



POLITICO

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VISTA
QUARTERLY

HOLLYWOOD

INFERNO IN THE CITY OF ANGELS

LOS ANGELES

FIRE CAUSES WIDESPREAD DAMAGE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

FEDERAL URDU UNIVERSITY OF ARTS, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY KARACHI

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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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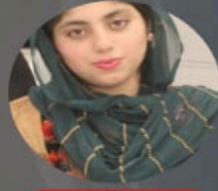


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Simulation Exercises on Pakistan's Foreign Policy Dilemmas



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INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL AND SOCIETAL AFFAIRS



BY NAZIBA MUSTABSHIRA

INDIA'S SECURITY DILEMMA: BALANCING STRATEGY AND REGIONAL RELATIONS:



In India's pursuit of border relations with its neighboring countries, Security issues have always occupied a pre-dominant position. This is an agreeable composition from experiences, geopolitical situations, and regional contexts. However, protecting security interests has had multi-directional effects on India's South Asian relations.

The partition of India in 1947 resulted in the immediate and long-term security challenges brought about by the formation of Pakistan, especially over the disputed region of Kashmir. The back-to-back wars with Pakistan in 1947, 1965, and 1971, including the Kargil conflict in 1999, etched a security-first mindset in India's foreign policy. The war with China in 1962 over the border disputes increased India's security

concerns and led to greater emphasis on territorial integrity and military development.

Applying the **neorealist** approach of International relations, the international structure being anarchic encourages states to be concerned with their existence and power but security was also a major factor that formed the Indian foreign relations with the neighbors. The history of rivalry and conflicts with Pakistan and China and regional conflicts in South Asia determine the need to acquire military strength and strategic allegiance to maintain independence and to defend against any aggression. It can be concluded that neorealist theory as well as the concerns of the theory about the shifts of power and the endless search for security in an essentially unfriendly and unpredictable world stems from this primarily security-oriented approach.

Geopolitical Dynamics and Rivalries in the Region

India's foreign policy has been taken up most strongly by the rising regional power that is China. The growing Chinese economic and military involvement with countries like Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and the Maldives has raised alarms within

Indian thinking as strategic inroads into India's sphere of influence. For example, the projects under China's BRI, such as the CPEC, have made New Delhi apprehensive about encirclement and strategic vulnerabilities. This has forced India to adopt a more security-oriented approach to counterbalance China's influence in the region.

Internal Security Challenges

Internal security challenges such as insurgencies in the northeastern states and Maoist movements have created unrest in India. The militant groups have often sought shelter in neighboring countries like Myanmar, Bangladesh, and Nepal. This requires a foreign policy that stresses security cooperation with such neighbors in an attempt to contain insurgency and terrorism.

Bilateral Relations

India's security-centered external approach has in a way promoted cooperation and at the same time created tensions with its immediate neighbors :

Bangladesh

India has been working together with Bangladesh on counter-terrorism as well as

border management. However, matters such as sharing river waters and border conflicts have, at times, strained the relationship. Recent political turmoil in Bangladesh has created uncertainties with the ousting of Former Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, a devoted friend of India. The attitude of the interim government and a few Indian misgivings about the minorities' treatment there have also complicated the relationship.

Nepal

There are articles written accusing India of intervening in Nepal's internal political matters and of being intrusive in its relations with China. For example, there are diplomatic tensions between Nepal and India over Nepal's involvement with BRI.

Sri Lanka

Along with the boycotting of their elections, several other Indian involvements, such as those regarding the Sri Lanka civil war left negative impressions. The Sri Lanka balancing act between India and China with special Chinese interests on key port construction continues to be sore. The emergence of pro-Chinese leaders in Sri Lanka is undermining India's influence in the region.

Regional Implications

India's security-centered outlook has wider consequences on regional dynamics:

Hegemonic View

The smaller states of South Asia often regard the indomitable security policies of India as dominating, thus encouraging envisioning compensators in other, for them, territories, particularly China. This has resulted in an increased Chinese footprint in South Asia which India looks upon with distrust thus a vicious cycle of mutual suspicion and strategic rivalry has been set in motion.

Regional Cooperation

The focus on security has, at times, undermined the importance of economic and cultural factors and initiatives while approaching regional cooperation frameworks like the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The lack of progress in SAARC is partly attributed to India's and Pakistan's bilateral tensions, which impede collective regional development.

Evolving Strategies

India has begun to pursue policies of building trust and cooperation—as it

realizes the constraints of a purely security-based approach—such as the *Neighborhood First Policy*. The policy seeks to develop relations with the neighboring countries through projects of connectivity, economic integration and people-to-people contacts. For example, India has invested in infrastructure projects in Nepal and Bhutan and also provided humanitarian assistance to countries like the Maldives during crises.

The *Act East Policy* aims at engagement with the Southeast Asia region, but as part of this policy, greater economic development and connectivity might contribute to overcoming some basic causes of security concerns in its northeast on the economic front.

The surrounding countries of India were never part of greater India. Since India's foreign policy has to be in accordance with her security needs, it has to follow the principle of this greater India which then

leads to the debunking of any chances for regionalism. Such a viewpoint has even led to strain in relations with certain areas of South Asia. Government of India is now augmenting its strategic frameworks with the other instruments of foreign policy in order to achieve the overarching goal of a greater regional harmony and peaceful coexistence through economic cooperation, culture politics and regional integration that deal not only with security needs but also the developmental goals of the countries in close proximity.

The writer is an undergraduate student of International Relations at Bangladesh University of Professionals (BUP), with a keen interest in South Asian geopolitics, strategic alliances, and security dynamics. Her research focuses on regional cooperation and India's evolving foreign policy.

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BY SALMA MEHAR

RECONSIDERING PRIMARY EDUCATION BY PRIORITIZING PRACTICAL LEARNING



A strong and impenetrable base is crucial for establishing the education sector. Primary education serves as the cornerstone of the education system. In simpler terms, when primary education functions effectively, it provides a solid groundwork for the entire education sector to thrive. Practical learning is one key component to laying a solid foundation. Different Educationalists and Theorists also pen down about its importance. In his research *Assessment and the Way it Works*, Hutchings emphasized that the crucial element here is the ability to demonstrate competence and practically apply knowledge. Dorfman, in his book *Clinical Social Work: Definition, Practice and Vision*, focused on the fact that an essential additional skill involves the capacity to

acquire and apply knowledge through practical experience. John Dewey, in his work *The Relation of Theory to Practice in Education*, argued that the practical knowledge possessed by teachers has the potential to be a valuable asset in improving educational theory. In terms of teaching science at primary level of education there are a number of loopholes. For instance, in a fourth-grade there is a of Sound, an exercise included a question about how astronauts communicate in space, which wasn't covered in the chapter. To answer that question a teacher needs to search online for the answer and understand the concept and then it can explain that Sound cannot travel through air particles in space due to the absence of air. Therefore, astronauts use specialized devices connected to their space suit helmets, utilizing radio waves for

communication. However, this explanation led to more questions from the students: "Why is there no air in space". "Why does Sound need a medium to travel", "What are radio waves, and how does Sound travel through them". At a primary school level if the teacher is not a science graduate or specific training in teaching science, it was challenging to address these inquiries without access to laboratory equipment or audio-visual aids.

In the context of Practical learning in education, the issue arose because the textbook did not have answers to these questions, placing the task of teaching the topic and satisfying the students' curiosity on me. It is important to note that understanding often requires seeing or experiencing concepts firsthand with fourth graders. To my disappointment, lacking the necessary resources led to more confusion among my students. This situation prompts a question on the effectiveness of a teacher, or is there a flaw in this curriculum? For example, what is the proficiency level of students in English and Urdu languages after passing 5th grade? Furthermore, they struggle to comprehend concepts taught across various subjects, and even basic arithmetic, like calculating averages, poses a challenge because they are lacking to relate it with daily life.

Our education system has transformed students into memorization machines. They are expected to regurgitate textbook information during exams simply. Students are tasked with answering complex questions like how astronauts communicate in space or defining 'foreign exchange' without truly grasping or learning the

concepts behind them. As a teacher I am skeptical about this rat race of grades and results which is dominating our trends in education. Why bombard students with information instead of fostering authentic, practice and applied learning?

At the primary level, our primary focus should revolve around fostering language development in English, Urdu, and Arabic, alongside nurturing fundamental math skills among the students. If students master language skills, they can effortlessly grasp science, history, economics, culture, and religion. Proficiency in basic math equips them for practical daily transactions. A strong language foundation facilitates easy learning of diverse subjects. Classrooms should prioritize reading, writing, and listening activities. Exams should evaluate students' abilities in articulating their thoughts and ideas.

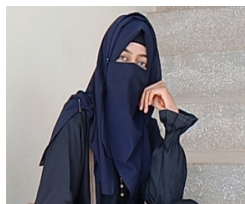
As per my understanding, pressuring students to grasp advanced concepts at the primary level had no productivity. Instead, we should incorporate essential, basic ideas into their language development curriculum. For instance, to instill the importance of cleanliness, we can show videos portraying contrasting scenarios of untidy, polluted areas and clean, green environments. Then, we can prompt them to express their feelings and thoughts about what they observed in the video. This way, they not only grasp the concept of cleanliness but also connect their personal emotions to the idea, fostering a genuine sense of its importance within them. Following this, we could encourage them to initiate a cleanliness campaign within their school and community. This method proves

more effective than simply expecting them to memorize the definition of cleanliness and mechanically rewrite textbook content in their notebooks.

Once they can skillfully present observations and thoughts, they will be prepared to explore and absorb new concepts and ideas independently. Through this approach, students learn languages by actively listening, reading, and writing and by practically implementing the ideas themselves. Teachers can evaluate student's active participation. A student meeting the criteria for the next level should be promoted to the next grade. Schools ought to be centres of both learning and

enjoyment. In a nutshell, Students should eagerly anticipate coming to school, filled with enthusiasm, excitement, and a zest for learning and discovering new things. They should not have to burden their slender shoulders with heavy bags. Certain advanced ideas and philosophical concepts can wait until they have developed the skills necessary to grasp them thoroughly. Lastly, Practical Learning can provide an invaluable base and fulfill the gap at national level by producing scientists, theorists, social scientists, IT experts, etc.

The writer is an Educationist, Works at FDE, Islamabad



BY SANA IMTIAZ

PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION



Introduction

Violent extremism refers to the actions, philosophies, or beliefs of individuals or groups who engage in violent acts to attain their objectives, whether driven by ideology, politics, or religion. Individuals who engage in violent activity often disdain laws, oppose democratic ideas, and frequently strive to subvert community order. Violent extremism has spread rapidly over the world, posing one of the most serious challenges to international peace and development.

A person driven by rage may resort to extreme methods, such as conducting

violent crimes or even suicide bombs, feeling that these are the only ways to exert authority or achieve their aims. Such people frequently see these heinous practices as justifiable ways to impose terror and domination over others. When multiple groups collaborate to carry out violent activities aimed at killing or terrorizing communities, this is recognized as "countering violent extremism."

According to UNESCO, **violent extremism** is defined as "the beliefs and actions of people who support or use violence to achieve ideological, religious, or political goals." The UN General Assembly

emphasizes that violent extremism is neither new nor confined to any specific region, nationality, or belief system.

Historical Background

Countering violent extremism (CVE) began in the aftermath of 9/11, and techniques have evolved greatly since then. Between 2005 and 2011, almost £80 million was spent on local efforts aimed at preventing Islamist indoctrination. According to research, Al-Qaeda-affiliated madrassas were active in training individuals to become violent extremists. This raises the question: Are madrassas necessarily associated with such activities? Islam, which promotes peace and community development, strongly opposes violence. However, it is certain that some Al-Qaeda-affiliated madrassas received significant funding—roughly \$8 billion and 7,000 tons of weapons—from a variety of sources.

Extremists perverted the notion of jihad, which is usually split into Jihad-e-Akbar (the greater battle) and Jihad-e-Asghar (the lesser struggle), to serve their own purposes. They twisted these ideas, brainwashing people into thinking it was their responsibility to designate others as non-believers and then harm them. However, it is critical to recognize that such violent interpretations do not reflect the views of the larger Muslim community.

Countering violent extremism strategic planes:

The EU's 2005 counterterrorism plan was based on four pillars: prevention, protection, pursuit, and response. In 2011, Australia, Canada, and the United States

also implemented national counter-violent extremism (CVE) plans. Many governments are developing CVE strategy strategies to address violence and extremism. These programs are centered on making critical decisions to ensure protection in political, ideological, religious, and regional contexts, ultimately protecting mankind from conflict and violence.

Following 9/11, the breakdown of some systems resulted in the formation of violent organizations involved in extreme activity. Radicalization is a phrase commonly used to describe the process by which groups or individuals get involved in violent extremism. While radicalism is frequently associated with negative effects, it is vital to realize that radical ideas and ideologies can occasionally inspire beneficial social change, as seen by the abolition of slavery in the United States.

Many governments have strategic measures in place to protect citizens, including the use of telephone services and helplines. In Pakistan, the National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA) continues to operate to protect the country's security, with a dedicated helpline for CVE to help prevent extremism in society.

Are terrorists made, not born?

As is often stated, **Countering Violent Extremism (CVE)** involves a group's attempt to engage with society. But is it true that terrorists are made, not born? When individuals are psychologically or physically disturbed, they may lose sight of the fundamental beliefs of their religions, leading to misinterpretations and, ultimately, aggressive behaviors.

A lack of understanding of one's religious teachings can foster violent tendencies. For instance, when someone commits a suicide bombing, they are aware of the catastrophic consequences, yet their actions are driven by deeply flawed beliefs. All violent behaviors are rooted in such misguided ideologies, compounded by various environmental and social influences, intellectual brainwashing, personal experiences, social connections, and psychological development. These factors can converge to create extreme situations, which often mark the beginning of violent extremism.

Terrorism has no religion:

While many Muslims are often unfairly labeled as terrorists or extremists, it's crucial to remember that the majority of Muslims are peaceful and work to support their countries and communities. In fact, most terrorist organizations primarily target Muslims and Muslim-majority countries. According to the United Nations, Muslims account for the vast majority of terrorism victims. In 2019, the global terrorism index showed that the highest levels of terrorism were recorded in Muslim-majority countries.

The **Holy Quran** and **Islamic teachings** emphasize peace, compassion, and justice, advocating for harmony and the well-being of society.

Preventive measures:

Preventive interventions for violent extremism have multiple components. Clear thoughts and beliefs are crucial for effective prevention. Here are some of the most

discussed and important.

Preventive strategies to control violence.

Use of social media and communication:

In Pakistan, social media has become a powerful medium for communication, information sharing, and community development, significantly transforming the world of communications. Various interactive platforms offer widespread appeal and reach a large audience. **YouTube** is a popular video-sharing network, with 2.49 billion visitors per month and 47% of all internet users globally. **Twitter** boasts over 500 million monthly active users, with 600 million reported as of May 2024. By April 2023, **Facebook** had 2.989 billion monthly active users. As of August 2024, **WhatsApp** users total 2.3 billion.

In addition to social media, traditional sources of communication like television, radio, and media coverage continue to play a crucial role in shaping society.

Is social media a supporter of violent extremism?

While social media can play a role in preventing violent activities, it also serves as a potent platform for terrorist organizations to pursue their malicious agendas. In recent years, successful online propaganda by violent extremist groups has influenced various social segments, including non-Muslims from the West. The attacks in Manchester and Barcelona in 2017, along with recent lone-wolf attacks in the UK, the US, and Canada by their respective citizens, are glaring examples of how effective extremist propaganda has attracted thousands of recruits from Europe and North America, promoting Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan as "the choice for generations of extremism."

Social media is increasingly becoming the most powerful weapon for extremist activities, particularly through platforms like Facebook, where communities can be engaged in ominous activities. Once these communities are established, countering violent extremism becomes more challenging than it was with older tools. As a result, social media is often referred to as both a "source and sink" for extremism. When someone plans an attack or a bombing, they often first engage a community of individuals, brainwashing them and inciting them to commit further atrocities. This creates a network of extremism facilitated by social media platforms.

Moreover, the negative use of social media can damage society, as individuals may claim to promote positivity through their beliefs but, in reality, contribute to sectarian violence without realizing it.

How can social media help in preventing and countering violent extremism?

Social media platforms pose a significant challenge in eradicating extremism, as they can also serve as powerful tools for spreading harmful ideologies. However, they play a crucial role in fostering interactive communities that can counter these negative influences. By leveraging platforms like Facebook and other websites, social media can help build optimistic and resilient communities.

Here are some key strategies for making social media a versatile and productive tool for promoting positive change:

1. **Promoting Positive Narratives:** Social media can be used to spread messages of hope, tolerance, and understanding, helping to counteract extremist propaganda.
2. **Engaging Youth:** By encouraging young people to share their ideas and participate in constructive discussions, social media can empower them to contribute positively to society.
3. **Building Communities:** Creating online spaces where individuals can connect over shared values and goals can strengthen community bonds and reduce the appeal of extremist ideologies.
4. **Educational Campaigns:** Social media can be a platform for educating the public about the dangers of extremism and promoting critical thinking skills to resist radicalization.
5. **Supporting Victims:** Providing support and resources for those affected by extremism can help build resilience within communities and prevent further radicalization.

By focusing on these areas, social media can become a powerful tool for promoting confidence and positive change among youth, helping to shape a more peaceful and united society.

The most prior thing towards the eradication of violence is building the confidence in youth because youth are major investors in society, when the youth of any country is strong and affirmed with beliefs then any type of violent activities lesser in number. The most probable

example is China. The youth of China only focused on its goal and target without any involvement of violent activity. Why? First thing repeatedly mentioned is the firm beliefs, if anybody is a part of violent extremism then the target is youth because the brainwashing of the young generation is easy as compared to others so the implementation of correct beliefs and ideologies play a major role in formation of learning society. Now the question is how youth may stop or change the attitude of countering violent extremism? About billions of teenagers are using social media in their daily routine, some of them don't even know that the thing they are watching or listening is better for them or not, but they use it either for the sake of entertainment or for the sake of jobs. In Pakistan, unemployment has become the first known issue of today, even though many people might be involved in such activities by searching for jobs. In Facebook and many other platforms, many fake IDs are still doing so, by putting the youth in violent activities. So many of them become part of it to fulfil basic needs. So the only way to prevent the countering violent extremism is to make the youth strong by building conducive sources like in Facebook, Twitter or any website a major part for establishing and designing the whole world a peaceful land. Now the question is how is the use of Facebook helpful in prevention of violent extremism? The most attainable thing in this regard is to educate them in different schools, colleges, and universities and also on social media platforms. The next thing is to make the sense of belief in any kind of content on Facebook must be very important and to protect society from violence.

Designing the awareness programs

Communication on different platforms and establishing the awareness programs on social media may overcome the chance of countering violent extremism. Making a skillful team by the government and different private sectors can also increase the rate of confidence to tackle the different situations and overcome the violent extremism. Preventive measures before any violent activity may enhance the skill of problem solving and desired approach to tackle the situation. Inter-dialogue of different countries may enhance the power of communication and resolve political and ideological issues.

Digitalize the world

By forming the digital ecosystem by global spread of cyber security overcome the chance of CVE. Another very powerful attempt is to make the cyber police or cyber commission work only for threat detection and any violent activity.

Summary

Communication and social media are powerful tools in the prevention of violent extremism. When used correctly, social media can play a pivotal role in countering extremist narratives. It is also crucial to raise awareness about the true teachings of religions, particularly regarding concepts like jihad. Religious scholars should take the lead in educating youth on these topics to prevent the misinterpretation of beliefs.

Social media users must be informed about online scams and encouraged to engage with credible platforms. Most importantly,

we must understand that overcoming violence begins with our beliefs and our collective determination to eradicate it. The government should enforce strict laws and regulations on cybercrime, implementing comprehensive monitoring and control programs to prevent the spread of violent extremism.

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BY GOHAR ALI IFTIKHAR.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP COULD BE AN ANSWER OF PAKISTAN'S ECONOMIC WOES



“Winners never quit, and quitters never win.” Vince Lombardi

The Global Entrepreneurship Week kicked off on November 18th, 2024. The idea of this week is to transform an innovative idea into a tangible reality. It is a forum to connect innovators, educators, and investors. In Pakistan, primarily, the IBA Center for Entrepreneurial Development is leading this event successfully.

From a layman's perspective, the question arises: What is Entrepreneurship, and why does Pakistan need it?

The term Entrepreneurship is derived from a French *entreprendre*, which means "to undertake." The concept of Entrepreneurship was initially used and explained by different economic and financial experts. An economist, Richard Cantillon, used this term in his work *Essay on the Nature of Trade in General*, 1755. Next was the Scottish economist Adam Smith, who argued in his work *The Wealth of Nations* 1776 that entrepreneurs were the intermediaries in the process of production. After that, French economist Jean-Baptiste Say talked about entrepreneurs. He believed that entrepreneurship is about applying innovative ideas to tap the potential of

resources to fulfil the market's demands. Later, In the 20th century, Joseph Schumpeter redefined this concept of Entrepreneurship and called it *Unternehmergeist*, which means entrepreneur-spirit. He penned that Entrepreneurship is a catalyst for innovation in the economy. Thus, Entrepreneurship can be understood as the process of creating, developing, and managing a new start-up based on some innovation with minimal capital investment.

For Pakistan, it could boost the economy and reduce economic challenges. According to the Demographic Survey of Pakistan and the Census Report of Pakistan, more than half of the population falls under the category of youth, and in existing economic circumstances where inflation, devaluation of the currency, trade deficit and loans from IMF are dominating the economy, even half of the youth population can be employed in the public sector. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), in 2021, 7.3% of Pakistan's workforce works in the public sector. These statistics are self-explanatory. So, what are they going to do? How will our human resources be capitalized?

One of the ways out of the prevailing economic situation is to educate, encourage, promote and ultimately manifest the concept of Entrepreneurship. It requires a collective effort at the individual, societal and government levels to create a mindset by acknowledging the ideas of Courage to take initiative, identifying and grasping opportunity, Self-dependency and learning to celebrate failure to consume it as fuel in the journey of success. The education sector and teachers have a pivotal part to play in the classrooms. At a minimum level, without spending a rupee, a teacher can be open towards innovative and new ideas from the students, Identify and tap the potential of the students, refine the solution-oriented skills in the students regarding the problems in the surroundings, transform the energy and curiosity of the students into a meaningful direction, one must be part of the solution not problem and most importantly present an accurate picture to the students about Economy and Changing dynamics of the World. The crux is that a traditional teacher needs to transform into a *teacherpreneur* and act as an agent of change by bringing social mobility.

The 21st century is the age of IT and AI, but our country is structurally struck with stereotypic paperwork, and mentally, our

colonial hangover is still ongoing. The unnecessary paperwork, useless dozens of copies and procrastinated procedures are creating hurdles to initiate a minor start-up. Our obsession with the idea of government jobs depicts a significant trend that deep down, we are somehow not independent. In retrospect, the government must consider

formulating business-friendly policies to encourage people to initiate start-ups legally. Moreover, basic financial literacy should be a part of the national curriculum to inculcate an understanding of the concept of economy. A free mind with a leading approach must give educated and skilled people employment. In a nutshell, be a Job Creator, not a Job Seeker.



BY MUHAMMAD HAMZA CHAUDHARY

CLIMATE APOCALYPSE: BATTLING WATER SCARCITY IN PAKISTAN



Water Scarcity, as a horseman of the climate apocalypse, is one of the most cataclysmic existential threats to mankind. As the world seems to be on a post-apocalyptic journey, the concept of climate fatalism that has ingrained itself into our societal structures has made us more devastated. These imminent climate threats, particularly the ones related to our hydrological resources have become an existential issue for this planet's survival. In the 21st century, where water is scarce, the world is still not acting like it is facing a potential looming threat to its very existence, which is now knocking at its doorstep.

In Pakistan's case, the vulnerability this country has towards climate catastrophes, especially to water scarcity, has inevitably

yielded multiple climate insecurities. Pakistan already moved from being a 'water stress' to a 'water scarce' country in 2015. According to recent reports, Pakistan is ranked as the 3rd country suffering from an acute water crisis, and it is expected to 'run dry' by 2025. This highlights the urgent need to mitigate the ominous threat of water scarcity that has started to engulf this country at a rapid pace.

Moreover, Pakistan had its first **National Water Policy** in 2018, a shocking 71 years after its independence. This highlights the country's criminal historical negligence in diverting

attention towards water mismanagement, chronic depletion of water reservoirs, and addressing water insecurities. All of the statistics or reports that highlight water scarcity in Pakistan, ring alarms on the dire need of a collective societal effort to mitigate issues of national and societal importance. The need for a comprehensive & fundamentally realistic 'plan of action' to solve such issues has started to echo through the distress voices that suffer the most during climate disasters or by certain environmental injustices.

Nonetheless, water management policies were adopted by provinces before the enactment of the country's first **National Water Policy** of 2018. However, despite the looming alarms of an acute water crisis, the country's collective awakening call is yet to be heard. Yet, no significant efforts are seen from the successive governments to mollify this formidable threat. The multifaceted nature of water scarcity can evidently fuel food insecurity, water insecurity, political instability, and economic turmoil across the country, risking lives of 220m residents. These potential threats are some of the few socially constructed threats that are projected by water scarcity which can alter entire societal order along with exacerbating our existing dented fault lines.

Despite having one of the largest irrigation systems in the world, and being ranked as the 4th largest extractor of groundwater, Pakistan still suffers from an alarming dwindle of water levels that have fallen below 1,000 cubic meters per capita. The squandering of vital resources, particularly water resources, has to be investigated at every level of our society. The complex interplay of inadequate water management, inefficient-irrigation methods, unawareness on water scarcity, and swapping

of policy priorities, further aggravate this situation.

Water sovereignty, an idea to protect indigenous communities from water injustice and include them in policy-making tables, particularly in water management decisions, can help in boosting stakeholder trust and engagement. This concept can provide a multipronged approach to solving issues related to water injustice, reckless water management, policy incoherence, and provide a more holistic approach to solve this looming crisis.

The water paradox, also known as the 'diamond-water paradox' was a concept, presented by Adam Smith in the 1700s, which argued about the apparent contradictions between a market value of any good and its potential usefulness for survival. The policy-making tables should keep human survivability in priorities, instead of keeping economic gains in sole considerations. This reminds us that water, as compared to diamond, is given less importance, despite its massive impact on our environment and basic human survival. Therefore, the state's priorities should reflect in mitigating exigencies related to human and water security.

Likewise, the vicious cycle of idealistic policies and dissipation of budget allocations, apart from climate vulnerabilities, has become the last nail in the coffin. The obsession of sequential governments with a mix of short-termism vs long-termism ideas to solve water insecurities has started to showcase the adverse effects it can have on our overall unsettling situation. Therefore, considering the state of policy churn, economic instability, and

political insecurity in Pakistan, idealistic and long-term policies should not be considered as they become a rigorous task.

To mitigate the threat of water scarcity and its fanned insecurities, Pakistan must consider massive societal changes to highlight the importance of this precious resource and its depletion crisis.

There is a desperate need to introduce water conservation methods to reduce water mismanagement at every level of our societal infrastructure. Water conservation methods have been discussed in our water policies, but they lack serious practical implementation and policy gaps. Therefore, following are the steps that should be taken to promote water conservation, and preclude the constant looming threat of water scarcity in Pakistan.

Educate people on water scarcity by awareness campaigns.

Introduce incentivization on water conservation practices.

Gradually switch to efficient-irrigation practices.

Introduce 'green rating' to encourage stakeholders.

Formulate a Water Conservation Wing.

The recommendations to avert water scarcity require a multipronged framework. These suggestions for water conservation methods have been drawn from some of the best water-saving models of the world. The process of incentivization can be done by conducting water audits and surveys for water conservation practices. At home, in Pakistan, we can draw inspiration from Australia's drip and sprinkler irrigation system, which has averted their looming water depletion crisis. According to **some reports**, the use of drip irrigation in Australia has increased by 50% and it saves about 50% of water in the agricultural sector. A Water Conservation Wing, under the Punjab Environment Department, can monitor these policies, impose penalties, provide incentives, and conduct research accordingly.

These suggestions can mitigate the threat of an absolute water scarcity, but new water reservoirs are an immediate need. For provinces, they should jettison their political cards and agree on new water reservoirs, instead of recklessly digging their own graves.

To sum up, a collective political and societal effort is required to mollify this cataclysmic and human-induced menacing threat.

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BY HAMZA ISHTIAQ

HOW WAS THE 26TH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT? AND INDEED THIS AMENDMENT DEALT A BLOW TO THE JUDICIARY.



On August 14, 1947, a state came into existence which took the form of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It was abolished in 1971 and became a constitution in 1973. In contrast, in 1776, a state became independent, known as the United States, and after some time frames its constitution.

There have been 27 amendments to the U.S. Constitution since the creation of the United States, and 26 since the creation of Pakistan.

Remember, the 26th Amendment was passed just two weeks ago, on October 21.

A two-thirds majority of 224 votes was needed to pass the bill in the National assembly .The Senate is the highest legislative body of Pakistan, so a two-thirds majority of 64 votes was needed to pass the amendment.

Now that the government lacked the votes to pass the amendment. So to pass this amendment, the government took recourse to Article#63A, in which the Supreme Court's decision came as follows. The floor can now be crossed, because it becomes a possibility that your vote should be counted if you should vote against the party. So some members of the opposition also voted in favor of this amendment and the event was favorable. Whatever the blueprint was, this is how the government achieved the

numbers, and voting formally began. In which 65 votes were received from the senate, i.e. one more than 64. And 225 votes from the National assembly i.e. one more than 224. So in this way the majority vote is achieved and the resolution will be passed and the new constitutional amendment will be notified in the official gazette.

Now the changes in this situation are as follows:

1. Article#184 (3) provides for the transfer of powers to the constitutional courts instead of the Supreme Court taking suo moto cognizance.

2. Article#175A (3) of the Constitution provides that the National Assembly shall consist of 12 members, of which 8 shall be from the National Assembly and 4 from the Senate. This parliamentary committee shall finalize the nomination of Chief Justice of Pakistan. So now this right is shifted from judiciary towards executive.

3. The tenure of the Chief Justice of Pakistan has been fixed for three years.

4. Article#186A gives the Supreme Court the power to transfer cases. That Supreme Court sees that justice isn't being done, so the Supreme Court having a power to transfer the case from one high court to another High Court or the Supreme Court itself can move on its own.

5. After Article#191, another Article#191A was added. There will be a constitutional bench in the Supreme Court which will also include the judges of the Supreme Court but there was no talk of the tenure of the bench and not on the basis of seniority.

After clause(1) of Article#199, a new clause(1A) was added. That the Supreme Court or the High Court will not interpret the law itself The constitutional bench will.

Article#202A was added after Article 202. A constitutional bench will also be set up in the High Court. And there will be an annual evaluation of the judges of the High Court that each judiciary of Pakistan will check the performance of the judges and prepare a report.

Now how did the judiciary get a setback by passing this amendment?

Similarly, earlier the process of appointing the Chief Justice was done from among the senior judges, but after this amendment, now a committee will be formed which will select the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. So it is feared that now the process of political influence may be more in the selection of Chief Justice. The passing of this amendment also increased the pressure and control of the government over the administrative affairs of the judiciary. This can lead to fears that the government will use the judiciary to its advantage. Passage of the amendment affected the independence of the judiciary as it would not be able to take independent decisions. The International Court of Justice also strongly criticized the amendment. In the eyes of the International Court of Justice, they are a bulwark for the independence of the judiciary, the rule of law and human security.

Conclusion:

Passing this amendment can greatly affect the independence of the judiciary, fair decisions and human rights

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BY MINAHIL SALEEM

KAZAN DECLARATION 2024: THE ECONOMIC RISE OF GLOBAL SOUTH AND IMPLICATIONS ON UNIPOLAR WORLD ORDER



Introduction::

As an intergovernmental organization, BRICS originally comprised Brazil, China, India, Russia and South Africa. On 1st January 2024, BRICS admitted four new members: Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates. BRICS represents about 45% of the world's population and accounts for 37% of the global GDP. Following the group's growth, BRICS met

for the first time under Russia's presidency in Kazan, Russia, from October 22 to 24. It was centered on the theme: 'Strengthening multilateralism for just global development and security'. The summit was a diplomatic success for Russia and was attended by over 30 delegations, 22 heads of state or government, and several representatives of international organizations, including UN Secretary-General António Guterres. On its sidelines, the summit also showcased tensions getting de-escalated between cutting-edge rivals India and China.

BRICS's desire to strengthen ties with the Global South and create a different multipolar global order, especially in the financial and trade system were emphasized at the Kazan meeting.

BRICS CHALLENGING THE UNIPOLAR WORLD ORDER:

The challenge to unipolar world order is well reflected in the main objectives of this year's BRICS summit i.e, to challenge the economic and political hegemony of the west by promoting eastward connectivity and introducing an alternative currency to create a parallel monetary system against dollar. This is because, after the Russia Ukraine War, most of the global leadership has realized that the US can cripple the economy of any state that challenges US interests, by imposing sanctions and isolating it diplomatically. Henceforth, Putin emphasized in his speech at the meeting that BRICS is attractive to other nations in the Global South and that roughly 30 more nations would be willing to join the group's multifaceted agenda. This expansion emphasizes BRICS's objective of establishing a different global order by elevating the Global South's perspectives and placing them at the forefront of international discourse.

Additionally, he stated that until a new international payments system known as the "BRICS Bridge" is developed, Russia will concentrate on strengthening the BRICS's position in the global monetary system by increasing interbank cooperation and the use of national currencies in reciprocal trade. The majority of trade between China and Russia is still carried

out in local currency. In 2023 and this year, Pakistan imported oil from Russia, which was paid for with local currency. Similarly, in an effort to reduce their reliance on the dollar, Brazil and Turkey are turning their foreign exchange reserves into gold. These initiatives are focused on the same goal, which is to create a sanction-proof payments system and enable Asian and European nations to carry on international trade notwithstanding the lack of dollars in their central banks. This way BRICS challenge the unipolar world order led by the west.

Not only Russia, but the forthcoming BRICS presidency that will be taken by Brazil in 2025 share a similar outlook. Speaking at the BRICS summit's open plenary session, President Lula da Silva stated that the upcoming Brazilian presidency at BRICS intends to reaffirm the bloc's mission in the struggle for a multipolar world and the development of alternative payment methods for BRICS transactions. The preference towards a multi-polar world order through BRICS expansion and alternative international payments system for global trade is considered to be driven by the anti-US sentiments that exist in the global south due to US open call for support to Israel in its war against Palestine. Further, there are past precedents of US-led movements for diplomatically isolating the states which have or had challenged US interests in the region such as Iran, Russia and Afghanistan. Consequently, the global south wants to lessen their dependence on the USA and expand their economic options to pursue their independent foreign policies.

BRICS OUTREACH TO GLOBAL SOUTH:

Outreach to Global South states is viewed as another accomplishment of the Russian BRICS presidency. The **summit declaration**, endorsed by all leaders, mentions collaboration with the Global South and the group's goal to incorporate more developing nations and rising markets from the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America. Although no other countries were invited to become full members, thirteen countries have been enlisted as partners to the alliance: Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia, Cuba, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam, and Uzbekistan. It is also **argued** that with more nations joining BRICS, the Global South may have a chance to voice its concerns and contest Western hegemony in international affairs. They argue that the combined economic might of the BRICS nations might act as a counterbalance against what they see as Western imperialism.

DE-ESCALATION OF TENSIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND INDIA:

Interestingly, tensions between India and China, due to border clashes in Dapsang and Ladakh that killed 20 Indians and four Chinese troops in 2020, appeared to be de-escalated in this summit. Both countries struck a **deal** on military patrols on the sidelines of the BRICS summit that promises to strengthen bilateral ties and seeks to break a four-year blockade. In line with the said agreement, both nations retreated their soldiers from two face-off areas on their disputed high-altitude border

in early November 2024. This de-escalation of tensions between India and China is also attributable to their common objective towards achieving regional connectivity and common tilt towards the import of Russian oil. Notably, **90%** of Russian crude oil is bought by India and China while most of the western states have boycotted it in 2024.

PUTIN ACHIEVING LEGITIMACY:

On 1st January 2024, Russia took over the rotating BRICS presidency from South Africa. The Russian BRICS presidency was special in that the expanded BRICS circle came together for the first time at the Kazan Summit and that too at a time when Russia-Ukraine war was at its peak. The summit was even attended by the SC of UNs which proves the rhetoric and movements about Russia's global isolation to be futile. The Kazan summit is deemed as a diplomatic success for Russia as - **observers** pointed out - it gave Putin a much-needed chance to show the world that Russia is not isolated.

CONCLUSION:

The Kazan Declaration signed at BRICS summit 2024 is testament to changing world order from unipolar to multipolar with the rise of regional powers and a growing anti-US sentiments throughout the world especially after its open call for support to Israel in its war crimes against Palestine on the one hand while imposing economic sanctions on Russia alleging the commission of war crimes against Ukraine on the other. This dual-face policy of US i.e, voicing for only such human rights violations as align to its regional interests and further the series of related events such

as west-led movements of diplomatic isolation against Iran by imposing sanctions due to its nuclear program and Afghanistan due to its restrictive policies towards certain groups have highlighted the need to make new alliances and create an alternative payment system for international trade. Same has been endorsed under the Kazan declaration. Expansion of BRICS to the Global south and the deal between India and China putting an end to year's long military stand-off manifest state's preference towards expanding their geo-political options instead of solely relying on the western camp.

I am a final year Law student at University of Sindh. Please find attached with this email my article on "Kazan Declaration 2024: The economic rise of global south and implications on unipolar world order"

with request to consider the same for publication in the 9th edition of Politico Vista.

The writer is a final-year Law student at the University of Sindh, with a keen interest in global economic and political dynamics.



BY SULEMAN AHMAD



BY FATIMA RASOOL SULEMAN AHMAD

MEDIA DISTORT TRUTH



In the contemporary era, the media is the largest source of information. Media plays a key role in progress and development, but it also creates lines of fire. Media have a large national and international audience. Media is run and used by powerful elites for their interests to distort the truth.

In every era, the media is used by governments to malign their opponents and dissenters. The media is a watchdog to check on governments and their policies and criticize the wrong doings. In different states, the media is state control, and they designed policies for the media groups to show the government's side story, whether it is true or false. Media is always used as a tool of propaganda to spread despondency, fake, false, and edited news to malign

others for specific political agendas. Media is regulated in every state. Whether it is the western nations that claim to be the land of freedom for the press or the eastern ones, every media house is directed and controlled by the government. They are constantly being watched and censored, hence turning the media from a source of information to a perfectly engineered tool to spread propaganda and serve the interests of governments.

In Germany, Hitler established a ministry of propaganda to influence public opinion and divert the attention of people from his atrocities, inhumane acts of fear, and intimidation. Hitler was a Nazi dictator. He banned freedom of speech and expression. In the Hitler cabinet, it was headed by propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels, who

exercised control over all German mass media and creative artists through his ministry and the Reich Chamber of Culture, which was established in the fall of 1933. They used the media to distort truths under the masquerade of national interest or state security. A Nazi dictator used to incarcerate and book dissenters of his government, keep them in death cells, and use severe torture upon them.

Broadly speaking, the media distorts the truth under the pretext of religion, national interest, and state security. Media in every country has its dimensions and policies. In the West, the media is suppressed not to discuss certain facts and truths. In the west, talking about the Holocaust is prohibited because it gives them pain to discuss the massacre of Jews. The massacre of Jews is a fact, but they are hiding it.

After 9/11, which entirely changed the political dynamics of the world, in the USA, the media equated terrorism with Islam and started spreading *Islamophobia* by depicting Muslims as terrorists. After 9/11, the western media played propaganda to spread hatred and despondency against Islam and Muslims. The majority of West publications published several blasphemous caricatures and cartoons to malign our honorable and respected prophet, Muhammad PBUH, and Muslims. Due to which they instigated and ignited Muslims, and Muslims record strong protests against these caricatures, then the West propagates that Muslims are fanatics and they don't want freedom of speech, which is a complete lie.

In Pakistan, the media goes through wear and tear. In Pakistan, the media played a negative role in every era, whether it is an autocratic or democratic regime. Media in Pakistan is controlled by powerful elites, and they control narrative building through journalists sitting on TV and Tweeting the elite narrative.

