



# POLITICO VISTA

MAY TO JUNE 2025 | ISSUE XI QUARTERLY

STUDENT'S E-MAGAZINE FOR NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



## MADLEEN GAZA FLOTILLA

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

FEDERAL URDU UNIVERSITY OF ARTS, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY KARACHI

PRINT ISSN: 3078-2627  
ELECTRONIC ISSN: 3078-2635





# POLITICO

MAY TO JUNE 2025 | ISSUE XI

STUDENT'S E-MAGAZINE FOR NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

VISTA  
QUARTERLY

# INDO PAK WAR

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

FEDERAL URDU UNIVERSITY OF ARTS, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY KARACHI

PRINT ISSN: 3078-2627

ELECTRONIC ISSN: 3078-2635

## 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.**

No.	Table of Content	Page No.
1	<a href="#">Department's Photo Gallery</a>	12
2	<b><u>International, National and Societal Affairs:</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Use of Arabic, Berber and French in the Maghreb Countries and Their Impact on Society.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">India-Pakistan Conflict, 2025: A Week of Escalation and Its Aftermath.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Missiles, Metadata, Missteps: Inside Russia's Historic Security Breach.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The Madleen Vessel Episode: Zionism at Its Peak.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">India's Assertive Posture and Pakistan's Retaliatory Response in the 2025 Crisis: Rivalry in the Shadow of Anarchy.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">China's Belt and Road Initiative: Opportunities and Challenges for Central Asia.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">BRI in Central Asia: Opportunity or Dependence.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The Geopolitical Significance of Central Asia: A Strategic Battleground for Global Powers.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">New Pandora Box.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The Great Gama: The unbeaten legend of Kushti Traditional wrestling (22nd May 1878 - 23rd May 1960).</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in Central Asia: A Geopolitical and Economic Analysis.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">US Influence in Central Asia After the Afghanistan Withdrawal: What's next?</a></li> </ul>	21 25 28 31 33 37 40 42 45 47 50 53

• <a href="#"><u>Present Global Conflicts and UN: Are We Witnessing Another League of Nations?</u></a>	56
• <a href="#"><u>Water Wars.</u></a>	59
• <a href="#"><u>Terrorism and Extremism in Central Asia: The Case of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU).</u></a>	62
• <a href="#"><u>The US-China Trade War: Impacts on the Global Economy and Future Prospects.</u></a>	65
• <a href="#"><u>The Tale of Two Stories: Media View in the Indo-Pak War of 2025.</u></a>	69
• <a href="#"><u>Stalled US-Iran Nuclear Talks: Escalating Tensions, Sanctions, and an Uncertain Path Forward.</u></a>	72
• <a href="#"><u>Is It Ever Justified to Censor or Ban Art?</u></a>	75
• <a href="#"><u>Pakistan Joining SEATO and CENTO: Policy Impact Analysis.</u></a>	78
• <a href="#"><u>Power Structures and Climate Change: Unveiling the Intersections of Inequality.</u></a>	83
• <a href="#"><u>Water as A Weapon: The Indus Treaty Suspension and The Perilous Future of India-Pakistan Relations.</u></a>	86
• <a href="#"><u>The Indus River: A Vital Water Resources and Source of Tension Between India and Pakistan.</u></a>	89
• <a href="#"><u>Embracing Life's Challenges : A Journey to Success.</u></a>	92
• <a href="#"><u>Exploring History and Culture of Kazakhstan.</u></a>	95
• <a href="#"><u>Preventing Violent Extremism Through Social Media and Communication.</u></a>	97

3	<b><u>Politico's Binocular</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Voyage of Defiance: The Madleen Flotilla and the Revival of Global Conscience – From International Waters to the Heart of Resistance, Gaza's Blockade Faces a New Wave of Solidarity</a></li> </ul>	103
4	<b><u>Technology:</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Post AI governance in South Balochistan: Envisioning Ethical Autonomy in a Digital Era.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Transhumanism: A Destined Utopia or the End of Humanism.</a></li> </ul>	107 110
5	<b><u>Report:</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Pakistan Strengthens Strategic Ties at Kazanforum 2025 Dialogue, Cooperation and Future Prospects.</a></li> </ul>	113
6	<b><u>Biography:</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">J. Robert Oppenheimer</a></li> </ul>	116
7	<b><u>Department's Grand Event:</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The End of World war II and the emergence of the new world order.</a></li> </ul>	118
8	<b><u>Poetry:</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Wall That Echoes.</a></li> </ul>	123
9	<b><u>Alumni Corner:</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">From Pakistan to Prominence: Qurtaba Aslam Becomes Chairperson of International Student Council in Russia.</a></li> </ul>	124



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Alumni of Department of International Relations, FUUAST Attending RUSSIA - MY SOUL</a></li> </ul>	125
10	<p><b><u>Book review:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Rise of Militant Islam in Central Asia by Ahmed Rashid.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The Railway by Hamid Ismailov.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The Tragedy of Great Power Politics By John J. Mearsheimer</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">World Order by Henry Kissinger.</a></li> </ul>	<p>126</p> <p>131</p> <p>134</p> <p>141</p>
11	<p><b><u>Progress in Focus:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Dr. Faisal Javed's Selection as an International Author in Russia, Moscow.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The Historical Moment When the West Met the East, as Depicted in the Movie "The unknown war".</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Seminar on Allama Iqbal and Pakistan Movement: Intellectual Guidance Through Poetry of Iqbal.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Paving the Way to Safety by Youth Parliament's 5th Road Safety Conference at Marriott Hotel, Karachi.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Students of Department of International Relations, FUUAST Shine at Russia - My Soul Festival.</a></li> </ul>	<p>144</p> <p>145</p> <p>146</p> <p>147</p> <p>149</p>

12	<b><u>News roundup:</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">International News Round-Up</a></li><li>• <a href="#">National News Round-Up</a></li></ul>	150
13	<b><u>Chronicles:</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">The Third Reich and the Nazi Regime</a></li></ul>	157
14	<b>Politico Interview Corner</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Interview of Dr. Sarwat Rauf, Associate Professor at the Department of International Relations, NUML University</a></li></ul>	163
15	<b><u>Did you know?</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Did you know</a></li></ul>	165



## INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD



**PROF DR. MAHMOUD KHALIFA**

SUEZ CANAL UNIVERSITY, EGYPT



**OLGA IGOREVNA OSTROVSKAYA**

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor of the Department of Economics and Organization of the Moscow State Polytechnic University



**DR. MAGDALENA KUMELSKA-KONIECKO**

Ph.D. Professor (Associate) at University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn Poland



**VLADIMIR V. PARAMONOV, DSC**

(Political Science / International Relations), Advisor of the Director / Head of the Department at the Coordination Methodological Center on the Contemporary History of Uzbekistan



**DR. NARGIZ HAJIYEVA**

Political scientist, US Weiser Post doc fellow, Director of organization of scientific activities department, Chair of Women Researchers Council Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC)



**ZEYNAB FARHADI (PH.D)**

Assistant Professor, The Ng Teng Fong Sino Group Belt and Road Research Institute of the Hong Kong Chu Hai College,



**JOHN SMITH THANG**

Political scientist and analyst, Myanmar

## INTERNAL ADVISORY BOARD



**DR. ASGHAR ALI DASHTI**

Assistant Professor, IR FUUAST



**DR. MAMNOON AHMAD KHAN**

Assistant Professor, IR FUUAST



**DR. MUHAMMAD ARIF KHAN**

Assistant Professor, IR FUUAST



**DR. RIZWANA JABEEN**

Assistant Professor, IR FUUAST



**DR. AMIR AHMED FAROOQUI**

Assistant Professor, IR FUUAST



**DR. SYED SHUJA UDDIN**

Assistant Professor, IR FUUAST

## ACADEMIC COLLABORATORS



**JAWAD ALI SHAH**

Research Officer at the Center for International Strategic Studies Sindh (CISSS), Pakistan.  
Graduate of International Relations from University of Sindh, Jamshoro. Expertise in International Security, Emerging Technologies of Warfare & Great Power Contestation



**NUZHAT TARIQ**

Pursuing Masters in International Relations at National Research Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia,  
Founding Editor of Politico Vista



**ABDUL SAMAD**

Pursuing Masters in International Relations at National Research Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia,  
Founding Co- Editor of Politico Vista,  
academic researcher, writing executive  
at Mastermind Enterprises



**ERUM NAZ**

Former Editor of Politico Vista  
BS, International Relations, FUUAST, Karachi



**RASHEED AHMED**

Qum News Chief Editor and Publisher,  
M.phil Scholar, International Relations, FUUAST, Karachi



**QURTABA ASLAM**

M.A Public Policy, The National Research University  
Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation,  
Ambassador Pakistan, Youth Parliament SAARC



## EDITORIAL TEAM OF POLITICO VISTA



Editor in Cheif

Dr. Syed Shahab Uddin



Co-Editor in Cheif

Dr. Faisal Javaid



Co - Editor  
Jamal ud Din



Editor  
Qirat Khan



Co - Editor  
Alisha Shoukat

### Sub - Editors



Sartaj Ahmed



Ashar Ali



Mahnoor Khan



Nimra Akram

### Head of Assistant Editors



Hassan Ul Haq



Fahad Mughal



Wajahat Ali



Sarah Ejaz

### Assistant Editors



Laiba Ansari



Poonam Lakhoomal



Fatima Omer



Zainab Hashmi



Taha Jawed



Jaweria Saeed



Syed Zain ul Abideen



Abdul Wasay



Bushra Mushtaq



Anma Hassan



Ayesha Tahir



Ghashiya Ajab

# POLITICO VISTA

## FOUNDING EDITORIAL TEAM



EDITOR

NUZHAT TARIQ



SUB (EDITOR)

ABDUL SAMAD



SUB (EDITOR)

ABDUL REHMAN



ASSISTANT EDITOR

SYEDA BUSHRA



ASSISTANT EDITOR

IFRA KHAN



ASSISTANT EDITOR

MARYAM ANWAR



CARTOONIST

MUNAZZA KHAN



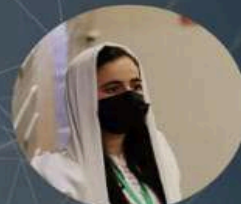
ASSISTANT EDITOR

IQRA TARIQ



ASSISTANT EDITOR

AREEJ AHMED



ASSISTANT EDITOR

ERUM NAZ



## DEPARTMENT'S PHOTO GALLERY



### VISIT OF RUSSIAN CONSUL GENERAL MR. ANDREY V. FEDOROV, HOSTED BY FUUAST











# RUSSIA - MY SOUL FESTIVAL











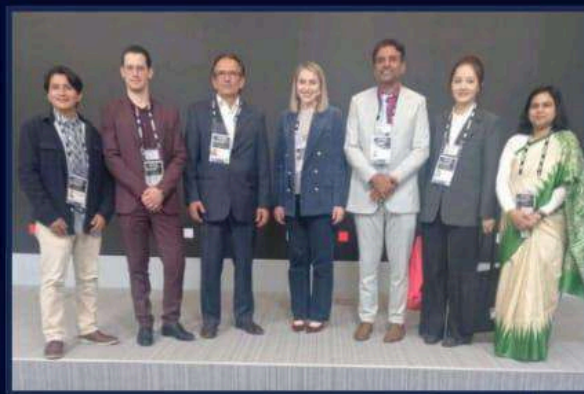
## MR. PAVEL SHPEROV, EX-STATE DUMA DEPUTY – HOSTED BY FUUAST







# DR. FAISAL JAVAID VISITS MOSCOW, RUSSIA, TO PRESENT HIS RESEARCH





## MOVIE DAY AT THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CENTER, FUUAST







# YOUTH PARLIAMENT CONFERENCE





## POETRY SEMINAR ON IQBAL DAY



# INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL AND SOCIETAL AFFAIRS



BY ALINA KOVALEVA



DR. ALSHAAR MAHER

## **THE USE OF ARABIC, BERBER, AND FRENCH IN THE MAGHREB COUNTRIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON SOCIETY**



**A**bstract: The article analyses the use of Arabic, Berber, and French in the Maghreb countries and their impact on their populations. The central issue is the interaction and interrelationship of the languages. It is noted that the literary Arabic, which is the official language, is the main one in these countries, but the Arabic dialect, Darija, is common in everyday life. French is also significant and plays an equally important role in the everyday life of the population. The interaction of these

languages reflects the complex historical and cultural system in the Maghreb, which is crucial for the research of the region.

**Keywords:** Maghreb, Arabic, Berber, French, dialect, multilingualism, cultural identity, colonial past

One of the most essential parts of human culture and personality is language. Communication with others is carried out through language, while languages often perform different functions in multilingual



countries. For example, one language may be used as an official language in education and administration, another for everyday communication, and a third as a language of science and international communication. Awareness of these linguistic dynamics provides a better understanding of social processes, cultural specificities and the needs of different population groups, and the study and consideration of linguistic diversity in a country helps to preserve cultural wealth, develop society and improve communication between people.

## **USE OF LANGUAGES IN MOROCCO:**

The official languages in Morocco are Literary Arabic and Berber (Tamazight). Literary Arabic is used in education, in the media and in official documents due to the Arab conquest and the Islamisation of the region in the 7<sup>th</sup> century. In everyday life, the Moroccan Arabic dialect, Darija, which incorporates elements of Berber, French and Spanish, is also widely spoken. This reflects the historical multiculturalism of the country.

Berber languages (Tamazight) are represented by three main dialects: Tarifit (in the north), Tashelhit (in the south), Tamazight (in the central regions). They are prevalent among the indigenous population, especially in rural and mountainous areas. The official recognition of the Berber language in 2011 was an important step to preserve cultural diversity.

French is widely used in education, business and state institutions, especially in urban areas. Its spread is linked to the colonial past, when France used to run the

country and implement its education system. French remains a prestigious language, necessary for social and economic advancement, but the state does not recognise it as an official or national language.

## **USE OF LANGUAGES IN ALGERIA:**

Modern literary Arabic has been the official language of Algeria since 1963. Its status is a result of the Arab conquest and Islamisation. In everyday life, most Algerians speak the Algerian dialect of Arabic (Darija), which differs from literary Arabic and contains loanwords from Berber languages and French. The dialect has been formed under the influence of ethnic mixing and historical contacts. Berber languages are spoken in the Kabylia, Ores and Saharan regions (Tuareg). They are indigenous languages that predate the Arab conquests. Berber was granted national status in 2002, in recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples, but its teaching and use in public institutions is restricted. French is widely used in government, education, media and business. Its role is a result of the colonial period (1830-1962), when France was establishing its administrative and educational systems. French remains the language of science, higher education and international relations, as well as the lingua franca for the educated population. Bilingualism and even trilingualism are common in the everyday life of Algerians.

## **USE OF LANGUAGES IN TUNISIA:**

Arabic, French and Berber are the languages commonly used in Tunisia. Arabic is the official language which is used in education, public institutions and the media. However,

daily life is mostly dominated by Darija, which differs from classical Arabic and includes loanwords from French, Spanish, Turkish and other languages. French is widely spoken, especially among the urban and educated population, as a result of the French protectorate (1881-1956). Despite Arabisation, French remains an important language in business, science, medicine and the intellectual sphere. According to Francophonie, about 63.6 percent of the population speak French. Berber dialects in Tunisia are spread among small ethnic groups (about 26,000 people), mainly in the central and south-eastern regions (Djerba Island, Matmata, Tatawin). Their distribution is limited due to the historical mixing of Berbers and Arabs and the dominance of Arabic.

## USE OF LANGUAGES IN LIBYA:

The official language in Libya is modern literary Arabic, spoken by around 95 per cent of the population. Its status is linked to the Arab conquest and the Islamisation of the region, which made Arabic the language of religion, culture and government. Various Arabic dialects – Libyan, Egyptian, Tunisian – are widely used in everyday communication, reflecting historical and geographical ties with neighbouring countries and migration processes. Berber languages (Nafusi, Awjila, Sokna, Tomahawk, Ghadamese) are spoken by nearly 305,000 people living mainly in the north-western and southern regions of the country. These languages are the heritage of Libya's indigenous population, which existed here long before the Arab conquests. For a long time, Berber languages were not officially recognised or taught in schools,

due to the policies of Muammar Gaddafi's regime, who denied a separate Berber identity and sought Arabisation. The situation began to change after the political change: the Berber language and the Tifinagh alphabet were used in the media and cultural projects, demonstrating a revival of ethnic identity. French is widely used as a foreign language, especially in business and economics, although it has no official status. English is gaining popularity among young people and in spheres of international communication. Italian is maintained by part of the elderly population, which is connected with Libya's colonial past (Italian protectorate in the first half of the XX century).

## CONCLUSION:

The linguistic situation in the Maghreb countries of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya reflects the complex mosaic of historical, ethnic and cultural processes in the region. Arabic, which came with Islam and the Arab conquests, Berber languages, which are the heritage of indigenous peoples, French, which is linked to the colonial past – this multilingualism not only represents the rich cultural heritage of the Maghreb, but also contributes to the development of flexible language skills, enhances the communicative capacities of the population, supports intercultural dialogue and integration into the modern world. Awareness and appreciation of linguistic diversity are important conditions for the preservation of cultural wealth, the strengthening of social cohesion and the successful development of society as a whole.

---

*Alina Kovaleva is an undergraduate student of Foreign Regional Studies at Tyumen State University, with a specialization in Arabic, English, socio-political geography, and international digital communications. Actively engaged in academic Olympiads, intercultural exchange programs, and volunteer initiatives, she is dedicated to leveraging her linguistic and academic expertise to promote cross-cultural understanding and contribute to sustainable development efforts in the Arab world.*

*Dr. Alshaar Maher is an Assistant Professor at Tyumen State University, specializing in Applied Linguistics and Digital Discourse Analysis. He heads the university's Arabic Center, actively supports the integration of international students, and has published extensively on digital communication and cross-cultural understanding.*



BY QIRAT KHAN



BY ABDUL HADI

---

## **INDIA-PAKISTAN CONFLICT, 2025: A WEEK OF ESCALATION AND ITS AFTERMATH**



**I**n April and May 2025, India and Pakistan, two nuclear-armed neighbours with a fraught history, were drawn into their most intense military confrontation since the 1999 Kargil War. The crisis, triggered by a deadly terrorist attack in Pahalgam, escalated rapidly through precision airstrikes, retaliatory drone and missile attacks, and a breakdown of diplomatic ties. Though a ceasefire was eventually brokered, the conflict left deep scars on both nations and raised urgent questions about regional stability,

counterterrorism, and the risks of nuclear brinkmanship.

On April 22, 2025, militants from Jaish-e-Mohammed and Lashkar-e-Taiba killed 26 tourists in Baisaran Valley, Pahalgam, Jammu and Kashmir. India swiftly blamed Pakistan-based groups for the attack. In response, India suspended the Indus Waters Treaty, a crucial water-sharing agreement, and imposed visa restrictions on Pakistani nationals. Pakistan retaliated by cancelling visas for Indian nationals, halting bilateral trade, and closing its airspace to

Indian carriers. Both nations expelled diplomats and sealed the Attari-Wagah border, crippling trade, agriculture, and tourism.

On May 7, India launched Operation Sindoor, a series of coordinated missile strikes targeting nine key locations across Pakistan and Pakistan-administered Kashmir. These included alleged terrorist infrastructure in Bahawalpur, Muridke, Muzaffarabad, and Kotli. Indian authorities stated the strikes were carefully planned to destroy terror infrastructure while avoiding direct hits on Pakistani military installations. In retaliation, Pakistan initiated Operation Bunyan al-Marsous between May 7 and 8, involving missile and drone strikes against Indian military installations. Both nations reported downing each other's drones and aircraft, and significant civilian and military casualties were confirmed on both sides. The scope and sophistication of the operations raised concerns of an impending full-scale war.

The border regions, especially Kashmir, bore the brunt of the violence. Over 200 civilians were killed within the first three weeks, and more than 150,000 were displaced from villages along the Line of Control. Hospitals in Srinagar and Rawalakot overflowed with casualties, while mobile networks and internet access were shut down in multiple areas for "security reasons." Cross-border shelling damaged schools, homes, and farmland. Refugee camps sprang up in northern Punjab (India) and Pakistan-administered Azad Kashmir, where humanitarian conditions quickly deteriorated.

A significant aspect of the 2025 conflict was the intense cyber warfare between the two countries. Indian and Pakistani hackers targeted critical infrastructure, government websites, news media, and satellite communication channels. Propaganda flooded social media, amplifying nationalism, disinformation, and hatred. Deepfake videos showing fabricated attacks and manipulated speeches went viral, making it increasingly difficult for civilians and even military personnel to distinguish fact from fiction. Meanwhile, a coordinated misinformation campaign falsely claimed that India had launched a nuclear strike, leading to widespread panic in several cities before being debunked. Global powers, alarmed by the proximity of the conflict to nuclear escalation, intervened diplomatically. The United States, China, and Russia urged both nations to exercise restraint. On May 10, 2025, under a deal brokered by a UN-led coalition, India and Pakistan agreed to a ceasefire at midnight. Both sides agreed to pull back troops to pre-conflict positions and allow international observers to monitor the Line of Control. The agreement also included prisoner exchanges and the establishment of a bilateral crisis communication hotline to avoid future miscalculations.

The conflict led to significant economic setbacks for both countries. Foreign investment outflows were projected to be between \$10 and \$15 billion within the first month. The suspension of the Indus Waters Treaty threatened Pakistan's agrarian economy, which constitutes 22.7% of GDP and consumes more than 95% of available water. Food security worsened, with



millions already suffering from inadequate nutrition.

In India, the ruling party portrayed the airstrikes and military response as evidence of strong leadership. In Pakistan, the government claimed to have defended its sovereignty successfully and maintained nuclear deterrence. However, both countries faced criticism from human rights groups and experienced downgrades in foreign investment ratings. The conflict underscored the volatility of South Asian geopolitics and the thin line between conventional warfare and nuclear escalation. It highlighted the need for robust crisis communication mechanisms, the dangers of cyber warfare and disinformation, and the importance of international diplomatic engagement to prevent future conflicts.

The 2025 India-Pakistan conflict serves as a stark reminder of the fragility of peace in

regions with deep-seated historical animosities. While the immediate crisis was averted, the underlying issues remain unresolved. Sustainable peace will require concerted efforts in diplomacy, counterterrorism cooperation, and confidence-building measures to ensure that such escalations do not recur. A coordinated binocular by Ms. Qirat Khan and Mr. Abdul Hadi

---

*Qirat Khan is an undergraduate student in the Department of International Relations and currently serves as the Editor of Politico Vista.*

*Abdul Hadi is an undergraduate student in the Department of Business Administration, as well as a passionate writer and poet.*



BY JAVERIA TARIQ

## **MISSILES, METADATA, MISSTEPS: INSIDE RUSSIA'S HISTORIC SECURITY BREACH:**



**S**ecurity breaches happen almost all over the world but this time when technology is getting better and changing global dynamics on so many levels, Russia's substantial security breaches in late May 2025; a colossal security breach shook the Russian Federation, which is raising alarms across the global intelligences, diplomatic, and military communities. The breach defined by nuclear weapons expert Hans M. Kristensen, as “unprecedented” in scale and depth, involved the unauthorized exposure of more than 2 millions highly classified documents from Russia’s Strategic Missile Forces, encompassing everything from the detailed maps of underground missile silo systems to the electronic warfare countermeasure plans. The revelations were revealed by a collaborative investigation by a Danish non-profit watchdog, named “Danwatch” and the Der Spiegel (German

news outlet). This breach is widely considered as one of the most significant compromises of national security information in Russian history, and it has immediate consequences for the balance of military power in Europe and beyond.

The stolen data reportedly includes detailed maps of missile silos across Russian territory and also precise locations of nuclear weapons storage facilities. Furthermore, the counter-electronic warfare strategies used to protect missile systems and some updated blueprints of nuclear modernization programs are also breached. Around 900 operational nuclear warheads are strategically distributed across 11 Russian sites that could strike major European capitals in under 10 minutes. When the leak became public, the Ukrainian military intelligence agency, named HUR, claimed responsibility for a cyberattack on a major Russian state-owned manufacturer,

“Tupolev”. While the breach hasn't been directly attributed to HUR, the claim suggests a pattern of increasingly sophisticated and aggressive cyber operations carried out by Ukrainian actors, which were either state-directed or affiliated. On the other hand, the cyberattack on Tupolev coincided with Ukrainian drone strikes on Russian air bases, suggesting a coordinated hybrid warfare strategy aimed at disrupting Russian military capacity on multiple fronts, kinetic and cyber. Keeping in mind that these incidents form a part of Ukraine's broader cyber strategy, which leverages asymmetric warfare techniques to undermine a technologically superior adversary. According to experts and analysts, Ukraine is demonstrating how cyber capabilities can complement conventional warfare, influence strategic decision-making, and inflict psychological pressure on state institutions.

In addition, to this breach and the Tupolev cyberattack, Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attack targeted a major Russian internet service provider, ASVT. This attack led to extensive internet outages for approximately tens of thousands of users in Moscow and its surrounding areas. ASVT attributed the attack to the Ukrainian IT Army, a loosely organized but highly effective pro-Kyiv hacking collective that has been active since the early stages of the war. Another prominent hacking group, known as “Black Owl”, has also emerged as a big threat to Russian cybersecurity. Black Owl is reported to have conducted several attacks targeting critical Russian industries, including energy, finance, and transportation. Black Owl appears to pursue

both strategic disruption and financial gain, posing a twofold challenge to Russia, protecting both military and civilian sectors. In the wake of the security breach, Russia's response by its government is expected to invest heavily in rebuilding and securing its compromised infrastructure, most importantly nuclear-related sites. There are also likely to be internal purges within the military and intelligence services, reminiscent of previous historical crises in Russian security. From a broader strategic viewpoint, the exposure of sensitive military data weakens Russia's strategic ambiguity, a key pillar of its deterrence posture. The breach (by revealing exact locations and capabilities) allows adversaries to simulate targeted attacks and preemptive strikes more accurately in hypothetical conflict scenarios. Moreover, this type of a large-scale breach underscores Russia's standing on international level which may influence other authoritarian states to reassess their cybersecurity alliances and partnerships, particularly with Moscow. Also the countries like Iran, North Korea, and even China might reconsider the strategic concerns to the reliability of Russia as a secure strategic partner.

The breach has also wide-reaching consequences for global politics and peace studies as the detailed exposure of Russian nuclear assets could shift the nuclear balance in Europe and Eurasia. There's a growing concern that cyberwarfare will become a routine instrument in future conflicts. Also, this breach further normalizes the use of cyberweapons as a tool of statecraft. It also demonstrates how non-traditional tools can undermine the core principles of deterrence theory. The



situation emphasizes the urgent need for global cyber norms and arms control treaties. Much like nuclear non-proliferation agreements, a framework for cyber peace is now more important than ever to prevent escalations born out of unregulated digital conflict.

To conclude, Russia's recent security breach is an eye opening moment in modern international relations and cybersecurity history. Lastly and importantly, it is illustrating the shift of global dynamics of power, where digital prowess increasingly describes the national strength and vulnerability. The exposure of critical nuclear and defense infrastructure not only undermines Russian security but also triggers a recalibration of strategic relations worldwide. Lastly and importantly, It raises important questions about how nations can secure peace in an era where war is no longer limited to physical battlegrounds but has extended into invisible realms of data

and code as well. As the world digests the full impact of the breach, it is becoming clear that global security in the 21st century will depend as much on digital defense as it will on deterrence, and diplomacy.

---

*Javeria Tariq is pursuing a Bachelor's degree in International Relations at the University of Karachi (UoK). Her academic interests include Middle Eastern affairs, strategic studies, international organizations, and both traditional and non-traditional security paradigms.*

*For correspondence: [javeria.jt123@gmail.com](mailto:javeria.jt123@gmail.com)*



BY ZAIN UL ABDIN JESSAR

## **THE MADLEEN VESSEL EPISODE: ZIONISM AT ITS PEAK**



**O**n 9<sup>th</sup> June, the Madleen, a UK-flagged civilian ship carrying humanitarian aid to Gaza, was stopped by Israeli forces in international waters, about 200 kilometers off the coast. The vessel also contained Swedish activist Greta Thunberg along with 10 other activists. This action of Israel gained prompt reaction across the world. The world bears testimony that Israel has reduced Gaza to a living hell on the earth. Since the October 7 attack in 2023, Israel has ruthlessly killed over 61,000 innocent Palestinian in the name of self defense. The Zionist regime has opened ruthless oppression over the unarmed

populace. Has the state lost its mind to compare between the civilian population and the group that it fights in Gaza? Moreover, Gaza is currently “the most hungriest place in the world” as Israel has limited humanitarian support for the last 3 months. Also, it has banned various humanitarian agencies that were working in Gaza. Hence, Gaza Strip continues to face the worst humanitarian crisis of this century where people are left without food, shelter, health services and all other basic amenities. Thus, over 2 million people, including 14000 children, are at the face of Starvation in Gaza. In these trying times when the food is disappearing from Gaza, hospitals are

being emptied with medicines and equipment and other basic amenities are becoming a distant dream, Greta Thunberg stood as a strong vocal to raise the Palestinian plight before the world. This Madleen vessel episode occurred when the boat carrying aid for Gaza, with Swedish climate activist Greta Thunberg onboard, was approaching the coast of the Palestinian territory when it was intercepted by Israeli forces. This goonism by the Israeli Navy was done in the international waters where every state has a protected right to sail freely. The matter of concern for Israel was not Great Thunberg but the humanitarian supplies that were boarded on the ship. The Zionist state has come up with the ruthless form of Fascism that even Hitler didn't dare to stop the food of Europe during the second world war. The actions done by Israel have given birth to many questions regarding Israel's adherence to International law about the sea. As per the international law there are set guidelines about the stoppage of ships in the international waters. are the open violation of International law of seas. Looking at the international obligation regarding the naval blockades in international waters, there are several legal conditions. Naval blockades are not automatically illegal. However, under the San Remo Manual on International Law Applicable to Armed Conflicts at Sea (1994), a blockade may be used in wartime, but only if five legal conditions are met. However, one such rule that applies in this situation is that no country can stop the vessel that carries the humanitarian aid to civilians. Therefore, According to a comprehensive study of international humanitarian law conducted by the International Committee of the Red

Cross, the parties to a conflict must allow the rapid and unimpeded delivery of humanitarian relief to civilians in need. Moreover, The Madleen was operating in compliance with three binding International Court of Justice orders, requiring unimpeded humanitarian access to Gaza. It is indeed the high headedness of Israel that it has started asserting its right in the international waters. Hence, the Zionist state of Israel has lost every sense and has started violating International law of Seas. Apart from this, Israel is the greatest offender of humanity in 21<sup>st</sup> due to the ruthless crimes against humanity in Gaza. The breach of International law of seas does not matter for Israel at all as it has already breached Genocide Convention of 1948 and Geneva Convention of 1949 by conducting the genocide and ethnic cleansing of Palestinians. However, the Zionist regime is not all alone as it has the United States on its side. Hence, the United States and Israel share the responsibility of committing crimes against humanity. All in all, the smell of gunpowder and blood is spread in the air of the Middle East. Hence, this butchery of Humanity needs to be stopped so that the people of Middle East and Gaza live a life of sustainable peace and stability.

---

*Zain ul Abdin Jessar is based in Larkana and has a keen interest in writing on international affairs. He is also a CSS written qualifier.*

*For correspondence: [jessarzain92@gmail.com](mailto:jessarzain92@gmail.com)*





BY MUHAMMAD SHAKEEL NOON

## **INDIA'S ASSERTIVE POSTURE AND PAKISTAN'S RETALIATORY RESPONSE IN THE 2025 CRISIS: RIVALRY IN THE SHADOW OF ANARCHY.**



### **I**ntroduction

The enduring rivalry between India and Pakistan remains one of the most persistent and volatile flashpoints in international politics. Rooted in historical grievances, contested borders, and national identity, their antagonistic relationship continues to be shaped by recurring crises, with the most recent unfolding in early 2025. Against the backdrop of nuclear capabilities and military assertiveness, the 2025 standoff once again raised concerns over regional stability in South Asia.

This article adopts a Realist lens to examine the strategic behavior of both states during the crisis. Realism, particularly in its classical and neorealist variants, posits that

the international system is anarchic, and states act primarily in pursuit of power and security. Within this framework, the India-Pakistan rivalry is not merely a result of historical animosity but a structural outcome of a security dilemma exacerbated by national interests, military parity, and the absence of a supranational arbiter. By analyzing the 2025 crisis through this paradigm, we can better understand the motivations behind both countries' strategic postures and assess the long-term implications for regional peace. A key component of their rivalry is the security dilemma—whereby actions taken by one state to increase its security (e.g., deploying troops, acquiring weapons) are perceived as threats by the other, prompting similar

countermeasures. India's military modernization and assertive regional diplomacy have often triggered Pakistan to respond with tactical nuclear developments and strategic partnerships with China. Both states view each other through a lens of threat perception rather than cooperation, reinforcing Realist assumptions about the inevitability of conflict in an anarchic system. The 2025 India-Pakistan crisis was sparked by a border skirmish along the Line of Control (LoC) in early February, where an Indian patrol allegedly crossed into Pakistan-administered Kashmir, resulting in a deadly exchange of fire. The strategic rivalry between India and Pakistan remains one of the most dangerous and enduring in modern international relations. Rooted in the traumatic legacy of partition, the unresolved Kashmir dispute, and mutual mistrust, the two nuclear-armed neighbors continue to navigate their volatile relationship under the looming shadow of regional anarchy. In 2025, the already fragile peace between these nations reached another crisis point. This essay critically examines India's increasingly assertive and destabilizing posture during the current crisis, and how Pakistan has responded—militarily, diplomatically, and strategically—in a bid to safeguard its sovereignty and regional stability.

