competition, reviving justifications for the large scale conventional forces and nuclear arsenal that fell out of style after the collapse of the Soviet Union. To help prepare for potential conflict in this perceived new era of great power competition, the Trump administration has fast tracked military modernization and expansion plans, from recruiting more soldiers to upgrade the Navy's aircraft carriers completing the acquisition of the new F-35 Fighter jet platform designing next generation bombers and submarines, pushing money into cyber operations and more. This spending shows few signs of slowing down with the U.S. charting defense budget increased for 2019, and it's not all about China, there is also a Russian resurgence under way that few saw coming. The view back in the late 1990s is that we were always going to most likely be dealing with being from Russia. That's changed fundamentally, from president Vladimir Putin's snatching of Crimea to his destabilization of Ukraine, electing meddling in the west, advanced cyber capabilities and cutting edge hyper sonic missile technology, Russia is back in the great power game. It's been increasingly spending since 2011 and had a very big

and expensive modernization program until about 2016. And then as the program in nearing its end, we of course see the spending taker out and slightly decrease. That resurgence has prompted considerable spending increases in former Soviet states fearing Russian aggression, increased include Poland, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, and Romania. So is 2018's record spending levels me a conflict is imminent?



These numbers do indicate issues of increased tensions, increased rivalries, possible conflict that might occur. I think the question is whether spending causes conflicts. So far, no definite answer, but there definitely is a relationship where Global military spending by itself is not necessarily the problems.

Rather, the spending reflects how countries are seeing their interests and their beliefs that they are in competition with other great powers and that they have to prepare for the possibility of conflicts.

# Islamophobia

By Erum Naz

Islamophobia is a combination of the word 'Islam' and the Greek word 'phobia' (meaning fear). By this non-Muslims mean 'fearing Islamic civilization' and 'fearing ethnic Muslim group'. Often non-Muslims are incited against Islam and poisoned against Islamic teachings to create hatred against Islam and Muslims in their hearts. Due to which the fear of Islam enters in their hearts, it is called Islamophobia. The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) has defined Islamophobia as follows: "Islamophobia is an expression of illogical, aggressive and strong disliking of Islam."

If we go into history, the animosity, hatred and fear against Islam had started from the Prophet's (PBUH) mission. After the period of Prophet Hood, in the Farooqi period, when Muslims conquered Jerusalem and Syria, which was the center of Christians and Jews at that time, they started various conspiracies against Islam and its followers. After that, the



And erected the flag of the Islamic government. In addition, he also conquered Constantinople (Istanbul).

Plus, it is known that after 1099, the Christian and Jewish world used fear, hatred, danger and negative psychological effects against Islam and Muslims in the Crusades. The period of the Crusades was the most critical period in Islamic history. The whole Christian world was eager to destroy the Muslims and their religion, but they resisted them with courage and bravery and thwarted their intentions. It can be called a very golden achievement in their history. "Islamophobia" systematically began with the Crusades, because Christendom had little to gain



second century In AD, Muslims turned to the western part of Europe and brought the enlightened teachings of Islam. Later, Sultan Muhammad Fatih (30th March 1432- 3rd May 1481) extended it further

despite the abundance of armies and countless resources. Renowned author and nun Karen Armstrong (1944) admitted that "The history of Islamophobia dates back to the Crusades".



If we talk about recent decades the term began to be more popularized against Muslims since 1987. While an attempt was made to define this term in 1997, when the British writer Renamed Trost, in his report entitled "Islamophobia: A Challenge for All US", defined the word Islamophobia as the intense fear of Islam and As a result, a fear that creates hatred and enmity against Muslims in the hearts of people, and according to French writers, this word was first used by Malia Emile in the essay titled "Culture and Barbarism" which was published in 1994. Published by Lamanda, a French newspaper. In which he described Islamophobia in relation to the genre. In 1998, Suhaib bin Al-Sheikh took this word as the title of a chapter in his book Marianne et le Prophet. Furthermore, the word was used frequently after the dramatic attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. And then the use of this word gained universal acceptance.

Due to Islamophobia, Islam and Muslims are seen in the western world as a terrorist group and with hatred, contempt. Now the use of this word on a global scale is well-received. In Europe, the threat 'us' versus 'them' mentality has created a situation where discriminatory or even violent behavior against minority groups (especially with Muslims) is considered more acceptable. That why such incidents happened in past and till now like the Islamic cultural center was set on fire, the sixth arson attack on Muslim institutions in Berlin. Eleven mosques were attacked in London and five mosques were burned down in France. In Scotland, 17-year-old Tariq Hussain was stabbed to death as he stood at a bus stop after a 32-year-old woman shouted "You're all terrorists". There are countless such kinds of incidents that happened and still being happening in

rest of the world, and Muslims are being treated in the worst way in whole world specially where Muslim are in minorities Likewise North and South America, Australia, Angola, India, Sri Lanka, Canada, Germany, UK, China, France, New Zealand, Norway, Burma, Israel, Scotland etc. In West and Europe, Islam and the Prophet of Islam are ridiculed, because they know that Muslims have great faith in the Holy Prophet and his teachings. That is why in the West, do unacceptable things against the Messenger of Allah at all times. In this matter, every class is ahead. Whether it is the class of rulers or policy-makers, intellectuals, writers, artists and writers, the media, and all the active people of every group or class among them are busy trying to blaspheme our Prophet.



In addition, some leaders of other states promote Islamophobia. Like France, a country where the largest number of Muslims (600,000) live. Marine Le Pont, the head of the anti-Muslim conservative party 'Front National' made a statement in 2010. "When Muslims worship in the streets, I feel that the Nazi Germans will take over France again." And demanded the government to ban the hijab and the arrival of Muslim refugees even France has banned the wearing of the burqa and niqab in public. Farmer President France Nicolas Sarkozy described the burqa as a 'walking coffin' which is 'not welcome' in France.

Switzerland, a country with four minaret mosques, banned minaret mosques. Among the anti-Islamic European rulers, Geert Wilders of the Netherlands is well-known as the head of the Freedom Party. The action plan of which is: "The time has come when European societies are cleansed of Muslims, and we should close our borders on Muslims". Such acts against Muslims and Islam creates racism and discrimination in everyday life, at workplace, on Media and political arena etc. It resides in the mind and it is reflected in attitudes, and it can manifest itself in violent acts, such as burning mosques and Quran, vandalizing property, abusing women who wear headscarves, or insulting the Messenger of Allah or the sacred symbols of Islam. This is more or less how Islamophobia can be identified, how it manifests itself, which can be seen not only in events, but also in attitudes, statements, behavior and gestures. Now Islamophobia has been on the rise in major parts of the world, through intense Islamophobia campaigns and public speeches, and prominent attacks on Muslims, Islamic clothing, and highly respected Islamic figures and through events.

Furthermore, it's a bitter truth that survival is difficult for anyone (to favor the unpopular opinion). Similarly, it is not possible to have a Non Islamophobia state in western societies. You may not hate Muslims and Islam but the overall climate that is set over there that won't allow you to say anything in favor of Islam. You can't be a good European, western, liberal and American unless you don't hate Islam and Muslims same in other countries where Muslims are being targeted. Actually Europeans consider that there is no civilization in Islam, and even if there is, it is different from the Western civilization." It is less than reliable". In addition, they

believe themselves to be superior and Muslims to be inferior. And believe that Islam is less than Western thought and civilization and is a monotheistic, static and immutable religion. It is an irrational, conservative, violent, terrorist and cultural conflict-promoting religion. It has a separate culture/civilization that is a threat to our culture/civilization.

The United Nations recognized Islamophobia as a crime and has now adopted a resolution to celebrate "Islamophobia Day" on March 15 every year. And OIC is playing an appreciative role in solving the phenomena. OIC is mandated to monitor the trend of Islamophobia and provide periodic reports to member states. Member States, international communities and UN human rights mechanisms are encouraged to take the necessary steps to address this phenomenon in coordination and cooperation with other international bodies whenever possible. Through a dedicated unit within the OIC General Secretariat, the Islamophobia Observatory, such a mandate is being implemented primarily through the monitoring of events and incidents on a day-to-day basis. Scanning minds, public sentiments, events, and anything else that serves as possible indicators of Islamophobia; Reporting to Member States on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly, annually) by initiating countermeasures against Islamophobia/xenophobes; Initiating a dialogue to present the true/peaceful values of Islam; by raising global awareness of the phenomenon. By spreading the basic principles of moderation and modernization in Islam and by empowering communities around the world to confront the challenges related to Islamophobia. Such efforts are made through a variety of methods and tools etc.

Lastly, apart from differences if the rulers of Islamic countries stand together for the sake Islam, Prophet (S.A. W) and for the sake the Muslims (1.97 billion 24.9% of the world population) solve these phenomena and find out a strong solution to clarify the difference between jihad and terrorism, and to describe the victimization of Muslims with facts. And to have a wide dialogue with the intellectuals of the Western world there are many possibilities that Muslims will be proven victimized, faultless in the eyes of the world. Who are actually a peace-loving nation, and all these misrepresentations and misunderstandings will be removed, which is being done as a huge conspiracy against the Islam and Muslims.

## As University students, our civic duties

By Nimra Akram and Sarah Ejaz



Students play an important role in our society. As a student we have lots of duties and responsibilities we perform but if we are talking about university students we have responsibilities and duties much bigger. We also have civic duties therefore, every student has to perform their civic duties.

There are three types of students, one is school going, second is college going and third one is university going. As a university student, we have our duties and responsibilities as well, which we have to perform. We are role models of our society and for all our juniors. We are the future of our country.

Let's talk about our duties. Civic engagements can also be summarized as a means of working together to make a difference in the civil life of our communities and developing the combination of skills, knowledge and values in order to make that difference.

Students' responsibilities are to claim your education, develop a growth mindset, be aware of government actions, voice your opinion, vote, protest, for rights etc.

As university students, we have to do things like; working for a political company, do volunteering at community events or in local libraries, hospitals and

schools. Also, arrange social and political programs and be politically involved in different things. Social awareness, debating and socializing your experiences are important in our duties. If we don't do this we cannot run our society. As mature and sensible students, we have to focus on such things which are important for our society and career.

Students play a vital role in uplifting social conditions. It is their duty to organize literary campaigns or awareness programs. Social interaction with people is very important and it is also important to maintain balance for socializing. You should organize outdoor programs, contributing in other civil activities as well.

In every university students are not the same, they have different mindsets and also different castes or culture. Some students come from abroad and some of them come from the provinces. So, it is our duty to maintain a peaceful environment in university, never differentiate them with their caste, color or culture etc.

Punctuality is also a duty for students and gives us major paths. For a student it is essential to manage their time as well as be able to fulfill the requirements. As a university student, it is our duty to promote such essential things like punctuality, spreading positivity, and unity with everyone, no culture and religious differences and many more. But mainly our duties are not little as if we are playing a vital role in our global world.

As we see students in university are not paying attention to being responsible in classes and socializing and also not showing punctuality. It is our duty to guide them and make sure they are scheduled too. In our duties it is the most important duty to keep the environment of learning places as calm as possible so that students can learn peacefully. In other sense it gives us a positive vibes. To spread positivity is the most highlighted civic duty for a university student.

Individually every student should have to

search for disappointed students and encourage them to be positive and deal with their failures and turn out from negative situations in a much healthier way.

### **Different ways that students can fulfill their responsibilities:**

With endless social campaigns like Power of 49, Dark is Beautiful, Save Our Tigers and so forth, there is constant effort from corporate companies and governments to fulfill the social responsibilities.

But are social responsibilities the sole liability of the corporate world or the government? Does the youth have nothing to do with it? Won't count little efforts? They will. Being a student, you too can make a difference by taking baby steps. Your participation in solving social problems has the power to promote personal and collective identity. You may be aware of different measures and ways to help, but the question is, do you implement it? Are you from the group who blames the government for everything and doesn't pay heed to the responsibilities as an individual? Well, it's time to break that way.

### **Fulfilling Your Social Responsibilities as a Student:**

Student social responsibility mainly focuses on taking responsibility for one's own actions. It is a promise everyone should make for society while working for social, cultural and ecological reasons. These responsibilities are ethically bonding and propose that each person acts in such a way that minimizes the adverse effect to those immediately around them. For instance, most of the times you must have seen if two vehicles collide, the drivers blame each other for the mishap. By this act, they not only fail to take responsibility but are demonstrating a character trait which is very common in people who fail to succeed in anything.

Therefore, in accepting your faults, you are accepting willingness to develop your character. It's a little effort that can bring a big difference. Here are some basic steps to get you started for the revolution without disturbing your study's schedule. In this article there are some civic duties which have to be performed by university students.

# The apprehension of Pakistan between the United States and China's antagonistic diplomacy, as a geopolitical football

By Maryam Anwar



The recent massive floods in Pakistan have highlighted Pakistan's relations with the United States and the People's Republic of China. As the US Secretary of State Antony Blinken recommended that Pakistani foreign minister Bilawal Bhutto Zardari appeal to China to do more regarding the facilitation of Pakistan's debt relief and reconstruction in the wake of the flood, in Washington. Albeit, Pakistan's youngest foreign minister tactfully answered back to the US secretary of state that it is a matter between Beijing and Islamabad.

Given the retrospect, of Pakistan's foreign relations with the United States and China, it is oblivious that it would be back-breaking for Pakistan to settle between the United States and China, if the situation exacerbates between the US and China. The ongoing rivalry between the US and China has been apprehensive since the People's Republic emerged as a new economic power and set off to enrich its military power on the intercontinental stage. No matter what country Pakistan decides to take sides with, the consequences would be strong for Pakistan.

Ostensibly, the US and Pakistan relations are abstruse, as Pakistan has dreamed of a close military alliance with the US after its detachment from India. Harboring glimpses at the past, almost the cold war, the United States used the Badaber air base of Peshawar, Pakistan, in exchange for military and economic assistance to Pakistan. However, when Pakistan went to war against India, the United States not only dispelled itself from Pakistan but even withheld the military assistance to Pakistan. Even though the United States cut off the armed supplies to India vis-a-vis, albeit it affected a more economically weak Pakistan. Later, when Pakistan strove to resume military support from the United States, the United States endeavored to cajole Pakistan to purchase weapons from France and China, then Pakistani secretary general for foreign affairs, Ahmed, currently conveyed the US that Pakistan had very limited resources to buy French weapons and were extortionate weapons and the Chinese weapons were less sophisticated. In the light of aforesaid occasions with references of Pakistan and the US relations, the US kept Pakistan in its coalition only when it required Pakistan's support during the contamination of

communism in south Asia and in the Middle East. The US, precisely, turned blind eyes on Pakistan nuclear processing program, when the cold war fetched up and the new phraseology in International affairs arose, which was investigated by US president George W. Bush, "war on terrorism". The dynamics of Pakistan's foreign policy fluctuated as well and Pakistan proceeded with its opposition to its own collaboration, Taliban on Afghanistan's soil. Henceforth, Pakistan assisted the United States in the global war against terrorism vis-a-vis Afghan's Taliban. Before that, during the Sino-Info war, the US materialized India, albeit, justified itself as it was for the containment of communism, whilst there was no epistolary agreement between the US and India. In the case of the India and Pakistan wars of 1965 and 1971, the US did not dispatch its military as it did in the Sino-free war. Although, Pakistan was the US strategic partner yet the US has left Pakistan disheartened. In the meantime, Pakistan and China relations have long chronological, cordial and bilateral associations, so far. The two countries are availing the advantages of their close relationships following the independence of People's Republic of China in 1950. Pakistan has provided support to China to get the permanent seat of the United Nations Security Council. Pakistan has also played the role of mediator between China and the US amidst the cold war to destroy China from the Soviet Union of milieu. Pakistan was the first democratic and Islamic country that instituted aerial correspondence with the communist China. Currently, Pakistan and China are parts of projects like China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) which is idiosyncratic for both countries. The CPEC project would have multifarious impacts on Pakistan and China relations as it would further aggrandize the

economic reliance of the two countries on each other. It is clear that Pakistan cannot provide its assistance only to the US as it did in the case of the Taliban. Pakistan should learn from the US who never reinforced Pakistan at the expense of its relationship with India. Similarly, Pakistan must not go to the US camp at the expense of its strategic partnership with the People's Republic. Despite that Pakistan could continue to play the role of the arbitrator between Bhutto Zardari had said that Pakistan would prefer to play the role of the bridge than being a geopolitical football between the US and China. Therefore, Pakistan must keep a balance between the integrity of the US and China to avoid any complexity at its northeastern border and with the US on the international platform. Even though, the US did not endorse Pakistan multiple times, particularly against India, which is the utmost enemy of Pakistan. But the contemporary remarks from the US serving President Joe Biden: "Second, one of the most dangerous nations without cohesion", demonstrates that it would be difficult for Pakistan to sustain the prosperity between China and the US. Perhaps, it is a matter of time that how Pakistan keeps the balance between the two consecutive economic and military powers of the present world. In summation, Pakistan could not remain only in the Chinese periphery, moreover, in the current scenario, when Pakistan is coiled with the economic crisis besides devastating floods and political chaos, the US including the United Nations and other countries and international organizations could provide economic assistance to Pakistan.

# Pakistan, India and China: A dramatic triangle in South Asia

By Munazza Khan



Without considering the triangle dynamics that shape these exchanges, a comprehension of the security environment in Southern Asia is lacking. Understanding the India - China triangle and how the strategic chain, including the United States, affects it is essential to comprehend regional dynamics.

With recurrent military clashes between India and China at the Line of Actual Control (LAC) and India and Pakistan at the Line of Control (LOC), the India-China triangle is entangled in a complicated history of unsolved disputes. As a result of post-war decolonization, Britain's quick exit from the subcontinent in 1947 caused a hasty redrawing of political boundaries in Southern Asia, leaving some areas in dispute. This lengthy history can be used to explain the origins of the four wars that India and Pakistan have fought since 1947, the Sino-Indian Border War in 1962 and the ongoing hostilities between India and

India and Pakistan at the LAC and LOC. After the Sino-Indian Boundary War of 1962, when Beijing and Islamabad signed the border delimitation agreement in 1963, the military aspect of this triangle began to take shape. The Trans-Karakoram tract, which India claimed as part of Kashmir, was given to China by Pakistan as a result of this arrangement, making the conflict a trilateral one. Furthermore, Pakistan chose to deepen its ties with China during the 1965 India-Pakistan War because it felt deceived by the absence of American support. Due to the 1954 Mutual Defense Agreement between the United States and Pakistan and Pakistan's participation in U. S-engineered alliances like the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and the Central Treaty Organization, Pakistan had anticipated that the United States would lean in its favor. However, during and after the 1962 conflict, the United States showed an up to that unheard-of willingness to support and said the military of India against the Communist Party of China, making it wise for China and Pakistan to work together. Despite the fact that Washington said that arming both Pakistan and India would help it achieves its Cold War goal of containing communism in Asia, neither country believed Washington's claims that its military aid was not intended to be used against one another. Although China did not directly aid its new ally during the 1965 war, it did psychologically attack India by accusing New Delhi of acting aggressively along the India-China border and threatening Chinese retaliation. The United States leaned towards Pakistan during and after the 1971 India Warfare because it needed Islamabad to serve as a conduit to Beijing during the 1972 Sino-US rapprochement talks. In the final Cold War conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, Pakistan began to play a front line role for the United States



in Afghanistan. Geopolitics prevailed in this situation and Washington disregarded intelligence indicating that China was assisting Pakistan in building a nuclear weapon. Even though there were attempts to find common ground under the Reagan administration, these circumstances were hardly favorable for a strong Indo-U.S Relationship. China's and India's subsequent rise to global prominence after the Cold War changed the dynamics of the India-China dyed, intensifying Sino-Indian rivalry and strengthening Sino-Pakistan military ties. While this was going on, the tense relationship between India and Pakistan only grew more so as cross-border terrorism that originated in Pakistan targeted India continued to stand in the way of improving relations.

Strategic analysts are increasingly in agreement that a triangle, as opposed to an India-wide dyed, best describes the security dynamics of Southern Asia. However, because external actors are so important in determining outcomes inside this triangle, it may be more accurate to think of regional dynamics as a strategic chain in which the United States is the most important external agent of influence. As conceptual frameworks for comprehending the geopolitics of Southern Asia, the triangle and the strategic chain are more complementary than antagonistic. Looking at how US's position confounds responses and counter-responses in this triangle completes the picture, even if the fundamental security conundrum in the India-Pakistan-China triangle continues to be a significant determining element of the regional security environment. The US-Indo relationship's concerns about China's rise, China and Pakistan's perceptions of this partnership as a threat and India's concerns about the China-

election alliance can all be used to explain the region's changing security environment.

As Chinese influence grows in the marine and continental region surrounding India, New Delhi has contacted China's neighbors to forge alliances with nations in Southeast and East Asia. Greater strategic affinities between New Delhi and Washington are the results of growing Sino-India conflict in both the continental and marine spheres, as well as the struggle for global dominance between China and the United States. Beijing, on the other hand, tries to persuade New Delhi not to align entirely with the United States against China by engaging India in a number of forums, including the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), Russia-India-China (RIC), and Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa (BRICS). On the other side, through contentious initiatives like the China-Pakistan Economic corridor (CPEC), the centerpiece of its grandiose Belt and Road Initiative, Beijing strengthens its strategic outreach to Pakistan, which by nature isolated India (BRI). The strategic chain serves as an effective addition to describe the geopolitics of Southern Asia since the interconnecting threat perceptions and responses in the triangle cannot be separated from the American strategy in the area. India's application for membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group serves as an example of how the strategic alliance between China, Pakistan, the United States and India may complicate events in Southern Asia. Another concern affecting this strategic link is the security of Afghanistan during the American exit, as China's political and economic involvement in Afghanistan.

The India-Pakistan-China triangle faces a security conundrum, justifying China-Pakistan to stall India's rise. The triangle is

also impacted by how China views the US's containment policy that includes India. The likelihood of crises and violence at the LAC and LOC will continue to be influenced by the widespread mistrust and zero-sum perceptions.

# TECHNOLOGY

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## Another virtual 3D world named Metaverse

By Ifra Iqbal Khan



What is it, and how does it work? Metaverse is a mixture of two phrases Meta and verse, the phrase 'Meta' is derived from the Greek word, it's far from a prefix that means 'Beyond'. And the verse comes from the phrase 'Universe'. The word Metaverse was first used in the year 1992 within the technological know-how fiction book 'Snow Crash' written by Neal Stephenson. One of its high-quality definitions describe it as a graphics-heavy digital realm that makes use of virtual reality, augmented fact, artificial intelligence, and different relevant technologies to create a virtual world that lets in a more immersive communication. It is essentially an immersive digital international wherein people can create a digital presence that offers experiences that are incredibly similar to the real international because of navigability. Interactions with different participants or users are also more lifestyles-like.

This term has been used for a long time in novels, fiction movies and folk stories. It is a fable world that has nothing to do with fact, but this technology will relate you with such sort of truth that the delusion world will look like the actual world. You will log in through digital gadgets, for instance you'll go online from your computer and enter the arena of the Metaverse, in which you'll be capable of carrying out movements which are not possible for a man or woman to do in fact. Think of it as someone else such as you who creates a separate world or universe even as living within the actual world that separate global is the Metaverse that's the sector of technology. A movie Avatar was released wherein a man or woman creates his very own avatar through a software program that lives in every other international. So now all that is going to be authentic, this advancement of generation goes to create a brand new world so as to take you to a brand new international of Metaverse, examine FB, Whatsapp and different apps which might be bought to meta saying that they want to adopt the Metaverse that they want to expand from being a social media company to Metaverse company. In the future their use may be pretty special from present day use. That online world becomes a new world by using itself in which you may locate yourself in a world where you can take a seat on your dwelling room skiing, traveling in an area and continually present as a digital avatar in the virtual world. Through this technology, you may input the three-dimensional world, as

normally you watch a video on TV or cell, it's two-dimensional. This is an international internet in order to use 5G net. In this you will no longer be restricted to yourself however in this world you could also invite your friends and greater of your circle of relatives members as well. Which anybody will be controlling via their personal pc set. Its use isn't handiest restrained to conversation, but you can do the whole thing that your thoughts are able to wonder. You can do business, you can purchase plots in this virtual world, many global countries can meet every different. Here the query arises: how? Metaverse may have its own global and also its personal forex that's referred to as cryptocurrency, with the help of this currency you may be capable of doing the whole thing from business to shopping. And the block chain can be used for securing information. The other factor is that if we are shopping for plots and doing commercial enterprise in the Metaverse, then how will the possession of as soon as assets be indicated? So the solution is through non fungible tokens (NFTs) that exist at the block chain and might show the ownership of any digital asset. These days it's far being used to buying or promoting the club of memes. It can be used to verify the tickets to a live performance, remember that many signers have executed the digital live performance it is not something new.

Additionally, you will be capable of seeing the virtual international with the help of unique headsets and Google glass. Google

glass had a massive hype around 2013 and 2014, with the assist of google glass you may upload virtual factors in the real global, you may have a map at the corner of the glasses, you could take someone through digicam, but this option of google glass was heavily criticized because of security cause. The second form of technology that can be utilized in the Metaverse is "Augmented reality (AR)" ; it would suggest that a few artificial elements will be combined with the real world. It would not be the whole virtual truth. Its examples are Nintendo's Pokémon Go App sport, Google Pixel's Star Wars, Stickers, Disney Coloring eBook and so on. Whereas you will be realized when you take a look at them through the telephone it looks like they may be mixed within the real world around you. It is able to be used to affirm the tickets to a concert, considering that many signers have performed the virtual concert it is not something new.

We are speaking approximately developing a virtual world that does not exist in fact wherein you could shop, educate yourself, do work or something what you could do in real world, the technology in an effort to introduce you to a brand-new world in which you will locate yourself in virtual world through a special headset that you have to had been wearing. But the question arises to what extent will this era be useful and what might be its dangers or advantages?

First of all, the way people disliked Google glass because of its security, on the

opposite, Metaverse is more advanced generation each and every second would be tracked, each word which you would utter might be controlled by using the era, you may say your lifestyles will now not be in a natural country, it will likely be in a virtual world in the shape of your avatar via regular use of such technology. Your feelings, your mind will all be controlled with the aid of that generation, your very own real lifestyles can be greatly stricken by it. Chief executive of Facebook Mark Zuckerberg says that what you want to do may be carried out higher with the help of the Metaverse that means that the equal factor may be executed here in the international Metaverse that humans cannot do in the real world. Whatever the case may be, how lengthy will someone be able to adapt himself to this sport of deception and deception in a cyber world, it will create an opening in his very own life and the relationships between the people linked to him. The danger of hacking will boom because now you have given yourself specifically your mind to the Metaverse in which each flow may be controlled by this technology so your records may be dispatched to the organization controlling the Metaverse every minute. Or do you recognize that someone who's going to create it takes another 5 to 10 years to Mark Zuckerberg may have the whole thing taking place in your lifestyles going to him. Think how remarkable it's far, these days if we're the user of our social media app, we do not give time to the character sitting next to us, Metaverse is a very advanced era.

From your liking to your commenting on Facebook or any other social app, each hobby that you carry out is being noticed, then consider what would manifest while you surrender your very life to a technology called the Metaverse. Think to yourself that you could do the entirety with the help of this technology that you are doing inside the actual world and additionally do matters which can be not possible to do in the actual world like flying. Your mental fitness will suffer due to the weight of the special headsets or glasses you will use or you will feel a kind of stress because of which you will sense a headache in addition to strain your eyes.

While the Metaverse has some negative aspects, does this generation have some blessings? While this digital three-D lively global has a few risks, there are also benefits.

It gives more significant digital verbal exchange, it's going to boost your enterprise, healthcare carriers will be capable of proactive interaction with citizens through computerized voice calls, electronic mail, and face to face communicate via avatar. Along with it, this era will improve social media structures. Many can easily talk head to head with the help of their avatars, so connections might be much closed. It will assist in the E-trade and digital financial system with the help of digital cryptocurrency. Additionally it'll increase the energy of imagination and creativity, you will be able to train yourself inside the exceptional manners.

Decisively, Metaverse will replace the internet and become the destiny of humanity. According to Mark Zuckerberg the chief executive of Facebook "it is the subsequent platform and medium that could be an even more immersive and embodied net in which you're in the experience, not just looking at it because the future is going to be beyond anything we can imagine. However, the future will determine its significance that either it becomes a well-known use of humanity or it would be rejected via humanity as it has each terrible and superb elements. Keep looking forward to what it marks in the future, the virtual world named Metaverse.

# Energy crisis, solar thermal energy, its opportunities and obstacles

By Soma Akbar



## **Energy crisis**

From seeming only "today's" top-tier demand to seamlessly flipping pages of history for correcting oneself seeing Rockefeller era ensued out of the British Revolution, energy emerges with its role intact of any jockey in "energizing" the whole world.

Befriended by cutting edge technology, energy uptake is inevitable for any country's industrial production to survive and survive in a well- off fashion in this world. Strangely, in the net production cost of most industries, the energy's share is barely less than one/ tenth yet it is the key factor in propelling the industries.

## **Catalyst**

Now let's get an elevator-pitch on why the energy crisis incubates and wither the economies.

There's a broad line drawn over the reasons between exporter and importer countries. And exporter or producer

countries get borderline-bankrupt of energy when they transit more than they have in store to run self-industries.

Importer countries get whacked when they run out of money to buy enough for moving their frozen industries' wheel.

Exporter countries strive to maintain the high demand and shove their hegemony over global resources.

On the other hand, the importers try to tackle the energy prices and balance the trail of payments.

Further, the incendiary energy that we'd particularly spew to mention is the natural gas which drives Pakistan's economy and kindles the stoves.

## **The situation in Pakistan**

When the energy crisis has shown its egalitarianism in depositing its fragments onto both superpowers and developing countries, why shall we recoil from showing our very own equity by giving a shout out to the nations thumped by it? Sending shock waves your way by reporting that China and Japan, such gargantuan acknowledged for their tech and economic wizardry also tend to hassle for coming by enough oil to keep their indomitable industries from getting dysfunctional. Talking about Pakistan, the Asian Development Bank's 2019 report channels the country is also being akin to energy insecure nations for its insolvency to pay the debts and replenish the rocketing demand of energy supply by industrialists.

The system maintaining its equilibrium in continuity has expectedly maneuvered the energy prices to flutter even more after the freefall of energy supply in coming winters out of strategies absent to maintain energy for a long term. The trauma cannot shift itself and consumerism is prognosticate to go

headway, if low - carbon resources are not insisted to switch to.

In the course of 10-18 hours load shedding, the flashes supplied in remaining hours of the day consist of 1,800 megawatts when the demand is an outcry of 20,000 to 20,500 megawatts.

Such incompetence of intoxicated policymakers has tanned the Pakistan's energy cost to \$15B in a period of nine months. Mulling over Pakistan's current helpless situation, so fortunate it'll be proven for it to steer into the sustainable haven of solar thermal energy and break the mantle of fossil fuels along with others. Solar thermal energy is the best option to wield in this wave of apoplectic climate change as it precipitates zero greenhouse gas effect and carbon emissions along with no water waste or consumption.

### **Solar thermal power a bonanza for Pakistan?**

Pakistan has lucked out to substantially sunbathe every day for a good 8-9 hours. The average intensity of solar radiation in the realm looms from 1500 megawatts to 2750 megawatts. And now it's time that its energy- import legacy should come of its age and let solar thermal energy take the podium as its consumption is eligible to blurt out a plethora of new opportunities for Pakistan. Nonetheless, the transit speed is sluggish but at least there's a speed! Right now, Pakistan's locations for solar thermal plants in function are Sindh, Punjab, Baluchistan and Kashmir.

### **How are the panels brought into functioning?**

This sustainable process takes photovoltaic panels adulterating with solar power cells which house negative and positive fields. Afterwards, these

fields mother photons which the silicon thrives upon and then finally the same photons shape-shift into electrons which electrify the wires to get lit and then you say the consumption is on.