They start targeting one person who is not in the good books of power brokers; they manage journalists and give them high designations and high offices. For these journalists who become lapdogs rather than watchdogs, a term is used: "presstitute." Presstitute is a term that references journalists and 'mouthpieces' in mainstream media who give biased and predetermined views misleadingly tailored to fit a particular partisan, financial, or political agenda, thus neglecting the fundamental duty to report news impartially. The word is a combo of *press* and *prostitute*.

Media role in stereotyping leads to conflicts among the masses about certain issues. The media must be responsible while reporting certain sensitive issues like rape, sex crimes, domestic violence, etc. Media role in sex became prominent (pornographic content), which leads to high sex crimes across the globe. Information warfare and fifth-generation warfare exist in the contemporary world. Media used different tactics to sensationalize an event to gain TRPs, which may sometimes lead against the norms of a country's culture. Today, the media mostly focus on commercialism and sensationalism rather than on journalism.

Generally, the majority of media outlets and organizations spread misinformation and

disinformation and propagate despondency against certain states, like India did against Pakistan, which was exposed and divulged by the Eudis Infolab report. The Eudis Infolab reports show how India plays propaganda against Pakistan through fake news and media outlets, which is a glorious example of distortion of truth.

In COVID-19, media irresponsibly and sensationally report cases of COVID-19, which causes panic among the masses and leads to certain controversies and conspiracy theories that the majority of the masses did not believe in the coronavirus. Due to a lack of proper knowledge, the media misreports the events, which was opposite to the facts of the pandemic. Lack of mentioning sources is another problem because the majority are breaking news without confirming it from at least two sources, which is seen as very common now. So, in this way, it became vague and unclear to believe what media reports and shows.

Media deliberately or non-intentionally distorts truths. Mixed facts and truths and due to certain partialities and biases, either political, social, or personal. They really negate truths, which leads to turmoil and

chaos because of media hegemony. The recent uproar on social media over an alleged rape incident in PGC is a glorious example of distortion of truth.

With all the up-written facts, there are still some journalists, media houses, and social media platforms who are trying their best to convey the real news and perform their duty honestly with all the hedges.

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BY TAYYABA REHAN

BOLLYWOOD'S WAR ON PAKISTAN: SHAPING GLOBAL PERCEPTION THROUGH CINEMA



The Bollywood, the largest film industry in the whole world based in India, has a great deal of soft power influence at home and in international areas. Often throughout the years, it has produced so many films depicting geopolitical relations, especially one between India and Pakistan, its main rival. Recently, there has been a tremendous amount of focus in crafting stories about Pakistan in particular, the country's intelligence agencies, and the Muslim population. Movies like IC 814: Kandahar Hijack (2024), Article 340 (2024), and Ulajh

(2023) have further taken this trend forward wherein Pakistan has been depicted as a state sponsoring terrorism and intelligence agency - the ISI is described as a mastermind. This way movies like those of Bollywood which has recently produced several films with Pakistan-centric themes continue to perpetrate harm to the construction of a negative image, especially towards Muslim Pakistan, and raise questions on how this falls into the larger strategies of information war and propaganda in dealing with the perception of Pakistan domestically and internationally.

The Rise of Anti-Pakistan Sentiment in Indian Cinema

The relations between India and Pakistan are rooted in border disputes, wars, and mutual political animosity since the time both countries were created after the inception of partition in 1947. More than any other production center, Bollywood and South Asian popular culture has generally sought to embody both of these contradictions as a cultural extension of the nation. This movie competition has heightened in the last two decades, especially after the 1999 Kargil war between India and Pakistan and the 2008 Mumbai terrorism that escalated India-Pakistan hostility.

But more graphically and increasingly with the change of the century Pakistan was depicted as an enemy country and **Muslims as terrorists**, as was evident in Phantom 2015 and Raazi 2018 where the **ISI is depicted as the main antagonist**. It also presents Pakistan as a hub for terrorism and popularises a message that the ISI is a guilty intelligence agency that plots terrorist attacks against India. This portrayal has been on the rise in recent films.

IC 814: Kandahar Hijack (2024)

One of the most recent films contributing to this narrative is IC 814: Kandahar Hijack (2024). Their movie is based on the actual event of the hijacking of **Indian Airlines Flight IC 814 in December 1999**, which made every Indian go through a painful episode in history when five terrorists took the passengers of an Indian airline and shifted it to Kandahar, Afghanistan which was under Taliban rule then. The film hints at ISI's involvement in the operation which strengthens the impression created by the movie that Pakistan was supporting terrorism against India through its intelligence agencies.

Thus, though actual hijacking meant militant groups, Pakistan's involvement is somewhat cloaked in the film where the hijackers are depicted as **operatives supported by the ISI**. Thus, IC 814 contributes to emerging Indian films where Pakistan is portrayed as a promoter of terrorist acts. It sustains the stereotype of Pakistan as an unstable state, a state that hosts and supports terrorism, thus helping to create a negative image of Pakistan.

The movie depiction also represents a higher tactical propaganda campaign – an element of psychological warfare waged by India against Pakistan. By choosing this incident as a plot of a movie and

surrounding it with strong anti-Pakistan belongingness discourses, Bollywood becomes one of the major actors when it comes to setting the discursive horizons not only in India but also internationally and thereby frames the ways these horizons are seen in Pakistan and its structures.

Article 340 (2024)

The same year the movie **Article 340 (2024)** also falls under this category. This political drama looks at repealing a special status granted to Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 of the Indian constitution. However, the plot of the movie revolves around the situation inside India, however, uses the potential conflict between India and Pakistan because of the Kashmir issue.

The movie portrays Pakistan as an enemy state that incites chronic interference in the Indian Kashmir region supporting militants and chaos. Article 340 paints a picture of violence in Kashmir and links Pakistan to violence hence presenting the country as volatile. It must be noted that this is a specific act to try and influence the discourse outside the country, to portray India's actions internally in Kashmir as warranted while portraying Pakistan as 'the villain'.

The film harks back to that familiar story of the ISI and Pakistan-backed militants being the ones fuelling the insurgency in Kashmir. It confines Muslims in the region to easily influential radicalism, which helps to construct a stereotype about Muslims and Pakistanis as tending toward terrorism.

Ulajh (2023)

Much like other films, *Ulajh* which was released in 2024 revolves around the life of a female Indian diplomat who gets entangled in an extramarital affair and an espionage scheme that points fingers at Pakistan's ISI. Through the lens of a CIA undercover operation, the movie sets espionage, international politics, terrorism, and ISI as the primary nemesis. Once again, this film paints the ISI in a negative picture of a faceless, heartless organization that seeks to destabilize the world to hurt India.

The movie plot is quite inculcated in the larger narratives of Bollywood movies' representation of Pakistan villains and Muslim terrorists. Thus, Bollywood reproduces both domestic and international images of Pakistan as a terrorist and spy nesting ground. In *Ulajh* as in the other films, Pakistan remains a villain, always scheming against India, especially through the ISI.

Information Warfare and Propaganda

The constant publishing of Pakistan as a state sponsor of terrorism, especially through the lens of its intelligence agency the ISI can be seen as information warfare. Such strategies use information to capture or manipulate opponents for one reason or the other. In this case, unconsciously or even consciously, Bollywood serves as an instrument of these state-defined global discourses that construct Pakistan negatively.

However, by portraying Pakistan as a terrorist hub in India's defense, the Bollywood popular media in line with the soft propaganda power construct's Indian state's influence internationally. These films define the conflict between India and Pakistan by presenting India as the aggressor, and victim of terrorism of Pakistan.

Also, these films influence global viewers in a great way. Bollywood with its guts across all the continents, produces and airs messages about Pakistan as a state that supports terrorism. Through this, it influences not only the Indian domestic perception but also those of international spectators who might not have a complete understanding of South Asian politics. This

helps to foster negative perceptions about Pakistan in the global community across all aspects including political, social, economic, and cultural.

Impact on Pakistan's Global Image

That portrayal of Pakistan as a state that nurtures terrorists and supports insurgent endeavors via the ISI has a strong effect on Pakistan's reputation in the international community. Globally, such depiction provides prejudice about Muslims and terrorism and nurtures the sentiment of Islamophobia associating Pakistan with jihadists financed globally. These portrayals can thus cover a vast spectrum starting from foreign policy on one end of the spectrum, and extending down to matters of trade and economic relations on the other.

While the Indian film industry may use this rationale to say that such portrayals are based on real events such as I C 814 hijacking or the Kargil conflict the choice to point at Pakistan as the villain, without mentioning the arcs of geopolitics surrounding them reduces these movies to mere propaganda tools. It contributes to the black-and-white division of 'We' and 'They' – 'us' and 'them,' and does not contribute positively to any reconciliation or diplomacy between the said two countries.

Conclusion

The growing trend of formulating opinions on relations between India and Pakistan through Bollywood confirms that 'Soft War' is being waged through cultural aspects. Films like IC 814: Kandahar Hijack, Article 340, Ulajh, and others consistently paint Pakistan as a terrorist-sponsoring state' being part of the 'export of terror. Advocacy for Baloch nationalism, the use of cultural boycotts, propaganda portraying Pakistan as a terror-sponsoring state, and other forms of advocacy against Pakistan are the DG's part of his advocacy work. Such portrayals, together with negative representations of Muslims, affirm such perceptions that prejudice Pakistan abroad.

Embedding information warfare and cinematic propaganda, Bollywood contributes significantly to the generation of anti-Pakistan narratives. Such stories are a problem because they are as much about diplomatic relations as they are about shaping the opinion of millions of TV show viewers in India and elsewhere on the

realpolitik of South Asian geopolitics. The difficulty for more people's communication is how to enhance the non-hostile storytelling and deep down replace the perpetual localization of Pakistan as an enemy with the cultivation of healthy relationships between the two countries.



BY KHOLA JUNAID

TWO STATE SOLUTION: IS IT REALLY THE SOLUTION TO THE ISRAEL PALESTINE CONFLICT



The recent surprise attack on Israel by Gaza militants is a component of a long-standing conflict between two ideologies and religions, each of which claims the same land. In the early 1900s, the conflict emerged in Israel-Palestine, a religiously diverse region that was under Ottoman authority. This region was home to a small Jewish minority, Christians, and Muslims. The British gained control over Palestine after the British and French distributed the region among themselves after World War I. The Holocaust and the establishment of Jewish militias were the

result of the increasing tensions between Jews and Arabs. The United Nations proposed a partition plan in 1947 that divided Palestine into two parts: one for Jews (Israel) and one for Arabs (Palestine). The Arab states proclaimed war on Israel to establish a unified Arab Palestine, and Israel emerged victorious. The conflict was significantly altered by the Six-Day War of 1967, during which Israel captured the Sinai Peninsula, Gaza Strip, West Bank, and Golan Heights. In 1978, Israel inked the Camp David Accords, which resulted in the return of Sinai to Egypt as part of the Arab world. The Palestinian regions were still under Israeli control, even though Arab

states made peace with Israel over the course of the next few decades.

The Intifada, also known as "The Six Day War," was a violent uprising that resulted in the establishment of the Hamas group in the 1980s, further perpetuating the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The Oslo Accords of the 1990s were an attempt to establish peace; however, both parties opposed it, resulting in the suicide bombings of Hamas and the death of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Similarly, the Israeli government constructed checkpoints and barriers to regulate Palestinian movements following the failure of the Camp David Summit in 2000. The Palestinian legislative election of 2006 resulted in Hamas winning a majority seat, following the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Gaza in 2005. Hamas seized control of Gaza during a civil conflict in 2007.

Over the years, the tension between the two has intensified. In 2021, Israel dispatched its security forces to Al-Aqsa, the third sacred site in Islam. After demanding Israeli security forces withdraw from the compound, Hamas released a barrage of rockets from Gaza to Israel, starting another cycle of retaliation from both sides. It ended after 11 days, leaving hundreds of people dead.

In 2022, Israel launched an airstrike that killed many people, including children, and hit a senior Islamic Jihad commander, starting another series of attacks on both sides, leaving many dead. Then in January 2023, two rockets were shot from Gaza at Israel, answered by a series of airstrikes in return from Israel. Then, in October 2023, from the Gaza Strip, Hamas launched the largest attack on Israel in years, combining a surprise border crossing by armed men with a heavy barrage of rockets. Although the war was initiated by Hamas which now has become the world's largest genocide being conducted by Israel. Israel has targeted schools, hospitals, residential areas and even the border area of Rafah crossing. As of July 18, **38,848** persons have died with almost 15,000 children among them. Over 5,300 people have died and over 5,300 people have been wounded in the West Bank. Nearly half of the homes have sustained significant damage, and there have also been large effects on the roads, hospitals, schools, commercial structures, and places of worship. The Israeli army's online evacuation map has caused confusion among residents of Gaza. Every hour, there are almost 15 deaths, 35 injuries, 42 explosions, and 12 structural damages. Since the battle began on October 7, almost

100 journalists (mostly Palestinians) lost their lives.

Both sides, full of aggression against each other and with the will of the destruction of the other, have forgotten the basis of humanity and are using heavy missile attacks, airstrikes, and other ground forces against each other. For a long time the two-state solution as an ultimate solution to the Israel-Palestine conflict has been presented, but is it really a solution?

We have seen through the history that the world powers and UN (1947 UN Partition Plan (Resolution 181)) have tried to create a two state solution, according to which Israel was allocated 55% of the land, including the Negev Desert, Tel Aviv, Haifa, and Jerusalem, with international access, to accommodate 498,000 Jews, while Palestine was allocated 42% of the land, including the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Ramallah, Bethlehem, and Hebron, to accommodate 807,000 Arabs, with Jerusalem and surrounding areas designated as an international zone. But is this partition really a solution?

The answer to this is, *“No”* if it really was a solution both the extremist Zionists and the Muslims would have been living in peace without the efforts of continuously

expanding from anywhere possible. The very reason that the two-state solution is not seen as a real solution to this but rather as a path to extending the longstanding issue is because of the extreme ideologies held by both sides. Palestinians feel a deep sense of belonging and legacy, believing that the land is their home. They feel betrayed and perceive that their historical hospitality toward Jewish refugees has led to their displacement. This fuels them and creates a strong desire in them to reclaim the land entirely.

On the other hand, Jewish extremists who also hold a strong ideology that the land is rightfully theirs, reinforced by historical and religious narratives. The clash of these deeply rooted beliefs, identities and ideologies makes it difficult for either side to fully accept a two-state solution. Hence, leading to a path that can only pave its way to an extension of this long-standing issue.

In a nutshell, the Israel-Palestine conflict is a complex issue that needs a comprehensive resolution. Although the two-state solution has been proposed as a workable option, its constraints and shortcomings indicate that other models should be considered. A confederation model as an alternative may protect these states and might promote infrastructure and security cooperation.

However, this requires a high level of trust, and communication which is not really. Federated structures can be another option although they may not be sufficient to meet Israel's goals for a unique state or Palestinian ambitions for complete independence. Though certainly meeting resistance from sovereignty parties, an international trusteeship under the UN may provide objective monitoring to promote the peace process. Though it takes time, small steps toward reducing barriers and promoting economic cooperation might help to open the path for trust and reconciliation. There is no easy or simple solution to the Israel Palestine conflict. Any

practical solution requires both the states to be adaptable, cooperative, and be willing for justice and peace. Although the two-state solution has long been seen as the most practical one, its failure to materialize calls for research on alternate models that prioritize mutual recognition, security, and the welfare of both parties. By recognizing the historical and ongoing complexities of the conflict, we can work towards a solution that is comprehensive and sustainable.



BY SUMBUL ASIM

REVIVING JUSTICE: UPHOLDING WOMEN’S INHERITANCE RIGHTS IN ISLAM



Inheritance is the legal and religious process of transferring or distributing the deceased person's assets, titles, belongings and obligations among heirs, governed by specific laws and regulations, such as those outlined in Islam to ensure fairness and justice. It is a gift from Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala, bestowed upon heirs through their predecessors. It is a divine system ordained by Ar-Rabb and no one is allowed to disobey or alter His commandments. He is Al-Adil, The Utterly Just, who can never let His man down.

Islamic teachings mandate hereditary succession as a divine system for social justice and equity, ordained by Allah Almighty. However, societal customs often undermine this system, neglecting women’s

inheritance rights and perpetuating harmful practices. This emphasizes the need to realign cultural practices with Islamic law’s fundamental principles of justice.

As highlighted in Qur’an:

“For men, there is a share in what the parents and the nearest of kin have left. And for women, there is a share in what the parents and the nearest of kin have left, be it small or large - a determined share.” (Surah An-Nisa 4:7)

It is not mentioned anywhere in the Qur’an that one can give all of his assets to the sons only because they are supposed to run the family. However, this misconception persists, with people making lame excuses to rationalize their viewpoints. The heirs of the assets generally include all of the deceased’s offspring, including daughters.

In Islam, daughters receive half the share of sons in inheritance, as they also receive a share from their spouse's property. It highlights the importance of protection and safeguarding of their rights. This system counters the neglect often seen when people dismiss their inheritance, arguing that a small amount of property is of little value.

The Qur'an provides valuable guidance through the following verse:

"Allah directs you concerning your children: for a male, there is a share equal to that of two females. But, if they are (only) women, more than two, and then they get two-thirds of what one leaves behind. If she is one, she gets one-half. As for his parents, for each of them, there is one-sixth of what he leaves in case he has a child. But, if he has no child and his parents have inherited him, then his mother gets one-third. If he has some brothers (or sisters), his mother gets one-sixth, all after (settling) the will he might have made, or a debt. You do not know who, out of your fathers and your sons, is closer to you in benefiting (you). All this is determined by Allah. Surely, Allah is All-Knowing, All-Wise." (Surah An Nisa 4:11)

This system of hereditary succession is governed by 'Faraid' in Islam, which means there is no room to disobey it. *Faraid* refers to the mandatory duties or deeds. It includes the obligations that every Muslim must fulfill. In the same way as *Salah*, *Zakat*, *Sawm* and *Hajj* are the obligatory foundational acts in Islam, the laws of inheritance are also considered essential. A specific term, *Faraid al Mawarith*, is used for

these laws, emphasizing the obligatory nature of this system.

Notably, the method of any *ibadat* is not described in the Qur'an in as much detail as this system. Every minute detail, such as the shares of all heirs, including sons, daughters, wives and parents, the share of grandchildren, the distribution if one has no children, and the share of nephews and nieces, as well as how much of the property can be gifted, are all discussed in detail in the Qur'an. These aspects highlight the obligation and importance of this system. Despite the obligatory nature of *Faraid*, cultural traditions often override these laws, leading to injustices.

Unfortunately, society has neglected all the vital aspects of the inheritance system and has created illogical and worthless rituals. People believe their daughters must give up their share simply because they are getting married and are no longer part of their parental home. Furthermore, they argue that their brothers will need this share more than the sisters do, claiming that she is a girl, she does not have to bear the expenses of the family, so she won't need it. However, in doing so, they forget the obligations outlined in Islam regarding this system. They overlook how significant this issue is and become involved in useless and superfluous matters.

They consider dowry as mandatory as a marriage license. They believe their daughter can never be happy with her partner if she doesn't take a truck full of home appliances and furniture. They consider a grand, lavish wedding to be the only key to their respect and status in

society. They adhere strictly to the rules and regulations created by their elders and they consider it a sin to disobey their rules. They will follow all the futile traditions and rituals of the marriage event but can't give their daughter her legal share of inheritance.

They consider it *haram* to even drink a drop of water from their daughter's house. They may adhere to these meaningless and insignificant beliefs, but what they can't do is give their daughter her legal right to the property. They can't grant their daughter her legal and *Sharia* share of the estate, yet they can give her a dowry, which is considered *haram* in Islam.

In conclusion, the Islamic system of inheritance, as outlined in the Qur'an, is a divinely ordained framework designed to ensure justice, equity, and social harmony. It emphasizes the rights of all heirs, including women, and mandates that every individual receives their rightful share. Despite this clear guidance, cultural practices continue to overshadow these principles, leading to the unjust exclusion of women from their legal inheritance rights.

To honor the teachings of Islam and uphold the principles of justice, it is imperative for communities to critically examine and realign their customs with the ethical standards outlined in Islamic law. Families acknowledge the equal worth and contributions of all the members, regardless of gender, and embrace practices that empower women rather than diminish their rights. By fostering awareness and education about inheritance laws, we can challenge harmful traditions and promote a more equitable society where all individuals can benefit.



BY TAYYABA REHAN

THE IMPACT OF THE ABROGATION OF ARTICLE 370 AND 35A ON KASHMIR: A HUMANITARIAN PERSPECTIVE



A brogation of Article 370 and 35A, the Indian Constitution, has given special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The decision has evoked unique reactions and concerns regarding its potential effect in the region. But from a humanitarian point of view, the result of this decision goes much beyond legal and constitutional changes, raising deep apprehension as to the rise in militancy, violence, and threat to the cultural identity of the people of Kashmir.

Article 370 was appended to the Indian Constitution in 1949 and grants a special status concerning autonomy and the capacity for making laws for permanent residents in the state of Jammu and

Kashmir. The autonomist status awarded to Jammu & Kashmir restricts the legislative powers of Parliament related to that state.

This has been a foundation stone of the legal and constitutional relationship between Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India.

On the other hand, Article 35A was the provision particularly in the Indian Constitution, added in the year 1954, which exerted special rights and privileges to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. It was inserted through a presidential order in 1954 by then-President Rajendra Prasad on the recommendation of the Jawaharlal Nehru Cabinet. This provided absolute discretionary powers to the Jammu and Kashmir legislature in describing who the

"permanent residents" would be in the State and specified certain rights and advantages accruable to them. Article 370 read with abrogation of 35A has opened up the question of threat to the culture and identity of Kashmiris.

Article 35A was a special right of the permanent residents of Jammu and Kashmir in relation to the preservation of the identity of the population of the state, which was special because it was the only Indian state with a Muslim majority population. It has raised questions on how some of its cultural practices and heritages will be preserved. This was being seen as creating more incidence of militancy and violence in the region. Thus, the special status provided under these articles ensured pride and autonomy for the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The alleged withdrawal of this special status compounded the sense of isolation and exclusion felt by the people of Kashmir.

Such alienation led to feelings of anger and resentment which was coupled with militant activities and violent protest. Article 35A empowered the people of Jammu and Kashmir to have privileges such as the right to property and employment which no other Indian could enjoy. Thus, due to its abolishment there occurred a demographic invasion in Kashmir where non-Kashmiris started to reside in the region hence it brought demographic threats as well as cultural threats to the region. This has a dire consequence for the culture and history of the special people of Kashmir.

This abrogation of Articles 370 and 35A would take effect way beyond the legal or constitutional domain; it disruptively can hit at the very roots of Kashmiris' lives. From this humanitarian perspective, it brings out the need to consider the human cost of such decisions, more so in a region grappling with unrest and conflict for decades. Hence, It became more intricate and sensitive because of the fear of enhanced violence, loss of cultural identity, and alienation from the population of Kashmir.

Moreover, the Abrogation of Articles 370 and 35A contributed to the tension within the Kashmir conflict and succeeded with extensive protests and demonstrations in Jammu and Kashmir. Feelings of such betrayal and disenfranchisement among many Kashmiris raise possibilities of escalating into more frequent and intense acts of civil unrest. The removal has been viewed as a direct attack on the region's autonomy and identity, thereby raising the emotional temperature of violence in protests and running battles between demonstrators and security agencies.

Likewise, the abrogation of these articles also has an effect of radicalizing people to some extent. This feeling of being a part of the minority and powerless may make them satisfy their counterpart and instigate the Kashmiris by guiding some of the population to radicalism, extremism, violence, and militancy. This could lead to episodes of militancy and insurgency in this region which would present a stiff challenge to the security forces; it would quite possibly fuel a cycle of violence and counter-violence. If both sides remain

committed to this narrative, the apprehensions about demographic transformation and the consequent indulgence of non-Kashmiris into the State territory may lead to further polarisation along the lines of religion and ethnicity, creating tensions that will manifest inter-communal mode in violence and conflict over land and other resources.

Kashmiri culture comprises languages, literary works, food, architectural structures, customs, and practices, as well as, the historical background that is shaped more or less by mainly Hinduism, Buddhism, and Islam. Cultural practice in this state has been shaped by Hindu-Sikh-Muslim-Buddhist culture which has a distinct form of freedom for the Kashmiris. Article 370 and 35A Abrogation has evoked fear about the impact it would have on the cultural practices in Kashmir. Demographic change is one major threat of which people are frightened, which will dilute the different cultural identities of Kashmiris. These special privileges were granted to the permanent residents under Article 35A since Jammu and Kashmir enjoys the unique status of being the only Muslim-majority state in the entire country of India. Now that these special privileges have been taken, there is apprehension regarding the preservation of the special cultural practices and traditions of Kashmir.

The cultural identity of Kashmir has also been under threat because of the invasion of

modernity and globalization in the region. Presently, in the name of rapid urbanization and the development of infrastructure, habitat infringement is pressurizing the natural balance. The resource-intensive land-use practices and farming techniques have replaced these age-old traditional methods, which used to be in perfect harmony with nature and further strained the regional natural beauty.

In conclusion, the Abrogation of Articles 370 and 35A, therefore, goes deep in terms of humanitarian concerns relating to the Kashmir conflict. This might unleash further violence and militancy but will also be compromising the cultural identity of the Kashmiris. It becomes very important in these moments that the human dimension of the conflict be recognized with a view to solutions that provide equal regard to the well-being and rights of all concerned people. The apprehensions and expectations linked with the preservation of cultural identity and demographic changes reflect deep-seated anxieties and aspirations among the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The answer lies in the recognition of these concerns by all parties through respect for the rights and aspirations of the Kashmiri people toward the formulation of sustainable and inclusive solutions for the land in question.



BY RICHA BHATTARAI

THE NEED FOR SHIFT IN GLOBAL LEADERSHIP: WOMEN IN INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND PEACEBUILDING



In an era of complex international challenges such as escalating global conflicts, climate change, refugee crises, transnational terrorism and global pandemics, the call for paradigm shift in leadership becomes urgent. Now is the time to rethink who we put at the rudder of international conflict management and peacebuilding. The conventional masculine driven approach to global leadership is increasingly being probed, and for good reason. With their unique perspectives and

approaches, there is rising expectation that women bring transformative change addressing pressing concerns.

Today's world leadership is becoming an ideological frontline of men with command and competition. This paradigm often shapes how conflicts are managed and resolved, often maintaining the status quo, focusing on contemporary solutions. As the world confronts unpredictable crises, leadership must embrace more inclusive possibilities and partnerships, fostering

sustainable peace and resilience for the future.

The growing inclusion of women in leadership roles, particularly in conflict management and peacebuilding, offers a refreshing and effective path forward. Women leaders bring diverse perspectives and solutions, emphasizing collaboration, empathy, and long-term impact over immediate, reactive solutions. Research consistently highlights that women are more likely to engage in diplomacy, advocate for human rights, and prioritize economic and social development as an integral part of peacebuilding.

Let's consider the success stories of female leaders like Ellen Johnson Sirleaf—the former President of Liberia and Jacinda Ardern—the former Prime Minister of New Zealand. The pledge to dialogue, inclusivity, and resilience mostly embodies their political governance. President Sirleaf was instrumental in leading Liberia's post-conflict recovery, while Ardern's sympathetic and effective management of crises during the COVID-19 pandemic and the Christchurch mosque shootings, demonstrate the effectiveness of a compassionate and inclusive conflict management approach. Not limited to political leadership, women have made significant progress in promoting peace and prosperity around the world. For example, Liberian peace activist Lemah Gbowee was instrumental in ending the Second Liberian Civil War in 2003. Through her leadership of the Women of Liberia Mass Action for Peace, Gbowee mobilized thousands of women advocating for peace in the aftermath of the historic election of Ellen Johnson Sirleaf. This movement not only brought an end to years of brutal conflict, but also demonstrated the power of

grassroots women's activism achieving peacebuilding and political stability.

The impact of women's leadership, however, extends beyond individual achievements. Countries with higher involvement of women in leadership roles often experience peaceful and equitable societies. Research from the Council on Foreign Relations underscores this argument, illustrating that countries with mounting women in diplomatic representation are less vulnerable to conflict and are more effective in addressing issues of poverty and inequality. Not limited to this, incorporating women into leadership positions in international conflict management and peacebuilding also leads a diverse and inclusive approach solving global issues. Women from different backgrounds have brought different perspectives that are important in building strategies that are fair, effective and thoughtful of cultural and social contexts. In Colombia, the inclusive role of women in gender-sensitive policies proved instrumental in the peace negotiations between the government and the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia).

Including more women in world leadership is not just a matter of equity but a practical necessity. As the world becomes progressively interconnected, the conflicts and challenges we face require innovative and collaborative solutions. Women who often navigate complex roles in both their professional and personal lives demonstrate the ability to balance competing priorities and reason creatively. Increasing number of women in decision-making positions in conflict management and peacebuilding

leads new initiatives that prioritize human security and sustainable development. For instance, women leadership motivates for stronger international agreements on climate change, recognizing the disproportionate impact of environmental degradation on women and children. By focusing on sustainable development and equitable resource distribution, increased women's leadership reduces conflicts arising from environmental crises.

In other contexts, such as the refugee crisis, women leaders advocate for policies that provide better protection and integration support for displaced populations, especially women and children who are often the most vulnerable. Their leadership ensures that refugee camps are secure and have good provision for education and health care, something critical to long-term livelihood stability. In the face of international terrorism, women address the root causes of extremism emphasizing community-based approaches – such as poverty, lack of education, and social exclusion. Programs that empower women in affected communities prevent youth radicalization and build resilience against extremist ideologies.

To comprehend these benefits, it is important to continue to increase women's involvement in major areas of governance and international relations. This requires not only breaking down institutional barriers such as prejudice, unequal opportunities and structural challenges, but also changing societal attitudes towards women in leadership. Education, mentorship programs, and policy reforms supporting work-life balance all contribute

to creating a more conducive environment for women to rise on top of leadership. Some societies also need a cultural shift towards valuing and supporting the contribution of women in conflict management leadership roles.

As we move forward, there is potential for transformative change by advocating and supporting women in leadership roles in international conflict management and peacebuilding. By doing so, we not only advance gender equality but also increase prospects of achieving lasting peace and stability in increasingly complex global crises. It is time to acknowledge that the future of global leadership may lie with women and that the change enables us to navigate the challenges ahead.

The writer, Richa Bhattarai, is an emerging scholar in international conflict management, counterterrorism, U.S. foreign policy, and Middle Eastern politics. With 15 years of academic experience, she is a recipient of the 2023-2024 AAUW International Doctoral Fellowship. Richa contributes to the Forum on the Arms Trade and the Iran 1400 Project. She is currently a PhD candidate at Kennesaw State University and holds an MSc in Criminal Justice and an LLM in international law from Washburn University School of Law.



BY NAVEED AHMAD JATOI

ISRAEL'S POWER AND THE RESILIENCE OF HAMAS & HEZBOLLAH



In the present era, Israel has emerged as a major power and has, through its malicious ambitions, sparked new conflicts around the world. In Gaza, Palestine, they have turned the city into ruins by killing innocent civilians and also targeted Hamas leaders, including Ismail Haniyeh. However, Hamas has shown no signs of weakening in its defense, and Hezbollah in Lebanon has responded in a similar manner. In Egypt and Jordan, when Israel sent its terrorist group, known as ISIS, to control the situation and even provided them with military equipment, they too faced defeat. Interestingly, despite this, Israeli embassies still exist in these two countries, and diplomatic relations remain strong. Is this part of a scheme to maintain its influence in the Middle East or to expand

its power? Whatever the reason, it will ultimately be futile.

Hezbollah, a powerful resistance group in Lebanon, has already defeated Israel in the past. However, it now seems that Hezbollah has weakened in the face of Israel's ambitions. Israel, which is using advanced technology, has instilled fear across the world. Yet, this has not diminished Hamas or Hezbollah's resolve. Why is this? Even though the superpower America appears to have surrendered to Israel's dominance, the resistance groups remain unfazed. This is because they are always prepared to face their enemy.

When Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu stepped up to the podium to deliver his speech at the United Nations, several delegations, including Saudi

Arabia's, staged a walkout, showing who truly stands with Israel. Only the Congress gallery clapped and showed unwavering support, and it seems this will continue in the future. But the world will no longer remain the same.

From the 1992 helicopter attack in southern Lebanon, in which Hezbollah leader Abbas al-Musawi, his wife, and their five-year-old son were martyred, to the 2004 assassination of Hamas' blind leader Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, many prominent leaders of resistance organizations have been targeted. These targeted killings occurred in Gaza, the West Bank, Lebanon, and even in countries far from the conflict. But have these "successes" brought peace and security to Israel? The answer is clearly a resounding no. Israel continues its actions because no one stops them. The world's powerful nations—such as the United States, the UK, Germany, France, and other Western countries—have designated Israel as their most important ally in the region and remain silent on its every action.

The first major reason for supporting Israel is the Holocaust, during which Adolf Hitler massacred millions of Jews across Germany, Poland, and other parts of Europe, while the US and Britain stood by as silent spectators. Now, these countries back Israel as atonement for that massacre. The second reason is that Israel represents the colonial values of Western nations in the Middle East.

The third reason is the financial support that US politicians receive from the

American Israel Public Affairs Committee and other wealthy Israeli benefactors, which greatly influences American politics. In the UK, similar organizations, like the Conservative Friends of Israel and Labour Friends of Israel, provide financial aid to politicians, leading to compromises within the democratic system.

From Sheikh Yassin to leaders like Khaled Mashal, Ismail Haniyeh, and the current leader Yahya Sinwar, the spirit of freedom among Palestinians remains alive. Hezbollah could also find a leader like Hassan Nasrallah's cousin, Hashim Safi al-Din, whose son is married to the daughter of the martyred Iranian commander Qassem Soleimani. Hezbollah will regain its strength.

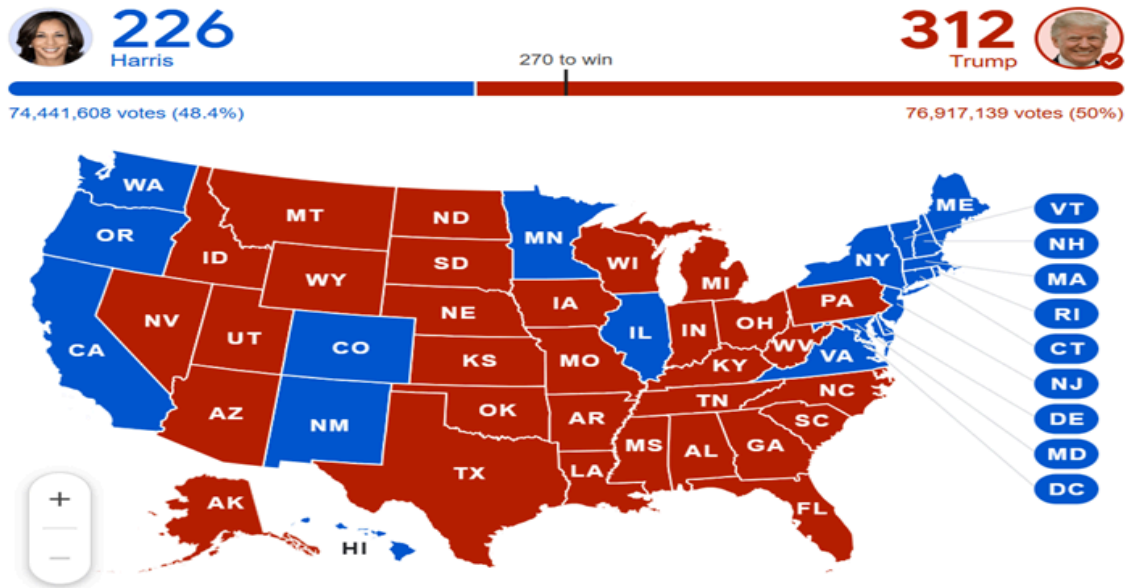
Once again, the names Hamas and Hezbollah will strike fear in Israel. There is no doubt that Israel is powerless without its allies. But what we have seen so far is that these resistance groups have relied solely on their own strength for defense, and this is a testament to the continued strength of Hezbollah and Hamas. The day is not far when, just like in the past, Israel will once again face defeat.

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BY TOUSEEF AHMED

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2024: A HISTORIC COMEBACK OF TRUMP AND ITS IMPACT ON POLICIES AND POLITICS:








United States presidential election of 2024

In the United States presidential election held on November 5, 2024, former Republican president Donald Trump defeated Democratic nominee Vice President Kamala Harris. Trump, who lost his re-election bid in 2020 to Joe Biden, became the first U.S. president elected for two non-consecutive terms since Grover Cleveland. At 78, Trump is also the oldest

person to win the presidency and the first convicted felon to become president-elect. He won by popular vote and a significant majority of Electoral College votes. It is one of the most remarkable political comebacks in U.S. history.

In June, 2024 President Biden campaigning for re-election lost a televised debate to Trump. Under pressure from influential Democrats, Biden withdrew his candidacy and endorsed Harris. In August, Harris won a virtual vote by party delegates, and the Democratic Party officially named her its presidential nominee.

	Donald Trump Republican Party	312 electoral votes 76,917,139 votes (50%)
	Kamala Harris Democratic Party	226 electoral votes 74,441,608 votes (48.4%)
	Jill Stein Green Party	0 electoral votes 777,156 votes (0.5%)
	Robert Kennedy Independent	0 electoral votes 753,795 votes (0.5%)
	Chase Oliver Libertarian Party	0 electoral votes 640,222 votes (0.4%)
	Other candidates	0 electoral votes 387,876 votes (0.3%)

Political Dynamics: Kamala Harris and Donald Trump

Kamala Harris and Donald Trump had a very confrontational relationship since Harris was one of the most vocal detractors of Trump's policy on immigration, the environment, and racial justice. During the 2020 election, Harris was vehemently against Trump, blaming him for his handling of the COVID-19 outbreak and racial issues. The president (Trump) has insulted Harris several times, and she has called his leadership dangerous, especially in reference to COVID-19 and racial inequality.

EFFECT ON POLICIES AFTER TRUMP'S VICTORY

After the success of Trump in the presidential election 2024 following impacts may be noted by studying him in the previous term.

1) Immigration

• Tightened Border Controls:

Trump would probably advocate for increased immigration enforcement, continuing his efforts to build a physical

barrier along the U.S.-Mexico border (though the effectiveness of this remains debated). He has previously advocated for an expansion of the wall and an increase in funding for border security agencies, which would probably continue to be a priority in his second term.

• Deportations and Enforcement:

Trump's government intensified deportations, with a focus on undocumented immigrants who are also criminals. He may enact tougher immigration crackdown policies like the asylum rules and restrictions to particular kinds of immigration visas.

• Legal Immigration and Work Visas:

Trump had earlier criticized programs such as the H-1B visa system, which brings skilled foreign workers into the U.S. He may cap the number of work visas and use a more merit-based system for skilled labor rather than the less skilled immigrant.

• Impact:

These policies will lead to a decline in immigration, especially from Latin America and other asylum-seeking regions.

Although these policies are meant to reduce illegal immigration, they may also adversely affect some sectors of the economy, particularly those that rely on low-wage immigrant labor, such as agriculture and hospitality.

2) Economic Policy

• Tax Cuts and Deregulation:

One of the leading policies in Trump's first term was tax cuts, particularly for businesses and for those earning high incomes that he claimed would energize economic growth. He would probably continue similar tax reductions or even tax cuts during his second term for business as a strategy for more investment and job opportunities.

• Trade Policies and Tariffs:

Trump's "America First" policy implemented tariffs on Chinese goods to reduce trade deficits and demand better deals. He will likely continue his confrontational approach on trade, both with China and other countries, and try to renegotiate deals such as NAFTA, now replaced by the USMCA. These actions could lead to higher protectionism.

• Deregulation:

Trump would likely continue deregulation at the federal level on energy, finance, and the environment. His administration's efforts sought to ease what it perceived to be a huge burden to companies, mainly in the oil industry. In a second term, this would involve fewer controls on the

industry for the production of crude oil and coal, that is less friendly to the environment but could be considered more 'domestically friendly.'

• Impact

Trump's economic policies would definitely spur growth in certain sectors of the economy, probably business and energy. However, they would increase income inequality, could harm the environment, and add to the federal deficit depending on whether tax cuts outweigh spending or vice versa. A possible trade war or persistent tariffs would probably also severely disturb global supply chains and boost consumer prices.