The roots of the 2025 crisis can be traced back to a series of developments that began unfolding over the past few years. India's revocation of Article 370 in 2019, which granted special autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir, was a watershed moment in the bilateral relationship. In 2025, the situation worsened as the Indian government introduced administrative changes in the

region that many experts and Pakistani officials described as demographic engineering. The delimitation of constituencies and settlement policies aimed at altering the ethnic makeup of the region were seen not only as a violation of the rights of Kashmiris but also as an affront to United Nations resolutions that classify Kashmir as a disputed territory. The unilateral actions taken by India have been perceived as an attempt to formalize control over the region without the consent of its inhabitants or the involvement of Pakistan, which considers Kashmir a core issue of national identity and sovereignty. Simultaneously, India's military posture has grown increasingly aggressive. By mid-2025, India had significantly reinforced its troop presence along the Line of Control (LoC), including the deployment of new artillery systems and surveillance technologies. High-profile military exercises were conducted near border areas, heightening tensions and leading to several ceasefire violations. Pakistan interpreted these moves as preparatory steps toward a possible limited strike under the pretext of 'counter-terrorism.' These provocations have created a deeply insecure environment, especially considering India's past conduct, such as the 2016 and 2019 surgical strikes. India's repeated emphasis on "pre-emptive self-defense" has become a central part of its strategic doctrine, which directly contradicts the principles of sovereign equality and peaceful dispute resolution. Moreover, India has been accused of engaging in hybrid warfare tactics against Pakistan. This includes alleged cyberattacks on Pakistan financial and communication systems, the spread of disinformation through social media

platforms, and covert support for separatist elements in Pakistan's Balochistan province. These forms of non-kinetic aggression, though often denied by Indian authorities, form a key part of what Pakistani strategists call a fifth-generation warfare campaign aimed at weakening Pakistan internally while maintaining plausible deniability on the international stage. Such acts have further damaged the already strained relationship and contributed to the erosion of trust between the two states. On the diplomatic front, India has consistently worked to isolate Pakistan in global forums. Its campaigns to label Pakistan as a sponsor of terrorism, including at the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), have been part of a broader strategic narrative. While India presents these efforts as legitimate counterterrorism measures, Pakistan views them as part of a calculated diplomatic assault intended to delegitimize its security concerns, especially regarding Indian-administered Kashmir. This use of international platforms for unilateral gain has undermined the possibility of regional cooperation, especially within the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), which remains inactive largely due to India's reluctance to engage with Pakistan.

In response to this increasingly hostile environment, Pakistan has adopted a multipronged approach that balances deterrence with diplomacy. Militarily, Pakistan has increased its preparedness along the LoC and reiterated its commitment to maintaining credible minimum deterrence. In light of India's provocative actions, senior Pakistani military officials have made clear

statements reinforcing their resolve to defend territorial integrity by all means necessary. While Pakistan remains committed to the policy of nuclear restraint, it has not hesitated to signal its capabilities and resolve to deter any misadventure by India. In a region where conventional asymmetry favors India, Pakistan's reliance on tactical nuclear weapons and second-strike capabilities is a core element of its strategic doctrine.

At the diplomatic level, Pakistan has engaged robustly with international organizations and key allies. By highlighting the situation in Kashmir and exposing India's actions to the global community, Pakistan has attempted to shift the international discourse. Islamabad's appeals to the United Nations and Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) have been accompanied by outreach to friendly nations like China, Turkey, and Malaysia. China, in particular, has deepened its cooperation with Pakistan through joint military drills and enhanced intelligence sharing, presenting a counterweight to India's growing strategic ties with the United States and Western allies. While the international response remains cautious and often constrained by strategic interests, Pakistan's diplomatic counteroffensive has prevented India from monopolizing the narrative.

Media and information warfare has also become a critical front in this strategic contest. Pakistan has launched international campaigns to present its perspective, particularly through global media outlets and English-language journalism. Reports and interviews with Kashmiri activists,



independent observers, and international human rights organizations have been used to draw attention to India's alleged abuses. Additionally, Pakistan has invested in bolstering its cyber capabilities, both defensively and offensively, recognizing the critical role of information in shaping modern conflicts.

Despite the current escalation, it is essential to acknowledge the broader context in which this rivalry exists: the anarchic nature of the international system. As realists argue, in the absence of a central authority to enforce rules or mediate disputes, states prioritize survival and power. This leads to the infamous "security dilemma," where one state's attempt to increase its security creates insecurity in another. The India-Pakistan dynamic in 2025 exemplifies this perfectly. India's aggressive policies, whether intended for internal consolidation or deterrence, are perceived by Pakistan as offensive and destabilizing. In turn, Pakistan's retaliations are framed by India as proof of belligerence. The vicious cycle continues, fueled by mistrust, historic grievances, and the absence of sustained dialogue. The breakdown of peace mechanisms has further exacerbated the situation. The Composite Dialogue Process has been suspended for years, and Track-II diplomacy has been largely dormant due to political hostility and public pressure. Confidence-building measures, such as military hotlines and people-to-people exchanges, have been sidelined in favor of confrontational rhetoric. The result is a strategic environment devoid of de-escalation tools—a dangerous proposition in a region with two nuclear-armed states. Looking forward, the

international community has a critical role to play. The crisis demands more than passive statements of concern; it requires proactive mediation, confidence-building frameworks, and risk-reduction initiatives. The United Nations, despite its limitations, must push for renewed diplomatic engagement. Similarly, countries like the United States, China, and Russia—who maintain strong relations with both India and Pakistan—must encourage restraint and offer neutral platforms for dialogue. Regional states, including Afghanistan and Iran, also have an interest in stability and could support regional peace efforts.

In conclusion, the 2025 crisis is a stark reminder that the India-Pakistan conflict remains unresolved and dangerously volatile. India's negative strategic posture—evident in its actions in Kashmir, military assertiveness, and hybrid warfare—has significantly escalated tensions. Pakistan's retaliatory measures, while defensive and justified in the context of national security, have also increased the risk of conflict. In a region where anarchy prevails, and where nuclear deterrence is the last line of peace, the need for restraint, dialogue, and diplomacy has never been more urgent. Without a concerted effort to address the root causes of this rivalry, South Asia will continue to live in the shadow of anarchy—with devastating consequences for regional and global peace.

---

*Muhammad Shakeel Noon is a student of International Relations, at the University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan.*



BY SYEDA KINZA BATOOL

## **CHINA'S BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR CENTRAL ASIA**



### **I**ntroduction

Chinese president Xi Jinping launched The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in 2013, in the 21st century it is one of the most ambitious global infrastructure and economic development projects. It is designed to improve connectivity and cooperation between countries across Asia, Europe, and Africa. The aim of BRI is to bring back and expand the Ancient Silk Road through large scale investments in digital infrastructure, transportation, and energy. Central Asia, once the heartland of the original Silk Road, in BRI it holds strategic importance due to its geographic position between Europe and China. As

such, the region has become a main point for China's efforts to strengthen regional connectivity and economic integration. Although, on one hand the BRI presents major opportunities for Central Asian countries, it also brings with it a host of social, political, economic and challenges.

### **Opportunities Presented by the BRI**

The BRI is offering Central Asia a range of opportunities, especially in terms of trade expansion, infrastructure development, and economic diversification. First and foremost, the initiative has majorly improved regional connectivity. To build highways, railroads, pipelines, and

communication networks across Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan China has invested billions of dollars. For example, the China-Kazakhstan Khorgos Gateway and the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway are representative of the transformation in transportation infrastructure that is promoting more efficient trade routes.

Furthermore, to reduce the dependence on traditional markets like Russia by opening up new export channels and fostering stronger ties with East and South Asian economies the BRI helps Central Asian states. Trade with China has increased significantly over the past decade. In 2022, for example, trade among China and the five Central Asian countries exceeded \$70 billion, a clear sign of growing economic interdependence.

Another major opportunity lies in economic modernization and foreign investment. Chinese investments in sectors such as agriculture, energy, mining, and manufacturing provide much needed finance to underdeveloped economies in the region. Chinese funding allows the construction of critical infrastructure that would be otherwise unaffordable, for countries like Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, where domestic resources are limited. BRI projects support efforts to expand economies beyond hydrocarbons, in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, stimulating industrial development and job creation.

## Challenges and Concerns

Regardless of these benefits, the BRI in Central Asia also raises important concerns and has raised criticism from multiple

quarters. The risk of debt dependency is one of the major challenges. Large loans have been taken from many Central Asian countries from Chinese financial institutions to fund BRI projects. These debts have become a growing burden for poorer countries like Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. There is a possibility of increasing Chinese influence over domestic policies or strategic assets because of the inability to repay loans, a phenomenon some critic's term "debt-trap diplomacy."

Due to some environmental and social implications it faces significant challenges. Because of inadequate environmental assessments, leading to concerns about land degradation, water use, and biodiversity loss, many BRI infrastructure projects have been criticized. Due to Large scale construction it can displace local populations or affect livelihoods, specifically in rural areas. Moreover, the increase of Chinese workers and companies has occasionally led to local resentment, triggering protests and social tensions.

Politically, there is fear about growing Chinese influence in the region. On one hand governments have generally welcomed Chinese investments, while on other hand there is concern among civil society and local populations about Beijing's long-term intentions. China's model of engagement focused majorly on elite-level cooperation, with restricted transparency and public accountability has raised fears of raising the democratic practices and strengthening authoritarian regimes. Some of the analysts argue that China's involvement could fix existing



power structures and minimize pressure for governance reforms.

Moreover, geopolitical competition expands another layer of complexity. Traditionally the dominant power in Central Asia is Russia; it views China's rising influence with caution. Meanwhile, Western countries have shown their concerns about China's strategic purpose and the non transparent nature of its investments. These rivalries must be carefully navigated by Central Asian States to avoid being caught in great power competition.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, China's Belt and Road Initiative project presents both promising opportunities and serious challenges for Central Asia. On one hand, the BRI has brought unique infrastructure development, vital foreign investment, and increased trade, offering a pathway to economic modernization and regional connectivity. On the other hand, it raises concerns about debt sustainability, social tensions, environmental degradation, and political dependency. The long term success of the BRI in Central Asia will be depending on the ability of local governments to strategically manage their relationships with China, it should ensure transparency

and accountability in project implementation, and balance external partnerships with domestic interests.

## Recommendations and Future Implications

To increase the benefits of the BRI while reducing its risks, Central Asian governments should make it their priority to make transparent governance of BRI projects, conduct rigorous environmental and social impact assessments, and seek to involve local communities in decision making processes. Making sure to strengthen regional cooperation among Central Asian countries this could also provide greater bargaining power while negotiations with China and allow for a more unified approach to infrastructure development.

---

*Syeda Kinza Batool is an undergraduate student pursuing a Bachelor's degree in Social Sciences with a major in International Relations at Bahria University.*



BY AIMAN ZAFAR

## **BRI IN CENTRAL ASIA: OPPORTUNITY OR DEPENDENCE**



The New Silk Road, also known as China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), is one of the most aspiring infrastructure projects ever assumed or visualized. President Xi Jinping launched it in 2013. By increasing Beijing's economic and strategic advantage. Building trade routes, energy pipelines, railroads, and highways to link China with Europe, Middle East, and Asia is the main goal of the Belt and Road Initiative. China's aspirations have turned to Central Asia, which has historically been a crossroads of international trade because of its important and powerfully excellent location and plentiful natural resources. The Central Asian states in particular Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, are rich in natural resources such as oil, gas and minerals which make them

indispensable for long-term energy security in the region. The goal of this project is to reduce the reliance on shipping lanes that are unsafe to the U. S. naval force. China also established itself as a major force in the region by building its diplomatic and economic ties with Eurasian as well as central Asian countries through the BRI. Although central Asia states are extremely motivated to be involved in the BRI. Because these states need money for development and to extract value from their extensive mineral resources, they are unable to generate enough domestic finances due to their landlocked locations. Also these countries join BRI to join international trade not just for investment. unemployment and poverty are also being eliminated in their states. Jobless people are getting jobs in construction, manufacturing,

Fascinated, most diversified and enlarged projects with prominent world wide recognition and less reliance on Russia. The Trans-Caspian International Transport Route (TITR) increases trade pass from Kazakhstan to Europe via the Caspian Sea. CARS also benefited because of their energy sector boost by China's oil and gas pipeline investments are substantial through Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan (the China-Central Asia Gas Pipeline). The financing of hydropower projects in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan is also provided by China. Direct massive Investments in road railways, highways and energy pipelines as well as for industrial and agricultural sectors. The China-Kazakhstan railway and the China-Uzbekistan-Kyrgyzstan railway amplify trade direction. Kazakhstan is an essential Eurasian transit focal point in the middle of China and Europe. Kazakhstan **Nurly Zhol** project is a national infrastructure development strategy aimed to amplify transportation, energy, and industrial sectors. Line up with China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) it attracts Chinese investment to upgrade road, railways, and trade routes. China infuses money in borderline security for states particularly Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, focused on protecting BRI-related infrastructure from outside threats. Although China is also balancing the geopolitics in the region and reducing the hegemony of Russia in Central Asian countries. But China is also interested in the BRI in central Asia because of so many reasons. Firstly China is trying to expand the market beyond its border and are looking for new opportunities abroad. Secondly, CARS are attractive to China because they are rich in natural resources

while China is the world's biggest consumer of oil and gas. The Chinese economy needs these resources for their industries and wants an unrestricted approach to them. Three central Asian countries also share a common border with China. The BRI assists cut Shipping costs and delivery times, building Chinese exports further competitive worldly. China also reduces the dollar dependency. China's economic control in Central Asia helps internationalize the **Yuan**. motivated BRI projects to be financed and paid back in yuan as a substitute of U.S. dollars. This makes progress line up with China's sustained goal of reducing U.S. financial supremacy in universal trade. Achieve access to get larger consumer markets in CARS where demand for Chinese goods and technology is amplifying. In Conclusion China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in Central Asia is a geopolitical gamble that aims to lessen Western domination and increase regional influence. Safeguarding important trade routes and energy supplies. Ensuring financial leverage and bolstering the yuan's global role. Stabilizing surrounding areas in order to protect Xinjiang's internal security. The development of trade and infrastructure benefits Central Asian countries, but China is still the main strategic winner, gaining long-term advantages in terms of politics, economy, and security. Central Asian nations are economically linked to Beijing as a result of China's sponsored loans for BRI projects, which create a debt-reliance relationship.

---

*Aliman Zafar is an undergraduate student at Bahria University, Karachi Campus.*





BY EMALLA RAZA

## **THE GEOPOLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF CENTRAL ASIA: A STRATEGIC BATTLEGROUND FOR GLOBAL POWERS**



### **I**ntroduction

Often considered the Heartland of Eurasia, Central Asia has historically been an immeasurable geopolitical region. The region is composed of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, and serves as a bridge between Europe, the Middle East, South Asia and East Asia. The strategic locations associated with the vast reserves of natural resources have become a central concern for global authority such as Russia, China, and the United States. While Kazakhstan alone holds some of the world's largest uranium deposits, Turkmenistan has one of the world's largest natural gas reserves. With these resources in mind, the region will become a battlefield for energy safety and pipeline policy, with Russia and China competing in a vast energy corridor for domination.

### Background

In addition to energy benefits, Central Asia plays a key role in China's initiative (China's S-Road initiative), a large-scale infrastructure project aimed at improving connectivity across Eurasia. By investing in railways, highways and economic corridors, China has sought to integrate Central Asia into its economic influence. In the meantime, Russia, which has maintained historic ties with the region, continues to have an impact on local organizations such as the Collective Security Contracting Organization (CSTO) and the Eurasian Wirtschaft Union (EAEU). Some countries, like Kazakhstan, have been able to modernize their economy, while others, such as Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, are heavily dependent on relocation to migrant workers. As Central Asia is moving towards a developing global order, understanding

his geopolitical dynamics is essential to an analysis of his future role in international affairs.

The geopolitical importance in Central Asia may be attributed to the historical concept of core theory proposed by British geographer Halford Mckinder in 1904. Mckinder claimed that Central Asia control granted control of Eurasian lands. This idea shapes a large part of the region's geopolitical importance and has influenced both historical and contemporary politics. During the Soviet era (1922), Central Asia was deeply integrated into the Soviet economy and political structure. Moscow managed the region's enormous natural resources, determined economic policies and maintained strict political oversight through the Communist leadership point. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 was a turning point as the newly independent Central Asian Republic fought to establish political stability and economic independence. From 2001, US intervention in Afghanistan increased the presence of American troops, and military bases were established in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. After the US withdrawal from Afghanistan in 2021, Washington's impact in Central Asia has dropped considerably. By investing billions in infrastructure, energy projects and trade routes, Beijing has established itself as a major partner in Central Asian countries as well as a major partner in Central Asian countries. These investments have stimulated economic growth, but they have also raised concerns about debt dependence and China's political impact.

## Analysis

Central Asia's landscape portrays an amazing paradox: despite being rich in natural resources and having great strategic value, the region remains politically weak and economically uneven. This paradox seems to stem from a combination of historical legacies, authoritarian governance, and the competition between global powers. One of the most significant challenges faced by Central Asia is the continuity of authoritarian rule. With the exception of Kyrgyzstan, which has somehow managed to have a democratic transition, most Central Asian states remain experiencing long-standing autocratic regimes. Some Leaders such as Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan (ruler of three decades) and Islam Karimov **von** Uzbekistan (who ruled until his death in 2016) **demonstrate** the **fixed** nature of authoritarianism in the region. **Stability was an important** justification of strong centralized **rules**, **but** the lack of political pluralism and freedom of expression hindered **true** democratic development.

Additionally, there are still some Central Asian Countries facing difficulty being Economically Independent . Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, for instance, are heavily reliant on remittances from migrant workers in Russia, making them vulnerable to economic downturns in Moscow. Meanwhile, China's growing economic footprint has led to concerns about debt-trap diplomacy, where countries become financially dependent on Beijing due to excessive borrowing. While Chinese investments have undoubtedly improved infrastructure and connectivity, they also

raise questions about the region's long-term economic sovereignty.

Another important aspect of Central Asian politics is the impact of regional competition and ethnic tensions. The water resources **conflict** between Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan led to occasional border raids, but internal ethnic sectors such as tensions between Uzbek and Kyrgyzstan in southern Kyrgyzstan continued to complicate the stability of the region. In my opinion, these internal conflicts will continue to hinder Central Asia's progress if these internal conflicts are effectively responded to by stronger regional cooperation.

Despite these challenges, I believe Central Asia is exhausting its great potential for the future. Regional leaders implement political reforms, diversify the economy, and reduce

their dependence on external forces, and can turn Central Asia into an independent, dynamic geopolitical actor. Regional initiatives such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) provide a framework for cooperation, but economic sustainability and political inclusiveness must be prioritized.

Finally, Central Asia remains a strategic battlefield in which external interests are related to internal reality. The geopolitical importance of the region cannot be denied, but its long-term success depends on whether it can control global competitive pressures, while simultaneously promoting domestic competition for stability and economic growth.

---

*Emalla Raza is an undergraduate student at Bahria University.*





BY FARHEEN NOOR MALIK

## **NEW PANDORA BOX**



**W**hat if your smart devices suddenly explode while you're using them? What if your smart device has been sabotaged with implanted explosives? Or, what if cybercriminals breach your security and access your personal info? Worse still, what if the Taliban hacks your phone and sends a threatening message ordering you to evacuate your home? Such possibilities evoke feelings of fear, anxiety, vulnerability, and paranoia

The same happened in Lebanon, Sep 17, when pagers across Lebanon detonated causing 12 deaths, including two children, with nearly 3,000 injured on Tuesday. Then on Sep 18, 14 people were killed and 450 injured on Wednesday. Hezbollah-Iran-backed Group- blamed Israel for those explosions although neither they have accepted nor rejected the allegations.

The attacks came months after Security General of Hezbollah -Muhammad Nasrullah- ordered supporters to stop using mobile phones as they can be compromised by Israel. The hand-held radios and pagers were bought by Hezbollah as they were more secure than mobile phones. They were low-tech communication devices that could only send and receive messages incapable of making phone calls. But what they wanted to be their strongest point became their weakest. It has been looked at as Hezbollah's biggest security breach.

It is being reported that the devices were embedded with explosive material **PETN** -pentaerythritol tetranitrate- which is a highly explosive material with a pager circuit showing advanced technical skills. The pagers had a detonator that worked remotely. The message was sent and they

detonated. This shows that there was a state level agency involved.

The Lebanese Security Agency said pagers were from Taiwanese based Gold-Apollo, but the company said in a statement it did not manufacture the devices. It said they were made by a company called BAC which has a license to use its brand, but gave no more details. The company founder said that the pagers were made by a European company that had the right to use the firm's brand, the name of which he could not immediately confirm. The company in a statement named BAC as the firm, but Hsu declined to comment on its location.

There were about 5,000 beepers ordered from Gold-Apollo. According to experts there are three possibilities about how Israel weaponized the pagers. One, they intercept the cargo and then manage to fiddle with the devices. Second, Israel managed to compromise one of the elements of the device through the supply chain and then provided it to the factory. This compromised element was attached with the battery and then it was triggered. Third, maybe Israel managed to compromise another piece of the supply chain which could be the safety system of devices. Whatever the possibility is, neither Hezbollah expected it nor what the world did. This is not the end, residents of south Lebanon and Beirut are being threatened to evacuate their homes through text messages, phone calls, or dropped leaflets. Israel sends text messages and recordings to scores of people and hacks radio networks. Experts say it has quietly gathered this data on Lebanon's citizens for years.

According to the state-run National News Agency, Lebanese Information Minister Ziad Makary was among those who received a recorded phone call in Beirut. The question here lies how come they have access to this information? Israel has sophisticated spyware and technology that they can access to landlines, car plate numbers, and mobile phones – to the point that they can communicate to anyone in the south of Lebanon exactly as they can do in the West Bank or Gaza. They can map exactly who lives where and what phone numbers they have. This is not only technological war but also psychological warfare.

The revelation has unleashed a Pandora's box, exposing predatory motives. Although this scheme is not out of the world, no one was brave enough to do it at this scale. But now everyone will look at everything with suspicions. It is whether the company, the supply chain, the route, or any minor problem will be suspicious. Every aspect will be scrutinized, as anything can be compromised, raw materials, manufacturing, distribution, and execution. This threat fosters a culture of distrust, fueling paranoia and anxiety. Now, new warfare has been started at large that is cyber warfare subsequently kinetic warfare. Nations now must excel at both conventional and non-conventional warfare. Pakistan is surrounded by threats and vulnerable to terrorism resurgence. We should be ready to retaliate to this kind of threat.

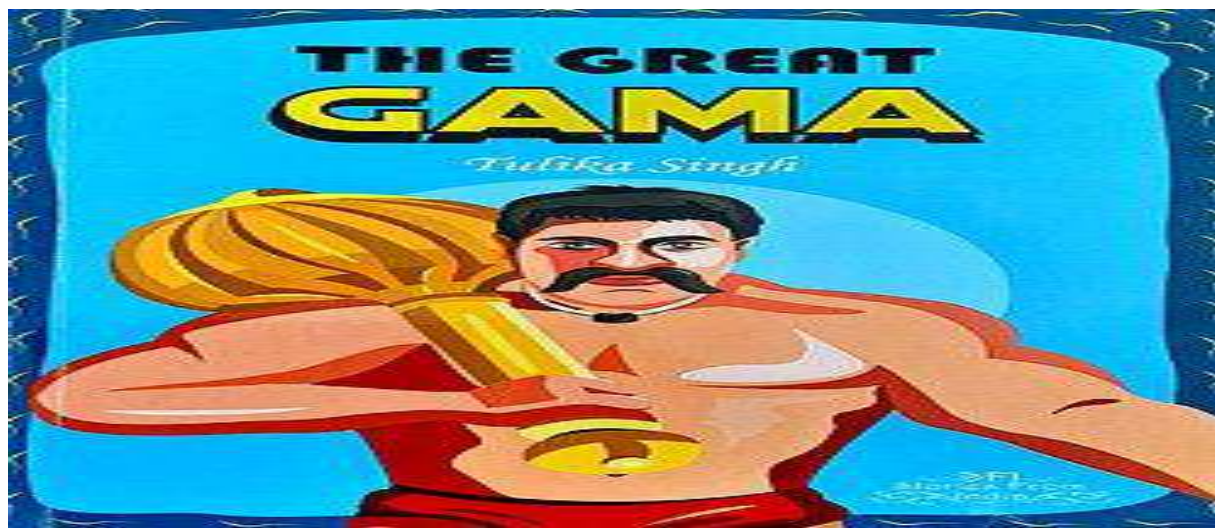
---

*Farheen Noor Malik is an undergraduate student at Hazara University, Mansehra.*



BY GOHAR ALI IFTIKHAR

## **THE GREAT GAMA: THE UNBEATEN LEGEND OF KUSHTI** **TRADITIONAL WRESTLING (22<sup>ND</sup> MAY 1878- 23<sup>RD</sup> MAY 1960)**



In general, the outlook of Muslim Societies is perceived as conservative and rigid in the context of religion. Nevertheless, the cultural and traditional rituals are the less-known aspects of Muslim society in South Asia. Some of the most pertinent examples of traditional Punjab sports are *Kabbadi*, Wrestling, Kite flying, wrist holding, cards, chess, etc. The core purpose of traditional sports is to have fun and socialize in leisure time. These traditional sports played an essential part in formulating social mass, manifesting happiness, and making cultural values vibrant.

One of the most famous traditional sports of the 20th century is Traditional Wrestling, known as *Desi Kushti*, *Pehalwani*. Historically, traditional wrestling has been connected to *Akhara* in South Asia and *Zur-Khaneh* in Iran. Medieval India during the Mughal era evolved and is considered an amalgamation of Persian and local Indian wrestling traditions. It is mentioned in primary sources such as *Akbarnama* and *Ain-i-Akbari*. Later, in the 19th and 20th centuries, it became popular in Punjab, mainly in Lahore, Gujranwala, Amritsar, Multan and Bahawalpur. One of the most important reasons was that Wrestling



became a catalyst factor in the rural festivals, *mela*, *sang* and indigenous fairs.

One of the ever-shining stars in this popular sport is the unbeaten legend Ghulam Mohammad Baksh Butt, alias Gama Pehlwan or The Great Gama. He was born in May 1878 in Amritsar in the Kashmiri-Punjabi family. He opted to carry the enriched legacy of his ancestors. His mesmerizing journey kicked off at age 10 when he participated in a strongman competition organized in the state of Jodhpur. Around 4000 wrestlers across India participated in this competition, and he stood in the top 15. Maharaja witnessed the splendid effort of the young boy of 10 years and declared him the winner. Gama was of an average height of 5 feet and 8 inches, but it was dynamic technique, daily exercise (3000 push-ups and 5000 squats) and diet, which always complimented him. The next important event in his career was facing the mighty Raheem Bakhsh Sultani Wala (1864-1942) (Rustam-e-Hind) of 7 feet at the age of 17. The competition between giants prolonged for hours and ended in a draw. In the next five years, he was unstoppable. He had defeated every big name in India except Raheem Bakhsh. In 1901, he made a unique record by lifting a weight of 1200 kgs, and that stone is

displayed in the Baroda Museum in Sayaji Baug.

After that, he made a bold decision to enter the international arena and go to England. Unfortunately, due to his height, his participation was technically denied. He has unshakeable confidence in himself, so Gama did not bother with this decision, and Valour Pehlwan gave an open challenge that he would beat 30 wrestlers within half an hour. Hardly anyone took it seriously. Then, an American wrestler, Benjamin Franklin Roller (1876-1933), accepted Gama's challenge. The match ended 2 minutes later, and Gamma stood victorious. The next day, Gama contested with twelve international wrestlers, and none of them could stand against him. It was history in the making. In netizens' jargon, Gama became viral. The next significant turn in his career was a match with Stanisław Cyganiewicz (1879-1967), known as a ringman and three-time world champion. This match was memorable and exciting because Gama put Cyganiewicz in the first minute, but he made a defensive position for around three hours. Hence, the match ended in a stalemate, but Gama got the world champion title. It is important to mention that both these wrestlers fought after 17 years, and Gamma beat him within

a minute. After that, Cyganiewicz gave the title of "Tiger" to Gama.

In 1910, Gama returned to India. Now, he again contested Raheem Bakhsh for the title of Rustam-e-Hind. The result was reasonably expected that Gama was the obvious winner, but he acknowledged that Raheem Bakhshi was the hardest contender ever. At 51, Gama had his last fight because no one dared to challenge him to a fight in his remaining life. In 1947, after the partition of India, he migrated to Lahore. Gama was not only a legend in Wrestling but also a great human. During the riots of 1947, he protected his Hindu neighbours from the mob. His career expanded over five decades; he fought over 5000 fights and remained undefeated. After a prolonged illness, the Great Gama died on 23rd May

1960. He was greatly admired by the martial arts expert Bruce Lee.

In our popular discourse, where Eurocentrism and orientalist ideas prevail, there is the utmost need to look at the other side of the picture by exploring, understanding, reading and acknowledging our country's lost indigenous culture and heritage for the refined national identity and narrative shaping.

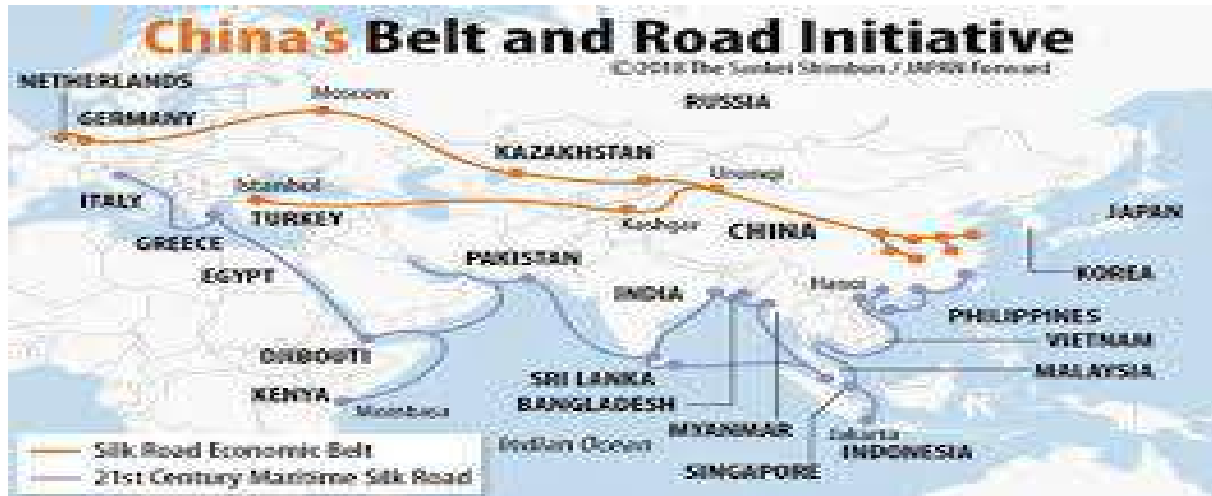
---

*Gohar Ali Iftikhar works as a Lecturer in History, and writes on various topics within the social sciences.*



BY MUHAMMAD ALI

## **CHINA'S BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE (BRI) IN CENTRAL ASIA: A GEOPOLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**



### **I**ntroduction:

In 2013 China started the Belt and Road Initiative also known as BRI, the goals behind this Initiative were for global development, launched by their president XI Jinping in 2013. Also, this was designed to enhance trade between the countries and connect the world with China. Especially for Nations across Asia, Africa, and Europe, BRI has been vital to China's efforts to expand its economic and geopolitical influence across the world. The regions that have an important part in this Initiative, like Central Asia which stands out as one of the important routes due to its geography and the economic potential it holds. The countries that are included in Central Asia are Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan, this region holds a strategic importance because of the vast numbers of

its natural resources, and its geographic location at the crossroads of the European markets trade routes. After the end of communism and the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, many newly independent states sought for their new economic partnership to reduce their reliance on Russia, the successor of USSR. China then emerged as a newly dominant country in the region, offering large sums of investment, trade, and to build the infrastructure under the framework of BRI. Projects like building the railway across the countries, highway, and energy related projects. BRI has been proving its economic growth in these countries, but on the same time many argue that this large sum of investments has put these countries under the debt, and has also increase the political influence of China in these countries, also many critics argue that China has also



targeting to control the key area of the region's economy, which may become a threat to the sovereignty of these countries, which could lead to economic dependency of these countries towards China.

## **Background:**

### **Historical Context of China-Central Asia Relations**

The relation between the Central Asian countries and China date back to the time of the Silk Road, when this region was used to trade goods, technology, merchants, culture with local civilizations, and diplomats from various countries of European empires use these routes to make connections with each other. But during the era of the USSR (1922-1991), the influence of China in this region was minimized, as the USSR maintained strict control over its republics in Central Asia. But after the end of the Soviet era Central Asian countries were in the search of a new economic partner, China recognized this opportunity to expand their influence in Central Asian countries. In 2001 the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) was founded which helped Central Asian countries to work on security and economic issues with China.

### **BRI and Its Role in Central Asia:**

After announcing BRI in 2013, China's President Xi Jinping, signaling Kazakhstan's importance of the vision of China's global connectivity. Making Central Asia a key transit zone for trade and infrastructure development. The goal of BRI is to modernize the transport network to boost trade and to facilitate economic integration between China and Central Asian countries.

**China has invested heavily in the region, financing major infrastructure projects such as:**

The China-Kazakhstan Khorgos dry port and the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan railway.

The China-Central Asia Gas Pipeline, stretching from Turkmenistan to China.