### **Propensity towards gaining opportunities:**

The critique on the ho-hum over wide-scale implementation of solar thermal panels is not equivocal anymore and the influx of its demand is protruding, hinged with dramatics. The abhorrent electricity bills are proving to be a last straw, drawing common people to be solar thermal panel enthusiasts. What's so off-putting with bolstering such an idea when these panels have potential to work for processing food, minerals and chemicals and above all, speed up the process of heating oil to produce steam to put the machinery to work in industries and turbines, finally growing more job opportunities? You got it right, the obvious pitfalls.

### **Obstacles/ Pitfalls:**

Finally moseying on up to the side effects and hindrances, people having a knack for merchandise and appliances know that getting a quintessentially perfect package out of anything is just a kaffeeklatsch. And so is the case with solar panels so they're not any holier-than-thou. Solar thermal panels are a hefty chunk to swallow (rooftop panels excluded) if you buy into their plush in such an inflated era. For industrialists it might be an innuendo glazed with a money saving patina to see contracting electricity bills after solar thermal panels employment, but the showdown begins when the commodity production costs as equal as those electricity bills as well as it does not take an overnight lapse to implant them. The panels used in Pakistan are imported



from China which offers no guarantees or warranties after a sold-out. The photovoltaic panels also have an effective silicon-footprint which can harm the environment.

Solar thermal energy is just one of those bracketed newly minted options to improve our environment and financial situation; More could be wind energy, renewable energy, biomass or hydroelectric. We still have a long way to go as our energy sector is even now selling the narrative of "capacity surplus", telling its too much tapped into paying the fossil fuel generators the cash even if the power supply is forestalled (this is known as "capacity payment"), it's not easy to bid on solar thermal power and bear its capacity expenses along with fossil fuels so the people need to be consistent with their patience because the implementation of solar thermal power is really useful to make our energy sector sustainable and strong in future and we'll get by it on a full-scale after containing the capacity.

# Digitalized cold war: paradigm shift in geopolitics

By Nuzhat Tariq

Wait! I guess none of you got flabbergasted by first looking at the above topic. Because, somehow we all are familiar with it. The “Cold War” between the USA and USSR which was acutely prominent from post-World War II till the disintegration of the Soviet Union. That cold war basically ended at the end of the 20th century.

However, we have witnessed that the past decade of the 21st century, have brought the reestablished and revitalized cold war. This new version and genre is known as the digitalized and tech cold war. The vintage wars have been shifted to Digitalized wars. Geopolitical metamorphosis has changed the status quo of wars. This notion has emerged for enlarging the influence over the globe through tech. As it is the most rampant fact of 21st century that;

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*The iron curtain of cold war in the 20<sup>th</sup> century has transformed into silicon curtain in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Two powerful countries are combating each other. On one side there is America’s politics and their big tech giants and on the other side there is China’s politics and their big tech giants. As scholars have stated about geopolitical*

*balance, “those who control data will rule the world”.*

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And due to this, we are at the brink of tech colonialism and digitalized imperialism. Both countries have indulged themselves in a battle ground of tech superiority. Battling to gain their competitive tech ideas in global perspectives and narratives. This unwavering animosity is bringing drastic paradigm shifts in geopolitics. The vantage point is that is how these two countries have grasped this self-created certainty that world order can only be dominated through digitalized aspects of power politics. For instance digitalized economy, digitalized wars and controlling global perception through this digital mantra. Now again spectators nations have evolved in a perplexed situation, in which camp to go. These two rival states have crafted technological infrastructure, imageries and materialistic tactics to sabotage and captivate their support, allegiance and preference for their cunning interests.

As China is flexing its muscles as a global superpower. It’s been spending billions of dollars on transforming the infrastructure of an entire continent of Africa. Africa is the new hub of China’s influence. China has even placed its first overseas military base in Djibouti, Africa. China has been arming this continent too. America and its

allies must be at the verge of influence isolation from Africa. Tazara railway to Africa was the very first and expensive infrastructure financing project that the Chinese had ever done. Africa is also the voting bloc of over 50 countries in United Nation and Chinese have exploited this. This support is basically driven by the debt trap diplomacy as China is playing its hardball. But the natives of Africa are somehow had grudges and have been outraged on China in 2016. As they were illegally mining gold in Ghana and this practice is known as Galamsey. The mining has severe polluted the water supply. But the government was so suppressed that they did nothing on it. And several protests have been eliminated on china's crucial demand. For grasping the winning of the digitalized cold war, China is making bolder moves on the African media landscape. Star times, a Chinese digital TV operator has an on paper ambitious vision to give millions of Africans access to satellite television. In clandestine terms, this venture is to dictate minds. It has 27 million users. This has increase control of the digital air wave in Africa. There is overarching fear that China might use the construction of telecom to spy on African government and as an extension spy on western government. Those who are doing business with African government. It is whole transition of influence through politics and economics to digital maneuvering tactics. This slight mixture of political and digital cold war will continue to grow. The concerns for their antagonistic states are inevitable. Meanwhile, we also acknowledged the tech capacities of America to rule the world. Some of which was exposed in WikiLeaks e.g., wiretapping. In the 21st century's geopolitical chessboard, China and America are acting as superior pieces and manipulating different pawns for

their desperate agendas. This paradigm shift has changed the course of wars, the most successful strategy is to sit on a fence and let others fight for you and to pull the string from behind the silicon curtain.

This technological polarization has put the entire planet on the brink of tyranny. Defensive insecurities have snatched the attention from major problems such as climate change, health and education. And diverge it to technological and innovative defense sectors. Ironically, we will be having defensive weapons for securing humanity but with no humans alive. Tech cold war has brutally marginalized the welfare of society.

To conclude, safeguarding the globe from the worst repercussions of digitalized cold war is a dire need. The strategic and hegemonic competition through tech should be managed through pragmatic strategic framework. For the sake of global integrity, every actor need to coexist with each other without compromising their fundamental moral principles. And to cool down and exterminate their narcissistic and notorious approaches. This covert maneuverings can bring harsh consequences for global politics, economy, peace and security.

## BIOGRAPHY:

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### Liz Truss: Shortest reigning former PM of UK.

By Uzma Azam



Liz Truss, said On Thursday that she was resigning as a Prime Minister, just after a month and a half majority of which was spent struggling during her short time in politics. Speaking outside the door of her office, Truss accepted that she could not deliver the promises she made when she was running for conservative lead brought down by her economic program that sent shock waves through the markets and divided her conservative party just six weeks after she was appointed. She's the shortest serving Prime Minister in the history of the United Kingdom, spending 45 days only in the office.

Mary Elizabeth Truss (born on 26 July 1975) is a British politician who has served as a prime minister of the United Kingdom and leader of the conservative party from September to October 2022. Truss attended Merton College, Oxford

and was the president of oxford university Ulsan. From 1996 to 2000 Truss worked for shell - while qualifying for chartered management accountant (ACMA) in 1999, and in 2000 she was employed by cable and wireless. Truss joined the conservative party in 1996. In 2000, truss married Hugh O' Leary, a fellow accountant, the couple have two daughters. She became the full time deputy director of the think tank reform in January 2008. After two unsuccessful attempts to be elected to the House of Commons, she was elected as the MP for South West Norfolk at the 2010 UK general elections.

Truss served as parliamentary under-secretary of state for childcare and education from 2012 to 2014, before Cameron appointed her Secretary of State for the environment, food and rural affairs-in the 2014 cabinet. Theresa May appointed Truss as a Secretary of State for justices and Lord chancellor making Truss the first female Lord Chancellor in Britain's history. In 2017 general elections, truss was appointed chief secretary to the treasury. Johnson appointed Truss as Secretary of State for International trade and President of the Board of Trade. She took the additional role of minister for women in 2019 and was promoted to Foreign Secretary in the 2021 cabinet reshuffle. Shortly she held cabinet positions under prime ministers David Cameron- Theresa May and Boris Johnson.

As a Foreign Secretary, Truss is described as a hawkish person. She called on Britain to reduce economic dependency on China and Russia, and supported economic sanctions imposed by the British government against China. She has been a strong supporter of Taiwan in the deteriorating situation. Truss supported the UK remaining in the European Union during the 2016 referendum. She also promised to "overview" the embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. In 2022, she called Saudi Arabia an "ally" but said

she was not condoning the policies. She also called for UK-Turkey cooperation on 'energy, defense and security' to be deepened.

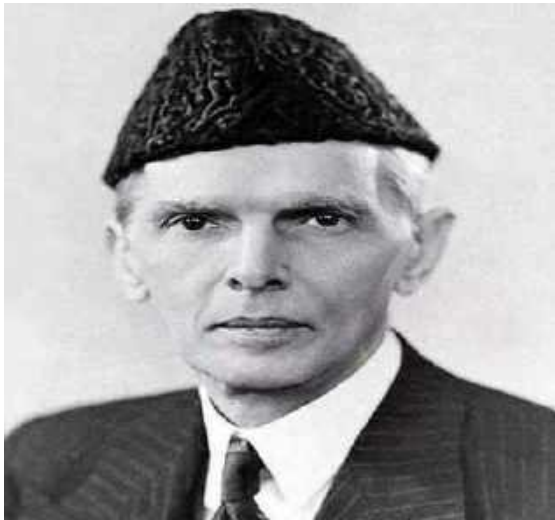
Truss is known for her economically liberal views and her support for free trade. She supports the neoliberal philosophy of supply-side economics, often referred to as "trickle-down economics". She founded the 'Free Enterprise Group' of conservative MPs, a collection of parliamentarians arguing for a more entrepreneurial economy and fewer employment laws.

In September 2022, Truss was elected leader of the conservative Party by defeating Rishi Sunak, following Johnson's resignation. She was elected two days before the death of Elizabeth II and oversaw the State funeral - the largest security operation in the UK. Amid an ongoing cost of living crisis and an energy supply crisis, Truss's government implemented the energy price guarantee and announced large-scale borrowing and various tax cuts in a mini-budget, which led to financial instability. Her economic policies were widely criticized and were largely reversed as BBC wrote "Trussonomics is effectively dead". In Oct 2022, after only 45 days in office, Truss announced her resignation as leader of Conservation party and prime minister of the UK.

Liz wrote various books regarding academics, economics, and finance. Her publications include: A new Level, The Value of Mathematics, After the Coalition, Britannia Unchained, etc.

# Mohammad Ali Jinnah: A man of integrity

By Sanjay Kumar



Muhammad Ali Jinnah, a 20<sup>th</sup> century lawyer, politician, statesman and the founder of Pakistan, was born on 25<sup>th</sup> December, 1876 in Jhirak near Karachi. He is popularly and officially known as Quaid-e-Azam (Great Leader) and Baba-e-Qaum (Father of the Nation). His Father was a prosperous Muslim merchant. Jinnah studied at Bombay University and at Lincoln's Inn in London. He then ran a successful legal practice in Bombay. He was already a member of the Indian National Congress, which was working for autonomy from British rule, when he joined the Muslim League in 1913. The league had formed a few years earlier to represent the interests of Indian Muslims in a predominantly Hindu country, and by 1916 he was elected its president. In 1920, the Indian National Congress

launched a movement of non-cooperation to boycott all aspects of British rule. Jinnah opposed this policy and resigned from the congress. There were by now profound differences between the congress and the Muslim League.

After provincial elections in 1937, the congress refused to form coalition administrations with the Muslim League in mixed areas. Relations between Hindus and Muslims began to deteriorate. In 1940, at a Muslim League session in Lahore, the first official demand was made for the partition of India and the creation of a Muslim state of Pakistan. Jinnah had always believed that Hindu-Muslim unity was possible, but reluctantly came to the view that partition was necessary to safeguard the rights of Indian Muslims. His insistence on this issue through negotiations with the British government resulted in the partition of India and the formation of the state of Pakistan on 14 August 1947. This occurred against a backdrop of widespread violence between Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs, and a vast movement of populations between the new states of Pakistan and India in which hundreds of thousands died.

Jinnah became the first governor general of Pakistan, but died of tuberculosis on 11 September 1948. Dr. Patel is one of the reasons behind the creation of Pakistan. He kept Jinnah's illness a secret because it could have stopped partition. Lord Mount Batten said: "Had I may clue that Jinnah would die in 1948, I would extend the date of division and Pakistan would never have been on the map of the world". Jinnah was diagnosed with Tuberculosis a few years prior to partition, but he kept it hidden. The book "Freedom at Midnight" termed his illness as "The most closely

guarded secret in India". He would have been restricted to spend rest of his life in a Sanatorium had the secret been revealed regardless of the pain he was having, his determination never faded. Fatima Jinnah said: "Even in the hour of triumph (Pakistan's Birth), the Quaid-e-Azam was gravely ill. He worked in a frenzy to consolidate Pakistan and totally neglected his health". Despite his ailing conditions, he was committed to get Muslims a free land. Amar Jaleel a renowned scholar said: He would look straight in the eyes of his enemy or the adversity and he would talk to him. His tireless efforts were even praised by the Indian politicians. Jaswant Singh\* an Indian politician said: He fought the British for independent India but he also fought resolutely and relentlessly for the interests of the Muslims of India. Despite having countless obstacles, history remember him as the leader who altered the map of the world. Stanely Wolpert said: Few individuals significantly alter the course of history. Fewer still modify the map of the world, hardly everyone can be credited with creating a nation-state, and Muhammad Ali Jinnah did all three.

Who Jinnah really was? This mystery has generated many controversies since the inception of Pakistan. The Rightists see Jinnah as a man who created a country to practice Islam. Zahid Hamid, a renowned Islamic scholar, said: "Quaid-e-Azam made this country Pakistan in accordance with Quran and Sunnah and Quaid-Azam made this country as a center point, from where Muslims will be united to defend their holy lands. There is only one Department that Quaid-e-Azam founded in his life (in Pakistan), Department of Islamic Reconstruction and in his he writes: The ultimate aim of the Department is to help community to

transform its life on Islamic lines and therefore it has been named as Department of Islamic Reconstruction". But on the other hand Liberals believe Jinnah wanted a secular state. "Definitely Quaid-e-Azam was a man with secular thinking and there is a no confusion in this. Quaid-e-Azam speech on 11<sup>th</sup> August should be translated in local languages and Urdu and should be spread everywhere, in that speech Quaid-e-Azam has given us the vision that in Pakistan every religion and sect will have the freedom of their worship to do with it" said by Pervez Hoodbhoy. But at the time of the Jinnah, both Liberals and Islamists were his arch rivals. Jinnah was dubbed as Kafir-e-Azam by Islamists, they said: Whosoever praises Jinnah like calling him Quaid-e-Azam, his marriage is dissolved and he will turn apostate, this is a Fatwa of Book "Al-Jawabaat-e-Sahihyah" and the Fatwa is printed in this Book of "Hizb-e-Ahnaf-ul-Hind" Lahore. On the other hand Bacha Khan, a secular leader opposed Jinnah all his life, "You have thrown us to the wolves" said by Bacha Khan at the time of partition. Jinnah's actual vision of Pakistan may remain a forever mystery. The Jinnah who said: "What more can one really expect than to see that his mighty land has now been brought under a rule, which is Islamic Muslim rule, as a sovereign independent state". Same Jinnah also appointed Jogindar Nath, a Hindu as his Law Minister. Liberals and Islamists see Jinnah differently, but his principle of Unity, Faith and Discipline suggest he was progressive with both Liberal and Islamist traits. "I am looking forward to making Pakistan as one of the greatest nation of the world."

## POETRY SECTION

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# Please stop Corruption!

By: Syeda Bushra

It is a contagious illness that not only affects,  
the individual but the entire country,  
Corruption is spread like cancer,  
From one place to another,  
And since it moves so fast,  
There is almost nothing like that,  
It can be done to stop at last,  
Like fearful birds, the apparent patriots,  
Take flight for far-off regions,  
in search of a secure and better existence,  
If anyone has the guts to fight corruption,  
those who are extremely polluted,  
Put him in prison,  
Or bury in the ground ,  
As the sun sets, the dawn breaks,  
Dreams shouldn't be abandoned,  
Because the desired moment is not far off,  
That day can only be brought by us..



# Democracy is at the death's door of politics.

By Ifra Iqbal

Seasons change with time.

We have seen the country's politics get changed  
like this.

Why are people only cheated in the name of  
democracy?

And the leader does not care about the people  
at all.

Our leader is great, that is the only praise  
How history has produced rulers, Sometimes  
Hitler, sometimes Changez and sometimes cruel  
rulers like Stalin

Some good leaders have landed there as well, as  
Quaid-e-Azam, Abraham, Nelson, the leaders of  
people

Moreover, the country belongs to the people and  
people to the country, And leader should be the  
servant of it only

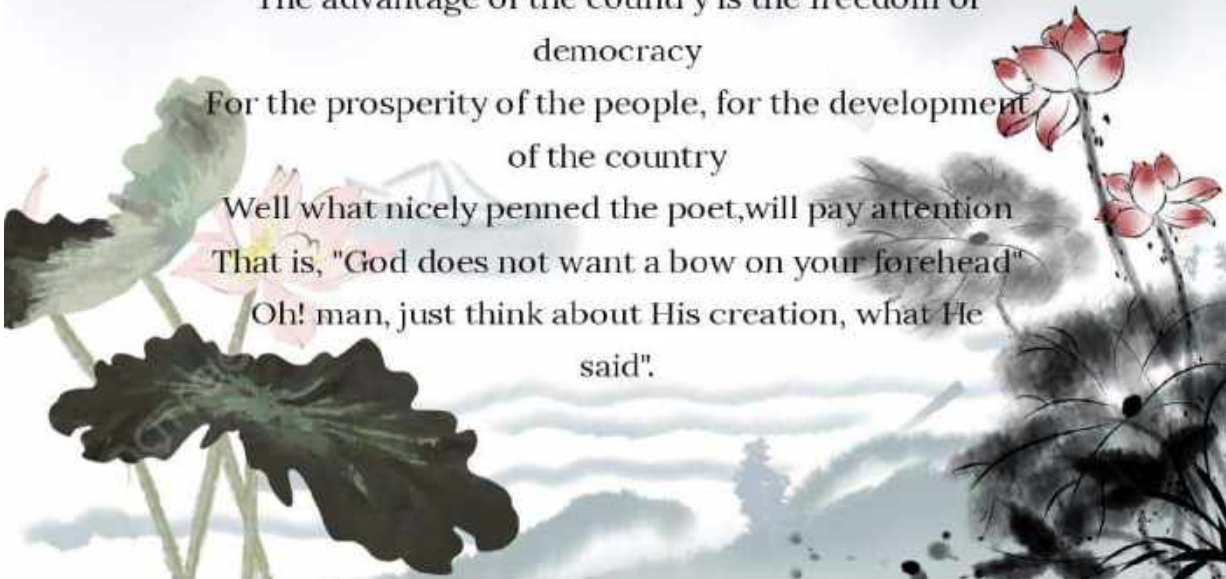
The advantage of the country is the freedom of  
democracy

For the prosperity of the people, for the development  
of the country

Well what nicely penned the poet, will pay attention

That is, "God does not want a bow on your forehead"

Oh! man, just think about His creation, what He  
said".



# POLITICO'S BINOCULAR

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## Cricket diplomacy between arch-rivals

By Abdul Samad



India and Pakistan are two cricket frenzy countries and whenever and wherever they lock horns in the ground it creates a very amazing scenario in and outside the field and in both the countries as well. The contest of cricket sometimes not only a game but a luggage packed of political and diplomatic meanings, the cricket rivalry is not new between two sides but it dates back to the partition of sub-continent in 1947. The cruel and horrific incidents of partition are carved in the memories of people of both sides. Cricket loving fraternities of both sides does not want to lose from each other on any condition. In 1954, Pakistan toured India to play the cricket series and after that India also traveled Pakistan to play a test series with thousands of spectators from India too. In the time of 18 years from 1947 to 1965 both teams just played three series. The loss to cricketing fraternity took place by the upheaval of 2 wars between arch-rivals in 1965 and 1971 stopped the bilateral cricket.

After a long gap of 17 years cricket ties were resumed by the governments of both sides, "General Zia Ul Haq from Pakistan's side and Morarji Desai of India's Janata Party." Gen. Zia Ul Haq started the cricketing spirit as a peace initiative. He visited India to witness a cricket match between two agony neighbors in 1987 when tensions were very high due to military exercises on both sides of the borders. Tensions were rising due to Kashmir in 1989 because Indian team traveled to Pakistan for a One-day series. However, the cricket was played but on neutral venues most likely in United Arab Emirates grounds.

During the 1990s, Kashmir insurgency, the cricket was termed as battle and people on the both sides of the border were keen to see the match at any platform. The important factor here is that foreign policy-makers and law enforcement agencies were glued to the cricket match in order to support the respective teams. Though people of both sides had hated each other but in a cricket match they sat together and cheer for their team and that was the starting of term cricket diplomacy. At that time tensions were on high as Kashmiri people supported in favor of Pakistan and distributed sweets and drinks when Pakistan won against India. On the other side people of Pakistan wanted to win over India, but they liked to see Sachin Tendulkar hitting down the ground and same as from Indian fans they wanted India to win the match but wanted to see brilliant spells from Wasim Akram and Waqar Younus as well. The law and policy-makers saw cricket as a binding tool between the two nations. The reason is clear because of passionate cricket people. Cricketers become the ambassadors of peace and Harmony by playing on the soil of opposition as

ambassadors and diplomats do in other countries.

All cricketing decisions and rights of Indian cricket belong to Board of Control of Cricket in India (BCCI) but as far as the traveling to Pakistan is concerned they have to take decisions in coordination of their home ministry. This stance shows that when it comes to India and Pakistan it is not just a game.

In 1988, Head of the governments (Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan and Atal Bihari Vajpayee of India) of both states met in New York and that paved the line in Indo- Pak test series after the long pause of 10 years.

The history was made when Pakistan had beaten India and the crowd gave standing ovation to the victorious Pakistan team. Soon the relations get sour again when Kargil war started and forces of both sides came close to their borders.

In 2004, Atal Bihari Vajpayee came to Pakistan for attending SAARC summit which proved to be successful and Indian cricket team was supposed to tour to Pakistan for 5 ODI's and three tests. Thousands of visas issued for cricket fans to see matches the Pakistan. Indian team and spectators were given whole heartedly welcome and support and the cool environment was unleashed. Over the next three years Pakistan and India played thrice with each other. Once in Pakistan and twice in India.

In 2007 a terrorist attack hurled Sri Lankan team that was coming to the stadium to play test match in Lahore and ICC imposed ban on hosting International matches in Pakistan.

Indian cricket team has not visited Pakistan since 2007. Some betterment in diplomatic relations took place when the

Prime minister of Pakistan Yousuf Raza Gilani and Prime Minister of India Manmohan Singh met for semi-final of India and Pakistan in 2011 world cup. Pakistan toured India in 2012 for a T20 and 3 ODIs. In 2015 PM Narendra Modi called PM Nawaz Sharif in world cup clash. Pakistan and India have played on neutral venues for Asia cup and world cup matches, Pakistan won the champions Trophy of 2017 under the captaincy of Sarfaraz Ahmed. India won the world cup match in 2019 against Pakistan.

Recently India beat Pakistan in 2nd match of the tournament. And later just after a week Pakistan beat India with 5 wickets in Super 4 of Asia Cup. In 2022 T20 world cup opener Pakistan and India faced each other and India won in a last ball thriller on the 23rd of October. Pakistan lost its two opening games of Super 12 stage from India and Zimbabwe consecutively and its chances of Semi-Final reach were nearly vanished but miraculously Netherlands had beaten South Africa to give Pakistan a berth in Semi-Finals. India finished as table toppers and Pakistan right on number 2 from group B. New Zealand sat on the top spot and England as second to it. Pakistan had beaten New Zealand in the Semifinals comprehensively by 7 wickets and on the other hand India lost to England in a one sided affair where Jos Buttler and Alex Hales completed the Indian Target of 169 in 16 overs without any lose. On 13th November Pakistan and England locked horns in the grand final of the ICC T20World Cup 2022. Pakistan posted a total of 138 on the board on a bounce and swing friendly pitch of Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG), in response England achieved the target in 2nd last over with 5 wickets. The story suggests Pakistan's team came back right after two consecutive loses but India failed to do so.

The next Asia cup 2023 will held in Pakistan but recent statement of Jay Shah who is the Board secretary of Indian cricket and also the president of Asian cricket council (ACC) stated that

"Asia cup 2023 will held at neutral venue because India will not travel to Pakistan and soon the reactions from Pakistan arose that our team will think on touring India for ODI world cup set to take place in 2023, October and November.

This debate is underway and reports tell that the final decision of Indian teams arrival in Pakistan will be finalized by Indian Home ministry. The fact is that any tournament is incomplete without the clash of arch-rivals.

## Frexit

By Ifra Iqbal Khan



The demonstration displays comparable rallies being held throughout Europe in competition for their respective government's guide for the war in Ukraine. The constant supply of arms by way of specially NATO contributors have extended the struggle in Eastern Europe, mainly to the struggle of civilians stuck up inside the go fire. Restricted the substance's gasoline to the countries that have rather driven strength charges up. The competition French Patriots party again known for the demonstrations after the preliminary protests that befall on September 3rd. The protesters needed Macron to leave his workplace and withdraw from NATO and the European Union. Additionally, French some distance-right chief Marine Le Pen on Wednesday backed closer ties between NATO and Russia, including that if she received the presidency then Paris could over again go away from the army command of America-led alliance. Moreover, the principal reward of the people of France is not that France needs to leave NATO, however they say that because of staying in NATO, France's

protection price range is costing a lot. People can't even purchase enough gasoline from Russia. Inflation is growing in France. People who have now not allowed their well-known dwelling to fall for a long term are now facing issues with electric bills. It ought to be remembered that whilst World War II, the biggest part of France turned into control with the aid of Hitler. France was about to be destroyed by using Hitler, however its allies, America and Great Britain, saved it. After that, France stood up once more and made his trend of residing remarkable and positioned himself against the arena powers.

France is the EU's 2nd-largest best friend and is a few of the 5 veto powers of the United Nations. In recent days, the French people have also been protesting against the French president Emmanuel Macron, forcing him to surrender because the human beings call for France to be kicked out of NATO in the meantime. The point is that the people of France say that their residency is being affected, so they may be talking about leaving NATO. The thing is that the members of NATO ought to contribute 2% or more to be spent on protection. Apart from America spending 3.47% on defense. On the other hand, France spends 1.90% on protection of its GDP. Apart from that, other countries in Europe do not spend a lot on defense. The people of France say that there is no need to spend even 1.90 percent, as France pulled out of NATO as soon as before, then do it again. Remember that, France

did not completely pull out, but France reputedly did not take part in any NATO operation, so the people say that it is important to fulfill the needs of the people as compared to Russia-Ukraine thing.

Now you can ultimately apprehend the reason for the inflation is that France is constantly importing weapons to Ukraine, thus France's protection finances are growing and France is also buying much less natural gasoline from Russia. France is supporting Ukraine within the Russo-Ukrainian war, this means that France's relations with Russia are weakening, so either France strengthens relations with Russia or withdraws from Ukraine's support or if this is not feasible, it needs to leave NATO in order that the particular GDP of all the defense to be saved on NATO does not have spent. Basically, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has become stronger in Europe. The navy alliance's summits are constantly met with anti-warfare demonstrations. In June this year, protesters marched at some stage in an anti-NATO rally in advance of the summit that will be held in Madrid. The organizers said the American-led military alliance is not the answer to the war in Ukraine. US's arms producers have made lucrative profits from the battle.

Additionally, as inflation rates are biting, a collection of French intellectuals, together with the Nobel literature prize winner Annie Ernaux, have entreated human beings to sign up for the protests being organized by way of the left for subsequent weeks. They accuse President

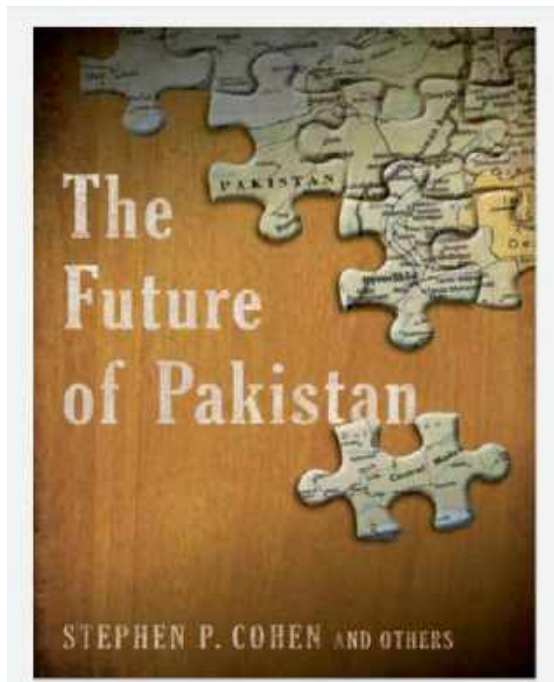
Macron of not doing enough to assist the terrible cope with high expenses while the profits of a few organizations are spiking. Across France, long queues were seen outside of gasoline stations. "The ready line will take you at least one and a-1/2 hours or two", motorist Jean Galibert stated as he entered the last stretch of a seven-hundred-meter tailback in front of a Paris service station. Another motorist, Franck Chang, said, "This state of affairs proper behind me displays the nation of France. We're struggling. Reports say the strikes have reduced France's total refinery output by using (extra) than 60% that allows it to be visible as another blow to the French government. On Sunday, total energies claimed to have offered to bring ahead salary talks, in reaction to union demands, because it strongly seeks to give up the commercial movement that has disrupted supplies to nearly a third of French petrol stations. The point of view is whether France might be out of NATO like the United Kingdom, do not forget that the United Kingdom become completely out of the European Union on January 31, 2020, for which the term become used a "Brexit", so will France be out of NATO or will this count cool down, will the humans prevent protesting and the same old of dwelling of France will hold like this for the next few years? These are the few questions with a purpose to be solved with the passage of time.

## BOOK REVIEWS

### The Future of Pakistan

**(Stephen P.Cohen)**

By Abdul Samad



Pakistan's internal demographics and external behavior patterns have come to reflect and impact a slew of critical issues at the heart of some of the most important US specific interests in the post-Cold War and post-September 11th world. Thus, Pakistan has piqued the curiosity and concern of American academics, politicians, and the strategic community, resulting in a multitude of work on the country, the majority of that which reflects a very significant level of study, academic, and scholarship inquiry. This stream has just produced a new work by a renowned international South Asian scholar, which

has improved the level of discussion about Pakistan.

Woefully, most of the recent writing has been bleak about Pakistan, if not cataclysmic. Such sharp opinions do not pervade Stephen Cohen's work. About Pakistan his inquisitive mind and comprehensive knowledge, based on decades of direct and personal exposure of South Asia, bring the topics to life, allowing readers to form their own opinions on Pakistan.

The subject of the book is that "concept of Pakistan" has failed far short of its goals. It isn't a chronological overview or even a sequential history. Cohen divided the topic into challenges that best describe Pakistan,

For instance the concept of Pakistan, The army's Pakistan, regionalism and separatism, Islamic Pakistan, The state of Pakistan, political Pakistan, America's options and Pakistan's futures and then the book was organized around each of them as a part of the book.

Pakistan has traditionally represented "a plethora of assets, several great traditions, and a plethora of political identities." "Quaid-e-Azam linked these features together," but after him, this nuanced and intricate philosophy became prone to allocation by powerful sociological, religious, and organizational forces, ultimately reopening of splits and radicalizing country. The army, Medieval politicians and aristocracy, and Islamists are blamed of "failing to establish durable and sustainable political structures, (as well as) sowed the seeds of Pakistan's prolonged fragility," according to most of the book that focuses on the institutions that fueled such differences. In the end,

not just the concept, but also Pakistan's state, was halted in the end.