3) Foreign Policy and Global Impact

It is worth noting that Trump's foreign policy can largely impact the economic side of things, especially in terms of global alliances and trade. He might lean towards a more isolationist policy, which would make him pull out of international agreements even more and focus on domestic production, leading to changed global market dynamics and trade relationships.

4) Reproductive Rights and Abortion

• Abortion Bans:

The three conservative justices nominated by Trump during his first term made it possible to overturn Roe v. Wade in June 2022. This was an end to the federal constitutional right to abortion. In the event of a second term for Trump, it is more than

likely that he would continue policies aimed at making abortion accessible only by leaving it up to individual states.

• **State-level Bans and Restrictions:**

With the overturn of Roe, several states enacted more severe laws controlling abortion or totally banning abortion, restricting the time span available for it and prohibiting it from occurring under what circumstances and through what means. This president is likely to face more pressure on the states to craft increasingly more severe laws.

• **Supreme Court Appointments:**

President Trump can appoint more conservative justices who would cement the majority of conservatives in the court, further eroding the reproductive rights in the US. This can limit abortion pills and more restrictions upon health-care providers.

• **Contraceptive Access and Family Planning:**

The Trump administration also tried to roll back access to some contraceptive types because of health policy changes, including the Affordable Care Act (ACA). A second term may try to limit birth control or family planning services perhaps by further reversing ACA requirements.

• **Impact:**

If Trump were to further restrict abortion and reproductive rights, the U.S. could see a patchwork of abortion laws, with some

states having near-total bans and others preserving or expanding access. This would disproportionately impact low-income individuals and people of color, who may have less access to out-of-state or out-of-country abortion care.

5) **Racial Equality**

• **Policies on Racial Justice:**

Policies on racial justice have been a very contentious issue by Trump. He was much criticized for his divisive rhetoric and responses to racial justice protests during his first term in office. For example, he remarked about the Charlottesville rally of 2017 that there were "very fine people on both sides" and how he handled the protests following the death of George Floyd as an act of inflaming racial tensions.

• **The Law and Order Approach:**

Trump's approach toward issues of racial equality was consistently a "law and order" approach, most of which translated into advocacy for police and resistance against calls to reform. He opposed "defund the police" calls and supported measures believed to erode police accountability.

• **Civil Rights:**

With another term, Trump is likely to hold his ground on "law and order" rather than police reform, which would send the efforts for racial justice back. His administrations will likely support policies critics call regressive, including voting rights, affirmative action, and anti-discrimination legislation.

• **Voter Suppression:**

Trump, like most other leaders in the Republican Party, has proposed policies that critics believe will effectively disenfranchise minority racial voters. It consists of voter ID laws, curtailment of early voting and voting rights protection cuts. Another term of the Trump presidency may find further attempts at limiting the voting rights in the guise of securing elections.

As for the Supreme Court influence, the conservative appointments of Trump might further affect racial equality cases in terms of voting rights, affirmative action, and civil rights legislation in a manner that will continue to shrink or roll back protections for racial minorities.

• **Impact:**

Racial inequality may get even worse and last until the end of a second term for Trump. There would be limited police reform, voter suppression, and a restricted scope of rights for civil protections. All of this will strengthen the nefarious impacts of racialized inequalities in the United States. His administration is likely to continue opposing movements such as Black Lives Matter and policies purported to improve systemic racism.

EXTRACT:

Trump win in 2024 would likely go with tighter immigration policies and the continuance of supply-side economic measures, tax cuts, deregulation, and protectionist trade policies. It may boost several spheres of the economy, but more inequality, renewed trade tensions, and changed migration patterns will be at its costs. He would certainly continue to advocate for state-level abortion restrictions and will likely advocate for federal laws as well; this is going to further fortify the post-Roe future of limited reproductive rights.

All access to abortion, birth control, and other reproductive health care will also be drastically reduced, mostly in the conservative states. Trump's policy for "law and order," his opposition to institutional racial change, and probable support for policies that might potentially suppress minority voting can perpetuate racial inequality in America. His administration's civil rights, policing, and voting stance can weaken the work of racial justice and equality.

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BY MUHAMMAD SHAKEEL

HOW THE AMERICA-CHINA AIDING SYSTEM IS FAILING THE UNDERDEVELOPED WORLD



Abstract The 21st century has seen an ever-increasing influence of two of the world's leading powers: two countries that have national and synergetic significance namely, the United States and China. Technological advancement has also been seen in both countries as key players in the global economic agenda and more so in providing support and directly investing in the developing world especially in Africa, Latin America and some parts of Southeast Asia. Despite these nations appearing to assist in the deliverance of development and to fortify the economies of

these nations, there is a rising impression that this aiding system may indeed be ensnared, self-serving and unconstructive to the underdeveloped world. The aiding system spearheaded by the US and China among other donors has been characterized by defects including inefficiency, self-serving interests and complicity in omission of core issues such as poverty, inequality and poor governance.

In this article, I discussed the constitution of the American and Chinese aid systems, their reasons for existence, effect on the recipient countries, and how this system has frustrated the uplift of underdeveloped nations.

Aiding Structures: Comparing the U.S. and China This aid has been based more on humanitarian as well as ideological consideration. USAID was set up in 1961 and it is a governmental organization that works as the main governmental entity that oversees the foreign aid. Aid is a form of diplomacy that the U.S. has adopted in attempts to make other nations change for the better in the areas of democracy, human rights as well as the economy. This is because US assistance comes with strings attached most of the time. It is important to note that there are obligations tied to these aid; the first of which is good governance, respect for human rights, and the democratic values. The U. S model is sometimes used in its entirety, notably by advocating for an American-style free-market economy with its emphasis on liberalisation of trade as well as marketisation. Opponents believed that these provisions are not really committed for real development but rather to make recipient country polity and economy more pro-western most of the time regardless of the conditions on the ground.

The Chinese Model:

On the other hand, China's model of aid in the form of grants and concessional loans by the Chinese government, preferred specifically through the Chinese bilateral channels and other institutions such as the Export-Import Bank of China involves non-intervention with the politics of the recipient country. To illustrate China's stream of foreign aid, infrastructure facilities including road construction, railway construction, construction of ports and energy plants have been given higher priority in China's aid policy. The BRI that Chinese president Xi Jinping initiated in

2013 is one of the biggest frameworks for channeling Chinese FDI and aid across Asia, Africa and Latin America. Unlike the U.S., China does not impose governance-related conditions on aid. Instead, it operates under a principle of "win-win" cooperation, framing its investments as mutually beneficial. However, Chinese aid is often tied to the involvement of Chinese contractors and firms, leading to concerns that these projects primarily benefit Chinese interests and lead to dependency on Chinese technology and expertise.

Motivations Behind the Aid vs Chinese Strategic Interests:

Strategic Interests and Humanitarian Goals
U.S:

While U.S. aid is often presented as a means of fostering development and improving the lives of people in underdeveloped countries, there is a significant geopolitical motivation behind this system. Much of U.S. foreign aid is strategically allocated to allies or countries of interest. For example, countries like Israel, Afghanistan, and Egypt have consistently been some of the largest recipients of U.S. aid due to their geopolitical importance rather than their levels of underdevelopment. Additionally, aid has been a tool for the U.S. to counter influence from other global powers, particularly China and Russia. For example, in Africa the U. S. assistance has been channeled to states where China's ascendancy is viewed as a menace to the American strategies. The difference is that the proposed system of distributing foreign aid is based on competition and this may mean that some countries may not receive any aid because they are not important to any of the influential countries. China's

foreign aid has a strong connection with its economic and political factors especially in the frame of Belt and Road initiative. The Chinese investments in infrastructure in those under-developed countries is establishing trade corridors that are of direct benefit to China, securing sources of supply of most essential natural resources, and asserting political control over strategic zones. Another cardinal area of interest crucial in the Chinese practices of aid given to other countries is the provision of aid in a manner that creates a culture of dependency. Quite often loans and investments are extended at commercial terms with high interest rates or with conditions that require the involvement of Chinese firms, evolving into long-term liabilities that leave recipient countries in a debt trap. This practice has been referred to as “debt trap diplomacy” where developing nations fall into a Chinese trap by borrowing too much money and thus China gets a hold on their economic and political destinies.

The Impact on Underdeveloped Countries: Another key challenge that most underdeveloped nations that are being governed by US and China aid are the increasing cases of debts. Both countries give loans alongside grants but these loans are usually hard to repay especially for the underdeveloped country with an unstable economic base. In the case of China for example, the debt issue is sensitive because of the nature of financing contracts it has entered into. A number of the Chinese loans are jointly with infrastructure projects that might have a long term positive impact on the growth of the recipient country’s economy but do not yield revenues in the near future. This can result in the countries

being unable to repay the credits and hence end up borrowing more money or allowing Chinese firms to regain sovereignty of strategic infrastructure projects. A good example is the Sri Lankan government entered into a 99-year agreement giving China management rights of their Hambantota port after they were unable to pay China back. The U. S. , too, is causing this problem in one way or the other. Donor countries such as the United States often attach conditions that induce the recipient countries to implement economic policies which may be unsuitable to their development requirements such as austerity measures and or privatization. These policies can actually contribute to poverty and inequality thus it will be difficult for those nations to establish the economic capability to repay the money.

Limited Local Benefits:

The two paradigms imply that the existing models of both the US and Chinese aid do not foster efficient development that is beneficial to the targeted communities. The US model for instance most of the aid comes with the condition that the money must be used to pay for American goods and services thus restricting the amount of money that circulates in the recipient country. Also, the US aid has been seen in the form of basic needs or emergency assistance such as food aid and humanitarian assistance rather than developmental assistance that would assist in the construction of local capacity. Chinese assistance mainly deals with infrastructure but Chinese contractors are dominant in the project using Chinese personnel and equipment hence little job creation and skill development in the recipient countries. In addition, the Chinese aid subsidized

infrastructure projects are not aligned with the requirements of the targeted societies. Transport – roads and railways and ports can open possibilities for Chinese foreign companies and export of raw materials while having little impact on people's life.

Weakening of Governance:

Another problem is the decline of governance structures in the recipient countries. The peculiarity of the brand of US foreign assistance related to political reform and democracy promotion is that it tends to destabilise the recipient country if the latter has a weak political culture. When these Western-style structures are imposed on the targeted societies, this often leads to the weakening of the indigenous political structures and conflict as evidenced in Iraq and Afghanistan to mention but two examples. Contrarily, China's policy on non-interference with the government of other countries makes some rulers to remain corrupt or authoritarian. In essence, the China model of lending provides assistance without any conditions linked to governance hence enabling leaders in recipient countries to stay in power while they do not pay attention to the problem of corruption, human rights abuses, and poor governance practices. This has been a disaster especially for nations such as Zimbabwe and Sudan whose dictatorial regime has been supported by China's charity.

Long-Term Failures: Why the System Is Not Working?

This is one of the major factors that seem to make the America-China aiding system ineffective to the underdevelopment of nations. Even in terms of the goals to foster the development of recipient countries, the U. S. and China act with regard for their

respective self interests rather than the long-term needs of the recipients. Although infrastructure projects, governance reforms and trade liberalisation may work in certain situations, they don't solve the root cause of poverty that prevent countries from coming out of the cycle, issues like education, healthcare and social justice.

The last one is lack of ownership over development projects to local people. Essential points of criticism is that while seeking grants, recipient countries become entangled in the international donors' agendas; they don't identify local priorities of the communities and work to support them. This results in development projects that are irrelevant to the context and most of which end up being ineffective in the longer run.

Last but not least, the current aid system is unsustainable. China and the U. S. have omitted the sustainability aspect of aid where, to achieve immediate objectives like building of infrastructure or governance reforms the objective of sustainable aid is ignored. This is well highlighted by the fact that most of the recipient countries meet this external influence with a rising debt burden that could negate any gains made through aid initiatives.

Conclusion

America-China aiding system on the face of it, means to develop the world's underdeveloped regions but in reality they have been a failure. Some of the impacts of aid that have been employed by the donor countries include, the two countries have employed aid with the intention of promoting their self-concerns, and mostly at the expense of their reciprocating partners. The end product has been a structure that

promotes a cycle of dependency, erodes the all-important principle of devolved government, as well as ignores the core issues related to poverty and underdevelopment. Hence, to obtain a better aid regime, more changes need to occur, not in the U. S. and Chinese interests, but in the requirements of aid-receiving states. This calls for more control by the countries of origin, better policies that can support the requirements of the developing countries, and the focus on development of

better programs that would address some of the challenges that are faced by these nations. Thus, only through the changes to the neoclassical model and taking a closer look at the specificity of the development process in each country, the U. S. and China can actually improve the living standards in the underdeveloped countries.

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TECHNOLOGY



BY AJAZ AHAMMED TUSHAR

MASTER'S OF INNOVATIVE MARKETING IN ADVERTISING



Technologies and trends of research methods in professional practice

In the rapidly changing world of professional scientific research, technology is more than just a tool; it has become the driving force of innovation. From large amounts of data to automation and artificial intelligence and open scientific platforms, the evolving landscape of research methods is changing the approach of scientists to solve complex problems and discover new knowledge. This article examines key technological trends and their transformative impact on professional scientific research.

1. Data revolution: big data and analytics

Big data is at the heart of modern scientific research. The huge amount of data generated by sensors, experiments, social platforms and natural processes allows you to get unprecedented information. advanced analysis tools and machine learning algorithms help researchers identify patterns, predict results and make informed decisions.

For example, in the field of genomics, researchers analyze terabytes of sequencing data to identify genetic markers associated with disease. Similarly, climatologists use satellite data to model weather conditions and predict future environmental conditions.

Professional significance:

Researchers are increasingly expected to own data analysis tools such as Python, R, and Matlab. Visualization platforms such as image and Power BI are also important for effective presentation of results. In addition, the ability to collaborate using common platforms such as Jupiter notebook or Google collab ensures well-coordinated teamwork on projects with large amounts of data.

2. Artificial intelligence and machine learning in scientific research

Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) are revolutionizing scientific research by automating complex processes, predicting outcomes, and identifying previously hidden relationships in data.

Artificial intelligence also makes significant contributions to fields such as materials science, where algorithms predict the properties of new materials before they are synthesized.

Professional significance:

Scientists need to familiarize themselves with artificial intelligence frameworks such as TensorFlow and PyTorch in order to apply these techniques to their workflows.

3. Automation and remote research technology

Automation and remote technology have changed the way experiments are conducted. robotic systems now perform routine laboratory tasks, reducing the number of human errors and allowing researchers to focus on solving complex problems. remote technology, such as

IoT-enabled sensors, allows real-time data collection in hard-to-reach places such as the ocean depths or outer space.

The covid-19 pandemic has accelerated the adoption of remote research tools, including cloud-based collaboration platforms and virtual labs. These innovations have proven invaluable in maintaining the continuity of professional research activities during interruptions.

Professional significance:

Professionals must develop expertise in operating and maintaining robotic systems, IoT devices, and cloud-based research environments. Tools like Microsoft Teams, Slack, and cloud storage solutions are now integral to professional scientific communication.

4. Open Science and Collaboration Platform

The Open Science movement promotes transparency, accessibility and collaboration. By openly sharing information, methods, and results, researchers promote reproducibility and engagement in science. Platforms such as GitHub, xenodo, and FigShare have become indispensable for sharing code, datasets, and publications.

For example, joint projects such as the Human Genome project owe their success to the principle of open science. In modern professional conditions, open access publications and preprints contribute to the rapid dissemination of knowledge.

Professional significance:

Scientists are encouraged to use the practice of open science by publishing in open access journals and publicly sharing research results. These changes require not only technical knowledge in the management of shared platforms, but also an understanding of intellectual property rights and ethical considerations.

5. Interdisciplinary and systems thinking

The complexity of global issues such as climate change, pandemics and sustainable development requires interdisciplinary approaches.

For example, epidemiologists collaborate with data scientists and engineers to model the spread of diseases and develop strategies to control them.

Professional significance:

Specialists should develop skills and concepts of integrated interaction in various disciplines. Training in interdisciplinary skills such as systems thinking is necessary to fill knowledge gaps and enhance collaboration.

6. Using advanced computing in real-time research

Advanced real-time computing and analytics enable fast decision-making in areas such as healthcare, disaster management, and autonomous systems. By processing data closer to its source, researchers can work on important conclusions without delay.

For example, wearable medical devices use advanced technology to monitor patient

needs and alert medical professionals in emergency situations. In environmental research, edge-based sensors instantly report changes in the environment, contributing to environmental conservation efforts.

Professional significance:

Expertise in real-time analytics and advanced computing tools is becoming essential for researchers. In addition, specialists must adapt these methods to integrate into workflows that require immediate data-based feedback.

7. Ethical and sustainable research methods

As technology develops, ethical considerations become the subject of professional scientific research. Issues such as data privacy, bias against AI, and the environmental impact of research require a responsible approach. Researchers must adhere to ethical standards, ensure reproducibility, and minimize their carbon footprint.

Professional significance:

Training in research ethics, sustainable development practices and regulatory compliance is becoming increasingly mandatory. Specialists are encouraged to introduce environmentally friendly technologies and reduce energy-intensive calculations, if possible.

Conclusion

The integration of advanced technologies into scientific research has opened up new

possibilities for discovery, collaboration and innovation. For professionals, maintaining trends such as AI, big data, automation and open science is essential for success.

At the same time, ethical considerations and interdisciplinary methods remind us that the goal of research extends beyond innovation - it is about contributing meaningfully to society. By embracing these trends, the scientific community can address today's challenges while shaping a brighter, more conscious future.

This growing landscape, adaptability, and continuing education are the cornerstones of professional growth in scientific research. The technologies we adopt today will not only redefine how we manage science but also determine the legacy we are leaving for future generations.

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BY TANVEER ABBAS

CAN AI PREVENT CONFLICTS OR WILL IT START NEW ONES?



Artificial intelligence has transformed and will continue to transform areas such as health care, education, social mobilization and governance, and defense; one of the most enticing promises of AI is that it will be able to prevent conflicts through the guidance provided by data and advanced predictive capabilities. But, as we can see from history, when technology goes awry or is misapplied, tensions can be raised even to the extent of instigating further conflicts.

Therefore, a critical appraisal of the duality of AI, the promise of propagating peace against laming it as a potential source of conflict, imperative.

The Potential of AI in Conflict Prevention

These possibilities for changing the face of conflict prevention through the unprecedented capacity of AI to handle enormous amounts of data and pinpoint intricate patterns within them can then be converted into early risk detection, enhanced diplomatic communications, and

better resource management to transform the peacebuilding field.

1. Early Warning Mechanisms

AI further augments and analyses data by different means such as social media and economic indicators while observing historical trends to forecast the outbreak of conflict. For instance, surging food prices, increasing unemployment, or inflammatory speech on the digital platform can be added to predictive algorithm flags and lead to storm-proofing interventions using diplomatic measures.

2. Facilitation of Diplomacy and Negotiation

Communication, which is a highly important aspect of diplomatic relations, is often affected by misunderstanding owing to language barriers as well as some cultural issues. AI real-time translation instruments would help ameliorate such problems and promote more open and successful communication. Apart from translating the languages, the most advanced AI can simulate an entire negotiation process and it can give evidence-aided strategies that highlight the commonalities before human biases, which can complicate such dialogue, slip in.

3. Equitable Resource Management

AI models can optimize resource allocation to have an equitable allocation of resources and reduce tension due to scarcity. For instance, prediction models in drought-prone areas can help forecast shortages of water and recommend efficient allocation, thus avoiding disputes. Similarly, AI can streamline the distribution of humanitarian assistance in a disaster-prone area thus avoiding perceptions of unfairness. Conflicts on scarce resources like water, energy, and food are rampant and easily solved when there is a disbursement of resources and allocation.

4. Countering Disinformation

Misinformation most definitely has played a very important role in the sorts of tensions that have visited the world. AI algorithms can prevent or break this cycle by recognizing fake news and deep fakes circulating before popularization, confirming the signs at an early stage. These supported data verified by facts can decrease the misinformation-induced unrest; if properly harnessed, it could promote trust between conflicting parties.

Risks of AI in Escalating Conflicts

AI indeed has great potential but at the same time if misused it could bring the greatest disasters. From the militarization of AI to the weaponization of misinformation, the unintended consequences of unregulated AI could create new types of warfare.

1. Militarization and Autonomous Weapons

Autonomous weapons powered by AI have given way to an arms race internationally. Weapons with the ability to autonomously make life-and-death decisions raise a slew of ethical and strategic issues. Their adoption will lower the threshold levels for conflict initiation since it might be perceived as a "low-risk" alternative to conventional warfare. Still, the possibility of malfunction or cyberattacks on these systems poses a greater risk of an unintended escalation.

2. Exacerbation of Socioeconomic Inequalities

Although it disrupted labor markets on a massive scale, the disruptive nature of such wide-scale AI-infused automation has been felt most by vulnerable populations. Left neglected, socioeconomics could give rise to increased social unrest and conflicts over access to opportunities and resources,

especially in areas lagging in AI adoption and development.

3. Weaponized Disinformation

The same AI systems, applied to fight against misinformation, can also be used to produce it. Deep fakes and similar forms of AI-generated content can be weaponized to induce riots, confuse social reactions, or even down governments. A fake video, say, of a drowning leader giving inciting statements might stir chaos even before something can have its unmasked video debunked with serious real-world impacts.

4. Cybersecurity Threats

Its dual utility allows the AI to serve as an instrument for bringing about offensive or defensive cyber warfare. Perhaps one of the most advanced and prolific uses of AI in virtual war is malware that has been able to adapt it for self-defining breach security to infect specific infrastructures such as power grids or water supplies. This is particularly dangerous because attacks like these can cause a kind of war for retaliation.

5. Governance and Global Collaboration

Well, to use the potential of AI in a way to reduce conflict as well as mitigate risks involves strong governance frameworks

and international cooperation. Global ethical standards are important in directing AI actions towards human rights and transparency, with multilateral organizations like the United Nations leading efforts to develop teeth-binding standards.

International treaties would regulate proliferation by AI-powered military systems, with stringent restrictions, and even forbid the development and use of autonomous weapons to avert arms race tensions. Invest in reselling programs and providing fair access to AI technologies by all governments and firms to curb economic disparities and the digital divide. Transparent, auditable algorithms to mitigate biases and build trust in AI-driven decisions.

Finally, reinforced cybersecurity measures and such as international frameworks are very important to counter those emerging threats in the dual-use nature of AI in the cyber realm.

Conclusion

AI has hoisted a tremendous technology, which may become a 'paradigm change' for the prevention and resolution of conflicts. As it can cultivate dialogue, facilitate better resource management, and clear up misinformation, it can also become a better agent for peacebuilding. However, it underlines a demand for citizenship and ethical governance concerning the hazards it brings with its misuse. The efficacy of artificial intelligence on global conflict will rest on improving how humanity can balance innovation with accountability.

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BY MAHBOBULLAH AZAD

THE INTERSECTION OF SUSTAINABILITY AND DIGITAL INNOVATION IN MARKETING



Introduction

The rapid technological development and increasing sensitivity towards environmental issues have brought to the forefront the intersection of sustainability with digital innovation in marketing. With consumers increasingly becoming aware of what they purchase and how it may affect the environment, brands have to seek ways of embedding sustainable practices into their operations while embracing digital tools to drive innovative marketing. It not only shapes consumers' behaviors but also fuels the road to a responsible future for businesses in an innovative way.

Sustainability and Its Role in Marketing

Sustainability has transformed from a niche topic to an imperative for the mainstream

across various industries. People now expect companies to be responsible for whatever harm they cause either to the environment or society. In fact, several recent studies have found that a remarkable percentage of consumers would pay more for a product from a company committed to sustainability. This change in consumer mindsets makes it all the more important for brands to implement sustainable practices in their core operations and marketing. This goes beyond the promotion of sustainable products to include an articulation of the brand's holistic approach to sustainability, in respect of sourcing, means of production, and labor conditions. Where brands are able to articulate their efforts toward sustainability well, this will indeed pay dividends in terms of the

confidence of consumers and loyalty toward brands in the longer run.

The Role of Digital Innovation

Digital innovation is transforming the marketplace into new tools and platforms where brands can connect with their customers. The emergence of such digital technologies as AI, data analytics, social media, and e-commerce enables a brand to create more personal, engaging experiences for a much larger audience. Not only do these innovations increase efficiency in marketing, but also open up opportunities to foster sustainability.

Data Analytics and Consumer Insight

One of the biggest strengths of digital innovation in marketing is its ability to harness data analytics. Brands can gather and analyze vast amounts of consumer data on preferences, behaviors, and attitudes towards sustainability. Such insight allows marketers to craft campaigns that resonate with environmentally conscious consumers. For instance, targeted advertising can highlight sustainable product features, while personalized content can educate consumers about a brand's sustainability initiatives.

AI and Machine Learning

AI and machine learning are changing how brands think about marketing. These technologies make predictive analytics possible, allowing brands to forecast consumer trends and preferences. By knowing what motivates consumers, marketers can further refine their campaigns to effectively communicate

sustainability initiatives. For instance, AI can help in identifying which messaging on eco-friendly products will work best to ensure that the right audiences are targeted with the appropriate message.

Social Media and Engagement

Social media platforms have increasingly become the main tools through which brands interact with consumers on issues related to sustainability. Platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, and TikTok are a means for companies to tell their stories of sustainability in a visual and interactive manner. User-generated content, partnerships with influencers, and community-driven campaigns make consumers feel like they share values and responsibility. Brands that use social media successfully will create thriving communities around sustainability, enhancing brand loyalty and advocacy.

The Power of Digital Communication

Digital communication has become more vocal for consumers and has made it easier to publish and share experiences and views. Online reviews, conversations on social media, and endorsements from influencers have substantial influences on the perception of any brand. While consumers narrate their journeys of sustainability, brands get held accountable for their communications. This call for transparency automatically demands genuine communication by brands. Because greenwashing invites backlash and damages reputations.

Challenges at the Intersection

While the collision of sustainability and digital innovation opens a lot of doors, it also creates many challenges. Among them is the risk of greenwashing, a corporate practice in which misleading information is given about the environmental benefits of a product or service. The more sustainability becomes a marketing buzzword, the more brands have to make sure their claims are substantiated and transparent.

Balancing Innovation and Ethics

Digital innovation can enhance marketing effectiveness but also raises ethical considerations. Brands need to balance the fine line between using consumer data for effective marketing and respecting privacy concerns. Ethical marketing practices are what will keep consumer trust intact, especially in sustainability messaging. As brands continue to adopt more digital tools, they should also ensure that their commitment to ethical standards and social responsibility is upheld.

Future Trends

Looking ahead, several trends will most likely shape the intersection of sustainability and digital innovation in marketing. Circular Economy Models The concept of a circular economy, emphasizing recycling, reusing, and reducing waste, finds favor with brands. Digital platforms can facilitate the sharing and resale of products, creating new opportunities for sustainable consumption. Brands that adopt circular economy principles will be able to differentiate in the market while appealing to environmentally conscious consumers.

Blockchain for Transparency

More transparency in supply chains may very well be provided through the

blockchain. It can ensure brands the origin of products by offering an indelible record of transactions that occur, guaranteeing the right ethics in supply chains. It's a kind of transparency that builds trust with consumers and reinforces a brand commitment to sustainability.

Conclusion

The intersection of sustainability and digital innovation in marketing is perhaps one of the dynamic frontiers for brands to effectively meet today's consumer demands. By knitting together sustainable practices with new digital approaches, companies have the ability not only to improve market position but also to contribute to societal and environmental objectives in a positive way. Where customers are increasingly thinking of sustainability, a brand with such dual focus will be very well placed to succeed in the growing consciousness in the marketplace. It is here that the future of marketing lies: responsibility meets innovation on its way to ensuring a more sustainable equitable world.

The writer is an student of economic

BIOGRAPHY



BY MANZAR ALI

THE MARTYR'S LEGACY: YAHYA SINWAR'S LIFE AND DEATH



Yahya Ibrahim Hassan Al-Sinwar a prominent Palestinian politician and militant leader born on 29 Oct 1962 in the refugee camp of Khan Younis in Gaza Strip. He grew up in a family of refugees who were displaced from their ancestral home in Palestine during the 1948 Gulf war between “Arab and Israel” He was educated at Khan Younis Secondary School for Boys and then he graduated with a bachelor's degree in “Arabic Language” from Islamic University of Gaza where he was influenced by the growing movement of Islamism among young Palestinians

seeking solutions to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This movement emerged as an alternative to pan-Arabism, which had failed to resolve the conflict. During this period, Sinwar became involved in student organizations that combined Islamic thought with Palestinian nationalism. In 1985, Sinwar helped organize al-Majd, a network of Islamist youths focused on exposing Palestinian informants working for Israel. When Hamas was formed in 1987, al-Majd became part of its security cadre.

Sinwar joined Hamas soon after its formation in 1987 and reached the position of internal security wing. He was arrested in 1982 and then in 1988 and remained in Israeli detention for 23 years.

Seizing the moment, he turned prison into a training ground. He trained many fellow Palestinians and aspired for freedom of Palestine and compelled some 1600 prisoners to undertake a hunger strike. He also learnt Hebrew. While imprisoned, he spent much of his spare time studying his Israeli adversaries, which included reading Israeli newspapers and becoming fluent in Hebrew. This knowledge likely helped him understand Israeli society and politics better, which could be advantageous for strategic planning and negotiations. He traced one of the notorious security wings of Israel "ShinBet" and its functioning. This is why he remained successful in the 7th Oct 2023 attack on Israel, thought to be the deadliest day for Israel since its formation. Despite being on the target list of Israel, he remained in Gaza as a fighter and stayed with his people in Gaza, posing on an arms chair amidst rubble of his house which was bombed to assassinate him.

Israeli forces held Sinwar and his three bodyguards. He targeted the troops approaching him with hand grenades.

Israeli forces called in a stroke that killed his bodyguards and critically injured Yahya. He sat on an arms chair, and threw a wooden piece at an approaching quadcopter in defiance, a singular act of resistance. It took sniper shots at long-range and killed him.

His death exposed many lies and media reports attributed to his personality that suggest he had escaped the country leaving his people in lurch and is hiding in foreign country living a luxurious life. Sometimes they spread rumors that he is hiding in a refugee camp dressed as a woman. Also we were told that he was sheltering in tunnels using Israeli hostages as human shields. Instead he was found on front lines just a few meters away from Israeli military operations in Raffah. When they killed Sinwar, it was on Israel's own account quite 'by chance'.

This is the ending Yahya wanted. In an interview he remarked: "The greatest gift Israel can give me is to assassinate me. I prefer to die as a martyr from an F-16 than to die of a heart attack or in a car accident.

Like his life, his death was a guiding line for resistance.

The writer is an undergraduate student of International Relations at Federal Urdu University Karachi.

DEPARTMENT'S GRAND EVENT

4TH UNDERGRADUATE POSTER CONFERENCE ON THE UNITED NATIONS' ROLE IN PEACE, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Department of International Relations at the Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Technology (FUUAST) successfully hosted its 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference held on October 30, 2024, focusing on the United Nations' role in advancing peace, human rights, and sustainable development. This event provided a platform for undergraduate students to engage in academic discussions, showcase their research on critical global issues, and foster

a culture of critical inquiry and social responsibility.



The 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference aimed to provide a dynamic platform for undergraduate students to engage in intellectual discussions and showcase their

Event Highlights:

- Total Presentations: 31
- Participants: 51 students
- Sessions: 8 distinct sessions

Objectives Of The Conference

research on pivotal global issues. The primary objectives of the conference were to foster a culture of critical inquiry and social responsibility among students, promote awareness and understanding of the United Nations' role in advancing peace, human rights, and sustainable development, and encourage students to think creatively and critically about pressing global challenges.

Furthermore, the conference sought to provide students with an opportunity to develop their research, presentation, and communication skills, while also facilitating networking and collaboration among participants.

Faculty Review Panel:

The conference benefited from the expertise of a dedicated faculty review panel, which included :

- Dr. Ameer Ahmed Farooqi
- Dr. Muhammad Arif Khan
- Dr. Syed Shuja Uddin, Dr. Nazia
- Dr. Sheeba
- Dr. Kehkashan
- Dr. Rani Irum,
- Dr. Bushra Batool,
- Dr. Farhan
- Dr. Sharjeel.

Their insights enriched the discussions and provided students with invaluable guidance.

Chief Guests:

- Mr. Nustrat Mirza, Chairman of Rabita Forum Karachi
- Prof. Dr. Shahid Iqbal, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Campus In-Charge

· Dr. Hina Mudassir, Director of the Office of Research, Innovation, and Commercialization (ORIC)

Organizing Committee :

- Dr. Faisal Javaid: Supervising Head of The Committee Members
- Hamza Bhutto: Conference In Charge
- Syed Ali Ain: Conference Focal Person
- Nimra Akram: Documentation
- Qirat khan: Graphic Designer
- Muqaddas Saleem: Financial Coordinator
- Taha Jawed: Graphic Designer
- Anum Jasseem: Logistics Support
- Mahnoor Khan: Documentation



Inauguration Ceremony:

- The conference began with a welcome note from Dr. Muhammad Arif Khan.
- Dr. Arif praised the students for their dedication and thoughtful research.
- Dr. Arif, Dr. Ameer Ahmed Farooqi, and Dr. Faisal Javaid commended the students' commitment to addressing complex global issues.
- They highlighted the value of the students' presentations in supporting the conference theme.
- Dr. Arif acknowledged the hard work of the organizing committee members: Hamza Bhutto, Qirat Khan, Nimra Akram, Anum Jaseem, Muqaddas, Ali Ain, Taha Javed and Mahnoor Khan.
- Dr. Ameer Ahmed Farooqi and Dr. Faisal Javaid were also recognized for their contributions.
- The inauguration ceremony was attended by distinguished guests, including: Mr. Nustrat Mirza, Chairman of Rabita Forum Karachi, Prof. Dr. Shahid Iqbal, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Campus In-Charge, Dr.



Hina Mudassir, Director of the Office of Research, Innovation, and Commercialization (ORIC)

- The speakers emphasized the importance of the United Nations in promoting global peace.
- They highlighted the role of the UN in safeguarding human rights.
- They stressed the significance of advancing sustainable development goals.

Conference Sessions and Topics:

The conference featured eight sessions, each filled with insightful presentations on various aspects of the United Nations' role in addressing global issues. Topics included:

- The UN's role in conflict resolution, with a focus on regions like Palestine, Lebanon, and Kashmir.
- Human rights challenges and the UN's efforts to protect vulnerable populations.
- Sustainable development goals and the UN's initiatives in promoting environmental sustainability and economic development.

Each session concluded with feedback and discussions led by faculty reviewers, who provided constructive insights to help students enhance their research and analytical skills.

Poster Presentations:

Students and sessions chairs detail:

Session 1: Humanitarian Aid and Conflict Resolution

- Posters presented:
 - "Shifting Priorities: Humanitarian Aid Flow In Afghanistan's Vital Sectors" by Hamza Bhutto
 - "United Nation Aid In Palestine" by Syeda Alishba
 - "United Nation Protection Of Civilians In Conflict Humanitarian Aid And Advocacy" by Anma Shaikh and Rimsha Sagheer
- Guests: Mr. Nustrat Mirza, Chairman of Rabita Forum Karachi, and Prof. Dr. Shahid Iqbal, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Campus In-Charge

Session 2: Sustainable Development and Climate Change

- Posters presented:
 - "Paris Climate Agreement- The UNFulfilled Promise Of Global Action" by Anum Jaseem and Bushra Mushtaq
 - "The UN's Climate Path To words Younger Minds For Big Impact" by Dildar Ali and Alisha Irshad

• "The UN And Pakistan's Climate Crisis- Is The Support Enough?" by Esha Zafar and Sidra Abdullah

- Guests: Dr. Hina Mudassir, Director of the Office of Research, Innovation, and Commercialization (ORIC), and Dr. Ameer Ahmed Farooqi

Session 3: Human Rights and Gender Equality

- Posters presented:
 - "Role Of UN In Human Rights And Climate Justice" by Shahneel
 - "Gender Equality And Women Empowerment: Woman In Peacekeeping Missions" by Muqaddas Saleem and Noorulain
 - "Gender- Based Violence And The United Nations Response" by Anma Hussain and Hadia Younus

- Guests: Prof. Dr. Shahid Iqbal, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Campus In-Charge, and Dr. Faisal Javaid

Session 4: Global Health and Development

- Posters presented:
 - "Addressing Global Health Workforce Shortage: Challenges And Pathways For Equitable Access" by Ali Ain and Nayaz Hashmi
 - "Maternal And Child Health" by Ayesha Khan and Mehdi Ajab
 - "United Nation Role In Ensuring A Standard Of Global Health" by Abdul Qadir

- Guests: Dr. Hina Mudassir, Director of the Office of Research, Innovation, and Commercialization (ORIC), and Mr. Nustrat Mirza, Chairman of Rabita Forum Karachi

Session 5: Peacekeeping and Conflict Resolution

- Posters presented:

· "Intelligence And Peacekeeping: The UN Operation In The Congo 1960-64" by Atika Khan and Isma Khan

· "Conflict Resolution And Peace Building A Case Study Of The UN Resolutions On Israel- Palestine Conflict" by Megha and Najma

· "The Role Of UN In Protecting Refugees Rights In The Ukraine- Russia War" by Haseeb ullah Habib and Malik Ibrar Ahmed

- Guests: Dr. Ameer Ahmed Farooqi and Dr. Faisal Javaid

Session 6: Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation

- Posters presented:

· "Human Development And Economic Growth: A Path To Poverty Alleviation In South Asia" by Jawaria Sultan and Taha

· "Poverty Reduction: Progress Since The SDGS" by Abiha and Muhammad Danish

· "The Impact Of Globalization On Economic Growth And Poverty" by Zainab Emaan and Sameen Akhter

- Guests: Prof. Dr. Shahid Iqbal, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Campus In-Charge, and

Dr. Hina Mudassir, Director of the Office of Research, Innovation, and Commercialization (ORIC)

Session 7: Technology and Innovation

- Posters presented:

· "Technology In Education And United Nations Efforts" by Hiba Zafar and Syeda Nudbah Batool

· "Role Of The United Nations In Cyber Security" by Muqaddas Razzaq, Aqsa Haider, and Zafar Ali

· "UN Efforts To Regulate And Mitigate Modern Warfare Technologies" by Qirat Khan and Tabassum

- Guests: Dr. Ameer Ahmed Farooqi and Dr. Faisal Javaid

Session 8: Democracy and Global Governance

- Posters presented:

· "Democracy Why It Is Not In The UNO?" by Shafiq Un Nisa

· "A Revolutionary Approach To Climate And Environmental Challenges" by Sadaf Anwar

· "Assessment Of UN Security Council Role In The Palestine- Israel Conflict" by Mahnoor Khan and Sartaj Ahmed

- Guests: Mr. Nustrat Mirza

Keynote Remarks and Reflections:

In his address, Mr. Nustrat Mirza highlighted the complex challenges faced by

the United Nations in conflict resolution and human rights advocacy. Prof. Dr. Shahid Iqbal commended the students' dedication, noting how their research aligned with the conference theme, "The United Nations: Advancing Peace, Human Rights, and Sustainable Development for All." Dr. Hina Mudassir emphasized the importance of academic engagement in addressing global issues, while Dr. Faisal Javaid extended a vote of thanks to all guests and participants.

fostering academic excellence, critical thinking, and social responsibility among its students, encouraging them to become informed and responsible global citizens.



Conclusion:

The 4th Undergraduate Poster Conference at FUUAST was a resounding success, providing students with a unique opportunity to present their research, engage in meaningful dialogue, and deepen their understanding of global issues. This event reflects FUUAST's commitment to

POETRY SECTION



BY GOHAR IFTIKHAR

UNSUNG REALITY

The soul sings quiet songs
But everyone can't listen,
The winds are very melodious.
But everyone can't enjoy,
The rustling of leaves narrates many untold stories
But everyone can't hear,
The bloomy flowers read catchy poems
But everyone can't understand it,
The Shining stars share countless memories
But everyone can't recognize,
Silence in itself is a box of priceless treasure
But everyone can't utilize,
Creations are enriched with illumination and love
But everyone can't eradicate their own ignorance and hatred

POLITICO'S BINOCULAR



BY AMIR NAZIR

INFERNO IN THE CITY OF ANGELS: LOS ANGELES FIRE CAUSES WIDESPREAD DAMAGE.