Special economic zones (SEZs) and industrial parks, such as those in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

## **Analysis:**

### **Economic Impacts of BRI in Central Asia:**

#### **Infrastructure Development and Trade Growth:**

The BRI projects have managed to significantly improve the infrastructure of Central Asian countries, especially in areas like transport, and energy. Major projects like the Khorgos gateway which is located on the border of China-Kazakhstan, this logistic hub have an important role in the faster and more efficient trade between China and Europe. The BRI projects related to highways, railways, and pipelines has helped by creating more job opportunities and has helped many Central Asian countries in their industrial growth. The trade between the two regions in the early 2000's was relatively small, but in less than two decades it has surpassed the \$50 billion mark.

### **Debt and Financial Risks**

Although the BRI has been a success in Central Asian countries, many experts argue that the amount they took to finance large infrastructure projects. Countries like Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, own a large amount of their external debt to China, which could threaten the sovereignty of these countries, and give China leverage over these nations, potentially forcing them to offer their economic or political concessions.

## **Geopolitical Implications of BRI:**

### **Shifting Regional Influence:**

Although in the past Russia has been the main external power in Central Asia, since the BRI project has been started, it has allowed China to expand its influence in these countries, which challenge Russia's

traditional dominance. China has now become the leading economic force in these countries, but still Russia has remained the region's primary security partner through the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), this has led to a more complex power dynamic in Central Asia. In countries like Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, many people have been protesting the Chinese investments, as they believe this may lead their nations under the foreign control over their natural resources and land acquisitions.

---

*Muhammad Ali is an undergraduate student at Bahria University, Karachi Campus.*



BY MARSHA FATIMA JAFRI

## **US INFLUENCE IN CENTRAL ASIA AFTER THE AFGHANISTAN WITHDRAWAL: WHAT'S NEXT?**



### **I**ntroduction

Central Asia, widely known as Turkistan by Turks, has always garnered attention of major powers. The withdrawal of the United States from Afghanistan in August 2021 marked a drastic change in the foreign policy of the major power towards Central Asia.

### **Background**

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Russian and British Empires fought hard to gain control over Central Asia, a region bordered by Afghanistan, during the period known as the "Great Game".

Later, during the Cold War, the Soviet Union and China gained control over the region, but in the 1980s, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was favourable for the US, as its support for the anti-Soviet fighters increased its influence in Afghanistan.

Gradually, the US in 2001 invaded Afghanistan, expanding its influence in Central Asia. During this time, the major power used Central Asian countries, especially Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan, for logistical and military purposes, including airbases and supply routes for operations in Afghanistan. This strengthened US influence in the region, with all the Central Asian states



collaborating as strategic partners in the fight against Terrorism. Following the US' withdrawal from Afghanistan in August 2021, many strategists believe that Russia and China will fill the space by availing this opportunity, decreasing US influence in Central Asia.

## **Strategic importance of central asia**

The former five Soviet Republics, including Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan sit in the region of Central Asia. This region has always held importance in history due to its strategic location. It lies between Russia, China, Iran, and South Asia. Considering natural resources, it is rich in oil, gas, and minerals and is also used as a key route for energy supplies between Europe, the Middle East, and Asia.

## **Consequences of us withdrawal**

The collapse of the Afghan government and the Taliban gaining power didn't only prompt speculation about the future of the US in Central Asia, but various US-dependent Central Asian countries were worried about their security. Without a US military presence in Afghanistan, Central Asian states are more vulnerable to instability and terrorism expected from the Taliban-controlled region. As a result, Russia and China are expected to expand their influence in the Central Asia region.

China has been expanding its Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) by investing in infrastructure across Central Asia, including transportation networks and energy pipelines. In this way, China is boosting its economic influence for a long-period. On the contrary, Russia, formerly known as the Soviet Union, has been finding ways to

regain its dominance in the region via military alliance with the Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO) and the other regional organisations. However, with chaotic withdrawal from Afghanistan, Washington provided an opportunity for the major players, China and Russia in the contemporary Great Game of Central Asia. Ikboljon Qoraboyev, associate professor of international relations at M. Nazarbayev University of Kazakhstan, stated that the US might have accepted that its historical rival, Russia, has more control over the Central Asia region. Reflecting on the US' approach, many analysts believe that the super power might shift to a more bilateral approach, strengthening its relations with individual states of the region rather than focusing on a broader strategy. During an exclusive conversation with TRT World, Matthew Bryza, former US ambassador to Azerbaijan had discussed the topic.

Speaking to the outlet, Bryza said, "the US ability to achieve any of those goals to make any progress in a practical sense has clearly changed for the worse. This shameful uncoordinated unplanned US withdrawal from Afghanistan has totally undercut US credibility both within its NATO allies and also with its friends and partners such as states of Central Asia and of course with Afghanistan and its people."

## **Future implications**

The experts predict more challenges for Central Asia, such as rising terrorism after the rapid withdrawal of the US from the region. It seems difficult for the US to regain its influence in the region, as it may not be trusted again as a partner by the Central Asian states. Regardless of the challenges

posed by the withdrawal, the US has opportunities to expand its influence through regional cooperation. Central Asian states are concerned about the risks stemming from Afghanistan, and many are looking for international support to mitigate the risk. Keeping in mind the historical legacy of Russian dominance, Central Asia may shake hands with China to combat the risk stemming from Afghanistan. In this context, the US can collaborate with international organisations, such as the United Nations and the European Union, to address the instability in Central Asia, including poverty, human rights abuses, and political repression.

## Conclusion

The US withdrawal from Afghanistan adds a period to the direct military control in Central Asia; however, it does not signal the end of American influence in the region. To

combat the influence of Russia and the emerging power China, the US should shift its focus to economic engagement, soft power, and regional cooperation. By supporting democratic development, and investing in energy and infrastructure, the US can continue to shape the future of Central Asia in a manner that garners its strategic interests. However, with China's growing influence through the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), the US must adapt to the changing geopolitical realities and develop long-term strategies to maintain its influence and control in Central Asia following its rapid withdrawal from Afghanistan.

---



BY FATIMA OMER

## **PRESENT GLOBAL CONFLICTS AND UN; ARE WE WITNESSING ANOTHER LEAGUE OF NATIONS?**



**A**fter being a witness to the horrific consequences of the first world war, the world decided in the favor of no more wars. Therefore, as world war 1 ended on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918, countries came together for the formation of an international organization with the objective of peace and harmony named “League of Nations”, established on 10<sup>th</sup> January 1920. With its first session in November 1920, it became a global platform to resolve conflicts without any hostility. Though its goals included global cooperation and prevention of any armed combat, the League of Nations itself was much weaker than originally anticipated. It lacked effective enforcement procedures, unity from all the states and didn’t include major powers like the USA, Germany and Russia.

Hence, it couldn’t prevent the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war in 1939. This inability was considered its failure and therefore the League of Nations was officially dissolved on 19<sup>th</sup> April 1946. After seeing the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war and the destruction it brought upon, the world once again agreed to set up another international governmental organization, United Nations on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1945 keeping in mind not to repeat past mistakes in achieving its goals including avoidance of armed clashes and global cooperation for issues like poverty, illiteracy, climate change etc. but the question that whether UN succeeded in its objectives or not remains unanswered. Only focusing on the present global conflicts let it be war between Russia and Ukraine, Israel and Palestine and Kashmir issue on the India-Pakistan border, it’s clearly indicated



that the UN has had little to no success at all. A deeper case study of these 3 is followed.

## **Russia-Ukraine war**

The Russia-Ukraine war originally began on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2014 after Ukraine's revolution of dignity. While this war continued for several years, its major escalation occurred on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2022 with the invasion of Ukraine by Russia. It's known as the deadliest war in Europe after the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war. This war has resulted in 223,000 Russian casualties and 131,000 Ukrainian casualties including millions that have been injured. Even after the passage of 3 years from 2022, this war continues to take more lives every single day. Moreover, both sides have also suffered a financial loss of around 1.3 trillion dollars. While many states have offered their services as an arbitrator but so far, no such attempts have been successful. While the UN seems to be busy trying to end this war by passing resolutions, excluding Russia from the human rights council and ordering Russia to withdraw its troops from the territory of Ukraine, none of these efforts have been actually effective when we talk about ground reality. UN's resolutions and sessions may become a part of history but so far, they haven't actually benefited the common people who deserve this relief. In this situation, it's safe to say the UN has failed to end this war even after 11 years have gone by.

## **Israel-Palestine war**

While the history of Israel and Palestine of course goes back decades, the major armed conflict began on 7<sup>th</sup> October 2023 which has

now turned into one of the deadliest genocides ever. Israel's illegal occupation on Palestinian land and the ethnic cleansing of Muslims living there is yet to be stopped. Even when Israel continues to violate human rights by targeting young children, pregnant women, special needs people and elderly, somehow the whole world fails to stop them. There have been more than 62,600 deaths in Gaza while the survivors face severe food, water and medicine crises. Right now as I am writing and you are reading this article, numerous innocent kids are going through surgeries and limb amputations without any anesthesia or numbing creams. Read this again. Once again, the UN completely fails to stop Israel's atrocities even with all the evidence right in front of everyone's eyes. No significant efforts have been done against their prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu nor the military that continues to attack not only Gaza but also Yemen, Syria and Lebanon. Once again, the UN acts as nothing more than a mere spectator in this horrific situation.

## **Kashmir issue**

Jammu and Kashmir is an internationally recognized disputed region between India and Pakistan. Its people have been given the right to decide their destiny but they are still under control of the Indian government against their will. Kashmiris have been in a struggle for freedom for decades yet they seem to be right where they actually began. India has even annulled their special status or autonomy under article 370 since 5<sup>th</sup> August 2019 and often imposes curfews and conducts false operations against wrongly accused civilians.

While Pakistan has taken this issue to the UN several times and supports Kashmir's fight for freedom, there hasn't been any progress on this matter. Even when Indian soldiers kill and injure innocent civilians and cause them permanent disabilities which is against UN charter and human rights conventions, no action has been taken against this. Hence proving the UN's incompetency.

## Conclusion

Now the questions raised are: do all these armed conflicts mean the UN has failed? Does this make the UN no different than the League of Nations? If so, what should be done? Of course, to answer them, all the states need to sit together in the interest of their people as they are the ones who actually suffer in such conditions. The

above situation in no way means there is no future of the UN, it just requires improvement in its structure and functioning for which every state would have to play their part. While the situation goes in the favor of the famous theory Realism and the concept of anarchy, it also advocates for the need of an international organization that actually has power to prevent such circumstances so that its goals don't just stay ink on paper but are actually executed. Therefore, making it a necessary duty of every state to contribute to upgrading the UN in a way that is actually beneficial to the common people.

---

*Fatima Omer is an undergraduate student, pursuing a BS in International Relations at the Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Technology (FUUAST).*



BY NOORULLAH BHATTI,

## **WATER WARS**



**I**magine a world where soldiers guard reservoirs instead of oil fields, where a single dam becomes a weapon and the tap of a river sparks international conflict. This is not dystopian fiction, it's our unfolding reality. As glaciers vanish and aquifers drain, water scarcity has escalated from an environmental concern to a geopolitical time bomb. From the Nile to the Indus, nations are already clashing over the blue gold, while millions queue for rational drops in parched cities. This question isn't if water wars will define the 21st century, but how many lives will they claim first, finally value water as the lifeline it truly is? Water is one of the main sources of human lives. It is the most essential source of ecosystem, economies and human development. Without water starvation, scarcity and famine would hinder human lives that would lead to disputes and rivalries. However, currently water scarcity is the most concerning issue due to rising global warming. This could further escalate some

water disputes like the Indus water basin, Nile Basin and Mekong river basin into deadly water wars. Which may affect millions of people's lives. Therefore, these growing concerns on water disputes should be immediately solved with confidence building measures and along with the help of international organizations.

### **Causes of water scarcity**

There are multiple causes of water scarcity. The most prominent among them are pollution, urbanization, water contamination, poverty and inequality, overly dependency on agriculture, deforestation, ecosystem degradation and inefficient water management. Additionally, 2.2 billion people live in countries with scarce water resources, including 450 million children who live in areas of high water vulnerability. Furthermore, by 2030, global water demand is expected to surpass global supply by 40% and 70 million people could be displaced due to intense water



scarcity. Therefore, water management should be improved with feasible measures.

## **Indus water dispute between Pakistan and India**

In 1960, the Indus water treaty was signed between Pakistan and India brokered by the World Bank. Allocate the water between two countries. The Eastern rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutlej are controlled by India. While Western rivers, Indus, Chenab and Ravi are controlled by Pakistan. This treaty was the most successful between the two arch rivals. But after the Pahalgam terrorist attack, on 24th April 2025, India suspended the Indus water treaty. Meanwhile, this could be a major point of escalation between the two old rivals. This could further escalate tensions and potentially lead to conflict. Furthermore, a heated dispute has erupted between the Province of Pakistan Sindh and Punjab over the green Pakistan Project plan to construct six new canals on the Indus River, sparking widespread protests across Sindh. Protests have taken to the streets, national highways and trade routes to Punjab have been blocked. Sindh concerns are water shortages, environmental damage to the Indus delta and violation of 1991 water accords. The province has completely rejected the project. Meanwhile, these tensions should be immediately solved with potential solutions, otherwise it would erupt ethnic conflicts in Pakistan.

## **Dispute on Nile Basin**

The Nile Basin dispute primarily revolves around the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD). The dispute remains around Ethiopia, Egypt and Sudan. Egypt fears the

dam will reduce its water supply, citing historical treaties that allocated 100% of Nile water to Egypt and Sudan. Ethiopia argues that these treaties are unfair and wants to utilize the Nile water for its own development. However, this is another major water dispute that could break out of war in the African region. That's why this needs to be mitigated with comprehensive agreements, river management framework and mutual understanding.

## **Dispute on the Mekong River Basin**

Mekong River Basin dispute is another major conflicting zone, which could amplify water war on a larger zone. The Mekong River Basin dispute involves six countries: China, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam. The core issue revolves around water resource management, hydropower development and the impact of China's upstream dams on downstream countries. As the upper riparian state, China's actions have significant impacts on downstream countries. Its dam operation sparked controversy and concerns about water management policies. However, to solve this growing hard-core issue, regional cooperation through the Mekong river commission is crucial to address this issue. Ensure sustainable development to counter challenges to food security, regional stability and environmental sustainability.

## **Solutions to water disputes**

Solving water management issues in the Indus, Nile and Mekong rivers requires a multi-faceted approach that involves cooperation with multiple solutions like water efficiency measures, multi-sector collaboration, investment in water

infrastructure, cooperation across countries and meditation of World Organizations. By implementing water resources management, water Saving technologies and economic development with environmental protection, we can save from the brutal wars of the future that can destroy peace and prosperity of the world.

## Conclusion

Water is not only a redline, but it is a lifeline for every person on earth. Many experts, researchers and authors have discussed the possibility of water-related tensions or conflicts escalating into larger scale disputes that will not only affect any single nation

but its implications would disturb the peace of the whole world. To address internal water tensions between Punjab and Sindh, it's essential to engage in inclusive negotiations and collaborative problem-solving, ensuring that solutions serve the broader national interest.

"Water is life's matrix, mother and medium. There is no life without water." Albert Szent-Gyorgyi.

---

*Noorullah Bhatti is an IR graduate.*



BY ALISHBA FATIMA

## **TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM IN CENTRAL ASIA: THE CASE OF THE ISLAMIC MOVEMENT OF UZBEKISTAN (IMU)**



**I**ntroduction

Central Asia has been a focal point for terrorism and extremism, driven by socio-political instability, authoritarian governance, and regional conflicts. Among the prominent extremist groups, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) stands out due to its significant role in fostering terrorism within and beyond the region. Established in the late 1990s, the IMU aimed to overthrow Uzbekistan's secular government and establish an Islamic state. Over time, it expanded its operations across Central Asia, aligning with global terrorist networks such as Al-Qaeda and later ISIS.

### **Background**

The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) emerged in the early 1990s as a response to Uzbekistan's repressive political environment under President Islam Karimov. Its roots trace back to the Adolat Party, founded by Juma Namangani and Tahir Yuldashev in the Ferghana Valley, which aimed to implement Sharia law. After Adolat was banned in 1992, its leaders fled Uzbekistan. Namangani joined the Tajik Civil War, while Yuldashev traveled across Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia, establishing ties with other militant groups and forming underground cells. By 1998, the IMU was officially established in Afghanistan with support from the Taliban. Its initial goal was overthrowing Karimov and creating an Islamic state in Uzbekistan.

The IMU expanded its operations across Central Asia, collaborating with Al-Qaeda and providing fighters for the Taliban against the Northern Alliance. This alliance allowed access to training camps and resources, transforming the IMU into a transnational threat. After the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan in 2001, the IMU relocated to Pakistan's tribal areas, aligning with local extremist groups like Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). It underwent significant transformations during this period, strengthening ties with Al-Qaeda and adopting advanced tactics. The group fractured over time, with some factions pledging allegiance to ISIS in 2014-2015, leading to internal conflicts and Taliban offensives that weakened its presence.

## Activities and Impact

The IMU's operations have included armed incursions into Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan between 1999-2000, bombings, kidnappings, and attacks on security forces. Its activities destabilized Central Asia by exacerbating regional security challenges and fostering cross-border terrorism. The group also played a pivotal role in radicalizing local populations by exploiting grievances against authoritarian regimes. By the 2010s, the IMU pledged allegiance to ISIS, further expanding its influence. This shift marked a transition from regional insurgency to global jihadism. The IMU's involvement in Afghanistan's insurgency also contributed to instability in neighboring Central Asian states.

## Challenges in Combating Extremism

Terrorism and extremism in Central Asia, particularly in the context of the Islamic

Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), present complex challenges rooted in political repression, economic grievances, and religious identity. The IMU, which emerged in the late 1990s, initially sought to establish an Islamic state in Uzbekistan but later expanded its operations to neighboring countries and Afghanistan. Its activities have been fueled by a combination of harsh government repression, socio-economic disparities, and the radicalization of marginalized groups. One of the major challenges in combating extremism in the region has been government repression. Uzbekistan's authoritarian regime, under former President Islam Karimov, severely restricted political opposition and religious expression, creating fertile ground for radicalization. The government's heavy-handed tactics, including the violent suppression of the 2005 Andijan uprising, exacerbated grievances and drove some individuals toward extremist groups. Additionally, economic and social grievances such as high unemployment, poverty, and corruption have contributed to the appeal of extremist narratives, particularly among disenfranchised youth. The IMU exploited these issues to recruit members and justify its insurgency. Regional instability has further complicated the situation, as the IMU's ties to global jihadist networks, including the Taliban and later ISIS, have made it a transnational threat. The group's operations in Afghanistan and its involvement in cross-border attacks have destabilized the region. Efforts to combat extremism in Central Asia have focused on a combination of preventive measures, security improvements, and regional cooperation. Preventive strategies include vocational



training, youth engagement, and community-based initiatives to counter radicalization. Central Asian governments, including Uzbekistan, have increasingly recognized the need to address the root causes of extremism. Strengthening state security capabilities while improving governance is also crucial, as repressive measures alone have often proven counterproductive, fueling extremism rather than curbing it. Finally, regional cooperation has played a key role, with collaborative efforts among Central Asian states and international partners, including the US and EU, helping to disrupt extremist networks and improve intelligence-sharing.

## Future Implications

The persistence of extremism in Central Asia poses several challenges, including regional instability, global terrorism links, and the reinforcement of authoritarian regimes. Groups like the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) exploit weak governance and porous borders, allowing them to operate across multiple countries. Additionally, the alignment of Central Asian extremists with global networks like ISIS heightens international security risks. Furthermore, counterterrorism measures that strengthen authoritarian regimes may

hinder democratic development and exacerbate grievances. To address these issues, governments must adopt comprehensive strategies that balance security measures with socio-economic reforms. Promoting inclusive governance, investing in education, and providing economic opportunities can help reduce the appeal of extremist ideologies.

## Conclusion

The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan exemplifies how authoritarian oppression and socio-economic deprivation can fuel extremism. While military crackdowns may suppress immediate threats, long-term stability requires addressing root causes such as political repression and economic inequality. Collaborative regional efforts combined with international support can help mitigate the threat posed by groups like the IMU while fostering sustainable peace in Central Asia.

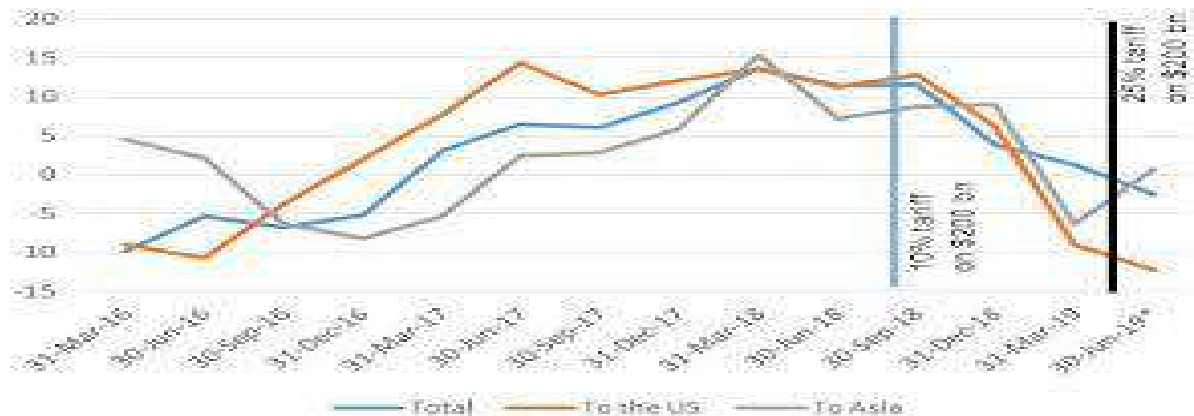
---

*The writer is an undergraduate BS International Relations student at Bahria University, with the registration number 02-155221-002.*



BY TAHIRA ASSA

## **THE US-CHINA TRADE WAR: IMPACTS ON THE GLOBAL ECONOMY AND FUTURE PROSPECTS**



**T**wo thousand years ago China built its great wall. Today the United States of America is building its own wall, against China, not with bricks and stones but with custom tariffs. Two colossal powers on two ends of the Pacific far East (China) and far West (United States of America). The term Chimerica is the combination of China and America's mutual dependency on both countries in trade.

A historical example that mirrors the dynamics of the US-China trade tensions is the "Chicken War" of the early 1960s. In the late 1950s, American poultry producers began exporting large quantities of inexpensive chicken to Europe, particularly West Germany, where chicken had been a luxury item. The influx of cheap American chicken disrupted European markets, leading to significant losses for local farmers.

In response, the European Economic Community (EEC) today known as the European Union imposed tariffs on imported American chicken. The United States retaliated in 1964 by implementing a 25% tariff on light trucks, potato starch, dextrin, and brandy, a move that became known as the "Chicken Tax." While most of these tariffs were later removed, the tariff on light trucks remains in place today, significantly influencing the American automotive industry. This historical episode illustrates how trade disputes can have long-lasting and unintended consequences, reshaping industries and trade policies for decades.

The trade relationship between the United States and China, once a cornerstone of global economic growth, has evolved into a complex and often contentious dynamic. The imposition of tariffs and counter-tariffs has disrupted supply chains, altered trade

patterns, and introduced new uncertainties into international markets. The current president of America Donald Trump imposed tariffs on Chinese goods in his first presidency and higher tariffs in his second term. Trump wants to change it. According to Trump, some might call it economic nationalism but I call it common sense, I call it America first. This is all because of the emerging economy of China. According to Trump, tariffs will make America rich. The tariffs are also a main weapon against China. In April, US president Donald Trump imposed a tariff of 104% in all products imported from China. And China imposed 84% and restricted US goods which will affect the entire global economy.

In 20 years, China has aggressively invested in manufacturing to become the world's largest exporter. It invests more than any other countries, exporting things like steel and aluminium at below market values. In 1978 China moved towards liberalising its economy. From 1980 onwards, it began exporting products like cheap labor to the United States of America. It resulted in the US in a trade deficit for \$375 billion and China went into surplus. In 2001, China joined the World Trade Organisation, and its exports grew from \$66 billion to \$1.4 trillions by 2008. China was saving and the United States of America was consuming.

During the 2008 global financial crisis, the US shrank by 2% and China grew by 9.8%. China was successful not only by liberal market economy but also long term state controlled economic planning; exporting, subsidies, loans, grants, and infrastructure

investments, state capitalists which controlled production costs.

On May 2015, the Chinese government launched the "Made in China 2025" economic plan and began promoting 10 strategic high tech sectors including electric cars, Information Technology, telecommunications, artificial intelligence, advanced robotics, agricultural technology, aerospace engineering, maritime engineering, bio medicine and rail infrastructure. Meanwhile, Beijing was rapidly advancing towards its "Made in China 2025" goals. According to an October 2024 report, China has become a global leader in five technology areas; solar panels, unmanned aerial vehicle, graphing, high speed railway, electrical vehicle, and lithium batteries.

We are living in an era of global supply chain shift. The World Bank warns that the global GDP decreases 7%. This all happens in a single day, but affects global economic order. In the short term, the economy will suffer but no one really knows, will there be a war between the United States and the rest of the world, or Western world against China. This is a part of political game and power. Due to the war, inflation will rise, everything will get expensive, public outrage (US), low tech, low margin (China). Shipping costs and tariffs go higher than the actual value of the goods. Which means they are operating a total loss. Many Chinese factories stop production. Big companies like Apple, Tesla and Amazon are moving towards India. Which is tariff free, and America is going towards India partnership. These tariffs will hurt the global business in the long term.

The trade war has compelled companies to reassess their supply chains. Many businesses have diversified their manufacturing bases, moving operations to countries like Vietnam, Malaysia, and Mexico to mitigate risks associated with US-China tariffs. This shift has led to increased operational costs and complexities in logistics. Financial markets have experienced heightened volatility due to the uncertainty surrounding trade negotiations. Investor confidence has been shaken, leading to fluctuations in stock prices and currency values. The unpredictability of policy decisions has made long-term investment planning more challenging for multinational corporations.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has warned that prolonged trade tensions could reduce global GDP by up to 0.8% in the near term. Emerging economies, particularly those heavily reliant on exports, are at greater risk of economic slowdown due to decreased demand and investment. The US has imposed restrictions on Chinese tech firms, citing concerns over intellectual property theft and national security. These measures have hindered the global tech industry's collaborative efforts, slowing innovation and leading to the development of parallel technology ecosystems.

American farmers have faced significant challenges due to China's retaliatory tariffs on agricultural products. Exports of soybeans, corn, and pork have declined, leading to surplus supplies and falling prices domestically. While government subsidies have provided some relief, long-term market access remains uncertain.

The concept of "decoupling" refers to the gradual separation of the US and Chinese economies, particularly in strategic sectors like technology and defense. While complete decoupling is unlikely due to deep economic interdependencies, a partial realignment is evident. Countries are forming new trade alliances, and businesses are seeking alternative markets to reduce reliance on any single economy.

In response to bilateral tensions, nations are pursuing multilateral trade agreements to foster economic stability. The Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) are examples of efforts to create broader trade networks that can buffer against bilateral disputes.

Both the US and China are investing heavily in domestic research and development to achieve technological self-reliance. This focus on innovation may lead to advancements in artificial intelligence, renewable energy, and biotechnology. However, the lack of international collaboration could slow global progress in these fields.

The US-China trade war has introduced significant challenges to the global economy, affecting trade flows, investment decisions, and economic growth. While some sectors and regions have adapted by diversifying markets and supply chains, the long-term implications of this economic conflict remain uncertain. Future prospects will depend on the ability of nations to navigate these tensions through diplomacy, innovation, and the establishment of



---

resilient            economic            frameworks.

---

*Tahira Assa is an undergraduate student of Political Science at the University of Turbat. Hailing from Hirronk, Turbat, Balochistan, she is actively involved in both academic and extracurricular activities. Her writings, including articles, letters, stories, and book reviews have been published in renowned newspapers such as Dawn, Pakistan Observer, Balochistan Express, and Daily Times.*



BY AYESHA FARHAD

## **THE TALE OF TWO STORIES: THE MEDIA VIEW IN THE INDO-PAK WAR OF 2025**



**T**hough brief, the Indo-Pak War of 2025 was one of the most intensely followed wars in the subcontinent's recent past, both on the battlefield and in the palms of millions of hands and in front of millions of television screens. War in the time of digital technology is not only fought using weapons and missiles but also through word and narrative. What happened here in this brief but glorious confrontation was a great imbalance in how the two countries' media addressed it. On the contrary, the Indian media was alleged to sensationalize and fabricate information in an effort to evoke anger, terror, and hysteria among its nationals. The Pakistani media, in contrast, presented a more objective and accurate report of the happenings as they occurred, emerging as more calm and responsible. Most Indian news media were in overdrive the moment border tensions began to

escalate. Rather than being meaningful discussions, prime-time debates became shouting matches with a flavor of nationalist discourse. Most Indian news anchors cared less about generating war hysteria than informing the masses about the complexity of the matter. "Crushing Pakistan," "revenge for each bullet," and "full-scale retaliation" were some of the most prevalent headline words. This was theatre, not news.

The media turned into a war-mongering platform instead of questioning the government's decisions or thinking about the diplomatic implications. Bogus movies and video game or past battle footage were even presented by some networks as real-time battlefield updates. The public's anger and fear were fueled by this irresponsible conduct, which also distracted them from the real situation.

Furthermore, without official confirmation, Indian media frequently reported significant successes and overstated the number of casualties. The reportage had an emotive, passionate, and combative tone. In a video game that painted war games, India always won- Pakistan always lost. The audience got a false sense of self complacency and superiority from this black-and-white portrayal of a complex situation. We could see the Indian media just did not care about the truth at a time when sincere and honest journalism was required. Pakistani media, however, was serious and factual. They covered military movements and patriotic sentiment, but stayed away from over-the-top headings and outlandish claims.

Instead of yelling, news anchormen provided and analyzed information based on the knowledge of professionals. The goal was to inform, not inflame, the public.

Rather we see Pakistani media's quest to spread accurate information coming from official, government and military sources rather than glorify war or display jingoistic nationalism. But they also highlighted the need for peace and diplomacy while acknowledging that the crisis was no joke. The public was given the truth, hard as it might be to swallow, rather than fed a dream. Unlike their Indian counterparts, who kept publishing unverified reports only to be "first," Pakistani journalists chose to be accurate over fast. Social media was filled with information from both countries during the crisis. But this was yet another aspect where media behavior was distinct. Online

websites and Indian influencers shared conspiracy theories, humorous images, and memes. To provoke animosity and lack of understanding, some accounts even share doctored videos and news articles. It seemed that the aim was to triumph in the information war at any cost, including spreading misinformation.

Meanwhile, numerous independent reporters and online news websites in Pakistan employed social media to debunk such false claims using facts and data. In order to debunk exaggerated Indian assertions, they spread audio recordings with timestamps, military statements, and field reports. They were able to become credible and credible sources, especially from the global community and objective observers.

The perception of the public about a conflict is directly influenced by how it is reported. Most Indians were persuaded that their country was winning the war easily and that Pakistan was going to collapse due to the overhyped news. Confusion and disillusionment followed once later official reports diverged from these assumptions. The public also started questioning not only the media, but the validity of the claims of the government. In Pakistan, however, the masses had a better understanding of the situation. Since the media had not generated unrealistic hopes, there was less emotional turbulence and more concerted effort at national unity and defense. The people were awake but unruffled. They realized the seriousness of the situation and trusted their leadership and military to handle it.

There is also the issue of the extent to which the state controls the media. Media in both nations does not exist entirely autonomously. In this war, though, it seemed that the Indian state permitted or even promoted the aggressive tone adopted by its media, perhaps with the aim of uniting the nation in the cause of nationalism. Press briefings were clear, coordinated, and measured. The message was not only one of strength but restraint—a potent message in itself. The Indo-Pak War 2025 was not only a military conflict but also a media conflict. And in this war of words, the Indian and Pakistani media stood out in stark contrast to each

other. While Indian media seemed to sacrifice reality at the altar of ratings and patriotism, Pakistani media exercised restraint, maturity, and a desire to inform their audience, not incite it.

---

*Ayesha Farhad holds a degree in International Relations and can be reached at: [ayeshasalar66@gmail.com](mailto:ayeshasalar66@gmail.com)*





BY ASMA ABBASI

## **STALLED US-IRAN NUCLEAR TALKS: ESCALATING TENSIONS, SANCTIONS, AND AN UNCERTAIN PATH FORWARD**



### **I**ntroduction

For over twenty years, the nuclear dialogue between Iran and the United States has been a cornerstone of global diplomatic efforts, focused on preventing nuclear proliferation while maintaining regional stability. After Iran's clandestine nuclear program was exposed in 2002, global alarm over its nuclear ambitions surged. In 2015, Iran and six world powers (US, UK, France, China, Russia, and Germany) reached the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), under which Iran agreed to sharply curtail its nuclear program in exchange for sanctions relief. However, the 2018 withdrawal of the United States under

President Trump and the subsequent return of US sanctions led Iran to scale back its commitments and intensify uranium enrichment.

### **Deadlock Amid Rising Tensions**

Efforts to revive diplomatic engagement have recently hit a wall. A planned fourth round of indirect US-Iran negotiations, mediated by Oman's Foreign Minister Badr bin Hammad al-Busaidi, was abruptly postponed in early May 2025. While 'logistical reasons' were cited, the delay reflects deeper political strains, including increasing hostilities and renewed sanctions. Analysts warn the window for a

viable agreement is narrowing, risking renewed instability in the region.

## **The JCPOA Legacy and Present Impasse**

Following the JCPOA's unraveling, periodic indirect talks resumed between Iran and Western powers in Oman and Italy. The JCPOA, brokered during the Obama era, had succeeded in capping Iran's nuclear activities. But the US exit in 2018, followed by Iran's retaliatory nuclear escalation, eroded the accord's foundation. By 2019, Iran had restarted enrichment at higher levels and deployed advanced centrifuges, alarming Western intelligence despite Iran's claim that its aims remain peaceful.