Musharraf may well have stemmed the rot, but Pakistan's abbreviated democracy and erroneous national objectives, notably the religiously oriented and India-centric definition of security, are a substantial restraint on the country's capacity to handle the issues it faces, although if Musharraf's goals and capabilities were real and important, which remained a source of doubt. Despite the fact that the economy is improving, his measures "seem to have achieved a serious shift but hardly any core change."

In the US think tank community, there is great debate about who is to be responsible for Pakistan's mishap: the politicians or the army. The army is the consensus, although Stephen Cohen has refined the subject without departing from the mainstream viewpoint. Politicians, he claims "must grasp the limitations of their individual freedom before learning to increase these constraints; the army, on the other hand, must recognize the limitations of its own ability to rule. The army may well be powerful enough to avoid state failure, but it lacks the imagination to reform it".

"Politicians never created a strong enough political alliance to constrain the army; such an alliance would have needed to exemplify competency in handling some most urgent challenges of Pakistan." Thus, nor the military nor politicians assisted the state's ability to pay its basic commitments.

The issues that characterize Pakistan have been found and exposed over the years, but the difficulty comes in anticipating the country's various futures and seeking solutions to the country's complicated concerns. Perhaps the issue here is one of analytical quality. Fewer works on

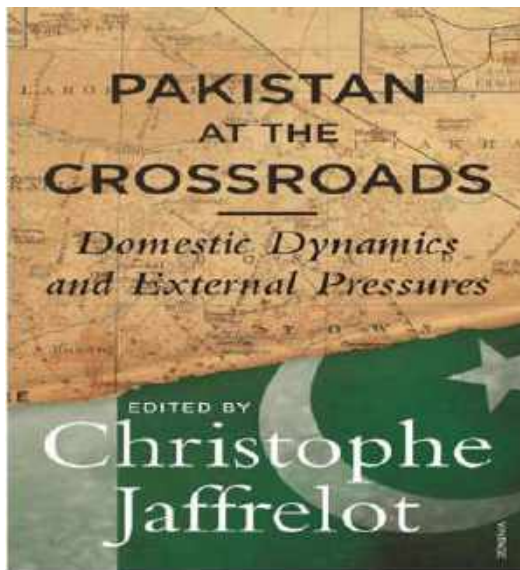
Pakistan can compete with Cohen's brilliance. However, while considering Pakistan's future in his book, his analysis, like the remainder of the US literature on the issue, is somewhat accentuated by various possibilities, although they are not esoteric, and he does discriminate between both the likely and the unlikely. Nonetheless, the novel is really intriguing. Above all, it prevents the apocalypse or other calamity. Stephen Cohen's predictions span from the retention of the current civil-military system to mild autocracy and dictatorship, yet he believes that Pakistan's present will remain its future. He cautions out an Islamic revolution but predicts that Islamic parties would gradually strengthen. Although another Bangladesh or ethnic and linguistic breakup of Pakistan is improbable, Pakistan does require a new organizing concept that allows for more sub nationalism and an identity defined in ways other than terror.

The book concludes with a chapter on American alternatives, which is perhaps the greatest modern appraisal of the challenges raised by the United States' re-engagement with Pakistan, as well as the crucial policy options accessible to both sides in defense of their distinct national interests. The Idea of Pakistan, written by Stephen Cohen, took several years to complete. Given the author's grasp of the complicated reality that exists within the "enigma" that is Pakistan and the anxieties it elicits, the book's insight and comprehension of Pakistan almost has a sense of finality to it. It is not the final word on the issue, but it does pique the readers' intellectual interest.



# Pakistan At The Crossroads: Domestic Dynamics and External Pressure (Christophe Jaffrelot)

By Nuzhat Tariq



It would be really unjust if we don't label this book as Magnum opus of Pakistan affairs. It is purely the epitome edited by Christophe Jaffrelot and written by multiple contributors to this masterpiece. All contributors have done spectacular job. Through the various chapters included in that book, we can analyze and garner the knowledge about our very own country through rationality prism. In the beginning, author has stated Pakistan as a complex state, which rather erupt by misconception regarding religion, military dominance, poor governance, ingrained radicalism, fundamentalism and sanctuary place for militants which mould it as a terror state. Overarching question is that whether Pakistan is a pivotal state (self-dependent) or may have clientelistic nature (dependence on great power or ally). Whole book is basically merged into

two portions, the one is domestic dimensions and the other one is on external affairs. Well, start with the first, the beginning years were very crucial and adverse at the same time. It is characterized as the period of chaos and absence of decisive actions. For instance, at pre-partition Quaid-e-Azam justified two nation theory as advocating matter of identity for Muslims of subcontinent due to ethno cultural differences over there. But at post partition, he addressed secular and liberal ideology. Some scholars have argued that he ingrained confusion among newly born Pakistani state which led to fanatics elements and extremism later. Unfortunately, he couldn't get enough time to resolve that confusion. The main concern in Pakistani society is chronic civil - military relations. Since independence, military sabotaged the development of democracy several times. Intervention is the main cause of disability in Pakistan. Warfare strategies of Generals have made Pakistan a nuclear state due to existential threat and conventional rivalry with India. Religiously in every annual budget, they take a large chunk of our GDP for maintaining nukes. Whenever any government tried to complete their tenure, minus-one formula was on the way and the magnificent 111 brigade was suited booted ready to impose martial law and to snatch the throne. Military have built their certain prerogatives and contestation policies to be dominated on civil-military trajectory. They hypnotized judicial activism and backed the puppet government for securing legitimacy over their de facto status. All sectors of our society feel vulnerable regarding security agencies. They are also accused for disappeared Baloch revolutionist and faced severe allegations in Supreme Court. But their cunning strategies in fact gain confidence of judges. As what they did in operation seal matter of

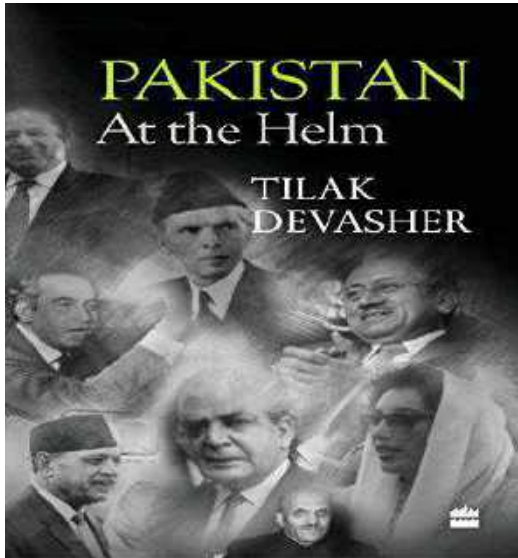
Abbottabad, where they failed to detect Osama Bin Laden due to “**intelligence lapse**” and faced CIA orchestrated plan on Pakistani soil. It was nation’s huge concern over their institutional liability. Pakistan’s civilian government always failed to restrict them to barracks and borders even after having conventional rivalries and traditional antagonistic entities. Next part consist of deep rooted polarization of society by Pakistani political parties. Their clash of ideological interpretations whether from right wing or left wing. Their constant blame game, ongoing accusations of electoral rigging and dynastical politics which undermine real form of democracy. Because of this, ordinary citizen lack participation in legislation and other political institution. Their appeasement and pleasing nature towards establishment for “**iqtidar**”. For instance, how the military divert the country’s attention from Musharraf case in 2013 and planned a dharna of PTI and Canadian based pro- military cleric Tahir ul Qadari over their consent of unfair elections. Which actually on some extent destabilize the Nawaz’s government. Judiciary is also the main aspect of Pakistani society. But under authoritarian regime, it’s always been a rubber stamp. Judiciary has also been the victim of superiority complex ingrained in military institutions. But somehow restoration of justice Chaudhry in Musharraf’s regime had turn the table for military. If we talk about rise of talibanization and militant uprising, so this is also the major threat to Pakistan. TTP is the result of Pakistan’s support and safe havens for foreign militant. Pakistan paid a heavy price for it because just to deter India they had gone very far. Marginalization of FATA and Waziristan is also the reason of insurgency. Pakistan security forces have also been the victim of all those terrorist attack by militant groups. Pakistan is also

unaware of its economic potential and failed to recognize its strategic worth. Now come to the part, external affairs, I want to start with Afghanistan. Pakistan and Afghanistan have always been at odds since independence. Pakistan share a love- hate relationship with both USA and Afghanistan and were key player for both of them. Always sailed on two boats regarding both countries in making policies. We faced refugee crisis but fluctuation in our importance is our absolute fate. Pakistan had always been the most obedient client and lieutenant to military industrial complex venture of America. Because this is the best way to cool down Uncle Sam’s anger. Well many \$16 are kind of bounties from our Godfather. Then china, who is our **all-weather friend**. China intensively wants to work with Pakistan through CPEC and other initiatives to fulfill its economic, geostrategic and geopolitical interests. Then there is also Muslim ummah (Islamic solidarity) factor in Pakistan’s external affairs. With India, Pakistan have eternal animosity which never ever mitigate with the passage of time. After some occasional confrontation (pulwama attack) India also withdrew from the **most favored nation** to Pakistan. And both countries major allies always hold **dehypenation** policy, while dealing with both countries. To conclude, devotion and collaboration is required to stabilize Pakistan and to nurture and strengthen the incumbent nascent democracy. This book has articulated each and every facet of Pakistan with total intellect.

# Pakistan At the Helm

(Tilak Dewasher)

By Ifra Iqbal Khan



The book named "Pakistan at the helm" is authored by Tilak Dewasher, who retired as a special secretary, cabinet Secretariat government of India. He first wrote "Courting the Abyss"(2018) in which Pakistan's history of politics has been discussed. During this book on Pakistan's history and then in 2018 he penned the book "Pakistan at the helm". The book articulates the leadership patterns since the Independence of Pakistan when it got liberty from British rule on 14 August 1947 with zest and zeal. The politics of Pakistan has always been disturbed between military and civilian politics. None of them were sincere with the government, everyone was trying to develop their own autocratic leadership and monarchical government. Every leader had his own stratagem to rule the government. They were in the line of getting power which facilitated the US intervention in internal affairs of Pakistan.

Gloomily, after eternal rest of Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah the Muslim League became decrepitude, Only Quaid e Azam was seen loyal with the League that's why after him it was abolished. Writer has eloquently described the mindsets of leaders who ruled over Pakistan since its sovereignty. As Ayub Khan (1958-1969) the second president of Pakistan himself converted Pakistan into a monarchy. One of the most crucial event from Pakistan's history has been mentioned, on September 6, 1965 when neighboring country India attacked on Pakistan, At that time Ayub khan's foreign minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto predicted that India will not attack across international border but when India assaulted then Ayub Khan and his Commander-in- chief were expected themselves to be astonished. In the spirit of politics, Ayub got egoist and arrogant. Writer further quoted that Ayub khan clutched the power from Iskander Mirza Pakistan's president (1898-1969) and then banished to England where he passed away alone. Even the president was not buried in his own country Pakistan, though the Shah of Iran went down with the funeral of the president and the debate brought honor to the President of Pakistan.

After Ayub khan, Yahya Khan the army officer came to power he was addicted to drinking and could not make sound decisions, he himself with Zulfikar Ali Bhutto brought down the government of Ayub khan. It was Yahya Khan who imposed the Martial law and conducted elections through an ordinance which is called legal framework ordinance (LFO-1970) passed by him and was contemplating the responsibility of bifurcation of East and West Pakistan. Bhutto, who was considered a wise ambassador on the other hand, was

arrogant because of his sentiment and feudal thinking. Due to his emotional decisions, he could not maintain his balance in politics while the first political party of Pakistan was started during Bhutto's era. The High Commissioner of India writes about Zulfikar Ali Bhutto that "Bhutto was born to execute". On the other hand, during Bhutto's reign, General Zia-ul-Haq, who was considered unfit to take charge of the army, rose to the rank of general, according to the report of that time. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto always used unpleasant words for him although General Zia ul Haq thought it better to ignore and hold on to his position and then it was Zia ul Haq who hanged Bhutto.

Anyway Bhutto had started to train Benazir since childhood so going forward who became the first prime minister of the Muslim world. The author further writes that the people of the country were in trouble while Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto were fighting for the seat of politics and the author also makes it clear that Bhutto's government was the most corrupt government in Pakistan's politics. Benazir Bhutto also turned to America to restore the government, but nothing could be done. Even Benazir Bhutto was informed of her death when she was returning to Pakistan in 2007. In this way, while the Prime Ministers of Pakistan could not complete the period of their government from 1951-1958, the army remained in his position, that is, during this period, seven Prime Ministers were changed, while the Chief Commander of the Army remained the same.

The government of Nawaz Sharif and his brother Shahbaz Sharif has been for a long time focused on business assets. Nawaz Sharif, who wanted to bring a monarchy in the name of democracy, became the prime minister three times but could not

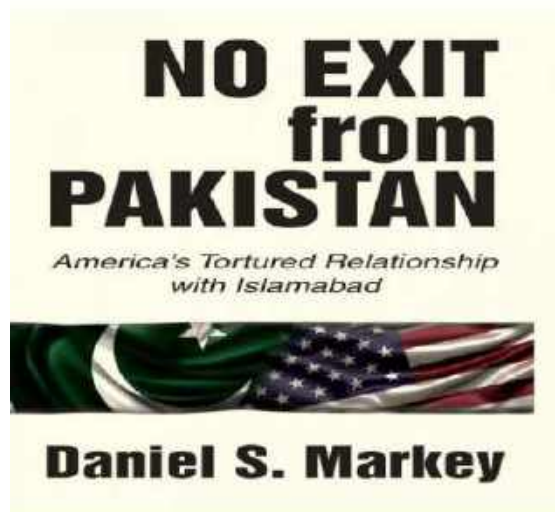
restore democracy because he wanted to bring a monarchy. Here the positive answer for Nawaz Sharif was that he had resorted to Parliament while on the other hand Benazir was not much interested in the Parliament. Let's talk about General Pervez Musharraf, who succeeded to get the seat of the President. During his tenure, when he was in the position of the President, Nawaz Sharif and General Pervez Musharraf were blaming each other for the war in Kargil. General Pervez Musharraf said that Nawaz Sharif had come under pressure from the Indian government and Nawaz Sharif put all the blame on me. Not only this, when the 9/11 incident happened, during that time Musharraf appeared to be an ally of America and pretended to be a well-wisher of the Taliban. And finally in 2008, his rules ended.

This way, the author has drawn a sketch of the politics of Pakistan which shows that the politicians of Pakistan were engaged in pulling each other's tricks, so who cares about the country. Sadly Pakistan could not find a leader who would do something for the country. Somewhere someone wanted well and whatever he did, he soon became a victim of political upheaval. The Army's entry into politics has always proved harmful. Even during the partition of Pakistan, the operation of the Pakistan Army was heavy on us and Pakistan was divided into two parts. Somewhere someone wanted to be a king, someone wanted to rule the government and form their own empire. Dictatorship in the name of democracy was common. Politicians kept pushing each other back to gaining power and the politics of the country could not be sustained.

# NO Exit from Pakistan

(DANIEL S. MARKEY)

By Uzma Azam



This book is written by Daniel S. Markey, who is a senior fellow at the Council on foreign relations. This book tells the script of torturous relations among United States and Pakistan. Pakistan's terror activities have threatened the security and peace of United States, whereas, Pakistan's strengthen relations with China, being a nuclear state and tensions with India continue to disturb United States in coming decades. This book highlights the history of relations between Pakistan and United States from 1947- 2001. It also manifests trends in Pakistan that determine its future. It shows how USA have implemented harsh policies on Pakistan after September 11, 2001, and analysis regional dynamics too.

This book explains that USA and Pakistan have tormented each other for decades, in different ways, both of them considered each other as their born enemy. Even when they are allying. There were underline tensions and conflicts that stop them from being in a strong relation. In

the Cold War Pakistan join America's hand against Soviet Union, later during the afghan war against Soviet-United States assign Pakistan to assist mujahedeen. While pursuing a nuclear arsenal Washington opposed Pakistan.

There are several other abandonments of Pakistan by the US such as its wars with India in 1965, 1971 and 1990. USA slapped sanctions on Pakistan.

There's at least a bit of truth in saying that superpower used Pakistan when it suited them? And Pakistan enjoyed generous help from US when it was useful and then tossed away when it was useless to them. It is also a fact that Pakistan has also used America. Pakistani leaders enjoyed dollars to serve their interests and in geopolitical conflicts with in India. Especially Pakistani military has seen America as balancing instrument against India. Whenever America refuses assistance Islamabad simply looked somewhere else to achieve their needs and interest, like China. Therefore both have failed to achieve a good relationship. Today the mistrust has gone beyond the walls, the anti-American sentiments among Pakistanis blame America for various and enormous range of events in their country even conspiracy theories; be the conversation of corrupt government: suicide bombers, the America shares a blame, no matter how appealing it may have seen to America but surely there is "no exit" for the US to step back and leave Pakistanis on their own.

Pakistan's vulnerability: after the tragic incident of 9/11 Pakistanis find themselves in humiliating dependence on US. After that there was no way back. Pakistanis especially its leaders, elites and military was addicted to US currency. Be it in the form of loan, projects, specially its 63 F-16 fighter jets that rival India. This

makes Pakistan a more vulnerable country. Pakistani society is dominated by a small group of elites, industrialist, landlords and the powerful institution of the country army. This society thus fosters the atmosphere of fear and conspiracy that discourages the international entrepreneurs' activities. Pakistan is also vulnerable as it is flooded by massive growth of population. The more concerns are about their education and jobs.

**Terrorism:** The 9/11 shows America's vulnerability towards highly motivated terrorists. Us launched Harsh wars on al-Qaeda to eliminate terrorist groups and "leaders" most of them found in Pakistan. Like the mastermind, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed was captured in Rawalpindi. Osama bin Laden was found in Abbottabad. No one can doubt that these terrorist groups such as al Qaeda roots in Islamabad, but if Washington withdrew its relations with Pakistan its counter terror missions will be paused. Most importantly its intelligence sharing would be ceased. It will also be easy for Pakistan to close its airspace for American drones. On these conditions terrorist groups could take advantage of the lawlessness of Pakistani authorities.

**What is achievable?** Achieving progress in US- Pakistan relations is possible. Yet this progress will require a patient-efforts not quick or neglecting. There is not a single U.S. policy- be it a set of policies -that could solve the problems faced by Pakistan. Maybe ever. Managing them from time to time is may be a better and realistic option. For a superpower, like US, compromising and trade-off are not a good concept specially when dealing with a third world, weak and poor country. By focusing for long term, in spite of crisis and trouble spots and implementing cooperative strategies, US could successfully "get on with it" in Islamabad.

**Pakistan's prospects:** The single greatest challenge Pakistan's future is -its growth without development-Pakistan will have 85 million more people after 20 years from now. The most prominent example of Pakistani perspective is "They are likely to shrug off the competing forces and modernization and go to sleep". Another debating perspective is the root cause of Pakistan's instability is to be found in a feudal political establishment in Pakistan. Traditional politics-corruption is inherent-doors are open for extremists-blame others for their problems- leading their land to chaos.

**America's missed opportunities:** Despite Americas extensive diplomacy towards Pakistan and billions of dollars in aid-the Washington failed in constructing friendly relationships with Islamabad's public-government and military. Bush and Obama have examined Pakistan's foreign policy as one of the most difficult one in the world. If the USA would believe Pakistan as a sincere partner. Then there would not be a need for Raymond Davis to spy in Punjab's capital on LeT. Neither have they needed to fly drones or helicopter into Abbottabad without informing authorities. To look for a better future Pakistan will have to take a bold approach towards terrorism- extremism-military. Other than this the relation between these countries will continue move to base on drones. In order to achieve best of its goals and peace prospects with Pakistan US will need to pick and work on following three strategic approaches: Defensive Insulation is to protect America from Pakistani based terrorist threats. Military cooperation is to provide financial and technological aid to military to probe security concerns. Comprehensive cooperation is to support civil society-military-civil leadership, for a more stable land over time.

# Quiz

1. PAKISTAN JOINED CENTO IN :

- A) 1955
- B) 1956
- C) 1945
- D) 1990

2. NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ARE :

- A) 9
- B) 8
- C) 10
- D) 12

3. THE VERSAILLES TREATY BROUGHT ABOUT PEACE IN :

- A) EUROPE
- B) MIDDLE EAST
- C) AFRICA
- D) NONE OF THEM

4. THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES WAS ESTABLISHED IN :

- A) 1891
- B) 1879
- C) 1991
- D) 1996

5. THE CHARTER OF UNITED NATIONS CONSISTS OF:

- A) 108 ARTICLES
- B) 101 ARTICLES
- C) 111 ARTICLES
- D) NONE OF THEM

6. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND WAS FORMED AFTER BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE IN.

- A) 1944
- B) 1945
- C) 1943

7. NATO WAS ESTABLISHED IN:

- A) 1945
- B) 1949
- C) 1950
- D) 1944

8. "LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY" WAS THE SLOGAN DURING :

- A) THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE
- B) THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
- C) THE RUSSIAN OCTOBER REVOLUTION
- D) NONE OF THESE

9. WHO IS CREDITED AS FOUNDING CLASSICAL REALISM?:

- A) HANS MORGENTHAU
- B) WOODROW WILSON
- C) MACKINDER
- D) KARL MARX

10. THE OLDEST THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IS :

- A) REALISM
- B) LIBERALISM
- C) CONSTRUCTIVISM
- D) MARXISM

11. THE IDEOLOGY OF EASTERN ALLIANCE (USSR) WAS? :

- A) COMMUNISM
- B) SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM
- C) SOCIALISM
- D) NONE OF THEM

12. INDUS WATER TREATY WAS SIGNED IN THE YEAR :

- A) 1960
- B) 1965
- C) 1947
- D) 1961

13. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE WAS CONSTITUTED ON :  
A) 26TH JUNE 1945  
B) 23TH JUNE 1945  
C) 21TH JUNE 1946  
D) NONE OF THEM
14. IDEALISTIC THEORY IS THEORY OF :  
A) BALANCE THEORY  
B) ONE SIDE THEORY  
C) BASED ON IDEALISM  
D) VALUE BASED THEORY
15. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IS THE STUDY OF :  
A) RELATIONS AMONG STATES  
B) RELATIONS AMONG INDIVIDUALS  
C) RELATIONS AMONG CITIZENS OF A STATE  
D) NONE OF THEM
16. WHEN DID WORLD WAR II START?  
A) 1929  
B) 1940  
C) 1847  
D) 1939
17. RIVALS IN THE COLD WAR WERE :  
A) USA AND FRANCE  
B) USA AND UK  
C) USA AND USSR  
D) USA AND CHINA
18. FOLLOWING THE CONCLUSION OF THE COLD WAR, THE WORLD BECAME:  
A) BIPOLAR  
B) UNIPOLAR  
C) NONE OF THESE  
D) BOTH
19. CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS TOOK PLACE IN :  
A) 1962  
B) 1960  
C) 1961  
D) 1969
20. PAKISTAN DETONATED ITS FIRST ATOMIC WEAPON ON :  
A) 28TH MAY 1998  
B) 4TH APRIL 1998  
C) 14 AUGUST 1998  
D) 28TH MARCH 1998
21. IN WHICH YEAR FATF HAS REMOVED PAKISTAN FROM GREY LIST :  
A) 2022  
B) 2019  
C) 2020  
D) NONE OF THESE
22. WHO DEVELOPED THE POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY-RELATED HEARTLAND THEORY :  
A) ARTHUR GEDDES  
B) HALFORD MACKINDER  
C) J. A. STEERS  
D) RATZEL
23. WHOSE PHILOSOPHY DID THE NAZI PARTY ADOPT?  
A) RUDOLF KJELLEN  
B) RATZEL  
C) KARL HAUSHOFER  
D) NONE OF THESE
24. SEA POWER THEORY WAS DEVELOPED BY?  
A) ALFRED THAYER MAHAN  
B) KARL HAUSHOFER  
C) THOMAS BAY  
D) HALFORD MACKINDER
25. WHO CREATED THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY?  
A) LOUIS XVI  
B) MAXIMILIEN ROBESPIERRE  
C) THE DIRECTORY  
D) THE NATIONAL CONVENTION
26. YALTA CONFERENCE WAS HELD IN:  
A) 1944  
B) 1945  
C) 1946  
D) NONE OF THESE



27. INF TREATY WAS SIGNED IN:  
A) 1985  
B) 1986  
C) 1987  
D) NONE OF THESE
28. BANDUNG CONFERENCE WAS HELD IN:  
A) 1935  
B) 1955  
C) 1958  
D) NONE OF THESE
29. FOURTEEN POINTS OF WILSON ANNOUNCED IN:  
A) 1910  
B) 1913  
C) 1918  
D) NONE OF THESE
30. LUSAKA CONFERENCE WAS HELD IN:  
A) 1973  
B) 1976  
C) 1970  
D) NONE OF THESE
31. WHO PARTICIPATED IN 12TH SESSION OF INFORMATION MINISTERS OF OIC MEMBER STATES ON 22 OCT 2022?  
A) ISHAQ DAR  
B) MARIYAM AURANGZEB  
C) HINA RABBANI KHAR  
D) BILAWAL BHUTTO
32. WHICH COUNTRY HAS RECENTLY APPROVED A SALE OF ANTI-SHIP MISSILES AND TORPEDOES WORTH USD 155 MILLION TO INDIA?  
A) ISRAEL  
B) FRANCE  
C) UNITED STATES  
D) RUSSIA
33. WHO IS SET TO BECOME THE FIRST NON-WHITE PERSON TO FEATURE ON A BRITISH COIN?  
A) BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR  
B) MAHATMA GANDHI  
C) NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE  
D) SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL
34. WHICH IS THE FIRST GULF ARAB COUNTRY TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL?  
A) QATAR  
B) KUWAIT  
C) UAE  
D) BAHRAIN
35. TAEF, WHICH RECENTLY PARTNERED WITH NATIONAL MARITIME FOUNDATION (NMF), IS A THINK TANK BASED IN WHICH COUNTRY?  
A) JAPAN  
B) TAIWAN  
C) PHILIPPINES  
D) THAILAND
36. '2022 RESILIENT DEMOCRACIES STATEMENT' IS ASSOCIATED WITH WHICH GLOBAL ASSOCIATION?  
A) G-20  
B) BRICS  
C) G-7  
D) ASEAN
37. 'CAATSA SANCTIONS', WHICH WAS SEEN IN THE NEWS, IS ASSOCIATED WITH WHICH COUNTRY?  
A) RUSSIA  
B) USA  
C) CHINA  
D) UK
38. WHICH COUNTRY HAS ANNOUNCED TO QUIT THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AFTER 2024?  
A) CHINA  
B) RUSSIA  
C) USA  
D) ISRAEL

- 39) EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER S JAISHANKAR HAS UNVEILED A BUST OF MAHATMA GANDHI IN WHICH COUNTRY?
- A) PARAGUAY
  - B) IRAN
  - C) OMAN
  - D) QATAR
- 40) AS PER THE RECENT WORLD BANK REPORT, WHAT IS INDIA'S GDP PROJECTION IN THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR [2022-'23]?
- A) 6.2 %
  - B) 6.5 %
  - C) 7.0 %
  - D) 7.2 %
- 41) WHICH COUNTRY IS THE HOST OF THE P-20 CONFERENCE (ORGANISATION OF G-20 PARLIAMENTS) IN 2022?
- A) INDIA
  - B) INDONESIA
  - C) ITALY
  - D) ISRAEL
- 42) WHICH COUNTRY IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER AND CONSUMER OF SUGAR IN 2021-22?
- A) INDIA
  - B) CHINA
  - C) IRAN
  - D) ISRAEL
- 43) AS PER THE FINANCE MINISTRY'S NOTIFICATION, WHAT IS THE LIMIT UP TO WHICH AIRLINES CAN AVAIL LOAN UNDER ECLGS?
- A) RS 1000 CRORE
  - B) RS 1500 CRORE
  - C) RS 5000 CRORE
  - D) RS 10000 CRORE
- 44) WHICH COUNTRY HAS DECLARED A WAR AGAINST FLOPPY DISKS?
- A) CHINA
  - B) JAPAN
  - C) UAE
  - D) INDIA
- 45) 'COMBATING DISINFORMATION AND ISLAMOPHOBIA IN THE POST-TRUTH ERA' DECLARATION WAS ADOPTED IN\_\_?
- A) ISTANBUL DECLARATION
  - B) ANKARA DECLARATION
  - C) OIC 12TH DECLARATION
  - D) NONE OF THESE
- 46) FUTURE INVESTMENT INITIATIVE SUMMIT, OFTEN REFERRED TO AS 'DAVOS IN THE DESERT' SUMMIT IS GOING TO BE HELD IN \_\_\_\_?
- A) DUBAI
  - B) RIYADH
  - C) QATAR
  - D) NONE OF THESE
- 47) CHINA'S PRESIDENT XI JINPING HAS SECURED A HISTORIC \_\_ TERM AS THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S LEADER IN OCTOBER 2022?
- A) SECOND
  - B) THIRD
  - C) FOURTH
  - D) NONE OF THESE
- 48) WHO IS THE SHORTEST SERVING PRIME MINISTER IN U.K. HISTORY?
- A) GEORGE CANNING
  - B) LIZ TRUSS
  - C) BORIS JOHNSON
  - D) NONE OF THESE
- 49) RECENTLY WHICH COUNTRY DROPS CONTROVERSIAL TRUMP-ERA RECOGNITION OF WEST JERUSALEM AS ISRAEL'S CAPITAL?
- A) KUWAIT
  - B) BANGLADESH
  - C) SYRIA
  - D) AUSTRALIA
- 50) THE MID TERM ELECTION OF USA WILL BE HELD ON \_\_\_\_?
- A) 8 NOVEMBER 2022
  - B) 9 NOVEMBER 2022
  - C) 10 NOVEMBER 2022
  - D. 18 NOVEMBER 2022

# Answer Key Of Quiz

1. 1955
2. 10
3. Europe
4. 1991
5. 111 Articles
6. 1944
7. 1949
8. The French Revolution
9. Hans Morgenthau
10. Realism
11. Socialism and Communism
12. 1960
13. 26th June 1945
14. Based on Idealism
15. Relations among states
16. 1939
17. USA and USSR
18. Unipolar
19. 1962
20. 28th May 1998
21. 2022
22. Halford Mackinder
23. Karl Haushofer
24. Alfred Thayer Mahan
25. The National Convention
26. 1945
27. 1987
28. 1955
29. 1918
30. 1970
31. Maryam Aurangzeb
32. United States
33. Mahatma Gandhi
34. UAE
35. Taiwan
36. G7
37. USA
38. Russia
39. Paraguay
40. 6.5%
41. Indonesia
42. India
43. Rs 1500 crore
44. Japan
45. Istanbul declaration
46. Riyadh
47. Third
48. Liz Truss
49. Australia
50. 8 Nov 2022



### Countrywide affairs:

- In October 2022, it was discovered that multiple abandoned dead bodies which remained unclaimed, were stored on the roof of the hospital instead of proper burial. Later, HOD Anatomy Department revealed that the bodies couldn't be buried because of policy of handover of corpses to Police, which didn't take place owing to delay, horrific videos and images of multiple deceased people found on the rooftop of the Hospital, Multan in a bad condition circulated on social media.  
Source: TRIBUNE | 14-10-22  
<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2381522/rotting-bodies-found-on-roof-of-multan-hospital>
- The shopping center at the Centaurus Mall caught fire on October 9, 2022. The Capital Development Authority claimed the fire to be under control after two hours of response.  
Source: TRIBUNE | 16-10-22  
<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2381758/centaurus-mall-fire>
- By-elections were held on 8 National Assembly and 3 Punjab Assembly constituencies in Pakistan on 16 October 2022 and 1 National Assembly seat on 30 October 2022. Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf got a landslide victory by winning 7 out of 9 National Assembly and 2 out of 3 Punjab Assembly seats whereas the Pakistan Democratic Movement, an alliance of 14 parties, was only able to win 2 National Assembly and 1 Punjab Assembly seat.  
Source: BLOOMBERG | 17-10-22  
<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-10-16/pakistan-s-imran-khan-wins-majority-of-seats-in-by-elections?leadSource=verify%20wall>
- Pakistan's election commission (ECP), in a unanimous decision, has found former Prime Minister Imran Khan guilty of "corrupt practices" and disqualified him from being a member of parliament.  
Source: AL-JAZEERA | 21-10-22  
<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/10/21/pakistan-election-commission-disqualifies-former-pm-imran-khan>
- Imran Khan ultimately announced on 25 October 2022 that the long march will begin on 28 October, from Liberty Chowk, Lahore and

will end in Islamabad before turning into a sit-in.