The recent wildfires in Los Angeles, aptly known as the City of Angels, have left an indelible mark on the region, showcasing the raw power of nature and the far-reaching consequences of climate change. Beginning on January 7, 2025, these catastrophic fires were fueled by prolonged drought, fierce Santa Ana winds, and escalating global temperatures, creating a perfect storm that transformed the area into a tinderbox. By January 14, the death toll

tragically reached 24, with over 12,000 structures destroyed and damages expected to exceed \$275 billion. The destructive forces of nature have left entire neighborhoods in ruins, with families displaced and struggling to rebuild their lives.

Southern California's vulnerability to such wildfires has long been a concern, as the region is plagued by recurring droughts, which leave vegetation dry and highly flammable. This year, the intensity of the

fires was compounded by the relentless Santa Ana winds, whose dry gusts amplified the flames, turning them into uncontrollable infernos. The added effects of climate change, with rising global temperatures and erratic weather patterns, have exacerbated the situation, making wildfires not only more frequent but also far more destructive.

The fires' toll on human lives has been catastrophic. In addition to the fatalities, countless others have been injured or remain unaccounted for as search and rescue efforts continue. Thousands of families have lost their homes, with many now seeking refuge in emergency shelters. The scale of evacuations was staggering, and highways became chaotic lifelines for those fleeing the advancing flames. Local communities, alongside government and nonprofit organizations, rallied together, offering food, shelter, and emotional support to those who had lost everything.

The environmental impact has been equally devastating. Vast areas of land were scorched, destroying habitats for countless species of plants and animals. The region's ecosystems now face an uncertain future, as restoration will take years. Thick clouds of smoke have blanketed the skies, reducing air quality to hazardous levels, particularly impacting those with respiratory conditions.

The economic consequences are equally grim. The financial toll of the fires, including property damage, destroyed infrastructure, and the collapse of the tourism industry, is estimated at over \$275 billion. Businesses have been forced to close, and the region now faces an uphill battle in

rebuilding both its physical infrastructure and its economy.

Despite these challenges, the response from firefighters, volunteers, and local communities has been nothing short of heroic. Firefighters battled dangerous terrain and powerful winds, working tirelessly to contain the flames. Air support, including helicopters and planes, played a pivotal role in suppressing the fires and protecting vulnerable areas. The outpouring of aid from volunteers, local businesses, and nonprofit organizations has provided critical relief to those affected by the disaster.

Government agencies, including FEMA, have been instrumental in coordinating disaster relief, providing displaced residents with essential supplies and shelter. However, the road to recovery will be long and arduous. Rebuilding homes, restoring infrastructure, and rehabilitating the environment will require substantial investment and time. Long-term solutions must focus on addressing the root causes of wildfires, including better land management, increased investments in wildfire prevention, and strategies to combat climate change.

As Los Angeles and Southern California begin the challenging task of recovery, it is clear that future preparedness and resilience are paramount. The region must embrace sustainable urban planning, prioritizing climate resilience and disaster mitigation. Collective action, including efforts to combat climate change and protect fragile ecosystems, will be essential to

safeguarding both the environment and future generations from similar tragedies.

The recent wildfires in Los Angeles serve as a harsh reminder of nature's unpredictable power and humanity's responsibility in safeguarding the planet. The rebuilding process will not only focus on restoring homes and businesses but also on creating stronger, more sustainable communities that are better equipped to withstand the growing threat of climate-related disasters. Through concerted efforts and

forward-thinking policies, Los Angeles can rise from the ashes, emerging as a model for resilience in the face of climate change.

The writer has graduated in International Relations and is currently a research scholar.

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BOOK REVIEW



BY MUHAMMAD TALHA CHAUDHARY

PATRIARCHAL HYPOCRISY IN “TESS OF THE D’URBERVILLES” BY THOMAS HARDY



Patriarchal hypocrisy is a social evil still lurking throughout the world. Many have raised their voices against it, but unfortunately it is still prevalent. Many historical writers have written about it. It simply means that men have abundant dominance in the society and women are usually looked down upon. Misogyny is a renowned synonym quite in common usage

I am not going to talk about ‘patriarchal hypocrisy’ in general, but I will explore this theme in a best-seller novel of its time. I am talking about “Tess of the D’Urbervilles” which is written by Thomas Hardy. This novel is set in a fictional place called Wessex and the time frame chosen is of 1870.

The main character of this novel is Tess, who is shown to be a plebeian. Plebeian is a term used for women belonging to the lower class. Tess belongs to the lower class and her father is a drunkard and a middle-aged peddler. He encounters a person who says that he belongs to a wealthy lineage of D’Urbervilles. Hearing this, he goes bonkers and then thinking himself royal, he doesn’t do anything later on.

Tess has to take everything in her hands and has to take some delivery to a nearby town for the following day. But she falls prey to sleepiness and then life takes a drastic turn. Her horse, Prince, wasn’t in control as Tess was sleeping and got into a brutal accident. Prince dies and then Hardy reveals that the other personality with whom the accident occurred is Alec D’Urberville, who is a wealthy fellow of D’Urberville lineage. Now, this scene really sets the mood as Tess’s first calamity occurs at the hands of Alec, who extracts his villainous nature later on in the novel.

Now, here on, Alec decides to take care of Tess’s family and of Tess. Tess starts to work in his mansion. There we see that Tess has to tend

to Alec for her family's financial support. This is quite unfortunate that a girl from lower class has to look towards a man to gain financial support. But in return, she has to accommodate his advances towards her. Although she feels uncomfortable, she still tolerates all this as he is financially helping her family. One night, after a dance, he and Tess are going back but he deliberately changes his way and gets lost. In light of the uncertain turn of events he sexually assaults a sleeping Tess.

After this event, we get to see an ample picture of patriarchal hypocrisy portrayed by Hardy. When her mother finds out, she criticizes Tess for not going back. Although she is not at fault in all this event, still she hides from the society by not going anywhere. She fears that everyone will make fun and abominate her for her doings for which she is not responsible. This is a reflection of the society which uses male domination in an abysmal sense and completely denies women of their rights. Alec is left scot-free and lives without any worries, while Tess gets blamed from her mother and hides from the society for the time being.

After her marriage with Angel Clare, with whom she hesitates at first to marry because of her past, she tries her best to reveal her past to Angel. At the night of the marriage, Angel tells Tess about his affair with someone else and how he has slept with that individual. Tess finds it completely okay and then tells Angel about her past experience with Alec. There, Hardy symbolizes patriarchal hypocrisy through Angel, when he, upon hearing this story, divorces her and separates himself from her. This is quite loathsome, as Tess had nothing to do with the physical intimacy with Alec. Yet, she pays for the crime she didn't commit.

Angel is shown to loath religion, doing away from it. He finds idealism as an important factor of life. That's why he wants a perfect wife, who is as virgin as Mary. Patriarchal society looks for such kinds of women as it wants "pure" women, and the only way a woman is pure is when she hasn't slept with anyone else. If she has, regardless of whether it is her intention or not, she is considered impure. A man with two or more girls is usually considered cool, but a woman is considered characterless. Hardy portrays this dark reality of our society. And Tess pays her expenses by first killing Alec, as bringing him to justice would have been a flawed idea as there is no evidence, and he still claims her as his own. He again tries to win her over, which initially seems to work as she needs money for her family. But she eventually murders him. And then she pays for her expenses for a crime she didn't commit by a hanging trial. This is quite a tragic ending for this story, but Hardy's intentions were to show that life is not a bed of roses, and that not all stories end on a good note.

Also, this novel is said to have been written by getting inspired by John Stuart Mill's essay, "On Liberty" where Mill explores how social tyranny destroys an individual's thoughts and leads to abysmal fate. Here, Hardy portrays patriarchal hypocrisy as that tyrant that destroys a person completely and here it leads to Tess's death.

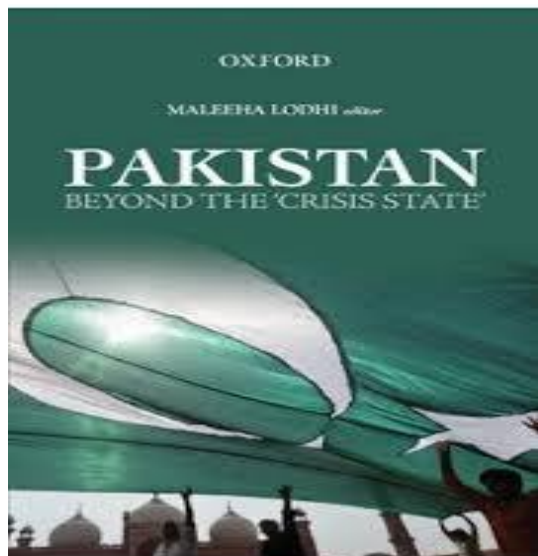
I, myself, find this novel quite unsettling. About the denouement though, it seems to me a bit overwhelming as the fate of Tess is utterly gloomy. But given how tragedies are portrayed, the ending is satisfying and we all feel bad for her, and quite angered at both Alec and Angel.

The writer is an undergraduate student of BS English Literature at Government College University, Lahore, with research interests in crime stories, psychological thrillers, societal realities and their outcomes, and horror genres.



BY JAWERIA SAEED

"PAKISTAN: BEYOND THE CRISIS STATE"



The book entitled "Pakistan: Beyond the Crisis State" was written by a well known Pakistani diplomat, writer, and a journalist Maleeha Lodhi, and was published in the year 2011, this book is the analysis of the comprehensive study of Pakistan's politics, economics, and society looking towards the challenges and opportunities faced by Pakistan, in her book lodhi explores different scenarios of history, current problems and potentials of Pakistan for the future.

Summary:

Maleeha Lodhi by her book explores the chaotic and complex history, economy, politics, and society of Pakistan, she argues that Pakistan is facing numerous challenges being at a critical juncture, which has been threatening Pakistan's prosperity and

stability. The book contains seventeen chapters which are divided into many major parts including the crisis on governance, economic challenges, security concerns, foreign policy, and identity and Nationalism, where as its main points included the need for institutional reforms, critical role of civil society, importance of economic development, and Pakistan's potential citing its strategic location, peoples and natural resources.

The book's main theme is the crisis of governance of Pakistan, Maleeha Lodhi through her command in research argues that the governance system is weak, which leads to corruption, lack of accountability, and inefficiency in a country, by identifying several key problems including a powerful historical background of military which has often intervened in politics, weak parliament, inefficient bureaucracy, and a lack of accountability in government.

Furthermore, she explores the country's economic struggles including poverty, and dependency on foreign policy aid, she suggests that Pakistan needs to focus on it to address poverty and inequality, and recommends policies like investing in education and healthcare, bringing entrepreneurship and innovation, she also focused on regional cooperation and trade.

Whereas, security concerns was also the major focus of Lodhi, she analyzed the security challenges of Pakistan including terrorism, extremism, and tension with the neighborhood countries, she emphasized the main causes of this security issues and suggests that Pakistan need to have a good relations with neighboring countries and international communities to address these security issues.

Strengths:

The strengths which I have seen in this book is that the writer provides a thorough analysis of almost each perspective that causes issues from pre Pakistan to current Pakistan including history, politics, economy, and society, she went through providing practical recommendations for addressing challenges faced by Pakistan, furthermore she used many kinds of sources in making Such a well-researched book so that non experts can also understand the complex issues discussed in her book.

Weaknesses:

The weaknesses which I have found in this book is that it is very dense and detailed, making it difficult to understand for those who doesn't have a strong background of Pakistan's politics history and economy. secondly, there are some chapters which are changed from other parts of the book, disrupting the flow of reader.

Recommendation:

As a student this book provided me a narrow background related to Pakistan, i highly recommend this book to every

residence of Pakistan to read it so that they can also understand the complexities faced by Pakistan. Also I recommend this book to those too who are looking to get a deeper knowledge regarding the history, politics, economy, and society of Pakistan whereas i didn't recommend this book to those who didn't have a strong knowledge regarding Pakistan as this book is dense and detailed so there will be difficulty to them in reading and understanding this book.

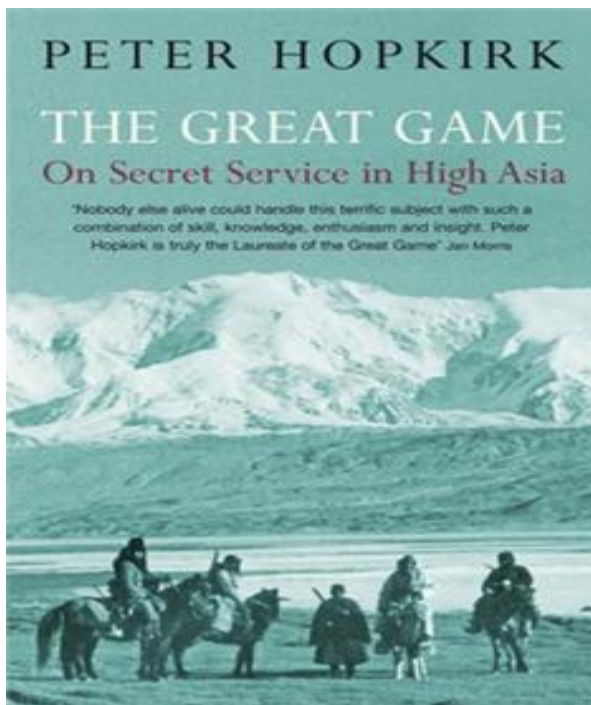
The writer is an undergraduate student of International Relations at FUUAST. She is currently an assistant editor at Politico Vista, co-founder of the ongoing Career Bridge project, and has worked as a member in a sustainability boot camp at Lincoln Corner PACC. Additionally, she has volunteered in various programs.



BY QIRAT KHAN

THE GREAT GAME: ON SECRET SERVICE IN HIGH ASIA

BY PETER HOPKIRK



Introduction

Peter Hopkirk narrates in his book *The Great Game* the authentic political conflict between British colonial rulers and Tsarist Russian forces during the nineteenth century. During "The Great Game," the British Empire and Russia established their conflict around the quest for control of Central Asia to attain their position in British India. Throughout the book, the

reader witnesses the strategic competition between the empires through espionage activities and diplomatic efforts, exploration missions, battleground military events in desert regions and mountainous regions, and through the various Silk Road cities. The book is divided into three parts: *The Beginnings*, *The Middle Years*, and *The Climactic Years*, comprising XXXVII chapters. The first part, *The Beginnings*, includes chapters such as *The Yellow Peril*, *The Napoleonic Nightmare*, *Rehearsal for the Great Game*, *The Russian Boggy*, *All Roads Lead to India*, *The First of the Russian Players*, *A Strange Tale of Two Dogs*, *Death on the Oxus*, and *The Barometer Falls*. The second part, *The Middle Years*, covers chapters like *The Great Game*, *Enter "Bokhara" Burnes*, *The Greatest Fortress in the World*, *The Mysterious Vitkevich*, *Hero of Herat*, *The Kingmakers*, *The Race of Khiva*, *The Feeling of Slaves*, *Catastrophe* (in two chapters), *Massacre in the Passes*, *The Last Hours of Conolly and Stoddart*, and *Half-time*. The final part, *The Climactic Years*, delves into chapters such as *The Great Russian Advance Begins*, *Lion of Tashkent*, *Spies Along the Silk Road*, *The Feel of Cold Steel Across His Throat*, *A Physician from the North*, *Captain Burnaby's Ride to Khiva*,

Bloodbath at the Bala Hissar, The Last Stand of the Turcomans, To the Brink of War, The Railway Race to the East, Where Three Empires Meet, Flashpoint in the High Pamirs, The Race for Chitral, The Beginning of the End, and concludes with End-game. Each chapter contributes to the narrative of the intense political rivalry and espionage between the British and Russian empires in Central Asia.

Key Arguments and Themes

· The Execution of British Officers in Bokhara

British officer execution by authorities of Bokhara (modern Uzbekistan) began the book when Hopkirk narrated the story of Colonel Charles Stoddart and Captain Arthur Conolly's 1842 demise. The British officers secured no alliance with Bukhara's ruler because they were captivated by intricate regional diplomatic structures and the emir's profound wariness toward external powers. This dramatic incident shows both the deadly risks British agents faced during The Great Game and the brutal nature of the rivalry.

· Napoleon's Vision for India

According to Hopkirk's narrative, Napoleon made a 1807 offer to Tsar Alexander I for launching a two-pronged attack against British India. According to Napoleon's grand strategy, he wanted a French-Russian army to march across Persia and Afghanistan before crossing the Indus to invade India. British authorities raised serious concerns about the proposed initiative, although its actual implementation proved impossible because

of the unpropitious terrain in the mountains and deserts. The East India Company, together with British intelligence leaders, issued a dual offensive by mapping attack paths while making alliances between Persia and Afghanistan to oppose Russian expansion.

· Russia's Southward Expansion

Following Napoleon's defeat at the Battle of Moscow in 1812, Russia declared itself as the main enemy facing British rule in India. During the Tsarist Empire's steady southward expansion, the empire achieved conquests throughout the Caucasus region and entered through Muslim territories Khiva, Bokhara, and Samarkand. In the middle of the 19th century, Russian troops seized vital Silk Road cities, which brought Russian positions uncomfortably near British India's territorial edges. According to Hopkirk, the military histories contain detailed descriptions of Tashkent's capture along with Samarkand and Khiva, as well as the brutal force used against local tribes.

· Espionage and Intelligence Gathering

The book presents espionage as one of its most captivating elements. Both Britain and Russia entrusted their secret operations to spies who posed as Muslim clerics and Buddhist pilgrims alongside merchants in hostile regions where most access was forbidden. Secondary agents encountered frequent complications leading to many fatal losses in their clandestine operations. Hopkirk tells remarkable stories about British military officers who sneaked behind Russian battle lines alongside Russian agents who collected British intelligence inside occupied British areas. The book

abounds with stories about brave achievements, dishonest conduct, and do-it-yourself inventive solutions as it portrays the risky, concealed operations of The Great Game.

· Central Asia's Strategic Importance

According to Hopkirk, Central Asia served as an essential theatre where imperial powers battled for supremacy. The British Empire's central gem, India, along with Russia, considered Central Asia as their gateway to seizing territorial dominion over this prized possession. Ongoing intelligence efforts and native alliances became supreme priorities for Britain because Russian invasion threats towards India persisted relentlessly. Insets revealed the region's strategic value to the warring empires because they conducted continual contests to gain the upper hand. The stability of international relations continues to deteriorate with worldwide impact. One of the most engaging themes of the book is its focus on espionage. Both Britain and Russia relied on spies disguised as Muslim clerics, Buddhist pilgrims, or merchants to operate in hostile and inaccessible regions. These agents faced severe challenges, and many perished in their efforts. Hopkirk vividly recounts the daring exploits of British officers who infiltrated Russian-held territories and Russian agents who spied on British-controlled areas. The narrative is rich with tales of courage, betrayal, and ingenuity, capturing The Great Game's dangerous and clandestine nature.

· Central Asia's Strategic Importance

Hopkirk emphasises Central Asia's critical role as the battleground for imperial

competition. Both Britain and Russia viewed the region as the key to controlling India, the crown jewel of the British Empire. British fears of a Russian invasion of India fuelled a relentless focus on intelligence gathering and securing alliances with local rulers. The struggle to dominate Central Asia underscored its geopolitical importance, with both empires vying to outmanoeuvre each other.

· Rising Tensions and Global Implications

At the turn of the 19th century, British and Russian military bases were located only small distances from each other throughout the Pamirs. The close proximity between British and Russian forces increased diplomatic animosity through many dangerous near-collisions with each other. Through his skilful vignettes, Hopkirk reveals The Great Game's elevated strategic importance as regional matches flowed into international diplomatic complications that shaped world politics during the beginning of the twentieth century.

Critical Analysis

Strengths of the Book

Hopkirk excels most when he tells stories to his readers. Through his skilful presentation, Hopkirk turns historic events into an exciting tale that matches spy thrillers in entertainment value. Hopkirk displays the results of meticulous research through the exhibition of abundant details on the agents and locations together with events that defined The Great Game. The geography of Central Asia comes alive throughout Hopkirk's narrative as he takes readers from Khiva's deserts through

Afghanistan's mountains to complete a vivid depiction of the rugged territory where imperial contests happened.

The account flawlessly demonstrates its analysis of real human factors. Within his book, Hopkirk investigates the personal narratives of key The Great Game figures that encompass both important figures from exploration and espionage along with local political establishments. Hopkirk creates sympathetic depth through his effective portrayal of his characters' internal desires, irrational anxieties, and overall goals throughout the story.

Weaknesses of the Book

Critics point to an extensive British-Russian activity review within Hopkirk's work yet argue that it shows stronger British bias. Some readers may complain about a lack of a thorough Russian perspective because the study puts British perspectives ahead of Russian strategies and motivations. Throughout the book, there are moments when the Central Asian peoples who found themselves at the centre of the British-Russian conflict receive minimal attention.

Conclusion

The Great Game: The Great Game: On Secret Service in High Asia offers an authoritative study about fascinating geopolitical historical events. Enthusiasts of espionage and Central Asian historical research will find Peter Hopkirk's historical work an unmissable read because of his successful merger of dedicated research methods with engaging narrative methods. Through this work, readers gain an understanding of competing imperial strategies that moulded contemporary international relations while realising the tremendous sacrifices that imperial pursuit required.

Through international relations studies, the book teaches students about advanced political power dynamics together with geographic factors' crucial impact on worldwide relations. The story in Hopkirk's book explains how the great powers use their aspirations to mould entire territories by hurting Indigenous communities.

The Great Game becomes a historical reference point to study modern geopolitical rivalries between China, Russia, and the West.

The writer is an undergraduate student of International Relations at FUUAST.

PROGRESS IN-FOCUS

REPORT ON THE COMPLETION OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE COURSE



The Department of International Relations, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, Karachi in collaboration with the Office of Research, Innovation, and Commercialization (ORIC) Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, Karachi and the Russian Center for Science and Culture, Karachi, is proud to announce the successful completion of the six months **Russian Language Course**. This initiative, spanning from **May to October 2024**, was designed to promote linguistic proficiency, cultural understanding, and academic enrichment among students of Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, Karachi.

Course Objectives:

The course aimed to equip participants with foundational Russian language skills, encompassing reading, writing, speaking, and listening, while fostering cultural exchange and mutual understanding through an introduction to Russian traditions, history, and socio-cultural contexts. Additionally, it sought to enhance career and academic opportunities for individuals interested in international relations.

CourseDetails:

The six-month course, running from **May 2024 to October 2024** and led by instructor **Ranagul Khan**, was designed for students of the Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, Karachi, with a keen interest in Russian studies. It covered modules on basic grammar and vocabulary, conversational

Russian for everyday and professional contexts, reading comprehension, writing skills, and an introduction to Russian culture, history, and traditions.

Collaboration and Support:

The successful execution of this course was achieved through the collaborative efforts of the **Department of International Relations FUUAST Karachi**, which facilitated the program and encouraged student participation; the **Office of Research, Innovation, and Commercialization (ORIC)**, which supported the initiative to promote academic and professional growth; and the **Russian Center for Science and Culture in Karachi**, which contributed resources, expertise, and cultural insights to enhance the course curriculum.

Certification Ceremony and Remarks by Guest:



A Certificate Distribution Ceremony was also organized to celebrate the achievements of the students who successfully completed the course. The ceremony was moderated by **Erum Naz** and **Dr Faisal Javaid, Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, and Deputy Director ORIC** gave the welcoming remarks in the ceremony and emphasized the importance of such language programs in fostering international collaboration and cultural exchange. He commended the participants for

their dedication and congratulated them on completing the course. **Dr. Hina Mudassar, Director Office of the Research, Innovation and Commercialization (ORIC), FUUAST,**



congratulated the students upon the completion of course and highlighted the significance of linguistic diversity in academic and professional fields, urging students to utilize their newfound skills to strengthen ties between Pakistan and Russia. **Prof: Dr. Shahid Iqbal, Dean, Faculty of Arts, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science, and Technology (FUUAST)**, praised the initiative as a significant step toward fostering global perspectives among students. He emphasized the need for similar programs in other languages to further enhance cultural understanding. **Mr. Ruslan Porokhorov, Director Russian Center for Science and Culture in Karachi**, expressed his appreciation for the enthusiasm of the students and the efforts of the Department of International Relations, FUUAST Karachi. He reiterated the commitment of the Russian Center for Science and Culture to supporting such initiatives that build bridges between the two nations. **Dr. Muhammad Arif Khan** Assistant Professor Department of International Relations, delivered the vote of thanks. He acknowledged the collaborative efforts of the Department of International Relations, ORIC, and the Russian Center for Science and Culture in making the

course a success. He also appreciated the dedication of the students and expressed hope for continued collaborations in the future. Certificates were distributed to the successful participants, with special recognition given to outstanding performers.

Achievements and Impact:



The course fostered significant skill development, with students achieving notable improvement in Russian language proficiency, enabling them to confidently engage in basic conversations and comprehend written texts. It also enhanced cultural awareness, providing a platform for students to appreciate Russian traditions and promoting stronger international ties and cultural diplomacy. Additionally, the knowledge gained equips participants for advanced studies, international internships, and potential careers in diplomacy or International Relations.

Feedback:

Students expressed their gratitude for the opportunity to learn a new language in an engaging and supportive environment. One student shared, *“This course was a transformative experience that not only taught me a new language but also opened my eyes to a vibrant and fascinating culture.”*

Acknowledgments:

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to everyone who contributed to the success of this program, including our esteemed instructor **Ranagul Khan** for their expertise and dedication, the students for their enthusiasm and commitment, and the Russian Center for Science and Culture for their invaluable collaborative support.

Conclusion:

The completion of the Russian Language Course marks a significant milestone in our efforts to promote global engagement and linguistic diversity. We look forward to continuing such initiatives in the future to strengthen international collaboration and cultural exchange.



For more information about upcoming courses and collaborations, feel free to contact the Department of International Relations, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, Karachi.

WEBINAR ON THE SILK ROAD

Organized by: Department of International Relations, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, Karachi.

Date: 18 November 2024



On 18 November 2024, the Department of International Relations, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, Karachi, successfully organized an intellectually enriching webinar on The Silk Road, featuring the esteemed expert Mr. Mikhail Taleb Hacine, a Locomotive Engineering Manager (France), and a Railway Expert and Blogger dedicated to promoting Eurasian connectivity and sustainable development through innovative transportation solutions, as the keynote speaker. The event was tailored to engage students of Russian and Central Asian Region Studies of Department of International Relations, FUUAST Karachi, delving into the historical, cultural, and modern implications of the Silk Road.

Webinar Highlights: The event began with a warm welcome by Dr. Faisal Javaid,

Assistant Professor Department of International Relations and Deputy Director ORIC (FUUAST), who introduced the speaker and emphasized the importance of revisiting the historical route, The Silk Road to understand modern-day connectivity and globalization.



The lecture delved into the Silk Road's historical and modern significance. He described it as a vital ancient network linking East Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East, and Europe, fostering trade, cultural exchange, and diplomacy, laying the groundwork for globalization. Drawing on his railway expertise, he highlighted similarities between the Silk Road and modern infrastructure, such as railways and economic corridors, which promote regional connectivity. Central Asia's strategic role was emphasized, both as a historical hub of the Silk Road and as a key player in modern transit routes. He underlined the transformative potential of integrating ancient trade legacies with contemporary infrastructure projects.

Mikhail's lecture concluded with a lively Q&A session, where students engaged

enthusiastically by asking insightful questions on topics including the future of Central Asia in global trade and transit, sustainability challenges in expanding modern connectivity projects, and the role of cultural heritage in promoting international cooperation.

Key Takeaways: The Silk Road endures as a powerful symbol of global interconnectivity, linking its historical significance with today's economic and infrastructure development initiatives. Central Asia remains pivotal as a bridge between regions, holding immense potential to lead modern transportation and



trade projects. The fusion of historical perspectives with modern technologies, such as railways, offers promising opportunities for advancing research and development in international relations.

Acknowledgements: The Department of International Relations extends its heartfelt gratitude to Mikhail Taleb Hacine for his exceptional insights and to the participating students and faculty for their enthusiastic engagement. This webinar not only deepened our understanding of the Silk Road but also underscored the importance of collaboration across disciplines and regions.

Conclusion: The webinar on The Silk Road was a resounding success, fostering meaningful dialogue on the interplay between history and modern connectivity. It served as a platform for students to gain invaluable insights and emphasized the enduring relevance of historical trade routes in shaping today's global networks.

We look forward to organizing more such thought-provoking events in the future.

**SEMINAR: GEOPOLITICAL CHALLENGES IN THE MIDDLE EAST,
EXPLORING THE COMPLEXITIES OF REGIONAL CONFLICTS**



On October 10, The Department of International Relations organized a thought-provoking seminar, “From Gaza to Beirut: Unpacking Israeli Air Attacks and Defence Systems.” This in-depth session examined the evolving security landscape, providing expert analysis on Israel’s airstrike strategies and defence mechanisms.

Through engaging presentations and discussions, participants explored the complex geopolitical dynamics in the Middle East, focusing on recent developments in Gaza and Lebanon. Key topics included the humanitarian impact of military tactics, regional stability, and the broader implications of these events.

**CLIMATE CHANGE AS A NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREAT:
REGIONAL COOPERATION IN SOUTH ASIA”, PAPER TITLE OF DR
ARIF KHAN.**



IR-FUFAST Shines on the Global Stage! The Department of International Relations at Federal Urdu University, Karachi, celebrates a remarkable achievement as Dr. Muhammad Arif Khan presents his ground-breaking research at the prestigious Ca’ Foscari University of Venice, Italy.

We proudly salute Dr. Arif Khan’s invaluable contribution for this pivotal discussion!

His paper title, “Climate Change as a Non-Traditional Security Threat: Regional Cooperation in South Asia,” highlights the imperative of regional collaboration to combat climate change’s pressing challenges.

This esteemed international conference (October 1-3, 2024) convened global scholars to explore the critical nexus of security, cooperation, and climate action.

AN INCREDIBLE MILESTONE ACHIEVED AS THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATION'S FACULTY MEMBER DR ASGHAR ALI DASHTI, HAS BEEN SELECTED AS A CORE MEMBER OF A SOCIETY AT UMT



We are so delighted to announce that Dr. Asghar Ali Dashti, Assistant Professor at FUUAST's Department of International Relations, has been appointed as a Core Member of the prestigious "Critical Peace Studies Society" at the University of Management and Technology (UMT) Lahore's Centre for Critical Peace Studies.

Kudos to Dr. Asghar Ali Dashti on this outstanding academic accomplishment!

DR. FAISAL JAVAID PRESENTED HIS PAPER, TITLED “BRIDGING HORIZONS: UNRAVELING THE ENIGMA OF CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND CENTRAL ASIA,”



Dr Faisal Javaid privileged to present his research paper, “Bridging Horizons: Unraveling the Enigma of Connectivity between Pakistan and Central Asia,” at the International Conference on Central Asia in the Changing World, held on October 15,

2024, by the University of Karachi’s Department of History.

This paper was based on his recently published book. The conference offered a

valuable forum to explore the shifting landscape of Central Asia and its profound global repercussions.



CELEBRATING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR ALUMNI!



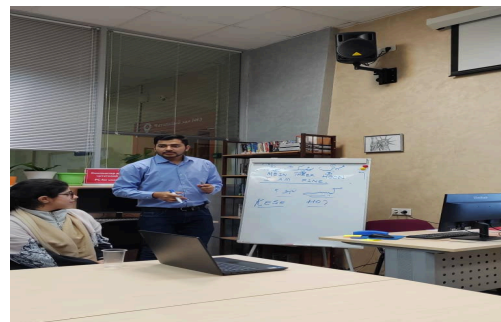
We are thrilled to share that Abdul Samad, a distinguished alumni of the Department of International Relations, FUUAST, Karachi, has taken an incredible initiative while pursuing his Masters at Tomsk State University, Russia.

engagement within the international academic community.

The Pakistan House Club aims to celebrate Pakistan's vibrant culture, traditions, rituals, poetry, language and heritage while encouraging collaboration among students and scholars from diverse backgrounds. We are proud to see our alumni making such impactful contributions on a global stage!



Abdul Samad has established the "Pakistan House Club" at the "International Resources Center, Tomsk State Research Library". This club is a commendable effort to promote cultural exchange, foster dialogue, and create a platform for meaningful



Congratulations to Abdul Samad on this milestone. We wish him continued success in his endeavors to strengthen international relations and cultural understanding

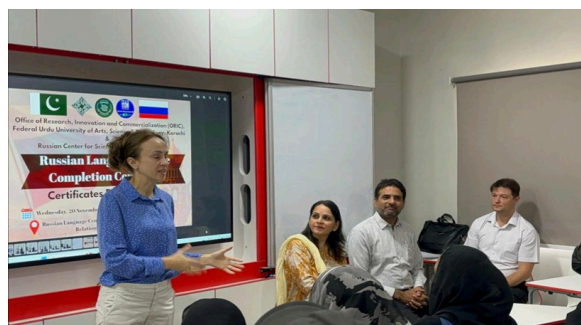
IN SYNERGY WITH THE OFFICE OF RESEARCH, INNOVATION, AND COMMERCIALIZATION (ORIC) FUUAST, AND THE RUSSIAN CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND CULTURE, KARACHI, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE COURSE SUCCESSFULLY CONCLUDED AT DEPARTMENT OF IR.



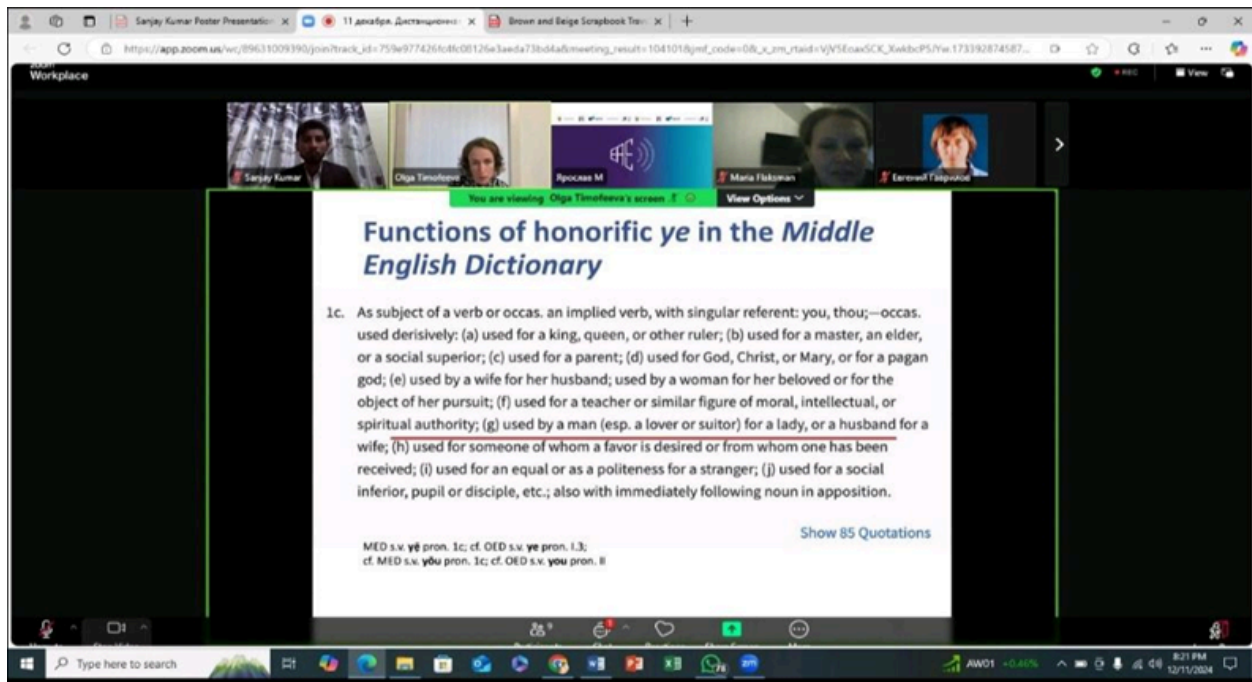
We're thrilled to announce the successful completion of the Russian Language Course at our Department of International Relations, in partnership with FUUAST's ORIC and the Russian Centre for Science and Culture, Karachi.

This initiative promoted cultural exchange and global cooperation, empowering participants with fundamental language skills to explore Russian culture, history, and international opportunities.

Congratulations to all participants on their hard work and enthusiasm throughout the program!.



REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT FOR SANJAY KUMAR; TOP-NOTCH STUDENT OF OUR DEPARTMENT SHOWCASED HIS RESEARCH AT THE "FIRST EURASIAN CONGRESS OF LINGUISTICS".



Sanjay Kumar, a talented student from FUUAST’s Department of International Relations, Karachi, made a notable presentation at the inaugural Eurasian Congress of Linguistics. Organized by the Institute of Linguistics, Russian Academy of Sciences, the event provided a prestigious platform for Sanjay to showcase his research.

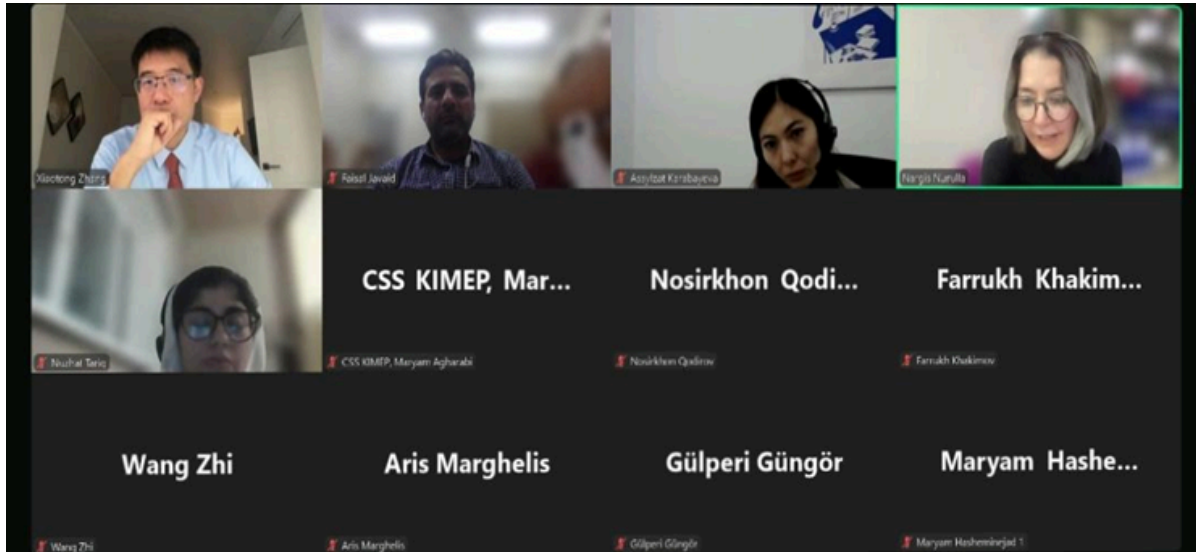
Titled “Pakistan’s Linguistic Landscape: Can Russian Language Gain Traction in a Country Dominated by English Language?”, Sanjay’s presentation explored the intricate dynamics of languages in

Pakistan, assessing the potential for Russian to establish a foothold in a multilingual society where English prevails.

This achievement underscores the intellectual curiosity and dedication of our students. We are thrilled to see our department represented on such a distinguished international stage.

Sanjay, you’ve made us proud –congratulations on well-deserved honor!.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON “CENTRAL ASIA AS THE GRAND CHESSBOARD: THE EU, CHINA, RUSSIA’S REGIONAL STRATEGIES AND THE C5’S RESPONSE.”



We are excited to share that our faculty member Dr Faisal Javaid and Alumni Nuzhat Tariq had the opportunity to present their paper, “Central Asia as the Grand Chessboard: The EU, China, Russia’s Regional Strategies and the C5’s Response,” at the International Conference on Central Asian Regionalism held at KIMEP University, Almaty, Kazakhstan on November 14-15, 2024.

The conference offered a unique forum to explore the intricate geopolitical landscape of Central Asia, featuring the complex interplay between global powers and the adaptive strategies of the C5 nations. Kudos to the organizers for curating a highly engaging and informative event!.