## **Fresh Sanctions Dampen Dialogue**

Days before the Rome session, the US Treasury imposed new penalties targeting Iranian entities linked to nuclear development. This included five companies and one individual, all allegedly tied to Iran's Atomic Energy Organization. Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent defended the sanctions as necessary to curb Iran's nuclear threat, despite their potential to derail talks. Iranian officials condemned the move as contradictory and provocative, asserting that diplomacy and pressure cannot coexist.

## **Increased Pressure and Breakdown of Dialogue**

The breakdown of the Rome negotiations underscores hardened positions, particularly under President Trump's renewed administration. Iran has outright rejected Washington's demands to halt

uranium enrichment, dismantle advanced infrastructure, and permit extensive inspections—dismissing them as degrading and unfeasible. Meanwhile, the US has ramped up pressure on Iran's military alliances and regional influence. Defense Secretary Pete Hegseth recently issued stern warnings against Iran's support for armed proxies.

## **A New Proposal from Iran**

In a strategic shift, Iran presented a new plan in May 2025, proposing a multilateral uranium enrichment initiative with Saudi Arabia and the UAE. Under this plan, Iran would enrich uranium up to the JCPOA limit of 3.67% and transfer it for civilian energy use, with oversight and potential investment from the US. This marked a rare diplomatic overture aiming to build trust and transparency.

## **Conclusion**

The nuclear talks between Iran and the US are at a critical juncture. While Iran's consortium proposal signals a new diplomatic direction, the US maintains that only a full halt to uranium enrichment will suffice. With both sides sticking to their terms—one demanding the end of sanctions, the other seeking a total freeze of nuclear activity—prospects for resolution remain bleak. President Trump's insistence that Iran must also abandon support for regional militias further complicates matters. Unless mutual trust is rebuilt, the risk of escalation will continue to overshadow the chance for peace.

---

*Asma Abbasi is currently pursuing an M.Phil in International Relations and interning at the Institute of Regional Studies. Her work focuses on geopolitical developments and foreign policy analysis.*



BY UMRAH JAVED

## IS IT EVER JUSTIFIED TO CENSOR OR BAN ART?



**I**t's just art — why so serious?"

"It's just a movie, right? Just a song? Just a dance, man? I was only joking — no need to get so serious. It's cool, buddy! As long as the vibe is good, as long as someone's laughing, it's all fine.

But is it, really? If someone's laughter is making another person feel small, if someone's 'vibe' is turning someone's life into a joke — is it still harmless? There was a time when art wasn't about views but about meaning. Songs weren't just for the vibe, they were about words, emotions, and stories. Movies weren't meant to turn people into entertainment, they were made so people could be entertained. Jokes were told to ease hearts, not to break them.

B.F. Skinner, a prominent behaviorist, emphasized the role of external social factors in shaping behavior. He argued that human behavior is largely influenced by environmental stimuli, including social interactions. Skinner's famous theory of **operant conditioning** posits that behaviors are learned and reinforced through social interactions and environmental consequences. Shamsheer, played by Danish Taimoor, is portrayed as an obsessive lover who kidnaps, harasses, and stalks the female lead but is shown as a "redeemable romantic hero" because of his love. Despite his violent, controlling, and borderline criminal behavior, audiences — especially young girls — romanticized him as a desirable, passionate lover. Boys started idolizing Shamsheer's dominance and possessive behavior as symbols of



masculinity and love. Girls began justifying toxic, obsessive, and abusive relationships, believing 'if he gets angry, it means he cares' – normalizing unhealthy relationships within families and peer circles. TikTok trends emerged where girls posted lip-syncs to dialogues of bold, manipulative, or aggressive drama heroines, romanticizing toxic rebellion.

Recently, a Pakistani drama directed by Asim Abbasi in 2024 sparked controversy for showcasing certain elements like pre-marital affairs and LGBTQ scenes. The intention, however, was never to promote these actions, but rather to reflect the very realities that exist in every street and corner of our society – realities that people themselves are often involved in yet refuse to acknowledge. Ironically, when such issues are highlighted on screen, they are immediately banned under the excuse of 'what will our young generation learn from this?' even though the drama also depicted the painful consequences of these actions. On the other hand, if we talk about entertainment, the public's favorite, Tabish Hashmi, in his show, openly makes inappropriate jokes between a brother and sister, conversations that even most girls wouldn't have with their sisters in private. Yes, I'm talking about the same show where Tabish Hashmi invited Shehzad Sheikh and Momal Sheikh and took Pakistani comedy to new heights. Joking about the length of a father's face in front of his child, mocking a girl for not having a boyfriend, laughing at someone by labeling a decent person as a 'molvi,' making fun of someone's dark complexion, short height, or body weight – all of this is considered entertainment. Yet, when the same kind of behavior is

displayed by their own children in front of them, it is suddenly declared inappropriate and damaging for this entire generation.

The point isn't that people are encouraging the wrong things in the name of jokes – the real issue is that this generation, or any generation for that matter, learns and adapts whatever it sees around it. No one is born with these tendencies, but while unintentionally observing their surroundings closely, people slowly absorb and become shaped by them.

Shahveer Jafry, a popular Pakistani YouTuber and influencer, faced backlash in 2016 after a video in which he made disrespectful comments about women. In the video, he mocked women's physical appearances made light of their insecurities, specifically commenting on the stereotype that women are overly concerned with their looks. His comments were not just about casual jokes but were rooted in harmful generalizations that perpetuate misogyny. Although the video was intended to be humorous, many viewers found it demeaning and hurtful, as it reflected sexist attitudes about how women are perceived and treated in society. The video was heavily criticized for normalizing body-shaming and making light of women's struggles with self-esteem.

Shahveer Jafry, with his large online following, is seen as a role model by many young people in Pakistan. The video had the potential to shape attitudes toward **women**, particularly among teenage boys who might think it's acceptable to treat women this way. Such content could influence them to objectify women, making

jokes about their appearance or reducing them to stereotypes rather than respecting them as individuals. Pakistani morning shows, especially on channels like Geo TV, ARY, and Samaa TV, have often been criticized for mocking religious figures and molvis (religious scholars) as part of comedic segments. These shows would regularly make derogatory jokes about molvis, turning serious religious figures into the subject of ridicule. One notable example was a segment on a morning show where the host and guests mocked the way a molvi spoke and acted, laughing about his appearance and mannerisms. Because of this, now half of the population, especially children, are forgetting to respect their own country's molvis (religious scholars) or qaris (reciters of the Quran), who teach them their own faith. The word "molvi" has now become a joke, where if a boy shows any signs of piety, such as praying or focusing on his work with integrity, he is mocked by being called a "molvi." Meanwhile, these same children are happy when they idolize a cartoon character. That's why it truly matters what is placed in front of us, what is

visible to everyone—whether it's a song, an entire film, or even a single joke. It matters more than we realize. When that difference begins to tilt toward what's wrong, it's crucial to put an end to it right there and then, before it grows uncontrollably. Poison may spread slowly, but it will eventually devour your entire life. And then, no matter how cleverly disguised or "artistic" that poison is, it must be stopped. We don't need protests, sit-ins, or endless appeals to impose censorship. We must first censor our own thoughts, control ourselves, and listen to our conscience. Don't wait for a ban—boycott it with all the strength of your soul, because the fight is within us, and it starts with the choices we make.

---

*Umrah Javed is an undergraduate student, pursuing a BS in Health Information Management and Services (HIMS) at Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences.*



BY ATIKA KHAN

## **PAKISTAN JOINING SEATO AND CENTO POLICY IMPACT ANALYSIS**



### **I**ntroduction:

In the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century the geopolitical landscape of Asia was significantly influenced by the Cold War which saw the emergence of various military alliances aimed at countering the spread of communism among these alliances were the Southeast Asia treaty organization SEATO and the central treaty organization CENTO both of which played pivotal roles in shaping regional security dynamics Pakistan newly independent and seeking to establish itself on the global stage join these organization in a bid to bolster it's defence capabilities and assert its sovereignty in a tumultuous environment. Pakistan entry in to SEATO in September 1954 was motivated by a desire to counter perceived treats from neighbouring India and to secure military

assistance from West powers particularly the United states SEATO form as a collective defence arrangement to prevent the spread of communism in SouthEast Asia reflecting the broader strategy of containment that characterized U.S foreign policy during the period similarly Pakistan accession to CENTO in February 1955 further solidified it's alignment with Western interest and provided an additional layer of security against regional adversaries. However Pakistan's involvement in these alliances was not without challenges the effectiveness of SEATO and CENTO in providing meaningful support during conflicts particularly the indo Pakistani wars , was limited as your political realities evolved and regional dynamics shifted Pakistan began to raises its participation in these organizations by the late 1970s it became clear that SEATO and CENTO were failing

to meet Pakistan strategic needing to its withdrawal from both alliances.

This exploration of Pakistan membership in SEATO and CENTO highlights the complexities of Cold War geopolitics and underscores how national security considerations shaped the country foreign policy decision during a critical period in its history.

## **Economic Impact :**

Pakistan involvement in SEATO and CENTO had significant economic implications particularly concerning military aid and foreign relation initially joining these alliances provided Pakistan with access to substantial American military and economic assistance crucial for a national grappling with security concerns and economic instability The US aimed to strengthen Pakistan as a bulwark against communism which translated into financial support that bolstered Pakistan military capabilities during the 1950s and 1960s. However the long term economic impact was mixed while military aid helped modernize Pakistan armed forces it also fostered our dependency on us support that limited Pakistan economic autonomy the focus on military expenditures often came at the expense of social and economic development diverting resources from critical sectors like education and healthcare the reliance on external aid created vulnerabilities in Pakistan economy making it susceptible to shift in US foreign policy .

The withdrawal from SEATO in 1972 and CENTO in 1979 mark a significant turning point as these alliances resolve Pakistan face challenges in maintaining military funding

and support the lack of packing during conflict such as the 1971 war with India under scope the limitation of these treaties in providing tangible benefits when needed most consequently Pakistan sought to diversify its foreign relation forging closer ties with China and other countries to secure alternative sources of military and economic support. In summary while SEATO and CENTO initially provided essential economic benefits through military aid the long term consequences included increase dependency on foreign assistance and limited economic growth in other sectors the eventual withdrawal from these alliances prompted Pakistan to re evaluate its foreign policy strategy reading leading to a more independent approach that South to balance in relationship with various global powers. This shift has continued to influence Pakistan's economic landscape and foreign relations into the present day.

## **Political Impact :**

Pakistan participation in SEATO and CENTO had profound political repercussions that shaped its domestic and foreign policy landscape. Initially these alliances were seen as essential for ball-string Pakistan security against India and countering communist influence in the region, however the political fallout of these membership was complex and multifaceted. The alignment with the united states through SEATO and CENTO reinforce military influence in Pakistan political sphere the influx of American military aid Strengthened the military establishment which began to play a more prominent role in governance this shift contributed to the erosion of democratic institutions are



civilian government struggle to assert authorities over a military increasingly seen as a key player in national security matter reliance on foreign military support often sideline democratic process and public opinion leading to a constitutional dictatorship that prioritise the military interests over civilian governance Moreover Pakistan involved in these alliances complicated its relationship with neighbouring countries the perception of being an American sentiment among segment of the population this dynamics became particularly evident during conflict with India where expectation for support from SEATO and CENTO were unmet leading to disillusionment with these analysis the inability of these organizations to provide assistance during critical moments such as the 1965 and 1971 war for their diminished their credibility and relevance in Pakistan political discourse. The eventual withdrawal from SEATO in 1972 and CENTO in 1979 marked a significant turning point these decision reflected a shift towards more independent foreign policy with an emphasis on fostering relation with China and other regional power the withdrawal wars also indicative of changing geopolitical realities as Pakistan South to navigate a new Asian landscape emerging from the decline of western influence in the region. In conclusion while SEATO and CENTO initially provided Pakistan with strategic advantages their long term political impact include the entrenchment of military power and governance train regional relationship and revolution of foreign alliances this legacy continue to influence Pakistan political landscape and it grapple with

balancing military interest democratic governance and regional stability

## **Social impact:**

The decision for Pakistan to join SEATO and CENTO had profound social impact influencing public sentiment securing concern and social welfare initially these alliances generated essence of optimism among segments of the population as they were see as pathway to enhance security and economic development the expectation was that military support from the Westwood booster Pakistan defences against India fostering a belief in national strength and unity However the reality of these alliances soon led to disillusionment the failure of SEATO and CENTO to provide meaningful assistance during critical conflict with India particularly in 1965 and 1971 heightened public anxiety regarding national security as Pakistan faces military setback public sentiment shifted towards skepticism about the effectiveness of these alliances many citizen began to perceive the US and its allies as unreliable partner which contributed to a growing anti American sentiment in the country surveys indicate that a significant portion of the population view the US as a adversary despite being one of its largest recipients of aid In term of social welfare while military alliances brought some economic benefit through U.S aid they did not translate into substantial improvement in social programme investment world primarily directed toward military infrastructure rather than critical sector like education and health consequently social indicators such as literacy rate and healthcare access remain stagnant or worsened during this

period . The emphasis on military spending over social services contributed to persistent poverty and under development leading to widespread disenchantment among the people.

## **Long Term Outcomes :**

Pakistan's long term outcomes from its participation in SEATO and CENTO reveals significant implications for its foreign policy and regional security dynamics; initially these alliances were perceived as vital for countering Indian aggression and securing military aid from the United States. However both organizations ultimately failed to deliver the expected support during critical conflict notably the Indo Pakistani war of 1965 and 1971 when Pakistan served assistance and received little to none from its allies. Withdrawal from SEATO in 1972 and CENTO in 1979 mark a pivotal shift in Pakistan foreign policy by exiting these alliances Pakistan serve to refine its strategic posture in a rapidly changing geopolitical landscape particularly after the Iranian revolution and the disappointment of CENTO this decision allow Pakistan to pursue a more independent foreign policy fostering closer tie with China and exploring relationship with other non - aligned nation. Moreover the failure of SEATO and CENTO to provide effective military support led Pakistan to reassess its reliance on western alliances the experience highlighted the limitation of collective security arrangement that did not address Pakistani primary security concern regarding India consequently Pakistan shifted towards developing its own defence capabilities and establishing bilateral military agreements

particularly with China and later with other regional powers.

In summary, while SEATO and CENTO initially appeared to offer strategic advantages of Pakistan there in effectiveness in critical moments leading to a revolution of alliances this shift not only influenced Pakistan foreign relations but also contributed to a more assertive nation defence strategy , ultimately shaping its approach to regional security in South Asia . The legacy of these alliances continues to inform Pakistan foreign policy decisions and it navigates complex regional dynamics today.

## **Conclusion:**

In conclusion Pakistan's decision to join SEATO and CENTO in the 1950s was pivotal moment in its foreign policy reflecting the complexities of Cold War geopolitical and regional security dynamics initially these alliances offer Pakistan a framework for military cooperation and means to counterbalance the perceived threat from India The US viewed Pakistan as a strategic partner in its border strategy to contain communism which alliance with Pakistan urgent need to security guarantee. However the effectiveness of SEATO and CENTO in addressing Pakistan specific security concerns proved limited both organization struggled to provide meaningful military support during critical conflicts with India such as the war in 1965 and 1971 the inadequacy highlighted the challenges of relying on external alliances that did not fully align with Pakistan geopolitical realities instead of fostering security these alliances often led to

disillusionment and reassessment of Pakistan foreign policy direction.

The eventual dissolution of SEATO in 1977 and Santo in 1979 marked the end of an era for Pakistan's reliance on western military alliances; the experience underscored the importance of developing a more autonomous foreign policy that could effectively address national security concerns without over dependence on external power. Ultimately while SEATO and CENTO were significant in shaping Pakistan's early Cold War strategy their failure to deliver on promises of security prompted a revaluation of Pakistan alliance and relationship in the region the shift laid the groundwork for future foreign policy decision emphasizing and need for a

balanced approach that considered both regional dynamics and global geopolitical trends as Pakistan move forward it sought to for new partnership that could better serve in national interest and enhanced security posture in an increasingly complex international landscape.

---

*Atika is an undergraduate student of International Relations at the Federal Urdu University, Karachi.*

*For correspondence: [ak7739874@gmail.com](mailto:ak7739874@gmail.com)*



BY FAJEERA ASIF

## **POWER STRUCTURES AND CLIMATE CHANGE: UNVEILING THE INTERSECTIONS OF INEQUALITY**



The global climate crisis is not solely an environmental issue but is deeply rooted in entrenched power structures such as patriarchy and capitalism, which perpetuate systemic inequalities and exacerbate the impacts of climate change on marginalized communities. Patriarchy, as a dominant social system, disproportionately affects women and girls, making them more vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. In many societies, women have limited access to resources, decision-making power, and education, which hinders their ability to adapt to climate-related challenges. For instance, in low-income countries, women often bear the brunt of climate-induced disasters due to existing gender inequalities that restrict their mobility and access to relief resources.

Moreover, the lack of female representation in climate policy-making processes means that their specific needs and perspectives are frequently overlooked, leading to solutions that do not address the unique challenges they face. Studies have shown that during climate crises, vulnerabilities among women stem from socioculturally constructed gender roles, rather than any inherent biological weakness, further emphasizing the need to address patriarchal norms in climate adaptation strategies. Capitalist economic systems prioritize profit over environmental sustainability, leading to overexploitation of natural resources and increased greenhouse gas emissions. The relentless pursuit of economic growth under capitalism often disregards ecological limits, resulting in deforestation, pollution, and biodiversity loss. This model not only



accelerates climate change but also creates socio-economic disparities, as wealth and resources become concentrated among a select few, leaving marginalized communities to suffer the consequences. Furthermore, the commodification of nature under capitalism undermines traditional and indigenous practices that have historically maintained ecological balance.

The intersection of patriarchal and capitalist structures exacerbates climate-related inequalities, particularly for women in the Global South. In Pakistan, rural women play a key role in agricultural production, constituting over 70% of the agricultural labor force, yet they own less than 2% of the land, limiting their access to credit, irrigation, and formal adaptation mechanisms. This gender disparity is intensified by capitalist land practices, where privatization and industrial-scale development displace small farmers and degrade communal lands. Pakistan's economy, largely driven by capitalist growth models, ranks 164th out of 193 countries on the Human Development Index (HDI 2023), reflecting widespread socio-economic inequalities. Furthermore, in climate-vulnerable areas like Sindh and South Punjab, capitalist-driven mega-infrastructure projects (e.g., dams, canals, and coal mining in Tharparkar) have disproportionately displaced Indigenous and poor communities—particularly women—who rely on natural resources for their livelihood. Despite their exclusion from formal governance, Pakistani women have been at the forefront of grassroots climate justice movements. In 2022, women from flood-affected districts such as Dadu and Khairpur mobilized community action

for clean water access and housing recovery, demonstrating localized resilience strategies in the absence of inclusive state interventions.

Historical and ongoing colonial practices have contributed to environmental degradation and climate vulnerability in formerly colonized regions. Colonial extraction of resources disrupted indigenous land management systems, leading to ecological imbalances. Today, many climate policies fail to address these historical injustices, often excluding indigenous knowledge systems from environmental governance. This oversight perpetuates a cycle of marginalization and undermines efforts to create inclusive and effective climate solutions. Indigenous leaders continue to be at the frontlines of environmental injustice, advocating for the recognition of their rights and knowledge in climate action. Integrating feminist perspectives into climate action can lead to more equitable and sustainable outcomes. Feminist approaches emphasize the importance of inclusivity, equity, and the recognition of diverse experiences in shaping climate policies. By centering the voices of women and marginalized groups, especially those from indigenous and local communities, climate strategies can become more responsive to the needs of those most affected. Furthermore, feminist frameworks challenge the dominant paradigms of exploitation and advocate for systemic changes that prioritize social and environmental well-being over profit. The climate crisis cannot be effectively addressed without confronting the underlying power structures of patriarchy and capitalism that drive environmental

degradation and social inequality. Recognizing and dismantling these systems is crucial for developing inclusive and just climate solutions. By adopting feminist and decolonial approaches, societies can move towards a more equitable and sustainable future where the burdens and benefits of climate action are shared fairly among all.

---

*Fajeera Asif is a climate and gender researcher, and an alumna of the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) and Habib University fellowship programs. Her work focuses on climate resilience, peacebuilding, and democratic governance.*



BY DR. SAYED AMIR HUSSAIN SHAH

## **WATER AS A WEAPON: THE INDUS TREATY SUSPENSION AND THE PERILOUS FUTURE OF INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS**



**T**he militant attack in Pahalgam, a tourist spot of Baisaran Valley in the Indian administered Jammu and Kashmir, has elevated the tensions between New Delhi and Islamabad. The incident took place on April 22, 2025, when five armed militants, with M4 carbines and AK-47, entered the valley and killed 26 civilians, leaving 17 injured. In response, the Indian government within 24 hours deceptively accused Pakistan of supporting cross border terrorism and suspended the Indus Water Treaty, expelled Pakistani diplomats, closed border openings and airspace for Pakistani airlines. The border skirmishes and blame game between the two states for sponsoring terrorism on each other's soil is an old phenomenon. Both countries fought three major wars, 1965, 1971 and 1999 consecutively, but no one has

suspended the Indus Water Treaty (IWT), before. Water, once a symbol of life and cooperation, is now becoming a weapon of destruction. This article is focusing on dire consequences of suspension of IWT for regional stability and global water governance.

### **Introduction: A River Divided**

Climate change or climate security is the tough dare of the 21st century. Almost the entire world is facing climate issues, from the Nile to the Colorado river, water scarcity is fueling conflicts that transcend borders. Pakistan is a country, with 70% of its population dependent upon agriculture and its products. The major producers of national crops (rice & wheat) are Sindh and Punjab, also accommodating 60% of

Pakistan's population. But water scarcity is now forcing the local inhabitants to migrate to other areas of the country, resulting in displacement and demographic irregularities.

The Indus Water Treaty (IWT) is a landmark bilateral agreement signed between India and Pakistan in the year 1960, provides control of the western rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab) to Pakistan, whereas control of eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej) were handed over to India. Due to far reaching effects of climate change, about 300 million people of Indus Basin are already at the edge of disaster, however, suspension of IWT will worsen the life of locals living across the Indus River.

## **Geopolitical Implications: From Diplomacy to Coercion**

There are a series of doubtful or staged terrorist attacks in India, from the 1999 Kargil war, 2002 Parliament attack, Amarnath Pilgrimage attack 2017, Pathankot, Uri, Pulwama and now Pahalgam, India always signaling use of water as a weapon against Pakistan. India has been violating IWT for decades by building illegal dams, temporarily halting or excessive release of water towards downstream rivers. But unfortunately, due to non-coherence and incompetence, Pakistan always failed to highlight these violations on international forums. Islamabad diverts public opinion from mismanagement of aging canals, rampant population and overuse of underground water by framing India as an existential threat.

"Water is the ultimate asymmetric weapon," says Brahma Chellaney, a geopolitical analyst. "Unlike nuclear arms, its use is deniable but devastating." Experts warn that suspension of IWT will result in outbreak of limited or large-scale war between Pakistan and India, as already reflected from the statements of political leaders of both countries.

## **Legal and Normative Challenges: Undermining a Global Legacy**

The fall of IWT, will be considered as the biggest diplomatic failure of the 21st century. In 1960, Indus Water Treaty was considered as the huge success of the World Bank in the cold war diplomacy era, however, now unilateral suspension of IWT by India will lead to unethical water grabbing and setting precedents for volatile regions (i.e Nile and Mekong basins). According to experts, the construction of Kishenganga and Ratle dams are a clear violation of the treaty and will material harm to downstream nations.

Unfortunately, Pakistan failed to grab the attention of International forums for arbitration, bilateral talks and third party mediation on the conflicting issues of IWT. "This isn't just about law; it's about trust," says international lawyer Dr. Syed Hasan. "If the IWT fails, it signals that even the most durable treaties can't survive nationalism."

## **Role of International Actors: Mediators or Opportunists?**

The World Bank is facing mounting pressure to intervene and handle the issue with available amicable means. India is the



fifth largest economy of the world and holds strong lobbying in the west. “The Bank must act decisively or risk irrelevance,” argues former UN official Michael Kugelman. China can also play a crucial role in arbitration between the two countries. China has also constructed dams on Brahmaputra river, leading to its position as a key stakeholder in the region. China has also invested heavily in CPEC and related infrastructure in Pakistan. Now it's time for China to play its global role as mediator.

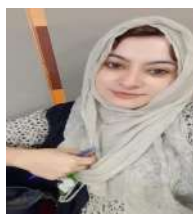
## Conclusion

According to a United Nations report of 2023, Indus river will lose its 30% flow in 2050, resulting in food security for both countries. Dr Anam Khan, an

environmental scientist says that “We’re fighting over a shrinking resource, without cooperation, the Indus could become a ghost river.” Despite multiple issues, hope persists. Use of technology could resolve problems of climate resilience farming, real time data sharing and solar power / drip irrigation. Track-II diplomacy can resolve the border skirmishes and political deadlock. The Indus isn’t just water, it’s a bridge of peace and prosperity. It is the time that leaders should realize that “Water is non a weapon, but a shared lifeline.”

---

*Dr. Sayed Amir Hussain Shah is a Visiting Fellow at SZABIST and a member of the Center for Alternative Perspective (CAP), Karachi.*



BY SYEDA NIDA RIZVI

## **THE INDUS RIVER: A VITAL WATER RESOURCES AND SOURCE OF TENSION BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN**



### **I**ntroduction:

China, India, and Pakistan are traversed by the Indus River, one of the world's longest rivers. Originating in the Tibetan Plateau and spanning a variety of landscapes, the Indus River is essential to the region's agriculture, economy, and way of life. Nevertheless, it has also been a source of contention between India and Pakistan, especially with regard to water rights and management under the 1960 Indus Water Treaty. Most Pakistanis reside close to the Indus River, which is the nation's longest river and the 21st biggest river in the world in terms of yearly flow (about 207 km<sup>3</sup>). India, Pakistan, and Tibet all have glaciers and snows that feed the river. Starting in the Himalayas, the Indus flows 1976 kilometers down Pakistan's entire length before emptying into the

Arabian Sea close to Karachi, the country's main port. In Pakistan, water from the Indus is used to irrigate up to 65% of the country's agricultural area, which produces 90% of its food and fiber.

### **Keywords:**

Indus water treaties, construction of dams, geopolitical, cross border cooperation.

### **The Indus waters Treaty:**

A Synopsis the Indus water treaty, which distributes water from the Indus River systems, was mediated by the World Bank in 1960 to settle disputes between India and Pakistan over water distribution. Pakistan is in charge of the three western rivers (Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab), whereas India is in charge of the three eastern rivers (Ravi,

Beas, and Sutlej). Along with establishing dispute resolution procedures, the treaty stipulates that water infrastructure, such as dams, must be developed in a manner that respects the treaty's allotments. Approximately 80% of the water transported by the rivers reaches Pakistan. India is allowed to generate electricity and practice restricted irrigation using the water from the western rivers for non-consumptive uses. Dispute Resolution in the Construction of Dams and Reservoirs Mechanisms for the impartial expert to evaluate conflicts and guarantee adherence were established by the treaty. Particularly in Sindh, which worries about decrease in its water share, demonstrations and worries over water distribution have been triggered by Pakistan's efforts to build additional canals for agriculture and hydropower development.

## **Current Challenges and issues:**

Present-day difficulties and problems: Relationship tensions between India and Pakistan over the Indus River System persist notwithstanding the framework set by the Indus Water Treaty. India claims Pakistan is supporting cross-border terrorism, which is the basis for its fears over the treaty's suspension. Pakistan, which considers India's action to be an act of war, has voiced its severe opposition. Protests have been held in Pakistan over new canal projects that are thought to worsen water scarcity and affect the water supply in Sindh.

## **Water scarcity:**

Tension has increased owing to rivalry for the essential resources as both nations deal

with rising water demands brought on by urbanization, population expansion, and climate change. The future of the Indus Waters Treaty is dubious due to India and Pakistan. Even worse, it seems more plausible that war—the worst hazard to public health in the world—will break out over water disputes between India and Pakistan. The rapidly evolving challenges of water quality and availability to water for basic human needs have given global security talks a new perspective. Mismanagement and antiquated irrigation techniques can contribute to water scarcity and conflicts, especially during years with little rainfall. According to UN Deputy Secretary General Asha-Rose Migiro, there would be a 40% decrease in the availability of water for human use by 2050.

## **Development projects:**

India has made investments in dams and hydroelectric projects on its side of the border, especially on rivers that were given to it by the treaty. Pakistan claims that these projects may violate the conditions of the pact since they alter the water flow into its area. On September 19, 2020, India and Pakistan commemorate the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Indus Water Treaty (IWT). India proposed a virtual conference in March, but Pakistan insisted on holding a face-to-face meeting. However, India stated that it is not recommended to travel to the border for a meeting because of transportation limitations brought on by the COVID-19 outbreak. On August 25, 2021, Pakistan objected to a massive 624 MW project over the Chenab River in Jammu and Kashmir, claiming that the dam violated the Indus Water Deal. However, the Indian

government insisted that the dam's construction was compliant with the treaty's specified standards.

## Political Changes:

Historically, India and Pakistan have had hostile political relations, which has affected their cooperation in water management. Concerns about national security frequently take precedence over conversations about water sharing. Particularly when countries have different goals and water requirements, disputes over water rights have the potential to worsen tensions and spark war. Although India and Pakistan see the IWT as a mechanism for preserving peace and cooperation, it's possible interruption might have serious security repercussions. The water supply in Pakistan, especially Sindh province, may be adversely affected by the government's policies about water allocation and new canal projects. Conflicts over water distribution or modifications to the Indus Water Treaty might lead to political unrest and demonstrations, as was the case in Sindh.

## Cross Border cooperation:

Joint water resource management initiatives are still a pipe dream. Both nations have sometimes had discussions, but there hasn't been any real progress made toward long-term frameworks for collaboration.

## Conclusion:

In Pakistan and India, the Indus River continues to sustain millions of people by supplying water for industry, agriculture, and human use. The river is a complicated site of both collaboration and conflict because of the difficulties associated with water management, climate change, and political tensions. The two countries must place a high priority on communication and cooperation in order to guarantee the sustainable use and fair distribution of these vital resources, concentrating on creative ways to deal with environmental issues and water scarcity. In addition to benefiting the immediate stakeholders, cooperative measures help advance peace and stability in the region.

---

*Syeda Nida Rizvi is an MPhil student, in International Relations at the Federal Urdu University. She has a strong interest in diplomacy, international trade, and global economic dynamics. Alongside her academic pursuits, she works in the banking sector, where she manages customer service, financial operations, and regulatory compliance. She has also contributed writings on regional issues, including the India-Pakistan water dispute.*





BY REVACHAND ESSRANI

## **EMBRACING LIFE'S CHALLENGES: A JOURNEY TO SUCCESS**



When one enters this World, one shouldn't expect that life to be cheerful, stress-free, easy, full of charms and glory, and shouldn't expect to get whatever one wants to achieve in life. One shouldn't rely on whatever he/she is passing from the phase of life will be passed from the same phase of life. Life is more than just a period of time, from birth to death, but it is the period of different phases: circles and rounds; and difficulties, problems, consequences, happiest moments, disasters, illness, cheerfulness, sadness, painfulness, losses, horrified moments, troubles, hardships, poverty, dejection, deception, selling of one's soul and many more, are the diameters and radii of that circle and the people are the center of that circle, surrounded by multiple radii. A circle doesn't break or bend because of one or two broken radiuses, because it depends on its

circumference that is too strong, so, similarly, people shouldn't surrender or give-up because of one or two elements. For example, if a person is poor and facing difficulty feeding his family then he shouldn't surrender from his life. There are ample opportunities for those who try and have passion to do something. There are many platforms that pay hour based work along with bonus and appreciation. For students, from tuition to call centers, from office work to remote work opportunities are there. Even one can avail more opportunities according to his abilities, skills and knowledge, and passion. We can earn a handsome amount through part time or full time jobs.

If someone works hard and is passionate about his work then he can overcome poverty very easily. I hardly take any money from parents even though I have

been supporting them since Intermediate. During my university years, I have faced and welcomed a number of hardships but I didn't give-up. During university years, I didn't miss any classes, despite working at different places to cover all my expenses. For doing all this, we just have to spoil sound sleep and enjoyment. I have also learnt that if there is no educated person in a family circle then for getting educated to family members one has to make sacrifices. Suppose, a person faces many hurdles in the path of life for achieving his goals. If he feels that his hurdles restrict him then he will not be able to achieve that goal. In fact, those hurdles and restrictions can serve as great support to help us move forward. Keep moving forward and facing the hurdles are the only ways forward to grow and come near to success. Therefore, people are born to face hardships, difficulties, terrible moments, hard times and challenges which come in life later or sooner. Those who pass through different phases of life are often successful and leading people in today's world. This competitive world is the platform of different exams of life, and only God is the best examiner of all these judgments. In this exam, the successful ones are those who keep working, face the challenges, welcome to problems, understand the situation rather than rely on it, stand brave in tough circumference, decide before take any step, love to whatever want to get in life, keep patience, and acceptance, and understand the likes and dislikes rationally, invest the time wisely, go with the time, keep updating oneself, and finally, believe in God. Attempting any type of suicide is not the solution of spending life on the Earth or destroying oneself is not a proper solution

of any conflict or misery, but combat with these all types of problems rationally and bravely, is the right path of spending fruitful and joyful life. Keep struggling and endeavoring with self-motivation and belief in God, lead to become closer to the happiest and joyful goal of a life.

In our entire journey of endeavoring, three things are most important...! Health, Goal and Family.