Source: DAWN | 25-10-22

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1716867>

- On 3 November 2022, Imran Khan, former prime minister of Pakistan and chairman of the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) political party, was shot in an assassination attempt in Wazirabad, Punjab, during a long protest march against the government.

Source: TIME | 3-11-22

<https://time.com/6227942/pakistan-imran-khan-shot-assassination-attempt/>

- On 6 November 2022, an attack on a police camp in the katcha neighborhood of Ghotki, Sindh, resulted in the deaths of at least 7 police officials, including a DSP and two SHOs.

Source: TRIBUNE | 6-11-22

<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2384977/five-cops-killed-two-injured-in-attack-on-police-camp-in-ghotki>

- On 16 November 2022, an attack claims the lives of six police officers, including ASI (Assistant Sub-Inspector) in Lakki Marwat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

Source: VOANEWS | 16-11-22

<https://www.voanews.com/a/militant-ambush-kill-6-pakistan-policemen/6836549.html>

- Former prime minister Imran Khan has sought the need for Pakistan to mend ties with India but made it clear that a good relationship would be impossible while the nationalist Bharatiya

Janata Party (BJP) remains in power.

Source: DAWN | 21-11-22

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1722278/good-relations-with-india-possible-but-not-as-long-as-bjp-remains-in-power-imran>

- The Islamabad High Court (IHC) on Monday refused to acquit Shahbaz Gill in the sedition case and asked him to approach the trial court where he is going to be indicted on Tuesday (today).

Source: DAWN | 22-11-22

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1722400/ihc-refuses-to-acquit-shahbaz-gill-in-sedition-case>

## **Worldwide affairs:**

- A ballistic missile launched by North Korean is believed to have flown over Japan.

Source: INFO PLEASE | 3-10-22  
<https://www.infoplease.com/current-events/2022/october-world-news#A%20Ballistic%20Missile%20Launched%20By%20North%20Korean%20Is%20Believed%20To%20Have%20Flown%20Over%20Japan>

- Thailand in mourning, after mass shooting and stabbing of nursery children.

Source: INFO PLEASE | 7-10-22  
<https://www.infoplease.com/current-events/2022/october-world-news#Thailand%20In%20Mourning,%20After%20Mass%20Shooting%20And%20Stabbing%20Of%20Nursery%20Children>

- Rishi Sunak became Prime minister of UK.

Source: CNN | 25-10-22  
<https://edition.cnn.com/uk/live-news/uk-prime-minister-rishi-sunak-tuesday-intl-gbr/index.html>

- In West and Central Africa, some 3.4 million people need help after destructive flooding, the UN refugee agency, UNHCR.

Source: GLOBAL ISSUES | 28-10-22  
<https://www.globalissues.org/news/2022/10/28/32274>

- Thousands of Venezuelans who have crossed the treacherous Darien jungle between Colombia and Panama, or who have made the perilous journey through Central America and Mexico to

reach the United States, have found themselves stranded in countries that do not want them, unable to continue their journey or to afford to return to their country.

Source: GLOBAL ISSUES | 28-10-22  
<https://www.globalissues.org/news/2022/10/28/32268>

- Throughout Syria's civil war, women have risked their security to mediate the various conflicts that have affected their communities. Since international efforts to end the fighting have stalled, their role has grown in importance.

Source: GLOBAL ISSUES | 29-10-22  
<https://www.globalissues.org/news/2022/10/29/32276>

- UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres has expressed deep concern at Russia's decision to suspend its involvement in the Black Sea Grain Initiative.

Source: GLOBAL ISSUES | 30-10-22  
<https://www.globalissues.org/news/2022/10/30/32280>

- Dr Alice Karanja knows from personal experience the tough choices the climate crisis is putting people before in the Global South.

Source: GLOBAL ISSUES | 31-10-22  
<https://www.globalissues.org/news/2022/10/31/32284>

- A war of words between Russia on the one hand, and the US, Britain, France and Germany on the other – specifically on the

deployment of drones in Ukraine – has triggered an unintended consequences.

Source: GLOBAL ISSUES | 31-10-22  
<https://www.globalissues.org/news/2022/10/31/32281>

- Over 80 oil and gas companies across the world have committed to measuring and reducing their methane emissions, the second biggest driver of global warming, (UNEP).  
  
Source: GLOBAL ISSUES | 31-10-22  
<https://www.globalissues.org/news/2022/10/31/32288>
- The digital transformation of thousands of community health workers in Bangladesh has dramatically enhanced their work, while enabling the creation and tracking of a healthcare database covering 64 million people. The resulting model holds remarkable promise for the health of the world, especially in the context of evolving pandemics.  
  
Source: GLOBAL ISSUES | 31-10-22  
<https://www.globalissues.org/news/2022/10/31/32283>
- Police open fire on mourners at hijab protest in Iran.  
  
Source : THE NATIONAL NEWS | 27-10-22  
<https://www.thenationalnews.com/mena/iran/2022/10/27/mahsa-amini-mourners-fired-at-by-police-during-commemoration/>

- In Italy Raves to be criminalized by far-right Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni’s government.

Source: MIXMAG | 1-11-22  
<https://mixmag.net/read/italy-new-right-wing-government-crack-down-illegal-raves-giorgia-meloni-news>

- Norwegian Princess gives up title and quits royal duties for “shaman” fiancé.

Source: THE GUARDIAN | 9-11-22  
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/nov/08/norwegian-princess-quits-royal-duties-work-shaman-fiance-martha-louise>

- Taliban bans women from parks and funfairs in Kabul, Afghanistan.

Source: THE GUARDIAN | 10-11-22  
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/nov/10/taliban-ban-women-from-parks-and-funfairs-in-afghanistan-capital>

- Iranian Actress Taraneh Alidoosti removes headscarf in support of nationwide protests.

Source: THE GUARDIAN | 9-11-22  
<https://www.nbcnews.com/world/iran-protests-mahsa-amini-actor-taraneh-alidoosti-headscarf-removed-rcna56556>

- Russian forces retreat from city of Kherson in humiliating setback.

Source: REUTERS | 11-11-22  
<https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/russia-says-it-has-completed-kherson-withdrawal-tass-2022-11-11/>

- Brazilian President-Elect Lula vows to protect amazon rainforest and tackle climate crisis.

Source: FORBES | 16-11-22

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/davidrvetter/2022/11/16/brazil-is-back-lula-tells-cop27-in-vow-to-protect-amazon-rainforest/>

- Turkey Bombs Kurdish Foes in Iraq and Syria, Likely Killing Dozens.

Source: THE NEWYORK TIMES | 20-11-22

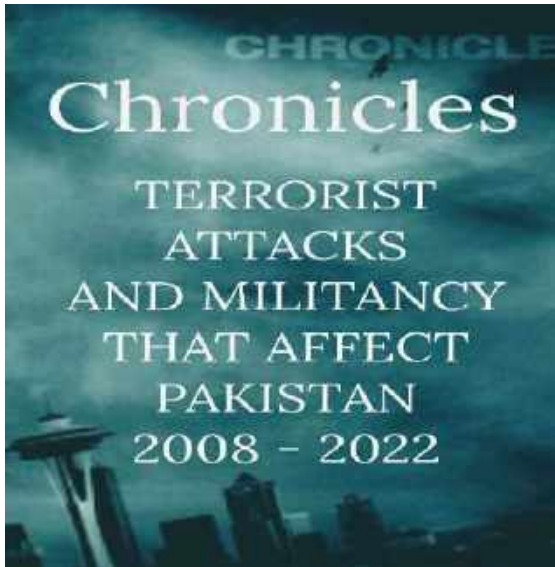
<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/11/20/world/middleeast/turkey-kurds-iraq-syria.html>

- Powerful Earthquake Kills at Least 162 in Indonesia, Toll Expected to Mount.

Source: THE NEWYORK TIMES | 21-11-22

<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/11/21/world/asia/indonesia-earthquake-java.html>





**By Syeda Bushra**

**2008:** Newly elected President Asif Ali Zardari and Prime Minister Yusuf Raza Gilani advocated a new approach to dealing with the insurgency. Peace talks between all levels of government and militants were proposed, but never materialized as violence continued. Late in the year, the Pakistani government sought to root out insurgents and solidify control in the Northwest Frontier Province. Operations against militants in the region displaced thousands; estimates put the civilian death toll in the hundreds and the insurgent death toll in the thousands. U.S. drone attacks escalated late in the year. Both the United States and the United Kingdom pledged to increase anti-insurgency measures and bolster democratic institutions by funding multimillion-dollar projects in the tribal regions.

**2009:** A new operation to reclaim the Swat Valley from Taliban control was launched in January. In an effort to stop the violence in the Swat Valley and other areas by satisfying a chief Taliban demand, the Chief Minister of North Western Frontier Province announced that a bill had been

signed to implement sharia law in the region. The ceasefire that followed was violated by the Taliban in April when they attempted an advance into Buner district. By July, the Swat Valley was back under military control. As the Swat operation wound down, a new operation in South Waziristan targeted high-ranking Taliban leaders. This operation resulted in the death of Baitullah Mehsud, a top Taliban leader in Pakistan. This year saw significant use of unmanned U.S. drone attacks in Pakistan. There were reports of 51 drone attacks that killed more than 700 people. Between 11,000 and 12,000 people died as the result of conflict during the year. In mid-March, the administration of U.S. president Barack Obama announced a new strategy for Pakistan, which included increased economic assistance for the country in return for greater cooperation in fighting terrorists along the Afghan border.

**2010:** Violence between Pakistani forces and Taliban and al-Qaeda militants in the northwest, as well as clashes between political rivals elsewhere in the country, continued, although fewer fatalities were reported than in 2009. In South Waziristan, the army increased its efforts against al-Qaeda, leading to an increase in militant violence in the area. The army claimed some success in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), driving out the Taliban from portions of the area. At 118, the number of U.S. drone attacks was dramatically higher, more than twice the 2009 total. The number of terrorist attacks increased, especially in Karachi. Officials suspected Karachi might be the new base for the Quetta Shura Taliban. Political violence, involving the Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) and Baluch nationalists, continued throughout the year. The Pakistani government strengthened ties with the United States.

The MQM threatened to back out of the governing coalition and did so in early 2011. Despite these domestic challenges, in May, parliament officially passed the eighteenth constitutional amendment, which limits presidential powers, strengthens parliament and transfers more power to the provinces.

**2011:** Suicide attacks and shootings, attributed to the Taliban, al-Qaeda and the Haqqani network, continued, killing both civilians and Pakistani military forces. Clashes between government forces and insurgents also continued, with numbers killed approaching those in 2010. The Pakistani Army launched a new offensive in Mohmand Agency, located in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), displacing more than 25,000 civilians. Violence, fuelled by hostility among political parties, roiled Karachi in 2011, with 240 people killed in July alone. In May, a U.S. Special Forces raid killed al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden at a compound in Abbottabad, a military town near Islamabad. The mission was criticized by Pakistani military leaders, who were not informed prior to the raid, and led to many high-profile revenge attacks against U.S. military and NATO forces. In November, 24 Pakistani soldiers were killed by friendly fire from a NATO warplane over Pakistan near the Afghan border, further damaging deteriorating U.S.-Pakistan relations. Pakistan responded by blocking NATO supply routes. Despite a drop in the number of drone attacks to almost half the 2010 total, military officials, politicians and media commentators in Pakistan continued to condemn their use, citing civilian deaths and violation of Pakistan's sovereignty.

**2012:** The conflict in Pakistan continued with widespread violence, including suicide bomb attacks, kidnappings, extrajudicial killings and beheadings. The

federal political leadership was in shambles as the result of deep systemic corruption; the Supreme Court disqualified Prime Minister Gilani from holding office. More than 6,000 people died because of armed conflict; figures were similar to those of recent years. Continuing U.S. drone attacks killed at least 222 people. In October 14-year-old activist Malala Yousafzai was shot in the head by the Taliban, but survived. The attack garnered global media attention.

**2013:** Suicide bombings, attacks on minority civilian populations and fighting between militant groups continued to destabilize the country. Violence remained high, with 5,379 reported deaths, although the number of fatalities decreased from the previous year. Both the Shia Muslim and minority Christian populations experienced significant attacks. A Taliban faction claimed responsibility for a deadly suicide attack in September at a historic Peshawar church. Significantly, in the May general elections, Pakistan experienced its first electoral transfer of power after a full term served in office, when Nawaz Sharif of the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz was elected Prime Minister. Although the elections were considered fair by most, violent attacks before and on Election Day marred the process. Drone strikes by the United States, although down from 2012, still killed 158 suspected militants. The Pakistan High Court ruled that the attacks were illegal and should be stopped, with force if necessary.

**2014:** Peace negotiations initiated at the beginning of the year collapsed and the government began intense military offensives against militants in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Operations began in Waziristan in mid-June and the Khyber Agency in October, causing mass displacements of

civilians. Major attacks claimed by Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan factions included a massacre at the Army Public School in Peshawar, an attack on the Jinnah International Airport, and a suicide bombing at the India-Pakistan border. Attacks by Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and Jaish-ul-Islam militant groups targeted Shia Muslims. Armed conflict resulted in an estimated 5,496 deaths this year – an increase over 2013. Drone attacks killed an estimated 122 people. In response to violence perpetrated by armed groups, the government of Pakistan announced the reinstatement of the death penalty for persons convicted of terrorism and introduced measures that increased the powers of government forces when dealing with threats to national security. The Pakistani government pursued measures to increase cooperation with Afghan and Russian authorities on regional security and counter-terrorism.

**2015:** Pakistan's civilians continued to suffer from targeted attacks. The January bombing of a Shiite mosque killed 60 (International crisis group). In April prominent human rights activist Sabeen Mahmud was shot dead. Armed forces engaged in Operation Khyber I against militant positions in the Khyber Agency of Pakistan and then launched Operation Khyber II in different parts of the same area. The Pakistani government passed legislation to allow military courts to try suspects, including civilians, accused of terrorism charges. Despite a Supreme Court challenge, these laws remained on the books. The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan and the Muttahida Quami Movement accused the Pakistan Rangers – Pakistani security forces – of extrajudicial killings.

**2016:** Militant groups continued to attack civilians and civil society organizations. The Pakistani government began

deporting undocumented Afghan refugees in November; 221, 882 refugees returned or were deported (IOM). When the Afghan “green-eyed girl” from the *National Geographic* cover in 1985 was among those deported, it caused a stir in the media. The Pakistan Rangers allegedly tortured Aftab Ahmad, a well-known political activist and member of the opposition party MQM. Pakistan's relationship with the United States has been strained, while relations with China improved with the announcement about the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in June. The construction of transportation infrastructure began in November.

**2017:** Violence toward religious minorities and law enforcement officials continued to be a source of instability. While there were fewer attacks by Islamist militants than in previous years, these groups remained active. On February 16, a suicide bombing at a Sufi shrine was the deadliest attack in years. Members of the ISIS affiliate Khorasan province, operating near the Afghan-Pakistani border, claimed that they carried out the attack. Roused by this escalation of violence, Pakistan's military captured at least 558 suspected terrorists between February and April. The Islamic State and the Pakistani Taliban (Jamaat-ur-Ahrar) remained active in the northwestern provinces of Baluchistan, Nangarhar, and Kurram, targeting religious minorities. Khorasan Province expanded their presence along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. Pakistan launched a military operation (Khyber 4) against the Islamic State in the Rajgal Valley on the border with Afghanistan. Tension escalated along that border, in response to a population census in contested tribal regions and security threats from the Taliban, Islamic State, and other rebel forces. Charged with

corruption, Nawaz Sharif stepped down as prime minister in July. According to Human right watch, many reports implicated security forces in extrajudicial killing and enforced disappearances, with no one held accountable. Journalists and civil society organizations faced many restrictions and limitations on their freedom of expression and many continued to be targets for attacks.

**2018:** Anti-India militant groups continue to have a foothold in Pakistan, but Pakistan has begun taking action against the Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) in recent years, especially in the wake of its enhanced monitoring by the Financial action task force (FATF) for terrorism financing, it is a key goal of Khan's government to have Pakistan removed from this "grey list," because it hurts the country's image and causes it financial harm.

**2019:** Pakistan and China deepened extensive economic and political ties, and work continued on the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, a project consisting of construction of roads, railways, and energy pipelines. In June, the government held talks with Chinese energy companies in an effort to renegotiate its debt, which it said was based on inflated costs. Pakistan continued to maintain its silence on the ongoing repression of ethnic Uyghur and other Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang.

**2020:** Pakistan's volatile relationship with United States, the country's largest development and military donor, showed signs of improvement. The US acknowledged Pakistan's significant role as one of the stakeholders facilitating the intra-Afghan dialogue. Pakistan is a beneficiary of the European Union's GSP+ scheme, which grants preferential access to the EU market conditional to the ratification and implementation of several

human rights treaties. In its February 2020 biennial report, the EU noted lack of progress on enforced disappearances, labor rights, and torture, as well as shrinking space for civil society and growing repression of dissent.

**2021:** US withdrawal from Afghanistan has diminished Pakistan's importance for Washington for now, at a time when many in the US blame Islamabad for its military debacle in Afghanistan. For almost two decades Afghanistan was the principal basis for engagement in their frequently turbulent ties, marked by both cooperation and mistrust.

**2022:** A political and constitutional crisis emerged in Pakistan from, National Assembly Deputy speaker Qasim Khan Suri dismissed a no-confidence motion against Prime minister Imran Khan during a session in which it was expected to be taken up for a vote, alleging that a foreign country's involvement in the regime change was contradictory to Article 5 of the Constitution of Pakistan.

# PEARLS OF POLITICO WISDOM

Those who are too smart to engage in politics are punished by being governed by those who are dumber.

(Plato)

Whenever you find yourself on the side of the majority, it is time to pause and reflect.

(Mark Twain)

Extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice. And moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue.

(Barry Goldwater)

The beginning of political wisdom is the realization that despite everything you've always been taught, the government is not really on your side; indeed, it is out to get you.

(Robert Higgs)

The best argument against democracy is a five-minute conversation with the average voter.

(Winston Churchill)

People demand freedom of speech as a compensation for the freedom of thought which they seldom use.

(Kierkegaard)

The Seven Social Sins are: Wealth without work, Pleasure without conscience, Knowledge without character, Commerce without morality, Science without humanity, Worship without sacrifice, Politics without principle.

(Frederick Lewis Donaldson)

There is a cult of ignorance in the United States, and there has always been. The strain of anti-intellectualism has been a constant thread winding its way through our political and cultural life, nurtured by the false notion that democracy means that 'my ignorance is just as good as your knowledge.'

(Isaac Asimov)

A politician is a person who can make waves and then make you think he is the only one who can save the ship.

(Ivern Ball)

Politics is war without bloodshed while war is politics with bloodshed.

(Mao Zedong)

Politics is a pendulum whose swings between anarchy and tyranny are fueled by perpetually rejuvenated illusions.

(Albert Einstein)

The whole art of politics consists in directing rationally the irrationalities of men.

(Reinhold Niebuhr)

Ultimately, leadership is about the strength of one's convictions, the ability to endure the punches, and the energy to promote an idea. And I have found that those who do achieve peace never acquiesce to obstacles, especially those constructed of bigotry, intolerance, and inflexible traditions.

(Benazir Bhutto)

Leadership is not about necessarily being the loudest in the room, but instead being the bridge, or the thing that is missing in the discussion and trying to build a consensus from there.

(Jacinda Ardern)

To me, consensus seems to be the process of abandoning all beliefs, principles, values, and policies. So it is something in which no one believes and to which no one objects.

(Margaret Thatcher)

The power to question is the basis of all human progress.

(Indira Gandhi)

Any artist who aligns themselves with a politician is making a category error because what politicians do is not on a human scale, it is on a geopolitical scale.

(Zadie Smith)

For future geopolitical stability and global prosperity, we need to build a culture of greater trust and understanding between China, America and the rest of the world.

(Stephen A. Schwarzman)

History is laden with belligerent leaders using humanitarian rhetoric to mask geopolitical aims. History also shows how often ill-informed moralism has led to foreign entanglements that do more harm than good.

(Samantha Power)

Media populism means appealing to people directly through media. A politician who can master the media can shape political affairs outside of parliament and even eliminate the mediation of parliament.

(Umberto Eco)



**By Areej Ahmed**

1. Did you know? The smallest international bridge in the world is located between Canada & USA.
2. Did you know? There is a resort on peak of mountain of Japan from where you can see the sea of clouds floating below you.
3. Did you know? World's first under water tennis stadium made in Dubai.
4. Did you know? Hong Kong provides 5.2% world trade.
5. Did you know? Approximately 62% people of America have less than \$1,000 in their savings accounts & 21% don't even have a savings accounts.
6. Did you know? The world's largest cave located in Vietnam & it is so huge that it has own river, jungle & climate.
7. Did you know? There is a line on earth called terminator which separates day & night sides.
8. Did you know? Japanese has the most powerful passport in the world because it grants visa-free access to 190 countries.
9. Did you know? The earth ends at Sussex, England.
10. Did you know? Moon is moving away from earth by the speed of the growth of human nails.
11. Did you know? An astronaut Harrison Schmitt was allergic to the moon during the Apollo 17 mission.
12. Did you know? "Q" is the only letter that doesn't appear in any U.S state name.
13. Did you know? In about 20 years, 40% of human jobs could be replaced by equally capable robots in future & drivers might be affected the most.
14. Did you know? Wind or mars is audible. Sensors on the NASA insight lander on mars picked up the first recorded sounds of Martian wind through vibrations.
15. Did you know? Only 2% women in the world describe themselves as beautiful.
16. Did you know? Pakistan has the world's largest glacial system outside the polar regions is the Biafo glacier.
17. Did you know? The changa manga forest was once the largest man-made forest in the world.
18. Did you know? The system of democracy was introduced 2,500 years ago in Athens, Greece.
19. Did you know? The oldest existing governing body operates in Althing in Iceland & it was established in 930 A.D.
20. Did you know? Your brain uses 10 watts of energy to think, but it can't feel pain. You know what they say: Mind over matter.
21. Did you know? Iceland grows 5 centimeter per year because of its moving tectonic plates.
22. Did you know? The world's largest concert lasted 453 hours.

23. Did you know? Men are more likely to be left handed than women. It is said that 10% of the world population is left handed.
24. Did you know? Australia is the only continent without an active volcano.
25. Did you know? Approximately, 70% of earth's fresh water is stored in the coolest spot of the globe, in glaciers & icecaps.
26. Did you know? An Alaskan town goes dark for over 60 days. The residence of barrow, Alaska must be the most avid consumers of vitamin D supplements because their town sees darkness for about 65 days of the year. The 65 days of darkness known a polar night, is due to their geographical location above the Arctic circle.
27. Did you know? There is a bridge in the world which connecting Denmark & Sweden & which is now turns into an underwater tunnel.
28. Did you know? Until 17<sup>th</sup> century scientist were called "natural philosophers" because it didn't exist as a concept.
29. Did you know? People of America throw out 4.4 pounds of trash daily.
30. Did you know? The world's largest volunteer ambulance service is Pakistan's Edhi foundation.

## پولیٹیکو و سٹا

"حیرت کی انتہا؟" جواب ملا: "عشق" "عشق کی انتہا کیا ہے؟" فرمایا: "عشق ال انتہا ہے، اس کی کوئی انتہا نہیں!"

سوال کرنے والے نے کہا:

لیکن آپ نے تو لکھا ہے: "تیرے عشق کی انتہا چاہتا ہوں"

آپ نے مسکرا کر کہا: "دوسرے مصرعے میں اپنی غلطی کا اعتراف بھی کیا ہے کہ: "میری سادگی دیکھ کیا چاہتا ہوں" آپ نے اپنی عمر کے اختتام کے وقت ضعف اور بیماری کے باعث لوگوں سے ملنا جلنا کم کر دیا تھا تاہم ایک جرمن باشندے کو جو اقبال کا بے حد مداح تھا ملاقات کی اجازت دیدی۔ اس نے رسی مزاج پر سی کے بعد اقبال سے بیماری کی تفصیلات جانا چاہی اقبال نے مسکراتے ہوئے بڑے پُر اعتماد لہجے میں جواب دیا: "میں مسلمان ہوں اور موت سے نہیں ڈرتا۔ موت جب آئے گی تو مجھے ہنستے ہوئے پائے گی۔" یاد رہے کہ اقبال نے اپنی رحلت سے پہلے ہی متعدد مواقع پر اس حقیقت کا اظہار اس شعر میں کر دیا تھا۔

نشان مرد مومن بانو گویم

چو مرگ آید تبسم بر لب اوست

(میں تمہیں ایک مرد مومن کی نشانی بتاتا ہوں کہ جب اسے موت آتی ہے تو اس کے ہونٹوں پر مسکراہٹ طاری ہوتی ہے) علامہ محمد اقبال 121 اپریل 1938ء بمطابق 20، صفر المصفر 1357ھ کو فجر کے وقت اپنے گھر جاوید منزل میں طویل علالت کے باعث خالق حقیقی سے جا ملے اور ان کو ابور میں بادشاہی مسجد کے پہلو میں سپرد خاک کیا گیا۔



## پولیسٹیکو وسٹا علامہ اقبال

عامر ندیر

وہ کتاب اپنے اس مداح کو تھمادی اور بڑے جذباتی انداز میں فرمایا ”اس سے زیادہ مرتبے کی کتاب کوئی نہیں۔“ اقبال کے مداح نے احترام سے اس کتاب کو کھولا۔ یہ قرآن پاک تھا۔ اقبال کی پسندیدہ کتاب قرآن تھی۔

ایک مرتبہ کیا ہوا کہ اقبال تفریح کی غرض سے سکاٹ لینڈ پہنچے تو اتفاق سے وہاں عیسائیوں کے ایک مبلغ لوگوں سے خطاب کرنے والے تھے۔ اقبال بھی وہاں چلے گئے۔ اس پادری نے ہندوستان کے باسیوں کی غربت، جہالت، پسماندگی اور بے بسی پر ایسی تحقیر بیان کی کہ اقبال اپنے ہم وطنوں کیلئے غیر متقدم اور جاہل جیسے القابات برداشت نہ کر سکتے تھے۔ ایک دم حاضرین کے سامنے کھڑے ہو گئے اور لوگوں کو مخاطب کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ پادری صاحب نے جس ہندوستان کے لوگوں کی جہالت، پسماندگی کا نقشہ کھینچا ہے میں اسی قبیلے کا ایک فرد ہوں جس نے اپنے ہی ملک میں اعلیٰ تعلیم حاصل کی ہے اور مزید تعلیم کیلئے یہاں آیا ہوں۔ ہندوستان کے لوگ اگر کسی کے غاصبانہ قبضے کی وجہ سے محکوم ہیں تو اس کا ہرگز مطلب نہیں کہ وہ اعلیٰ انسانی اوصاف ہی سے محروم ہیں۔ ان کی اپنی ایک جاندار تہذیب اور تاریخ ہے جو کسی بھی صورت آپسے کم نہیں۔ اقبال کے اس مدلل خطاب کا نتیجہ تھا کہ لوگ اٹھ کر چل دیئے اور محفل برخواست ہو گئی۔



ایک دفعہ راجا زیندر ناتھ نے علامہ اقبال کو دعوت پر مدعو کیا۔ علامہ اقبال جب وہاں پہنچے تو دیکھا کہ کمرے میں ہرن کی کھالیں بچھی ہوئی ہیں۔ علامہ اقبال ان سے بچ بچکر گزرنے لگے۔ راجا زیندر ناتھ نے بڑی حیرت سے یہ منظر دیکھا اور وجہ دریافت کی تو علامہ اقبال نے فرمایا ”ہرن کی کھال پر بیٹھنے اور چلنے پھرنے سے انسان کے اندر لاشعوری طور پر غرور پیدا ہو جاتا ہے۔“ یہ سن کر راجا صاحب اس قدر حیران اور متاثر ہوئے کہ کئی لمحے خاموش کھڑے رہے۔ علامہ اقبال کے چہرے کو سکتے رہے۔

ایک دفعہ طلبہ کا ایک گروہ علامہ اقبال سے ملنے آیا اور انہوں نے ایک عجیب سوال کیا: ”آپ کو نوبل پرائز کیوں نہیں ملا؟“ طلبہ کا خیال تھا کہ جب دنیا کی بڑی بڑی شخصیات اور بنگالی شاعر رابندر ناتھ ٹیگور کو نوبل پرائز مل سکتا ہے تو پھر علامہ اقبال اس قدر ممتاز شخصیت ہونے کے باوجود اس عالمگیر ایوارڈ سے محروم کیوں ہیں؟ علامہ اقبال جو طلبہ کے ہر قسم کے سوالات خندہ پیشانی سے سن لیتے تھے۔ یہ سوال سن کر بھی مسکرائے اور فرمایا: ”اگر مجھے نوبل پرائز مل چکا ہوتا تو مجھ سے یہ سوال پوچھا جاتا کہ آپ نے کون سے ایسے کارہائے نمایاں سرانجام دیئے ہیں جو آپ کو یہ انعام دیا گیا؟ لیکن نہ ملنے پر یہ سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔“

”اس مدلل جواب کے بعد بحث کی گنجائش ہی باقی نہ رہی۔ کسی نے علامہ اقبال سے پوچھا“

عقل کی انتہا کیا ہے؟“

جواب ملا: ”حیرت“ پھر پوچھا گیا:

علامہ اقبال 9 نومبر 1877ء (بمطابق 3 ذوالقعدہ 1294ھ) کو برطانوی ہندوستان کے شہر سیالکوٹ میں شیخ نور محمد کے گھر پیدا ہوئے۔ ماں باپ نے ان کا نام محمد اقبال رکھا۔ آپ بیسویں صدی کے ایک معروف شاعر، مصنف، قانون دان، سیاستدان اور تحریک پاکستان کی اہم ترین شخصیات میں سے ایک تھے۔ اردو اور فارسی میں شاعری کرتے تھے اور یہی ان کی بنیادی وجہ شہرت ہے۔ شاعری میں بنیادی رجحان تصوف اور احیائے امت اسلام کی طرف تھا۔

بحیثیت سیاست دان ان کا سب سے نمایاں کارنامہ نظریہ پاکستان کی تشکیل ہے، جو انہوں نے 1930ء میں المد آباد میں مسلم لیگ کے اجلاس کی صدارت کرتے ہوئے پیش کیا تھا۔ یہی نظریہ بعد میں پاکستان کے قیام کی بنیاد بنا۔ اسی وجہ سے علامہ اقبال کو پاکستان کا نظریاتی باپ سمجھا جاتا ہے۔ گو کہ انہوں نے اس نئے ملک کے قیام کو اپنی آنکھوں سے نہیں دیکھا لیکن انہیں پاکستان کے قومی شاعر کی حیثیت حاصل ہے۔ یہاں ان کی زندگی کے بے شمار واقعات میں سے چند پیش کیے جا رہے ہیں۔