THE TRANS-AFGHAN MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT CORRIDOR: WILL IT ACHIEVE REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY?”, DR FAISAL JAVAID’S RESEARCH ANALYSIS PUBLISHED IN SOUTH ASIA VOICES, THE STIMSON CENTER, WASHINGTON, D.C.



Congratulations to Dr. Faisal Javaid, Assistant Professor at FUUAST’s Department of International Relations, on his published research analysis in South Asia Voices, The Stimson Center, Washington, D.C.

His co-authored article with Joshua Bowes, “The Trans-Afghan Multimodal Transport Corridor: Will it Achieve Regional

Connectivity?”, explores the challenges and opportunities of this corridor in enhancing regional trade and collaboration between South Asia and Central Asia.

This achievement showcases Dr. Javaid’s expertise in regional connectivity and international relations, while also putting FUUAST on the global research landscape.

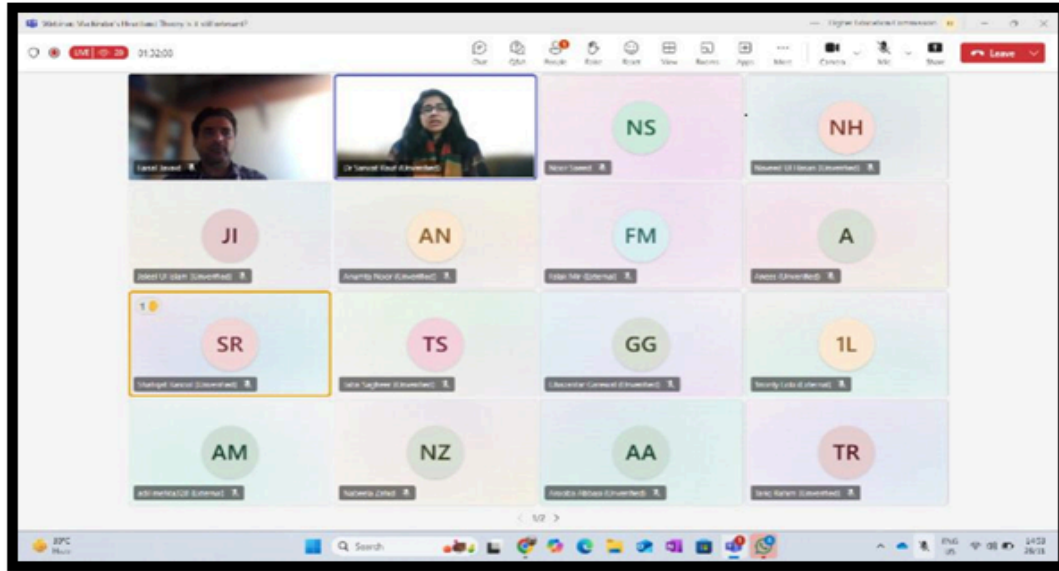
APPRECIATION FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION; STUDENTS OF IR FUUAST PARTICIPATED AS VOLUNTEERS AT JAPAN FEST 2024.



We extend our heartfelt appreciation to students from FUUAST's Department of International Relations - Taha Jawed, Muhammad Hamza Bhutto, Taba Sagheer, and Anumta Noor - who volunteered at Japan Fest 2024, organized by the Japanese Consulate General Karachi.

Their dedication and efforts were instrumental in making this cultural event a resounding success, fostering greater collaboration and strengthening ties between Japan and Pakistan.

REPORT ON WEBINAR: IS MACKINDER'S HEARTLAND STILL RELEVANT?



Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology recently hosted a thought-provoking webinar titled "Is Mackinder's Heartland still relevant?" The event brought together students and faculty members of (FUUAST), along with other enthusiasts, to discuss the enduring significance of Understanding the timeless relevance of Halford Mackinder's Heartland Theory in the 21st century.

Objectives:

The primary objective of the webinar was to revisit Mackinder's Heartland Theory, which posits that the geopolitical control of the Eurasian landmass is crucial for global dominance. The discussion aimed to explore the theory's relevance in the contemporary world, examining its

implications for international relations, global politics, and regional dynamics.

Webinar Details:

The webinar, titled "Is Mackinder's Heartland still relevant?", was held on November 28, 2024, at 2 PM. The event featured Prof. Sarwat Rauf, Chairperson of Peace and Conflict Studies at NUML, Islamabad, as the speaker, and Dr. Faisal Javaid as the moderator. During the insightful discussion, Prof. Rauf presented a comprehensive overview of Mackinder's Heartland Theory, highlighting its historical context and key principles, and argued that the theory remains relevant in the 21st century. The Q&A session that followed sparked a lively debate, with participants posing thought-provoking questions on the theory's applicability in contemporary geopolitics.

Insightful Discussion and Q&A Session:

During the webinar, Prof. Sarwat Rauf presented a comprehensive overview of Mackinder's Heartland Theory, highlighting its historical context and key principles. The speaker argued that the theory remains relevant in the 21st century, with the Eurasian landmass continuing to play a critical role in global geopolitics.

The Q&A session sparked a lively debate, with participants posing thought-provoking questions. Discussions arose on the theory's relevance in the 21st century, its applicability to other regions, and its implications for the rise of new global powers. Participants also explored alternative perspectives on the theory, highlighting its limitations and potential critiques.

Conclusion:

The webinar "Is Mackinder's Heartland still relevant?" provided a stimulating platform for scholars and experts to engage with the timeless ideas of Halford Mackinder. As the discussion demonstrated, the theory's relevance endures, offering valuable insights into the complexities of global geopolitics in the 21st century.

DETAILED REPORT ON SIMULATIONS

On December 18, 2024, the students from the Department of International Relations at Federal Urdu University Arts, Science and Technology conducted a series of simulation exercises. The event focused on Pakistan's foreign policy dilemmas and concerns, providing students with a platform to engage in discussions, debates, and negotiations.



Objectives

The primary objectives of these simulation exercises were multifaceted. The exercises aimed to provide students with a deeper understanding of Pakistan's foreign policy challenges and concerns, enabling them to grasp the complexities of the country's diplomatic engagements. The simulation sought to enhance students' critical thinking, problem-solving, and public speaking skills, essential for effective communication and negotiation in the

realm of international relations. The exercise aimed to foster a spirit of diplomacy, negotiation, and cooperation among students, encouraging them to engage in constructive dialogue and collaborative problem-solving.



Series of Simulation Exercises

The simulation exercises consisted of seven topics, each led by a designated leader:

1. Should Pakistan Join the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC)?
Led by **Nimra Akram**

This simulation explored the potential benefits and drawbacks of Pakistan joining the INSTC. Participants discussed the corridor's impact on regional trade, economic growth, and geopolitical dynamics.

2. Pakistan-Taiwan Relations: A Diplomatic Test for China. Led by **Anum Jasseem**

This simulation examined the complexities of Pakistan-Taiwan relations and their implications for China. Participants debated the potential consequences of Pakistan's diplomatic ties with Taiwan on its relations with China.



3. US Air Base Deployment in Pakistan for Afghanistan Operations. Led by **Hamza Bhutto**

This simulation discussed the potential benefits and risks of allowing the US to deploy air bases in Pakistan for Afghanistan operations. Participants weighed the pros and cons of such a decision on Pakistan's sovereignty, national security, and regional stability.

4. Islamophobia and Pakistan's Stance. Led by **Ali Ain**

This simulation explored the issue of Islamophobia and its impact on Pakistan's relations with Western countries. Participants discussed potential strategies for Pakistan to address Islamophobia and promote interfaith understanding.

5. Should Pakistan Repatriate Afghan Refugees to Afghanistan or Grant them Permanent Residency? Led by **Qirat Khan**

This simulation debated the pros and cons of repatriation of Afghan refugees to Afghanistan versus granting them



permanent residency in Pakistan. Participants discussed the humanitarian, economic, and security implications of each option.

6. Staying Out of the War on Terror: Pakistan's Alternative Path. Led by **Muqaddas Saleem**

This simulation examined potential alternative strategies for Pakistan to address terrorism and extremism without getting entangled in the War on Terror. Participants discussed the feasibility and effectiveness of such approaches.

7. Is it Time for Pakistan to Establish Relations with Israel? Led by **Mahnoor Khan**

This simulation explored the potential benefits and drawbacks of Pakistan establishing diplomatic relations with Israel. Participants discussed the implications of



such a move on Pakistan's relations with the Muslim world, the Middle East peace process, and regional geopolitics.

Discussion and Outcomes

Each simulation was conducted in a highly interactive and engaging manner, with



participants displaying exceptional critical thinking, negotiation, and public speaking skills. The discussions were rich in content, with participants providing well-researched arguments and counterarguments.

The simulation exercises achieved their intended objectives, providing students with a deeper understanding of Pakistan's foreign policy challenges and concerns. The event also helped students develop essential skills in critical thinking, problem-solving, and diplomacy.

Conclusion

The simulation exercises conducted by the students of Federal Urdu University's Department of International Relations were a resounding success. The event



demonstrated the students' ability to think critically, work collaboratively, and develop innovative solutions to complex foreign policy challenges. The simulation exercises have prepared students for future careers in international relations, diplomacy, and global affairs.

New Round-up

INTERNATIONAL NEWS ROUND-UP

- ★ A senior White House official now tells the BBC's US partner CBS that the US has indications that Iran is preparing to "imminently launch a ballistic missile attack against Israel".

Date: 1 Oct 24/Source: BBC

<https://bbc.in/4gNKKBV>

- ★ US Defence Secretary Lloyd Austin in a conversation with Israel's Defence Minister Yoav Gallant has said that Iran would face serious consequences if they choose to launch a direct military attack against Israel

Date: 1 Oct 24/Source:dawn

<https://www.dawn.com/live/gaza-invasion>

- ★ Jaishankar to visit Pakistan to attend SCO summit; Ayatollah Ali Khamenei says Iran's allies 'will not back down' in war with Israel

Date: 4 Oct 24/source: the Hindu

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.thehindu.com/news/top-news-of-the-day-jaishankar-to-visit-pakistan-to-attend-sco-summit-ayatollah-ali-khamenei-says-irans-allies-will-not-back-down-in-war-with-israel-and-more>

- ★ Markets turn topsy-turvy; Sensex, Nifty slump nearly 1% on FII outflows, West Asia tension

Date: 4 Oct 24/ Source:theHindu

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.thehindu.com/news/top-news-of-the-day-jaishankar-to-visit-pakistan-to-attend-sco-summit-ayatollah-ali-khamenei-says-irans-allies-will-not-back-down-in-war-with-israel-and-more/article68717995.ece/amp/>

- ★ A series of Israeli air strikes that hit a municipal building in the south Lebanese city of Nabatieh killed at least 16 people, including the mayor.

Date: 17 Oct 24 /Source: the national

<https://news.ae/4eLC4uw>

- ★ Hamas chief Yahya Sinwar has been killed, the Israeli army has confirmed. The group's political leader was killed yesterday in southern Gaza after a year-long pursuit, the army said in a statement.

Date: 17 Oct 24 /Source: the national

<http://news.ae/3Nrb6MQ>

- ★ Emergency workers are scrambling to rescue several people trapped in the rubble of a collapsed hotel in Argentina.

Date : 29 Oct 24/Source : CNN

<https://cnn.it/3NHedQG>

- ★ The United Kingdom is raising taxes by an eye-watering £40 billion (\$52 billion), as the government seeks to

plug a hole in its finances by targeting higher earners, wealthy foreigners and businesses.

Date: 30 Oct 24 / Source: CNN

<https://cnn.it/4fgoIq8>

- ★ Saudi Arabia announced an additional \$600 million investment in Pakistan, increasing the total to \$2.8 billion.

Date : 31 Oct 24 / Source: Tribune

<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2506294/1>

- ★ The Punjab government has taken a significant step to reduce smog and air pollution by announcing a 'green lockdown' in high pollution areas of Lahore, Express News reported on Tuesday.

Date: 31 Oct 24 / Source: tribune

<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2506323/1>

- ★ 11) One of the driest months in US history is coming to a close after causing the worst drought in more than 20 years in parts of the East as temperatures soar well above average there.

Date: 1 Nov 24 / Source: CNN

<https://cnn.it/4hwbp6z>

- ★ Israel expects its "Iron Beam" laser defense system to be operational within one year, saying it will bring "a new era of warfare" as it engages in a war of drones and missiles with Iran and its regional partners.

Date: 1 Nov 24 / Source: cnn

<https://cnn.it/3NPqrGY>

- ★ The US Supreme Court has left in place a Pennsylvania court ruling that is expected to expand options for voters whose mail-in ballots are rejected for technical reasons to have their votes counted.


Date : 2 Nov 24 / Source: CNN

<https://cnn.it/3AfcHIU>

- ★ Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei has promised a "teeth-breaking" response to Israel and the United States after Israel targeted Iranian military sites in retaliatory strikes late last month.

Date: 2 Nov 24 / Source: cnn

<https://cnn.it/3UD9bZI>

- ★  Republican former president *Donald Trump is closing in on a second term in the White House* after winning the biggest battleground prize of Pennsylvania

Date: 6 Nov 24 / Source: AFP news

<https://u.afp.com/5rRU>

- ★ "It has been an honour," said Dr Sultan Al Jaber, handing over the gavel to Cop29 President Mukhtar Babayev as the climate summit kicked off in Azerbaijan.

Date: 11 Nov 24 / Source: the national

<https://news.ae/4hIkNUH>

- ★ Pakistan's second-biggest city became the world's most polluted city, when the Air Quality Index (AQI) hit hazardous levels.

Date: 17 Nov 24/Source: BBC

<https://www.bbc.com/c8jyr490pj7o>

- ★ Pakistan Cricket Board (PCB) Chairman Mohsin Naqvi reiterated on Monday that the International Cricket Council (ICC) Champions Trophy 2025 would still be held in the country amid India's refusal to send its team for the tournament.

Date: 18 Nov 24/Source:dawn

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1873207>

- ★ A DHL cargo plane crashed into homes near an airport in Vilnius, Lithuania, killing one person on board and sparking a fire.

Date: 25 Nov 24/Source: new York Times

<https://nyti.ms/4fDIIYc>

- ★ On the heels of contentious climate talks in Azerbaijan, negotiators from around the globe are descending on Busan, South Korea, this week with another formidable goal: to hammer out the world's first treaty designed to tackle plastic pollution's explosive growth.

Date: 25 Nov 24/Source: York times

<https://nyti.ms/4fy3lkt>

- ★ A joint US, UK, France and Germany statement urges for a "Syrian-led political solution to the conflict".

Date: 1 Dec 24/Source: the national

<https://news.ae/3Zy1wi3>

- ★ As a rebel alliance tries to create a transitional government for Syria, armed factions and outside powers are still fighting to fill the void left by retreating government forces.

Date: 11 Dec 24/Source: new York Times

<https://nyti.ms/41v3b9s>

- ★ An Indian woman who says she was trafficked to Pakistan more than two decades ago has finally returned home - 18 months after her grandson spotted her in a YouTube video

Date: 19 Dec 24/Source: BBC

<https://bbc.in/4gGU7CF>

- ★ The Malaysian government says it has agreed in principle to resume the search for a passenger jet that vanished 10 years ago

Date 20 Dec 24/ Source: BBC

<https://bbc.in/3DrOh9Q>

- ★ Taleb al-Abdulmohsen has been remanded in custody on suspicion of five counts of murder, multiple attempted murders and dangerous bodily harm.

Date: 22 Dec 24/Source: BBC

<https://bbc.in/4gGGUdD>

- ★ Former Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, who governed the South Asian country for two terms and liberalised its economy in an earlier stint as finance minister, has died.

Date: 26 dec 24/Source: tribune

<https://tribune.com.pk/latest>

- ★ China is building new detention centers all over the country as Xi Jinping broadens his corruption purge.

Date: 28 Dec 24/Source: cnn

<https://cnn.it/3ZWrpB>

- ★ Afghan Taliban forces targeted “several points” in neighboring Pakistan, Afghanistan’s defense ministry said days after Pakistani aircraft carried out aerial bombardment inside Afghanistan

Date: 28 Dec 24/Source: CNN

<https://cnn.it/4fzsytX>

- ★ Elections may not be held in Syria for up to four years, the country’s de facto leader has said, in his first comments on an electoral timeline since his rebel group overthrew the Assad regime earlier this month.

Date: 30 Dec 24/Source: CNN

<https://cnn.it/4gAwkoZ>

- ★ Myanmar is the biggest nexus of organized crime on the planet, according to the Global Organized Crime Index.

Date: 31 Dec 24/Source: new York Times

<https://nyti.ms/3DD40TB>

NATIONAL NEWS ROUND-UP

- ★ Sindh chief minister Murad Ali Shah has said that Karachi, which was once ranked as the world's sixth most dangerous city is now peaceful
Date: 1 Oct 24/Source: Tribune
<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2499939/1>
- ★ Batsman Babar Azam on 2 October resigned as the captain of the Pakistan cricket team.
Date: 2 Oct 24/Source: dawn
<https://www.dawn.com/news/1862403>
- ★ Pakistan passes an amendment empowering Parliament to pick the top judge.
Date: 7 Oct 24/Source: Aljazeera
<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2024/10/21>
- ★ A Chinese investment corporation has agreed to provide \$1 billion to Pakistan refinery limited (PRL) for its upgradation project.
Date: 17 Oct 24/Source: Tribune
<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2503332/1>
- ★ Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan strengthen economic cooperation and recognize the significant potential for increasing trade between the two countries.
Date: 17 Oct 24/Source: The Nation
<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.nation.com.pk/17-Oct-2024/pakistan-kyrgyzstan-vow-to-enhance-bilateral-trade%3fversion=amp>
- ★ Pakistan economy is projected to maintain its momentum with the industries and service sectors showing recovery in the current fiscal year.
Date: 18 Oct 24 /Source: Tribune
<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2503634/1>
- ★ 26th constitutional amendment bills also known as the constitutional package became law following approval from both houses of parliament.
Date: 21 Oct 24/Source: dawn
<https://www.dawn.com/news/1868181>
- ★ PTI has announced officially joining the judicial commission of Pakistan (JCP) it emerged.
Date: 28 Oct 24/ Source: dawn
<https://www.dawn.com/news/1868181>
- ★ The government has propagated unverified figures regarding the Lahore air quality index to alert the local populace.
Date: 4 Nov 24/Source: Tribune
- ★ The Punjab government took a U-turn on its considers to acquire Pakistan international airlines (PIA)
Date: 5 Nov 24/Source: dawn
<https://www.dawn.com/news/1869951>
- ★ Pakistan's second-biggest city became the world's most polluted city, when the Air Quality Index (AQI) hit hazardous levels.
Date: 17 Nov 24/Source: BBC
<https://www.bbc.co/c8jyr490pj7o>
- ★ Sectarian tensions continue to simmer in Pakistan's Kurram district.

Date: 21 Nov 24/ Source: Al Jazeera
<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2024/11/12/why-sectarian-tensions-continue-to-simmer-in-pakistans-kurram-district>

- ★ Enough is enough Pakistan's Islamabad on edge before Imran Khan protests.

Date: 25 Nov 24 /Source: Aljazeera
<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2024/11/25/enough-is-enough-pakistan-islamabad-on-edge-before-pti-sieger>

- ★ Imran Khan supporters in showdown with Pakistan force

Date: 26 Nov 24/Source: Al Jazeera
<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2024/11/26/imran-khan-supporters-in-showdown-with-pakistan-forces-what-we-know>

- ★ Shares at the Pakistan stock exchange surged more than 900 points to hit the historic 100,000 milestone

Date: 27 Nov 24/Source: dawn
<https://www.dawn.com/news/1875303/psx-hits-100000-milestone-for-the-first-time>

- ★ An Indian woman who says she was trafficked to Pakistan more than two decades ago has finally returned home - 18 months after her grandson spotted her in a YouTube video

Date: 19 Dec 24/Source: BBC

<https://bbc.in/4gGU7CF>

- ★ Federal finance minister Muhammad Aurangzeb has announced that the government aims to increase Pakistan's tax to GDP ratio from the current 9-10 to 13% over the next three years

Date: 26 Dec 24/Source: Tribune
<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2518331/1>

- ★ PM Shehbaz Sharif emphasised the enduring and pivotal strategic partnership between Pakistan and China, calling it "an anchor of regional stability" and "a beacon of hope for global peace and prosperity.

Date: 26 Dec 24/Source: Tribune
<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2518371/1>

- ★ Banned outfits with sanctuaries support Afghan territory ISPR

Date: 27 Dec 24/Source: dawn
<https://www.dawn.com/news/1881429/banned-outfits-provided-sanctuaries-support-on-afghan-territory-ispr>

- ★ Protests organised by the Majlis Wahdat-e-Muslimeen (MWM) in response to the ongoing crisis in Parachinar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Kurram district, have caused significant traffic disruptions across Karachi.

Date: 27 Dec 24/Source: Tribune
<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2518503/1>

CHRONICLES:

“THE RISE OF WOMEN IN POLITICS IS A GLOBAL PHENOMENON, AND IT’S HERE TO STAY”

The rise of women in politics is a global phenomenon, and it's here to stay."_ Mary Robinson



Women in politics may have played a very crucial role in the history till now and known good in achieving genuine democracy. women's participation benefits the women's better accountability and direct engagement in public decision making and interpretation. Studies clearly define us that women's role in politics contributes to a stronger and a better governance. here are some role models of women that had played a very important role in politics and left their name to be remembered.

1) Ellen Johnson sirleaf:

Ellen Johnson sirleaf the first female president of Liberia and the first female

head of state in Africa, was born in Monrovia, Liberia, on October 29, 1938, after that she had studied in university of Colorado and earn a degree in commerce after that from Harvard university she earned a Master's degree in public administration. Her inspiration for the entry in politics was influenced by her experience in the 1970s as a minister of finance later she became a prominent opposition leader and then ran for president but lost then she ran again and won in 2005 and became the first female president of Liberia. she has marked significant events and challenges like she implemented policies to promote economic developments. social Justice, and basic infrastructure, she established The Truth and Reconciliation Commission, played a major role in national and international organization. despite all of this she had faced a lot of issues like corruption Ebola outbreak and poverty. she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2011 for her struggle for women's right.

2) Sirimavo Bandaranaike:

Sirimavo Bandaranaike the world's first female prime minister was born in Ratnapura, Ceylon (Sri Lanka) on April 17, 1916. she got her education from st

Bridget's Convent in Colombo. Her inspiration for the entry in politics was by her husband, she was influenced by her husband who was a politician named S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, a prominent politician, after he got assassinated in 1959, Sirimavo Bandaranaike became the leader of the party Sri Lanka Freedom Party and entered in politics. She has played a significant role in challenges and events in her political era like she implemented policies on the people and brought to many reforms. Such as economic and social reforms to promote nationalism, socialism and rural development. She also worked a lot to promote peace and Reconciliation in Sri Lanka. Despite all of this she had faced a lot of issues. Such as oppositions, Buddhist clergy and LTTE. She had implemented policies to promote social welfare, education, and health care. Her legacy is important for how she paved the way for future generations for women in politics.

3) Angela Merkel:

Angela Merkel, the first female Chancellor of Germany, was born in Hamburg, West Germany on July 17, 1954. She studied at the University of Leipzig and studied physics and got a doctorate of Quantum Chemistry. Her inspiration for entry in politics was begun in the 1980s when she just joined the East German opposition movement, she joined the Christian Democratic Union just after the reunification of Germany in 1990 and quickly rose from the ranks. She became the first female Chancellor in 2005 and she held her position till 2021. She has played a significant role in challenges and events in her political era like she helped in shaping the

European Union's response to financial crisis, she was a vocal advocate for the rights and empowerment of women. She led many initiatives to gain women's representation in Businesses and politics. She applied many policies in her political era to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and she has gained the use of solar and wind power. Her great leadership and the very effective policies she made will have a lasting impact on the European Union and Germany.

4) Benazir Bhutto:

Benazir Bhutto, the first female Prime Minister of Pakistan, was born in Karachi, Pakistan on June 21, 1953. She was the daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Benazir Bhutto first studied at Harvard University and after that she earned a degree in philosophy, politics, and economics from the Oxford University. Her entry into politics was marked after her father was executed by the military regime of General Zia-ul-Haq in 1979. Firstly she appeared as a prominent figure in the opposition movement for human rights and democracy. Later she returned to Pakistan in 1986, and became the leader of the party Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP). Her political era was known as the crucial for achievements and challenges as she faced many challenges like terrorism, corruption and struggling economy. Also her government faced opposition from the Islamist groups and military. Besides this she implemented many policies to promote many beneficial aspects including education, women's empowerment, healthcare and she continued to advocate for human rights and democracy. She was assassinated while

campaigning for the general election ,on 27
December, 2007. despite all of these
challenges she faced, she became a strong
symbol of hope for Pakistan



1. Did you know ?

Glowing mushrooms exist in nature.

2. Did you know?

There's a type of jellyfish that's immortal.

3. Did you know?

The shortest war in history lasted 38 minutes.

4. Did you know?

You have a second brain in your gut.

5. Did you know?

The world's largest living organism is a fungus.

6. Did you know?

Rainbow-colored eucalyptus trees exist.

7. Did you know?

Underwater rivers flow through the ocean floor.

8. Did you know?

Unique tongue prints exist, just like fingerprints.

9. Did you know?

Eye color can change depending on mood and temperature.

10. Did you know?

Vikings used sunstones to navigate.

11. Did you know?

Quantum entanglement connects particles across vast distances.

12. Did you know?

Black holes emit sounds that can be recorded.

13. Did you know?

Gravitational waves ripple through space-time.

14. Did you know?

The first computer bug was an actual insect.

5. Did you know?

Smart contact lenses with microchips are being developed.

16. Did you know?

Earth is not a perfect sphere

17. Did you know?

Galactic cannibalism occurs when galaxies collide.

18. Did you know?

Exoplanet atmospheres can be studied using light.

19. Did you know?

Pulsars are the fastest-moving objects in space.

20. Did you know?

Dolphins sleep with only half their brain.

21. Did you know?

The first computer bug was an actual insect

22. Did you know?

Octopuses can change color in a split second.

23. Did you know?

Antarctica is a desert.

24. Did you know?

The longest food chain is in the Arctic.

25. Did you know?

Rarest coffee is made from civet excrement.

26. Did you know?

Longest recorded chicken flight is 13 seconds.

27. Did you know?

Largest snowflake was 15 inches wide.

28. Did you know?

Longest word typed with the left hand is "stewardesses".

29. Did you know?

Human nose can detect over 1 trillion scents.

30. Did you know?

World's largest snowman was over 113 feet tall.

پولینیکووسٹا

اردو نظم و شاعری

از قلم اشعر علی

تمہاری زندگی مشکل نہیں ہے

تصور اصل کو جھٹلا رہا ہے

اے مشکل بنایا حبار ہے

زمانے میں تغیر آ رہا ہے

مقید ہو! وہی بس دیکھتے ہو

یہ زخم دل بڑانا سور بن کر

جو تم کو "میڈیا" دکھلا رہا ہے

میری سب خواہشوں کو کھا رہا ہے

میری سوچوں میں وسعت آ رہی ہے

پرندہ بے بس ولا چار ہو کر

تری آنکھوں میں دیکھا حبار ہے

تفس کو دیکھ کر چلا رہا ہے

عسلی اک موڑ پر منزل ہے لیکن

جو بزدل کر نہیں سکتا تعرض

مسافر تھک کے واپس آ رہا ہے

وہ لعنت کر کے دل بہلا رہا ہے

پوینٹیکووسٹا

<https://www.urdupoint.com/da>

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<۳۱/news-۲۲۸۳۰۷۲.html>

سہ ماہی بنیادوں پر ٹیکسوں کی شرح

۱۰۶۸ فیصد ریکارڈ

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۳-۱۲-۳۱

ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ

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۲۶۔ خیسر پختونخوا کے بلدیاتی

تاریخ: ۲۴-۱۲-۲۰۲۲

ذرائع: ایکسپریس نیوز

<https://www.express.pk/story/>

[2739604/pp-or-muslim-](https://www.express.pk/story/2739604/pp-or-muslim-)

[league-coordination-](https://www.express.pk/story/2739604/pp-or-muslim-league-coordination-)

[committee-k-ajlas-ki-androni-](https://www.express.pk/story/2739604/pp-or-muslim-league-coordination-committee-k-ajlas-ki-androni-)

[kahani-samny-agai-](https://www.express.pk/story/2739604/pp-or-muslim-league-coordination-committee-k-ajlas-ki-androni-kahani-samny-agai-)

[2739604#google_vignette](https://www.express.pk/story/2739604/pp-or-muslim-league-coordination-committee-k-ajlas-ki-androni-kahani-samny-agai-2739604#google_vignette)

۲۹۔ یہ تاثر غلط ہے کہ بانی

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ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ

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[546](https://www.jang.com.pk/news/132/546)

۳۰۔ ایف بی آر نے ماہ دسمبر میں

۱۳۲۸ ارب روپے کے محصولات

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پر احتجاج، اڈیالہ کارخ کرلیا

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<https://www.geo.tv/latest/3904>

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۳۷۔ کیسز دوبارہ کھول دیئے گئے، پہلے

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ذرائع: ہم نیوز

<https://www.humnews.pk/latest/515>

[626/](https://www.humnews.pk/latest/515/626)

۳۸۔ پیپلز پارٹی اور مسلم لیگ ن کی

کوآرڈینیشن کمیٹی کے اجلاس کی

اندرونی کہانی سامنے آگئی

[international-civil-aviation-](https://www.international-civil-aviation-day/)

[day/](https://www.international-civil-aviation-day/)

۲۴۔ ایف آئی اے انشورپول کی

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<https://www.dawnnews.tv/new>

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۲۵۔ پی ٹی آئی نے ڈی چوک احتجاج

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کی فہرست جاری کردی

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<https://www.jang.com.pk/news/1320>

[521](https://www.jang.com.pk/news/1320/521)

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۲۲۔ زراعت پاکستانی معیشت میں

ریڑھ کی ہڈی کا درجہ رکھتی ہے

، حکومت اس کی ترقی کے لیے

ٹھوس اقدامات کر رہی ہے

- سید یوسف رضا گیلانی

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۳-۱۲-۰۴

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۲۳۔ پنجاب کی ایسٹ لائن کے قیام

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<https://urdu.arynews.tv/marya>

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۲۰۔ پاکستان میں ووٹرز کی مجموعی

تعداد کتنی ہے؟ الیکشن کمیشن نے ڈیٹا

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۲۱۔ صدر ایکس سروس میں

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۱۸۔ سوشل میڈیا پر بانی پی ٹی آئی کے

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ہے، سوشل جیل مین

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<hai-ke-pakistan-me-maeeshat->

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۱۹۔ زرمبادلہ کے سرکاری ذخائر

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۱۳۔ وزیر اعظم پاکستان سے ایرانی وزیر

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۱۱۔ ہفتہ وار، ماہانہ اور سالانہ

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۱۶۔ اقوام عالم کو تنازعات،

ذرائع: ۲۴ اُردو نیوز

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۱۴۔ لاہور کے رکشہ ڈرائیور کی بیٹی کو نوکری

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۱۲۔ قومی بچت اسکیم کے سرٹیفکیٹس

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۱۷۔ ڈولفن سکواڈ کی کارروائیاں، شہر

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۱۱ ملزمان گرفتار

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۱۵۔ آؤٹ سورس سکول آج بھی

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ذرائع: ایکسپریس نیوز

تاریخ: ۱۵-۱۰-۲۰۲۳

تاریخ: ۸-۱۰-۲۰۲۳

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ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ

ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ

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<https://www.urdupoint.com/da>

۹۔ پاکستان، ازبکستان کا دو طرفہ

۷۔ طالبہ سے زیادتی کی

۵۔ کراچی: گلوکار اور خاتون ڈاکٹر

تعلقات بڑھانے پر اتفاق

خبر پھیلانے کا معاملہ، محکمہ

سے بہت مانگنے والے ۱۳ انتہائی

داخلہ پنجاب نے جے آئی ٹی تشکیل

مطلوب ملزمان گرفتار

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۳-۱۰-۲۷

دیدگی

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۳-۱۰-۰۹

ذرائع: روزنامہ دُنیا

تاریخ: ۱۸-۱۰-۲۰۲۳

ذرائع: اے آر وائے نیوز

<https://dunya.com.pk/index.php>

ذرائع: دُنیا نیوز

<https://urdu.arynews.tv/ka>

<https://dunya.com.pk/index.php>

<https://urdu.dunyanews.tv/index.php/ur/Pakistan/844842>

<https://urdu.dunyanews.tv/index.php/ur/Pakistan/844842>

<https://dunya.com.pk/index.php>

<https://urdu.dunyanews.tv/index.php/ur/Pakistan/844842>

<https://urdu.dunyanews.tv/index.php/ur/Pakistan/844842>

۱۰۔ سرمایہ کار اثاثوں کو صحیح

۸۔ ڈرون بنانے والے پاکستانی

۳۔ most-wanted-

طریقے سے پہچان نہیں سکے، پی آئی

اسٹارٹ اپ میں ایک ملین

suspects-arrested-

اے کے فٹرنے ختم کردئے گئے ہیں،

ڈالر امریکی سرمایہ کاری متوقع

involved-in-several-

ترجمان

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۳-۱۰-۲۱

۶۔ لاہور میں سر ایوبوں کے تشدد

سے بہوجباں بحق، شوہر، ساس،

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۳-۱۰-۳۱

سر اور نند کیخلاف مقدمہ

پولیٹیکووسٹا

تاریخ: ۳۱-۱۲-۲۰۲۳ ذرائع: آج نیوز

<https://www.aaj.tv/news/۳۰۳۶>

۸۳۰۴

۳۔ بانی پی ٹی آئی نے خود اپنے پاؤں پر

کلہاڑی ماری، منسردوس

عاشق اعوان

تاریخ: ۶-۱۰-۲۰۲۳

ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ

<https://www.jang.com.pk/>

<news/۱۳۹۸۰۹۴>

۴۔ قومی اداروں کی نجکاری کا فیصلہ

واپس لیا جائے ملک کی

۱۵ اٹریڈ یونینز اور الیوسوسی ایشنز کا

مطالبہ

تاریخ: ۲۸-۱۲-۲۰۲۳

ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ

<https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۴۲>

۵۴۲۸

۳۰۔ سائفر کیس میں عمران

حسان کو سزا پر امریکہ کا رد عمل

تاریخ: ۱-۱۰-۲۰۲۳

ذرائع: جیو نیوز

<https://urdu.geo.tv/latest/۳۸۱۶>

۰۱-

۲۔ گورنر پنجاب کا عمران حسان کو

زرداری کی قیادت میں بیٹھنے کا

مشورہ

تاریخ: ۲-۱۰-۲۰۲۳

ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ

<https://e.jang.com.pk/deta>

<il/۷۶۷۱۳۴>

ذرائع: آج نیوز

<https://www.aaj.tv/news/۳۰۴۳>

۰۰۴۵

۲۹۔ اسرائیل کا یمن کے میزائل

روکنے کیلئے بھٹا ڈکا استعمال، ویڈیو

منظر عام پر آگئی



نیشنل نیوز رائڈ اپ:

۱۔ پاکستان وزیر اعلیٰ سندھ مراد

علی شاہ نوری آباد پاور پروجیکٹ

ریفرنس سے بری

پولینیکوسٹا

۲۶۔ حجازان سرمایہ فیسٹول میں

<https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۴۱۸>

تاریخ: ۱۲-۱۲-۲۰۲۳

اب تک تین لاکھ ۵۰ ہزار وزٹر

۵۸۳

ذرائع: جیونیوز

تاریخ: ۱۴-۱۲-۲۰۲۳

۲۴۔ دبئی میں ۷ منزلہ نئے پیڈ

<https://urdu.geo.tv/latest/۳۸۸۶>

پارکنگ ٹرمینل کی تعمیر کا اعلان

۳۸-

ذرائع: اردونیوز

تاریخ: ۱۰-۱۲-۲۰۲۳

۲۲۔ پختون پرنس کمیٹی کی

<https://www.urdunews.com/no>

<de/۸۸۲۹۶۴>

ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ

حساب سے پوائے ای کے ۵۳ ویں قومی

دن کی تقریب کا انعقاد، امارات کو

دوسرا گھر مترا دیا

۲۷۔ کینیڈا، سرحدی نگرانی اور

<https://www.urdupoint.com/da>

امیگریشن پابندیوں میں

<ily/livenews/۲۰۲۳-۱۲->

اضافے کا فیصلہ

<۱۰/news-۴۲۵۸۲۶۰>

تاریخ: ۱۲-۱۲-۲۰۲۳

تاریخ: ۱۹-۱۲-۲۰۲۳

۲۵۔ سعودی عرب نے لندن

ذرائع: روزنامہ پاکستان

کے ہیتھرو ایئر پورٹ کے ۱۵

ذرائع: جبارت

فیصد حصص خرید لئے

<https://dailypakistan.com.pk/>

<۶-Dec-۲۰۲۳/۱۷۸۱۹۳۳>

<https://www.jasarat.com/۲۰۲۳>

تاریخ: ۱۳-۱۲-۲۰۲۳

۲۳۔ شام کی کشیدہ صورتحال سے

<۱۲/۱۹/۲۴۱۲۱۹-۰۲-۲۹/>

۲۸۔ دبئی: چپا پاکستانیوں نے جعلی

ذرائع: ہم نیوز

امریکا کا کوئی لینا دینا نہیں،

پولیس اہلکار بن کر بھارتی اغوا کر لیے،

<https://humnews.pk/latest/۵۱۴>

ٹرمپ

عدالت کا بڑا حکم

۶۳۳/

تاریخ: ۷-۱۲-۲۰۲۳

تاریخ: ۲۳-۱۲-۲۰۲۳

ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ

پولینیکووسٹا

۱۹۔ دنیا میں ۴۰ برس میں

گزشتہ سال ایڈز کے سب سے کم

کمیسر پورٹ

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۳-۱۱-۲۷

ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ

<https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۳۱۵>

۲۱۴

۲۰۔ مودی بریانی کھانے پاکستان

حسابتے ہیں تو کرکٹ ٹیم کھیلنے کیوں

نہیں؟ تجسوی یاد پو

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۳-۱۱-۳۰

ذرائع: اے آر وائے نیوز

<https://urdu.arynews.tv/tejash>

[wi-yadav-modi-can-have-](https://www.urdunews.com/no)

[biryani-indian-team/](https://www.urdunews.com/no)

۲۱۔ امریکانے روس، چین اور

شمالی کوریا پر نیوکلیر بم ہرسا یا تو کتنی

تباہی ہوگی

<https://e.jang.com.pk/detail/۷>

۹۶۲۴۸

۱۷۔ حماس رہنماؤں کو ہمارے

حوالے کیا جائے؛ امریکا کا بڑا

مطالبہ سامنے آگیا

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۳-۱۱-۲۰

ذرائع: آج نیوز

<https://www.aaj.tv/news/۳۰۴۲>

۴۰۲۰

۱۸۔ گاڑیوں کی رفتار کم کرنے کے لیے

سپیڈ بریکرز کے ضوابط مقرر

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۳-۱۱-۲۲

ذرائع: اردو نیوز

<https://www.urdunews.com/no>

[de/۸۸۱۹۸۵](https://www.urdunews.com/no)

<https://www.urdupoint.com/da>

[ily/livenews/۲۰۲۳-۱۱-۱۰/news-](https://www.urdupoint.com/da)

[۴۲۲۳۶۱۱.html](https://www.urdupoint.com/da)

۱۵۔ پاکستان بزنس کونسل

شارحہ کی طرف سے

انویسٹ ان شارحہ کے لئے

پاکستان سے تعلق رکھنے والے

سرمایہ کاروں کی گول میز

کانفرنس کا اعلان

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۳-۱۱-۱۳

ذرائع: روزنامہ پاکستان

[https://dailypakistan.com.pk/۱](https://dailypakistan.com.pk/)

[۳-Nov-۲۰۲۳/۱۷۷۷۶۷۳۳](https://dailypakistan.com.pk/)