1. Health: In our entire life, we need to take care of our health. We ourselves are the doctors of our health, not others.

2. Goal: "Life will be meaningless without goal". If we haven't any goal in life then life is very boring, unplanned, unorganized and irregular. It's very difficult to survive without a purpose in life. So, we must have an aim in life. We may face a number of hurdles and hardship in life but if we are organized and responsible persons then we may achieve our goals. For achieving those goals, we must have small and planned goals.

3. Family: There are many relationships, but family is the most important relationship to all. Our parents give every sacrifice to uplift our lives. They not only keep us at soothing places and work themselves in the sun, but also work for us until their last breath. If they are giving us five hundred rupees per day in this 21st century, that's more important for us. When our time comes we may return 4 times, it will be less than we should because we can't return to them their hard work they do for us. Those, who have the love and care of these three things, are the best trainer and beautifier of their life.

So, life is not the name of attempting any such step through which others face tragic journeys, but it is the name of ups and downs, curse and blessings, pains and pathos, love and hate, trouble and easiness, worries and un concerns. Life is the process that leads to the taste of all types of fruits; bitter, sour, sweet etc. So, welcome all these aspects warmly and enjoy the taste of its sip!

---

Revachand Essrani, originally from Tharparkar and currently based in Karachi, holds an MA in English from Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University. He serves as the Focal Person at the British Council Karachi and works as an educator at Paras Model Secondary School.

For correspondence: [revachandedu@gmail.com](mailto:revachandedu@gmail.com)



BY MUHAMMAD TAMEEM CHUNDRIGAR

## **EXPLORING HISTORY AND CULTURE OF KAZAKHSTAN**



### **I**ntroduction

A large, landlocked nation, Kazakhstan is rich in history and multicultural diversity. It is situated in Central Asia, a place where it played the role of the bridge of East and West, as well as influenced and influenced by other civilizations. Kazakhstan was home to nomadic tribes, the Silk Road, and later, the Soviet Union, and its history includes all of these. Its traditions, languages and arts mix Turkic, Mongol, Persian and Russian influences to reflect the nation's cultural heritage. In present days, Kazakhstan is no longer a land of diverse tribes and nomads that lived when it was consistently conquered by invading civilizations, but rather a modernizing country that is looking to maintain its traditions with input from the modern world.

### Background

Kazakhstan's history is long, tens of thousands of years, with early human settlement in the territory dating back to the Paleolithic era. The vast steppes became home over time to many nomadic groups, the most famous of which are the Scythians and the Saka. They were known for complex social structures, horsemanship and metalwork. In the second century BCE, the Silk Road emerged linking Kazakhstan to the central trade networks, which resulted in cultural exchanges with China, Persia, India and the Middle East. By the 13th century, when the Mongol Empire, under the rule of Genghis Khan, spread into Kazakhstan and incorporated it into its great dominion. Following Mongol demise, the region became part of the Kazakh Khanate which rose in the 15th century and contributed to the development of a separate Kazakh identity. The nomadic pastoral economy, tribal confederations and a strong culture of warriors provided the base for the Khanate. Society in Kazakhstan was divided into three main hordes (juz):



the Great Horde, the Middle Horde and the Little Horde, each with its factual territorial influence. During the 18th century, the Russian Expanded expanded its influence into Kazakhstan. At first, Russian protection was asked by the Kazakh rulers to shield them from foreign dangers, but later the relationship turned into complete colonization. Thus, settlements were imposed by the Russian administration, which violated nomadic traditions and introduced new governance systems. Many Kazakhs lost their land and were forced into sedentarization from the late 19th century and early 20th century. During the Soviet era industrialisation and suppression arrived. Among the agricultural projects of the Soviet era was the Virgin Lands Campaign deployed in Kazakhstan, and nuclear testing at Semipalatinsk took place there. The growth of industry and education also saw the suppression of Kazakh cultural, linguistic expressions in favor of the influence of Russia. Mass deportations, famines, and political purges had a major effect on the Kazakh population as a result of Soviet policies. In 1991 the countries of the Soviet Union, including Kazakhstan, gained their independence, and therefore started their processes of political and economic transformation. The country was successful in adopting a market economy, developing its natural resources, and looking to engage internationally. In 1997 the capital was transferred from Almaty to Astana (now Nur-Sultan) as a symbol of a new national identity and modernization efforts. Kazakhstan has taken up modernity while it has preserved its nomadic traditions culturally. Kazakh festivals such as Nauryz (Persian New Year), when the old year is ousted and the new one welcomed are celebrated wherein traditional music, literature and crafts flourish. With Russian, there is now a revival of the Kazakh language, which was once suppressed, a bilingual society.

## Analysis

Kazakhstan's history has seen the mingling of nomadic traditions, external influence and modern transformations. This country has managed to keep a sense of progress without neglecting our past and not losing our identity whilst still being economically stable. As one of the leading Central Asian powers, Kazakhstan has found itself in the posture of having to shape itself due to the challenges of the post-Soviet transition, ranging from political reforms to economic diversification. Kazakhstan embodies a rare mix of Turkic, Mongol and Russian cultures which are still alive. Modernization makes all globalized and urbanized here, traditional values and customs are prevalent, particularly in the rural areas. Efforts by the government to advance cultural preservation and economic growth illustrate the government's strategy of national identity in the 21st century. Despite the role of the Soviet Union and Russian Empire, Kazakhstan can't lose its identity and moves to be an active player on the international arena, not forgetting about its roots.

---

*Muhammad Tameem Chundrigar is an undergraduate student at Bahria University Karachi.*



BY SANA IMTIAZ

## **PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION**



### **I**ntroduction

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-Qaida-affiliated madrassahs were active in training individuals to become violent extremists. This raises the

Question: Are madrassahs necessarily associated with such activities?

Islam, which promotes peace and community development, strongly opposes violence. However, it is certain that some Al-Qaida-affiliated madrassahs 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 recognise that such violence interpretations do not reflect the views of the larger Muslim community.

Countering violent extremism strategic plans:

The EU's 2005 counterterrorism plan was based on four pillars: prevention, protection, pursuit, and a response. In 2011, Australia, Canada, and the United States also implemented national counter-violent extremism (CVE) plans. Many governments are developing CVE strategies to address violence and extremism. These programs are centred 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 organisations involved in extreme activity. Radicalisation 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 organisations 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 emphasise 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 their goal and target without any involvement in violent activity. Why? First thing repeatedly mentioned is the firm belief, if anybody is a part of violent extremism, then the target is youth because the brainwashing of the young generation is easier compared to others, so the implementation of correct beliefs and ideologies plays a major role in the formation of a 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 whether what they are watching or listening to 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

many people might be involved in such type of activities while searching the 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 the part of it to fulfil basic needs. So the only way to prevent countering violent extremism is make the youth strong by building conducive sources like in

Facebook, Twitter or any website plays a major part in establishing and designing the whole world as a peaceful land. Now the question is how 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 awareness programs on social media may overcome the risk of countering violent extremism. Making the skillful team by government and different private sectors can also increase the rate of confidence to tackle the

different situation and overcome the violent extremism. Preventive measures before any violent activity may enhance the skill of problem-solving and the desired approach to tackle the situation.

Inter dialogue between different countries may enhance the power of communication and resolve the political and ideological issues.

## Digitalize the world

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

## Conclusion

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.

---

*Sana Imtiaz hails from Uchhali, a village located in the beautiful Soon Valley of District Khushab, Tehsil Naushera. She is a diligent and passionate researcher with a talent for writing thought-provoking articles. Currently pursuing her bachelor's degree at the University of Sargodha, Sana has a solid foundation in plant sciences and a keen interest in exploring the complexities of botanical research and current global affairs.*

## POLITICO'S BINOCULAR



BY SHAFaq KAZMI

---

## **VOYAGE OF DEFIANCE: THE MADLEEN FLOTILLA AND THE REVIVAL OF GLOBAL CONSCIENCE FROM INTERNATIONAL WATERS TO THE HEART OF RESISTANCE: GAZA’S BLOCKADE FACES A NEW WAVE OF SOLIDARITY**



### **Introduction**

The Gaza Strip—a sliver of land gripped by blockade and burdened by an enduring humanitarian crisis—continues to haunt the conscience of the world. In 2025, the tides of resistance found a bold new vessel: The Madleen Freedom Flotilla. This daring mission, propelled by humanitarian urgency and led by high-profile youth activists such as Greta Thunberg, sought not only to deliver essential supplies but to reignite global awareness about Gaza’s plight. Its interception by Israeli forces and the subsequent detention of its crew sent shockwaves through the international community, refocusing attention on Gaza and sparking a powerful resurgence of global solidarity. More than an isolated

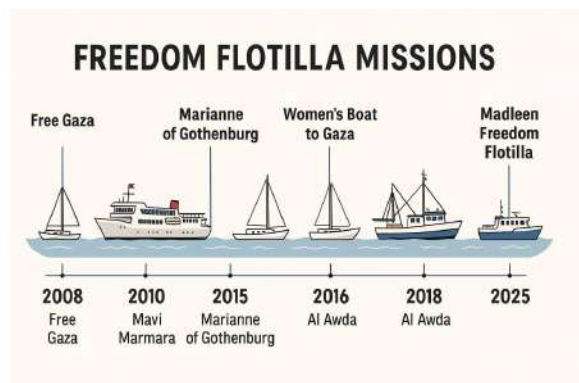
incident, The Madleen became a symbol—echoing historic maritime acts of resistance and ushering in a fresh era of cross-border conscience and civil defiance.

### **In the Wake of History: The Flotilla Movement’s Origins**

The Madleen did not sail alone; it followed the wake of previous courageous attempts to breach the Gaza blockade, most notably the Mavi Marmara in 2010. That mission ended in tragedy, with ten civilian lives lost at the hands of Israeli commandos. However, it firmly etched the flotilla into the global consciousness as a powerful act of peaceful resistance. The international condemnation and legal challenges that followed reinforced a precedent: that humanitarian defiance at sea could disrupt



the narrative of impunity surrounding the



blockade.

## The Madleen's Mission: Timeline and Turning Point

On June 1, 2025, the Madleen set sail from Sicily, carrying twelve international activists, including:

**Greta Thunberg** (Sweden) – Climate activist and prominent face of the mission

**Rima Hassan** (France) – Member of the European Parliament and jurist

**Yasemin Acar** (Germany) – Human-rights activist focused on refugee and anti-racism issues

**Thiago Ávila** (Brazil) – Socio-environmentalist and coordinator with Freedom Flotilla Brazil

**Baptiste André** (France) – Doctor and humanitarian volunteer

**Omar Faiad** (France) – Al Jazeera journalist reporting aboard

**Pascal Maurieras** (France) – French activist, IT worker, and CGT union member

**Yanis Mhamdi** (France) – Journalist and documentary filmmaker for Blast

**Suayb Ordu** (Turkey) – Activist with longstanding support for Palestine

**Reva Seifert-Viard** (France) – Environmental activist

**Marco van Rennes** (Netherlands) – Sailor and member of Dutch Boat to Gaza

**Sergio Toribio** (Spain) – Spanish activist and Sea Shepherd member

Their mission was as humble as it was radical: to deliver rice, baby formula, and hope to Gaza. Yet, just days later on June 9, in international waters, the Israeli Navy intercepted the vessel. Using drones and special forces, the flotilla was boarded and redirected to Ashdod. All twelve activists were detained. Four, including Thunberg, were swiftly deported; eight others, who refused to comply, were incarcerated at Givon prison.

Legal aid organization Adalah soon reported grave concerns: activists, including Rima Hassan, were allegedly pressured under duress—threatened with solitary confinement and extended detention—to sign deportation papers. These details intensified scrutiny over Israel's actions.

## Voices of Resistance: Thunberg, Hassan, and the Global Echo

**Thunberg's post-release statement hit headlines:**

"We were kidnapped in international waters... but what's happening in Gaza is far worse."

Her words, laced with clarity and moral conviction, instantly reframed the issue—not around the activists, but around the suffering in Gaza. Her call for “more angry women” galvanized a new generation of human rights defenders. Rima Hassan, still defiant, declared:

“Carrying baby milk to children should not be a crime.”

The response was swift. The **UN Special Rapporteur** condemned the incident as a “blatant violation of international maritime law.” Lawmakers in Spain, Turkey, and France echoed the outrage, demanding accountability. Media around the globe framed the Madleen’s interception not as a military maneuver, but as a symbolic act of civil resistance.

## **Legal Breaches and Human Rights Concerns**

Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)—specifically Article 87—freedom of navigation on the high seas is a foundational principle. By intercepting the Madleen in international waters, Israel appears to have violated this principle. Further, the Geneva **Conventions** mandate protection for civilians and unhindered humanitarian assistance, both of which are compromised under the current blockade and its enforcement mechanisms.

The reported coercion of activists to sign deportation papers under threat of mistreatment raises further alarms under international human rights law. These actions are now being scrutinized as potential breaches of due process and the right to humane treatment.

## **Echoes Across Time: The Madleen and Exodus 1947**

Madeleine's journey bears striking historical resemblance to the Exodus 1947—a ship carrying over 4,500 Jewish Holocaust survivors seeking refuge in British-controlled Palestine. Like the Madleen, it was intercepted in international waters. Like the Madleen, it became a symbol far more powerful than its physical presence.

Yet the missions diverge in focus. The Exodus carried people seeking safety and identity. The Madleen carried aid and protestors challenging a confinement already imposed. One was an escape from horror; the other, a confrontation with its modern manifestation.

Still, both vessels, by daring to sail, exposed the moral contradictions of dominant powers and forced the world to confront uncomfortable truths.

## **A Philosophical Reckoning: Power, Resistance, and Conscience**

The Madleen incident invites not just legal critique but philosophical reflection.

Noam Chomsky frames the Israeli blockade as a “modern colonial project,” emphasizing systemic legal violations and asymmetrical power.

Edward Said once lamented that Palestinians are “not only geographically confined but morally silenced”—a sentiment revived in every voice raised for Gaza today. Realist strategists might argue Israel’s actions stem from existential security needs. But even within this frame, the growing diplomatic isolation and moral

backlash raise questions: What is the cost of security when justice is suspended?

## Legacy in Motion: The Global March to Gaza & SUMUD Convoy

The Madleen's impact didn't end at sea. It has sparked a surging wave of global activism, especially among the youth. From Europe to South Asia, protests and policy demands have reemerged with urgency and scale.

One major outcome is the formation of the SUMUD Convoy—a land-based aid and protest initiative. "Sumud," Arabic for steadfastness, represents a new frontier in solidarity: overland routes, grassroots mobilization, and coordinated civil pressure designed to bypass the maritime chokehold and reach those most in need. The SUMUD Convoy is a bold effort launched from Tunisia, comprising buses and cars driving across borders toward Gaza, showcasing steadfast resistance and multinational coordination. Meanwhile, the Global March to Gaza has gained traction—mass mobilizations, peace caravans, and border vigils in Jordan, Lebanon, and Egypt now echo the same cry: Lift the blockade. Young people see themselves in the faces aboard the Madleen. Greta Thunberg and Rima

Hassan are no longer just activists—they are symbols of courage, inspiring a generation determined to dismantle the blockade and amplify Gaza's silenced voices.

## Conclusion:

**Ships, Symbols, and the Struggle for Justice**  
The Madleen Freedom Flotilla was not just a voyage—it was a moral compass. Its interception, its passengers, and the movement it reignited have drawn global attention to the unsustainable status quo in Gaza. By confronting power with conscience, the Madleen has shown that even the smallest vessel can carry the weight of a global call for justice. Much like the Exodus 1947, it reminds us: when governments fail, civil society sails.

"Where justice is silenced, conscience must speak — whether in a courtroom, a protest, or on a ship in open waters."

---

*Shafaq Kazmi is an undergraduate student, of International Relations at the Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences & Technology. She is a WWF Youth Ambassador, actively involved in environmental protection and animal welfare. She helped develop an eco-friendly park in Karachi and participates in a U.S.-based STEM program.*

## TECHNOLOGY



BY FARZANA ATTAULLAH

## **POST-AI GOVERNANCE IN SOUTH BALOCHISTAN: ENVISIONING ETHICAL AUTONOMY IN A DIGITAL ERA**



### **Introduction:**

The global governance landscape is being transformed by the swift expansion of artificial intelligence (AI). The emergence of AI presents both unprecedented

**I** opportunities and ethical challenges for South Balochistan, which has a challenging history, cultural heritage, and complex socio-political structures. This is especially significant in this region. At a critical point, South Balochistan is facing the challenge of "post-AI governance," where AI can assist humans in making decisions without disturbing it. This situation is significant. Is it possible for AI to alleviate systemic injustices, or can it facilitate autonomous development and promote self-determination? The purpose of this article is to explore the potential for South Balochistan to establish a codex of ethical autonomy that prioritizes human dignity, cultural preservation, and participatory governance as the primary objectives in terms of AI integration.

### **The Promise of AI: A New Dawn for Marginalized Governance:**

South Balochistan's governance issues have been tackled by AI, which could revolutionize the situation

#### **1. Revolutionizing Public Services:**

Healthcare, education, and infrastructure can benefit from AI-driven analytics that optimize resource allocation. The use of predictive models can help forecast droughts, improve water management and increase agricultural productivity which are key interventions for Balochistan's economy that is sensitive to climate change.

#### **2. Catalyzing Decentralized Governance**

Embedded AI systems that utilize block chain technology can facilitate transparent, non-tamper-proof electoral processes and participatory policymaking. Decentralization of decision-making can give historically excluded communities a clear voice in shaping their future.



### 3. Enhancing Conflict Prevention and Stability

By utilizing AI techniques like sentiment analysis and early-warning systems, it is possible to use them for preemptive mediation when unrest occurs.

#### **Ethical Fault line in AI Governance:**

Despite its potential, AI isn't inherently neutral. Without any specific precautions, its utilization may reinforce colonial practices of dominance and subordination.

#### **1. Autonomy Versus External Control**

The development and deployment of AI systems by external entities, such as state agencies or tech corporations, may be detrimental to the public interest while benefiting elite interests. Baloch communities are required to co-create these systems, govern and audit them for genuine ethical autonomy.

#### **2. Cultural and Linguistic Erasure**

Often, regional dialects like Balochi, Brahui, and others are not considered in AI models. Linguistic bias not only eliminates non-mainstream voices but also creates policy errors through misinterpretation and marginalization.

#### **3. Surveillance and Suppression**

Without democratic oversight, AI-based surveillance can become a means of oppression. Because facial recognition, predictive policing, and data tracking could

be used to target activists, students or minorities under the guise of "security."

**4. Economic Disruption** The absence of regulation could lead to the displacement of traditional livelihoods such as fishing, agriculture, and local crafts. Unless inclusive economic policies are implemented, AI may only serve to increase unemployment and intensify poverty.

#### **Building a Framework for Ethical Autonomy:**

In order for South Balochistan to be truly just, AI management must be grounded in local knowledge systems, respectable frameworks of rights and democratic accountability for example "AI governance".

#### **1. Community-Rooted AI Design**

Local AI Councils create multidisciplinary bodies made up of technologists, tribal elders, women, and civil society to collaborate on AI projects. Ensure that data collection, storage and analysis reflect the linguistic, cultural or demography of an area and Indigenous Data sovereignty.

#### **2. Transparency, Accountability, and Equity;**

Conduct frequent independent evaluations of AI systems to identify biases, errors, or unethical uses through Algorithmic Audits. This function must possess comprehensible AI to make decisions that affect human lives, particularly in areas such as welfare, law enforcement and employment.

**3. Legal Protections and Digital Rights;** AI Bill of Rights that protect against

surveillance, algorithms that discriminate and make biased decisions based on human cognitive processes. Disallow the use of deadly autonomous weapons and AI-powered military applications in the area where laws are prohibited.

**4. Just an Inclusive Economic Transition;** Transform AI-generated efficiencies into accessible healthcare, education, housing and digital infrastructure in Universal Basic Services (UBS).

### **Conclusion: A Crossroads for South Balochistan's Digital Destiny:**

The question of whether AI will have a significant impact on the future is more relevant to South Balochistan than it seems. The development of AI with a broad and

ethical perspective could enable the region to embrace broader principles of participatory government, cultural tolerances, and economic justice. The region's power could be taken over by imposing extractive, top-down models, which could turn it into a digital extension of systems that have disarmed the area. The path to progress requires the use of courage, imagination, and collaboration from local leaders, youth, technologists, or policymakers.

---

*Farzana Attaullah is an undergraduate student of Political Science, at the University of Turbat.*



BY MUHAMMAD IDREES KHAN

---

## **TRANSHUMANISM; A DESTINED UTOPIA OR THE END OF HUMANISM.**



he evolution of species is a widely misunderstood and debated idea. The idea that originated from Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace has been one of the most discussed and debated ideas of all times. However, Charles Darwin in his magnum opus "On the origin of Species by means of Natural Selection" specifically lays down the fact that all organic beings that have ever lived on the face of earth have descended from some primordial form into which life was first breathed by the creator. Hence Charles Darwin with all his evidence for evolution regarded life not as a mere product of chance and trial and error rather he suggested that in its most primordial form life was gifted to us by a creator. The modern man of today faces an acute crisis. By evolutionary standards our brains are

**T** still wired for the primitive instincts of survival of the fittest and hunter-gatherer methods. In juxtaposition by the standards of civilization humans have been able to create a scientific utopia of both creativity and connectivity. The world has become a global village and interconnectedness of trade, culture, art and ideas is giving birth to a modern utopia. Facing this dilemma of both the modern and the primitive at the same time is a schism in the soul that divides human's aspirations from the hard wired realities that has shaped human consciousness for ages. Whilst on the one hand humans have set steps on the moon and are leaping towards quantum computing on the other hand wars, famine and climate crisis evokes the primitive instinct of survival of the fittest in us human beings. To resolve this dichotomy, the field of transhumanism has gained widespread accolades. Transhumanist thinkers like

Yuval Noah Harari have called the modern man a "Home Deus" which means the god man. It is not to be confused with the man of God rather Harari points towards a man that has himself become a god by gaining such powers that were only once considered to be fit for Gods. Apart from thinkers like Hariri, practitioners like Elon Musk and his company Neuralink have already implanted chips in the brains of chimps and even people with disabilities. Transhumanism is yet in its very embryonic stages but it is an axiomatic fact that the field for it to become a ripe reality is already being prepared. The core aim of the transhumanist project is to continue the evolution of mankind even if the organic evolution by the forces of nature has become halted or is rather too slow to be made quantifiable. Super-intelligence, super-longevity and super-wellbeing are the three exhorted objectives which the transhumanist wants to achieve. According to the transhumanist agenda humans with the help of Artificial Intelligence will become masters of Knowledge and with the help of biomedical engineering that would live for much longer and in a much healthier condition. Some experts of Cryogenics even envision the ability of science to completely defy death and help restore human brains after death either in-person or either by uploading the human brain to a computer. The transhumanist ambition does not stop at edifying the organic carbon based life form rather it also aims to even be replaced by a silicon based life. The transhumanist agenda is not even coy of such a possibility. However, Sir Roger Penrose a mathematical physicist and a Nobel Laureate in Physics has vehemently argued that Artificial intelligence should not be confused with real human

consciousness. Roger Penrose even points towards the fact that the world “intelligence” should not even be used in AI because it is only the extraordinary computing powers that gives us astounding results and until and unless Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) is not developed the current model of AI should not be categorized with intelligence nor should it be confused with sentience. In today's world Gene editing is no more a talk of science fiction. Emmanuelle Charpentier and Jennifer Doudna won the 2020 Nobel prize in Chemistry for their work on CRISPR/CAS9 gene editing technology. Computer-Brain interface has already been achieved by Neuralink and research in this field of subject is expanding with a broader scope and more precise methods. Ectogenesis, which is the concept of gestation outside the human body was presented in 1923 but now experiments have been successfully conducted on lambs using Ectogenesis. The utopia of science fiction where genetically edited babies are being produced in artificial wombs is now a true possibility. Consciousness is yet the one border that is a mystery beyond human grasp. Yet the day when consciousness is discovered and transhumanists gain mastery over it to replicate consciousness into computers and other silicon based life will indeed bestow upon man the creator quality of God. It is also possible that silicon based life will completely take over and push the primitive man, once the ruler of earth, to the dustbin of history. Humanity is at a critical juncture at this point in time and it is the powerful capacity of the human brain that can either lead us to wonders as it has until now, or else it can make us completely extinct.

---

*Muhammad Idrees Khan holds a BS (Hons) in Government and Public Policy and is an alumnus of the SUSI Exchange Program at the University of Massachusetts Amherst. He currently serves as the Azerbaijan Youth Ministry Representative.*



## REPORT

---

**PAKISTAN STRENGTHENS STRATEGIC TIES AT KAZANFORUM  
2025: ADVANCING DIALOGUE, COOPERATION, AND SHARED  
PROSPERITY (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DR. FAISAL JAVAID, FUUAST**



s the global order undergoes profound shifts, the Islamic world is emerging as a central force in shaping the future of international relations. Representing over 1.8 billion people and a substantial share of global resources, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is increasingly influential. In this evolving landscape,

**A** platforms such as the Russia-Islamic World: KazanForum have evolved from being relevant to becoming strategically essential.

Held from May 13 to 18, 2025, in Kazan, the capital of Russia's Republic of Tatarstan, the XVI International Economic Forum "Russia – Islamic World: KazanForum" brought together more than 16,000 participants from 80 countries, making it the largest such gathering in Eurasia. With themes spanning Islamic economies, halal trade, sustainable development, digital diplomacy, and cultural exchange, the forum served as a dynamic space for cooperation and innovation.

Pakistan's delegation, one of the most prominent at the forum, reflected the country's commitment to regional collaboration and Islamic economic integration. Comprising over 40

participants – including federal ministers, provincial officials, business leaders, chamber of commerce representatives, Islamic finance experts, and young diplomats – the delegation brought expertise from diverse sectors such as agriculture, textiles, education, and digital technologies.

## **Strategic Engagement and Economic Diplomacy**

Pakistan's agenda in Kazan was forward-looking: enhancing halal exports, attracting foreign investment, initiating joint ventures, and fostering cooperation in high-tech sectors. The delegation also prioritized academic collaboration, with a focus on increasing opportunities for Pakistani students in Russian universities.

At the Russia Halal Expo, the largest halal industry exhibition in Russia, Pakistani exhibitors received significant interest for their high-quality textiles, agricultural goods, food products, and halal-compliant logistics and consulting services. The country's presence was also felt strongly at the Kazan Halal Market, where initial agreements were reached to export organic products, spices, and certified cosmetics to Russia – a step that could deepen Pakistan's integration into the Eurasian Economic Union.

In panel discussions on Islamic finance and alternative payment systems, world-renowned Islamic scholar Mufti Taqi Usmani delivered a keynote address, stressing the importance of promoting Shariah-compliant financial frameworks, and moving toward a multilateral payment system independent of conventional

interest-based structures. He emphasized building trust and cooperation within Islamic financial institutions to support ethical economic growth.

Pakistani experts further supported proposals for a transregional financial fund to finance joint infrastructure projects across the Islamic world – a timely initiative in light of evolving global financial trends.

## **Leadership in Youth and Education**

The OIC Youth Diplomacy Forum featured innovative contributions from young Pakistani delegates, who discussed digital diplomacy, educational reform, and youth leadership. Their ideas underscored Pakistan's commitment to nurturing the next generation of global thought leaders.

In the academic domain, Prof. Dr. Zabta Khan Shinwari, Vice Chancellor of the Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, participated as a speaker in the session "Educating a New Generation of Academic Leaders in Russia and the OIC". He advocated for competency-based education, leadership development, and interdisciplinary academic models. During the forum, he held a productive bilateral meeting with Prof. Lenar Safin, Rector of Kazan Federal University, along with other academic leaders, to expand collaboration in student and faculty exchanges, joint research, and international conferences.

Also representing Pakistan's higher education leadership was Prof. Dr. Khalid Mehmood Iraqi, Vice Chancellor of the University of Karachi, who participated in key academic sessions. He emphasized the significance of cross-cultural academic

alliances, and highlighted the potential for joint degree programs, research linkages, and scholarly networks between Pakistani and Russian universities.

## **Political Representation and Regional Connectivity**

The Pakistani delegation was led by Federal Minister for Communications Abdul Aleem Khan, who took part in high-level discussions on enhancing the North-South International Transport Corridor. In his address, Minister Khan reaffirmed Pakistan's resolve to strengthen friendly ties with Russia, explore joint infrastructure projects, and attract investment. He also indicated Pakistan's willingness to engage in dialogue on tariff adjustments and logistics harmonization to facilitate regional trade.

## **Cultural Diplomacy and People-to-People Exchange**

Beyond politics and economics, Pakistan's participation extended into cultural diplomacy. At the International Culinary Competition of OIC Countries, the Pakistani team earned praise for its flavorful and beautifully presented dishes, offering participants a memorable introduction to Pakistan's rich culinary heritage.

In the "East Cup" youth football tournament, Pakistani players won admiration for their skill, teamwork, and sportsmanship, competing alongside teams from Russia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Oman, and Uzbekistan.

The humanitarian and cultural tracks of the forum explored themes such as joint

tourism routes, archaeological collaboration, and Islamic heritage preservation – areas in which Pakistani delegates expressed strong interest and intent to contribute.

## A Forward-Thinking Role in the Islamic World

KazanForum 2025 allowed Pakistan to present itself not just as a participant, but as a strategic partner in the evolving architecture of Islamic cooperation. The forum helped lay the foundation for expanded partnerships in trade, education,

innovation, and culture, aligning with Pakistan's broader goals for sustainable development and regional integration.

More than symbolic, Pakistan's participation at KazanForum was a deliberate diplomatic and economic step – one grounded in mutual respect, shared values, and a vision for a more interconnected Islamic world.

As the agreements and dialogues from Kazan begin to take practical form, Pakistan is poised to play a central role in shaping a resilient and collaborative future for the Islamic community and beyond.

---

*Prof. Dr. Faisal Javaid is an assistant professor at Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, Islamabad*

## BIOGRAPHY



BY FARYAL CHAN REHMAN

---



## **J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER**



he J. Robert Oppenheimer, born on April 22, 1904, in New York City, was an American theoretical physicist best known as the “father of the atomic bomb.” He came from a wealthy German-Jewish family and showed early brilliance in academics.

**T** Oppenheimer studied at Harvard University and later completed his Ph.D. in physics at the University of Göttingen in Germany, where he worked with leading scientists of the time. He became a respected professor at the University of California, Berkeley, where he made significant contributions to quantum mechanics and theoretical physics. During World War II, he was appointed the scientific director of the Manhattan Project, a secret U.S. military effort to develop nuclear weapons. Under his leadership, the first atomic bomb was developed and successfully tested in July 1945 in New Mexico, an event that marked the beginning of the nuclear age. After the war, Oppenheimer became a vocal advocate for nuclear arms control and opposed the development of the hydrogen bomb. However, during the Cold War, his political

views and past associations led to a controversial security hearing in 1954, where he lost his security clearance. Despite this public downfall, he continued to contribute to science and philosophy. In 1963, he was awarded the Enrico Fermi Award by the U.S. government as a form of recognition. He passed away on February 18, 1967, from throat cancer. Oppenheimer remains a deeply influential and complex figure in the history of science and ethics.

### J. Robert Oppenheimer – Biography:

Full Name: Julius Robert Oppenheimer

Born: April 22, 1904 – New York City, USA

Died: February 18, 1967 – Princeton, New Jersey, USA

Nationality: American

Field: Theoretical Physics

Known As: “Father of the Atomic Bomb”

Early Life & Education:

---

- Born into a wealthy German-Jewish family in New York.

- Attended Harvard University, where he studied chemistry, then physics.

- Completed his PhD at the University of Göttingen in Germany, studying under famous physicists like Max Born.

- Became a professor at the University of California, Berkeley and Caltech, known for his brilliance in quantum mechanics and theoretical physics.

## The Manhattan Project:

- In 1942, during World War II, Oppenheimer was appointed Scientific Director of the Manhattan Project—a secret U.S. military project to develop nuclear weapons.

- Led the construction and operation of Los Alamos Laboratory in New Mexico.

- Oversaw the development of the first atomic bomb, tested in the Trinity Test on July 16, 1945.

## After the Bomb

- After witnessing the test, he famously quoted the Bhagavad Gita:

“Now I am Death, the destroyer of worlds.”

- Though initially supportive, Oppenheimer later opposed the

development of the hydrogen bomb and advocated for nuclear arms control.

## Security Hearings & Fall from Power:

- During the Red Scare (1950s), he was accused of having communist sympathies and became a target of political suspicion.

- In 1954, he was stripped of his security clearance by the U.S. government in controversial hearings—essentially ending his public career.

## Later Years & Legacy:

- Continued teaching and writing on science and philosophy.

- In 1963, received the Enrico Fermi Award as a gesture of political rehabilitation.

- Died of throat cancer in 1967.

## Legacy:

- Oppenheimer remains a complex and tragic figure: a brilliant scientist burdened by the consequences of his creation.

- His life inspired many books, films, and most recently the 2023 movie “Oppenheimer” directed by Christopher Nolan.

---

*Faryal is an undergraduate student of International Relations at FUUAST.*

## DEPARTMENT'S GRAND EVENT

### THE END OF THE WORLD WAR II AND THE EMERGENCE OF THE NEW WORLD ORDER

#### **I**ntroduction

On April 29, 2025, the Department of International Relations in collaboration with ORIC at the Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Technology, Abdul Haq Campus, Karachi, hosted a profound academic seminar centered on the topic "The End of World War II and the Emergence of the New World Order." The event served as a significant platform for intellectual engagement and academic discussion on one of the most pivotal events in global history, featuring the esteemed H.E. Mr. Andrey Viktorovich Fedorov, Consul General of the Russian Federation in Karachi, as the keynote speaker.