اقبال کے ایک مداح ان کی خدمت میں حاضر بعض علمی مباحث کے ذریعے ”اقبال شناسی“ کیلئے مختلف طرح کے سوالات کر رہے تھے۔ اسی ضمن میں انہوں نے اقبال سے ان کی پسندیدہ ترین کتاب کا پوچھا کہ جس کے مرتبہ کی اور کتاب نہ ہو۔ اقبال نے اپنی انگلی کے خنیف سے اشارے سے انہیں انتظار کرنے کا کہا اور اٹھ کر اندر چلے گئے اور جب دوبارہ محفل میں آئے تو ان کے ہاتھ میں ایک کتاب تھی جس کو انہوں نے سینے سے لگا رکھا تھا۔ اقبال نے

## پولیٹیکو وسٹا بابائے اردو مولوی عبدالحق

فیضان شفیق جمالی

ایک فعال ترین علمی ادارہ بنا دیا۔ مولوی عبدالحق اور گنگ آباد (دکن) میں ملازم تھے وہ انجمن کو اپنے ساتھ لے گئے اور اس طرح حیدر آباد دکن اس کامرکز بن گیا۔ انجمن کے زیر اہتمام لاکھ سے زائد جدید علمی، فنی اور سائنسی اصطلاحات کا اردو ترجمہ کیا گیا۔ نیز اردو کے نادر نسخے تلاش کر کے چھاپے گئے۔ دوسرے ماہی رسائل، اردو اور سائنس جاری کیے گئے۔ ایک عظیم الشان کتب خانہ قائم کیا گیا۔ حیدرآباد دکن کی عثمانیہ یونیورسٹی انجمن ہی کی کوششوں کی مرہون منت ہے۔ اس یونیورسٹی میں ذریعہ تعلیم اردو تھا۔ انجمن نے ایک دارالترجمہ بھی قائم کیا جہاں سینکڑوں علمی کتابیں تصنیف و ترجمہ ہوئیں۔ اس انجمن کے تحت سائنات و لغت اور جدید علوم پر دو سو سے زیادہ کتابیں شائع ہوئیں۔ تقسیم ہند کے بعد انہوں نے اسی انجمن کے اہتمام میں کراچی، پاکستان اردو آرٹس کالج اردو سائنس کالج اردو کامرس کالج اور اردو لالہ جیسے ادارے قائم کیے۔ جو اب وفاقی اردو جامعہ آرٹس سائنس و ٹیکنالوجی (کے نام سے قائم ہے جن کے تین کیمپس ہیں، دو کراچی اور ایک دارالحکومت اسلام آباد میں قائم ہیں) (مولوی عبدالحق انجمن ترقی اردو کے سیکریٹری ہی نہیں محترم ترقی اردو تھے بلکہ ان کا سونا اور جانا، اٹھنا اور بیٹھنا، کھانا اور پینا، پڑھنا اور لکھنا، آنا اور جانا، دوستی اور تعلقات، روپیہ اور پیسہ غرض کہ سب کچھ انجمن کے لیے تھا۔ ڈاکٹر عبادت بریلوی لکھتے ہیں کہ "اگر بابائے اردو مولوی عبدالحق نہ ہوتے اور اردو سے انہیں یہ والہانہ وابستگی اور محبت نہ لگاؤ نہ ہوتا تو کیا واقعی موجودہ دور میں اردو کو وہ مرتبہ حاصل ہوتا جو آج بہت سی زبانوں کے لیے باعث رشک ہے انہوں نے اردو کو اس کی اہمیت کا احساس دلایا اس کو اپنے پیروں پر کھڑا ہونا سکھایا زندگی کی راہوں پر دوڑایا اس کے بازوؤں میں حریموں سے مقابلے کی سکت پیدا کی اردو کی تاریخ مخالفت کی تاریخ تکفیر کی تاریخ ہے ہنگاموں کی تاریخ ہے بابائے اردو کی ذات نہ ہوتی تو اردو کے لیے ان منزلوں سے گزرنا آسان نہ ہوتا ممکن تھا کہ وہ ان معرکوں میں کام آجاتی اور آج کوئی اس کا نام بھی نہ لیتا۔" بابائے اردو کے طفیل ہی وہ زندہ اور سرخرو ہے۔ دنیا میں شاید ہی کوئی مثال، زبان سے اس قدر بے پناہ محبت کی کہیں اور ملتی ہو وہ سپردگی اور اہتمام اور دستخراہ اور وہ ڈھن جو جنوں کی سرحد سے ٹکراتی ہے دنیا کے عظیم ترین دماغوں ہی کا حصہ ہے یہی وجہ ہے کہ بابائے اردو کی اردو سے یہ لگن تحریک پاکستان کی ریڑھ کی ہڈی بنی مولوی عبدالحق صاحب کو بابائے اردو کا خطاب جامعہ عثمانیہ کے طالب علم محمد یوسف نے 1935 کو دیا جس کے بعد یہ خطاب اتنا مقبول ہوا کہ ان کے نام کا حصہ بن گیا۔ مارچ 1959 کو بابائے اردو مولوی عبدالحق کو حکومت پاکستان کی جانب سے صدارتی اعزاز برائے حسن کارکردگی عطا کیا گیا۔ بابائے اردو مولوی عبدالحق 16 اگست، 1961ء کو کراچی، پاکستان میں وفات پا گئے۔ وہ وفاقی جامعہ اردو کراچی کے عبدالحق کیپس کے احاطے میں آسودہ خاک ہیں۔ بابا اردو کو ہر سال 16 اگست کو اردو کے لئے لازوال کردار ادا کرنے پر یونیورسٹی انتظامیہ اور انجمن اردو سمیت تمام ادبی اور علمی مفکرین کے جانب سے عقیدت و احترام کے ساتھ خراج تحسین پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔



اردو کے لئے لازوال خدمات انجام دینے والے مولوی عبدالحق جو 20 اپریل 1870 میرٹھ ضلع اتر پردیش ہندوستان میں پیدا ہوئے۔ مولوی صاحب کی ابتدائی تعلیم گھر پر ہوئی پھر میرٹھ میں پڑھتے رہے۔ 1894 میں علی گڑھ کالج سے بی اے کیا۔ آپ کو علی گڑھ میں سر سید احمد خان کی صحبت میسر رہی جن سے سرسید کے آزاد خیالی اور روشن دماغی کا آپ کے مزاج پر گہرا اثر پڑا۔

1895 میں حیدرآباد دکن میں ایک اسکول میں ملازمت کی اس کے بعد عثمانیہ کالج اور ننگ آباد کے پرنسپل ہو گئے اور 1930 میں آس عہدے سے دستبردار ہو گئے۔ جنوری 1902ء میں آل انڈیا مجڈرن ایجوکیشن کانفرنس علی گڑھ کے تحت ایک علمی شعبہ قائم کیا گیا جس کا نام انجمن ترقی اردو تھا۔ مولانا شبلی نعمانی اس کے سیکریٹری رہے تھے۔ 1905ء میں نواب حبیب الرحمن خان شیروانی اور 1909ء میں عزیز مرزا اس عہدے پر فائز ہوئے۔ عزیز مرزا کے بعد 1912ء میں مولوی عبدالحق سیکریٹری منتخب ہوئے جنہوں نے بہت جلد انجمن ترقی اردو کو

## پولیسٹیکو و سٹا

### کنیہۃ القیامہ:

کنیہۃ القیامہ یا چرچ آف دی ہولی سپیکلر عیسائی مذہب سے تعلق رکھنے والوں کے لیے مقدس مقام رکھتی ہے۔ ان کی روایات کے مطابق حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام کو یہیں مصلوب کیا گیا تھا اور اسی مقام سے انہیں آسمان پر اٹھایا گیا تھا۔

### تاریخ:

بیت المقدس انبیاء کرام کی سر زمین کہلاتی ہے۔ یہاں اللہ تعالیٰ نے بہت سے پیغمبر مبعوث فرمائے ہیں۔ یہ شہر مقدس بہت سے انبیاء کرام کا مد فون بھی ہے۔ حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام کے بیٹے حضرت اسحاق علیہ السلام سے لے کر حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام تک بہت سے پیغمبر اس سر زمین سے وابستہ رہے۔ حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام نے اس شہر پر 33 سال تک حکومت کی اور اس شہر کا نام انہوں نے ہیروشلیم رکھا تھا۔ ان کے بعد ان کے بیٹے حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام نے اس شہر پر تقریباً 33 سال تک حکومت کی۔

598 قبل مسیح میں بابل کے بادشاہ بخت نصر نے حملہ کر کے اینٹ سے اینٹ جادی اور اس کے بادشاہ اور ہزاروں شہریوں کو بابل کے قید خانوں میں بند کر دیا۔ ان شہریوں کی قید ایران کے بادشاہ خسرو کی بابل پر فتح حاصل کرنے کے بعد ہوئی اور انہوں نے یہودی رہنماؤں کو لوٹے ہوئے مال سمیت واپس ہروشلیم بھیجا دیا۔

636 میں مسلمانوں نے اس مقدس زمین کو پرامن طریقے سے فتح کیا اور کئی سالوں تک یہاں حکمرانی کی۔ اس دوران یہودی قوم اقلیت کے طور پر یہاں آباد رہی۔ یہاں پر کئی برسوں تک سلطنت عثمانیہ کا راج رہا جو جنگ عظیم اول کے بعد برطانیہ کو منتقل ہو گیا اور برطانیہ ایک خفیہ معاہدے "اعلان بالفور" کے ذریعے یہودیوں سے ایک الگ ریاست کے قیام کا وعدہ کیا۔

### موجودہ تنازعہ:

فلسطین اور اسرائیل کا موجودہ تنازعہ اعلان بالفور کے نتیجے میں وہاں آباد مسلمانوں پر تشدد اور انہیں ان کے گھروں سے بے دخل کرنے پر ہے۔ یہودی مسلسل فلسطین کی زمین پر اپنے قبضے کو وسعت دے رہی ہے۔ یہودیوں اور مسلمانوں کے مابین جاری اس جنگ کو کئی بار حل کرنے کی بھی کوشش کی گئی جو کارگر نہیں رہی۔ جیسے کے 1947 میں اقوام متحدہ نے قرارداد 181 کے تحت فلسطین کی تقسیم کا منصوبہ پیش کیا جسے فلسطینی رہنماؤں نے مسترد کر دیا۔ اسی طرح 1993 اور 1995 کے اوائل میں فلسطین اور اسرائیل کے تنازعے کو حل کرنے کی کوششوں میں سے ایک کوشش ہے مگر ان معاہدوں پر فلسطینیوں اور یہودیوں دونوں کو تحفظات لاحق تھے۔ نتیجتاً، ان معاہدوں سے بھی کوئی افادیت حاصل نہیں ہوئی۔ پر

امن طریقے کے علاوہ اس تنازعے کو جنگ کے ذریعے سلجھانے کی کوشش بھی ایک لمبے عرصے سے جاری ہے جس میں عرب اور اسرائیل کی 49-1948، 1956، 1967، 1982، 1973، اور 2006 کی جنگیں ہیں۔ ان تمام جنگوں میں اسرائیل عرب کے مختلف ممالک کے ساتھ جنگ میں برسر پیکار رہا۔ جس میں ان ممالک کا اپنا ذاتی مفاد بھی شامل تھا۔ فلسطین لبریشن آرگنائزیشن نامی تنظیم بین الاقوامی سطح پر فلسطینیوں کو نمائندگی کرتی ہے اس تنظیم کا اثر و سونخ ویسٹ بینک پر ہے۔ جبکہ حماس فلسطین کا عسکری گروپ ہے اور جس کا تسلط غزہ کی پٹی پر ہے۔ اسرائیل اور حماس کے مابین وقفہ فوجی حمزہ ہیں ہوتی رہتی ہیں جو عالمی برادری کو اپنی طرف متوجہ کر لیتی ہے۔

فلسطین اور اسرائیل کے خطے پر کس کی مستقل اجارہ داری قائم ہوتی ہے اس پر کچھ کہنا قبل از وقت ہو گا، البتہ المقدس کی اہمیت کے پیش نظر فلسطین اور اسرائیل کے تنازعے کا حل آسان نہیں کیونکہ یہودی اور مسلمان دونوں ہی اپنے مقدس مقامات کو اپنے زیر اثر رکھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ 2018 میں امریکہ کے یروشلیم کو اسرائیل کے دارالحکومت کے طور پر تسلیم کرنے پر یہ تنازعہ مزید تیز ہوا ہو گیا۔

## تاریخی اعتبار سے بیت المقدس کی اہمیت

مریم انوار

کے دوران جرمن کے نازی لیڈر ہٹلر کے یہودیوں کے خلاف ہولوکاسٹ کے نتیجے میں یہودیوں کی فلسطین کی جانب ہجرت میں نمایاں تیزی دیکھی گئی۔

### قبۃ الصخرہ:

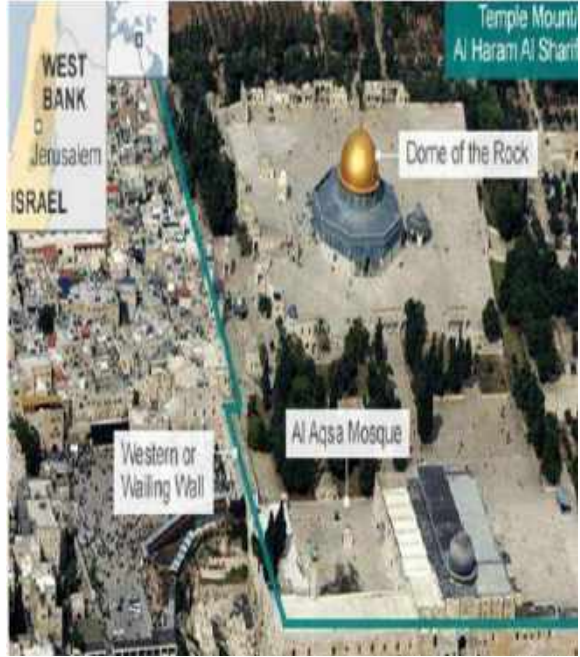
قبۃ الصخرہ مسجد اقصیٰ کے نزدیک مسجد الصخرہ نامی مسجد کے سنہری رنگ کے گنبد کو کہا جاتا ہے۔ قبۃ الصخرہ یہودیوں اور مسلمانوں دونوں کے نزدیک اہمیت رکھتی ہے۔ قبۃ الصخرہ کو یہودی ٹیمپل ماؤنٹ کہتے ہیں، جبکہ مسلمان اسے حرم الشریف بھی کہتے ہیں۔ یہودیوں کے لیے اس لیے اہمیت کی حامل ہے کیونکہ ان کے مطابق حضرت ابراہیم علیہ السلام نے قبۃ الصخرہ میں نصب ایک بڑے سے پتھر پر حضرت اسحاق علیہ السلام کی قربانی دی جبکہ مسلمانوں کا ماننا ہے کہ حضرت اسحاق علیہ السلام کے بجائے حضرت اسماعیل علیہ السلام کی اس پتھر پر قربانی دی گئی تھی مسلمانوں کے لیے یہ اس لیے بھی اہمیت رکھتا ہے کیونکہ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے اسی پتھر پر سے براق پر سوار ہو کر شب معراج پر تشریف لے گئے تھے۔ 15 ہجری میں حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ عنہ نے بیت المقدس کی فتح کے بعد قبۃ الصخرہ کی تعمیر کروائی اس سے پہلے یہ جگہ کچرے کے ڈھیر سے ڈھکی ہوئی تھی امیر المومنین حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ عنہ نے اس کی صفائی اپنے ہاتھوں سے کی اور یہودیوں کو بھی اس کی زیارت کی اجازت دی۔ اس سے پہلے یہ عیسائیوں کے زیر نگرانی تھا جنہوں نے یہودیوں کی یہاں داخلے پر بھی پابندی عائد کر رکھی تھی۔

### مسجد اقصیٰ:

مسجد اقصیٰ مسلمانوں کے نزدیک اہمیت کی حامل ہے۔ مسجد اقصیٰ مسلمانوں کے لیے مکہ اور مدینہ کے بعد تیسرے نمبر پر مقدس مقام رکھتی ہے۔ اس کی پہلی مرتبہ تعمیر خلیفہ دوم حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ عنہ نے کروائی۔ اس کی اہمیت کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ شب معراج کا سفر شروع کرنے سے پہلے حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے اسی مقام پر انبیاء کرام کی امامت کی۔ اس کی اہمیت کی دوسری وجہ یہ بھی ہے کہ اسے مسلمانوں کے قبلہ اول ہونے کا درجہ بھی حاصل ہے۔

### دیوار گریہ:

دیوار گریہ یا مغربی دیوار یہودیوں کے لیے مقدس ترین مقام رکھتی ہے اور اسے ہولی آف دا ہولیز کہا جاتا ہے۔ اس دیوار کے گرد یہودی جمع ہو کر روتے ہیں۔ یہودی اسے ایک روایت کے مطابق ہیکل سلیمانی کا بچھا ہوا حصہ مانتے ہیں۔



یوں تو دنیا میں جتنے بھی مذاہب ہیں وہ امن و سکون کا درس دیتے ہیں مگر ایک معاملہ ایسا بھی ہے جہاں مذہب ہی تنازعہ کی بنیادی وجہ بن گیا ہے۔ جی ہاں، فلسطین اور اسرائیل کا تنازعہ ایک ایسا ہی تنازعہ ہے جسے بڑھانے میں مذہب نے بھی کلیدی کردار ادا کیا ہے۔ اگرچہ مذہب کے علاوہ بھی کچھ عناصر ہیں جو اس تنازعہ کو طول دیتے ہیں جیسے کہ جغرافیائی سیاست، دوسری جنگ عظیم کے بعد عربوں میں ابھرتی قومیت پرستی اور اسرائیلیوں کی صیہونیت کی تحریک نے بھی فلسطین اور اسرائیل کے تنازعہ میں اپنا بھرپور کردار ادا کیا ہے۔

فلسطین اور اسرائیل کا علاقہ جو تقریباً ستر سال پہلے یہودیوں کی ہجرت سے قبل صرف فلسطین کہلاتا تھا، وادی اردن اور بحیرہ روم کے سنگم پر واقع ہے۔ بیت المقدس کی سر زمین دنیا کے تین بڑے ابراہیمی مذاہب یعنی یہودیت، عیسائیت اور اسلام کے نزدیک اہمیت کی حامل ہے۔ القدس دراصل عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے جسے عبرانی زبان میں یروشلیم کہتے ہیں۔ اس شہر پر دنیا کے بہت سے حکمرانوں نے قبضہ کیا اسے اجازت اور پھر سے آباد کیا۔ بیت المقدس کے مشرقی حصے میں قبۃ الصخرہ، مسجد اقصیٰ، دیوار گریہ و زرار اور کنیہ القیامہ واقع ہیں۔ فلسطین اور اسرائیل کے تنازعے کی نوعیت اور حساسیت کو سمجھنے کے لیے اس کی تاریخ کا علم ہونا ضروری ہے۔ اس تنازعے کا آغاز سلطنت عثمانیہ کے اختتام پر ہی شروع ہو گیا تھا۔ جب دنیا بھر سے یہودی ہجرت کر کے فلسطین کی مقدس سر زمین پر آباد ہونے لگے اور پھر دوسری جنگ عظیم

## پولیسٹیکو و سٹا

ہیں یا پھر اپنے ذاتی مفادات کے لیے عوام کا استعمال کر رہے ہیں اور پاکستان کی جمہوریت اس قدر ناساز ہے کہ وہ اپنے سیاستدان کو اپنے پسندیدہ پارٹی کو سپورٹ کرنے کے چکر میں اس قدر اندھی ہو چکی ہے کہ سیاست کے انتقام میں پھنس کر رہ گئی ہے جس کا نہ تو کوئی حال ہے اور نہ ہی کوئی بہتر مستقبل نظر آتا ہے۔

## انتقائی سیاست جمہوریت ناساز

اقراء طارق کیانی

تھے۔ انہوں نے 1953 میں خواجہ ناظم الدین کو تبدیل کر کے محمد علی بوگرہ کو وزیر اعظم بنا دیا۔ جو کہ امریکہ میں پاکستان کے سفیر تھے۔ لیاقت علی خان کے قتل کے چار سال بعد 1955 میں دوبارہ انتخابات کرائے گئے لیکن وہ صرف نام کے انتخابات تھے۔ 1955 میں سکندر مرزا نے غلام محمد جو کہ اس وقت کے گورنر جنرل تھے ان کو نکال کر اقتدار پر قبضہ کر لیا۔ اور خود گورنر جنرل بن گئے۔ اس وقت کے جو وزیر اعظم تھے محمد علی بوگرہ ان کو برطرف کر کے چوہدری محمد علی کو وزیر اعظم لگا دیا گیا۔ سکندر مرزا پاکستان کے چوتھے گورنر جنرل تھے اور ان کے بعد گورنر جنرل کا سلسلہ ختم ہوا۔ 1956 کے آئین کے بعد سکندر مرزا نے خود کو صدر قرار دے دیا۔ اور ایک سال بعد انہوں نے چوہدری محمد علی جو وزیر اعظم تھے انہیں بھی نکال دیا اور حسین شہید سہروردی کو وزیر اعظم بنا دیا۔ انہوں نے چند مہینے کام کیا پھر ان کو بھی نکال دیا گیا اور اسماعیل آئی چندریگر کو وزیر اعظم لگا دیا گیا۔ پھر کچھ مہینے بعد ان کو بھی عہدے سے ہٹا دیا گیا اور فیروز خان نون کو وزیر اعظم بنا دیا گیا۔ انہوں نے ایک سال کام کیا پھر انہیں بھی عہدے سے ہٹا دیا گیا اور یوں پاکستان مارشل لاء کی طرف چلا گیا۔ یعنی 1947 سے 1958 تک پاکستان میں سات بار وزیر اعظم تبدیل کیے گئے۔ 1947 سے 1958 تک کے دورے اندازہ لگائیں کہ پاکستان کی سیاست کتنی انتقائی رہی ہے۔



سیاست کیا ہے؟ سیاست طاقت کے مطالعے کا نام ہے ایک خاص قسم کی طاقت ایسی طاقت جس سے انسان ایک دوسرے پر اثر انداز ہوتے ہیں ایک توپ بھی طاقتور ہوتی ہے لیکن اس کی طاقت محض طبعی نوعیت کی حامل ہے جب تک کہ اسے استعمال نہ کیا جائے۔ انسان کے ہاتھ میں آکر توپ کی طاقت محض طبعی نہیں رہتی بلکہ سیاسی ہو جاتی ہے۔ سیاسی نظریہ کی شکل میں طاقت کی ماہیت پر بحث اول قدیم یونان میں شروع ہوئی ارسطو کی کتاب سیاست کا یہ جملہ بہت مشہور ہے کہ "انسان ایک سیاسی جانور ہے" یعنی معاشرے میں رہنا اور ایک دوسرے پر طاقت جتاننا ہماری فطرت میں شامل ہے۔ ہم اس طاقت کو کس طرح منظم کرتے ہیں اس کا جواب ارسطو کے مطابق ہماری اپنی منشا پر منحصر ہے۔ طاقتور اپنی من مانی کرنے کے لیے آزاد ہے جبکہ کمزور کا اقتدار طاقتور کی چیرہ دستیوں کا نشانہ بنا ہے۔

پاکستان کی موجودہ سیاست بھی کچھ اسی طرح کی ہی ہے۔ عمران خان کی حکومت آنے سے پہلے پیپلز پارٹی اور مسلم لیگ نون کے درمیان اختلافات رہتے تھے۔ پی ٹی آئی کی حکومت آنے کے بعد یہ دونوں پارٹی آپس میں متحد ہو گئیں۔ پاکستان میں وزیر اعظم کی مدت پانچ سال ہے لیکن آج کے دور میں پاکستان میں وزیر اعظم کو پانچ سال کا عرصہ مکمل ہونے سے پہلے ہی نائل کر دیا جاتا ہے۔ 11 مئی 2013 کے عام انتخابات میں نون لیگ بھاری اکثریت سے کامیاب ہوئی اور نواز شریف تیسری بار وزیر اعظم بن گئے۔ 28 جولائی 2017 کو نواز شریف کو پاناما کس کی بنیاد پر نائل کر دیا گیا جس کے بعد شاہد خاقان عباسی وزیر اعظم بن گئے۔ 2018 کے انتخابات میں پی ٹی آئی سب سے بڑی جماعت بن کر ابھری اور حکومت بنانے میں کامیاب ہو گئی عمران خان وزیر اعظم بنے اور عارف علوی صدر بن گئے۔ اور پھر پی ڈی ایم نے مل کر عمران خان کی حکومت گرا دی اور شہباز شریف پاکستان کے وزیر اعظم بن گئے ہیں۔ پاکستان کی سیاست میں کبھی کبھی کچھ بھی ہو سکتا ہے۔ بڑے سے بڑا طوفان ایک منٹ میں تھم سکتا ہے۔ الیکشن کی رات ہی کوئی ویڈیو آسکتی ہے سینٹ کے حال میں خفیہ کیمرے لگ سکتے ہیں ووٹ خریدے جاسکتے ہیں ووٹ بیچے جاسکتے ہیں۔ اکثریت اقلیت میں اور اقلیت اکثریت میں تبدیل ہو سکتی ہے اپوزیشن کے سینٹرز اچانک غائب ہو سکتے ہیں اچانک سے ووٹ مسترد ہو سکتے ہیں۔ پولنگ کا عملہ غائب ہو سکتا ہے شدید بیماری کی وجہ سے لندن جا یا جاسکتا ہے اور لندن جا کر علاج نہیں بھی کرایا جاسکتا کیونکہ یہ پاکستان کی سیاست ہے اور یہاں کچھ بھی ہو سکتا ہے اب دیکھنا یہ ہے کہ جن کے لیے عوام لڑ رہی ہے کیا وہ بھی عوام کے حق کے لیے لڑ رہے

جمہوریت کیا ہے؟ جمہوریت اس نظام کو کہتے ہیں جس میں عوام اپنے ووٹ کے ذریعے براہ راست اپنے نمائندوں کو ایک مخصوص مدت تک اقتدار کے لئے منتخب کرتے ہیں۔ مگر کیا جمہوریت صرف الیکشن تک محدود ہے؟ یا اس کے بعد بھی اس نظام کی تکمیل کے کچھ تقاضے ہیں۔ یو این او کے چارٹر آئین پاکستان اور دنیا میں رائج جمہوری حکومتوں کے تھک ٹیک کے مطابق جمہوریت اس نظام کو کہتے ہیں جہاں لوگوں کے ووٹ کا تقدس ہو۔ ان کے مینڈیٹ کی حفاظت کی جائے جہاں پورا انتقائی نظام آزادانہ اور منصفانہ ہو۔

پاکستان کی موجودہ سیاست پر غور کرنے سے پہلے ایک نظر ماضی کی سیاست پر ڈالی جائے تو پاکستان کی سیاست لیاقت علی خان کی وفات کے بعد سے ہی انتقائی رہی ہے اور آج تک چلتی آ رہی ہے۔ لیاقت علی خان کی وفات کے بعد خواجہ ناظم الدین جو کہ گورنر جنرل تھے وزیر اعظم بن گئے۔ غلام محمد جو کہ پاکستان کے تیسرے گورنر جنرل

# میرے قائد کا پاکستان

بھری دنیا میں تماشہ بنتا ہے تو بننے دو،  
قوم کا سر جھکتا ہے تو جھکنے دو،  
اب تو تحائف دینے سے ہمیں کترائے گا زمانہ،  
ہم تو انتقام کی سیاست کرتے ہیں ہمیں کرنے دو،

ہم جل رہے ہیں قوم پرستی کی آگ میں،  
ٹوٹتا ہے قائد کا پاکستان تو ٹوٹنے دو، ٹوٹنے دو،  
سیلاب میں ڈوبتے ہیں لوگ تو ڈوبنے دو،  
قرضوں میں ڈوبتی ہے معیشت تو ڈوبنے دو،

ہمارا کیا لگاؤ وطن کی خوشحالی میں،  
ہم تو خود ہی ڈوبے ہیں اقتدار کی ہوس میں،  
ڈوبتا ہے قائد کا پاکستان تو ڈوبنے دو، ڈوبنے دو،  
قوم کا سر جھکتا ہے تو جھکنے دو، جھکنے دو۔

ارم ناز

پولیشیکووسٹا

اردو شاعری

## اے معمار نو! تو سوال کر

سوال کرنا اس دور کا ایک اشد الہام و اقدام ہے  
اے معمار نو! یہی تو ذہنی پسماندگی سے نکلنے کا انقلاب ہے

تو سوال کر تحقیق سے، تہذیب سے، تدبیر سے  
مگر نہ چھوٹے دامن اخلاق کا اس تحریک سے

تو سوال کر اقتدار ہوس کے ماروں سے  
کیوں دبوچا ہے تیری شہ رگ حق کو کئی سالوں سے

نہ ہونا بھول کر تو شخصیت پرستی میں مبتلا  
اسی میں ہے تیری انفرادیت کی فلاح

نہ ہونا تو تہذیب کا شکار، اس افراتفری کے عالم میں  
فرض شناسی کا اعلیٰ درجہ ہی ہے تیرے سوالوں میں

اندھی تقلید کو پسپا کر دے تو اپنے سوالوں سے  
توڑ دے زنجیر سماجی گراوٹ کی اپنے پختہ ارادوں سے

ترک کر دے ڈگمگانہ اندھے پروانوں کی طرح  
سوچ کو منجمد نہ کرنا جہالت کے پیکر کی طرح

دعوے و منشور ایک بوجھل فسانہ ہے  
انتھک علم و تحقیق سے تجھے اس کی گرفت میں نہیں آنا ہے

اگر تو نے نوش کیا جام ان مفاداتی گروہ کا  
اوجھل ہو جائے گا دانشمندانہ جز تیری پہچان کا

خرافات اشرافیہ میں پھنس جائے گا تیرا مستقبل  
اگر تو جکڑا رہا اس سحر میں مستقل

تو اٹھ پیدا کر احساس عداوت کو بوسیدہ روایتوں کے لئے  
عزم کر سماجی گراوٹوں کو زیر کرنے کے لئے

مسیحاؤں کے انتظار میں تو نے اپنا جمہوری حق گویا ہے  
اگر تو کرے ہمت ہر ابن آدم میں ایک مسیحا سماپا ہے

نزبت طارق



## عدم اعتماد پر مبنی سرد گرم تعلقات

عبد الممالک

ساتھ جنگ میں اتحادی بھی تھا مگر امریکہ اسی پاکستان کی سر زمین پر قبائلی علاقوں میں ڈرون حملے کرتا تھا جس کے نتیجے میں پاکستان نے 80 ہزار فوجی اور عام شہریوں کی جانوں کا نذرانہ پیش کیا اور تقریباً ڈیڑھ سو ارب ڈالر سے زائد معاشی نقصان اٹھانا پڑا۔ بیس سال افغانستان میں لڑنے کے بعد جب امریکہ نے افغانستان میں کچھ حاصل نہیں کیا تو پاکستان ہی نے امریکہ اور طالبان کے درمیان مذاکرات کروائے اور افغانستان سے امریکی اور اتحادی فوجیوں کے انخلاء کو یقینی بنایا۔

پاکستان اور امریکہ کے تعلقات ہمیشہ غیر مستحکم ہی رہے ہیں، اتنا سب کچھ کرنے کے باوجود بھی امریکہ پاکستان پر اعتماد نہیں کرتا اور اسے شک کی نگاہ سے دیکھتا ہے اور چاہتا ہے کہ پاکستان ہمیشہ امریکہ کے زیر اثر رہے۔ امریکہ نے ایک بار پھر حسب معمول اپنا مقصد پورا کرنے کے بعد پاکستان کے خلاف ہرزہ سرائی شروع کی اور حال ہی میں امریکی صدر نے بیان دیا کہ پاکستان دنیا کا خطرناک ترین ملک ہے اس کے جوہری ہتھیار بے ترتیب ہے جبکہ نیو کلیئر سیکورٹی انڈیکس کے مطابق پاکستان کے جوہری ہتھیار محفوظ ہیں۔