۱۶۔ بھارت، چپلٹی ٹرین میں

مسلمان خواتین کیساتھ بدسلوکی، شوہر

پر تشدد

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۳-۱۱-۱۸

ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ

پولینیکوسٹا

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۲-۱۱-۳

ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ

<https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۳۰>

۷۳۳۰

۱۳۔ لبنان نے اقوام متحدہ میں

اسرائیلی بیجبر حملہ کے

حسلاف درخواست دائر کر دی

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۲-۱۱-۶

ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ

<https://www.urdupoint.com/da>

[ily/livenews/۲۰۲۲-۱۱-](ily/livenews/۲۰۲۲-۱۱-۰۷/news-۴۲۱۹۵۲۵.html)

<۰۷/news-۴۲۱۹۵۲۵.html>

۱۴۔ قطر کی غزہ کی تاشی موقوف،

اسرائیلی اپنے عزیزی رہنما یوں

کے انجمن سے خوفزدہ

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۲-۱۱-۱۰

ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ

<https://www.aaj.tv/news/۳۰۴۱>

۸۷۶۵

۱۰۔ بھارت: ۴۸ گھنٹے کے دوران ۸

ہاتھیوں کی موت معمہ بن گئی

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۲-۱۰-۳۱

ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ

<https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۳۰۶>

۴۲۰

۱۱۔ متحدہ عرب امارات: وزیر

ایمنسٹی اسکیم سے متعلق اہم اعلان

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۲-۱۱-۱

ذرائع: اسے آروائے نیوز

<https://urdu.arynews.tv/uae->

<visa-amnesty-extended-to->

<december-۳۱/>

۱۲۔ ٹرمپ کی سابق ری پبلکن رہنما

لز چینی پر تنقید

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۲-۱۰-۱۷

ذرائع: آج نیوز

<https://www.aaj.tv/news/۳۰۴۱>

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۸۔ اسرائیل کی طرف سے

مہلک ہتھیاروں کے استعمال کی

تعریف پر بھارتی آرمی چیف

کو تنقید کا سامنا

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۲-۱۰-۲۰

ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ

<https://www.urdupoint.com/da>

[ily/livenews/۲۰۲۲-۱۰-](ily/livenews/۲۰۲۲-۱۰-۲۰/news-۴۱۹۸۳۱۶.html)

<۲۰/news-۴۱۹۸۳۱۶.html>

۹۔ میک ڈونلڈز کے برگرمز میں

وائرس کی موجودگی کا پتہ چل گیا

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۲-۱۰-۲۵

ذرائع: آج نیوز

پولیٹیکو و سٹا

تاریخ: ۳-۱۰-۲۰۲۳

۵۔ طوفان ملٹن، فنلورڈا میں

تبہا ہی کا تخمینہ ۵۰ ارب ڈالر ہے،

امریکی صدر

تاریخ: ۱۲-۱۰-۲۰۲۳

ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ

<https://www.urdupoint.com/da>

<ily/livenews/۲۰۲۳-۱۰->

<۱۲/news-۳۱۸۸۲۸۸.html>

۶۔ اسرائیل نے ایران پر حملے کے

لیے اہداف کا تعین کر لیا ہے:

امریکہ

تاریخ: ۱۳-۱۰-۲۰۲۳

ذرائع: اردو نیوز

<https://www.urdunews.com/no>

<de/۸۸۰۲۳۳>

۷۔ طالبان کا ایرانی فائرنگ سے

۲۵۰ افغان باشندوں کی ہلاکت کا

اعتراف

ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ

<https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۳۹>

۷۰۷۸

۳۔ بھارتی وزیر خارجہ نے دورہ

پاکستان میں دو طرفہ

مذاکرات کا امکان مسترد کر دیا

تاریخ: ۵-۱۰-۲۰۲۳

ذرائع: ایکسپریس نیوز

<https://www.express.pk/story/>

۲۷۱۸۵۶۳/۱۰#google_vignette

۴۔ دنیا بھارتی صنعت کار رتن ٹاٹا ۸۶

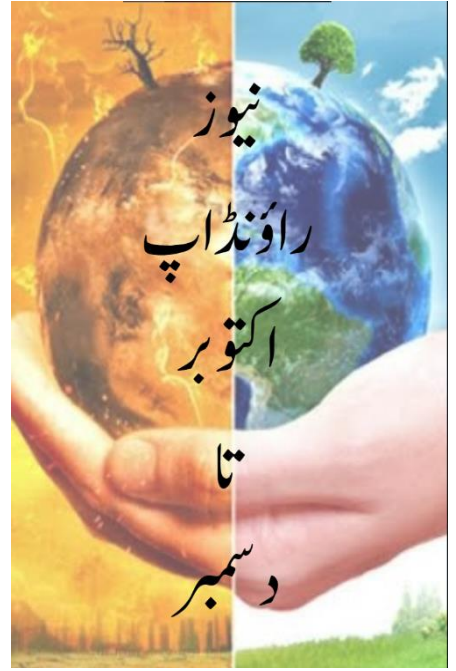
برس کی عمر میں انتقال کر گئے

تاریخ: ۹-۱۰-۲۰۲۳

ذرائع: جیو نیوز

<https://urdu.geo.tv/latest/۳۸۲۶>

۹۱-



انٹرنیشنل نیوز راؤنڈ اپ:

۱۔ سعودی عرب: دوسری سہ

ماہی میں بے روزگاری کی شرح

میں کمی

تاریخ: ۱-۱۰-۲۰۲۳

ذرائع: روزنامہ ڈُنیا

<https://dunya.com.pk/index.ph>

<p/dunya-meray-aagay/۲۰۲۳->

<۱۰-۰۱/۲۳۱۳۲۳۹>

۲۔ ایران کی مبینہ 'ہٹ لسٹ'

سامنے آگئی، نیتن یاہو کا نام شامل

پولیٹیکووسٹا

سفارت کار کارٹر کی خدمات اور ان کے کردار کو فخر اموش نہیں کیا	امریکہ کی تاریخ میں بطور صدر ایک منفرد مقام رکھتے ہیں۔ انہیں	صدر ہیں جنہوں نے ۱۰۰ برس کی طویل عمر پائی۔ انہیں امریکی تاریخ میں اب تک سب سے طویل مدت رشتہ ازدواج میں
جاسکتا۔ کارٹر نے اپنی زندگی کے آخری ایام اپنے آبائی علاقے جارجیا میں	کئی زاویوں سے دوسرے امریکی صدر پر فوقیت حاصل ہے۔ جیسے	بندھے رہنے والے صدر ہونے کا اعزاز بھی حاصل ہے۔
ہی گزارے اور وہیں ۲۹ دسمبر ۲۰۲ کو ان کا انتقال ہوا۔ ان کی موت کی وجہ	کہ کارٹر پہلے امریکی صدر تھے جن کی پیدائش ایک ہسپتال میں ہوئی،	اور وہ اب تک کے پہلے امریکی
ان کے دماغ میں موجود رسولی بنی۔ کارٹر		

سریم انوار نیشنل ریسرچ ٹومسک اسٹیٹ یونیورسٹی، روس میں بین الاقوامی تعلقات میں ماسٹرز کی طالب ہیں۔ وہ پولیٹیکووسٹا کی بانی اسٹنٹ ایڈیٹر ہیں، جو FUUAST کا پہلا دولانی طالب علم ای میگزین ہے، جو قومی اور بین الاقوامی امور پر توجہ مرکوز کرتا ہے۔ سریم انوار نے مختلف بین الاقوامی اور قومی کانفرنسوں میں اپنی تحقیق پیش کی ہے اور ان کی تحقیق کئی پلیٹ فارمز پر شائع بھی ہو چکی ہے۔

پولینیکووسٹا

اوباما کے دشمن عناصر پر ڈرون سے حملے کرنے والی حکمت عملی کی کھلی مذمت کی اور اسے حقوق انسانی کے منفي مترادف دیا۔ کارٹر کو بعض نامتدین ناکام صدر کے طور پر متعارف کرواتے ہیں اور ان کی زیر صدارت لیے گئے کچھ سفارتی فیصلوں کو شدید تنقید کا نشانہ بھی بناتے ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر نامتدین نے پانامہ کینال کو پاناما کی حکومت کو واپس لوٹانے پر امریکی اثر و رسوخ کی عالمی سطح پر کمی کے پہلو پر زور دیا۔ تاہم ان کا یہ اقدام تاریخ میں حنا صی اہمیت کا حاصل ہے۔ ۱۹۸۰ میں کارٹرنے سوویت یونین کی افغانستان میں فوجی مداخلت کے نتیجے میں سمر اولمپکس کا بائیکاٹ کیا جس کا انعقاد ماسکو میں ہوتا جس کی وجہ سے انہیں دنیا بھر کے ایتھلیٹس اور کھیلوں کی تنظیموں نے تنقید کا نشانہ بنایا۔ لیکن بطور ایک ماہر

جس کے نتیجے میں ۱۹۸۰ کے الیکشن میں انہیں ناکامی کا سامن کرنا پڑا اور ان کا دور حکومت اپنے اختتام کو پہنچا۔ جی کارٹرنے سیاست سے دستبردار ہونے کے بعد بھی انسانی حقوق کے لیے اپنی آواز بلند رکھی۔ اس کے لیے وہ عملی طور پر متحرک رہے اور کئی امتدانات بھی کیے۔ اس کی ایک مثال ۱۹۸۲ میں دی کارٹر سینٹر کا قیام ہے۔ اس ادارے کے قیام کا مقصد انسانی حقوق اور جمہوریت کے فروغ اور مختلف تنازعات کے پر امن حل کے لیے کوشاں رہنا ہے۔ کارٹر انسانی حقوق کے تحفظ کو فروغ دینے والے ایک اور ادارے دی ایڈرز کے رکن بھی تھے۔ اس کے علاوہ کارٹرنے اپنی اہلیہ روزلین کے ساتھ مل کر کئی برسوں تک بی بی ٹیٹ و نارہیو مینٹی کے لیے بھی خدمات انجام دیں۔ کارٹر نے سابق امریکی صدر باراک

اسٹریٹیجیوں کی ووٹنگ کے عمل میں حصہ لینے کی حوصلہ شکنی کا باعث ہوتی تھی۔ صدر کے عہدے پر فائز ہونے کے بعد کارٹرنے انسانی حقوق کو تقویت دینے کے لیے بہت سی نئی کاوشوں کا آغاز کیا۔ ان کی کاوشوں میں شعبہ تسلیم کا انعقاد کرنا، سماجی تحفظ کے نظام کو مضبوط بنانے کیلئے امتدانات کرنا، درجنوں خواتین، سیاہ فاموں اور ہسپانویوں کو سرکاری اداروں میں بطور ملازم مقرر کرنا شامل ہے۔ انہوں نے اپنے دور حکومت میں جہاں انسانیت کی علمبرداری کا پرچم لہرایا وہیں ان کی حکومت کو قومی و بین الاقوامی سطح پر تاریخی اور سنگین تنازعات کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔ مہنگائی، توانائی کا بحران، افغانستان میں جنگ اور ایران میں مقید امریکی رہنمائیوں کے تنازع نے ان کی ساکھ کو اور ان کے دور حکومت کو شدید نقصان پہنچایا،

پولٹیکو وسٹا

"کیمپ ڈیوڈ معاہدہ" کامیابی سے کروایا گیا۔ اپنے پیشروں کے نقش قدم پر چلتے ہوئے کارٹر نے اسپین کے ساتھ بھی مکمل سفارتی تعلقات کو فروغ دیا۔ کارٹر نے عالمی استحکام کو برقرار رکھنے کے لیے سوویت رہنمائیونیڈ بریڈیف کے ساتھ سال II جوہری ہتھیاروں میں کمی کے معاہدے پر دستخط کیے۔ ان کی امن کی انہی پر زور کوششوں کی بدولت انہیں ۲۰۰۲ میں امن کے نوبیل انعام سے نوازا گیا۔

جمی کارٹر صرف ایک سیاستدان نہیں تھے بلکہ ایک انسان دوست رہنما بھی تھے۔ ان کے صدر منتخب ہونے سے پہلے ہی اپنی خدمات کی بدولت کارٹر کی پہچان ان کی خود مختار اہم قیادت بن گئی جس نے غیر ضروری حکومتی طرز عمل کو احباب گریا اور ان قوانین کو خارج کرنے میں مدد کی جو امریکیوں اور

انسان دوست اور امن پسند پالیسیوں کے لیے حبابا جاتا ہے۔ کارٹر کو دورانِ حکومت نہ صرف اندرونی بلکہ بیرونی خلفشار کا سامنا بھی کرنا پڑا۔ انہوں نے پیچیدہ بین الاقوامی

تنازعات کو حل کر کے نہ صرف اپنی سفارتکارانہ صلاحیتوں کا لوہا منوایا بلکہ تنازعات کے پر امن حل کی مثالیں بھی قائم کیں۔ ان کے مشہور ترین کارناموں میں سے ایک ۱۹۷۷ میں پانامہ کے آمر ٹوریہوس کے ساتھ

کامیاب مذاکرات ہیں جس کے نتیجے میں بشمول سینیٹ کی منظوری کے ٹوریہوس-کارٹر معاہدہ ہوا اور پانامہ کینال کو پاناما کی حکومت کی تحویل میں دے دیا گیا۔ ان کے زیر نگرانی ۱۹۷۸ میں مصر کے صدر انوار سادات اور اسرائیلی وزیر اعظم مینا کیم بیگن کے درمیان امن معاہدات کے سلسلے میں

سرانجام دینا شروع کیں۔

ساتھ ساتھ انہوں نے معنای سوک بارڈر پر بھی خدمات انجام دیں اور یوں کارٹر جلد ہی ایک نمایاں شخصیت کے طور پر ابھر کر سامنے آئے۔

۱۹۶۲ میں کارٹر حبار جیا سینیٹ میں بطور سینیٹر منتخب ہوئے، اور یہاں سے ان کے سیاسی کیریئر کا عملی آغاز ہوا۔ ۱۹۶۶ میں کارٹر نے حبار جیا میں گورنر کی مہم کا آغاز کیا لیکن یہاں انہیں ناکامی کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔ مگر ۱۲ جنوری ۱۹۷۱ میں اگلے الیکشن میں جیت کر حبار جیا کے ۷۶ ویں گورنر مقرر ہوئے۔

۱۹۷۷ میں جمی کارٹر نے امریکہ کے ۳۹ ویں صدر کے طور پر حلف اٹھایا اور ۱۹۸۱ تک اس عہدے پر برسر اقتدار رہے اور خدمات انجام دیں۔ کارٹر کا دور حکومت ان کی

پولینیکووسٹا سوانح حیات



جی کارٹر: ایک اور باب ختم ہوا

سریم انوار

کے زیر انتظام سپرچ میں کیا گیا۔ کارٹر نے نیوی میں سات سال تک خدمات سرانجام دیں۔ پھر ۱۹۵۳ میں اپنے والد کی وفات کے بعد کارٹر کو نیوی میں

اپنے لیفٹیننٹ کے عہدے سے مستعفی ہونا پڑا اور وہ اپنی زوجہ روزلین اسمتھ کے ساتھ واپس حبارجیا میں اپنے گھر میں مقیم ہو گئے۔ جہاں انہوں نے اپنے پشتینی منارم کو سنبھالا۔ اس دور اپنے میں ان کا یہ حساندانی کاروبار شدید بحران کا شکار تھا۔ البتہ کچھ سالوں کی مشکلات اور کڑی محنت کے بعد منارم کے کاروبار نے پھلنا پھولنا شروع کر دیا اور کارٹر نے اسکول ٹیچر اور پبلیسیٹی سپرچ میں بطور ڈیکن خدمات بھی

ڈگری حاصل کی اور بحریہ میں وہ ایک submariner بن گئے۔ بعد ازاں انہوں نے بحریہ اور قیاسی نوٹس اور بحریہ اکاڈمی میں خدمات سرانجام دیں اور



لیفٹیننٹ کے عہدے تک پہنچ گئے۔ کارٹر ۱۷ جولائی ۱۹۴۶ کو اپنی پڑوسن اور بہن کی سہیلی روزلین اسمتھ کے ساتھ رشتہ ازدواج میں منسلک ہو گئے۔ اس شادی کا انعقاد روزلین حساندانی

جیمز ارل کارٹر کو عام طور پر جی کارٹر کے نام سے جانا جاتا ہے۔ کارٹر نے حبارجیا کے ایک چھوٹے سے قصبے میں ۱ اکتوبر سن ۱۹۲۴ کو ایک کان گھرانے میں آنکھ کھولی۔ ان کے والد کا نام جیمز ارل کارٹر تھا جو پیشے کے اعتبار سے کان اور تاجرتھے۔ جبکہ ان کی والدہ لیلیان گورڈی کارٹر ایک پیشہ ور نرس تھیں۔ کارٹر کی پرورش حبارجیا کے باہر ان کے حساندانی منارم میں ہوئی، جہاں ان کے حساندانی کو بحلی کی عدم موجودگی اور پلمبنگ جیسے مسائل کا سامنا درپیش تھا۔ کارٹر نے اپنی ابتدائی تعلیم بھی حبارجیا میں حاصل کی۔ ۱۹۴۶ میں انہوں نے امریکی نیول اکیڈمی سے بی ایس کی

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تقسیم سے نمٹنا آسان نہیں ہے، لیکن یہ ممکن ہے اگر ہر کوئی تبدیلی لانا چاہے: حکومت، سول سوسائٹی اور عالمی برادری۔ بہر حال، پاکستانی صرف اس صورت میں جب حقیقی گفتگو شروع کریں، ایک دوسرے کے اختلافات کو قبول کریں، اور دوسرے کی رائے کا احترام کریں، یہ ملک ضرورت وارانہ فادات کے بھوتوں کو پیچھے چھوڑ کر ایک زیادہ مربوط مجموعی بن سکتا ہے۔

اثرات ضرورت وارانہ پالیسی کی تشکیل میں ایک پیچیدہ نقطہ نظر کی ضرورت کو ثابت کرتے ہیں۔ اس طرح ان حقائق کو سمجھتے ہوئے حکومت پاکستان کو امن کی تعمیر کے عمل میں شامل ہونے کے لیے پولیس، مذہبی رہنماؤں اور مقامی آبادی پر توجہ مرکوز کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ مزید برآں، کم مسرعات یافتہ آبادی کے اعلیٰ وقت کے سماجی و اقتصادی تقاضوں کے حوالے سے تبدیلیوں کو نافذ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ پاکستان میں حکام کے لیے ضرورت وارانہ

مطلب یہ ہے کہ ضرورت وارانہ تصادم کے امکانات پڑوسی ممالک تک پھیل جائیں گے جو خطے کے استحکام کے لیے بڑا خطرہ ہے

نتیجہ:

پاکستان میں ضرورت وارانہ مذہبی جنگ ایک کثیر جہتی اور گھیرا ہوا مسئلہ ہے جو کہ سیاست کے اندر قابل ذکر مسائل کا ایک لازمی ذریعہ ہے۔ ایک مؤثر ضرورت وارانہ پالیسی کے تقاضے، تشدد کا تجزیہ، انتہا پسند تنظیموں کے ارکان کا کردار اور کمیونٹی کی سطح پر

(عائکہ حنان)

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۴. حکومتی جواب

کرتے ہیں۔ تاہم، ان اقدامات کو زیادہ تر برائے نام اور منروت واریت کی حبڑوں کو ختم کرنے کے لیے نافتا بل عمل سمجھا جاتا ہے۔

۵. بین الاقوامی مضمرات

پاکستان میں منروت وارانہ تنازعات کی علامتائی اہمیت ہے۔ یہ بھی نوٹ کیا جا سکتا ہے، اس حقیقت کو دیکھتے ہوئے کہ ملک بعض جغرافیائی سیاسی مفادات کے مرکز میں واقع ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر، ایران اور سعودی عرب جنہیں سنی۔ شیعہ کی تقسیم میں اداکاروں کے طور پر دیکھا جاتا ہے۔ منروت وارانہ تشدد کی اعلیٰ سطح اقوام میں حنل ڈال سکتی ہے اور بین الاقوامی توجہ حاصل کر سکتی ہے جس کی وجہ سے سلامتی اور دہشت گردی کا مقابلہ کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس کا

پاکستانی حکومت پر ماضی میں منروت وارانہ تشدد سے نمٹنے میں غفلت کا الزام لگایا جاتا ہے۔ اگرچہ نصرت انگیز تقریر اور تشدد کی کارروائیاں ملک میں ممنوع ہیں، خاص طور پر ان قوانین پر محدود پیروی کی جاتی ہے۔ اکثر اوقات، بنیاد پرست تنظیموں سے مکمل طور پر نمٹنا آسان نہیں ہوتا کیونکہ ان میں سے کچھ سیاسی کھلاڑی ہوتے ہیں جن کا سیاسی طور پر بہت زیادہ فائدہ ہوتا ہے۔ حال ہی میں منروت وارانہ تشدد سے نمٹنے کے نئے رجحانات کا تعلق ہے، قتل عام کے خلاف صدور اور دیگر حکام کے بیانات، معاشرے کے مختلف طبقات کے درمیان ان کے مذہبی عقائد کی بنیاد پر امتیازی سلوک کو ختم کرنے کی اپیل

منروت وارانہ تقسیم کو جسم دیا ہے جس سے دونوں منروتوں کے درمیان عدم اعتماد پیدا ہو گیا ہے۔ منروت وارانہ تشدد اور طاقت کے خطرے کے بڑھنے کے بعد سے شادیوں اور سماجی کاری میں کمی آئی ہے۔ شیعہ کمیونٹی نے خاص طور پر بہت زیادہ جدوجہد کی ہے۔ شیعہ کمیونٹیز میں خواتین زیادہ کمزور ہیں۔ کچھ لوگوں نے منروت وارانہ مسائل کی وجہ سے اپنا علاقہ نہیں چھوڑا جو کہ ان کے علاقے میں عام ہیں نوجوان اور بوڑھے دونوں کو تنازعات کی وجہ سے نقل مکانی کرنا پڑی ہے۔ اس کے سماجی و اقتصادی اثرات ہیں جو تباہ کن ہیں، زیادہ تر خاندان تشدد کے ذریعے اپنی آمدنی کا ذریعہ کھو دیتے ہیں اس لیے مزید خاندان عنریب اور آؤٹ کاسٹ ہو جاتے ہیں۔

پولیٹیکو وسٹا

عسکریت پسند دھڑے ہیں جو مذہبی جذبات کو مستحکم کرنے کے لیے مقبولیت کو یقینی بناتے ہیں۔ یہ گروہ نہ صرف شیعہ مخالف ہیں بلکہ مجموعی طور پر کشریت کے خلاف ہیں کیونکہ یہ پاکستان کے مذہبی تنوع کو خطرے میں ڈال رہے ہیں۔ ملک پاکستان میں ان انتہا پسندانہ بیانیے کا مقابلہ کرنے میں ریاست کو زیادہ کامیابی نہیں ملی۔ تاہم، عسکریت پسندانہ تحریکوں پر لگام لگانے کی کوششوں کے باوجود، مربوط منصوبہ بندی اور حل کی کمی ان منصوبوں کو روکتی ہے

۳. کمیونٹیز پر اثرات

فترت وارانہ تشدد جو کہ گزشتہ دہائی سے جاری ہے، اس کی وجہ سے پاکستان میں سماجی تعلقات انتہائی کشیدہ ہیں۔ اس طرح برادریوں میں تشدد نے لوگوں میں

سطح پر ترقی کی طرف لے جایا گیا ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر، ۲۰۲۳ میں، عاشورہ کے جلوسوں میں شیعوں کے خلاف متعدد حملے کئی جانوں کے ضیاع پر منبج ہوئے۔ مناسب سیکورٹی کی کمی نے حکومتوں کو خاص طور پر آبادی کے اقلیتی فرقوں کے درمیان فترت وارانہ تنازعات سے مؤثر طریقے سے نمٹنے کے لیے پولیس فورسز کی صلاحیت کے حوالے سے کوتاہیوں کو محسوس کیا ہے۔

۲. انتہا پسند گروہوں کا کردار

اس کے باوجود، فترت وارانہ تشدد انتہا پسندوں کے نمایاں کرداروں کو نمایاں کرنے کی ایک اہم بنیاد ہے۔ تحریک لبیک پاکستان (ٹی ایل پی) اور کئی سنی

قتلیوں کو قتل کرنے کے مقصد سے حبڑ پکڑ لی۔ اس تشدد کو اکیسویں صدی تک بم دھماکوں، قتل و غارت اور عام فسادات کی صورت میں بڑھایا گیا ہے۔

موجودہ حالات:

۱. تشدد میں اضافہ

گزشتہ چند سالوں سے پاکستان میں سنی اور شیعہ مسلمانوں کے درمیان تشدد میں اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ صاحبزادوں کے ساتھ ساتھ سماجی اجتماعی پلیٹ فارمز کے اندر بم دھماکوں سے متعلق سنی خمیز حملوں کے سیکھنے سے بڑے پیمانے پر ہلاکتیں ہوئیں۔ اس طرح، شیعہ لوگوں کے ساتھ ساتھ کارکنوں پر مسلسل حملوں اور قتل سے کمیونٹی کو خوف کی زبردست

پولیٹیکو وسٹا



پاکستان میں منروتہ وارانہ مذہبی جنگ

تحریر: عاتکہ حنان

تعارف

پاکستان، جو ایک اسلامی ریاست ہے، ۱۹۴۷ میں اپنے قیام کے وقت سے لے کر اب تک منروتہ وارانہ تشدد کے حوالے سے بے شمار مسائل کا سامنا کر رہا ہے۔ ملک میں مذہبی گروہوں پر فخر ہے جن میں زیادہ تر مسلمان سنی اور شیعہ فرقے کے حامل ہیں۔ سیاسی، سماجی اور مذہبی شعبوں کے درمیان پیچیدہ انتشار بڑھتے ہوئے منروتہ وارانہ جھگڑوں، خونی تنازعات اور دہشت گردی کی صورت میں اختتام پذیر ہوتا رہا ہے۔ یہ مضمون پاکستان میں منروتہ وارانہ تشدد کے موجودہ منظر نامے اور اس کے سیاسی، مذہبی اور سماجی پس منظر، معاشرے کے لیے تبدیلیوں اور

نتائج پر غور کرتا ہے۔ تاریخی سیاق و سباق منروتہ وارانہ تشدد ہمیشہ پاکستانی معاشرے کی تحریک کا ایک تاریک پہلو رہا ہے جس کا پتہ نوآبادیاتی دور سے لگایا جا سکتا ہے جب انگریزوں نے معاشرے میں فرقوں کو



تقسیم کرنے کی کوشش کی۔ ہندوستان کی تقسیم نے ملک کو محدود کر دیا اور نئی ریاست پاکستان کی تشکیل نے اس کے اسلامی تشخص پر مہر لگا کر منروتہ واریت کو پیچیدہ بنا دیا۔ ابھی حال ہی میں پچھلی دہائیوں میں، کامیاب ہونے والی

سیاسی حکومتوں نے حمایت حاصل کرنے کے طریقے کے طور پر منروتہ وارانہ وابستگیوں کو متحرک کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے جس نے منروتہ واریت کو گہرا کیا ہے۔ ایس ایم اوز نے ۱۹۷۹ میں ایرانی انقلاب کے ساتھ طاقت حاصل کی، جس نے پاکستان میں شیعہ سرگرمی کو فروغ دیا اور بعد میں ان سنی عسکریت پسند تنظیموں کو اکٹھا کرنے کے خلاف کارروائی کی گئی۔

منروتہ وارانہ تشدد کی سرگرمیوں کے لیے ۱۹۸۰ اور ۱۹۹۰ کی دہائیوں کی کچھ عجیب و غریب گروہی تحریکوں کی سرگرمیوں کا سہرا لیا جا سکتا ہے۔ ایک فائنل لشکر جھنگوی اور سپاہ صحابہ نے شیعوں اور دیگر اقلیتی

پولٹیکو وسٹا

مبصرین ان فیصلوں کو مد نظر رکھتے

ہوئے اس بات کا اندازہ لگانے کی

کوشش کر رہے ہیں کہ رپبلکن صدر

کی جنوبی ایشیا، مشرق وسطیٰ اور خصوصاً

پاکستان کے لیے کیا پالیسی ہوگی۔

نو منتخب امریکی صدر نے اپنی

کابینہ میں ایکس کے مالک

ایلون مسک اور فانس نیوز کے

سابق میزبان پیٹ ہگسٹہ جیسی

شخصیات کو بھی شامل کیا

ہے۔ مگر ٹرمپ کی ٹیم میں ایسی کئی

شخصیات شامل ہیں جو ماضی

میں جنوبی ایشیا، خصوصاً پاکستان اور

انڈیا اور مشرق وسطیٰ کے حوالے سے

اپنے نقطہ نظر کے باعث خبروں

میں رہی ہیں۔

(حمزہ جردن بچپلز، وفاقی اردو

یونیورسٹی کراچی

hr9875610@gmail.com

حمایت کے کہ ٹرمپ ان کے

رہنما کو فوننی گرم پانی سے نکالنے کے

لیے قدم اٹھا سکتے ہیں جب کہ

رپبلکن رہنما دوبارہ اقتدار سنبھالنے

کی تیاری کر رہے ہیں۔ گرینیل نے

عمران کی حمایت میں اپنے

سابقہ موقف کی بازگشت کرتے

ہوئے سبکدوش ہونے والی بائیڈن

انتظامیہ پر زور دیا کہ وہ اپنی مدت

ملازمت ختم ہونے سے پہلے قید

رہنما کی رہائی کے لیے اقدامات

کرے۔ گرینیل نے کہا، "وہ اس

وقت جیل میں ہیں، بہت سے

ایسے ہی الزامات صدر ٹرمپ کی

طرح ہیں جہاں حکمران جماعت

میں ڈال دیا اور بد عنوانی کے کسی قسم

کے الزامات، جھوٹے الزامات

لگائے۔ امریکہ کے نو منتخب صدر

ڈونلڈ ٹرمپ نے اپنے دوسرے دور

صدارت کے لیے اہم عہدوں پر

تعیناتیاں کرنا شروع کر دی ہیں۔

حائب سے خصوصی مشن کے سفیر

کے لیے نامزد رچرڈ گرینیل نے

دعویٰ کیا ہے کہ پاکستان تحریک

انصاف (پی ٹی آئی) کے بانی

چیمبر مین عمران خان نے

امریکی صدر کے طور پر ٹرمپ کی

پہلی مدت کے دوران ان کے ساتھ

"بہت اچھے تعلقات" کا

اشتراک کیا تھا۔ منگل کے روز

ایک وفد امریکہ کی

ٹیلی ویژن چینل نیوز میکس ٹی وی سے

بات کرتے ہوئے، گرینیل نے کہا کہ

جیل میں بند پی ٹی آئی کے

سربراہ، جنہوں نے ۲۰۱۸ سے ۲۰۲۲

تک پاکستان کے وزیر اعظم کی

حیثیت سے خدمات انجام دیں،

اس عرصے کے دوران ٹرمپ کے

ساتھ مضبوط تعلقات تھے۔

یہ بیان پی ٹی آئی کے مداحوں میں

امید کی افواہوں کے درمیان آیا ہے۔

حالانکہ بغیر کسی سرکاری

پولیٹیکو وسٹا

معاملات شامل ہوں جو امریکہ میں عوامی مفاد کو منفی طور پر بھٹڑکاتے ہیں۔ اس سے ٹرمپ کو انتہائی کارروائی کی دعوت ملے گی۔ ٹرمپ کی پالیسیاں علم یا ادارے پر مسبنی نہیں بلکہ شخصیت پر مرکوز اور سیاست پر مسبنی ہیں۔ یہ دن مسین شو ہیں۔ وہ اپنے ایجنڈے کے مرکز میں ہیں جو اس وقت کی سیاست کے ساتھ جاتا ہے۔ دی گارڈین کا حوالہ دیتے ہوئے، ٹرمپ بنیادی طور پر اپنی حنا حب پالیسی کو "آزاد" رکھیں گے۔ اس لیے حیرت کے لیے تیار رہیں۔ ماضی میں ڈونلڈ ٹرمپ اور پاکستانی حکمرانوں (عمران حنان کے دور حکومت) کے تعلقات پر ایک نظر ڈالتے ہیں۔ کیا امریکی صدر آنے والے دور میں بھی منسوب اپنائے گا یا پھر یہ تبدیل ہوگا۔ نونٹخب صدر ڈونلڈ ٹرمپ کی

جسے ٹرمپ ممکن طور پر جاری رکھیں گے۔ ہمیں کشمیر کے تنازع کو حل کرنے کے لیے ٹرمپ کی مدد کی پیشکش کو سنجیدگی سے نہیں لینا چاہیے، جو انہوں نے پچھلی بار کی تھی۔ اس پیشکش کا کشمیر سے کوئی تعلق نہیں تھا۔ یہ اپنے بارے میں تھا۔ وہ پاکستان کو خوش کرنا چاہتا تھا اور اپنے اڈے پر ایک مقبول عالمی رہنما کے طور پر ظاہر ہونا چاہتا تھا جسے دوسرے ممالک پیچیدہ تنازعات کو حل کرنے کے لیے دیکھتے ہیں۔ ٹرمپ کالین دین کا نقطہ نظر ہمیشہ اس بات پر مرکوز رہے گا کہ کسی ملک کو امریکہ کے لیے کچھ کرنے سے پہلے اسے کیا پیش کرنا ہے۔ پاکستان کو اس بات کو یقینی بنانا ہوگا کہ امریکہ کے ساتھ اس کے تعلقات کو حنا موش سفارت کاری کے ذریعے سنبھالا جائے، حنا ص طور پر اگر ان میں ایسے

تاہم، جو چیز اس پر اثر انداز ہو سکتی ہے وہ کچھ اہم پالیسی شعبوں پر ٹرمپ کی سوچ ہے: بیرون ملک کم فوجی شمولیت، فوجی امداد میں کمی، اتحادیوں پر اپنے دفاع میں زیادہ حصہ ڈالنے کے لیے دباؤ میں اضافہ، تجارتی محصولات میں اضافہ، اور ممکن طور پر چین پر ایک سخت لکیر۔ ہم نہیں جانتے کہ یہ کیسے چلے گا۔ بائیڈن کی پالیسیوں نے پہلے ہی پاکستان کی فوجی امداد پر زور نہیں دیا تھا۔ ٹرمپ کی صدارت کا یہاں کوئی عملی اثر نہیں ہونا چاہیے۔ لیکن یہ بتانا ابھی قبل از وقت ہوگا کہ آیا محصولات پاکستان کو متاثر کریں گے یا نہیں۔ ٹرمپ کی آخری صدارت کے دوران، انہوں نے ہندوستان کے بارے میں بات کی، بحر ہندو بحر الکاہل کی حکمت عملی میں اس کے اہم کردار کی وضاحت کی

پولینیکوسٹا

امریکہ اور عالمی سلامتی کو
خطرے میں ڈالنے والے بین الاقوامی
دہشت گردوں کے خلاف کارروائی
کے لیے واشنگٹن کو اسلام آباد کے
تعاون کی ضرورت ہے۔ یہ بھی
چاہے گا کہ اسلام آباد ہندوستان
اور پاکستان کے اپنے استحکام کے
خلاف کسی بھی عسکریت

پسندانہ خطرے سے نمٹے۔
واشنگٹن جہاں بھی ممکن ہو مدد
کرنے کو تیار ہے۔ چوتھا عنصر
اقتصادی شعبے، خاص طور پر توانائی،
آئی ٹی اور زراعت میں

امریکہ اور پاکستان کے درمیان
تعاون کو فروغ دینا ہے۔
سرمایہ کاری کے جذبات
محافظہ طور پر پُر امید ہیں اور امریکہ
پاکستان کی برآمدات کا سر
فہرست معتام بنا ہوا ہے۔
مذکورہ بالا کا مجموعہ مشغولیت کی
ضرورت کی طرف اشارہ کرتا ہے

ہے۔ دوسرا عنصر پاکستان میں
امریکہ کا براہ راست معنادار ہے،
جس کی توجہ اس کی معاشی
کمزوری سیاسی عدم استحکام کے
امکانات، اور داخلی سلامتی کے لیے
انتہا پسندی اور علاقائی شورش
کے خطرے پر مرکوز ہے، جس
سے پاکستان کی ممکنہ بنیاد پرستی یا



اس کے جوہری اثاثوں کی حفاظت کو
خطرے میں ڈالنے کے بارے
میں امریکہ کی حتمی تشریح
سامنے آتی ہے۔
تیسرا عنصر انداد دہشت گردی
رہا ہے۔ یہاں پاکستان کو بہت سے
مختلف کرداروں میں دیکھا جاتا
ہے، شراکت دار، ہدف یا شکار۔

امریکہ کے نقطہ نظر کو تبدیل
کیا جا رہا ہے اور دنیا سے دیکھ رہی
ہے۔ ٹرمپ کے تحت، تعلقات
کو ممکنہ طور پر محکمہ خارجہ اور
پینٹاگون سنبھالیں گے جن کی
پاکستان پالیسی کے چار عناصر ہیں۔
ٹرمپ کا نقطہ نظر اس بات پر
مرکوز ہوگا کہ ریاست کو امریکہ کو

کیا پیش کرنا ہے۔ پہلا چین،
ہندوستان اور افغانستان کے
بارے میں امریکی پالیسیوں
سے ماخوذ ہے۔ امریکہ پاکستان
میں چین کے سیاسی اور

معاشی اثر و سوج کو محدود کرنا چاہے
گا، اور وہ یہ بھی چاہتا ہے کہ
اسلام آباد اپنی ہندو بحسرا کابل کی
حکمت عملی میں ہندوستان کی
مرکزیت کو کمزور نہ کرے۔
جہاں تک افغانستان کا تعلق ہے،
اس کا استحکام پاکستان سمیت
وسیع تر علاقائی سلامتی کی کلید

پولیٹیکو وسٹا

امریکی صدارتی انتخابات میں ڈونلڈ ٹرمپ کی جیت اور پاکستانی سیاست پر اثرات

تحریر: حمزہ جہدوں



کے بیشتر حصے میں گھوم رہے ہیں۔
بائیں ڈن کے تحت تعلقات میں
ایک نئے توازن کی تلاش کی گئی جو
مکمل طور پر تبدیل شدہ علاقائی
اور جغرافیائی سیاسی منظر نامے
اور اندرون و بیرون ملک چیلنجوں کا

سامنا کرنے والی امریکی
خارجہ پالیسی کا بہترین جواب
دے۔ بیرون ملک ابھرتی ہوئی
طاقتیں عالمی اقتصادی اور
اسٹریٹجک نظام کی اصلاح میں
اپنا کردار ادا کر کے امریکہ کی عالمی
بالادستی کو کم کر رہی ہیں۔ گھر میں
عالمگیریت، چین، بڑی

طاقتوں کے تعلقات، اتحاد، اور
امریکہ کی ہمیشہ کی جنگوں جیسے
مسائل کی سیاست اور پالیسی کو
ٹرمپ کے عالمی نقطہ نظر سے نئی
شکل دی جا رہی ہے، جس سے

مسائل پر توجہ دیتے ہیں، جن میں
سیاسی کشش ہوتی ہے۔ امریکہ اور
پاکستان کے تعلقات کی موجودہ
حالات ان میں سے ایک نہیں
ہے اور نہ ہی اس کی داخلی
حرکیات ہیں۔



ٹرمپ ممکنہ طور پر اسلام آباد کے
ساتھ کم شدت کی مصروفیت
کی جو بائیڈن کی پالیسی کو جاری رکھیں
گے، جس میں نہ تو امداد کی
نمایاں سطح اور نہ ہی پابندیوں کی
نشاندہی کی گئی ہے، یہ وہ دو انتہا ہیں
جن کے درمیان تعلقات اپنی تاریخ

ڈونلڈ ٹرمپ کے انتخاب میں
جیت کا پاکستان اور امریکہ کے
تعلقات پر کیا اثر پڑے گا؟
آئیے پہلے ایک افسانے کو واضح کریں۔
یہ سچ نہیں ہے کہ جب ٹرمپ
صدر تھے تو پاکستان کے امریکہ کے

ساتھ اچھے تعلقات تھے۔ وہ
افغانستان سے نکلنا چاہتا تھا
جس کے لیے اس نے طالبان
سے بات چیت میں سابق
وزیر اعظم عمران خان سے مدد
مانگی۔ خان کو واشنگٹن کا دورہ کرنے اور
ٹرمپ کی طرف سے غیر معمولی
عوامی تعریف کا انعام دیا گیا۔
لیکن ایک بار جب طالبان کے
ساتھ معاہدہ ہو گیا تو ٹرمپ نے
پاکستان سے منہ موڑ لیا، اور
تعلقات پر کوئی نشان نہیں چھوڑا۔
ٹرمپ صرف اعلیٰ عوامی مفاد کے