#### Event Highlights

The seminar commenced with the recitation of the Holy Quran, setting a respectful and reflective tone for the day.

- The stage was graced by Dr. Muhammad Arif, who officially inaugurated the seminar with a warm welcome and opening remarks.
- The host, Jamal ud Din, efficiently steered the event with confidence and professionalism.
- Mr. Ameer Ahmed Farooqi presented a traditional Ajrak to the honorable guest, adding a cultural touch to the diplomatic gathering.
- The event witnessed speeches and deliberations from distinguished personalities including Dr. Rizwana Jabeen, Dr. Hina Mudassir, and others.

- A vote of thanks was delivered by Dr. Hina Mudassir, highlighting the importance of international academic collaborations and encouraging student participation.
- An interactive Question-Answer session followed the keynote address, where students actively engaged with the guest speaker.
- The seminar concluded with Dr. Rizwana Jabeen presenting a bouquet of flowers to the Consul General, and a group photograph was taken as a lasting memory of the academic gathering.
- The event was covered by the media, capturing the intellectual and diplomatic atmosphere of the day.



## Seminar Objectives

- To educate students on the global impact of WWII.
- To explore the transformation in global power structures after 1945.
- To understand the ideological, political, and strategic shifts that shaped the post-war world.
- To encourage student engagement through dialogue with international diplomats and scholars.



## Chief Guest's Address: H.E. Mr. Andrey Viktorovich Fedorov

In a comprehensive and thought-provoking address, H.E. Mr. Andrey Fedorov shed light on the deep-rooted political and historical consequences of World War II, the rise of new global alliances, and the evolution of global governance structures. Key points from his speech included:

- The defeat of Nazi Germany, which marked the end of extreme racial ideologies.
- He elaborated on atrocities committed by the Nazis, including the inhumane use of human skin to manufacture goods.
- The imperialist crimes of the Japanese Empire in countries like India, China, Malaysia, and Korea were also underscored.
- Post-war Latin America, Canada, and the USA allegedly offered safe havens to fleeing Nazi officials.
- He highlighted how Germany lost the war on the Eastern Front, and the critical role of the Allied forces (USSR, Britain, USA), who despite ideological differences, united in 1941 to defeat fascism.



- The Yalta Conference (1945) was discussed as the cornerstone of the United Nations' foundation and post-war diplomacy.
- The Potsdam Agreement was cited as a blueprint for the new global order after WWII.
- The speaker critically addressed Western narratives, such as the European Union's portrayal of itself as a "garden" and the rest of the world as a "jungle."
- H.E. Mr. Fedorov accused the United States of using nuclear bombs on Japan primarily to demonstrate power to the USSR.
- He also appreciated Russia's peace making role in India-Pakistan conflicts, emphasizing diplomacy over hostility.

## Guest Speaker

- H.E. Mr. Andrey Viktorovich Fedorov (Consul General, Russian Federation in Karachi)



## Organizing Committee

- Dr. Muhammad Arif – Inaugural Speaker

- Dr. Rizwana Jabeen – Chairperson, Department of International Relations
- Dr. Hina Mudassir – Director ORIC
- Jamal ud Din – Host (IR student)
- Dr. Ameer Ahmed Farooqi – lecturer, Department of International Relations



## Session Overview & Discussion

The session included critical academic and political perspectives on the post-WWII era. The discussion emphasized:

- The fall of fascist regimes and end of racial extremism.
- Establishment of global institutions like the United Nations.
- The Cold War emergence and division of power.
- Geopolitical realignments and their continued influence on today's international relations.
- The importance of nuclear treaties, especially the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (14 December 1996).

- A comparative analysis of western and eastern ideologies in shaping the modern world.
- Students raised insightful questions regarding the ethics of war, diplomacy, nuclear policy, and modern-day alliances, which were met with candid responses by the honorable guest.



## Conclusion

The seminar concluded on a high note with heartfelt appreciation for the distinguished guests, organizers, and student participants. The presentation of traditional Ajrak and

flowers reflected the university's spirit of hospitality and cultural pride. The event was a true celebration of history, diplomacy, and intellectual growth, leaving students



and faculty enriched with knowledge and perspective.



The session successfully achieved its objective of fostering global awareness and academic curiosity among students about the political dynamics that reshaped the modern world after the Second World War.



---

## POETRY SECTION

---



BY ABDUL HADI

*THE WRITER IS AN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, FUUAST.*

---

### **WALL THAT ECHOES**

Drums of war  
Your ear is triggered  
One chants death  
Other chants peace  
You are yin  
They are yang  
To them they are justified  
To you they are the terror  
Terrorist or else  
All are criminals  
Blood of innocent  
Ink of powder  
Your hands tied  
Don't be a folder  
You're not a dossier  
Not a statistic  
Once a life  
Now a martyr



## ALUMNI CORNER

### **FROM PAKISTAN TO PROMINENCE: QURTABA ASLAM BECOMES CHAIRPERSON OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL IN RUSSIA**



**T**he Qurtaba Aslam, a distinguished alumnus of the Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology and the recipient of the prestigious Open Doors scholarship, continues to make Pakistan proud with her exceptional achievements in the Russian Federation.

Currently pursuing her education at the National Research University - Higher School of Economics (HSE), one of Russia's leading institutions, Qurtaba recently marked a historic milestone by winning the university-wide student elections. Competing against candidates from various countries and universities, she secured the highest number of votes among all international students.

Her landslide victory earned her the position of Chairperson of the Council of International Students Association (CISA), a commission that represents international students from across the globe, including nations like India, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Mongolia. Notably, Qurtaba stands as the sole representative of Pakistan at HSE, symbolizing the country's youth potential and leadership on a global platform.

This victory is more than a personal achievement, it is a significant representation of Pakistan's growing influence in global academic spaces. As chairperson, Qurtaba Aslam is now responsible for fostering intercultural dialogue, student welfare, and collaborative initiatives that bridge cultural and national boundaries.

Her journey is a beacon of inspiration for Pakistani students worldwide, proving that with determination, leadership, and resilience, international recognition and impact are well within reach.

## **ALUMNI OF DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, FUUAST**



**N**ida Hassan, Sanjay and Abdul Basit, alumni of department of International Relations, FUUAST, have participated in "Russia-My Soul" contest

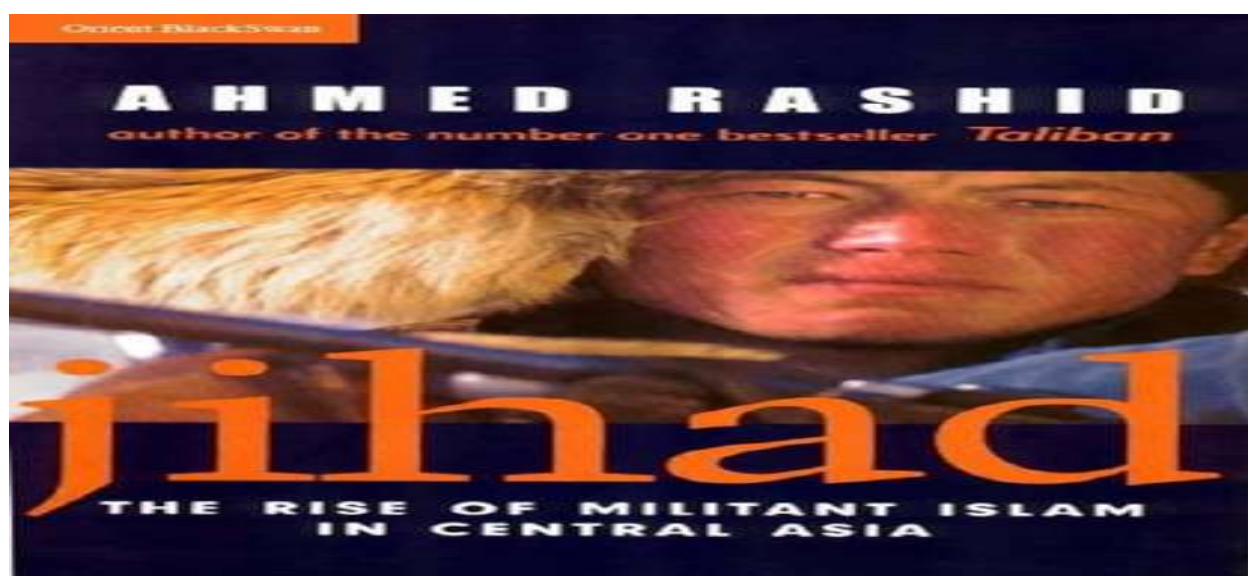
and won several prizes, and it was a huge cultural exchange activity for these students.

## BOOK REVIEW



BY SANA MASOOD

### **THE RISE OF MILITANT ISLAM IN CENTRAL ASIA - BY AHMED RASHID**



#### **I**ntroduction

Jihad: The Rise of Militant Islam in Central Asia[i] by Ahmed Rashid, originally published by Yale University Press, 2002, at New Haven, Connecticut; London. The book consists of 282 pages. In this book Ahmed Rashid talks about the important matters of the region that have been

understated on a global stage. For the deeper understanding of Central Asian politics, Rashid elaborated on how poverty, repression, and broken agreements after the fall of the Soviet Union led to the rise of militant Islamic movements. His work offers a crucial perspective for anyone interested in international relations, terrorism studies, or simply understanding

how the region that has been forgotten can become important on an international arena.

Although written more than two decades ago, the issues Rashid discusses extremism, state failure, and foreign intervention which still do exist in current times. This book shows how the instability in one part of the world can spread around like a disease. It gives a lesson that remains important even in the contemporary world.

## Summary of the Content

Rashid begins by explaining the history and politics of Central Asia after the Soviet Union fell apart. The new independent countries, such as Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan, all were run by former Communist leaders who quickly became administrative rulers. Instead of encouraging democracy, they silenced political opponents, especially religious groups. In the attempt to gain power and control the region lost its hold

over stability which resulted in increased violence.

The major group Rashid mentions in his book is the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU). He looks at its origins, leaders, and links to bigger networks like the Taliban and Al-Qaeda. Rashid shows that these militants were not just local but part of a larger international jihad movement.

The book also covers the struggle for power in the area, with the greater powers like Russia, China, and the United States all trying to gain influence in the region. Rashid emphasizes that these foreign powers often cared more about their own security and energy needs than about helping real change, which allowed oppressive governments to stay in control by claiming they were fighting terrorism. Overall, Rashid mixes historical facts with stories from his travels and interviews in the region.

## Analysis and Evaluation



Ahmed Rashid books and writings are well known for its clarity, Even though the book talks about complicated political and historical topics, it compels the reader's interest. Rashid explains tough ideas in a way that are easy to understand, even for readers who don't know much about Central Asia. His creative way of writing and explanation makes a clearer image of readers' understanding.

Ahmed Rashid's skill of linking local events to bigger global trends is another plus point to gain readers attention. He shows how Central Asia's neglect allowed militant groups to grow, which later impacted the whole world. His warnings about Afghanistan becoming a safe place for global terrorism were written before the September 11 attacks in 2001, making his book more relevant and reliable and seem almost like a prediction.

However, some parts of the book can be a bit dense. Rashid goes into detail about

militant leaders, regional groups, and changing alliances. For readers who aren't familiar with these topics, it might sometimes feel like there's too much information in a small space. However, Rashid includes maps and timelines to make it easier to understand.

Another downside of the book is that Rashid often emphasizes more about government failures than about what is happening within the militant groups themselves, diversifying the subject of terrorism in Central Asia to the government policies and its failures. However, a bit more focus on their motivations would have made the book even richer with the insight of fighting terrorism.

## Personal Reflection

Reading Jihad The Rise of Militant Islam in Central Asia by Ahmed Rashid has enlightened the readers to study and focus on Central Asia's militant groups which often doesn't get much attention. Before

reading Rashid's insights, I only had a basic idea of Central Asia as a Post Soviet independent region but Rashid showed me how global security issues are all interlinked.

His emphasis on how regular people are stuck between corrupt governments and extremist groups, with few chances for a better life has given readers a new perspective. Rashid described poverty, fear, and frustration, showing how hopelessness can lead people to radical actions not out of hate, but out of desperation and need.

I also learned that short-term political choices made by local leaders and world powers can create long-lasting, unexpected problems. It made me think about today's conflicts and how many might come from decisions made years ago by people who didn't consider the impact. Overall, the book taught me that ignoring struggling areas is not a smart choice. In our connected

world, problems that are overlooked often resurface.

## Conclusion

"Jihad: The Rise of Militant Islam in Central Asia" holds a great importance for any person who seeks for better understanding of the elements that are implicated in global security today. The militant groups in Central Asia often go ignored, Rashid's thorough research and analysis on this unrecognized topic has created a better understanding for readers regarding the growing issue of rising militant groups in the contemporary world.

Some parts of the text will be detailed and difficult, but the main story is simple, clean, and attractive. Oppression, poverty and neglect are in fact the perfect breeding conditions for extremism to grow, and one should not neglect to address these issues because in its absence it will also continue to grow worse over time. "Jihad" by Ahmed Rashid is broadly relevant to the students of

international relations, political science or any interested person in understanding the causes of conflict in the present era.

[i] Rashid, A. (2002). Jihad: The rise of militant Islam in Central Asia. Yale University Press.

<https://archive.org/details/jihadriseofmilit0000rash/page/n3/mode/1up>

---

*Sana Masood is an undergraduate student at Bahria University.*



BY IFRA SIDDIQUI

## **THE RAILWAY “BY: HAMID ISMAILOV**



### **Introduction**

**I**n *The Railway* is a novel by Hamid Ismailov, first published in Russian in 1997 under the pen name Altaer Magdi. It was later translated into English by Robert Chandler in 2006. The book is 336 pages long and can be found in different formats, like paperback and eBook. With its rich story and lively characters, *The Railway* takes readers on a journey through the fictional town of Gilas, which reflects the wider experiences of Central Asian communities under Soviet rule. This review will explore the main themes, strengths, and weaknesses of the novel.

### **Summary of the Book**

It is certainly not one brief story in itself; it offers a collection of tales about the people of Gilas, the small town with an extension on the railway. The railway as an important part in the story is a symbol of growth and

control. There are many characters in the book, with different problems, different hopes and experiences.

Some of the key figures include:

**Melody-Jurist** – a clever man who knows how to manipulate the law for his own benefit.

**Urik** – a war veteran who has suffered greatly and carries deep wounds from his past.

**Niyaz** – a boy who grows up in the town and whose life reflects the changes happening in the region.

Instead of following one main character, the novel focuses on different people and their lives, creating a rich picture of the town and its history. The book describes how the Soviet government tried to change Central



Asia, bringing new rules and ideas while also destroying old traditions.

## Themes and Analysis

A major theme in *The Railway* is identity. The story shows how the people of Gilas try to keep their traditions while also adjusting to Soviet rule. Many characters feel stuck between their own culture and the new Soviet way of life. Another important theme is **history and memory**. The novel does not tell history in a traditional way but through the personal stories of its characters. This makes the past feel more real and emotional, rather than just a collection of facts. The book also includes **elements of magical realism**, where myths and dreams mix with reality. This makes the storytelling more colourful and helps show the deep cultural beliefs of the people in the town.

## Writing Style and Language

“Hamid Ismailov” writing style is poetic and descriptive. Instead of following a clear timeline, the story moves back and forth, much like how people remember things in real life. This can be a bit confusing for readers who prefer a straightforward story, but it also makes the book feel more like a collection of memories. The book was originally written in Russian, and the English translation by “Robert Chandler” captures much of its beauty. However, some cultural details may be harder to understand for readers who are not familiar with Central Asia.

## Strengths of the Novel

One of the strongest aspects of *The Railway* is its ability to bring an unfamiliar world to life. Even if the reader does not know much about Soviet Central Asia, the book makes it easy to imagine the people and places described.

Other strengths include:

**Diverse Characters** – The book introduces many different people, each with their own unique stories.

**Historical Insight** – While not a history book, it gives a deep and personal look at what life was like under Soviet rule.

**Rich Descriptions** – The writing is full of details that make the setting feel real and alive.

## Weaknesses and Criticism

The book is well-written, but not everyone may enjoy it. Some drawbacks include:

**Complex Structure** – The story jumps between different times and characters, which can be confusing.

**Too Many Characters** – Because there are so many different people in the story, it can be hard to keep track of them all.

**Requires Some Background Knowledge** – Readers who do not know about Soviet history might miss some deeper meanings in the book.

## Significance and Impact

"The Railway" is an important book because it gives a voice to a part of the world that is often ignored in literature. It provides a unique look at life in Soviet Central Asia and helps readers understand the struggles and strength of its people. The fact that Hamid Ismailov was forced to leave Uzbekistan in 1992 makes the novel even more powerful, as it reflects the experiences of exile and cultural loss.

## Conclusion

To summarize, The Railway is that kind of book which can pull you deep emotionally as well as give rise to various thoughts, especially in personal identity, history, and cultural change. An unconventional type of

narration along with a huge number of characters will not make this very easy reading at times, but very rewarding for those who stick to it. It is highly recommended to anyone with an interest in history, culture, or literary fiction. This is not just a story about the railway; this is a story about the people and the lives that are slowly being erased.

---

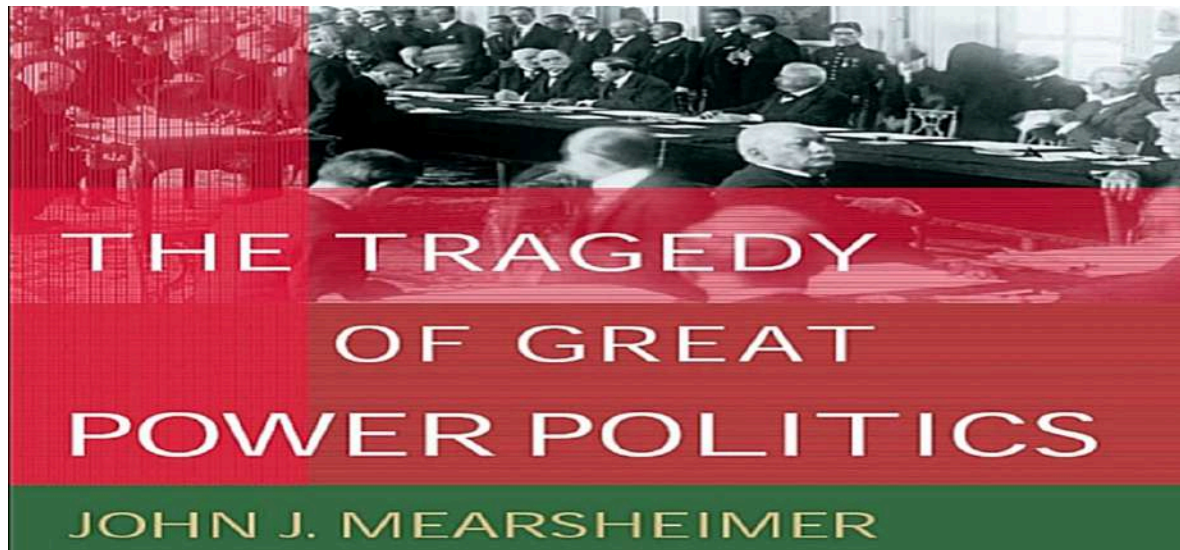
*Ifra is a student of the BS in International Relations at Bahria University.*



BY SYED ZAIN-UL-ABIDEEN

---

## **THE TRAGEDY OF GREAT POWER POLITICS BY, JOHN J. MEARSHEIMER**



### **INTRODUCTION:**

**I** John J. Mearsheimer, a leading political scientist at the University of Chicago and one of the foremost scholars of international relations, is best known for his theory, offensive realism. In his landmark book, "The Tragedy of Great Power Politics", he analyzes the nature, behavior, and workings of great powers in modern and post-modern international systems. Based on offensive realism, the structural realist theory he established, the book provides a chronological history from 1792 up to the late twentieth century to illustrate its hypothesis. It has ten chapters and is an interdisciplinary, exhaustive study of great

power relations, thereby assuring Mearsheimer's role as a major scholar for understanding global politics' character of contestation and intractable con

### **THE FIRST CHAPTER "INTRODUCTION":**

In the first chapter of "The Tragedy of Great Power Politics", John J. Mearsheimer formulates his theory of offensive realism, contending that the international anarchy pushes great powers into constant security competition and war. He disregards expectations for enduring great power cooperation, quoting persistent tensions such as U.S. military deployments in Europe and Asia, Germany fears in Europe, and Beijing and Moscow anxiety about

Japan, as well as possible U.S and China rivalry over Taiwan. Mearsheimer believes that “international politics has always been a ruthless and dangerous business” , since great powers pursue optimal power until obtaining hegemony, a tragic survival necessity. He observes, “Great powers that have no cause to war with one another...nevertheless have little alternative but to seek power and to attempt to dominate”. Picking up where great powers are concerned because of their disproportionate influence, Mearsheimer employs evidence from history from 1792 through the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to advance his theory and predict 21<sup>st</sup> century relationships.

Mearsheimer separates offensive realism from classical and defensive realism. Classical realism, according to Hans J. Morgenthau, ascribes state action to an inherent "will to power" , whereas defensive realism views states as desiring security through balance of power. Offensive realism, a structural theory, holds that great powers have to aggressively pursue power maximization until regional hegemony is reached in order to survive. Mearsheimer states, "Great powers act aggressively...because they must try to acquire additional power if they are to make their chances at survival as large as possible". Such a framework gives clarity to great power politics as being aggressive and presents explanations about past and modern international relations with rigorous theoretical and historical analysis.

## **THE SECOND CHAPTER “ANARCHY AND THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER” :**

In Chapter Two, “Anarchy and the Struggle for Power,” of book “The Tragedy of Great Power Politics”, John J. Mearsheimer sets forth the essence of his offensive realism theory, which informs the book’s historical explanations. According to him, great powers, motivated by an anarchic international order, pursue hegemony relentlessly by seeking to maximize power, turning into status quo powers only after dominance. This competition is based on five assumptions: systemic anarchy, offensive military capabilities, uncertain intentions, survival as the prime objective, and rational decision-making. These account for aggressive behavior, as witnessed in post-Cold War anxieties about German reunification. Great powers are based on self-help, and they make and change alliances—such as the U.S. with the USSR and China against Germany and Japan during World War II, and then against them during the Cold War—to secure survival, emphasizing the dangerous character of their rivalry.

Mearsheimer explains great power behavior by “fear,” “self-help,” and “power maximization,” spurred by military strength and the absence of a central authority. Regional hegemony, as exercised by the United States in the Western Hemisphere, is the preferred position, since global hegemony is prevented by nuclear parity and geographical barriers. Power, measured by population, wealth, and land armies, breeds fear, moderated by nuclear capabilities and seas. In “unbalanced multipolarity,” a would-be hegemon increases fear, in contrast to “balanced multipolarity” with narrower power gaps. Great powers put survival above other

second-order goals such as prosperity, balancing against capabilities, not intentions. This model accounts for their power-hungry expansionist policies, structuring a conflict-oriented international system documented in the book's historical data.

## **THE THIRD CHAPTER "WEALTH AND POWER" :**

In Chapter Three, "Wealth and Power," of book "The Tragedy of Great Power Politics", John J. Mearsheimer states that state power is material capabilities-based, and emphasizes tangible possessions like nuclear weapons, armored divisions, and fleets. He differentiates between latent power—representing a state's wealth, population, and socio-economic conditions—and military power, which determines a state's effective power in international politics. Mearsheimer's offensive realism places military power in the ultimate position of decision-maker, but states also monitor hidden balances of power. Wealth in both economic and demographic terms is the determinant of military power, with mobilizable wealth being a measure of the capacity of a state to cover defense costs. Industrially developed states that have surplus wealth and sophisticated technology can manufacture better weapons, hence providing strategic advantage in power projection.

Mearsheimer argues that wealth distribution has previously dictated the emergence and fall of European great powers—France, Germany, and Russia—over two centuries. For instance, Germany's greater wealth enabled its army

to defeat Russia during World War I, while Russia's successful translation of latent power into military power led to the defeat of Germany during World War II. Wealth, however, does not always translate into direct military superiority. Strategic calculation can lead prosperous states like the United Kingdom between 1815 and 1914 to desist from building giant armies due to geographical constraints or financial limitations. Similarly, Germany's financial superiority over the Soviet Union in 1942 was overridden by Russia's successful mobilization of its military, demonstrating that although wealth aids military power, it is not synonymous with military power.

## **THE FOURTH CHAPTER "THE PRIMACY OF LAND POWER" :**

In Chapter Four, "The Primacy of Land Power," of book "The Tragedy of Great Power Politics", John J. Mearsheimer contends that a state's power in international politics depends chiefly on its military capabilities, and that the preeminent form is land power—including armies and auxiliary air and naval forces\*. As per his offensive realism paradigm, "most powerful states have the most powerful armies" , and measuring land forces provides a good indicator of relative power between great powers. Mearsheimer points out that the oceans and seas, as massive bodies of water, strongly constrain the power projection of land forces, making global hegemony impossible because of this "stopping power of water." He contradicts Mahan's theory of sea power independent of land power and Douhet's strategic air power, positing that big armies win wars, not naval or aerial troops, since only armies



can occupy and hold territory, the final political goal.

Mearsheimer admits the revolutionary destructive power of nuclear weapons, which insert prudence in great power war through diminishing the chances of war, but he holds the view that land power is still the key to military power even in a nuclear world. Security competition endures in the face of mutually destructive nuclear deterrence, and armies and their accompanying forces still dominate. He points to examples from history, such as the 1973 Arab-Israeli War, the 1969 Russia-China Ussuri River clashes, and the 1990 and 1999 India-Pakistan crises, during which nuclear powers fought conventional wars fueled by land power. While nuclear stockpiles check the application of force, Mearsheimer argues that land power still marks military supremacy and determines the balance of power in global politics.

## **THE FIFTH CHAPTER "STRATEGIES FOR SURVIVAL" :**

In Chapter Five, "Strategies for Survival," of book "The Tragedy of Great Power Politics", John J. Mearsheimer explains strategies great powers employ to optimize global power, seeking regional hegemony, power projection, riches, robust land and supporting forces, and nuclear superiority. War is the major strategy for attaining power, followed by blackmail—threatened force—though great powers will usually refuse to yield. "Bait and bleed" goads a competitor's expensive war against another nation, while "bloodletting" extends an enemy's war, as with the Soviet-Afghan War

(1979–1989), to exhaust competitors and increase relative strength.

In order to uphold the balance of power, great powers utilize "balancing," cooperation against an aggressor, or "buck passing," deflecting responsibility to another state in order to deal with the threat. Less prevalent are "appeasement," yielding power in order to reshape an aggressor's actions, and "bandwagoning," aligning with a more powerful state when opposing is useless. Mearsheimer emphasizes war as the central policy for gaining power, with balancing and buck passing essential for the upkeep of the power balance within the anarchic international system.

## **THE SIXTH CHAPTER "GREAT POWERS IN ACTION" :**

In Chapter Six, "Great Powers in Action," of book "The Tragedy of Great Power Politics", John J. Mearsheimer examines historical evidence to illustrate that great powers always seek regional hegemony. According to him, revisionist great powers fight to maximize their proportion of global power, only turning into status-quo states after they gain regional dominance. Analyzing the foreign policy actions of five great powers in the last 150 years, Mearsheimer depicts that these nations have pursued expansion relentlessly by conquest, grabbing every opportunity to realign the balance of power in their direction. Even after major successes, this urge for power continues because great powers are never satisfied with achieving regional hegemony.

Mearsheimer also points out that this pursuit of power does not end during the

nuclear age, when both the United States and the Soviet Union were never content with Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD). Rather, both superpowers fiercely competed in trying to dominate each other's nuclear might throughout the Cold War. This is behavior that reinforces the fundamental assumption of offensive realism: great powers are motivated by an unyielding desire to control their sphere, always trying to increase their power vis-à-vis competitors, without regard for the strategic environment or danger present.

## **THE SEVENTH CHAPTER "THE OFFSHORE BALANCERS" :**

Chapter Seven, "The Offshore Balancers," of book "The Tragedy of Great Power Politics" discusses the United States and United Kingdom, the behavior of which seems to contradict offensive realism's assertion that great powers maximize power. In spite of its great power status by 1898 and as the world's number one economy in the 1900s, the U.S. failed to create a robust military in order to annex more land or exert power in Europe or Asia. Likewise, the U.K., a predominant power during the period between 1840 and 1860, shied away from militarization in order to conquer Europe. Mearsheimer describes how the U.S. was busy securing North America and hemmed in by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, whereas the U.K. had several European powers to contend with and the barrier of the English Channel. Both countries practiced "offshore balancing" in order to achieve regional hegemony. The U.S. stepped in to bar any power from dominating Europe or Asia, securing its sole hegemon status, The U.K. committed forces

to Europe when buck-passing did not work or a power challenged dominance, such as in the World Wars and Cold War against the Soviet threat. Such instances demonstrate how geographic and strategic limitations influenced their restrained power projection in accordance with offensive realism's emphasis on regional dominance.

## **THE EIGHTH CHAPTER "BALANCING VERSES BUCK-PASSING" :**

In Chapter Eight, "Balancing versus Buck-Passing," of *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics* John J. Mearsheimer analyzes how great powers balance the power by balancing or buck-passing due to the structure of the international system. Bipolar systems promote balancing, while multipolar systems promote buck-passing, and threat size and geography also play a role in decision-making. Revolutionary and Napoleonic France (1789-1815), Mearsheimer writes, was studied where European states couldn't balance against France, and the United Kingdom was able to buck-pass effectively. Systemic and geographical conditions, such as borders or water, determine the way powers face or buck-pass against an aggressor. During the Cold War (1945-1990), Soviet dominance compelled the United States to balance against it since buck-passing was impossible. In multipolar systems, buck-passing is more dominant, but geography—common borders, buffer states, or seas—is a strongly determining factor in such choices. Mearsheimer emphasizes how great powers' strategies to resist threats and maintain the balance of power are determined by systemic as well as geographic factors.

## **THE NINTH CHAPTER "THE CAUSES OF GREAT POWER WAR" :**

In Chapter Nine, "The Causes of Great Power War," of book "The Tragedy of Great Power Politics", John J. Mearsheimer perceives war as a policy employed by great powers to maximize world power with persistent security competition but intermittent clashes. Applying structural theory, he isolates international anarchy as the main cause of great power wars, motivated by the structure's design—number of powers and power configuration. Bipolar systems are less war-prone, whereas multipolar systems with possible hegemony raise war probabilities through miscalculations and fear-motivated rivalries. Mearsheimer examines seven historical periods in Europe between 1792 and 1990 to buttress his arguments. In these 199 years, there were 24 great power wars: three central wars, six great power versus great power wars, and 15 great power versus minor power wars. The least lethal is bipolarity, while the most war-inducing is unbalanced multipolarity, responsible for three great wars centered in the middle, one great power vs. great power war, and five great power vs. minor power wars, resulting in ~27 million fatalities. Balanced multipolarity, characterized by a single great power v. great power war, nine great power v. minor power wars, and 1.2 million deaths, is more restrained, illustrative of systemic structure dictating the frequency and ferocity of great power clashes.

## **THE LAST CHAPTER " GREAT POWER POLITICS IN TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY" :**

In Chapter Ten, "Great Power Politics in the Twenty-First Century," of the book "The Tragedy of Great Power Politics", John J. Mearsheimer uses offensive realism to predict the future, contending that the anarchic international order, unaltered since the Cold War era, remains the cause of security competition among great powers. In spite of hope for cooperation, states continue to be the major actors without a global authority, as seen by continued rivalries in Europe and Northeast Asia between the 1990s–2000s, with 100,000 American troops present in each area. Mearsheimer foresees greater instability in the coming two decades due to changing power balances and rising powers, with China being the most important possible threat to America in the early 21st century.

## **CRITICAL ANALYSIS :**

John J. Mearsheimer's "The Tragedy of Great Power Politics" formulates offensive realism by contending that anarchy compels great powers to seek hegemony in order to survive. Among its strengths are a definite theoretical framework, differentiating offensive realism from classical and defensive realism, and strong historical analysis between 1792 and the 20<sup>th</sup> century, corroborating assertions with examples such as U.S. offshore balancing and Cold War rivalries. Mearsheimer's forecasts, particularly U.S.-China tensions, are still valid. But the theory's deterministic perspective gives too much play to conflict at the expense of discounting cooperation, economic interdependence, or institutions. Material power takes center stage, omitting ideology, culture, or cyber capabilities, and its eurocentric vantage point negates

worldwide utility. In making aggression seem reasonable, it hazards rationalizing aggressive policies, generating a self-fulfilling prophecy. Although enlightening in analyzing power rivalry, its strict framework falters with contemporary complexity, necessitating complementation with other theories for a holistic approach to international politics.

---

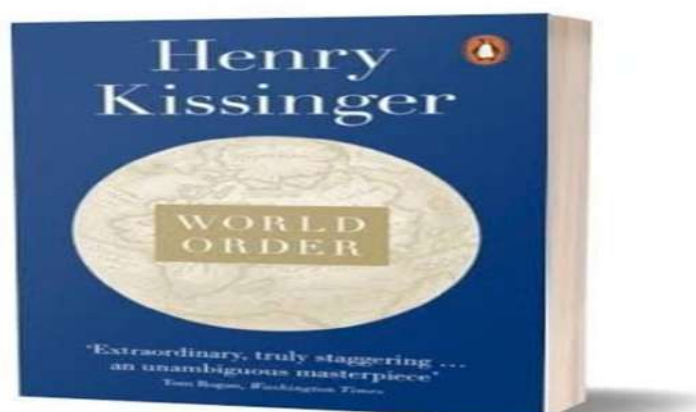
*Zain is an undergraduate student of International Relations at FUUAST*



BY SHAFIQ UN NISA

---

## **WORLD ORDER BY HENRY KISSINGER**



After reading the book carefully, I ought to clarify that, for the people who are interested in fiction books and those who do not accept any criticism, this book is not for them. While someone who is interested to know world history. According to Henry Kissinger, a key architect of U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War, to understand the contemporary world order, historical perspective is necessary to study. He started his journey with the famous treaty, the Treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. The principles of sovereignty and non-intervention form its foundation after a prolonged thirty-year war ended and concluded with the

technology era along with the multipolar world prediction. However, he did his own perspective on world history by totally ignoring the non-intervention policy by superpowers in another region. As he is an American diplomat, political scientist, and strategist. He served as National Security Advisor and Secretary of State under Presidents Nixon and Ford. And played a significant role during the Cold War and prevailing U.S. strategies in Vietnam and the Middle East. For that he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1973 for negotiating a ceasefire during the Vietnam War. Hence, in this book, his focus was on the soft image of his devoted country.