سوال تو یہ اٹھتا ہے کہ ہمارے وزیر خارجہ بلاول بھٹو نے تقریباً ایک ماہ، ہمارے آرمی چیف جنرل قمر جاوید باجوہ نے ایک ہفتہ امریکہ میں گزارا اور ملاقاتیں کی۔ وزیر اعظم شہباز شریف نے اقوام متحدہ کے جنرل اسمبلی کے اجلاس کے دوران امریکی صدر جو بائیڈن سے ملاقات کی مگر ان سب کے باوجود امریکہ کا پاکستان کے خلاف اس طرح کی ہرزہ سرائی کیا پاکستان کی خارجہ پالیسی کی ناکامی ہے؟

سفارتی محاذ پر سرد گرم تعلقات کے الفاظ سنی ہی انسان کے ذہن میں جن ممالک کے تعلقات کا خیال آتا ہو گا ان میں سے ایک پاکستان امریکہ تعلقات ہوں گے جو شروعات سے ہی عدم اعتماد اور اونچ نیچ پر مبنی ہیں۔

پاک امریکہ تعلقات کے تاریخی پس منظر پر نظر ڈالیں تو ہمیں یہی دکھتا ہے کہ پاکستان نے امریکہ سے اتحاد یا تعاون کر کے ہمیشہ نقصان اٹھایا ہے چاہے وہ آزادی کے کچھ سالوں بعد پاکستان کا اپنے دفاع کو مضبوط بنانے کے لئے امریکہ کے ساتھ دفاعی معاہدوں سمیت مختلف اتحاد (سیٹو، سٹیو) کا حصہ بننا ہو اپنی غیر صف بندی کی پالیسی ترک کر کے، مگر جب وقت آیا تو 1965 میں پاک بھارت جنگ کے دوران بجائے اپنے اتحادی پاکستان کے ساتھ کھڑے ہونے کے امریکہ نے پاکستان پر بھی پابندی لگادی اس کے بعد 1971 میں مشرقی پاکستان میں جب بھارت پاکستان کے اندرونی معاملات میں صریحاً دخل اندازی کر رہا تھا تب بھی امریکہ بجائے اپنے اتحادی پاکستان کے ساتھ کھڑے ہونے کے خاموش تماشائی بن کر بیٹھا رہا۔

جب پاکستان 1970 کی دہائی میں امریکہ کے اتحادی معاہدوں سے نکلا تمام ممالک سے دو طرفہ تعلقات قائم کرنے کی پالیسی پر کاغذ پر تو امریکہ کو پاکستان کی یہ بات پسند نہ آئی اور امریکہ پاکستان کے تعلقات بگڑنا شروع ہو گئے تھے اور بدترین منہج تک پہنچ گئے تھے مگر ایک دم اچانک دونوں ممالک کے تعلقات 1979 میں سوویت یونین کے افغانستان میں حملہ آور ہونے کے بعد بہتر ہوتے ہیں اور دونوں ممالک مل کر افغانستان میں سوویت یونین کی مزاحمت کرتے ہیں اور عرب ممالک سے بھی مسلمان جہاد کے نام پر پاکستان آتے گئے پاکستان امریکہ کی مالی امداد سے ان کو ٹریننگ دینا گیا۔ پاکستان میں ٹریننگ حاصل کرنے کے بہت سے پاکستان کے قبائلی علاقے کے لوگ بھی سوویت یونین کے خلاف جنگ افغان مجاہدین کے شانہ بشانہ رہے۔ سوویت یونین کے افغانستان سے انخلاء کے بعد ایک مرتبہ پھر امریکہ نے پاکستان کو بے یار و مددگار چھوڑ دیا تھا اور پاکستان ان مجاہدین کو منظم کرنے سے قاصر رہا کیونکہ جو مجاہدین سوویت یونین کے خلاف لڑ رہے تھے اب وہ کابل کے اقتدار کے لئے آپس میں لڑ رہے تھے۔ افغانستان میں خانہ جنگی جاری تھی کہ 2001 میں امریکہ میں نو ستمبر کا حادثہ ہوتا ہے اور اسکا الزام القاعدہ (جو کہ افغانستان میں موجود عرب مجاہدین کا ایک گروہ تھا اور اس کے سربراہ اسامہ بن لادن تھے) پر لگا دیا جاتا ہے اور "دہشتگردی کے خلاف جنگ" کے نام سے افغانستان پر نئی جنگ مسلط کرتا ہے۔ امریکہ پاکستان سے جنگ میں شرکت کرنے پر دباؤ ڈالتا ہے کہ تم بھی طالبان کے خلاف اس جنگ میں حصہ لو ورنہ ہم تمہیں پتھر کے زمانے میں پہنچادیں گے۔ پاکستان نے امریکی دباؤ میں آکر ان لوگوں (طالبان) کو دہشتگرد قرار دیا جن کو خود پاکستان نے ٹریننگ دی تھی "جہاد" کے نام پر پاکستان امریکہ کے

## پولیسٹیکو وسٹا

صنعت کا وزیر مقرر کیا گیا۔ گویرا نے یہ عہدہ 1965 میں کیوبا کے انقلاب کے خیانت کو دنیا کے دیگر حصوں میں ایکسپورٹ کرنے کے لیے چھوڑ دیا۔ تاہم یہ بھی کہا جاتا ہے کہ انہوں نے اختلافات کے بعد کیوبا کی شہریت واپس کر کے کانگو میں انقلابی جدوجہد کے لیے روانہ ہو گئے تھے۔ پھر وہاں کے باغیوں سے مایوس ہو کر چند ماہ بعد ہی موزمبیق چلے گئے جہاں پر نگیزی نوآبادیاتی حکومت سے نبرد آزما تحریک کو اپنی خدمات پیش کیں۔ لیکن وہ بھی اسے نہ سمجھ سکے۔ اسی دوران ہی آئی اے کو کانگو میں بچے گویرا کی موجودگی کا پتہ چل گیا اور وہ بعد میں اس کے بولیویا پہنچنے تک نقل و حرکت پر مسلسل نظر رکھ رہی تھی۔ 1966 میں اس نے بولیویا کے لوگوں کو اپنی حکومت کے خلاف بغاوت پر اکسانے کی کوشش شروع کی لیکن اسے بہت کم کامیابی ملی۔ اپنی کوششوں کی حمایت کرنے کے لیے صرف ایک چھوٹی گوریلا فورس کے ساتھ گویرا کو 19 اکتوبر 1967 میں بولیویا کی فوج نے لہی گویرا میں زخمی حالت میں گرفتار کر کے ہلاک کر دیا، جسے سی آئی اے کے مشیروں کی مدد حاصل تھی۔ اور پھر اسے خفیہ طور پر دفن کرنے سے پہلے اس کے ہاتھ کاٹ دیے گئے تھے تاکہ اس کی انگلیوں کے نشانات سے اسکی شناخت کی تصدیق کی جاسکے۔ 1997 میں ایک نکال جس کے بارے میں خیال کیا جاتا تھا کہ بچے کے اور اس کے چھ ساتھیوں کی باقیات کو بولیویا کے ویلیگریڈ کے قریب ایک اجتماعی قبر سے مسمار کر دیا گیا اور پھر کیوبا پہنچا دیا گیا۔ بچے گویرا کی باقیات کو کیوبا میں سانٹا کلارا میں ایک مقبرہ تعمیر کر کے پورے قومی اعزاز کے ساتھ دفن کیا گیا۔ یہ وہ جگہ ہے جہاں بچے گویرا کی قیادت میں کیوبا کے انقلاب کی آخری فیصلہ کن لڑائی ہوئی تھی۔

مختصر آئیے کہ بچے گویرا کیوبا کے انقلاب میں ایک نمایاں کیونسٹ شخصیت تھے جو جنوبی امریکہ میں گوریلا لیڈر بن گئے۔ 1967 میں بولیویا کی فوج کے ذریعہ پھانسی دی گئی، اس کے بعد سے دنیا بھر میں بائیں بازو کی نسلوں کے ذریعہ اسے ایک شہید ہیرو کے طور پر جانا جاتا ہے۔ سامراج مخالف کی ایک مرد چہ شبیہ بنی ہوئی ہے۔

، موت کے بعد سے، گویرا ایک افسانوی سیاسی شخصیت بن گئے ہیں ان کا نام اکثر بغاوت انقلاب اور سوشلزم کے ساتھ لیا جاتا ہے۔ تاہم، کچھ لوگوں کا کہنا کہ وہ بے رحم تھے کیونکہ انہوں نے کیوبا میں بغیر کسی مقدمے کے قیدیوں کو پھانسی دینے کا حکم دیا۔ تاہم گویرا کی زندگی آج تک مسلسل عوامی دلچسپی کا موضوع بنی ہوئی ہے اور اسے متعدد کتابوں اور فلموں میں دریافت کیا گیا ہے، جن میں موٹر سائیکل ڈائریز 2004 بھی شامل ہے۔

## ارنیستو چے اگویرا

ارمناز

اور انہوں نے حیراکی، فٹ بال، گولف، شوٹنگ اور، سائیکلنگ میں شاندار کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کیا تھا وہ شطرنج کا کھلاڑی، فوٹو گرافر موٹر بائیک رائیڈر، ایک لکھاری بھی تھے ان کی کتابوں میں "کیوبا کی انقلابی جنگ کی اقساط، گوریلا وار فیٹر، موٹر سائیکل ڈائری وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔

چے گویرا کے اندر تعلیمی کیریئر کے دوران ہی سیاحت کا شوق پیدا ہو گیا تھا۔ اسی دوران جنوبی اور وسطی امریکا میں اسے بہت زیادہ سفر کرنے کا موقع ملا۔ اس نے، 1950 سے 1953ء تک جنوبی امریکا کو تین بار اپنی حیران کن اور سبق آموز سیاحت کا مرکز بنایا۔ اپنا پہلا سیاحتی سفر اس نے 1950ء میں سائیکل پر براعظم کے جنوب سے شمال کی جانب کیا اور تہا 4 ہزار 500 سو کلومیٹر کا سفر طے کیا۔ پھر اس نے 1951ء میں اپنی سائیکل پر ایک موٹر گاڑی سے موٹر سائیکل میں تبدیل کر کے دوسرا سفر کیا، جو تقریباً 8 ہزار کلومیٹر تھا۔



تیسرا سفر اس نے 1953ء میں کیا اور اس طرح چے گویرا نے اپنی سیاحت کے اس، سفر میں مجموعی طور پر متعدد ممالک بالخصوص یوراگوئے، چلی، پیراگوئے، بولیویا برازیل، پیراویکو اڈور، کولمبیا، وینزویلا، نکاراگوا، گوئےمال، میکسیکو اور کیوبا کی مسافت کرنے اور وہاں کو عوام کے رہنے سہنے، سماجی رشتوں، رسم و رواج، طبقاتی تفریق اور نوآبادیاتی جبر و استحصال میں عوام کی بے بسی کو سمجھنے کا موقع ملا۔ اپنے آخری سفر میں چے نے کئی تفتے پیر میں گزارے اور وہ لوگوں کی تکلیف دہ، زندگی اور سامراجی جبر و استبداد کی مختلف شکلوں کو دیکھ کر تھکتا ہی بھول چکا تھا

علاوہ ازیں جب چے گویرا نے ہر طرف غربت اور ظلم و جبر دیکھا اور بعد میں مارکسزم میں دلچسپی لیتے ہوئے اس پر کھلا کہ ان تمام مسائل کا واحد حل مسلح جدوجہد کرنا ہے۔ وہ اس نتیجے پر پہنچا کہ تمام جنوبی امریکہ اس وقت سامراجی غلامی اور اس کے مقامی کارندوں کے زیر تسلط ہے۔ اس نے سامراجی غلامی کے خلاف جنوبی امریکہ کے تمام ممالک میں آزادی کی تحریکیں منظم کرنے کا تہیہ کر لیا۔ پھر اس نے یونیورسٹی آف بیونس آئرس سے اپنی میڈیکل کی ڈگری مکمل کی اور پھر اپنے ملک کو ایسا خیر آباد کہا کہ اس کی لاش بھی واپس نہ آئی۔

ارنیستو چے، گویرا ایک جدید انقلابی ہیرو جو ایک تہلکہ خیز مارکسی انقلابی مصنف کو ایفانہیڈ ڈاکٹر، نوآبادیاتی نظام کے خلاف بغاوتوں کی قیادت کرنے والے عالمی شہرت یافتہ گوریلا رہنما، سفارت کار، اور فوجی تھیوریسٹ تھے۔ انہیں دنیا بھر میں سوشلسٹ مزاحمت، سامراج سے نجات اور نوآبادیاتی تسلط کے خلاف انقلابی جدوجہد کی علامت سمجھا جاتا ہے۔

گویرا پہلے تو اپنے آبائی وطن ارجنٹائن اور پھر پڑوسی ملک بولیویا اور گوئےمال میں سیاسی طور پر سرگرم ہوئے۔ 1955ء میں، وہ میکسیکو میں کیوبا کے انقلابی رہنما فیڈل کاسٹرو اور اسکے بھائی راول سے ملے۔ گویرا کیوبا میں تہیہ حکومت کا تختہ الٹنے کے لیے فیڈل کاسٹرو کی کوششوں کا حصہ بنے۔ انہوں نے کاسٹرو کے فوجی مشیر کے طور پر خدمات انجام دیں اور ہینتا فورسز کے خلاف فائر لائنوں میں گوریلا دستوں کی قیادت کی۔ جب کاسٹرو نے 1959ء میں اقتدار سنبھالا تو گویرا کئی بار ہائیڈروجن بموں کے انچارج بن گئے۔ میں انقلابی خدمات کے نتیجے پر انقلاب کے بعد اسے کیوبا کی شہریت دی گئی۔

وہ غریبوں اور مظلوموں کے لیے بے لوث لگن کی وجہ سے ان کے لیے ایک طاقتور علامت سمجھے جاتے ہیں۔ چے گویرا کا پورا نام ارنیستو رائیل گویرا ڈی لسرنا تھا انکا اصل نام ارنیستو رائیل گویرا تھا، جو ان کے برتھ سرٹیفکیٹ پر درج تھا۔ وہ 14 جون 1928ء کو لٹینی امریکہ کے ملک ارجنٹائن کے ایک معمولی قصبے روساریوک کے ایک متوسط گھرانے میں پیدا ہوئے۔ ان کے والد ارنیستو گویرا لچ آئرش ایک باغیانہ فطرت اور سماجی تقریبات کرنے کے شوقین تھے، جبکہ ان کی ماں سیلیا ڈی لسرنا وائی لوسا ایک انقلابی کارکن تھیں، جن کا اپنے بیٹے کے سیاسی و نظریاتی تربیت میں بنیادی کردار تھا۔ بائیں بازو کی طرف جھکاؤ رکھنے والے خاندان میں پرورش پانے والے، چے کو لڑکپن میں ہی سیاسی نقطہ نظر کے وسیع میدان سے متعارف کرایا گیا تھا جس سے ان کے دل میں غریبوں سے لگاؤ پیدا ہو گیا تھا۔ وہ اپنی نوجوانی سے ہی کتب بینی کے شوقین تھے، ان کے گھر میں تین ہزار سے زائد کتابوں پر مشتمل ذخیرہ تھا جن کے ذریعے اس نے اپنے علم میں بہترین اضافہ کیا۔ چے گویرا بنیادی طور پر میڈیکل کے طالب علم تھے۔ مزید یہ کہ وہ بچپن سے ہی شدید دمہ کے مریض ہونے کے باوجود ایک بہترین ایتھلیٹ تھے

## پولیسٹیکو وستا

ایک محفوظ اور بے خطر مقام تھا، جسے سفارتی اور قونصلر ہائٹس کے انتہائی کی ایک مثال سمجھا جاتا تھا اس کے علاوہ سفیروں کو اپنا مذہبی حق ادا کرنے کی آزادی دی جاتی۔ تاریخ میں پیغمبر صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی طرف سے سفیروں کو تحفے دینے کی مثالیں درج ہیں۔ جہاں تک صحیح راہنمائی والے خلفائے راشدین کے تحت سفارت کاری کے عمل کا تعلق ہے بالکل اسی طرح پیسے پیغمبر اسلام محمد کے زمانے میں، ان کے اولین جانشینوں کے دور میں بھی غیر ملکی

ریاستوں کے ساتھ کچھ سفارتی تعلقات قائم کیے گئے تھے۔ اس دور میں مسلمانوں اور غیر مسلم ریاستوں کے درمیان سفیروں کا زبردست تبادلہ دیکھنے میں آیا۔ مزید یہ کہ اسلام میں سفارت کاری کی ابتداء پیغمبر کے زمانے میں ہوئی۔ نبی صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے مختلف جگہوں پر اپنے قاصد بھیجے جیسے کہ عباس کو مکہ، انس ابن ابی مرثد الغنوی کو اوس (طائف کے قریب) اور منذر ابن عامر السید کو نجد بھیجا تھا۔

یہ بات واضح ہے کہ اسلام میں سفارت کاری کا مقصد ایک منصفانہ اور منصفانہ عالمی نظام کی طرف ہے جس میں تمام ریاستیں، مضبوط ہوں یا کمزور، بڑی ہوں یا چھوٹی، امن، استحکام، ضمیر کی آزادی اور انسانی فلاح و بہبود سے لطف اندوز ہوں۔ اس کا مقصد امن، انصاف اور سچائی کی خدمت کرنا ہے جو کہ قرآن کے بتائے ہوئے اصولوں کے مطابق ہے۔ یہ ایک طرح سے، اس بات کو یقینی بنانا ہے کہ مساوات غالب ہو، یہاں تک کہ غیر مسلم تک، مکمل جسمانی تحفظ کے ساتھ ساتھ مذہب، ثقافت اور سماجی ترقی کی مکمل آزادی کو تسلیم کیا گیا ہے۔

یہ تمام عظیم مقاصد ریاست مدینہ میں نبی صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کی سفارت کاری سے کامیابی کے ساتھ پورے ہو گئے۔ اپنی عمدہ سفارتی صلاحیتوں سے پیغمبر اسلام اپنی کمزور پوزیشن کو ایک عظیم الشان سلطنت میں بدلنے میں کامیاب ہوئے اور بہت سے لوگوں کے ساتھ ساتھ غیر ملکی سفیروں کے دل جیت لیے۔ درحقیقت وہ مدینہ میں ایک نیا اور منصفانہ سماجی نظام بنانے میں بھی کامیاب ہوئے جو مدینہ کے آئین میں شامل تھا۔ ان کے سفارتی طرز عمل نے واقعی ثابت کر دیا کہ اسلام امن اور انصاف کا مذہب ہے نہ کہ جاہلانہ یا عسکریت پسند مذہب۔ ظاہر ہے کہ سیرت رسول صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کا مطالعہ کرنے کے بعد، خاص طور پر پہلی اسلامی ریاست کے سربراہ کی حیثیت سے آپ کے زندگی کے بارے میں، کسی کو اسلامی سفارت کاری کی نوعیت اور خصوصیات کو سمجھنا چاہیے۔ نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم واقعی حقیقی منتظم اور مثالی سفارت کار تھے۔ وہ بین الاقوامی تعلقات کے نظریہ اور طریقوں کے بنیادی اصولوں اور نظریات کا سب سے بڑا اور کامل مجسم تھے۔

فرمان باری تعالیٰ ہے:

پھر اللہ کی رحمت کے سبب سے تو ان کے لیے نرم ہو گیا، اور اگر تو تند خو اور سخت دل ہوتا تو البتہ تیرے گرد سے بھاگ جاتے، پس انہیں معاف کر دے اور ان کے واسطے بخشش مانگ اور کام میں ان سے مشورہ لیا کر، پھر جب تو اس کام کا ارادہ کر چکا تو اللہ پر بھروسہ کر، بے شک اللہ توکل کرنے والے لوگوں کو پسند کرتا ہے۔ 3:159

سے قریش نے روک دیا تھا۔ مگر اس کے باوجود پیغمبر اسلام صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے مذاکرات کے دوران برداشت، قائل اور صبر کے اصول کو برقرار رکھا۔ پیغمبر اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی سفارت کاری نے اس نازک موقع پر اس انتہائی پیچیدہ اور نازک مذاکرات کو سنبھالنے کے قابل بنایا۔ یہاں تک کہ معاہدے کی شرائط بھی مسلمانوں کے لیے ناگوار تھیں، پیغمبر اسلام نے پھر بھی جارحانہ رد عمل ظاہر نہیں کیا۔

درحقیقت انبیاء کی سیاسی دوراندیشی اور سفارت کاری بعد کے سالوں میں اسلام کی واضح فتح کا باعث بنی۔ ابتدا میں اسلامی تاریخ میں اسلام کی تبلیغ کے لیے سفارتی طریقہ کار اپنایا گیا۔ نبی اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے اس وقت کے بادشاہوں اور شہزادوں کے پاس سفیر بھیجے اور انہیں اسلام قبول کرنے کی دعوت دی جس کو صحیح ہدایت یافتہ خلفائے نبی صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے راستے پر چلایا۔ جزیرہ نمائے عرب میں اسلام کی آمد کو ہر سطح پر خاص طور پر سیاسی سطح پر ایک بڑی تبدیلی سمجھا جاتا ہے کیونکہ اس کا تعلق اسلامی ریاست کے بیرونی تعلقات سے ہے۔ اگرچہ زمانہ جاہلیت میں عربی سفارت کاری بھی خارجہ تعلقات سے زیادہ تجارتی مفادات سے وابستہ تھی، تاہم اسلام میں سفارتی طرز عمل جاہلیت سے پہلے کے دور کی حدود سے نکل کر تمام ستونوں کی طرف تیزی سے پھیلنے لگ گیا۔

## اسلام میں سفارتی انتہائی:

قرآن پاک اور سنت نبوی میں ایسی مذہبی عبارتیں موجود ہیں جو سفارتی انتہائی کی پروا اور حوصلہ افزائی کرتی ہیں۔ انسانی عظمتوں کے سب سے بڑے احترام کی نمائندگی کرتی ہیں، اور یہ اسے ہر وہ چیز مہیا کرتی ہے جو اس کے وقار کو محفوظ رکھتی ہے، جیسے کہ ذاتی انتہائی مراعات، فضیلت اور بہت سی مثالیں جو ہمیں رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے معاملات میں نظر آئیں گی۔ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے بنیادی سفارتی اصولوں کو قائم کیا اور ان کی تصدیق کی، جسے آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے بعد خلفائے راشدین نے جاری رکھا۔

اسلام میں سفارتی انتہائی کے اصول کی اصل وہ ماخذ ہے جو درحقیقت حضور نبی اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کا ارشاد ہے (کوئی نقصان نہ پہنچاؤ) لہذا انتہائی جو رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے قائم کیا ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ ایک اپنی (سفیر) کو قتل نہ کیا جائے اس کے بجائے، اپنی کو باحفاظت واپس آنے کی اجازت ہونی چاہیے، خواہ دوسرا فریق اس پر پیغام کو قبول کرے یا مسترد کرے جو وہ لایا ہے۔ اپنی نبوت کے آغاز سے لے کر اپنی زندگی کے آخر تک، نبی صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے بہت سے مندوبین سے ملاقات کی۔ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم سے ملاقات کے لیے آنے والے اپنی کو وفد کہا جاتا ہے بعض مورخین نے کے مطابق، نبی صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے اپنی زندگی میں مختلف قبیلوں کے سرداروں، ریاستی رہنماؤں اور مذہبی حکام کو 300 سے زیادہ خطوط بھیجے۔ مزید برآں قرآنی تعلیمات سے مطابقت رکھنے والے ہمارے پیغمبر صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کا یہ طرز عمل انتہائی قابل تعریف ہے کیونکہ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم بیرونی ممالک کے سفیروں اور نمائندوں کو اپنے مہمانوں کے طور پر قبول کرتے، سفیروں کا استقبال کرتے اور دارالضیفاء (مہمانوں کے لیے مخصوص آرام گاہ) میں ٹھہراتے، جو کہ

## اسلام میں سفارت کاری

عبدالرحمان

امیہ کے دور میں وجود میں آئی اور 656 ہجری میں منگولوں کے ہاتھوں بغداد کی تباہی تک جاری رہی، اموی خلفاء کے دور میں ہمسایہ ریاستوں کے ساتھ سفارتی تعلقات نفاست کی بلندی کو پہنچے۔ ایک مذہب کے طور پر اسلام نے انسان کی مساوات کا تصور پیش کیا ہے۔ درحقیقت اسلام ایک مکمل ضابطہ حیات ہے جس میں انسانی سرگرمیوں کے تمام شعبوں یعنی سماجی، معاشی، قانونی، ثقافتی اور سیاسی شامل ہیں۔ اسلام تمام انسانوں کے لیے بلا تفریق ذات پات، مذہب اور رنگ و نسل کا مذہب ہے۔ یہ اسلام ہی ہے جو انسان کی مساوات پر مبنی عالمگیر ریاست کا تصور پیش کرتا ہے۔ دوسری قوموں کے ساتھ معاملات کے بارے میں قرآن کریم میں آیات موجود ہیں اور رسول صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے بھی اسلام کی خارجہ پالیسی کی بنیاد انہیں قرآنی آیات پر رکھی ہے۔ پیغمبر اسلام صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی خارجہ پالیسی کا بنیادی نکتہ اسلام کا غلبہ اور اس کی بالادستی کی راہ میں حائل رکاوٹوں کا خاتمہ تھا۔ اسی وجہ سے رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم صحابہ کرام کو یہ ہدایت دیتے تھے کہ پہلے اسلام کو دوسری قوموں کے سامنے پیش کریں، اگر وہ اسے قبول نہ کریں تو ان تک اسلام کی بالادستی اور برتری کو پہچاننے اور اس کے فروغ اور نفاذ کے طریقے کی دعوت دیں۔

### ریاست مدینہ:

ریاست مدینہ کے سیاسی معاملات کو سنبھالنے کے لیے پیغمبر اسلام نے اپنی سفارت کاری کا اپنا ایک آلہ وضع کیا۔ جو درحقیقت قرآنی اصولوں پر مبنی تھی۔ یقینی طور پر، اسلام کسی بھی قسم کے دھوکے، چالاکیاں، ناانصافی، چال بازی اور ڈپلومیسی میں بے ایمانی کے خلاف ہے۔ جیسا کہ میکسیو پیلانزم (گولام ڈیلوچو ہداری، 1993) میں واضح کیا گیا ہے۔ اور یہ انصاف، رواداری، مساوات، بھائی چارے، دیانتداری، اخلاص اور بہت سے دوسرے اصولوں پر زور دیتی ہے۔ محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے خود کو کبھی بھی سخت اور تنگ نظر سفارت کار کے طور پر نہیں دکھایا، لیکن آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے ہمیشہ مذاکرات کو قبول کیا اور مسلح لڑائی کو حل کے طور پر ناپسند کیا۔ مثال کے طور پر یثاق مدینہ کے معاملے میں، نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے مدینہ کے ان تمام لوگوں اور یہودیوں سے گفت و شنید کرنے کی کوشش کی اور بعد میں آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے مذاکرات کو دستاویزی شکل دی جسے "مدینہ کا آئین" کہا جاتا ہے یہ بڑی تاریخی اہمیت کی دستاویز ہے۔ اس معاہدے کی دفعات نے خود پیغمبر اسلام کی بطور سفارت کار کی ساکھ کو ظاہر کیا۔

### صلح حدیبیہ:

صلح حدیبیہ میں بھی پیغمبر اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کا ایک اور قابل ذکر سفارتی عمل واضح طور پر دیکھا جاسکتا ہے۔ اس معاہدے میں آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے واقعی مسلمانوں کو مذاکرات کے حقیقی فن کی نمائندگی کی۔ ایک امن پسند سفارت کار کے طور پر پیغمبر اسلام نے امن کا تحفظ کیا اور مذاکرات کی پیشکش کی یہاں تک کہ جب آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کو مکہ میں داخل ہونے

سفارت کاری دو یا دو سے زیادہ ممالک کے درمیان تنازعات کو پر امن طریقے سے حل کرنے کا ایک قدیم ترین طریقہ ہے۔ سفارت کاری یا ڈپلومیسی سے مراد ایک ایسی ریاستی اور حکومتی مشینری یا وفد ہے جو دوسری ریاستوں، حکومتوں اور قوموں کے ساتھ اپنے معاملات چلانے اور دنیا میں ان کے ساتھ تعاون کرنے کے لیے ایک طریقہ کار اور قواعد قائم کرے۔

دور حاضر میں مختلف ریاستیں یا اقوام میں کشیدہ تعلقات کو کم کرنے، دشمنی کو کم کرنے اور اقتصادی اور سیاسی تعلقات قائم کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ مسلح لڑائیوں کو روکنے اور امن کو مستحکم کرنے کے لیے یہ طریقہ استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ یہ قوموں اور لوگوں کے اقدار، ان کی ثقافتی اور تہذیبی خصوصیات، سیاسی انتخاب، اور ان کے مذہبی اصولوں اور روایات کی عکاسی کرتی ہے۔ یہ ماضی کی تصویر ہے، حال کا عکس ہے اور مستقبل کا وژن ہے۔ سفارت کاری کی کوئی بھی شکل ریاست کے سیاسی ڈھانچے کو کنٹرول کرنے والے اصولوں کے گرد قائم کی جاتی ہے۔

### اسلام میں سفارت کاری:

اسلام میں سفارت کاری ایک یاد دہن میں پروان نہیں چڑھی بلکہ اس نے پیغمبر اسلام کے زمانے سے لے کر مخصوص برسوں میں ایک خاص شکل اختیار کی۔ اسلام کے دور اوائل میں، سفارت کاری کو جنگ کے لیے معاون یا متبادل کے طور پر کہا جاتا تھا۔ مثال کے طور پر، جنگ شروع ہونے سے پہلے ایک سفیر کی طرف سے شہنشاہ یا بادشاہ کو اسلام قبول کرنے کے پیغامات پہنچائے جاتے تھے۔ جنگ کے اختتام پر جنگی قیدیوں کے تبادلے کے لیے سفیر بھیجے جاتے تھے۔ عباسی دور میں تحائف کا تبادلہ یا معاہدوں پر گفت و شنید ہوتی تھی۔ قاصد کو پیغمبر اسلام نے اسلام کے عقائد کی تبلیغ کے لیے سیاسی مقصد کے لیے متعدد دو بار بھیجا۔ ایسے سفیر بازنطینی، مصر، فارس اور ایٹھویا کے شہنشاہ یا بادشاہ کی طرف بھیجے گئے۔

پہلے چار خلفاء، اموی خاندان، عباسی سلطنت، سلطنت عثمانیہ وغیرہ، سفارت کاری بین الاقوامی تعلقات کے سب سے زیادہ عملی اور متحرک موضوعات میں سے ایک ہے۔ لہذا دین اسلام نے اپنے آغاز سے ہی اس منطقی انداز کو بین الاقوامی امور کے لیے سفیروں اور سفیروں کے ذریعے چلانے کے لیے ایک اہم ترین طریقہ تسلیم کیا ہے جو پر امن ذریعہ استعمال ہے۔ سفارت کاری کے اصولوں اور اوزاروں کو دریافت کیا گیا جو پیغمبر اسلام نے پہلی اسلامی ریاست میں استعمال کیے تھے۔

مدینہ، اور اسلامی سفارت کاری کی بنیادوں اور مقاصد کا تجزیہ کرنے کے لیے، اسمیں صحیح رہنمائی کرنے والے خلفائے راشدین اور بنو امیہ کے تحت بھی مختصر سفارت کاری پر بحث کی جاسکتی ہے۔ مزید برآں اسلام میں مستقل سفارت کاری کے بارے میں ڈاکٹر حمید اللہ کاخیال تھا کہ یہ ابتدائی مرحلے میں بالکل عارضی طور پر تھی۔ مستقل سفارت کاری بنو