پولینیکووسٹا

آسروں کے دور کی یہ ترقی ایک
دھوکے اور مکاری پہ مشتمل ایک
افسانہ ہے۔ درحقیقت دور سے ترقی
کے شاہکار دکھنے والے یہ دور،
معاشی اور سیاسی پہلو سے گہرہ
تجزیہ کرنے سے ملکی تاریخ کے
سیاہ دور نظر آتے ہیں

(سنجے کار)

بی ایس بین الاقوامی تعلقات

وفاقی اردو یونیورسٹی کراچی)

ladwanisanjay2@gmail.com

(m)

مختصر جائزہ ہے کہ کس طرح تین
آسروں نے ملک کے اوپر تین دہائیوں
کی حکومت کے دوران ملک کو
معاشی اور سیاسی طور پہ تباہ کیا۔
ان سب ادوار کی اگر تفصیلی
تحقیقات کی جائیں تو اور مزید
انکشافات ہوں گے۔ ان آسروں
نے شفافیت کے نام پہ اپنے
حسامیوں، وفاداروں، حساندانوں،
دوستوں، رشتیداروں کو کیسے نوازا، اس
کی تفصیلات بھی لٹریچر میں
مسلحہ جاتی ہیں۔ درحقیقت

دہشتگردی کی وجہ سے بلواسطہ یا بلا
واسطہ معاشی نقصان کے اعداد و
شمار تقریباً ۱۲ ارب ڈالر ہیں،
جو مشرف کے دور میں ملٹی امریکی
امداد سے آٹھ گنا زیادہ ہے۔ پیپر کے
مطابق ۲۰۰۳ء سے ۲۰۱۶ء کے درمیان
ملک اندر دہشتگردی جیسے واقعات
میں ۲۱۳۸۵ سو ملین اور ۶۶۰۰ سیکورٹی
فورسز کے لوگوں کی موت واقع ہوئی۔
ایوب اور ضیاء کی طرح، مشرف
نے بھی ملکی سالمیت کو اتنا ہی
نقصان پہنچایا۔ یہ تو بس ایک

پولیٹیکو وسٹا

نتیجہ نہیں ہتا۔ ۲۰۰۱ع سے ۲۰۰۸ع

تک امریکہ سے پاکستان کو

مجموعی طور پر معاشی امداد کی مد میں

۴۴ ارب ڈالر، فوجی امداد کی مد میں

۱۳ ارب ڈالر اور اتحادی فنڈز میں

۷۳ ارب ڈالر ملے۔ دوسرے

الفاظ میں یوں کہ مشرف کے دور

اقتدار میں امریکہ سے پاکستان کو

اتحادی ہونے کے ناتے تقریباً ۱۵

ارب ڈالر ملے۔ یہ وہی پیہ ہتا

جسے معاشی ترقی کا جھوٹا نام دیا گیا اور

دوسری طرف اس دور میں

ملک کے اندر جو دہشتگردی کی

خوفناک لہر پیدا ہوئی، اس

نے پاکستان کی معاشی بنیاد ہلا دی۔

معاشی ماہر اس جنگ کے نتیجے

میں پاکستان کو پہنچے معاشی خسارے

کے مختلف اعداد و شمار بتاتے

ہیں۔

ایک ریسرچ پیپر کے مطابق ۱۱/۹

کے بعد ۷۱ سالوں میں پاکستان کو

اب تک ملکی معیشت کو اربوں ڈالرز

نقصان اور ہزاروں انسانی جانوں کا

نقصان پہنچا چکا ہے۔

جنرل ضیاء کے دور کے بعد

مشرف نے ۱۹۹۹ع میں اقتدار

پہ قبضہ کیا، جو ۲۰۰۸ تک

جاری رہا۔ مشرف کے اقتدار

سنبھالنے کے فوراً بعد ۲۰۰۱ع میں

ایون کا سانحہ پیش آیا۔

اس سانحے کے بعد امریکی

دھمکی پہ ملک کے اس کمانڈو

سربراہ نے بنا کسی دیر گھنٹے تک

دیے۔ اس تا بعد اری کے بدلے

میں امریکہ سے ایک

مرتبہ پھر ڈالرز کی برسات

شروع ہوئی۔ دہشتگردی کے خلاف

جنگ میں امریکہ کا ساتھ دینے

کے صلے میں مشرف کے دور میں

سالانہ ترقی میں اضافہ ہوا،

البتہ یہ اضافہ کسی معاشی ترقی کا

یہ بجٹ ۵۴ فیصد سے بڑھ کر ۷۰

فیصد بن چکا ہتا۔ اس جنگی

جنونیت کی وجہ سے ملک کے اندر

دفاعی اخراجات مسلسل

بڑھانے کی روایت بن چکی تھی اور

۱۹۹۶/۹۷ع میں یہ بجٹ ۱۲۷

ارب روپے بن چکی تھی۔ جنرل

ضیاء الحق کے دور میں بیرونی

مترضوں کا بوجھ بھی مسلسل بڑھتا رہا۔

۱۹۷۷/۷۸ع میں مجموعی ملکی

پیداوار کا ۹ فیصد مترضوں کے سود

اتارنے کے لیے خرچ ہوتے تھے، جو

۱۹۸۷/۸۸ع میں بڑھ کر ۹.۴ فیصد ہو

چکا ہتا۔ ملکی مترض جنرل ضیاء کے

دور میں ۱۹۸۱ع میں ۲۸ فیصد

ہتا لیکن ۱۹۸۸ع تک بڑھ کر ۴۲

فیصد بن چکا ہتا۔ جنرل ضیاء کے

دور میں شروع ہوئے جہاد اور مذہبی

انتہا پسندی کو جو سرکاری

سرپرستی ملی، اس کی سزا

پاکستان آج تک بھگت رہا ہے، اور

پولٹیکو وسٹا

حسابتاً ہے۔ ایوب خان کی ان غلطیوں کی وجہ سے پنجاب سندھ پانی کیس ایک مستقل سیاسی مسئلے کی شکل اختیار کر چکا ہے۔ اس کے بعد ۱۹۷۷ء میں جنرل ضیاء الحق نے ایک بربریت والی مارشل لا لگائی۔ جنرل ضیاء الحق کے اقتدار میں آنے کے بعد دو سال کے اندر افغانستان میں روس مخالف امریکی تنخواہ دار سرکار نے جہاد شروع کیا، امریکی ڈالر ملک میں آنے کی وجہ سے معیشت کے لحاظ سے جی ڈی پی میں نمایاں اضافہ ہوا، پریہ سارا پیسہ عوامی ترقی کے بجائے جنگ کے لیے استعمال ہوتا رہا۔ جنرل ضیاء الحق کے ملک کی قبضہ وقت ۱۹۷۶/۷۷ء میں پاکستان کے دفاعی بجٹ ۸ ارب روپے تھتا، جو ۱۹۸۷/۸۸ء میں بڑھ کے سالانہ ۱۳ ارب روپے بن چکا تھا۔ شرح کے لحاظ سے

مشتمل تھی۔ ایوب خان نے ملک کی زرعی معیشت اور صوبوں درمیاں اب تک نہ ختم ہونے والا پانی نکرار کی بنیاد رکھی۔ ۱۹۶۰ء میں ہونے سندھ طاس معاہدے کے تحت ملک کے تین مشرقی دریا راوی، بیاس اور ستلج ہندوستان حوالے کی گئیں، جس سے ۳۳ ملین ایکڑ فٹ پانی ہندوستان کو ملا۔ اس معاہدے وقت ہندوستان سے مذاکرات کے لیے بنائی گئی کمیٹی میں سندھ کا ایک نمائندہ بھی شامل نہیں تھتا۔ اس معاہدے کے نتیجے میں پاکستان کو متبادل نظام جوڑنے کے لیے جو باہر سے فنڈز ملے، وہ سب کے سب پنجاب میں لنک کینالوں کا حبال بچھانے کے لیے خرچ کیے گئے، جس سے سندھ و دریا کا پانی پنجاب کے مشرقی اور جنوبی علاقوں کو سیراب کرنے کے لیے پہنچایا

رکھا۔ مختلف اعداد و شمار کے مطابق ۱۹۶۵/۶۶ء سے ۲۰۰۷ء کے پانچ سالہ دورانیہ میں مشرقی پاکستان میں روینیو اخراجات کی مد میں ۶۳۸ کروڑ خرچ کیے گئے، جب کہ معضربلی پاکستان میں اس سے چار گنا زیادہ یعنی ۲۲۲۳ کروڑ روپے خرچ کیے گئے۔ ٹھیک اسی طرح ان پانچ سالوں میں ترقیاتی اخراجات کی مد میں مشرقی پاکستان میں ۲۱۴۱ کروڑ اور معضربلی پاکستان میں اس سے تین گنا زیادہ یعنی ۵۱۹۵ کروڑ روپے خرچ کیے گئے، اس دوہرے معیار کی وجہ سے مشرقی پاکستان الگ ہوا۔ جیسا کہ ایوب خان نے سرد جنگ کے دور میں پاکستان کو امریکہ کے وفاداران میں شامل کر دیا تھا، اس کا نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ دوسرے پانچ سالہ منصوبہ ۴۰٪ رستم باہر کی امداد پ

پولینیکوسٹا

پاکستانی ڈکٹیٹروں کے ادوار میں ترقی کی اصلیت

تحریر: سنجے مکد



معاشی عدم مساوات پیدا کی،
اس نے بنگلادیش الگ ہونے کی
بنیاد رکھی۔ بنگلادیش کے معاشی
ماہروں نے اس دور کی معیشت کی
اصلیت کو اپنے دستاویز میں بتا کر
یہ ثابت کیا ہے کہ اس نام
نہاد معاشی ترقی کے دور میں مشرقی
پاکستان سے کیے گئے دوہرے معیار کے
نتیجے سے ملک کے دو حصے ہوئے۔ ۶۰-
۱۹۵۹ء میں مغربی اور مشرقی پاکستان
میں فی آدمی مجموعی ملکی پیداوار
میں جو مشرقی تھاتا وہ ایوب خان
کے اقتدار چھوڑتے وقت دو گنا بڑھ
چکا تھا۔ اسی طرح اس نے مغربی
پاکستان کی پنجابی مہاجرین کو روک کر
اور عسکری اداروں کی سرپرستی
کرتے ہوئے ترقیاتی بجٹ میں بھی
مشرق پاکستان سے تعصب کا رویہ

اس بارے میں سننے کو کم ملت
ہے۔ ایوب خان نے ملک میں
پہلی مارشل لا لگائی۔ اس کا دور
اقتدار ۱۹۵۸ء سے ۱۹۶۸ء تک رہا۔
ایوب کے دور میں صنعتی ترقی کا نتیجہ



ملک میں ۱۲۲ میر خاندانوں کی
شکل میں نکلا۔ ان ۱۲۲ میر
خاندانوں کے پاس ملک کی
صنعت اور زمین کا ۶۶٪ اور بینکنگ
اور انشورنس کے کاروبار کا ۸۰٪ تھا۔
اس دور میں ہوئی معاشی ترقی نے
مغربی اور مشرقی پاکستان میں جو

پاکستان میں سیاسی فہم سے محروم
ایک ایسا گروپ ہے، جو ہر وقت
ڈکٹیٹروں کے دور کی معاشی ترقی کی
تعریف کرتا رہتا ہے۔ اس
گروپ کا خیال ہے کہ ایوب
خان، ضیاء الحق اور مشرف کے
دور میں معاشی ترقی بے مثال
تھی اور وہ ملک میں ترقی کے
سو نہری ادوار تھے۔ حتیٰ کہ ان ادوار
میں ملک کی جو سیاسی بربادی
ہوئی، اس کو سب بھول جاتے
ہیں، جس نے اس ملک کو ایک
فیڈریشن کے طور پر ابھرنے ہی
نہیں دیا۔ ان کے دور میں معاشی ترقی
کے ساتھ جو عداوتی اور سماجی
عدم مساوات کی کشمکش پیدا ہوئی
اور دولت ان کے حنا و فناداروں کی
جیبوں اور اکاؤنٹس میں جمع ہوئی،

پولینیکوسٹا

کے آپریشنز کو متاثر کرنے کے لیے مختلف حربے استعمال کر کے روس کے خلاف روایتی اور غیر روایتی سیکورٹی خطرات میں اضافہ کرنے اور روس کی سالمیت کو خطرے میں ڈالنے کی کوششیں کی جا رہی ہیں۔ تاکہ کسی نہ کسی طرح نا صرف روس کو یوکرین کی جنگ سے نکالا جاسکے بلکہ بیرونی بحری آپریشنز کے ساتھ ساتھ بحیرہ اسود سے بھی مکمل طور پر نکال باہر کیا جائے جس پر روس کسی بھی صورت میں سمجھوتہ نہیں کر سکتا کیونکہ بحیرہ اسود روس کی ریڈ لائن کی حیثیت رکھتی ہے

محمد انیس

بی ایس بین الاقوامی تعلقات

دفتاری اردو یونیورسٹی کراچی

Muhammadaneesrab@gmail.com

[om](http://www.muhammadaneesrab.com)

طرح نیٹو ایڈی چوٹی کا زور لگا کر بحیرہ اسود میں اپنی مداخلت کی کوشش کر رہی ہے تاکہ طاقت کے توازن کو پھر سے بگاڑ کر عالمی امن و امان کو نقصان پہنچایا جاسکے۔ لیکن چونکہ بحیرہ اسود جو نا صرف روسی معیشت میں ریڑھ کی ہڈی کی حیثیت رکھتا ہے جس میں روس بہت ہی کم فاصلہ طے کر کے تجارت سے زیادہ فوائد حاصل کرتا ہے بلکہ روس کے ترکیب کے آبنائوں کو پار کر کے دیگر دنیا یعنی مشرقی یورپ، مشرق وسطیٰ اور امریکہ سے تعلقات استوار کرنے اور اپنے اتحادی ممالک کی مالی اور فوجی معاونت کرنے اور پوری دنیا میں اپنا دبدبہ قائم رکھنے میں بحیرہ اسود کلیدی کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔ دوسری جانب نیٹو کا روس کی اسی طاقت کو کمزوری میں تبدیل کرنے اور بحیرہ اسود کے اندر اور اس سے باہر روسی بحریہ

اسود کو بے اثر کر دیا، جس کے بعد روس نے اپنے آپ کو پھر سے مضبوط کر کے ۱۸۷۷ء میں ترکی سے فیصلہ کن جنگ لڑ کر روس نے سان سٹیفانو کے معاہدے کو بحارسط، قفقاز اور بلقان کے اہم علاقوں کو بھی حاصل کرتے ہوئے جیت کر اپنے آپ کو طاقتور اور با اثر ریاستوں کی فہرست میں برقرار رکھا۔ اگر روس اور یوکرین کے مابین موجودہ تنازعے کی آڑ میں بحیرہ اسود میں عالمی طاقتوں کے درمیان بحاری رتہ کشی پر نظر ڈالی جائے تو وہ تمام کوششیں اور حکمت عملیاں جو ماضی میں اتحادی افواج کی جانب سے روس کے خلاف Black Sea میں اس کے اثرات کو کم کرنے اور معنربنی طاقتوں کی خطے میں مداخلت کے لیے نافذ العمل میں لائی گئیں، کا پتہ چلتا ہے کہ کس

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معاهدے کے ساتھ، کریپیا اور شمالی بحیرہ اسود کے ساحل کے کچھ حصوں پر کنٹرول حاصل کر لیا، ۱۸۰۶ء کی جنگ میں ترکی کو شکست دے کر بسیاریا پر قبضہ کر لیا اور بحار سٹ کے معاہدے

کے ساتھ بحیرہ اسود میں اپنی پوزیشن کو مضبوط کر لیا۔ چونکہ ۱۹ ویں صدی کے وسط تک سامراجی طاقتوں کے گٹھ جوڑ سے علاقائی کشیدگی میں اس قدر اضافہ ہو گیا تھا جس کے منفی اثرات کریمین جنگ ۱۸۵۳ پر پڑے جس سے روس میں اندرونی طور خلفشار کا شکار ہونے اور عناد جنگی حکمت عملیوں کی وجہ سے روس کو بظاہر تو جنگ میں بہت نقصان ہوا جس میں اتحادی افواج نے فتح حاصل کرنے کے بعد بحیرہ اسود میں روسی توسیع کو محدود کیا اور معاہدہ پییرس نافذ کیا، بحیرہ

حباب توروس اکیلا زور آزمائی کر رہا ہے تو دوسری جانب نیٹو کی پشت پناہی سے متذکرہ ممالک کی بقیہ ٹیم ممکنہ تدابیر عمل میں لارہے ہیں۔ تاکہ کسی طرح بحیرہ اسود کو اپنے کنٹرول میں لا کر



عالمی سیاست میں کلیدی کردار ادا کر سکیں۔

روسی تناظر میں بحیرہ اسود کی تاریخ پر اگر نظر ڈالی جائے تو ہمیں اسکی اہمیت کا اندازہ اس بات سے بھی ہوتا ہے کہ کس طرح روس نے Black Sea پر اپنا تسلط قائم رکھنے کے لیے متعدد جنگیں لڑیں جس میں ۱۷۶۸ء میں روس نے ترکی سے جنگ لڑ کر Küçük Kaynarca کے

روم کے زریعے اس سے حبڑا ہوا ہے۔ بحیرہ اسود جو اپنے اندر سوڈیم کلورائیڈ، میگنیشیم سلفیٹ، نیلشیم سلفیٹ، نیلشیم کاربونیٹ، فوسفیٹ، لوہا، تانبا اور کوبالٹ جیسی قیمتی معدنیات کو سمائے ہوئے تقریباً چار لاکھ بائیس ہزار کلومیٹر کے رقبہ میں پھیلا ہوا ہے۔ جس کی خاموش لہریں چھ ممالک بشمول روس، ترکی، بلغاریہ، رومانیہ، یوکرین، اور جارجیا کے ساحلوں سے ٹکرا کر اپنی اہمیت کا اعلان کرتی ہیں۔

بحیرہ اسود کے ارد گرد موجود مندرجہ بالا چھ ممالک مل کر اس بحر کے کونوں کو پکڑ کر اس رستی کی مانند اپنی جانب اس طرح کھینچ رہے ہیں جس طرح کسی دو گروہوں کے درمیان رسہ کشی کی مشق میں کھینچا جاتا ہے۔ جس میں ایک

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بحیرہ اسود: روس اور نیٹو کے درمیان جاری رسہ کشی

تحریر: انیس



کے حصول کے لیے) ہے۔ برسوں سے مختلف عالمی طاقتوں کے درمیان لڑی جاری ہے۔ جس میں روس-یوکرین کے موجودہ جنگ کے تناظر میں دیکھیں تو وہی مرکزی کردار نظر آتے ہیں جن میں ایک طرف ایک طاقتور ریاست روس اور دوسری جانب طاقتور ممالک کی اتحادی افواج نیٹو شامل ہیں۔

بحیرہ اسود یا بحیرہ سیاہ جنوب مشرقی یورپ اور ترکی کے درمیان واقع ہے۔ جسے انگریزی میں بلک سی کے نام سے بھی جانا جاتا ہے۔ یہ سمندر بحر اوقیانوس اور مشرقی یورپ کے درمیان واقع ہے جو بحیرہ

خط یعنی زمین کو اپنے مفادات کے لیے استعمال کرنے کا ہوتا ہے تمام جھگڑوں اور تنازعات میں متذکرہ وجوہات ہی شامل ہیں۔ بطور بین



الاقوامی تعلقات کا ادنیٰ ساطاب علم آج میں بحیرہ اسود میں جاری رہنے والے ایک ایسے تنازعے پر روشنی ڈالنے کی کوشش کروں گا جس کا تعلق بالواسطہ یا بلاواسطہ طور پر زور اور زمین کے حصول کے لیے (یعنی دیگر ریاستوں پر اپنا تسلط قائم رکھنے اور اپنے مفادات

"جھگڑے کی ہیں باتیں تین زن، زر، اور زمین" اُردو کی مشہور کہاوت کے مطابق دنیا میں شروع سے لے کر آج تک جتنے بھی فادات یا تنازعات رونما ہوئے ہیں ان کے پیچھے کہیں نہ کہیں ان ہی تین وجوہات میں سے کسی ایک کا عمل دخل ہوتا ہے۔ جس کی وجہ سے جھگڑے یا تنازعات برپا ہوتے ہیں چاہے وہ تنازعہ قبائل کے قتل کا ہو جس میں زن یعنی عورت کے حصول کے لیے ہو یا مسابیحی طاقتوں کا دنیا میں قبضہ کر کے وسائل کی بندر بانٹ یعنی مال کا ہو یا پھر طاقتور ریاستوں کا کمزور ریاستوں کو کنٹرول کر کے وہاں کے

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رنگین ہوتا ہے جہاں بہاری نژاد لوگوں کو

بہت زیادہ سماجی تعصب کا

سامن کرنا پڑتا ہے اور محبذات

اسی وقت رونما ہو سکتے ہیں جب

لوگ جلد کے رنگ سے قطع نظر

اپنی نسلی اصل سے اپنے حقوق کا دوبارہ

دعوئی کریں۔

بہاریوں کے حقوق کے لیے مسلسل

جدوجہد کرنی چاہیے، اور اس

مسئلے کو زیادہ کثرت سے حل کرنا

چاہیے۔ تاکہ زیادہ سے زیادہ لوگوں کے

ساتھ امتیازی سلوک کے مسئلے

کو سمجھا جا سکے۔ بنگلہ دیش میں

بہاری برادری کا مستقبل اکشر ایک

ایسے ملک کی سیاسی مرضی سے

بنگلہ دیشی حکومت کی وزارت

خارجہ کو بہاریوں کو ان کی سیاسی

شناخت کے حقوق، اور شہریت

کی حیثیت کے ساتھ ساتھ ملک

کے سماجی و اقتصادی میدان میں

جذبہ ہونے کی احبازت دینی

چاہیے۔ اس کے علاوہ، سول

سوسائٹی اور بین الاقوامی تنظیموں کو

(ماہ نور حنان

شعبہ بین الاقوامی تعلقات، وفاق اردو یونیورسٹی، کراچی)

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پولیسٹیکووسٹا

کبھی کبھار ہی سامنے آتے ہیں۔
حسان بوجھ کر انسانی حقوق کے اداروں
نے ان برائیوں کی مذمت کی ہے اور
محبرموں کو سزا منراہم کرنے کا
مطالبہ کیا ہے۔ لیکن ان
تیکالینف کا معتابلہ بہاری عوام کے
حقوق کے تحفظ کے تسیں دونوں
ممالک کے لیڈروں کے نرم
رویے سے ہوتا ہے۔

نتیجہ:

بنگلہ دیش میں بہاری ظلم و ستم
کو ایک سادہ فہم تک کم نہیں کیا
جاسکتا کیونکہ یہ مسئلہ تاریخ کی
سماجی اور سیاسی جہتوں پر مشتمل
ہے۔ بے وطنی، سماجی و اقتصادی
احسراج، تسلیم، اور انسانی حقوق کی
حلاف ورزیوں کے تحسرات آج
تک لوگوں کی اس کیونٹی کے لیے
احتماعی کارروائی کی وکالت کرتے رہتے
ہیں۔ تبدیلی کے رونما ہونے کے لیے،

رسوخ سے، بنگلہ دیشی حکومت پر دباؤ ڈالا
گیا ہے کہ وہ بہاریوں کی شہریت
کی اہلیت پر نظر ثانی کرے۔ اس کے
باوجود یہ کالیں پاگل پن کی آوازیں بنی ہوئی
ہیں، کیونکہ بہت سے سیاست دان
اس معاملے میں ملوث ہونے
سے محتاط رہتے ہیں کہ کہیں ایسا
ہو کہ وہ اپنے پیروکاروں کے ووٹوں سے
محروم ہو جائیں۔

۵. انسانی حقوق کی حلاف ورزیاں

انسانی حقوق کی حلاف ورزیاں
بہت سے خسروں کے
مضامین بہاری لوگوں کے
حلاف بدسلوکی کی کارروائیوں کا
ذکر کرتے ہیں۔ جیسے پولیس کی
بربریت، بغیر کسی قانونی وجہ
کے حراست اور جسمانی
حملہ۔ زیادہ تر بہاری اپنی نسل کی
وجہ سے حملے کا خوف
برداشت کرتے ہیں، اور میڈیا
میں ان کے حملے کے واقعات

معاشری تعصب کی وجہ سے
ہیں۔ اس طرح، بہاری نوجوانوں کی
بڑی تعداد یا تو حائل ہے یا صرف
حسزوی طور پر تسلیم یافتہ ہے، اور
ایک مسئلہ آبادی کی زندگی کو حباری
رکھے ہوئے ہے۔

۴. سیاسی حراکیات

سیاسی رویے کا اثر بنگلہ دیش میں
بہاری برادری پر بھی پڑا ہے۔ کچھ سیاسی
جماعتوں نے اس موقع کو اپنے
سیاسی ایجنڈے کو آگے بڑھانے
کے لیے استعمال کیا ہے لیکن حقوق
کی وکالت کرنے کی راہ میں اس سے
زیادہ کچھ حاصل نہیں کیا گیا
ہے۔ بہاریوں کے مسائل کا حل
حکومت کارویہ اکثریتی
حالات میں کافی لاپرواہی کا شکار رہا
ہے۔ کیونکہ اس نے اقلیتی امتیاز
کے مسائل کو قوم پرستی کے پس
منظر میں رکھا ہے۔ فی الحال،
انسانی حقوق کی مختلف تنظیموں کے اثر و

پولیٹیکو وسٹا

جسٹم دیا ہے، جس سے ان کی کمزوری مزید بڑھ گئی ہے۔

۲. سماجی و اقتصادی کمزوری

بہاری سماجی اور اقتصادی طور پر اپنے حقوق سے محروم ہیں۔ وہ بے روزگار ہیں اور مناسب رہائش سے محروم ہیں۔ بہت سے لوگ تنگ خیموں میں رہ رہے ہیں جن میں پانی، صفائی اور صحت کی دیکھ بھال سمیت انتہائی ناقص اور غیر معیاری سہولیات موجود ہیں۔ ان کی نسل سے حبڑے تعصب کی وجہ سے، ان کے لیے بنگالی معاشرے کے مرکزی دھارے میں شامل ہونا بہت مشکل ہو جاتا ہے، اس لیے انہیں معاشرے میں بہتر مقام پر ترقی دینے سے روک دیا جاتا ہے۔ بہر حال، کوئی بہاریوں میں سے کچھ کا نام لیا جاسکتا ہے جنہوں نے اپنی دکانیں اور کیفے کھولنے کے ساتھ

آج تک بنگلہ دیش میں بہت سے بہاریوں کو اب بھی بے وطنی کا سامنا ہے۔ حکومت کی جانب سے انہیں شہریت دینے میں پچھلے پھٹ کا نتیجہ قانونی شناخت کی کمی کی وجہ سے ہوا ہے، جو ان کی ضروری خدمات تک رسائی کی صلاحیت کو نمایاں طور پر متاثر کرتا ہے۔ رپورٹس بتاتی ہیں کہ بہاریوں کو اکثر قومی شناختی کارڈ سے انکار کیا جاتا ہے جو کہ سرکاری خدمات، روزگار اور تعلیم کے حصول کے لیے اہم ہیں۔ مختلف این جی اوز اور انسانی حقوق کی تنظیموں نے بہاریوں کی حالت زار کو اجاگر کرتے ہوئے ان کے حقوق کی قانونی شناخت اور تحفظ کی فوری ضرورت پر زور دیا ہے۔ شہریت کی کمی نے من مانی حسرت اور پولیس کو ہراساں کرنے کے واقعات کو

ساتھ طرح طرح کی آمدنی بھی حاصل کی۔ لیکن انہیں اب بھی نظامی امتیاز اور معاشرتی تعصب جیسی رکاوٹوں کا سامنا ہے۔

۳. تعلیمی رکاوٹیں

بہاری بچوں کے تعلیمی مستقبل میں کئی مسائل برقرار ہیں۔ زیادہ تر بچے اسکول جانے سے متاثر ہیں یا وہ چند، جو اسکول جانے کا انتظام کرتے ہیں انہیں اساتذہ اور ساتھی طلباء کے ذریعے امتیازی سلوک کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ شہری ہونے کے طور پر پہچاننے میں ناکامی، جس کی وجہ سے ان کے لیے اداروں کی تعلیمی ضروریات کے لیے اندراج کروانا مشکل ہو جاتا ہے۔ بہاری بچوں کی تعلیم میں متعدد این جی اوز شامل ہیں لیکن انہیں کچھ چیلنجز اور رکاوٹوں کا سامنا ہے جن میں سے زیادہ تر مسائل کی کمی اور

پولینیکوسٹا بنگلہ دیش میں بہاریوں پر ظلم



تحریر: ماہ نور حنان

تعارف

بہاری اردو بولنے والے مسلمان ہیں جو ۱۹۴۷ء میں تقسیم ہند کے دوران اور مشرقی پاکستان کی آزادی کی جنگ کے بعد مشرقی پاکستان موجودہ بنگلہ دیش

میں آباد ہوئے۔ وہ فی الحال

عسریب ہیں اور انسانی حقوق اور شہریت کی کمی کا شکار ہیں۔ اگرچہ بہاری نئے ابھرتے ہوئے بنگلہ دیش

کی ثقافتی اور اقتصادی امداد کی تعمیر میں زبردست کردار ادا کر رہے ہیں، لیکن وہ اب بھی ظلم و

ستم اور انسانی حقوق کی خلاف ورزیوں کا شکار ہیں۔ بنگلہ دیش میں

بہاریوں کی موجودہ حالت پر تاریخ اور سیاست، سماجی حیثیت کے

ساتھ ساتھ موجودہ مسائل پر بحث کی گئی ہے۔

تاریخی سیاق و سباق

یہ مقالہ واضح کرتا ہے کہ بنگلہ دیش

کی بہاری برادری کی ایک تاریخ ہے جو

کافی مبہم ہے۔ ہندوستان کی تقسیم کے

تساظر میں، بہاریوں کی ایک

بڑی تعداد جو اس وقت کے مشرقی

۱۹۷۱ء میں بنگلہ دیش کی آزادی کی

جنگ کے دوران زیادہ تر بہاریوں نے

پاکستانی فوج کا ساتھ دیا اور اسی وجہ

سے وہ پاکستانی دشمنی کا شکار ہوئے۔

جنگ کے بعد بنگلہ دیشی حکومت

نے بہت سے بہاریوں کو دھپنے

ہوئے پاکستانیوں کا نام دیا۔ زندگی کے

حالات خراب ہوتے گئے

اور یہاں تک کہ ان کی

شہریت کی حیثیت سکو گئی، یا

دوسرے لفظوں میں وہ بے وطن



رہ گئے۔ کئی دہائیوں سے، بہت سے

بہاری خیموں میں رہ رہے ہیں،

جنہیں ووٹ دینے، کام کرنے، علاج

یا تعلیم حاصل کرنے کا کوئی حق

نہیں ہے۔

موجودہ حالات

۱. اے وٹنی اور فٹوننی چیلنجز

بنگلہ دیش میں ہجرت کر کے اب بنگلہ

دیش میں ہیں، پاکستان کے ساتھ

رہنا چاہتے تھے۔ اس کی وجہ سے

حکومت پاکستان نے انہیں اغیر

بنگالی سمجھا اور سماجی طور پر

بہاریوں اور معتامی بنگالیوں کے

درمیان ایک بڑا مسئلہ پیدا

ہو گیا۔

پولینیکووسٹا

عبدالصمد فیڈرل اردو یونیورسٹی آف آرٹس، سائنسز اینڈ ٹیکنالوجی (FUUAST) کراچی کے شعبہ بین الاقوامی تعلقات کے ایک اہداف پر مبنی سابق طالب علم ہیں۔ وہ اس وقت نیشنل ریسرچ ٹامسک اسٹیٹ یونیورسٹی، ٹامسک، روس سے ماسٹرز کر رہے ہیں۔

پولیٹیکو وسٹا

مستقبل کے لیے مضمورات اور

اثرات

روس کا مقصد چین کی قیادت میں ایشیائی ممالک کے ساتھ نئے اقتصادی تعلقات قائم کرنا ہے۔ اقتصادی شراکت داروں کا ایک نیا گروہ ابھر سکتا ہے جو مغربی قیادت کے کنٹرول سے الگ ہو جاتا ہے۔ ان ممالک کے لیے جو روسی توانائی کی فضا ہی پر انحصار کرتے ہیں، جیسے کہ یورپ میں، یہ ایک مختصہ پیدا کر سکتا ہے ہر ایک کا اپنا نقطہ نظر ہے اور ایک محقق کی حیثیت سے میرا نقطہ نظر یہ ہے کہ روس سمجھ گیا ہے کہ کس طرح آگے بڑھنا ہے اور چین استحکام حاصل کرنے میں اس کی مدد کر رہا ہے۔ امریکہ کے نو منتخب ۴۷ ویں صدر کی پالیسیاں اور موقف یقیناً صرف روس بلکہ پوری دنیا کے لیے امکانات ثابت ہوں گے

روس کے بڑھتے ہوئے اثر و رسوخ سے دنیا بھر میں امن و سلامتی اور بین الاقوامی تعلقات شدید متاثر ہوں گے۔ اپنی طاقت کو آگے بڑھانے سے روس سرکردہ ممالک کے درمیان موجودہ تنازعات کو مزید خراب کر دے گا خاص طور پر ان لوگوں کے جو مغربی ممالک کے ساتھ ہیں۔ یوکرین کا تنازعہ بڑے پیمانے پر فوجی کارروائی کی ابتدائی انتباہی علامت بن سکتا ہے جو قوموں کو مزید بھاری ہتھیاروں سے لڑنے اور ایک دوسرے سے لڑنے پر مجبور کرے گا۔ نیٹو کی دفاعی بہتری کی ضرورت مضبوط بین الاقوامی اختلافات کا باعث بنتی ہے اور مستقبل میں عالمی فوجی مقابلے کے امکانات کو بڑھاتی ہے

مساوی آواز دینے کی کوششوں کے ذریعے، روس بین الاقوامی نظام کو تبدیل کرنے کے لیے کام کرتا ہے جو روایتی طور پر مغربی حکومتوں کے حق میں ہے۔ اس وکالت کے ذریعے، روس ترقی پذیر ممالک میں سرفہرست رہنما بنتے ہوئے تنظیم کے اندر خود کو مضبوط کرتا ہے بڑی معیشتوں کا گروپ برکس اپنے عالمی اثرات کو بڑھا رہا ہے کیونکہ نئے ممالک اس میں شامل ہونا چاہتے ہیں۔ جیسے جیسے زیادہ ممالک برکس میں داخل ہوتے ہیں، مغربی طاقت کے خلاف نئے شراکت داروں کی حمایت کے ساتھ بین الاقوامی مذاکرات میں روسی اثر و رسوخ بڑھتا ہے

پولیٹیکو وسٹا

برکس روس کو معز بنی کنٹرول سے باہر کی بڑی معیشتوں تک براہ راست رسائی منراہم کرتا ہے جس سے اقتصادی شراکت داری اور باہمی تعاون میں مدد ملتی ہے۔ ٹیم نے معز بنی مالیاتی نیٹ ورکس پر انحصار کم کرتے ہوئے رکن ممالک کے درمیان تجارت اور سرمایہ کاری کے روابط کو فروغ دینے کے منصوبے شروع کیے ہیں۔

کی طرف سے شکی BRICS ممالک کے ساتھ کام کر کے روس منظور شدہ اقدامات کے اثرات کو کم کر سکتا ہے جبکہ اس کے پالیسی نظریات سے مماثل اقتصادی شراکت داری قائم کر سکتا ہے۔

برکس گروپ اقوام متحدہ اور بین الاقوامی مالیاتی فنڈ کے نظام کے اندر دنیا بھر میں ادارہ جاتی تبدیلی کے لیے جھٹ کرنے میں روس کی مدد کرتا ہے۔ ابھرتی ہوئی معیشتوں کو

سکتا ہے جس سے اس کا عالمی اثر و رسوخ کم ہو جاتا ہے

روس کے عالمی اثر و رسوخ میں برکس کا کردار

برکس روس کو اپنا عالمی اثر و رسوخ بڑھانے کے نئے مواقع منراہم کرتا ہے

برازیل، روس، بھارت، BRICS، چین اور جنوبی افریقہ کو عالمی معاملات کو چلانے کے لیے طاقت منراہم کرتا ہے جبکہ روس کو اپنا اثر بڑھانے میں مدد کرتا ہے۔ یہ تنظیم ابھرتی ہوئی معیشتوں کو جوڑتی ہے جو معز بنی کی عالمی قیادت کو تبدیل کرنا چاہتی ہیں۔ روس برکس ممالک کو شراکت داری بنانے کے لیے استعمال کرتا ہے جو ایک زیادہ متوازن دنیا کی تشکیل کرتا ہے جہاں اس کی حنا رجب پالیسی کے مقاصد کامیاب ہوتے ہیں

کے استحکام کو متاثر کرتی ہیں۔ یوکرین میں روس کی سرگرمیوں نے پڑوسی ممالک کو مزید مضبوطی سے اکٹھا کر دیا ہے جس سے روسی حملوں پر نیٹو کے رد عمل کو تقویت ملتی ہے۔ روس کی اپنی غیر ملکی طاقت کو بڑھانے کی کوششیں اس کی سرحدوں کے اندر سنگین اندرونی مسائل کا شکار ہیں۔ بہت سے روسی باشندے ناراض محسوس کرتے ہیں کیونکہ انہیں ملازمت کے ناقص مواقع اور سخت حکومتی قوانین کے علاوہ سماجی احتجاج کا سامن کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ اندرونی مسائل کو حل کیے بغیر کریملن کو بین الاقوامی معاملات پر اثر انداز ہونے کی صلاحیت میں کمی کا سامنا ہے۔ جب روس معز بنی ممالک سے اپنے روابط کھو دیتا ہے تو وہ آمرانہ ممالک کے ساتھ شراکت داری قائم کر

پولینیکووسٹا

روسی میروفاؤنڈیشن دنیا بھر میں روسی بولنے والے گروہوں کو جوڑنے کے لیے تاریخی حقائق کے ساتھ ساتھ روسی ورثے اور زبان کو فروغ دیتی ہے۔ ثقافتی آؤٹ ریچ پروگراموں کے ذریعے، روس اپنے سیاسی اقدامات کے متوقع منفی رد عمل کو دور کرتے ہوئے دنیا بھر میں سماجی اثر و رسوخ پیدا کرنا چاہتا ہے۔

اپنی نئی طاقت کے باوجود، روس کو بڑے اہم مسائل کا سامنا کرنا ہوگا۔ ایک زبردست حنا رب پالیسی پر عمل کرتے ہوئے روس کو فوج پر زیادہ حنا رب کرنا پڑتا ہے جو اس کے مالی استحکام کو نقصان پہنچاتی ہے، خاص طور پر معنربنی پابندیوں کے تحت۔ روس کا تیل کی برآمدات پر انحصار اس کی مجموعی معیشت کو خطرے میں ڈال دیتا ہے کیونکہ مارکیٹ میں تبدیلیاں ملک

حباری مصروفیات کے ساتھ ساتھ دونوں معیاری فوجی کارروائیاں کرتا ہے۔ جعلی خبروں کی مہمات اور سائبر حملوں کے ساتھ سوشل میڈیا، سیرا پھیری کے ذریعے، کریمین مختلف ممالک میں سیاسی اداروں کو کمزور کرنے کا کام کرتا ہے۔ روسی اثر و رسوخ کے حربے امریکی اور یورپی دونوں تناظر میں انتخابات کے دوران نمایاں ہوتے ہیں جہاں وہ جسمہوری انتخاباتی تحفظات کے بارے میں خوف کو ہوا دیتے ہیں۔ روس کچھ تنازعات میں مداخلت کر کے اپنے حریف ممالک کو نقصان پہنچانے اور بین الاقوامی حالات کو بہتر بنانے کی کوشش کرتا ہے

ثقافتی سفارت کاری کی خدمات کے ذریعے، روس دنیا بھر میں اپنا اثر بڑھانے کے لیے کام کرتا ہے۔

ایک عالمی توانائی مہم کنندہ Nord Stream کے طور پر رہنے کے لیے کے ذریعے اپنے توانائی کے بازار کے راہٹوں کو بڑھا رہا ہے

روس مضبوط فوجی کارروائیوں کے ذریعے اپنی طاقت دکھاتا ہے۔ روس نے آرکٹک سے لے کر مشرقی یورپ اور مشرق وسطیٰ تک دنیا کے متعدد حصوں میں اپنی فوجی کارروائیوں میں اضافہ کیا۔ یوکرین کے تنازع سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ روس اپنے مقاصد کے دفاع کے لیے فوجی طاقت کو تعینات کرے گا جبکہ ان زمینوں پر اپنا کنٹرول مسلط کرے گا جو کبھی سوویت یونین سے تعلق رکھتی تھیں۔ معنربنی حکومتیں اب نیٹو اور یورپی یونین کے اندر اپنی دفاعی پالیسیوں کا از سر نو جائزہ لے رہی ہیں روس کی فوجی تشکیل اور اس کی فوج میں فوجی اپ ڈیٹس کے بعد روس سائبر جنگ کی



پولیٹیکو و سٹا

روس کا پھر سے دنیا پر بڑھتا ہوا اثر
از قلم عبدالصمد

اپنے بڑھتے ہوئے فوجی اور کاروباری
تعلقات کے ذریعے روس دنیا
بھر میں طاقت کی
حرکیات میں بڑی تبدیلیوں
کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔

روس اپنے توانائی کے ذخائر کو
دنیا بھر میں اپنے اثرات
کو بڑھانے کے لیے استعمال کرتا
ہے۔ حیو اشم ایندھن کے
دنیا کے دوسرے بڑے

پروڈیوسر کے طور پر، روس بنیادی
طور پر یورپ اور ایشیا میں توانائی کی
بین الاقوامی تجارت کو کنٹرول کرتا
ہے۔ قوم پڑوسیوں اور حنا رجب پالیسی
کے فیصلوں پر اثر انداز ہونے کے لیے اپنی
بیسرونی توانائی کی سپلائی کو سفارتی
ہتھیار کے طور پر استعمال کرتی ہے۔
روس زیادہ سفارتی طاقت کے ساتھ

جغرافیائی سیاسی منصوبہ بندی
پر منحصر ہے۔
روس عالمی معاملات پر
امریکہ اور نیٹو کے کنٹرول کو
حتم کرنے پر زور دیتا ہے کیونکہ یہ



متعدد بڑی عالمی طاقتوں کو فیصلہ
سازی کا اختیار بننے کی ترغیب دیتا
ہے۔ چین اور ہندوستان جیسی
قوموں کے ساتھ مضبوط تعلقات
قائم کر کے، روس اپنے اقتصادی
روابط استوار کرتا ہے اور ایک موثر ٹیم
بناتا ہے جو مغربی تسلط کے
حیلاف لڑتی ہے۔ چین کے ساتھ

حالیہ برسوں میں، روس نے
اپنی عالمی طاقت میں نمایاں
اضافہ کیا ہے، جو تمام
ممالک کو متاثر کرتی ہے۔ روس
نے فوجی طاقت، اقتصادی آلات

اور ثقافتی تعلقات کے ساتھ
مسلک جغرافیائی سیاسی
ڈیزائنوں کی بنیاد پر طرز عمل کے
ذریعے اپنی عالمی بحالی کا آغاز
کیا۔ موجودہ طاقت کی تبدیلیوں
کو سمجھنے کے لیے، ہمیں اس بات کا
مطالعہ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے کہ
روس کو مضبوط عالمی طاقت
حاصل کرنے میں کیا مدد ملتی
ہے۔

روس کا دنیا بھر میں دوبارہ
ابھرنا اس کی حیاں بوجھ کر

پولیٹیکو وسٹا

حوالہ جات

فلسطین اور اس کے بعد کے نتائج
کے لیے اقوام متحدہ کا منصوبہ،
بذریعہ روتھ گیویسن "اسرائیل۔
فلسطینی تنازعہ کی تاریخ" از مارک

ٹیلر

(اقصی ظفر

فیڈرل اردو یونیورسٹی بیچلر)

sbrhussain450@gmail.com

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کے ہیں۔ جب کہ تفصیلات

درحقیقت چیلنجنگ ہیں، دوریاستوں کا
مذاکراتی حل ان پیچیدہ مسائل کو
حل کرنے کے لیے سب سے زیادہ
متاثر عمل راستے کی نمائندگی کرتا
ہے، جو دونوں لوگوں کو امن اور سلامتی
کے ساتھ ساتھ رہنے کا موقع فراہم
کرتا ہے۔

بہر حال، میں نے اس مضمون
میں ممکنہ حل کے بارے میں
اپنی تنقیدی سوچ اور آراء کا اظہار کیا۔
میں اسے تاریخی پر چھوڑ دوں گی، کیونکہ
ہر ایک کی اپنی اپنی رائے ہے۔
پڑھنے کے لیے آپ کا شکریہ!