---

This book is divided into nine sections:

## Introduction

I.Europe: The Pluralistic International Order.

II.The European Balance-of-Power System and Its End.

III.Islamism and the Middle East: A World in Disorder.

IV.The United States and Iran: Approaches to Order.

V. The Multiplicity of Asia.

VI.Toward an Asian Order: Confrontation or Partnership.

VII. "Acting for All Mankind": The United States and Its Concept of Order.

VIII.The United States: Ambivalent Superpower.

IX.Technology, Equilibrium, and Human Consciousness.

## Conclusion

During the 18th and 19th centuries, to halt the assaults from other emperors, alliances were signed among different nations to maintain the balance of power on the continent. Major powers like Britain, France,

Austria, Prussia, and Russia did not let other powers be strong enough to protect themselves. Due to the pluralistic order in Europe, two major wars were fought among them, which impacted the entire world. As most of the world's nations were under the control of these empires. But the horrific event of 1945—bombing two major cities: Hiroshima and Nagasaki—shook the world and urged people to avoid direct confrontation or battleground wars.

The economic framework of the European Union brings together the diverse nations in Europe. Indeed, this organization managed to bring peace to the region. The new form of pluralism in the European Union, introduced where integration and diversity coexist, manages complex international relationships in a multipolar world. Along with the history, he also discussed US-China relations and the Middle East conflicts. He focused on the significance of balance of power in global world order and discussed the challenges of the 21st century. The role of diplomacy is crucial in international relations. He described the USA's and Iran's perspectives on the region but did not criticize the intervention of the USA, as he protects his alliances: Israel and Saudi Arabia. He pointed out the Iranian Revolution of 1979 and Islamist terrorist

organizations like the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and Hezbollah in Lebanon have played pivotal roles in shaping national and regional politics.

Then he moved to Asia and elaborated on its diversity among nations like China-India, India-Pakistan, and so on, but also highlighted the rising economies of China, India, and Japan. The book explained the emergence of the USA and its foreign policy toward the world through tactics. He also elaborated on the conflicting role of America in the globe's wars. How does he save its alliances and isolate the foe from the world? And in the last chapter, he discusses how technology disrupts traditional power structures, reshaping economies, politics, and cultural norms. And he also elaborates on the psychological effects of the rapid technological modification and its deep impacts on global society. Owing to technological change, new equilibrium points will emerge in the coming years. From my point of view, Henry is quite a Western-Central-biased person. He deliberately neglected the

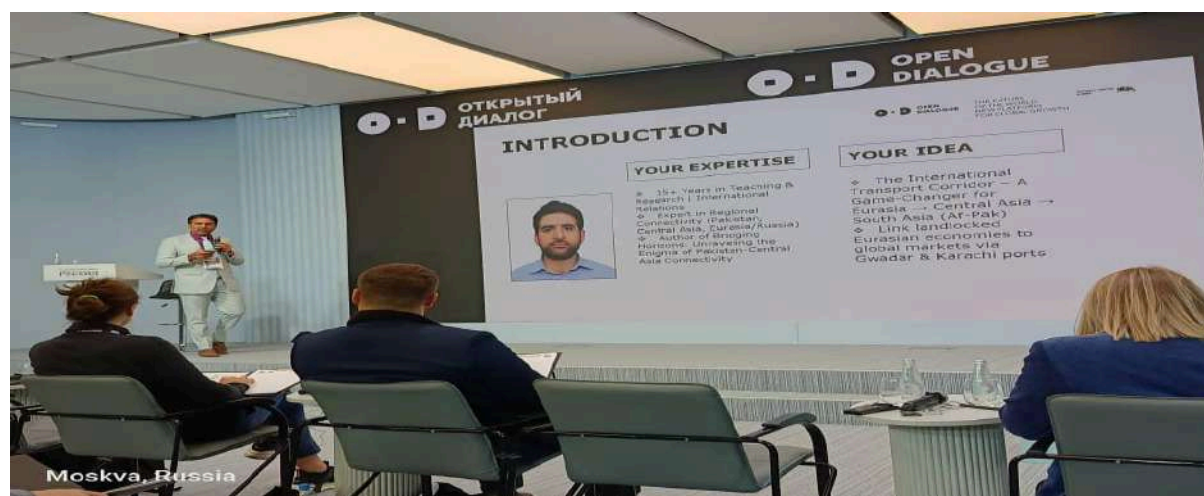
complexities and confrontations of the region, like Asia, Africa, and Latin America. He didn't focus on equilibrium and equality; he focused on power dynamics and balance. He also neglects the global climate and the reason behind the emergence of non-state actors in the world. It is the failure of international organizations to prevent war and justice. He didn't give the importance of the diverse culture; however, he emphasized the monoculture. Finally, I must recommend this book to the students of foreign policy analysis, policymaking, and social science to accumulate a different perspective from an American view. Those who are interested in the glance of the USA's power toward the world and its interconnectedness with states' foreign policy.

---

*Shafiq un nisa is currently pursuing M.Phil in International Relations at FUUAST.*

## PROGRESS IN-FOCUS

### DR. FAISAL JAVED'S SELECTION AS INTERNATIONAL AUTHOR IN RUSSIA, MOSCOW



On April 28, Dr. Faisal Javed was selected as one of six international authors in the "Investment in Connectivity" track at the International Project *Open Dialogue: Future of the World – A New Platform for Global Growth*, held at the National Centre in Moscow, Russia.

This recognition highlights Dr. Javed's expertise in infrastructure development and global connectivity. His participation reflects not only his individual

accomplishments but also our institution's commitment to advancing international collaboration and sustainable development.

We extend our heartfelt congratulations to Dr. Faisal Javed on this significant achievement and look forward to his continued contributions to global progress.

## **THE HISTORICAL MOMENT WHEN THE WEST MET THE EAST, AS DEPICTED IN THE MOVIE UNKNOWN WAR.**



**O**n May 30, 2025, the Department of International Relations at Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences, and Technology organized a movie screening day, the screening movie aimed to educate students about World War II and its aftermath.

The movie screening showcased a film depicting the Allied powers' victory in World War II. The film highlighted the unity and determination of the East and West in defeating a common enemy. The screening provided students with a visual representation of the historical events, making it easier to understand the complexities of the war.

This movie screening provided students with brief knowledge about World War II, its causes, and its consequences. The movie screening served as a valuable learning experience, allowing students to grasp the significance of international cooperation and diplomacy.

The Department of International Relations is always engaged in organizing such events for students to learn something new from different dimensions.

The department of International Relations organized this event to enhance students' understanding of global politics and historical events. The movie screening was a valuable addition to the students' academic curriculum, providing a unique perspective on international relations.

The movie screening day was a successful event that educated students about World War II and its significance. The Department of International Relations is commended for organizing this event, which will undoubtedly benefit students in their academic and professional pursuits.

## **SEMINAR ON ALLAMA IQBAL AND THE PAKISTAN MOVEMENT: "INTELLECTUAL GUIDANCE THROUGH POETRY OF IQBAL"**



**O**n April 21, 2025 the department of International Relations has organized a seminar on Allama Iqbal and the Pakistan movement with the collaboration of Quaid e Azam university Islamabad, In the seminar hall of the Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences, and Technology. This seminar was organized for students, so that they can come to know about our national hero Allama Iqbal, moderated by Miss Binish, and the special guest was Dr Sadia khaleej Seemja under the presidency of Dr Yasmeen Sultana and the other guest speakers included Dr Irfanullah, Dr Shehla Jamal, Syed Kashif Raza, and Munawar Ali Rajput, Dr Rizwana Jabeen, and Dr Asghar Ali Dashti. Followed by the recitation of Holy Quran, and naat the guests speakers delivered their lecture regarding Iqbal's poetry and its influence on the ones life.

The department of international relations are always engaged in organizing the seminar and conference, so this one seminar also went successfully good, here we are

delighted to appreciate students from department of international relations who have attended the seminar and special shout out to our department's honourable students, Tajidar, Jamal ud Din, and Jaweria Saeed who have participated in the seminar and presented their paper and read poem of Allama Iqbal, making the seminar more interested by participating in it.

Lastly the seminar ended up with the shield distribution to the students and guest speakers, and with presenting to the guests of the seminar.



## **PAVING THE WAY TO SAFETY BY YOUTH PARLIAMENT'S 5TH ROAD SAFETY CONFERENCE AT MARRIOTT HOTEL KARACHI.**



**T**he 5th Road Safety Conference, organized by Youth Parliament and hosted by Rizwan Jaffar, was successfully held on May 8, 2025, at the Marriott Hotel, Karachi. The event began at 2:00 PM and brought together esteemed guests including Provincial Minister for Energy Sindh, Nasir Hussain Shah; senior officials from the Traffic Police; doctors from the Trauma Centre Karachi; as well as prominent social activists and road safety experts.

The main objectives of the conference were to raise awareness about the importance of road safety, examine the current road accident situation in Pakistan, and promote collaboration among stakeholders—including government bodies, activists, experts, and students. Real-time case studies and practical solutions were discussed to address the growing road safety challenges.

The Department of International Relations at the Federal Urdu University has consistently engaged in such meaningful initiatives, and we are proud of our students who actively participated in the event. Special recognition goes to Jaweria Saeed, Poonam Lakhoomal, Shafaq Kazmi, Jamal Ud Din, Rumaisa Fatima, Ali Haider, Mahnoor, and Shaneel, who contributed to the dialogue by posing thoughtful questions and engaging with the speakers.

The conference concluded with the distribution of shields and certificates to the guest speakers and volunteers in recognition of their valuable contributions in making the event a success.



## **STUDENTS OF DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, FUUAST SHINE AT RUSSIA MY SOUL FESTIVAL**



**O**n April 18, 2025, the students of the Department of International Relations, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences, and Technology (FUUAST), made the department proud by actively participating

in the Russia-My Soul Festival. The event provided a platform for our students to showcase their talents, skills, and knowledge of Russian culture.

## New Round-up

### INTERNATIONAL NEWS ROUND-UP

- ★ Climate Crisis Worsens Floods in South Asia.

Date: 3 April/Source: amp

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.nbcnews.com/news/amp/rcna205482>

- ★ South Korea's suspended president, Yoon Suk Yeol, has been removed from office after the country's constitutional court.

Date: 4 April/Source: guardian

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/apr/04/south-korea-president-yoon-suk-yeol-impeachment-verdict-results-removal?utm>

- ★ President Trump will impose tariffs of at least 104% on China on Wednesday after Beijing missed the deadline to stand down on its retaliatory threat.

Date: 8 april/Source: cnn

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

- ★ U.S. President Donald Trump said on Monday he would like the war in Gaza to stop and thinks that will happen relatively soon, as he hosted Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu at the White House.

Date: 8 April/Source: the Hindus news

<https://newsth.live/QVXNAU>

- ★ China announces retaliatory tariffs of 84% on US imports, further inflaming the trade war between the world's two biggest economies

Date: 9 April/Source: CNN

<https://cnn.it/42oyRMk>

- ★ China posts 5.4% GDP growth in first quarter, beating forecasts

Date: 16 April/Source: Al Jazeera

<https://aje.io/8k6k4w>

- ★ Vatican announces death of Pope Francis aged 88

Date: 21 April/Source: BBC

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/articles/cqj42vd1rxlo.amp>

- ★ An Israeli airstrike rocked southern Beirut soon after the military issued an evacuation warning for the Lebanese capital.

Date: 28 April/Source: cnn

<https://cnn.it/3EpOp2Y>



- ★ Tensions between India and Pakistan surged after an attack on tourists in Pahalgam, IIOK.

Date: 29 April/source: Tribune

<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2542857/1>

- ★ Chinese men have been targeted on social media by recruitment ads to join Russia on the frontlines fighting Ukraine.

Date: 30 April/Source: CNN

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

- ★ The United States and Ukraine have signed an “economic partnership agreement” that will give Washington access to Kyiv’s rare earth minerals in exchange for establishing an investment fund in Ukraine.

Date: 1 may/Source: CNN

<https://cnn.it/44OnmRb>

- ★ Iran’s Defence Minister Aziz Nasirzadeh said Tehran would strike back if the United States or Israel attacked.

Date: 5 may/Source: Reuters

<https://reut.rs/4jC5rlh>

- ★ Operation Sindoor: Pakistan shuts airspace for 48 hours; several Asian airlines avoid route

Date: 7 may/Source: times of India

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/operation-sindoor-pakistan-shuts-airspace-for-48-hours-several-asian-airlines-avoid-s>

- ★ US President Donald Trump is announcing a deal with the UK – the US’s first since it announced global tariffs

Date: 8 may/Source: BBC

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

- ★ Pakistan launches ‘Operation Bunyan al Marsoos’ against India after multiple provocations

Date: 10 may/Source : Al Jazeera

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025/5/5/10/pakistan-launches-operation-bunyan-marsoos-what-we-know-so-far>

- ★ India and Pakistan have accused each other of “violations” hours after the two nations said they had agreed to a ceasefire following days of cross-border military strikes

Date: 11 may/Source: BBC

<https://bbc.in/3Zd74xw>

- ★ Bangladesh’s interim government strips former ruling party of registration, barring it from polls

Date: 12 may/Source: ap news



<https://apnews.com/article/bangladesh-awami-league-hasina-yunus-ban-a9d0722c10becc1142ca5ed9f8d97634>

- ★ The US has signed a huge \$142bn arms deal with Saudi Arabia, the White House says

Date: 13 may/Source: BBC

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

- ★ China tariffs are no longer 145% but for small businesses in crossfire, it's still awful.

Date: 19 may/Source: CNN

<https://cnn.it/3SegOE5>

- ★ U.S. President Donald trade war once again, pushing for a 50% tariff on European Union goods starting June 1 and warning Apple, he may slap a 25% levy on all iPhones bought by U.S. consumers

Date: 23 may 25/Source: Reuters

<https://reut.rs/4kkykCM>

- ★ Donald Trump ripped diversity and inclusion policies, knocked NATO, and took credit for building up the military in a campaign-style commencement speech at the prestigious West Point Military Academy in New York.

Date: 24 may/Source: Reuters

<https://reut.rs/3Sk1yWb>

- ★ Hamas has responded to a US Gaza ceasefire proposal and says it is prepared to release 10 living hostages

Date: 31 may/Source: BBC

<https://bbc.in/3FCcn37>

- ★ Ukraine carries out major drone attack on Russian planes, as its security service claims 40 aircraft hit

Date: 1 june/Source: BBC

<https://bbc.in/45zsfOk>

- ★ Rolling coverage of the latest economic and financial news, as MPs quiz the Bank of England about interest rates, and trade wars

Date: 3 June/Source: guardian

<https://www.theguardian.com/business/live/2025/jun/03/china-factory-activity-tariffs-kkr-pulls-out-of-thames-water-rescue-talks-global-economy-bank-of-england-business>

- ★ Russia launched a barrage of missiles and drones across Ukraine killing at least four people and damaging buildings in Kyiv.

Date: 6 June/Source: the New York Times

<https://nyti.ms/3Zig9Fw>

- ★ From The Athletic FC: Uzbekistan and Jordan have qualified for the men's World Cup for the first time.

Date: 6 June/Source: New York Times

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

- ★ Trump's travel ban allows athletes from affected nations into the US for the World Cup and Olympics. Fans may be stuck at home.

Date: 6 June/Source: CNN

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/amp.cnn.com/cnn/2025/06/06/sport/trump-travel-ban-impact-world-cup-olympics-spt>

- ★ Israeli airstrikes on Beirut and southern parts of Lebanon, urging the international community to hold Tel Aviv accountable and take immediate action against the offensive.

Date: 6 June/Source: dawn

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1915813/>

- ★ Defence Secretary Pete Hegseth warned that the Pentagon was prepared to mobilise active-duty troops "if violence continues" in Los Angeles, saying the Marines at nearby Camp Pendleton were "on high alert".

Date: 8 June/Source: Dawn

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1916010/trump-deploys-national-guard-as-los-angeles-protests-against-immigration-agents-continue>

- ★ Moscow claims its soldiers are advancing into a region of central Ukraine for the first time, which could create problems for Kyiv's stretched forces.

Date: 9 June/Source: CNN

<https://cnn.it/3FM2mjW>

---

## NATIONAL NEWS ROUND-UP

---

- ★ Pakistan's economy is showing positive signs of stability and recovery, with an expected 2.5% growth in real GDP for the fiscal year 2025 (ending June 30, 2026).

Date: 9 April/Source: Tribune

<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2538837/1>

- ★ HBL PSL X kicks off in style with star-studded opening ceremony in Rawalpindi

Date: 11 April 25/Source: Tribune

<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2539316/h>

- ★ Roadside bomb kills 3 in southwest Pakistan as 2 polio workers are abducted in the northwest

Date: 16 April 25/Source: ap news

<https://apnews.com/article/pakistan-bombing-balochistan-northwest-polio-insurgency-a0d14391db0f2a2fe5e56b1472a926a7>

- ★ Lawyers to stage sit-in at Babarloi Bypass today against canals project

Date: 17 April 25/Source: the news

<https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/1302168-lawyers-to-stage-sit-in-at-babarloi-bypass-today-against-canal-s-project>

- ★ Death toll from last week's gas tanker explosion in Pakistan rises to 18

Date: 17 April 25/Source: apnews

<https://apnews.com/article/pakistan-death-toll-truck-liquified-gas-explosion-multan-876a2359dcd3809a4ff8ff41bd4cab7d>

- ★ Three injured in firing on sleeping protesters at lawyers' sit-in in Khairpur

Date: 21 April 25/Source: dawn

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1905514/three-injured-in-firing-on-sleeping-protesters-at-lawyers-sit-in-in-khairpur>

- ★ PPP firm on 'no canals under any circumstances'

Date: 23 April 25/Source: Tribune

<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2541693/ppp-firm-on-no-canals-under-any-circumstances>

- ★ Pakistan closes air space for Indian airlines, warns against water treaty violation as ties plummet

Date: 24 April 25/Source: Reuters

<https://www.reuters.com/world/india/india-calls-all-party-meet-summations-top-pakistani-diplomat-after-kashmir-attack-2025-04-24/>

- 
- ★ Burst balloon': How Pahalgam attack shattered Modi's Kashmir narrative

Date: 28 April 25/Source : Al Jazeera

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2025/4/28/burst-balloon-how-pahalgam-attack-shattered-modis-kashmir-narrative>

- ★ Pakistan claims it has 'credible intelligence' India will strike within 36 hours

Date: 1 may 25/Source: CNN

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/amp.cnn.com/cnn/2025/04/29/asia/kashmir-pakistan-india-tension-military-intl-hnk>

- ★ India hit Pakistan and Pakistani Kashmir with missiles and Pakistan vowed to retaliate

Date; 7 may 25/Source: reuters

<https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/multiple-loud-explosions-heard-pakistani-kashmir-reuters-witness-2025>

- ★ Pakistan Army has intercepted and destroyed 77 Israeli-made Harop drones, sent by India to target civilian and military installations.

Date: 9 may 25/Source: Tribune

<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2544893/1>

- ★ Pakistan launches 'Operation Bunyan al Marsoos' against India after multiple provocations.

Date: 10 may 25/Source: the nation

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.nation.com.pk/10-May-2025/pakistan-launches-counter-offensive-against-india-after-multiple-provocations%3fversion=amp>

- ★ Indian foreign secretary accuses Pakistan of violating ceasefire, Pakistan denies any violation of the agreement.

Date: 11 may 25/Source: CNN

<https://cnn.it/42S1frJ>

- ★ For the roughly 15 million people living in the contested region, the latest bout of hostilities has appeared to push a political solution for their home further away than ever.

Date: 18 may 25/Source: CNN

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

- ★ Pakistan promotes army chief Munir to 5-star rank of Field Marshal for 'crushing enemy'

Date: 21 may 25/Source: all time India

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/pakistan/pakistan-promotes-army-chief-munir-to-5-star-rank-of-field-m>

---

[arshal-for-crushing-enemy/amp\\_articleshow/121300334.cms](https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/articles/cx27nx0j1kjo.amp)

- ★ School bus attack caught in tensions between Pakistan and India.

Date: 25 may/Source: bbc

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/articles/cx27nx0j1kjo.amp>

- ★ PPP Chairman Bilawal Bhutto-Zardari said that India was laying the basis for the first nuclear war over water with its actions regarding the Indus Waters Treaty with Pakistan.

Date: 5 June/Source: Dawn

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1915573>

- ★ Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif has thanked the crown prince of Saudi Arabia, Mohammed Bin Salman, for his role in ending the conflict between Pakistan and India last month.

Date: 7 June/Source : Dawn

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1915928>

- ★ Pakistan's recent appointment to key UN committees reaffirmed the international community's trust in the country's counterterrorism credentials.

Date: 7 June/Source: Dawn

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1915643>



---

## **CHRONICLES:**

---

# **THE THIRD REICH AND THE NAZI REGIME :**

## **S**UMMARY :

The appointment of Adolf Hitler as chancellor in January 1933 brought an end to the Weimar Republic and began the Third Reich's dictatorship. The Reichstag Fire Decree of February 1933 suspended civil rights, and the Nazis were able to oppress all opposition and set up a dictatorship. By Joseph Goebbels' propaganda and taking advantage of the economic crisis after 1929, the Nazis achieved electoral control by 1932. Territorial expansion started with the 1938 Anschluss of Austria, then the 1938 Sudetenland annexation, the 1939 invasion of Czechoslovakia, and finally the September 1939 invasion of Poland, initiating World War II. Operation Barbarossa in 1941 was aimed at the Soviet Union, complemented by the "Final Solution," where over 4 million Jews were killed by 1945. In spite of Allied victories in North Africa, Stalingrad, and Sicily by 1943, Nazi genocide and mass deportations continued, with 437,000 Hungarian Jews deported to Auschwitz in 1944.

The Third Reich collapsed by late 1944, with Western Allies reaching the Rhine and Soviets besieging Budapest. Hitler's Ardennes offensive failure in December 1944 and mobilization of civilians through Volkssturm were unable to stop the Allied

advances. The Soviets occupied Germany in January 1945, and in March, British and American armies crossed the Rhine. Hitler married Eva Braun on April 29, and on April 30, 1945, allegedly shot himself in Berlin, hastening the fall of the Third Reich. Goebbels and Himmler subsequently took their own lives, and Dönitz became heir. Surviving Nazi leaders faced Nuremberg trials, sealing the regime's end as Allies liberated camps, revealing the Holocaust's horrors, with survivors emigrating and the genocide memorialized globally.

## **THE THIRD REICH :**

The rise of the Nazi Party to power brought an end to the Weimar Republic, a parliamentary democracy established in Germany in 1919 after World War I. The Weimar Republic, which had tenuous political stability and economic problems, could not control power in the face of extreme social unrest and extremist ideologies. On January 30, 1933, Adolf Hitler was made chancellor by President Paul von Hindenburg, a moment that triggered the swift process of turning Germany into an authoritarian state. Under the rule of Hitler, the Nazi regime, by the usual appellation of the Third Reich, a name that calls to mind the idea of a new German empire replacing the Holy Roman Empire

and the German Empire, methodically destroyed democratic institutions, with an authoritarian government where citizens were deprived of protected fundamental rights and were subjected to pervasive state domination.



The establishment of Nazi authority was further consolidated after a turning point on February 27, 1933, when a blaze of unknown origin destroyed the Reichstag building, home of the German Parliament. Taking advantage of the resulting panic, the Nazi regime quickly promulgated the Reichstag Fire Decree on February 28, 1933, suspending basic civil rights embedded in the Weimar Constitution, such as freedoms of speech, press, and assembly. This decree, officially the Decree of the Reich President for the Protection of People and State, established a state of emergency, whereby the regime had unfettered powers to make laws and issue decrees without parliamentary assent. By invoking this state of emergency, the Nazis succeeded in eliminating political opposition, limiting the rights of individuals, and established the basis for a dictatorship by centralization, creating a precedent for the repressive policies that characterized the Third Reich.

## RISE OF NAZI POWER :

Between 1924 and 1933, the Nazi Party progressed from a radical, violent revolutionary body to the largest tagged party in the Reichstag, Germany's congress. After the unproductive Munich Putsch in 1923, Adolf Hitler, juggled and temporarily replaced by the unskillful Alfred Rosenberg, realized that a coup d'état was not feasible. Published on December 20, 1924, Hitler induced Bavarian officers to remove the prohibition against the Nazi Party and changed direction towards electoral success through popular means. In the 1926 Bamberg Conference, he brought the party's socialist and nationalist parts together and charted a course for expansion. Hitler reorganized the party for effectiveness, establishing a hierarchical system of indigenous Gaue, governed by a Gauleiter, broken into Kreise and still lower units, all under his final control. The Nazis also established professional groups in order to insinuate social scales, adding class. The civil Sturmabteilung( SA), reorganized by Franz von Salomon to contain its given violence, and the Schutzstaffel( SS), enlarged by Heinrich Himmler after 1929, were made instruments of terror, keeping opposition at bay and enhancing the party's character as an orderly power.

The Nazi Party's rise was propelled by Joseph Goebbels' sophisticated propaganda, which exploited profitable and political insecurity following the 1929 Wall Street Crash. Goebbels designed dispatches similar as "Bread and Work" to reverberate with the working crowd and presented Hitler as a robust leader using contemporary media and old-style juggernauts, developing the "Hitler Myth." The profitable collapse of the Weimar

Republic, reflected by a 39% fall in stipend and wide severance, combined with political chaos — attested to by the collapse of the 1928 Grand Coalition and posterior chancellors' use of Composition 48 rulings devitalized the republic. The conservative nobility were hysterical of communism and craved authoritarian stability and supported Hitler, hoping to control him to remove the political left wing. Following the Nazis entering with 37.3% of the vote in July 1932 and getting the largest party in the Reichstag, Hindenburg, under pressure from politicians similar to von Papen and businessmen, installed Hitler as chancellor on January 30, 1933. This was the Nazis' rise to power eased by picky reorganization, propaganda, and manipulation of Weimar's heads.

## **TERRITORIAL AGGRESSION :**

During 11-13 March 1938, Nazi Germany took over Austria in a process called the Anschluss, German for "connection" or "joining," breaking the Treaty of Versailles and the Treaty of Saint-Germain, both concluded in 1919 in order to disallow German-Austrian union and maintain post-World War I stability. Nazi Germany's first territorial conquest obliterated Austria's sovereignty as Austrian and German Nazis quickly imposed "Nazification" on political, cultural, and social levels. Most Austrians welcomed this change, playing an active role in persecuting Austria's Jews, adopting Nazi policies, and subsequently taking part in the Holocaust and World War II, showing the rapid adaptation of Austrian society to Nazi ideology. The failure of the international community to act during the Anschluss was

a classic case of appeasement, not challenging or punishing Nazi Germany, hence encouraging Adolf Hitler's expansionist plans. Six months hence, in September 1938, Hitler staged a crisis in Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland and, under the Munich Conference, Britain, France, and Italy ceded it to Germany to preclude war, on the condition that the rest of Czechoslovakia was not to be touched. Nazi Germany ignored this grand bargain, invading the Czech territories, including Prague, in March 1939. This trajectory of uncontained aggression culminated with the invasion of Poland in September 1939, sparking World War II and emphasizing the catastrophic results of previous diplomatic compromises.

## **OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR II :**

In August of 1939, the German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact between Stalin and Hitler increased tensions in Paris and London, allowing Hitler to invade Poland on September 1 without the threat of a two-front war. Britain and France, having pledged to defend Poland, declared war on Germany two days later, officially beginning World War II. Soviet troops invaded Poland from the east on September 17, and within a few months, Germany and the Soviet Union had partitioned the country. Germany's later invasion of Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and the Netherlands, as well as France's fall by June 1940, fueled the war. The Luftwaffe's bombing of Britain in the Blitz (1940-1941) was answered by the RAF in the Battle of Britain, which delayed Hitler's invasion plans, forcing him to do so. U.S. assistance

via the Lend-Lease Act helped reinforce Britain's defenses.

In early 1941, the Axis powers enlarged with Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria, and Germany overran Yugoslavia and Greece. Hitler initiated Operation Barbarossa on the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, to capture "Lebensraum" and execute the "Final Solution," which led to more than 4 million Jewish fatalities. German gains stalled due to Soviet resistance and winter. In the Pacific theater, Japan's invasion of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, brought the United States into the war. The American win at Midway in June 1942, and also wins at Guadalcanal, turned the momentum. Allied wins in North Africa and Sicily in 1943, coupled with a Soviet counterattack at Stalingrad, were great strides toward Allied victory, although combat went on in Italy through 1945.

## **TOTAL WAR AND THE JOSEPH GOEBBELS :**

On 23 July 1944, Adolf Hitler, the Führer of Nazi Germany, created the office of Reich Plenipotentiary for the Total War Effort and appointed Joseph Goebbels, the Propaganda Minister of the Reich, to it. Goebbels himself had initiated the creation of this office in response to the desperate military position on the Eastern Front against the Soviet Union, where German troops were suffering increasing losses. The office sought to mobilize the civilian population and infrastructure of Germany for "total war," placing everything at the service of the needs of the military. Frustrated by what he felt was sabotage of his plans by his generals, Hitler was convinced that only an

overall war effort could turn Germany's fortunes around. As Plenipotentiary, Goebbels was empowered to issue instructions in all civilian areas and even to high-ranking Reich officials, although his power was limited by the fragmented and competitive Nazi power complex. Goebbels attempted to impose a "structural transformation" of the state apparatus to fit it to the requirements of total war, indicative of the regime's last-gasp effort at resisting defeat.

Goebbels's time as Plenipotentiary was one of forceful action to support the war effort, frequently at odds with the other Nazi party leaders. He put first the mobilization of more men into the Wehrmacht, which put him at odds with Armaments Minister Albert Speer, who needed workers to produce weapons. Speer's complaints that Goebbels's policies interfered with armaments production were vetoed by Hitler, who was swayed by Goebbels and Martin Bormann to make Speer a subordinate to them. Goebbels introduced far-reaching labor reforms, such as increasing the age of conscription for women from 45 to 55, transferring 400,000 women from domestic service into war industries, and lowering exemptions for men in reserved occupations. All these attempts notwithstanding, the expanded recruitment did not counterbalance the heavy casualties and captures on the battlefield. In addition, Goebbels' bid to manage the Volkssturm militia was foiled by Bormann and Heinrich Himmler, who, in a September 26, 1944, decree signed by Hitler, shared the responsibility for the units and marginalized Goebbels. These clashes and restrictions highlighted the difficulties

of coalescing Nazi Germany's war effort under a common vision despite impending defeat.

## **GENOCIDE AND HOLOCAUST :**

Early in 1933, the Nazis took power in Germany on a racist platform and a quest for "living space." They passed anti-Jewish legislation, fostered harassment, and staged the November 1938 pogrom to pressure Jewish emigration. Invading Poland in September of 1939, the Nazis created ghettos to isolate Jews. Following the invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941, 1.5 to 2 million Jews were killed by German troops and collaborators. By 1942, the Nazis began to execute the "Final Solution," shipping Jews to concentration camps such as Auschwitz, Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka, where the majority were murdered using poisonous gas, or to slave-labor camps, where many died of starvation, mistreatment, or medical experiments. Jewish possessions were taken, and most victims of the Holocaust died in 1942, although killings extended through May 1945.

German defeats in 1943 continued deportations despite growing resistance. In spring 1943, 45,000 Jews from northern Greece were deported to Auschwitz, almost all killed. Following Italy's surrender later in 1943, thousands of Jews were deported from Italy and ex-Italian zones, while Danish Jews were essentially exempted to Sweden. In 1944, Hungary participated in the deportation of 437,000 Jews to Auschwitz, with some survivors being put to labor for German war production. As Allies closed in, the SS organized death

marches starting from mid-1944, evacuating prisoners from places such as Auschwitz to Germany and Austria, routinely killing those who could not keep up. More than 700,000 were in concentration camps by January 1945, with as much as a third dying before liberation. Between 70,000 to 100,000 Jews died in the last few months, with survivors rescued by the Red Army or Western Allies in 1945. After the war, survivors left, some of the culprits were put on trial, reparations were made, and the Holocaust was turned into a symbol of ultimate human wickedness, memorialized worldwide.

## **DOWNFALL AND THE END OF THE THIRD REICH :**

By the latter part of 1944, the Third Reich teetered on collapse as the Western Allies approached the Rhine, having lost Germany more than one million casualties in half a year, and Soviet troops encircled Budapest and threatened East Prussia. Nazi propaganda stoked desperate resistance, hoping in vain on secret weapons and an eventual Allied-Soviet rift. Hitler's doomed Ardennes campaign in December 1944 failed to perturb the Western front, and in January 1945 Soviet forces burst into Germany from the east. By March, British and American troops crossed the Rhine, advancing from the west. Against the inevitability of defeat, Hitler called up the Volkssturm, mobilizing old men and youths, making Germany a pointless battleground to buy time. Refusing to leave Berlin for a mythical Bavarian redoubt, Hitler remained obstinate. Marrying Eva Braun on April 29, 1945, in a political will, he blamed others, mainly Jews, for the war,



being unforgiving. On April 30, he allegedly shot himself, a critical juncture in the Third Reich's collapse. Goebbels and Himmler followed soon after, each taking his own life, and Dönitz being appointed successor. Most of the surviving Nazi leadership, such as Göring and Ribbentrop, were arrested and put on trial in Nuremberg, ending the regime's downfall as the Allies closed in.