## پولیٹیکو وسٹا

اپنے فرائض ادا کرنے میں پہل نہیں کریں گے تو ہم یقیناً حقوق کے حصول میں بھی ناکام ہونگے۔

دوستوں وعدہ کرو کہ آج سے ہم معاشرے میں ایک ایسی فضا قائم کریں گے جس میں پیار و محبت، بھائی چارگی، اور قربانی کا جذبہ ہو۔ ایک ایسا معاشرہ جس میں دوسرے کی بات سننے کی طاقت ہو اور اپنی بات سنانے کا ہنر ہو۔ ایک ایسا معاشرہ جہاں طبقاتی نظام نہ ہو۔ جہاں مخصوص خطے کے مخصوص لوگوں کو حقارت سے نادیکھا جاتا ہو۔ ایک ایسا معاشرہ جہاں عورت کی عزت محفوظ ہو، جہاں ایک ماں اپنی بیٹی کے ڈرائیور اور قاری صاحب پر شک نہ کرے۔ جہاں شاپنگ مال کے چینجنگ روم میں کبیرے ناگے ہوں اور جہاں کے ڈاکٹر مرینہ کو بے ہوشی کی حالت میں عصمت دری نہ کرے۔ دوستو ایک ایسا معاشرہ جہاں پر خواجہ سراؤں کو روزگار کے لیے صرف ناچ گانے تک محدود ناکیا جاتا ہو، اور جہاں اُمی ناچنے والے خواجہ سراؤں کی عزتوں کو محفل کے اختتام میں تار تار نہ کیا جاتا ہو۔ جہاں کے درندہ صفت مرد اپنی ہوس پوری کرنے کے بعد ہوٹلوں کے باکڑوں پر بیٹھ کر طوائفوں کو گالی نہ دیتے ہو۔ دوستوں ایک ایسا معاشرہ جہاں کے ہوٹل مالکان حرام گوشت نہ فروخت کرتے ہو۔ جہاں کے تفریحی مقامات پر مافیاز کی اجارہ داری قائم نہ ہو۔ جہاں کے کاروباری لوگ ملاوٹ نہ کرتے ہو۔

ایک ایسا معاشرہ جہاں مزدوروں کے حقوق پامال نہ کیے جاتے ہو۔ جہاں کے مالکان ایک معاوضے کے بدلے چار چار کام نہ لیتے ہوں۔ جہاں کے منصف نہ بھگتے ہوں جہاں کے قلم کار نہ بکتے ہوں۔ جہاں عدالتیں بااثر لوگوں کے لیے راتوں کو نہیں کھلتی ہو۔ جہاں کی پولیس رشوت نہ لیتی ہو، جہاں کے جرنیل قوم کے بیسیوں سے گانے نہ بناتے ہوں جہاں کے قانون دان شریعت کو پس پشت نہ ڈالتے ہوں۔ ایک ایسا معاشرہ جہاں تمام مکاتب فکر کے لوگ ایک دوسرے کی حرمتوں کو پامال نہ کرتے ہوں۔ جہاں مولوی کو صرف نکاح اور میت کے لیے نہ بلایا جاتا ہو۔ ایک ایسا معاشرہ جہاں صرف پانچ سالوں بعد سڑکیں نہ تعمیر کی جاتی ہوں۔ دوستوں ایک ایسا معاشرہ جہاں جو تے شیشوں کی دکانوں پر اور کتا میں فٹ پاتھوں میں نہ بکتی ہو۔ میری دعا ہے اللہ ہمیں ایسا انسان بنا دے جس سے دوسروں کو فائدہ پہنچے۔ آمین

میرے نزدیک تو اس کی دو بڑی وجوہات ہیں جو مندرجہ ذیل ہیں پہلی وجہ تو اخلاقی پستی ہے جیسا کہ پہلے عرض کر چکا ہوں کہ انسان کی زندگی میں اخلاقی اقدار کی کیا اہمیت ہے؟ اخلاقی اقدار ہی جو انسان کو جانوروں سے ممتاز کرتی ہے۔ انسان جب اپنی زندگی میں اخلاقیات کو شامل کرتا ہے تو اس کے اندر اپنے فرائض کو ادا کرنے کی لگن اور جذبہ پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ جس سے معاشرے میں حقوق اور فرائض کے میزان میں توازن برقرار رہتا ہے۔ لیکن اسکے برعکس جب انسان پر سفلی جذبہ غالب آتا ہے تو نہ صرف وہ اخلاقی وجود سے ملنے والی روحانی توانائی سے دور ہوتا ہے۔ بلکہ اس کی عقلی استعداد کو بھی آخر کار کند کر دیتے ہیں۔ جس کا نتیجہ معاشرے کا برباد ہونا ہی ہوتا ہے۔ کیونکہ حقیقت میں انسان کا اپنا وجود دینے سے زیادہ لینے کا خواہش مند ہوتا ہے چاہے وہ کسی کا مال، دولت حتیٰ کہ کسی کی موت کی قیمت ہی کیوں نہ ہو۔ اور اجتماعی زندگی کا اصل حسن تو بھائی چارے، ایثار اور قربانی سے جنم لیتا ہے اس لیے جن قوموں میں اخلاقی معیار بلند ہوتا ہے وہ معاشرے میں بلند مقام حاصل کر لیتی ہیں۔

دوسری وجہ علمی پسماندگی ہے۔ جس طرح ایک فرد کو اپنے روزمرہ کے معاملات سرانجام دینے کے لیے غذا کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ بلکل اسی طرح ایک قوم کو اپنی بقا کے لئے بھی توانائی کے ذخائر کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے اور وہ توانائی علم و آگاہی ہے۔ جس طرح ایک فرد کو اپنے وجود کے تحفظ کے لیے کسی گھر کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے اسی طرح ایک قوم کو بھی اپنے دفاع کے لیے ایک بڑے قلعے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے اور وہ قلعہ علم و ادب تدبر و تفکر ہی ہیں جس کو بروئے کار لاکر قوموں نے دنیا میں اپنا سکہ رائج کیا ہے اور تاریخ گواہ ہے کہ جب بھی کسی قوم نے اپنے آپ کو وقت کے ساتھ ساتھ جدید علوم سے آراستہ نہیں کیا وہ ارتقاء کے سفر میں نا صرف پیچھے رہی ہے بلکہ تباہی اور بربادی کا مقدر بنی ہے۔ ہمیں دور حاضر کے ایسے جدید علوم کو بھی حاصل کرنا چاہیے جو عصر حاضر کے تقاضوں کو پورا کر سکے۔ جہاں پر نصابی کتب میں کسی ایک فرد یا گروہ کی خوشنودی نہیں بلکہ قوم کا نصب العین موجود ہو جس پر عمل کر کے معاشرے میں ایک کلیدی کردار ادا کیا جاسکے۔

دوستوں آئیے آپ بھی وعدہ کریں کہ آج سے ہم صرف اپنے حقوق کا روٹنا نہیں روئے بلکہ اپنے فرائض کو بھی احسن طریقے سے انجام دیکر ذمہ داری کا مظاہرہ کریں گے۔ کیونکہ ایک فرد کے فرائض ہی دوسرے شخص کے حقوق ہیں۔ اگر ہم

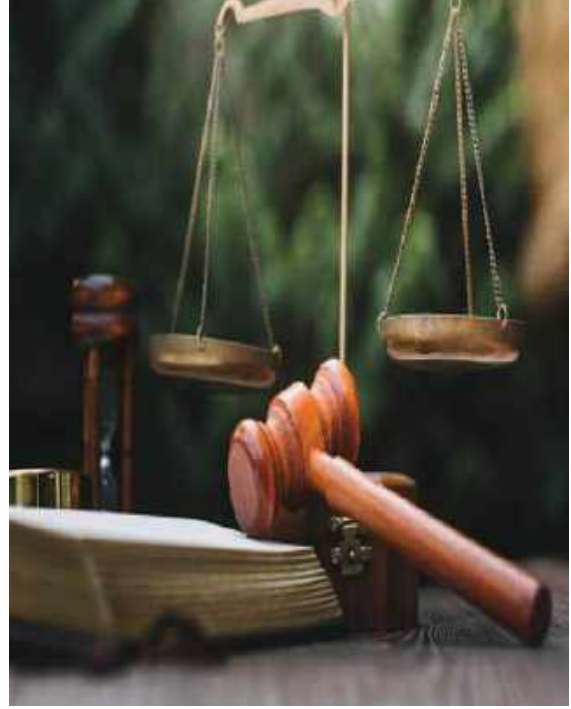
## عروج و زوال کا قانون

اگر ہم پچھلی قوموں پر ایک نظر دوڑائیں تو ہمیں یہ معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ کس طرح قوم بنی اسرائیل کو وفاداری اور شریعت پر عمل کرنے کے بدلے میں اللہ نے ان کو فرعون کی قید سے ناصرف آزادی دلوائی بلکہ دنیا میں ان کو ایک انعام یافتہ قوم بھی ٹھہرایا جس کے لیے من و سلویٰ کو جاری رکھا اور جیسا کہ پہلے عرض کیا گیا ہے کہ ہر عروج کو زوال ہے اسی طرح وہی انعام یافتہ قوم جب گمراہیوں، اخلاقی پستیوں اور طرح طرح کی برائیوں کا شکار ہوئی تو اللہ رب العزت نے دنیا میں حکمرانی کا تاج آشوریوں، ایرانیوں اور رومیوں کے سر پر رکھ دیا جس کے بعد بنی اسرائیل کے لیے زمین کو ایسے تنگ کر دیا کہ رومیوں نے ناصرف انکو گاجرمولی کی طرح کا نابلکہ دو ہزار سالوں تک ان کو فلسطین سے ایسے بے دخل کر دیا کہ قوم یہودی پوری دنیا میں ٹھوکریں کھاتی رہی۔ بلکل اسی طرح حکمرانی کا سلسلہ خلافت راشدہ سے شروع ہو کر بنوں امیہ اور بنوں عباس کے آہنی اختلافات کی وجہ سے مسلمان قوم بھی اللہ کے عذاب کی مستحق ہو گئی اور اللہ تعالیٰ نے ان پر ناصرف بیرونی طاقتوں کو غالب فرمایا جس میں صلیبی اور تاتاری شامل تھے۔ بلکہ بنوں امیہ اور بنوں عباس کی اپنی تلواروں نے بھی دوسرے کی گردنوں کو کاٹا اور اسی طرح مسلمان حکومت کا سورج ایک بار پھر غروب ہو گیا۔

اب آتے ہیں برصغیر کی جانب جہاں مسلمانوں کی حکومت کا آغاز محمد بن قاسم کی فتح سے شروع ہو کر مغلوں کی عیاشی اور مدہوشی پر تمام ہوتا اور جس کو دور تشکیل بھی کہتے ہیں۔ اس دور میں مسلمانوں نے تقریباً ایک ہزار سال کی حکمرانی کی اور اسی دور میں مسلمانوں نے اپنے مذہب، تہذیب، تمدن، روایات، اور ثقافت کی بنیاد پر اپنی ایک الگ شناخت رکھی تھی۔ جس طرح بنی اسرائیل کی قوم عروج کے بعد مختلف بیماریوں کا شکار ہوئی تھی بلکل اسی طرح مغل بھی مختلف بیماریوں کا شکار ہو گئے جس میں دین اکبری ہو یا دیگر ایسی رسم و رواج جو شریعت محمدی کے منافی تھے۔ جس کی وجہ سے مغلوں کی فوج میں گھوڑوں کی پہنناہٹ اور تلواروں کی سنناہٹ کے بجائے سلطنت مغلیہ میں گھنگرو کی چھنچھناہٹ، پبلے کی تھاپ، تہیوں کی آس اور رقص و موسیقی نے جگہ لے لی تھی۔ جس کے بعد مسلمان فاتحین نے زمینی فتوحات تو حاصل کی مگر قرون اولیٰ کی طرح انسانی دلوں کو فتح نہیں کر سکیں جس کے بعد مسلمان حکمرانوں کی جگہ انگریزوں نے لے لی اور مسلمانوں کو ایسی ذہنی غلامی میں قید کر دیا گیا جس کی زنجیریں آج وطن عزیز کو 75 سال ہونے کے باوجود بھی نہیں ٹوٹ پائی۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ان زنجیروں کے توڑنے کے لئے کافی ایسے مذہبی اور سیاسی شخصیات نے اپنا تان من اور دھن لگانے کے بعد کسی حد تک کامیاب بھی رہے مگر وہ کہتے ہیں نہ کہ خدا نے آج تک اس قوم کی حالت نہیں بدلی جس کو خود خیال نہ ہو اپنی حالت کے بدلنے کا۔ لہذا جب تک ہم انفرادی سطح پر قومی کردار ادا نہیں کریں گے تب تک یہ حالت برقرار رہے گی۔

آخر کار ایسے کون سے عوامل ہیں جن کو بروئے کار لا کر دنیا کی اقوام نے اپنی شناخت بنائی ہیں؟ اور ہم آج ایٹم بم بنا کر بھی کامیاب نہیں ہو سکے؟

## انیں قمبرانی



عروج و زوال اس دنیا کا ایک غیر متبادل واقعہ ہے۔ دنیا میں ہر شے عروج کی خواہشمند اور اسی راہ کی مسافر ہے۔ مگر ہر عروج کا مقدر ہے کہ ایک روز وہ زوال کے آغوش میں جا گرے۔ یہ ایک ایسی واضح حقیقت ہے کہ جس کو ثابت کرنے کے لیے کسی دلیل کی ضرورت نہیں۔ انسان کا اپنا وجود اس بات کا سب سے بڑا گواہ ہے۔ کس طرح وہاں کی کوکھ سے جنم لینے کے بعد ایک حقیر کو تھڑے سے پرورش پا کر ایک توانا اور طاقتور انسان بنتا ہے۔ اور اسی طرح وقت کے ساتھ ساتھ وہ بڑھاپے کی دلیلیں پہنا چاہتے ہوئے بھی قدم رکھتا ہے۔ ایک وقت ایسا آتا ہے کہ وہ طفل ناتواں کی مانند کمزور اور لاچار ہو کر رہ جاتا ہے۔ جسکی توانائی، حسن، شباب اور تمام خوبیاں ماضی کا ایک قصہ بن کر رہ جاتی ہیں۔

یہی قانون قوموں پر بھی لاگو ہوتا ہے کہ دنیا میں کوئی بھی قوم راتوں رات کامیاب نہیں ہوتی یا پھر اس کے برعکس کوئی بھی قوم ایک دم سے کسی بوسیدہ عمارت کی مانند زمین بوس نہیں ہوتی بلکہ اس قوم کی تعمیر و ترقی میں وہ تمام مثبت عوامل شامل ہوتے ہیں جو قومی ترقی کے ضامن ہوتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح کسی بھی قوم کی بربادی کے پس پشت وہ تمام برائیاں، گمراہیاں اور وجوہات شامل ہوتے ہیں جس کے سرزد ہونے کے بعد زوال پزیری اس قوم کا مقدر بن جاتا ہے اس عروج و زوال کے مراحل کا دورانیہ چند سالوں کا بھی ہو سکتا ہے اور کئی صدیوں پر بھی محیط ہو سکتا ہے۔

## پولیٹیکو وسٹا

حالات اس بات کا ثبوت ہیں کہ ان کو ریاستی اور غیر ریاستی افراد سے شدید خطرات لاحق ہیں۔ خاص طور پر پولیس سے وہ اس لئے کہ متجنس افراد ایکٹ کے مطابق خواجہ سرا کا بھیک مانگنا جرم ہے۔ اور اس طرح خواجہ سراؤں کو بھیک مانگنے سے روک کر بھی ان کی زندگی کو اجرن کیا جاتا ہے۔ فور طلب بات یہ ہے کہ پاکستان پہلے ہی سے بھیک مانگنے کو جرم قرار دے چکا ہے اور اب اس کو خواجہ سراؤں کے ساتھ جوڑنا سراسر غیر ضروری اور امتیازی سلوک ہے۔ ان مسائل کو حل کرنے کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ متجنس افراد کو بااختیار بنایا جائے، جس کے لیے موجودہ حفاظتی قوانین کو صوبائی سطح پر بھی اپنا کر ان پر عمل کروانے کے لیے ٹھوس اقدامات کیے جائیں۔ امتیازی سلوک کو جرم قرار دے کر اس پر سزا مقرر کرنا نہایت ضروری ہے۔

اس تمام خراب صورتحال میں خواجہ سراؤں کے خلاف جو منفی سوچ پیدا ہوئی ہے قانونی طور پر اس کو ختم ہونا چاہیے۔ قانون کو کسی بھی صورت ان تعصبات کو فروغ دینے کا ذریعہ نہیں بننا چاہیے بلکہ متجنس افراد کی ثقافتی سرگرمیوں کا احترام کرنا چاہیے اور انہیں بھیک یا غیر اخلاقی قوانین کا نشانہ نہیں بنانا چاہیے۔ بلاشبہ پاکستانی ریاست کو متجنس افراد کو محفوظ کرنے کے لئے مزید اقدامات اور اس نامکمل یا لنگڑے قانون کو درست کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ جس میں نہ صرف خواجہ سراؤں کے حقوق کا ٹھیک سے تعین ہو بلکہ معاشرے کو بھی لگام ڈالی جاسکے اور خواجہ سرا کمیونٹی کو اپنا مقام حاصل ہو سکے اور وہ عام انسان کی طرح بغیر کسی امتیاز کے اس معاشرے میں زندگی بسر کر سکیں۔



## خواجہ سرا اور معاشرے کے لنگڑے قوانین

ملیجہ زینب

کلنک مانا جاتا ہے۔ اس کے اپنے گھر والوں کا منفی رویہ ہی اس کو گھر سے نکلنے اور اس معاشرے میں بھٹکنے پر مجبور کر دیتا ہے۔ اور یوں شروع ہوتا ہے ایک خواجہ سرا کی زندگی کا سفر جہاں نہ صرف گھر جو کسی بھی انسان یا بچے کی زندگی کی بنیادی ضرورت اور حق ہوتا ہے اس سے محروم کر دیا جاتا ہے بلکہ پورا معاشرہ ہی ان کو بدسلوکی کا شکار بناتا ہے۔ انسان یہ تک بھول جاتا ہے کہ خواجہ سرا بھی اسی معاشرے کا حصہ ہیں، اور وہ بھی ان ہی کی ہی طرح ایک انسان ہیں اور ان کے بھی عام لوگوں کی طرح جذبات ہیں۔ ایسا معاشرہ اس کو باقی زندگی کی سہولیات کیسے فراہم کر سکتا ہے جو خواجہ سرا ہونے کو ہی گالی سمجھتا ہو اور اس کو جاندار ماننے یا جاندار ہونے کے قابل سمجھنے سے بھی قاصر ہو اور ان کے تمام حقوق کو پامال کرتا ہو۔

### خواجہ سرا کے حقوق اور ان کی قانونی حیثیت:

خواجہ سرا کو ہمارے معاشرے میں بہت ظلم کا نشانہ بنایا جاتا ہے۔ خواجہ سرا انتہائی قابل رحم اس لیے بھی ہے، کہ ہم نے ان کو ایک الگ جنس آج تک تسلیم ہی نہیں کیا۔ ان کو نا تعلیمی میدان اور نہ ہی ریاست کے دیگر شعبہ جات میں کوئی حقوق اور مخصوص نشستیں فراہم کی جاتی ہیں۔ جبکہ ان کے ساتھ روار کھے جانے والے نازیبا سلوک کے باعث یہ بہت ضروری ہے کہ ان کی قومی سطح پر حوصلہ افزائی کی جائے۔

خواجہ سرا کیونٹی کی اگر پاکستان میں حیثیت کو دیکھا جائے تو یہ خیال کیا جاتا ہے کہ خواجہ سرا کا کام صرف شادیوں میں ناچنا اور بھیک مانگنا ہی ہے۔ لوگ ان کو بچوں کی پیدائش، شادی یا نجی تقریبات میں بلاتے ہیں۔ اور ان سے رقص اور موسیقی کرواتے ہیں۔ نہ صرف یہ بلکہ اس دوران ان کے ساتھ ناجائز اور نازیبا برتاؤ بھی کیا جاتا ہے۔ اور اس کے بدلے میں صاحب استطاعت لوگ ان کو معاوضہ دیتے ہیں۔ اس تاریک حقیقت کے پیش نظر معاشرہ انہیں مجبور کرتا ہے کہ یہ اپنی بقاء کے لئے یہی کام کریں۔

معاشرے کی اس سنگین صورتحال کے باوجود پاکستانی قانون میں متجنس افراد ایکٹ 2018 کی شمولیت کوئی چھوٹی کامیابی نہیں۔ یہ قانون جنوبی ایشیا میں متجنس افراد کے لیے اٹھائے جانے والے ترقی پسند ترین قوانین میں سے ایک ہے۔ جس میں یہ خواجہ سراؤں کو نہ صرف اپنی جنسی شناخت کو قبول کرنے بلکہ اس کی شناخت کو ظاہر کرنے کی آزادی بھی دیتا ہے۔

2018 کا متجنس افراد ایکٹ اور 2021 میں بنائے گئے اس کے رولز تفصیل سے تمام شعبوں میں خواجہ سرا افراد کے امتیاز کو ختم کرنے کی ضمانت دیتے ہیں۔ جس میں تعلیم، صحت، جائیداد اور روزگار کی فراہمی وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ لیکن اس میں مسئلہ یہ ہے کہ بد قسمتی سے اس طرح کے امتیازی سلوک کو روکنے کے لیے یہ ایکٹ ایک مناسب طریقہ کار واضح نہیں کرتا۔ دوسرا مسئلہ یہ ہے کہ تعلیم اور صحت صوبائی انتظامیہ کے کنٹرول میں ہے۔ اس لیے اس ایکٹ پر عمل کے لیے صوبائی حکمت عملی کی ضرورت ہے۔ ایک مسئلہ یہ بھی ہے کہ پاکستان میں

خواجہ سراؤں کے لیے کوئی واضح قانون نہیں جس کے تحت لوگ یوں فوجداری کے مقدمات کر سکیں۔ اسی وجہ سے متجنس کیونٹی بہت پریشان ہے۔ کیونکہ ماضی اور موجودہ



کسی بھی معاشرے کی ترقی کے لیے لازم ہے کہ وہاں موجود ہر شخص کی آزادی، خودداری اور عزت نفس کا خیال رکھا جائے۔ اس بات سے تو سب متفق ہیں لیکن پھر بھی کیوں ہمارے معاشرے میں خواجہ سراؤں کو ان کا جائز مقام نہیں دیا جاتا۔

کیا خواجہ سرا انسان نہیں..؟

کیا ان کے کوئی جذبات نہیں..؟ کیا خواجہ سرا ہونا گالی ہے..؟

افسوس ناک بات یہ ہے کہ ہمارے معاشرے میں خواجہ سراؤں کو نظر انداز کیا جاتا ہے، ان کو دھتکارا اور برا جانا جاتا ہے۔ زندگی کے ہر شعبے میں ان سے ناروا سلوک برتا جاتا ہے۔ چاہے وہ تعلیم ہو ملازمت ہو یا ان کی رہائش حتیٰ کہ ان کو صحت کے معاملات میں بھی اچھوت سمجھا جاتا ہے۔ ان کے خواجہ سرا ہونے یا پھر کسی اور انسان کے مرد یا عورت ہونے میں اس کی اپنی کوئی مرضی شامل نہیں ہوتی یہ تو قدرت کا نظام ہے۔ کسی بھی معاشرے کا بنیادی عنصر انسان کو سمجھا جاتا ہے اور تمام انسانوں کے حقوق یکساں ہوتے ہیں اور معاشرے میں ان کی اہمیت بھی ایک جیسی ہوتی ہے اور معاشرے میں رہنے کے لئے تمام افراد کو برابری کے حقوق حاصل ہوتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح خواجہ سرا بھی اسی معاشرے کا لازمی حصہ ہیں اور ان کو بھی معاشرے کے تمام حقوق حاصل ہونے چاہئیں جس طرح کسی بھی عام انسان کو حاصل ہوتے ہیں۔ اور ریاست اسکے تمام حقوق کی ضمانت ہوتی ہے۔ اور اس کو اپنی شناخت فراہم کرنی ہے۔

خواجہ سرا کی زندگی میں ظلم و زیادتی کی ابتدا اس کے اپنے گھر سے شروع ہوتی ہے۔ جہاں

خواجہ سرا کی پیدائش کو ہی

## پولیٹیکو وسٹا

گئی۔ اس بارش کے باعث کراچی کے گجر نالے سمیت بیشتر نالے اہل پڑے اور سیلاب نے کراچی شہر کو اپنی گرفت میں لے لیا۔ اس سیلاب نے کراچی کے 41 شہریوں کو موت کے گھاٹ اتارا اور متعدد گھروں کو جلنے کے ڈھیر میں تبدیل کر دیا۔

اب 2022 میں سیلاب سے آنے والی تباہی آپ کے سامنے ہے۔ کب تک ہم ہر سال مون سون کی بارشوں کے نام پر لاشیں اکٹھی کرتے رہیں گے۔ اتنے برسوں میں سیکڑوں لوگوں کی موت کے بعد بھی پاکستان میں مون سون بارشوں کے حوالے سے کوئی انتظام کیوں نہیں کیا گیا۔ شاید پاکستان بطور ملک اس بات کو تسلیم کر چکا ہے کہ ہر سال مون سون کی بارشوں میں ہزاروں لوگوں کو موت کے منہ میں اترنا ہی ہے۔ اس ملک میں کچے مکانوں کے تحفظ کیلئے کوئی موثر حکمت عملی کیوں نہیں اپنائی گئی۔ لاہور کے کچھ علاقوں میں زیر زمین ٹینک بنانے سے بلوچستان اور ڈیرہ غازی خان کے کچے مکانوں کو کیا فائدہ حاصل ہوا ہے؟ ان کی قسمت میں پہلے بھی ڈوبنا ہی لکھا تھا اور اب بھی ڈوبنا ہی لکھا ہے۔ پاکستان کو نہری نظام میں بھی ترمیم کرنے کی اشد ضرورت ہے۔ اب وقت آ گیا ہے کہ اگلے سال بھی مون سون کی تباہی سے پہلے پاکستان پانی کی زیادتی کو روکے اور اس سیلاب کے متاثرہ علاقوں کیلئے بھی ایک نظام کو فعال کیا جائے جس سے آنے والی تباہی کو محدود کیا جاسکے۔

جہاں پاکستانی حکومت کی ناقص حکمت عملی ایک اہم مسئلہ ہے وہیں موجودہ دور میں ہونے والی موسمیاتی تبدیلی بھی ایک بڑا عالمی مسئلہ ہے۔ پاکستان دوسرے ممالک کے اقدامات کی قیمت چکا رہا ہے، کاربن کے پھیلاؤ میں 20 ممالک کا حصہ 80 فیصد ہے، جبکہ پاکستان ماحولیاتی آلودگی کا صرف ایک فیصد ذمہ دار ہونے کے باوجود موسمیاتی تبدیلی کا سب سے زیادہ شکار 10 ممالک کی فہرست میں شامل ہے۔ ترقی یافتہ ممالک کو موسمیاتی تبدیلی کے چیلنجز سے نمٹنے کے لیے آگے آنا چاہیے۔ صنعتی ممالک کو بدترین کاربن کے اخراج میں کمی کرنی چاہیے۔ یہ سچ ہے کہ قدرتی و سماوی آفات سے لڑنا ممکن نہیں مگر موسمیاتی تبدیلی سے نمٹنے کے اقدامات تو ہو سکتے ہیں۔ وفاقی اور صوبائی حکومتوں کی ذمہ داری ہے کہ مزید تباہی کا انتظار کیے بغیر بلاتاخیر ملک میں نئے آبی ذخائر اور ڈیموں کی تعمیر کے حوالے سے متفقہ بنیادی فیصلے کر لیے جائیں۔

## پاکستان کی تاریخ میں سیلاب کی تباہ کاریاں

تباہ صغیر

صوبہ سندھ کی کمر توڑنے کے ٹھیک 4 سال بعد 2007ء میں سندھ کے ساتھ ساتھ بلوچستان اور خیبر پختونخوا بھی مون سون بارشوں کی زد میں آگئے۔ خیبر پختونخوا کی بات کی جائے تو صوبے میں بارشوں اور برفانی توڑوں کے پگھلنے سے 142 لوگ اپنی جان سے ہاتھ دھو بیٹھے جبکہ 2000ء سے زائد لوگ بے گھر ہو گئے۔ بلوچستان اور سندھ میں 2007ء کے سیلاب نے 815 لوگوں کی جانیں لے لیں اور ایک بڑی تعداد کو بے گھر کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ روزگار بھی کر دیا۔ اس تباہی سے ملک ابھی باہر نہیں آیا تھا کہ 2009ء میں تاریخ کی سب سے زیادہ ہونے والی بارشوں نے کراچی شہر کو زیر آب کر دیا۔ اس سال کی بارشوں نے کراچی میں 26 لوگوں کی جان لی جبکہ 150 سے زائد افراد شدید زخمی ہوئے۔

ایک سال بعد 2010ء میں مون سون بارشوں کے باعث تقریباً پورا ملک سیلاب کی زد میں آگیا۔ آپ پڑھ کر حیران ہوں گے کہ 2010ء میں بارشوں کے باعث سیلاب نے جتنی جانیں لیں ان کی تعداد 2004ء کے ہندوستانی سونامی، 2005ء کے کشمیر زلزلے اور 2010ء کے زلزلے کی مجموعی تعداد سے بھی زیادہ تھی۔ اس سیلاب کے باعث جانے والی جانوں کی تعداد کا تعین نہیں کیا جاسکا، جن افراد کی موت آن ریکارڈ آئی ان کی تعداد 2 ہزار سے زائد تھی۔ اس سیلاب نے 2 کروڑ افراد کو شدید متاثر کیا۔

2010ء کی اس بڑی تباہی کے اگلے ہی سال 2011ء میں صوبہ سندھ پھر سے مون سون بارشوں کی لپیٹ میں آگیا اور ستمبر 2011ء میں بارشوں کے باعث آنے والے سیلاب سے 361 لوگ اپنی جان کی بازی ہار گئے جبکہ 53 لاکھ لوگ اس سیلاب سے متاثر ہوئے۔ اس سیلاب کی تباہی نے 12 لاکھ گھروں کو کھنڈر میں تبدیل کر دیا جبکہ 17 لاکھ ایکڑ کاشتکاری پر قبہ زیر آب آگیا۔

2013ء میں اگست کے مہینے میں پاکستان کے ساتھ ساتھ افغانستان کو بھی بارشوں کے باعث خاصا نقصان اٹھانا پڑا۔ اس سیلاب میں پاکستان میں 180 افراد جاں بحق جبکہ 66 ہزار لوگ اس سیلاب سے متاثر ہوئے۔ ستمبر 2014ء میں مون سون کی بارشوں نے کشمیر، گلگت اور پنجاب کے بیشتر علاقوں کو متاثر کیا۔ اس سال سیلاب کے باعث ضلع جھنگ کے 350 جبکہ ضلع ملتان کے 300 گاؤں زیر آب آگئے۔ نیشنل ڈیزاسٹر مینجمنٹ اتھارٹی این ڈی ایم اے کے مطابق 257 لوگ ہلاک ہوئے جبکہ 11 لاکھ لوگوں کو سیلاب نے متاثر کیا۔

2016ء میں مون سون سے قبل پری مون سون کی بارشوں نے تباہی کا آغاز کیا۔ این ڈی ایم اے کے مطابق بارشوں کے باعث 424 لوگ جان سے گئے اور افسوسناک بات یہ ہے کہ ان 424 لوگوں میں 153 بچے بھی شامل تھے۔ 2019ء میں سیلاب اور طوفان نے 140 سے زائد جانیں لیں جبکہ 1500 سے زائد خاندان بے گھر ہو گئے۔ اس کے بعد 2020 میں کراچی کی تاریخ کے سارے ریکارڈ ٹوٹ گئے اور صرف 12 گھنٹے میں 231 ملی میٹر بارش ریکارڈ کی