ریاستی مندریم ورک باہمی

شناخت کے لیے بہترین موقع
فراہم کرتا ہے، دائمی تصادم کے
امکانات کو کم کرتا ہے اور دونوں لوگوں
کے لیے وقت اور مساوات پر
مبنی مستقبل کو یقینی بناتا ہے۔ ان
حلول کی کامیابی کا انحصار نفاذ کے
لیے مضبوط میکانزم پر ہے، جس میں
بین الاقوامی نگرانی اور معاہدوں کے
احترام کو یقینی بنانے کی
ضمانتیں شامل ہیں۔ اقتصادی
تعاون اور ترقیاتی اقدامات امن کو
مزید فروغ دے سکتے ہیں، جس
سے دونوں آبادیوں کو ٹھوس فوائد مل

پولیٹیکو وسٹا

کنٹرول کے تحت محدود خود مختاری حاصل ہے، بھی مسئلہ ہے۔ اس طرح کے انتظامات اکثر تنازعات کی بنیادی وجوہات کو حل کرنے میں ناکام رہتے ہیں۔ فلسطینیوں کو مکمل خود مختاری یا آزادی کے بغیر چھوڑ دیتے ہیں، اور طویل مدتی ناراضگی کو فروغ دیتے ہیں۔ کشمیر، کردستان، کریمیا اور چینیا جیسی مثالیں ایسے ماڈلز میں موجود عدم استحکام اور غمیر حل شدہ تناؤ کو نمایاں کرتی ہیں۔ اس کے برعکس، دوریاستی حل دیرپا امن اور بقائے باہمی کا سب سے زیادہ متبادل عمل راستہ پیش کرتا ہے۔ واضح طور پر متعین سرحدوں کے ساتھ دو آزاد ریاستیں قائم کر کے، یہ نقطہ نظر اسرائیلیوں اور فلسطینیوں دونوں کو خود مختاری برقرار رکھتے ہوئے اپنی قومی امنگوں کو پورا کرنے کی احبازت دیتا ہے۔ اگرچہ چیلنجز باقی ہیں، دو

کروں گی۔ قبائلی معاشروں کو عام طور پر جمہوریت اور انفرادی سماجی نظام کی طرف منتقلی میں بہت زیادہ وقت لگتا ہے۔ موجودہ صورتحال کے پیش نظر، ایک ریاستی حل نامتبادل عمل دکھائی دیتا ہے کیونکہ اس سے دونوں گروہوں کی الگ الگ قومی شناخت اور امنگوں پر سمجھوتہ ہوگا۔ اس کے نتیجے میں سیاسی اور شہری حقوق پر مسلسل اندرونی تناؤ اور تنازعات پیدا ہوں گے، جو خطے کے استحکام کو نقصان پہنچائیں گے۔ مزید برآں، ایک ریاستی حل صیہونیت کے بنیادی اصولوں اور یہودی قوم کے طور پر اسرائیل کی شناخت کو چیلنج کرتا ہے، جبکہ فلسطینیوں کو حقیقی خود ارادیت فراہم کرنے میں بھی ناکام ہے۔ ایک "خود مختاری پلس" حل، جہاں فلسطینیوں کو اسرائیلی سیکورٹی

معاشروں کی ترقی میں نمایاں پیش رفت کی ہے۔ ان کے تجربات اسرائیل اور فلسطین کے لیے دوریاستی حل کے نفاذ کو مطلع اور بہتر بنا سکتے ہیں۔
تو، میسر اپورا نقطہ کیا ہے؟
تاریخی دعوؤں اور تنازعات کے ریکارڈ کو چھوڑ کر، آئیے موازنہ کریں اور سمجھیں کہ اسرائیل فلسطین تنازع کو حل کرنے کا بہترین طریقہ کون سا ہے۔ ایسا ہو گا یا نہیں یہ فیصلہ کرنا میرے یا آپ کے ہاتھ میں نہیں ہے۔ میں ان معاشروں میں موجود قبائلیت کی ثقافتی تاریخ اور اس کا موازنہ کرتے وقت اور عملی حل کے لیے رائے قائم کرنے پر ضرور غور

پولینیکوسٹا

بن جباتے ہیں تو کشیدگی کا باعث بن
 سکتا ہے۔ اسی طرح، فلسطینی دوبارہ
 منظوم محسوس کر سکتے ہیں، جس
 سے ایک اور انتفاہ اور مملکت طور پر
 حثانہ جنگی ہو سکتی ہے۔

اگر دوریاستی حل زیادہ عملی ہے تو
 کیا ہم اس بات کو یقینی بنا سکتے
 ہیں کہ فلسطین کے قیام کے بعد
 دونوں ریاستوں کے درمیان امن
 قائم ہو جائے؟ کیا دوریاستی
 حل مستقبل میں فلسطین کی
 اسلامی ریاست کا باعث بن سکتا ہے؟

آپ کو ان تنازعات کا حوالہ
 دینا چاہیے جو برطانوی سلطنت
 کے نوآبادیاتی ممالک سے انخلاء کے
 نتیجے میں پیدا ہوئے تھے۔

پاکستان-افغانستان اور
 مستنازعہ ڈیورنڈ لائن
 ۱۰۔ اراکان پر برطانوی فتح-
 موجودہ میانمار میں

مغربی میانمار میں
 راہیں
 ترکی اور یونان کے درمیان
 قبرص کا تنازعہ
 ہندوستانی مندرتہ
 واریت اور تقسیم کرو اور
 حکومت کرو کی پالیسی۔

پاکستان اور ہندوستان کی
 پیدائش
 شمالی یورینو اور 'پاجک' کی
 تشریح-ملائیشیا اور فلپائن
 کے درمیان ریاست
 صباح پر ہے۔

'ہندوستان، چین اور
 میک موہن' جھوٹ'
 ۱۹۰۵ء میں ناروے اور
 سویڈن کی علیحدگی نوآبادیاتی
 ممالک سے برطانوی
 سلطنت کا انخلاء
 اسرائیل فلسطین
 تنازعہ کو حل کرنے

کے لیے قابل قدر
 اسباق پیش کرتا ہے۔
 پاکستان-افغانستان،
 میانمار، قبرص،
 بھارت اور چین جیسے
 خطوں میں تنازعات
 پیدا ہوئے، یہ مثالیں
 ترقی اور تعاون کی
 صلاحیت کو بھی ظاہر کرتی
 ہیں۔ میں ہندوستان
 اور پاکستان کی تشکیل کی
 مثال دوں گی۔ یہ دو
 ریاستی حل کی واضح مثال
 ہے۔ ہندوستان اور
 پاکستان کی تشکیل ایک
 پیچیدہ لیکن سبق آموز
 کیس اسٹڈی پیش کرتی
 ہے۔ ابتدائی چیلنجوں اور
 جاری کشیدگی کے باوجود،
 دونوں ممالک نے اپنی
 معیشتوں، حکومتوں اور

پولینیکوسٹا

اب، میرے حقیقی تحفظات اور

دلائل:

اور محفوظ طریقے سے زندگی گزارنے کے

قابل بنائے گی۔ ایک ریاست

حل صیہونیت سے مطابقت

نہیں رکھتا کیونکہ اسرائیل یہودی

ریاست نہیں رہے گا۔ اس کے

جہاں، یہ ایک دو قومی ریاست

بن جائے گی جس میں یہودی

اقلیت بن جائیں گے۔ فرض کریں

کہ فلسطینیوں پر ایک بار پھر ایک

حل کے مستقبل میں ظلم کیا

جائے گا، فلسطینی شناخت کے لیے

ایک اور انتخاب ہوگا، جو حنانہ

جنگی کاباعث بنے گا۔ کیا مسلمان اور

عیسائی یکساں سیاسی اور انفرادی

حقوق حاصل کریں گے؟

ایک ریاستی حل میں، تصادم کا

امکان اب بھی موجود ہے، خاص طور پر

اگر کوئی گروہ مظلوم یا پسماندہ محسوس

کرتے۔ صیہونی نظریہ، جو یہودی

ریاست پر زور دیتا ہے، اگر یہودی

ایک دو قومی ریاست میں اقلیت

اگر ایک ریاستی حل زیادہ عملی

ہے تو کیا ہم مستقبل میں فلسطینیوں

اور یہودیوں کے درمیان اندرونی

حنانہ جنگی کو یقینی بنا سکتے

ہیں؟

اگر مستقبل میں یہودی ایک

ریاستی حل میں اقلیت بن گئے تو

ایک اور صیہونی بغاوت ہو سکتی

ہے، جو حنانہ جنگی کاباعث بن

سکتی ہے۔

صیہونیت ایک نظریہ ہے جو

یہودی ریاست کو فروغ دیتا ہے۔

یہ یہودی لوگوں کی آزادی کی

تحریر ہے۔ صیہونیوں کے لیے،

یہودیت محض ایک مذہب نہیں

ہے، یہ ایک قومیت ہے۔

اسرائیل کی ریاست کا قیام

ایک یہودی ریاست کے صیہونی

خواب کی تعبیر تھی جو یہودیوں کو آزادی

فیڈریشن: ایک ریاستی حل پر

یہ مختلف قسم پورے معاصر

کنارے پر اسرائیلی قانون کا

اطلاق کرتا ہے اور وہاں رہنے والے تمام

فلسطینیوں کو مکمل شہریت اور

دو ٹنگ کے حقوق دیتا ہے۔ تاہم، نتیجے

میں آنے والا ملک یہودیوں کی

سیاسی اکثریت کو برقرار رکھنے

کے حساب سے چھوٹے صوبوں یا

چھاؤنیوں میں تقسیم ہو جائے گا

(سوچئے گیری مینڈرنگ)۔

پے وحشی: اسرائیل کے انتہائی

دائیں بازو کے کچھ لوگوں نے اصرار کیا ہے

کہ واحد حل یہ ہے کہ پورے

معاصر کنارے سے فلسطینیوں کو بے

دخل یا "منتقل" کیا جائے۔ یہ

خیال زیادہ تر یہودیوں اور عربوں کو

یکساں طور پر خوفزدہ کرتا ہے، جو اسے

نسلی تطہیر سے کم نہیں سمجھتے،

یہاں تک کہ اگر یہ کسی طرح

خونریزی کے بغیر بھی ہو سکتا ہے۔

پولینیکووسٹا

وہ سرکرت اور یہاں تک کہ رہائش بھی ہوگی، لیکن ہر طرف کے شہری صرف اپنے انتخابات میں ووٹ ڈال سکتے ہیں۔

خود مختاری۔ پلس: دائیں بازو کے اسرائیلی سیاست دان نفتالی بینیت نے معزبئی کنارے میں فلسطینیوں کی خود مختاری کو "اپ گریڈ" کرنے کا مطالبہ کیا ہے جو پہلے سے فلسطینیوں کے کنٹرول میں ہیں۔ فلسطینی اپنے انتخابات خود کرائیں گے اور

اپنے اسکولوں اور خدمات کو برقرار رکھیں گے، لیکن اپنی سرحدوں کو کنٹرول نہیں کریں گے اور انہیں فوج رکھنے کی اجازت نہیں ہوگی۔ اسرائیل معزبئی کنارے کے علاقے کو بھی اپنے کنٹرول میں لے لے گا۔ فلسطینی اس معاہدے کو نان اسٹارٹر سمجھتے ہیں۔

اور ان کی اولادیں واپسی کے حق کا دعویٰ کرتی ہیں۔ ایک متوازن حل میں پناہ گزینوں کی علامتی تعداد کے لیے اسرائیل میں محدود واپسی،

مستقبل کی فلسطینی ریاست کے اندر دوبارہ آباد کاری، اور واپسی کے لیے ناکام یا ناآمداد کے لیے معاوضہ شامل ہو سکتا ہے۔ عالمی برادری کے تعاون سے ایک بین الاقوامی فنڈ معاوضے اور زندگیوں کی تعمیر نو کے لیے وسائل فراہم کر سکتا ہے۔ کیا ایسی دوسری تجاویز ہیں جو ایک ریاست بمقابلہ دوریاستوں کے تحت نہیں آتی ہیں؟

کنفیڈریشن: بنیادی طور پر، اسرائیل اور فلسطین کو ایک چھوٹی یورپی یونین کے طور پر سوچیں۔ ہر فریق کی اپنی حکومت ہوگی، لیکن وہ وسائل، سلامتی اور اقتصادی مسائل پر مسل کر کام کرے گی۔ دونوں ریاستوں کے درمیان آزادانہ نقل

حکومت چل سکتی ہے جو اس کے مشترکہ ورثے کا احترام کرتی ہو۔

۳. معزبئی کنارے میں یہودی

آبادیاں

دوریاستی حل کے لیے یہودی بستیوں کے حوالے سے متبادل کی ضرورت ہوگی۔ گرین لائن کے متریب کچھ بڑے سیٹلمنٹ بلاکس کو زمین کے تبادلے کے ذریعے اسرائیل میں شامل کیا جا سکتا ہے، جب کہ فلسطینی علاقوں کے اندر الگ تھلگ بستیوں کو خصوصی معاہدوں کے تحت حلالی کرنے یا فلسطین میں ضم کرنے کی ضرورت ہو سکتی ہے۔ وہ آباد کار جو نئی فلسطینی ریاست میں رہنا چاہتے ہیں وہ فلسطینی خود مختاری کے تحت مقامی قوانین کے تحت ایسا کر سکتے ہیں۔

۴. فلسطینی پناہ گزین

فلسطینی پناہ گزینوں کا مسئلہ انتہائی حساس ہے، کیونکہ لاکھوں پناہ گزین

پولینیکووسٹا

یروشلم اسرائیلیوں اور
فلسطینیوں دونوں کے لیے اہمیت کی
وجہ سے ایک نازک اور
حساس مسئلہ ہے۔ ایک

ممكن حل یہ ہے کہ
یروشلم کو دونوں ریاستوں کے
دارالحکومت کے طور پر قائم
کیا جائے، جس میں
مغربی یروشلم کو اسرائیل کا
دارالحکومت اور مشرقی یروشلم

کو فلسطین کا دارالحکومت بنایا
جائے۔ تمام مذاہب کے لیے
مقدس مقامات تک
مفت رسائی کو یقینی بنانے
کے لیے خصوصی انتظامات کیے
جاسکتے ہیں،

ممكن طور پر بین الاقوامی یا مشترکہ نگرانی
میں۔ پرانا شہر، جس میں اہم
مذہبی نشانات ہیں، پر ایک خصوصی

تبادلے ہوں گے۔ اس سے
اسرائیل کو کلیدی سیٹلٹ
بلاکس کو برقرار رکھنے کا موقع
ملے گا



جبکہ فلسطین کو دیگر جگہوں پر
مساوی اراضی مندر اہم کی جائے
گی تاکہ عوامی مطابقت کو
برقرار رکھا جاسکے۔ باہمی
سلامتی کے خدشات کو دور
کرتے ہوئے دونوں ریاستوں کی
محفوظ اور متاہل دفاع
سرحدیں یقینی بنانے کے
لیے مذاکرات کی ضرورت
ہوگی۔

۲. یروشلم

عوام میں ایک سخت رویہ اختیار
کیا ہے، اب وہ واضح طور پر
اسرائیل کی تباہی کا مطالبہ کر
رہے ہیں (اور اس وجہ سے دو
ریاستی حل کو کھلے عام مسترد کر
رہے ہیں)۔

لیکن تفصیلات میں ہے۔ ان
ریاستوں کے درمیان سرحدیں
کہاں ہوں گی؟ یروشلم کا کیا ہوگا، جو
دونوں لوگوں کے لیے اہم شہر ہے؟

مغربی کنارے میں تمام یہودی
بستیوں کے بارے میں کیا خیال
ہے؟ فلسطینی پناہ گزینوں کا کیا ہوگا؟

۱۔ سرحدیں

اسرائیل اور فلسطین کے
درمیان سرحدیں ممکن طور
پر ۱۹۶۷ء سے پہلے کی سرحدوں
پر مبنی ہوں گی، جس میں
گرین لائن کے قریب بڑی
اسرائیلی بستیوں کے لیے باہمی
رضامندی سے زمین کے

پولینیکووسٹا

حمایت کا اشارہ ملتا ہے۔ اوسلو معاہدوں میں فلسطینیوں کے ساتھ ساتھ ایک فلسطینی ریاست کی شکل میں خود ارادیت حاصل کرنا تھا۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہو گا کہ اسرائیل، جو ۱۹۴۸ میں تاریخی فلسطین کی سرزمین پر ایک تقریب میں تشکیل دیا گیا تھا جسے فلسطینی نقبہ کے نام سے جانا جاتا ہے، مقبول کرے گا۔ فلسطینی قومی خود مختاری کا دعویٰ کرتے ہیں۔ تاہم یہ دعوے صرف تاریخی فلسطین کے ایک حصے تک محدود ہوں گے اور باقی اسرائیل کی خود مختاری پر چھوڑ دیا جائے گا۔ اسرائیل۔ فلسطینی تنازعہ کا دور ریاستی حل دریاے اردن کے مغرب میں ریاست اسرائیل کے ساتھ فلسطین کی ایک آزاد ریاست کا تصور کرتا ہے۔ تازہ ترین تنازعہ شروع ہونے کے بعد سے، حماس کے رہنماؤں نے

کردار کو تباہ کرے گا اور اسرائیل کی سلامتی کو نقصان پہنچائے گا۔ تمام فلسطینیوں کو شہریت دینے سے یہودی اقلیت بن جائیں گے اور بنیادی طور پر دنیا کی واحد یہودی ریاست کا خاتمہ ہو جائے گا۔ اس کے علاوہ، ایک ریاستی حل اب بھی اپنے ہی لاجسٹک مسائل کے ساتھ آتا ہے، جن میں سے کم از کم یہ نہیں کہ کون دو لوگوں کے درمیان امن برقرار رکھے گا جو نصف صدی سے زیادہ عرصے سے جنگ میں ہیں۔

دور ریاستی حل:

دور ریاستی حل کی ابتداء ۱۹۷۸ میں کیمپ ڈیوڈ نے مصر اور اسرائیل کے درمیان ایک امن معاہدے پر دستخط کر کے کی تھی۔ سب سے پہلے، فلسطینی آزادی کی تنظیم نے ۱۹۸۸ میں اسرائیل کے وجود کے حقوق کو تسلیم کیا، جس سے دور ریاستی حل کی

ایک ریاستی حل اسرائیل۔ فلسطینی تنازعہ کو حل کرنے کا ایک مجوزہ طریقہ ہے، جس کے مطابق دریائے اردن اور بحیرہ روم کے درمیان ایک ریاست قائم کی جائے گی۔ اس حل کے حامی اسرائیل، مغربی کنارے اور غزہ کی پٹی میں ایک واحد ریاست کے حامی ہیں۔ جو لوگ ایک ریاستی حل کی حمایت کرتے ہیں وہ عام طور پر اسرائیلیوں اور فلسطینیوں کو دور ریاستوں میں الگ کرنا بہت مشکل سمجھتے ہیں۔ آبادی بہت زیادہ حبشی ہوئی ہے، اور سرحدوں اور یروشلم اور فلسطینی پناہ گزینوں جیسی چیزوں پر سمجھوتہ کرنا بہت پیچیدہ ہے۔ اس کے باوجود بہت سے اسرائیلی ناپسندیدہ طور پر ایک ریاستی حل کو ایک ایسے حل کے طور پر دیکھتے ہیں جو ریاست کے یہودی

پولیٹیکو و سٹا

اسرائیل فلسطین تنازع کا ممکنہ حل تحریر: اقطی ظفر



اسرائیل فلسطین تنازع کا
حقیقت پسندانہ ممکنہ حل
کیا ہے؟ کیا حماس دوریاستی
حل چاہتا ہے یا ایک ریاستی
حل؟
تنازعات کے حل کے
تصورات کو سمجھنے کے لیے، ہمیں ان
تنازعات کی تاریخ، ثقافتی
پس منظر، جیت کے حل اور
نظریات کا جائزہ لینا چاہیے۔
یقیناً ہم اس موضوع کو مذہبی یا سیاسی
نقطہ نظر سے نہیں دیکھ سکتے کیونکہ
اس میں دو آبادیاں اور ثقافتیں
شامل ہیں۔ ہاں، میں سمجھتی ہوں
کہ اس حساس موضوع پر لوگوں کے
خیالات اور نقطہ نظر مجھ سے
مختلف ہیں، اور میں آپ کی
انفرادی رائے کا احترام کرتی ہوں۔

میں اس مضمون کے آغاز میں
صرف اتنا کہہ رہی ہوں کہ جباری
بڑے تنازعات کا حل تلاش
کرنے کے لیے ہمیں مذہبی، نسلی اور
سیاسی تعصبات سے بالاتر ہو کر سوچنے کی
ضرورت ہے۔
میرے اہم مشاہدات:
یروشلم کو بڑے ابراہیمی
مذاہب، یہودیت،
عیسائیت اور اسلام کے
ذریعے ایک مقدس
شہر سمجھا جاتا ہے۔
مشرق وسطیٰ کی تمام آبادی نسلی طور پر
عرب نہیں ہے۔
تمام فلسطینی نسلی طور پر عرب
نہیں ہیں حالانکہ اکثریت
عربی زبان بولتی ہے۔

اسرائیل فلسطین
تنازع زیادہ تر مذہبی،
ثقافتی اور نسلی
تنازع ہے۔
فلسطین میں کرسمس کی
تین شکلیں متبول کی جاتی
ہیں: اسرائیلی نیا شیکل،
مصری پاؤنڈ، اور اردنی
دینار۔
بیت اللحم، معربنی
کنارے، یسوع مسیح کی
مکنہ جائے پیدائش
ہے۔
یہ موضوع اچھی تنقیدی سوچ کی
مہارت کا متقاضی ہے، اس لیے
میں یہاں کچھ منطقی دلائل بیان کرتی
ہوں۔

ایک ریاستی حل:

پولیٹیکو وسٹا

علامہ محمد اقبال رحمۃ اللہ نے
شاید اسی لیے شعر کہا تھا کہ۔
ہے دل کے لیے موت مشینوں کی
حکومت احساسِ مسروت کو
کچل دیتے ہیں آلات ہمیں چپائیے کہ
ایسے مشینی آلات کا استعمال ضرور کریں
کیونکہ یہ وقت کی ضرورت ہے
لیکن اپنی زبان سے بھی دعا بازی نہ
کریں

(عنایت عباس شمالی)

وفاتی اردو یونیورسٹی برائے فنون

سائنس اور ٹیکنالوجی، کراچی

Abbasinayat999@gmail.com)

حد سے زیادہ استعمال کر رہے ہیں۔ اسی
وجہ سے ہمارے درمیان جو چیز
پہلے نہیں تھی یا کم تھی وہ آج ہمارے
معاشرے میں عام ہو چکی ہے
مثلاً آنکھوں کی بیماری، جسم میں
حسرتی کا بڑھنا اور نیند کم آنا یا نہ آنا
وغیرہ روز بروز بڑھ رہا ہے۔ یہ مشینیں
جس سائنسدان نے بنائی ہیں اس
ے تو لوگوں کی آسانی کے لیے بنائی
تھیں۔ مگر ہم نے اسے خود اپنے لیے
نقصان دہ بنا دیا۔ اب بھی وقت ہے
کہ ہم مشینوں کو احتیاط کے ساتھ استعمال
کریں اور معاشرے کے لیے مضر
ہونے سے بچائیں

ویسے بھی آج کے اس تن آسانی کے دور
میں کون ہو گا جو لکھنے کے لیے قلم کا
استعمال کرے۔ آج کی اس صدی
میں لوگوں کے دلوں سے مشینوں کی
وجہ سے وہ الفت و محبت اور اپنوں
سے پیار نہیں رہا۔ یہ مشین ہی ہے
جس کی وجہ سے آج کے انسان
میں وہ مسکراہٹ، پیار، محبت،
خلوص اور دوسروں کی مدد کرنے
میں پھسل کر ناپیہ سب آج ماضی کا
قصہ بن چکے ہیں۔ اس مشین کو (یاد
رہے کہ جہاں جہاں میں مشین کا لفظ
استعمال کر رہا ہوں اس کا مطلب کمپیوٹر،
لیپ ٹاپ یا موبائل ہیں) جس
طریقے سے استعمال کرنا تھا ہم اسے

پولیٹیکو وسٹا

وہب سے ہمارے معاشرے میں
ایک حشر ابی یہ پیدا ہو رہی ہے کہ
ہمارے بچے جنہیں کل تک مسلم سے
لکھنے کی عادت تھی آج وہ مشینوں سے
لکھنے کی وجہ سے امتحان میں ناکام ہو
جاتے ہیں۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے
کہ اس نے مسلم سے لکھنا چھوڑ دیا ہے یا
کم کر دیا ہے۔ اس وجہ سے امتحانی
پرچہ دیکھنے والے ان کی خوشخطی سمجھ
نہیں پاتے اور ایسے بچے جو لکھنے کے لیے
اکثر مشین استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ وہ املا
بھی غلط لکھتے ہیں تو اس وجہ سے
امتحان میں کامیاب نہیں ہو
پاتے۔ میں اس چیز کو کیا
سمجھوں کہ جہاں چیزوں کی جگہ
مشین لے رہی ہو وہاں انسان کے اندر کام
کرنے کا رجحان کم ہو تا حبابا ہے۔ یہ
تبدیلی آہستہ آہستہ ہو رہی ہے اور جو تبدیلی
صدیوں میں آتی ہے اسے اہل زبان
تغییرات زمانہ کہتے ہیں کیونکہ ایسی
تبدیلیوں کے آنے کا پتہ دیرپا ہوتے ہیں۔

کہ وہ اس کے بارے میں حبابے
بغیر اپنے کسی عزیز کو یا کسی حبابے
والے کو پیغام نہیں بھیج سکتا۔ ویسے بھی
اس دور میں خط و کتابت کا نظام ہے
نہیں جو لکھ کر بھیجے اور اس خط کے
جواب آنے میں مہینوں انتظار کرنا
پڑے۔ اس لیے ہمیں اس حبابے
کائنات کالاکھوں، کروڑوں شکر ادا کرنا
چاہیے جس نے انسان کو ایسا ذہن
عطا فرمایا ہے کہ اس ذہن کو
استعمال کر کے انسان اس دور میں
عجیب عجیب چیزیں ایجاد کر رہے
ہیں اور اسکے فضل سے کامیاب بھی
ہو رہے ہیں۔ آج کے اس مشینی دور
میں مشینیں انسان کی جگہ لے رہی
ہے۔ ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ آج روبوٹ کی
شکل میں ایک مشین جو خود لکھتا
بھی ہے، کھانا وغیرہ پکاتا ہے اور یہاں
تک کہ وہ کھیلوں میں فٹبال وغیرہ
بھی کھیل لیتا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ آج
اس مشین کے غلط استعمال کی

آج جس حالت میں ہمیں اردو
ایک زبان کی شکل میں ملی ہے۔
اس لیے ہمیں ان ادباء، شعراء،
مفسرین اور ناقدین کی قدر کرنی
چاہیے جنہوں نے اردو کو ترقی دینے کے
لیے بہت محنت اور جہد و جہد کی۔
یہ الگ بات کہ ہم آج کے اس
مشینی دور میں اردو کو انگریزی میں لکھ
رہے ہیں ہم بحیثیت پاکستانی اور اردو ہماری
قومی زبان ہونے کے ناطے ہمیں اس پر
فخر کرنا چاہیے اور زیادہ سے زیادہ اردو
میں ہی بات کرنی چاہیے۔ یہاں
بھی جو لوگ اردو میں پیغامات
ارسال کرتے ہیں وہ آج کے اس مشینی
دور میں کمپیوٹر، موبائل یا لپ ٹاپ
پر لکھ کر ایک دوسرے کو پیغامات
ارسال کرتے ہیں۔ آج کے اس پر تعیش
دور میں انسان اپنا ہر کام مشین کے
ذریعے کرتا ہے۔ آج کے اس دور میں ہر
کسی کو اس چیز کے بارے میں
حبابنا اس قدر ضروری ہو گیا ہے

پولیٹیکو وسٹا

بین الاقوامی، قومی و سماجی معاملات

عصر حاضر میں مشینی قلم کار

عنایت عباس شمالی



انگریزی میں لکھ دیتی ہیں۔ اس طرح اردو رسم الخط آہستہ آہستہ ہمارے ذہن سے نکل جائے گا۔ اسی لیے جب بھی مشینوں سے لکھنے بیٹھ جائیں وہ یا تو موبائل کی شکل میں ہو یا کمپیوٹر یا لپ ٹاپ کی شکل میں ہو ان کے اندر یہ انتخاب موجود ہے کہ آپ اردو میں بھی لکھ سکتے ہیں۔ اسی لیے اپنی زبان سے دفن کرتے ہوئے اس زبان کو زیادہ استعمال وقت کی ضرورت ہے۔ مگر ہم کچھ زیادہ ہی ان مشینوں کو انگریزی لکھنے کے لیے استعمال کر رہے ہیں۔ جیسے: وائس ایپ پر پیغامات بھیجنا ہو تو ہم اردو کو انگریزی میں لکھ کر بھیجتے ہیں۔ یہ اردو زبان کے ساتھ سراسر بے وفائی ہے۔ اردو زبان جو مختلف مراحل سے گزر کر اور اس زبان کی تاریخ کبھی دہلی تو کبھی لکھنؤ اور دکن سے ہوتی ہوئی

تھے۔ جب کسی کو ان سے کوئی کام ہوتا یعنی کسی عسزیز کو کوئی خط لکھوانا ہو یا خط کا جواب دینا ہو تو وہ فوراً بلا کسی تردد کے وہ کام کر دیا کرتے تھے۔ مگر آج کے اس پرفٹن



دور میں مشینیں قلم کی جگہ لیتی ہوئی ہمارے معاشرے میں نظر آتی ہیں۔ یہ بات اپنی جگہ درست ہے کہ مشینوں کو ہمارا کام آسان بنانے کے لیے استعمال کرنا چاہیے لیکن لکھیں بھی تو وہ اردو زبان میں لکھنا چاہیے کیونکہ یہ ہماری قومی زبان ہے اور یہ ہمیں ہمارے اجداد سے ورثے میں ملی ہے۔ لیکن جب بھی کچھ لکھنا ہو وہ فوراً اردو کو

اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسان کو بولنے، سوچنے اور سمجھنے کی بے شمار صلاحیتوں سے نوازا اور ایسی چیزوں کے بارے میں علم سکھایا۔ جس کے بارے میں انسان کبھی تصور بھی نہیں کر سکتے تھے۔ ان سب سے بڑھ کر اس حنالق کائنات نے انسان کو علم کی دولت سے مالا مال کیا اور انسان کو علم اور عقل کی وجہ سے اشرف المخلوقات کا درجہ عطا فرمایا۔ یعنی دوسری مخلوقات کی نسبت انسان کو عزت دی۔ مگر آن مجید کی یہ آیت اس بات کی دلیل ہے۔ "اور ہم نے انسان کو قلم کے ذریعے علم سکھایا" پرانے زمانے میں جس شخص کے پاس علم اور قلم ہو وہ دوسروں میں عزت دار سمجھے جاتے

پولیٹیکووسٹا

حبڑا ہوا، سنہ 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 ہمارے اولین مقصد میں شامل ہے تاکہ ان کے پاس معلومات اور علم کا ایک ذخیرہ جمع ہو۔ اس ارادے کے ساتھ ڈیجیٹل اور طباعتی بنیادوں پر پولیٹیکووسٹا میگزین کی داغ بیل ڈالی گئی کہ نوجوانوں کا انٹرنیٹ بھی نہ چھوٹے اور مطالعہ بھی ہوتا رہے۔ آئندہ میں یہ کہ ہم پولیٹیکووسٹا کی پہلی اشاعت کے بعد اس تسلسل کو مستقل قائم رکھتے ہوئے، 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 کراتا 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 منکر سے تعلق رکھنے والے افراد کو سراہنا چاہیے۔

منجانب!

ادارتی ٹیم (پولیٹیکووسٹا)

پولینیکو وسٹا

تعارف پولینیکو وسٹا



محترم قارئین

پولینیکو وسٹا 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 اب زیادہ مربوط ہے تو بحیثیت اس معاشرے اور دنیا کا حصہ ہونے کے لئے ہمیں جغرافیائی سیاست، مالیات اور خارجہ پالیسی اور دنیا میں جاری حالات و واقعات کے بارے میں علم یا خبر ہونا ضروری ہے۔ ان تمام معلومات تک اخبارات اور میگزین کے ذریعے آسانی سے رسائی حاصل کی جا سکتی ہے۔ لہذا پولینیکو وسٹا مقصد کے حصول کے لئے طلباء کو موثر مواد تاریخ، قومی اور بین الاقوامی حالیہ، سابقہ اور سیاسی واقعات کے اہم موضوعات پر انگریزی اور اردو دونوں زبانوں میں آرٹیکلز، نظمیں وغیرہ مندرجہ ذیل گئے ہیں۔ جس سے طلباء سمیت سیاسی میگزین میں دلچسپی رکھنے والے دیگر مکتب فکر کے لوگوں کی دلچسپی میں یہ میگزین مزید اضافہ کرنے کا باعث ثابت ہوگی۔

پولینیکو وسٹا ایک سہ ماہی میگزین ہے جو سال میں چار مرتبہ وقت فوقتاً شائع کی جائے گی۔ یہ حیرت انگیز 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

پولینیکوسٹا

پیغام

بابائے اردو ڈاکٹر مولوی عبدالحق کمرہ نمبر ۱۳-۱ اسپیشل وارڈ۔ جناح اسپتال تاریخ اردو روڈ کراچی جون ۱۹۶۱ع اردو طالب علموں کے رسالے خاص مقاصد کے لئے شائع کئے جاتے ہیں اور ان میں عام طور سے طلبہ کے تعلیمی، تہذیبی اور دیگر مشاغل زیر بحث آتے ہیں۔ اس قسم کے رسالوں کے مضمون نگار بھی زیادہ تر طلبہ ہی ہوتے ہیں۔ اس لئے ان کے ذریعے طلبہ کی ذہنی و دماغی تربیت کی راہیں نکلتی ہیں اور ان میں اپنے خیالات و محسوسات کو مناسب پیرائے میں پیش کرنے کا سلیقہ پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ یہ ان رسالوں کی بہت بڑی خوبی اور افادیت ہے جن سے طلبہ کو حسب مقتدر و فائدہ اٹھانے کی کوشش کرنی چاہیے۔

آئندہ میں میں مسلم آرٹس اینڈ سائنس کالج حیدرآباد کے طلبہ کی توجہ کو ان کی قومی زبان اردو کی اہمیت کی طرف مبذول کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہی وہ زبان ہے، جس نے پہلے بھی ہمارے بزرگوں کے قومی شعور کو بیدار کیا ہے اور یہی زبان آج بھی نئی نسل کی صحیح رہبری و رہنمائی کر سکتی ہے۔

عبدالحق

پولیسٹیکووسٹا

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۔

پولیتیکو وسٹا
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پولیٹیکو وسٹا (سیاسی آراء)

اسٹوڈنٹس ای - میگزین برائے قومی و بین الاقوامی معاملات

اکتوبر - تا دسمبر 2024 شمارہ نمبر ۳۳ ماہی

روس کا پھر سے دنیا پر بڑھتا ہوا اثر و رسوخ



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شعبہ بین الاقوامی تعلقات

وفاقی جامعہ اردو برائے فنون سائنس اور ٹیکنالوجی، کراچی