ماضی میں پاکستان نے سیلاب سے پیدا ہونے والی تباہ کاری کا 1992ء میں پہلی مرتبہ سامنا کیا۔ پانچ دن تک مسلسل جاری رہنے والی مون سون کی بارشوں نے شمالی علاقوں کو شدید نقصان پہنچایا۔ 7 ستمبر 1992ء کو شروع ہونے والی بارش اپنے ساتھ موت کا سامان لے کر آئی۔ اس سیلاب سے پاکستان میں 2 ہزار سے زائد لوگ جان کی بازی ہار گئے۔ یہ سیلاب 12 ہزار 672 گاؤں بہا لے گیا جبکہ بہت سے لوگ لینڈ سلائیڈنگ کی وجہ سے زندہ درگور ہو گئے۔ اس سیلاب سے 33 لاکھ سے زائد افراد متاثر ہوئے۔ حکومت پاکستان کے جاری کردہ اعداد و شمار کے مطابق 1 لاکھ 60 ہزار موشی بھی سیلابی ریلے کی نذر ہو گئے۔ خیبر پختونخوا کے 80 فیصد پل اور سڑکیں تباہ ہو گئیں جبکہ تقریباً ایک ارب امریکی ڈالر کی مالیت کی پراپرٹی زمین استعمال ہوئی۔

اتنی بڑی تباہی کے بعد 1995ء میں دریائے سندھ میں پانی کی سطح غیر معمولی ہونے کے باعث سیلاب آیا۔ کچھ سال بیت گئے اور اس آزمائش کو بھی جھلا دیا گیا۔ 2003ء میں ہونے والی مون سون کی بارشوں نے ایک بار پھر صوبہ سندھ کو بری طرح سے متاثر کیا اور کراچی شہر بھی بارش کے پانی میں ڈوب گیا۔ 284.5 ملی میٹر کی بارش نے کراچی شہر کی گلیوں کو نالوں میں تبدیل کر دیا۔ ان بارشوں نے ضلع ٹھٹھہ کو سب سے زیادہ متاثر کیا جہاں بارش 404 ملی میٹر ریکارڈ کی گئی۔ صوبے میں 484 لوگ جان کی بازی ہار گئے جبکہ 4476 گاؤں زیر آب آگئے۔

## پولیٹیکو و سٹا

کی آراء کو بھی شامل کیا گیا۔ حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ نے اپنے دور خلافت میں حضرت ام کلثوم بنت علی رضی اللہ عنہما کو روم کے دربار میں بطور سفیر مقرر کر کے بھیجا۔ ایک اور مثال حضرت زینب بنت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کی ہے جنہوں نے واقعہ کربلا کے بعد یزید کے دربار میں خطبہ دے کر ایک مثال قائم کی۔

جہاں تک عورت کے ملک کا بطور سربراہ ہونے کا تعلق ہے تو اس بارے میں اسلام نے قرآن و حدیث کی روشنی کے ذریعے کوئی واضح احکامات نہیں دیئے ہیں۔ البتہ اسلامی علماء اس بارے میں دو فرقوں میں بٹے ہوئے ہیں، جن میں سے ایک فرقہ عورت کے سربراہ ہونے کے حق میں دلائل پیش کرتا ہے جبکہ دوسرا فرقہ خاتون کی بطور سربراہ منافی کرتا ہے۔ البتہ قرآن مجید میں بلیغی کی سربراہی کا حوالہ دیا گیا ہے اور ان کی دانشمندی اور سوچ بوجھ کا تذکرہ کیا گیا ہے۔ ان کی حکمرانی پر طنز یا ناپسندیدگی کا اظہار نہیں کیا گیا۔

آج ہمارے معاشرتی نظام میں خواتین جہاں تعلیم اور وراثت جیسے بنیادی حقوق سے محروم ہیں وہیں عورتوں کی سیاست میں مداخلت کو بھی معیوب سمجھا جاتا ہے۔ اسلام کی روشنی میں عورتوں کے سیاسی کردار کا اگر گہرائی سے مطالعہ کیا جائے تو ہمیں ایسے انگنت واقعات مل جائیں گے جو ہمارے موجودہ معاشرے میں عورتوں کے حقوق کی آگاہی اور انہیں فروغ دینے کے لیے رہنمائی کا فریضہ انجام دے سکتے ہیں۔

## اسلام کی روشنی میں عورتوں کا سیاست میں کردار

ہے۔ ہیئت کا موازنہ ہم آج کے دور کے ووٹ سے کر سکتے ہیں۔ جبکہ مغربی دنیا میں عورتوں کو ووٹ دینے کا حق 19 ویں دہائی کے اوائل میں دیا گیا۔

مریم انوار



اسلام نے عورتوں کے حقوق کو اس وقت متعارف کروایا جب باقی دنیا میں اس کا تصور بھی موجود نہ تھا۔ خود جزیرہ عرب میں قیام اسلام سے قبل عورتوں کو باعث ذلت سمجھا جاتا تھا۔ اسلام کے ابتدائی ایام پر نگاہ دوڑائی جائے تو ہمیں خواتین مذہبی امور کے علاوہ میدان جنگ میں بھی سرگرم دکھائی دیں گی۔ کئی عورتوں نے کفار کے خلاف جنگ میں حصہ لے کر سپاہیوں کو نہ صرف پانی پلانے کا کام کیا بلکہ زخمیوں کی مرہم پٹی کی خدمات بھی سرانجام دیں۔ ام عقیقہ رضی اللہ عنہا نامی صحابیہ نے سات جنگوں میں آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کا ساتھ دیا۔ مسلمان خواتین کے لئے مثالی شخصیت کا نمونہ پیش کرنے والی خواتین میں سرفہرست ام المؤمنین حضرت عائشہ صدیقہ رضی اللہ عنہا قرآن و حدیث پر بھرپور مہارت رکھنے کے ساتھ ساتھ تاریخ ادب، خطبات اور شاعری میں بھی اپنی خاصیت کا لوہا منوا چکی تھیں۔ حضرت عائشہ رضی اللہ عنہا نے علم طب سے بھی شناسا اپنے والد حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ سے وراثت میں وصول کی تھی۔ حضرت عائشہ صدیقہ رضی اللہ عنہا نے بہت سی لڑائیوں میں بڑھ چڑھ کر حصہ لیا اسی طرح انہوں نے جنگ جیل کی سربراہی بھی کی اگرچہ بعد میں وہ خون کے ناحق زیاں پر بہت پشیمان رہیں۔ حضرت عائشہ صدیقہ رضی اللہ عنہا کا ایک بڑا کارنامہ یہ بھی ہے کہ انہوں نے فقہ مکہ کی بنیادیں استوار کیں اور انہی بنیادوں پہ آگے چل کر عطاء ابن رباح، عروہ بن زبیر، مجاہد اور دیگر لوگوں نے فقیہی مکتب کی عمارت کھڑی کی۔

اسلامی تناظر میں عورتوں کے سیاسی کردار کا تذکرہ کیا جائے تو لوگوں کی اکثریت اس غلط فہمی کا شکار ہوتی ہے کہ اسلامی معاشرے میں عورتوں کے لیے سیاسی میدان میں کوئی گنجائش ہی نہیں ہے۔ اس حوالے سے خصوصاً ایشیائی ممالک میں عورتوں کی سیاست میں کسی بھی کردار کا استحصال کئی صدیوں سے کیا جاتا رہا ہے۔ چاہے وہ پھر فاطمہ علی جناح کی ملک بھاگ دوڑ سنبھالنے کے لیے انتھک کوششیں ہوں یا پھر شہید بنے نظیر بھٹو کا سیاسی اقتدار پر برہان ہو کر ثابت قدمی سے کھڑے رہنے کی جدوجہد ہو۔ ہمارے پدرانہ معاشرے نے انہیں بحیثیت عورت ہونے کے ان کے حق سے محروم رکھنے کی ہر ممکن کوشش کی۔ آج بھی ہمارے اسی معاشرے میں عورتوں کو ان کے سیاسی و سماجی حقوق سے محروم رکھنا ایک عام سی بات تصور کیا جاتا ہے۔ حالانکہ، اگر اسلامی تاریخ کے اوراق پلٹے جائیں تو زندگی کے دیگر شعبوں کے ساتھ ساتھ عورتیں سیاست میں بھی کافی سرگرم دکھائی دینگی۔

خلفائے راشدین کے دور میں باقاعدہ آنحضرت صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے نقش قدم پر چلتے ہوئے خواتین کی رائے دہی کو ریاستی معاملات میں شامل کیا گیا۔ حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ عنہ کا دور اسلامی تاریخ کا سنہری دور سمجھا جاتا ہے۔ اس دور میں بھی خواتین کے آزادی کے متعلق اگلی مثالیں موجود ہیں۔ ان کے دور میں خواتین کی آزادی کا اندازہ اس مشہور واقعہ سے لگایا جاسکتا ہے کہ ایک دفعہ جمعہ کے خطبے میں آپ رضی اللہ عنہ نے حق مہر کی چار درہم مخصوص رقم مقرر کر دی تاکہ بعد میں مہر کی رقم ادا کرنے میں آسانی ہو۔ لیکن جب آپ رضی اللہ عنہ مسجد کے دروازے پر پہنچے تو ایک عورت نے انہیں روک کر ان کے فیصلے پر سورۃ النساء کی آیت نمبر 20 کا حوالہ دے کر اعتراض کیا کہ قرآن مجید میں ہمیں ڈھیروں درہم وصول کرنے کی اجازت دی گئی ہے اور آپ کہتے ہیں کہ چار سو درہم سے زیادہ نہ لیں۔ جس پر آپ رضی اللہ عنہ نے اپنا فیصلہ واپس لے لیا۔ یہاں یہ بات واضح رہے کہ قانون سازی کا عمل جسے حکومت کا ایک اہم شعبہ تصور کیا جاتا ہے، اسلامی تعلیمات کی روشنی میں خواتین اس عمل میں بھرپور حصہ لے سکتی ہیں۔ حضرت عمر رضی اللہ عنہ کے دور خلافت میں بنی ان کا جانشین مقرر کرنے کے لیے لوگوں سے گھر گھر جا کر ان کی رائے دہی معلوم کی گئی جس میں عورتوں

قرآن الکریم میں کئی جگہ مرد اور عورت کے یکساں حقوق کے حوالے سے تاکید کی گئی ہے۔ جیسے کہ سورۃ الاحمران میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے مرد اور عورت کو برابر قرار دیا ہے۔ اسی طرح سورۃ التوبہ میں مسلمان مرد اور مسلمان عورت کو ایک دوسرے کے ساتھی ہونے کا تذکرہ کیا گیا ہے اور مرد کے ساتھ ساتھ عورت کو بھی بھلائی کا حکم دینے اور برائی سے روکنے کی تلقین کی گئی ہے۔ جبکہ سورۃ الممتحنہ میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے عورتوں سے بیعت لینے کے بابت ارشاد فرمایا

## پولیسٹیکو وسٹا

طالبان کے قبضے کے بعد، نیویارک فیڈرل ریزرو نے افغانستان کے مرکزی بینک کی امریکی ڈالر کے اثاثوں تک رسائی کو ختم کر دیا۔ بین الاقوامی مالیاتی فنڈ نے افغانستان کو خصوصی ڈرائنگ رائٹس سمیت فنڈز تک رسائی سے روک دیا گیا۔ اگست میں، عطیہ دہندگان نے عالمی بینک کے زیر انتظام افغانستان کی تعمیر نو ٹرسٹ فنڈ سے ادائیگی روک دی جو پہلے سرکاری ملازمین کی تنخواہوں کی ادائیگی کے لیے استعمال کیا جاتا تھا، جس سے افغانستان کی معاشی تباہی میں تیزی آئی۔

ستمبر میں، اقوام متحدہ کی سلامتی کونسل نے افغانستان میں اقوام متحدہ کے امدادی مشن (UNAMA) کی چھ ماہ کی تجدید کی منظوری دی۔ اس مشن کا مستقبل، جو کہ دیگر چیزوں کے علاوہ افغان خواتین اور لڑکیوں کے حقوق کو فروغ دینے اور انسانی حقوق کی مبینہ خلاف ورزیوں کی نگرانی، تحقیقات اور رپورٹ کرنے کے لیے فرض کیا گیا ہے، غیر یقینی ہے۔ توقع ہے کہ اقوام متحدہ کے سیکرٹری جنرل انٹونیو گوتیرس 2022 کے اوائل میں یو این اے ایم اے کے مستقبل کے بارے میں کونسل کو سفارشات پیش کریں گے۔

نومبر تک، طالبان کی حکومت کو کسی دوسرے ملک نے باضابطہ طور پر تسلیم نہیں کیا تھا۔ ستمبر میں، یورپی یونین نے طالبان حکومت کے ساتھ روابط کے لیے پانچ معیارات مرتب کیے، ان میں انسانی حقوق کا احترام، خاص طور پر خواتین اور لڑکیوں کے حقوق، اور ایک جامع اور نمائندہ حکومت کے قیام شامل تھے۔

23 ستمبر کو، 20 کے اجلاس میں، چین کے وزیر خارجہ وانگ یی نے افغانستان پر تمام اقتصادی پابندیاں ختم کرنے کا مطالبہ کیا اور کہا کہ چین توقع کرتا ہے کہ طالبان کی حکومت آخر کار مزید شمولیت اختیار کرے گی، اور طالبان سے مطالبہ کیا کہ وہ بین الاقوامی دہشت گردی کے خلاف "پر عزم" ہو جائیں۔ اور عالمی منصوبے پر عمل کرنا ہے۔ کیم نو مبر تک، روس، ترکی اور ایران نے کہا کہ وہ طالبان کی قیادت والی حکومت کو اس وقت تک تسلیم نہیں کریں گے جب تک کہ وہ صحیح طریقہ سے انتظامیہ تشکیل نہیں دیتے۔ روس نے طالبان کے نمائندوں کو 20 اکتوبر کو ماسکو میں افغانستان پر بین الاقوامی مذاکرات میں مدعو کیا۔ جب کہ پاکستان نے طالبان کی حکومت کو تسلیم کرنے سے منع کر دیا، اس نے طالبان کے ساتھ زیادہ سے زیادہ بین الاقوامی مشغولیت پر زور دیا، ساتھ ہی ساتھ ان پر زور دیا کہ وہ ایک زیادہ "جامع" حکومت تشکیل دیں۔

پورے سال کے دوران، افغانستان کی بگڑتی ہوئی صورتحال کو اقوام متحدہ کے خصوصی طریقہ کار، معاہدے کے اداروں اور اقوام متحدہ کے ہائی کمشنر برائے انسانی حقوق نے بار بار توجہ دلائی۔ پھر بھی جامع حکومت تشکیل نہیں پائی اور نہ ہی تمام ممالک نے افغانستان کو تسلیم کیا اس وجہ سے وہاں کے عوام الناس کو تمام بنیادی ضروریات سے محروم رکھا جا رہا ہے اور اقتصادی پابندیوں کی وجہ سے وہاں کے لوگوں کو زیادہ پریشانی کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے۔

لوگوں کو زبردستی ان کے گھروں سے بے دخل کیا۔ ان میں سے سب سے بڑے اخراج میں، ستمبر میں، صوبہ ارزگان کے ضلع گیزاب اور صوبہ دانی کنڈی کے پڑوسی اضلاع سے سینکڑوں ہزارہ خاندانوں کو اپنا گھر بار چھوڑ کر فرار ہونے پر مجبور کیا گیا۔

طالبان اور افغان حکومت دونوں سیکورٹی فورسز اندھا دھند مارٹر اور راکٹ حملوں میں عام شہریوں کو ہلاک اور زخمی کرنے کے ذمہ دار تھے، اور سابقہ حکومتی افواج کے فضائی حملوں سے عام شہریوں کی ہلاکتیں 2020 کی اسی مدت کے مقابلے میں 2021 کی پہلی شہماہ میں دگنی سے بھی زیادہ ہو گئیں۔ اسی طرح ایک واقعہ میں 10 جنوری کو، نمروز میں ایک فضائی حملے میں 18 شہری مارے گئے، جن میں سات لڑکیاں، چھ خواتین اور چار لڑکے شامل تھے۔ 15 اگست کو، جیسے ہی طالبان کا بل میں داخل ہوئے، سابق حکومت کے نیشنل ڈائریکٹوریٹ آف سیکورٹی کے ایک سٹریٹجک فورس یونٹ نے مینی شاہدین کے مطابق، 12 سابق قیدیوں کو پکڑ کر پھانسی دے دی، جنہیں رہا کیا گیا تھا۔

طالبان کے قبضے کے بعد کے ہفتوں میں، طالبان حکام نے خواتین اور لڑکیوں کے حقوق کو واپس لانے والی پالیسیوں اور ضوابط کے ایک مستقل سلسلے کا اعلان کیا۔ ان میں روزگار اور تعلیم تک رسائی کو سختی سے کم کرنا اور پر امن اجتماع کے حق کو محدود کرنا شامل ہے۔ طالبان نے کہا ہے کہ وہ لڑکیوں اور خواتین کی تعلیم کی حمایت کرتے ہیں لیکن 18 ستمبر کو انہوں نے سینڈری اسکولوں کو صرف لڑکوں کے لیے دوبارہ کھولنے کا حکم دیا۔ لڑکیوں کے کچھ سینڈری اسکول بعد میں چند صوبوں میں دوبارہ کھل گئے لیکن اکتوبر تک اکثریت بند رہی۔ 29 اگست کو تعلیم کے قائم مقام وزیر نے اعلان کیا کہ لڑکیاں اور خواتین اعلیٰ تعلیم میں حصہ لے سکتی ہیں لیکن لڑکوں کے ساتھ تعلیم حاصل نہیں کر سکتیں۔

افغانستان کے بہت سے حصوں میں، طالبان کے اہلکاروں نے انسانی ہمدردی کے کام کرنے والی خواتین کارکنوں پر پابندی لگا دی ہے۔ یہ ایک ایسا اقدام جس سے صحت کی دیکھ بھال اور انسانی امداد تک رسائی خراب ہو سکتی ہے۔ طالبان نے تقریباً تمام خواتین سرکاری ملازمین کو بھی برطرف کر دیا ہے۔ افغانستان سے امریکی فوج کے مکمل انخلا کا اعلان ہوتے ہی تیزی سے بہت سے افغانوں کو نکالنے کا منصوبہ شامل نہیں تھا جنہوں نے امریکی اور میڈیا افواج کے لیے کام کیا تھا یا ڈونر ممالک کے پروگراموں کے لیے کام کیا تھا۔

کینیڈا، یورپی یونین، برطانیہ، ریاست ہائے متحدہ، اور دیگر ممالک نے کئی لاکھ افغانوں کو نکالا جنہوں نے ان حکومتوں، ان کی افواج یا ان تنظیموں کے ساتھ براہ راست کام کیا تھا جن کی وہ حمایت کرتے تھے۔ ہزاروں مزید افغان خطرے میں رہے جن میں انسانی حقوق کے محافظ، ملک سے محفوظ طریقے سے باہر نکلنے کا کوئی راستہ نہیں تھا، اگرچہ یورپی یونین کے ارکان نے نومبر تک کچھ افغانوں کو نکالا، لیکن کسی نے بھی مزید پناہ گزینوں کو قبول کرنے کا وعدہ نہیں کیا۔

## طالبان کے بعد افغانستان کی صورت حال

"وفاداروں کے کمانڈر" کے طور پر قیادت کر رہے تھے۔ 2001 میں حکومت کا تختہ الٹنے سے پہلے ملک کے 90 فیصد حصے پر حکومت کا کنٹرول تھا۔

طالبان نے علاقائی کنٹرول کو مستحکم کرتے ہوئے انصاف کا ایک سخت نظام قبائلی ضابطہ اور شریعت کی تشریحات سے اخذ کیا۔ حکومت نے سماجی خدمات اور دیگر بنیادی ریاستی کاموں کو نظر انداز کیا یہاں تک کہ خواتین کو سر سے پاؤں تک برقع یا چادریں پہننا لازمی قرار دیا گیا۔ موسیقی پر مکمل پابندی اور ٹیلی ویژن پر آنے والے وہ لوگ جن کی داڑھی بہت چھوٹی تھی انہیں گرفتار کر لیا گیا۔

تمام بین الاقوامی فوجوں کے انخلاء، حکومت کے خاتمے اور طالبان افواج کے ملک پر قبضے کے بعد افغانستان میں تنازعہ نے ڈرامائی موڑ اختیار کر لیا اور 14 اپریل کو امریکی صدر نے اعلان کیا کہ افغانستان میں باقی امریکی فوجوں کو 11 ستمبر تک واپس بلا لیا جائے گا۔ اس کے بعد طالبان کے فوجی حملے کی صورت میں صوبوں پر قبضہ کر لیا اور 15 اگست کو دارالحکومت کابل تک پہنچ گئے، جس کے نتیجے میں حکومت گر گئی اور صدر اشرف غنی ملک سے فرار ہو گئے۔ ستمبر کے اوائل میں طالبان نے عبوری حکومت کا اعلان کیا۔

امریکی اور نیٹو افواج کے حتمی انخلاء کے ساتھ انخلاء کا آپریشن بھی شروع ہوا، جسے طالبان کی کامیابیوں کے پیش نظر 31 اگست کو آگے لایا گیا۔ کابل کے ہوائی اڈے سے تقریباً 123,000 لوگوں کو افراتفری کے حالات میں ہوائی جہاز سے اتارا گیا جن میں ہزاروں افغان شہری بھی شامل تھے جنہیں طالبان کی جانب سے انتقامی کارروائی کا خطرہ تھا۔

اگست میں طالبان کے ملک پر قبضے کے بعد، طویل افغانستان تنازعہ نے اچانک انسانی حقوق اور انسانی بحران میں تیزی پیدا کر دی طالبان نے فوری طور پر خواتین کے حقوق کی پیشرفت اور میڈیا کی آزادی کو واپس لے لیا جو کہ 2001 کے بعد کی تعمیر نو کی کوشش اور اولین کامیابیوں میں سے ہے۔ لڑکیوں کے زیادہ تر ثانوی اسکول بند تھے، اور خواتین کو زیادہ تر سرکاری ملازمتوں اور بہت سے دوسرے شعبوں میں کام کرنے سے منع کیا گیا تھا۔ طالبان نے صحافیوں کو مارا پینا اور حراست میں لی لیا۔ بہت سے میڈیا آؤٹ لیٹس نے اپنی رپورٹنگ کو بند کر دیا یا بڑی حد تک کم کر دیا، جس کی ایک وجہ یہ تھی کہ بہت سے صحافی ملک چھوڑ کر بھاگ گئے تھے۔

طالبان کی نئی کابینہ میں نہ کوئی خاتون شامل ہے اور نہ ہی طالبان کی اپنی صفوں سے باہر کا کوئی وزیر، جیسے ہی طالبان 15 اگست کو کابل میں داخل ہوئے، ہزاروں لوگوں نے ملک سے فرار ہونے کی کوشش کی، لیکن ہوائی اڈے پر افراتفری اور تشدد نے بہت سے خطرے سے دوچار افغانوں کے انخلاء میں رکاوٹ ڈالی۔

طالبان فورسز نے بھی سابق حکومت کے لیے رہائشیوں کی سمجھی جانے والی حمایت کا باظہار انتقامی کارروائی کرتے ہوئے دائی کنڈی، ارزگان، قندوز اور قندھار سمیت متعدد صوبوں میں

## فیضان شفیق جمالی



طالبان یہ گروپ 1990 کی دہائی کے اوائل میں افغان مجاہدین، یا اسلامی گوریلا جنگجوؤں نے تشکیل دیا تھا، جنہوں نے سی آئی اے اور اس کے پاکستانی ہم منصب، انٹرسروسز انٹیلی جنس ڈائریکٹوریٹ (آئی ایس آئی) کی خفیہ حمایت سے افغانستان پر سوویت قبضے (1979-89) کے خلاف مزاحمت کی تھی۔ یہ خیال کیا جاتا ہے کہ پاکستان نے امریکی جنگ کے دوران طالبان کو مالی اور لاجسٹک مدد فراہم کی تھی، حالانکہ اسلام آباد اسکی ہمیشہ تردید کرتا نظر آتا ہے۔ ان کے ساتھ نوجوان پشتون قبائل بھی شامل ہوئے جنہوں نے پاکستانی مدارس میں تعلیم حاصل کی تھی۔

حریف مجاہدین گروپوں کے درمیان چار سال (1992-96) کی کشمکش کے بعد استحکام اور قانون کی حکمرانی نافذ کرنے کا وعدہ کر کے اس تحریک نے سوویت دور کے ابتدائی دور میں عوامی حمایت حاصل کی۔ طالبان نومبر 1994 میں قندھار میں داخل ہوئے تاکہ جرائم سے متاثرہ جنوبی شہر کو پرسکون بنایا جاسکے اور ستمبر 1996 تک صدر برہان الدین ربانی، جن کا تعلق تاجک نسل سے تھا، انہیں وہ پشتون مخالف اور بدعنوان سمجھتے تھے۔ اسی سال طالبان نے دارالحکومت کابل پر قبضہ کر لیا۔ اس سال، طالبان نے افغانستان کو اسلامی مملکت بنانے کا اعلان کیا، ملا محمد عمر، ایک عالم اور سوویت مخالف مزاحمت کے تجربہ کار، امیر المومنین، یا

پولیسٹیکو و سٹا

## تعارف پولیسٹیکو و سٹا

محترم قارئین:

پولیسٹیکو و سٹا وفاقی اردو یونیورسٹی برائے فنون، سائنس اور ٹیکنالوجی کی تاریخ کا اولین اسٹوڈنٹ میگزین (برائے قومی اور بین الاقوامی معاملات) ہے جو کہ شعبہ بین الاقوامی تعلقات کی طرف سے شائع کیا گیا ہے یہ دو حصوں پر مشتمل ہے یعنی اس کی مکمل اشاعت انگریزی اور قومی زبان اردو میں ہوتی ہے۔ اس میگزین میں انگریزی کے ساتھ ساتھ اردو زبان کے موضوعات کے لیے ایک حصہ مختص کرنے کا مقصد صرف اتنا ہے کہ اس کے ذریعے نہ صرف طلباء، باشعور اور تعلیم یافتہ افراد بلکہ معاشرے کے کسی بھی شعبے سے تعلق رکھنے والے افراد جو کہ انگریزی زبان میں مہارت نہیں رکھتے وہ بھی بہت سے دلچسپ موضوعات کو اردو زبان میں آسانی سے پڑھ کر ملکی اور غیر ملکی حالات و واقعات جو کہ پوری دنیا میں رونما ہوتے ہیں اس حوالے سے مکمل رہنمائی اور معلومات حاصل کر سکیں۔

جیسا کہ ہم جانتے ہیں کہ جدید دنیا بڑی زیادہ مربوط ہے تو بحیثیت اس معاشرے اور دنیا کا حصہ ہونے کے ہمیں جغرافیائی سیاست، مالیات اور خارجہ پالیسی اور دنیا میں جاری حالات و واقعات کے بارے میں علم یا باخبر ہونا ضروری ہے۔ ان تمام معلومات تک اخبارات اور میگزین کے ذریعے آسانی سے رسائی حاصل کی جاسکتی ہے۔ لہذا پولیسٹیکو و سٹا اس مقصد کے حصول کے لئے طلباء کو موثر مواد تاریخ، قومی اور بین الاقوامی حالیہ سماجی اور سیاسی واقعات کے اہم موضوعات پر انگلش اور اردو دونوں زبانوں میں آرٹیکلز، نظمیں وغیرہ فراہم کئے گئے ہیں۔ جس سے طلباء سمیت سیاسی میگزین میں دلچسپی رکھنے والے دیگر مکتبہ فکر کے لوگوں کی دلچسپی میں یہ میگزین مزید اضافہ کرنے کا باعث ثابت ہوگی۔

پولیسٹیکو و سٹا ایک سہ ماہی میگزین ہے جو سال میں چار مرتبہ وقتاً فوقتاً شائع کی جائے گی۔ یہ جریدہ ہماری یونیورسٹی کا پہلا آن لائن میگزین ہے چونکہ یہ ایک حقیقت ہے کہ آج کا نوجوان نہ تو اپنی تاریخ سے واقف ہے، نہ ثقافت سے جڑا ہوا، نہ قومی و بین الاقوامی ادب کے شہ پاروں سے مستفید ہوتا ہے۔ البتہ انٹرنیٹ تک رسائی ضرور ہے۔ طلباء میں مطالعے کی عادت کو پروان چڑھانا ہی ہماری اولین مقاصد میں شامل ہے تاکہ ان کے پاس معلومات اور علم کا ایک ذخیرہ جمع ہو۔ اسی ارادے کے ساتھ ڈیجیٹل اور طباعتی بنیادوں پر "پولیسٹیکو و سٹا" میگزین کی داغ بیل ڈالی گئی کہ نوجوانوں کا انٹرنیٹ بھی نہ چھوٹے اور مطالعہ بھی ہوتا رہے۔ آخر میں یہ کہ ہم پولیسٹیکو و سٹا کی پہلی اشاعت کے بعد اس تسلسل کو مستقل قائم، جاری و ساری رکھنے کے لیے پرامید ہیں۔ جس کے اشاعت کا مقصد طلباء کی سیاسی تربیت کر کے انہیں معاشرے میں ایک باشعور شہری کی حیثیت سے متعارف کرانا ہے یہ میگزین لٹریچر کی اہمیت سے واقفیت حاصل کرنے اور طلباء کی سیاسی، سماجی اور معاشرتی زندگی کی تربیت کے لئے ایک اہم کاوش ہے جسے ہر طبقہ فکر سے تعلق رکھنے والے افراد کو سراہنا چاہیے۔

مخانب!

ادارتی ٹیم (پولیسٹیکو و سٹا)



## شعبہ بین الاقوامی تعلقات



شعبہ بین الاقوامی تعلقات (وفاتی جامعہ اردو، عبدالحق کیمپس، کراچی) گزشتہ 19 برس یعنی کہ جامعہ کے قیام (2003) سے ہی اپنی خدمات سرانجام دے رہا ہے اور اس کے طلبہ کی تعداد ہر سال بڑھتی جا رہی ہے چونکہ یہ شعبہ اپنا لوہا اس معاشرے میں منواتا رہا ہے اور موجودہ طلبہ کی تعداد 465 سے زائد ہے اور سب سے زیادہ پی-ایچ-ڈی رکھنے والے مدرس بھی اسی شعبے کا حصہ ہیں اور یہ کہ شعبہ بین الاقوامی تعلقات عبدالحق کیمپس کا سب سے بڑا شعبہ ہے۔

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سیاسی آراء (سہ ماہی)

# پولیٹیکو وسٹا

اسٹوڈنٹ ای۔ میگزین برائے قومی و بین الاقوامی معاملات



## اہم موضوعات

- پاکستان کی تاریخ میں سیلاب کی تباہ کاریاں
- خواجہ سرا اور معاشرے کے لنگڑے قوانین
- اردو شاعری: میرے قائد کا پاکستان
- اے معمار نو! تو سوال کر
- طالبان کے بعد افغانستان کی صورت حال
- عروج و زوال کا قانون

## ادارتی ٹیم

مریم انوار

ارم ناز

اقراء طارق

ارتج احمد

سیدہ بشریٰ

نہمت طارق

عبدالصمد

عبدالرحمن

منزہ خان

افراء اقبال

انیز حسین

(شمارہ-۱) یکم اکتوبر تا اکتیس دسمبر ۲۰۲۲

شعبہ بین الاقوامی تعلقات

وفاقی اردو یونیورسٹی

برائے فنون، سائنس و ٹیکنالوجی

کراچی