## CONCLUSION :

The Third Reich's era of brutality, which began with the rise of the Nazis in 1933, expansionist aggression, and the horrors of the Holocaust, eventually collapsed from the burden of its own brutality, illustrating that, no matter how widespread, cruelty eventually fades away. From the Reichstag Fire Decree that obliterated democratic liberties to the genocidal "Final Solution" that killed more than 4 million Jews, the regime's repressive policies and wars of aggression, starting with the 1938 Anschluss and ending with World War II, planted seeds of its downfall. By late 1944, as the Allies closed in and Volkssturm's hopeless

resistance, the regime was certain to lose, since Goebbels' efforts in total war could not stem rising losses. Nazi brutality's end was signed in 1945 when Hitler took his life on April 30, followed by Goebbels' and Himmler's demise, and the collapse of the Third Reich. The Nuremberg trials held responsible surviving leaders, the revelation of concentration camps at liberation revealing the atrocities of the Holocaust to the world and global memorialization that followed. The collapse of the regime, fueled by Allied successes and internal rot, highlights that even the most monstrous regimes are temporary, as justice and resilience triumph, ensuring cruelty's hold is broken and its memory is a warning against inhumanity.

---

## POLITICO INTERVIEW CORNER

---

### **INTERVIEW OF DR. SARWAT RAUF, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR AT THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, NUML UNIVERSITY**



**B**iography: About Dr. Sarwat Rauf is an Associate Professor and the Head of the Department of International Relations and Peace & Conflict Studies at the National University of Modern Languages (NUML), Islamabad. She earned her Ph.D. in International Relations from Quaid-i-Azam University in 2017. With over two decades of academic experience, Dr. Rauf has held various teaching and administrative roles, including visiting research positions at prestigious institutions such as George Washington University and Cambridge University. Dr. Rauf has published extensively in renowned academic

journals and has contributed chapters to books on international relations and regional politics. She has also been involved in organizing international conferences and seminars, playing a pivotal role in promoting scholarly discourse on critical global issues. An active member of several academic boards, Dr. Rauf is a recognized supervisor for Ph.D. and M.Phil. Scholars.

**Político Vista: The Russia-Ukraine war is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest European war after World War 2 with a loss of trillions of dollars so far. What**

## **needs to be done to end it and does it have the potential to turn into world war 3?**

Dr. Sarwat : I think that both of these 2 states should involve a third party now, which can not only interfere in the diplomatic negotiations but should also try to settle down the issues by persuading both of these two states. Here I would like to refer to the role of Turkey in particular, and the United Nations can also play a vital role in this. As far as some positive measures are concerned, I think that both of these states should agree on the principle of a third-party mediator who can also observe the plebiscite in the controversial areas like Donbas and Crimea, where both of these 2 states can sit together and allow the third party to observe the plebiscite so that they can decide whether this area belongs to them or not.

In addition to this question, you also asked about this war's potential to become a large war. I believe so far there is no signal; however, if the USA intervenes or directly starts to take sides, then there is a chance of escalation. As far as the mistakes are concerned, there are chances of miscalculations that can also trigger this war into a full-scale war.

## **Político Vista: Are there any inspirations Pakistan should take from the foreign policies of major powers like China or Russia for better external relations?**

Dr. Sarwat: I think that from China, Pakistan can learn how to balance its relations with global powers, as it's the best lesson Pakistan can incorporate into its foreign policy. Another lesson that we can learn and include in our foreign policy towards different states would be the focus on regional connectivity, which will be good for Pakistan.

When we talk about Russia, Russia's foreign policy is different. So, just like Russia, Pakistan

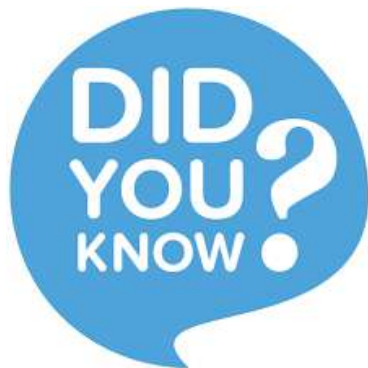
can also increase its regional influence by signing and becoming a member of different organisations. For example, Russia's influence in the region is largely due to its security organisations like the Eurasian Economic Union and the Collective Security Treaty Organisation.

So these are the lessons that Pakistan can draw from these two states, as they are the right options for Pakistan's foreign policy.

## **Político Vista: How Pakistan can benefit from Shanghai Cooperation Organization?**

Dr. Sarwat: I have an article on this topic titled "The benefits of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation for Pakistan", where I discuss the opportunities available to Pakistan. The first one is the mitigation of regional tensions. Another option is for Pakistan to pursue a foreign policy that fosters regional interconnection, which would also bring more economic benefits for the country. Pakistan can start using the Business Council of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation for its economic activities and can cultivate trade with other states.

Besides that, I think that one of the most important prongs of SCO is RATS (Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure), so Pakistan can enhance its security cooperation with other states, as the main objective of SCO is to fight against terrorism, extremism and separatism. So in this way, Pakistan would be able to work more on its objectives, as Pakistan is one state that is facing challenges of terrorism and extremism, so I think the platform of this organisation will help Pakistan to root out terrorism from its territory because different countries would share their intelligence reports, so in this way, Pakistan would be able to find some strategies to curb this problem. That's why this platform is very important for Pakistan.



Did you know ?

1.The world's largest desert is the Sahara Desert.

Did you know?

2. The longest mountain range is the Andes.

Did you know?

3.The deepest ocean trench is the Mariana Trench.

Did you know?

4.The world's largest rainforest is the Amazon.

Did you know?

5.The internet has over 4 billion users.

Did you know?

6.The first computer bug was an actual insect.

Did you know?

7.The world's fastest supercomputer is Summit.

Did you know?

8.The first successful heart transplant was performed in 1967.

Did you know?

9.The Great Pyramid of Giza is the oldest ancient wonder.

Did you know?

10.The Rosetta Stone helped decipher ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs.

Did you know?

11.The first Olympic Games were held in ancient Greece.

Did you know?

12.The Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.

Did you know?

13.The human nose can detect over 1 trillion scents.

Did you know?

14.The human brain uses 20% of the body's energy.

Did you know?

15.The longest bone in the human body is the femur.

Did you know?

16.The Milky Way galaxy contains over 200 billion stars.

Did you know?

17.The largest planet in our solar system is Jupiter.

Did you know?

18.The International Space Station orbits the Earth.

Did you know?

19. Pluto is no longer considered a planet.

Did you know?

20.The world's most consumed food is rice.

Did you know?

21.Coffee is the second-most traded commodity.

Did you know?

22.Chocolate was used as currency in ancient Mesoamerica.

Did you know?

23.The blue whale is the largest animal on Earth.

Did you know?

24. Butterflies taste with their feet.

Did you know?

25.Dolphins are highly social marine mammals.

Did you know?

26. The world's largest economy is the United States.

Did you know?

27.The European Union has 27 member states.

Did you know?

28.The United Nations has 193 member states.

Did you know?

29.The shortest war in history was between Britain and Zanzibar on August 27, 1896.

Did you know?

30.The world's largest living structure is the Great Barrier Reef.





# پولیٹیکو وسٹا (سیاسی آراء)

اسٹوڈنٹس ای - میگزین برائے قومی اور بین الاقوامی تعلقات

اپریل تا جون ۲۰۲۵ (شمارہ ۱۱)



شعبہ بین الاقوامی تعلقات — وفاقی اردو یونیورسٹی برائے فنون، سائنس و ٹیکنالوجی، کراچی

نمبر شمار	مضامین	مصنفین	صفحات
۱	شعبہ بین الاقوامی تعلقات		۱
۲	تعارف پولیشکو وسٹا		
۳	مولوی عبد الحق کا پیغام		۲
۴	بین الاقوامی ، قومی و سماجی معاملات		
•	اقتصادی جنگ اور عالمی تجارت پر اسکے اثرات	ماہ نور خان	۵
•	مذہب اور مذہبی لوگوں سے نفرت: وجوہات اور حل	عبدالرحمن مسعود	۱۰
•	سرحدوں کے پاس امن کی تلاش	عبداللہ رشید	۱۳
•	پاکستان کی عسکری صلاحیتیں	فاطمہ عمر	۱۶
•	پاکستان اور بنگلہ دیش کے تعلقات	طہ جاوید	۲۰
•	پاکستان کی خارجہ پالیسی میں چین اور امریکہ کا کردار	علیشا شوکت	۲۴
•	پاکستان میں افواج کے خلاف سیاسی شورش	ظہیر احمد	۲۹
۵	ترجمے		
•	پاکستان کی ڈرون فوج نے بھارت کے خلاف جنگ کیسے جیتی	برینڈن جے وائیخرت	۳۲
•	جب تجارتی جنگیں مسلح تنازعات میں بدل جاتی ہیں کیسے محصولات (ٹیکس) ایک پہلے سے ہی خطرناک دنیا کو غیر مستحکم کرتے ہیں	ایلیسن کارنیگی	۳۷
•	مستقبل میں چین غالب ہوگا۔ امریکہ غیر متعلق ہو جائے گا	قائل چن	۴۳
•	دنیا کو بہتر بیلنس شیٹس کی ضرورت ہے روایتی پیمائش عالمی معیشت کی پیچیدگی کو سمجھنے میں ناکام	مین ڈیان کوئی	۴۸
۶	سوانح حیات		
•	نکولا ٹیسلا: وہ بصیرت افروز سائنسدان جس نے دنیا کو روشن کیا	پونم لخومل	۵۲
۷	غزل	اشعر علی	۵۷
۸	نیوز راونڈ-۱ پ		۵۸



## شعبہ بین الاقوامی تعلقات



شعبہ بین الاقوامی تعلقات (دفاقی 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۔

## پیغام

بابائے اردو ڈاکٹر مولوی عبدالحق کمرہ نمبر ۱۳-۱ سپیشل وارڈ۔ جناح اسپتال تاریخ اردو روڈ کراچی جون ۱۹۶۱ع اردو ۱

طالب علموں کے رسالے خاص مقاصد کے لئے شائع کیے 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 فائدہ اٹھانے کی کوشش کرنی چاہئے۔

آخر میں مسلم آرٹس اینڈ سائنس کالج حیدر آباد 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



### محترم قارئین

پولیشیکو وسٹا وفاتی 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 ہوئی 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 باخبر ہونا ضروری ہے۔ ان تمام معلومات تک اخبارات اور میگزین کے ذریعے



آسانی سے رسائی حاصل کی جاسکتی ہے۔ لہذا پولیٹیکو 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 فراہم کئے گئے ہیں۔ جس سے طلباء سمیت سیاسی میگزین میں دلچسپی رکھنے والے دیگر مکتبہ فیکر کے لوگوں کی دلچسپی میں یہ میگزین مزید اضافہ کرنے کا باعث ثابت ہوگی۔

پولیٹیکو وسٹا ایک سہ ماہی میگزین ہے جو سال میں چار مرتبہ وقت فوقتاً شائع کی جائے گی۔ یہ حبریدہ 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 حبڑا ہوا، نہ قومی و بین الاقوامی ادب کے شہ پاروں سے مستفید ہوتا ہے۔ البتہ انٹرنیٹ تک رسائی ضرور ہے۔ طلباء میں مطالعہ کی عادت کو پروان چڑھانا ہی ہمارے اولین مقاصد میں شامل ہے تاکہ ان کے پاس معلومات اور علم کا ایک ذخیرہ جمع ہو۔ اس ارادے کے ساتھ ڈیجیٹل اور طباعتی بنیادوں پر پولیٹیکو وسٹا میگزین کی داغ بیل ڈالی گئی کہ نوجوانوں کا انٹرنیٹ بھی نہ چھوٹے اور مطالعہ بھی ہوتا رہے۔ آخر میں یہ کہ ہم پولیٹیکو وسٹا 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 اسٹریچپر 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 فیکر سے تعلق رکھنے والے افراد کو سراہنا چاہیے۔

منجانب!

ادارتی ٹیم (پولیٹیکو وسٹا)

## بین الاقوامی، قومی و سماجی معاملات



### اقتصادی جنگ اور عالمی تجارت پر اس کے اثرات تحریر: منہا نور حنان

#### تعارف

بوجھ کر دشمن کی معیشت کو نقصان

ہیں۔ معاشی جنگ کس طرح کام

پہنچانا، اس کی سیاسی-حکومتی

کرتی ہے، اپنی تاریخ پر بحث کرتی ہے، اور

قومیں اب "معاشی جنگیں"

طاقت کو گرانا، یا دشمن کی

یہ دکھاتی ہے کہ یہ کس

کہلانے والی لڑائیوں کے دوران اپنے

حکومت کو اپنے فیصلے بدلنے پر

طرح سپلائی چین میں حائل

دشمنوں کو کمزور کرنے کے لیے

مجبور کرنا۔

ڈال کر، منسراط زر کا باعث بن کر، اور

مالیاتی بلاکس، تجارتی حدود، اور

عام ٹولز میں شامل ہیں:

ملکوں کے درمیان تعلقات کو دوبارہ

کرنسیوں کی قدر کو کنٹرول کرنے پر

درآمدات / برآمدات کی پابندیاں

ترتیب دے کر عالمی تجارت کو

انحصار کرتی ہیں۔

صنعتوں کو متاثر کرنے کے لیے تجارتی

متاثر کرتی ہے۔

اقتصادی جنگ روایتی جنگ سے

بوجھ کا استعمال۔



مختلف ہے کیونکہ یہ کسی ملک کے

امٹشہ محمد - نقدی اور عالمی

مالیاتی نظام اور تجارتی شراکت

مالیاتی نیٹ ورکس تک رسائی

داروں سے اس کے روابط کو نقصان

واپس لین (بشمول SWIFT) کا استعمال

اقتصادی جنگ کیا ہے؟

پہنچاتی ہے، جس سے عالمی

روکن۔

اقتصادی جنگ کا مطلب ہے جان

تجارت کے امکانات بدل جاتے

ٹیسرف اور کوٹہ - ایسی درآمدات ۱۹۶۰ سے آج تک جو تجارتی ناکہ  
 کو کم کامیاب بنانے کے لیے  
 ملک میں آنے والی چیزوں پر  
 بڑے ٹیکس لگانا۔  
 ۱۹۷۳ میں، پٹرولیم درآمد کرنے  
 والے ممالک کی تنظیم (OPEC) نے  
 امریکہ اور اس کے اتحادیوں کو  
 اپنا تیل درآمد کرنا بند کر دیا، جس  
 بندی عائد کی گئی ہے وہ دنیا میں  
 کہیں بھی اپنی نوعیت کی طویل ترین ناکہ  
 بندیوں میں سے ایک ہے۔

لوگ تجارت کو آسان بنانے  
 کے لیے کرنسی کی قدر میں تبدیلی  
 کرتے ہیں۔ اہم تجارتی اشیاء کی  
 منروخت، مثال کے طور پر، سیبی  
 کنڈکٹرز یا توانائی، برآمدی کنٹرول  
 کے ذریعے محدود ہے۔  
 وہ کسی قوم کو تجارت، سرمایہ  
 کاری، یا معاشی ترقی دیکھنے سے روکنے کے  
 لیے بنائے گئے ہیں۔

۲. کریمیا کے الحاق اور یوکرین کی  
 جنگ کی وجہ سے روس پر توانائی،  
 بینکنگ اور دفنائی شعبوں میں بین  
 الاقوامی پابندیاں لگائی گئیں (۲۰۱۴-  
 ۲۰۲۲)۔  
 ۳ یو ایس چین تجارتی  
 جنگ (۲۰۱۸ سے ۲۰۲۲ تک) کے  
 دوران بہت سی چینی اشیاء پر  
 محصولات نے سپلائی چینز کے لیے  
 مسائل پیدا کیے اور کمپنیوں کو متنوع  
 بنانے کے طریقے تلاش کرنے پر  
 مجبور کیا۔

۱. امریکہ کی طرف سے کیوبا پر  
 اقتصادی جنگ کی تاریخی مثالیں  
 ۱. امریکہ کی طرف سے کیوبا پر  
 اقتصادی جنگ کی تاریخی مثالیں  
 ۱. امریکہ کی طرف سے کیوبا پر  
 اقتصادی جنگ کی تاریخی مثالیں

۱. امریکہ کی طرف سے کیوبا پر  
 اقتصادی جنگ کی تاریخی مثالیں  
 ۱. امریکہ کی طرف سے کیوبا پر  
 اقتصادی جنگ کی تاریخی مثالیں

اور چین کے درمیان بحاری تجارتی

جدید ترین سی سی کنڈکٹرز پر درآمد

مالیاتی نظام پر اپنا انحصار کم کرنے

جنگ کی وجہ سے پیداوار کو ویتنام

کی شدید رکاوٹوں نے عالمی ٹیکنالوجی کے

کے لیے اقدامات کی حمایت کر رہا

اور بھارت منتقل کرنے کا فیصلہ

بہت سے شعبوں کو پریشان کر دیا ہے۔

ہے۔

کیا۔ یورپی یونین کے ممالک نے

۳. جیو پالیٹیکل ریلائنمنٹ اور تجارتی

۴. مالیاتی مارکیٹ میں اتار

توانائی کے نئے ذرائع کی تلاش کی ہے

بلاکس:

چڑھاؤ

کیونکہ روس کے خلاف پابندیوں

وہ ممالک جو پابندیوں کا نشانہ

پابندیوں اور تجارتی جنگوں کے تناؤ

نے توانائی کی قیمت میں اضافہ

ہیں وہ دوسروں کے ساتھ مل کر

کے نتیجے میں، کمپنیاں خود کو غیر

کیا ہے۔

بینڈ کرنے اور اپنے تجارتی

یقینی صورتحال کا سامنا کر رہی ہیں۔

۲. بڑھتی ہوئی مہنگائی اور زیادہ لاگتیں

شراکت داروں کی اصلاح کرنے

امریکہ اور چین کے درمیان

تیل، خوراک اور مائیکرو چھپس کی

کے خواہاں ہیں مثال کے طور پر مغربی

کشیدگی کی حالیہ مدت کے دوران

قیمت میں اضافہ ہوا ہے کیونکہ وہ

پابندیوں سے بچنے کے لیے روس نے

ٹیک اسٹاک نیچے چلا گیا۔

پیداوار میں محدود ہیں۔ مثال کے

چین، بھارت اور ایران کے ساتھ

مثال کے طور پر، جب روسی سرمائے

طور پر روسی توانائی کی برآمدات کو محدود

تجارت میں اضافہ کیا۔

کے کنٹرول کی وجہ سے روبل میں

کرنے کے مغربی اقدامات نے

BRICS (برازیل، روس، بھارت،

بہت زیادہ اتار چڑھاؤ آتا ہے۔

گزشتہ سال پورے یورپ میں

چین، جنوبی افریقہ) کے نام سے

طویل مدتی اقتصادی ڈیکپلنگ

توانائی کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ کیا۔

حانا جانے والا گروپ امریکی

Decoupling

اضراط زر میں غیر متوقع عالمی

اضافہ ہوا (خاص طور پر توانائی اور

خوراک کی قیمتوں سے متعلق)۔ کچھ

ابھرتے ہوئے ممالک کے لیے

مترضوں کے بحران کے اعلان کے

خلاف دعوے کیے جا رہے ہیں۔

سری لنکا کو خوراک اور ایندھن کی

قلت کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔

جس رفتار سے قومیں متبادل

کرنسیوں کا استعمال شروع کرتی ہیں

(چین اور روس یوآن/روبل کا

استعمال کرتے ہوئے) اچانک بڑھ

گئی ہے۔

نتیجہ: اقتصادی جنگ کا مستقبل

اقتصادی جنگ ممالک کو اپنی

حکمت عملی کو تبدیل کرنے پر

SWIFT پابندی - بڑے روسی

بینکوں کو بھیجنے یا وصول کرنے سے

روکنا۔

روس سے باہر کے ممالک کے

ساتھ بینک ٹرانسفر۔

روس سے تیل اور گیس پر پابندی

- یورپی یونین نے روسی توانائی کو مرحلہ

وار ختم کر دیا۔

درآمدات اور یہ دنیا بھر میں

محسوس کیا جا رہا ہے۔ یوکرین

سے اناج کی ترسیل میں رکاوٹیں، جو

امریقہ اور مشرق وسطیٰ میں

بہت زیادہ گندم بھیجتے ہیں، نے ان

خطوں کے لیے خوراک کی قیمتوں میں

اضافہ کیا ہے۔

ان اقدامات کی وجہ سے:

اقوام عالمگیریت کے رجحانات

کے خلاف ہو کر دوستوں کے

ساتھ تجارت شروع کر رہی ہیں

اور تحفظ پسندی متعارف کر رہی ہیں۔

امریکہ اور یورپی یونین چینی ساختہ

مصنوعات کم استعمال کر رہے ہیں،

جب کہ چین مقامی طور پر اپنی

ضرورت سے زیادہ بنانے کی کوشش

کر رہا ہے۔

کیس اسٹڈی: کس طرح روس-

یوکرین جنگ نے عالمی تجارتی

جھٹکے پیدا کیے ہیں

یوکرین پر ۲۰۲۲ کے روسی حملے کے

بعد جو پابندیاں لگیں وہ اس کے

برعکس تھیں جو پہلے کبھی نہیں دیکھی

گئیں۔



مجبور کر رہی ہے، زبردست کارکردگی کا  
 علاقائی تجارتی انجمنیں  
 لیے زیادہ لاگت کا سبب بن سکتی ہیں،  
 ممالک (برکس، آسیان،  
 مارکیٹوں کو غیر متوقع چھوڑ سکتی  
 امریکی کابینہ منسٹر ٹریڈ ایریا) کے  
 ہیں، اور وقت کے ساتھ ساتھ  
 کرنا۔

### اہم رجحانات:

بہت سے ممالک اب مزید  
 سائبر اور ڈیجیٹل مالیاتی حملے  
 ہیں۔ چونکہ عالمی تجارت کا منظر  
 نامہ بدل رہا ہے، کاروباری اداروں اور پالیسی  
 (جیسے الیکٹرانک چوری اور کرنسیوں  
 کی اقسام پر براہ راست کنٹرول)  
 اسی طرح کے اقدامات کا استعمال  
 کرتے ہوئے رد عمل کا اظہار کرتے ہیں  
 (جیسا کہ جب چین نے زمین کی  
 نایاب دھاتوں کی برآمدات کو کم  
 کیا۔)

تقسیم کو اپنانا ہوگا۔

(ماہ نور حسان  
 وفاقی اردو یونیورسٹی، کراچی)

[Samavia3564@gmail.com](mailto:Samavia3564@gmail.com)

اگرچہ اقتصادی پابندیاں حملہ  
 آوروں پر دباؤ ڈالتی ہیں، لیکن وہ لوگوں کے



## مذہب اور مذہبی لوگوں سے نفرت: وجوہات اور حل

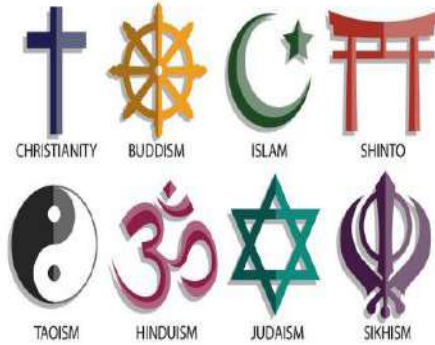
تحریر: عبدالرحمن مسعود

آج کے دور میں ایک نہایت  
افسوسناک اور قابلِ توجہ  
رجحان یہ دیکھنے میں آ رہا ہے کہ  
بعض لوگ مذہب یا مذہبی امراض  
ممكن نہیں، کیونکہ اس رویے کے پیچھے  
کئی سماجی، نفسیاتی اور تاریخی عوامل  
کار فرما ہیں۔ آئیے ان وجوہات پر  
ایک نظر ڈالتے ہیں:

### ۲ برتری کا احساس اور دوسروں کی

تحقیق

بعض مذہبی امراض خود کو "حق پر" اور  
دوسروں کو "گمراہ" سمجھتے ہیں۔



### ۱. مذہب کی غلط فہمائی

ہے، کیونکہ مذہب تو بنیادی طور پر  
انسانیت، محبت، عدل، اور  
روحانی ارتقاء کا نام ہے۔ پھر سوال  
یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ آخر کیوں کچھ  
لوگ مذہب یا اس کے ماننے  
والوں سے بدگمانی رکھتے ہیں؟ اس  
سوال کا جواب ایک جملے میں  
بدقسمتی سے کچھ مذہبی امراض یا گروہ  
مذہب کو ایسے انداز میں پیش  
کرتے ہیں جو سختی، عدم برداشت،  
نفرت اور تفرقہ بازی کو  
فروغ دیتا ہے۔ دین کا پیغام  
محبت اور ہدایت کا ہوتا ہے، مگر  
یہ رویہ نہ صرف ضرر کو  
جنم دیتا ہے بلکہ معاشرتی ہم  
آہنگی کو بھی متاثر کرتا ہے۔ جب کوئی  
دوسروں کو کمتر یا ناقابلِ اصلاح  
سمجھے تو فطری طور پر وہ نفرت اور  
رد عمل کا نشانہ بنتا ہے۔

### ۳. تحقیر آمیز سلوک اور

### مختلبلعجب

کم مذہبی یا غیر مذہبی افراد کے

ساتھ بدسلوکی، تضحیک یا

طنزیہ رویہ اپنانا معاشرتی

دراڑوں کو بڑھا دیتا ہے۔ احترام،

حیاہ کسی بھی نظریے کا ہو، ایک

بنیادی انسانی ضرورت ہے۔ جب

یہ احترام ختم ہو جائے تو دوریاں

اور دشمنیاں جنم لیتی ہیں۔

### ۴. مذہب کا ذاتی مفاد کے لیے

### استعمال

تاریخ گواہ ہے کہ بعض مذہبی رہنماؤں نے

مذہب کو اپنی طاقت، شہرت

یا دولت کے حصول کے لیے استعمال

کیا۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ عوام

میں مذہب پر سے اعتماد

متزلزل ہوا، اور مذہبی شخصیات پر

سوال اٹھنے لگے۔

### ۵. اختلاف رائے کی گنجائش کا

### فقدان

کسی بھی صحت مند معاشرے

میں اختلاف رائے کی گنجائش

ہوتی ہے، مگر جب اختلاف کو

دشمنی سمجھا جائے اور تنقید کرنے

والے کو کامنیا یا مرتد مترار دیا

جائے تو بات نفرت تک

پہنچتی ہے۔ تنقید برائے اصلاح کو

مقبول کرنا فکری بلوغت کی

علامت ہے۔

### ۶. مروتہ واریت اور محکم

### نظری

جب ہر گروہ خود کو ہی "مختلبلعجب"

یافتہ "سمجھے اور دوسروں کو "باطل

پر" مترار دے، تو نتیجہ شدت

پسندی اور معاشرتی تقسیم کی

صورت میں سامنے آتا ہے۔ ایسی

فصا میں نہ صرف مذہب

بدنام ہوتا ہے بلکہ سچائی بھی پس پشت

چلی جاتی ہے۔

حل کیا ہے؟

یہ سچ ہے کہ کچھ مذہبی افراد کے

رویے مسائل پیدا کرتے ہیں، مگر

یہ کہنا کہ تمام مذہبی لوگ ایسے

ہیں، ایک بہت بڑی زیادتی ہے۔ ایسے

بھی لوگ موجود ہیں۔ علم، مفکرین،

اور عام دیندار افراد — جو دین کو

اس کی اصل روح کے ساتھ پیش

کرتے ہیں: محبت، حکمت، انسانیت، محبت، عدل، سچائی ہونا زیادہ مؤثر ہو سکتا ہے۔ ایسے طرزِ عمل سے مکالمے کا دروازہ کھلتا ہے اور عسلی اور مسلح عامہ ہو، تو اس کی نماندگی بھی انہی اصولوں کی روشنی میں ہونی چاہیے۔ انفرادی ادارے، انداز ایسا ہوتا ہے جو دعوت دیتا ہے، دھکیلتا نہیں۔ جو دل میں جگہ بناتا ہے، دیواریں نہیں کھڑی کرتا۔ ان کے ہاں دین صرف عبادت کا مجموعہ نہیں بلکہ اخلاق، خدمت، شعور اور فکر کا ایک مکمل نظامِ حیات ہوتا ہے۔

ہونا زیادہ مؤثر ہو سکتا ہے۔ ایسے طرزِ عمل سے مکالمے کا دروازہ کھلتا ہے اور عسلی اور مسلح عامہ ہو، تو اس کی نماندگی بھی انہی اصولوں کی روشنی میں ہونی چاہیے۔ انفرادی ادارے، انداز ایسا ہوتا ہے جو دعوت دیتا ہے، دھکیلتا نہیں۔ جو دل میں جگہ بناتا ہے، دیواریں نہیں کھڑی کرتا۔ ان کے ہاں دین صرف عبادت کا مجموعہ نہیں بلکہ اخلاق، خدمت، شعور اور فکر کا ایک مکمل نظامِ حیات ہوتا ہے۔

فہم و ادراک کو فروغ ملتا ہے۔ نفرت سے نہ کوئی متاثر ہوتا ہے، نہ کوئی متریب آتا ہے۔ اصل پیغام تو یہ ہونا چاہیے کہ چیراغ سے چیراغ جلتا رہے، اندھیرے مٹتے رہیں، اور دلوں میں روشنی پھیلتی رہے۔

### نتیجہ:

(عبدالرحمن مسعود  
محکمہ: ابلاغ عامہ  
وفاقی اردو یونیورسٹی، کراچی)

ہے، تو اس کے لیے بات چیت کا اسلوب نرم، سوچا سمجھا اور متوازن

اگر کسی نظامِ فکری یا عقیدے کا مقصد

## قوی



سرحدوں کے پار، امن کی تلاش: ﴿﴾  
تحریر: عبداللہ رشید

پاکستان اور بھارت کے درمیان  
سرحدی کشیدگی کوئی نئی بات  
نہیں۔ ہر بار جب حالات بہتری  
کی جانب بڑھتے دکھائی دیتے ہیں،  
کوئی نہ کوئی واقعہ ایسا ضرور پیش آ  
جاتا ہے جو دوبارہ دشمنی کی آگ  
بھڑکا دیتا ہے۔ اس آگ کی  
لپیٹ میں سب کچھ آتا ہے۔ فوجی  
مورچے، سفارتی تعلقات، اور سب  
سے بڑھ کر، وہ عام لوگ جنہوں  
نے کبھی بسندوق نہیں اٹھائی، جو  
صرف ایک پُر امن زندگی چاہتے  
ہیں۔ تاریخ گواہ ہے کہ پاکستان نے ہر

محاذ پر اپنی خود مختاری اور قومی وقار کا  
دفاع کیا ہے۔ ۱۹۶۵ کی جنگ ہو،  
۱۹۷۱ کا سانحہ کارگل کا معرکہ یا ۲۰۱۹  
کی سرجیکل اسٹرائیکس پاکستان نے  
ہمیشہ ثابت قدمی کا مظاہرہ کیا۔  
لیکن یہ بھی ایک حقیقت ہے کہ  
ہر جنگ کے بعد، فتح و شکست کے  
بیچ کہیں انسانی جانوں کا ضیاع  
ایک ایسا دکھ ہوتا جو اعداد و شمار  
میں تو لکھا جاتا ہے، مگر اس کا  
درد صرف وہ جانتے ہیں جن کے  
پیارے لوٹ کر نہیں آتے۔ پہلا گم  
واقعے کے بعد بھارت کی

جانب سے جو رد عمل سامنے آیا،  
وہ نہ صرف غیر منصفانہ تھا  
بلکہ اس نے ایک اور بار سرحدی  
فضا کو بارود سے بھر دیا۔ بھارتی  
میڈیا نے اشتعال انگیزی پھیلانی،  
عالمی برادری کے سامنے پروپیگنڈا  
کیا، اور نتیجتاً دونوں ممالک ایک  
بار پھر جنگ کے دہانے پر آکھڑے  
ہوئے۔ بھارتی حملے کے جواب میں  
پاکستان نے "آپریشن بنیان  
المخصوص" کے تحت دشمن کی  
تصصبات کو نشانہ بنایا، جس  
کے بعد بین الاقوامی طاقتوں نے فوری



یہ ہر گھر، ہر دل، ہر خواب کو توڑتی

ہے۔ ہمیں یہ نہیں بھولنا چاہیے

کہ پاکستان اور بھارت دونوں ایٹمی

طاقتیں ہیں۔ ان کے درمیان کسی بھی

قسم کی کشیدگی صرف دو ممالک کی

نہیں بلکہ پورے جنوبی ایشیا کی سلامتی کو

داؤ پر لگا سکتی ہے۔ ایک معمولی غلط

فہمی، ایک جذباتی بیان یا ایک

غیر ذمہ دار اقدام لاکھوں جانوں

کی قربانی کا باعث بن سکتا ہے۔ لہذا

جذبات سے نہیں، دانش مندی

اور بردباری سے فیصلے کرنے کی ضرورت

ہے۔

عرب کے مشہور شاعر محمود

درویش کا قول یہاں یاد آتا ہے:

"جنگ کے بعد، رہنما ایک

ہے، مگر افسوس کہ اکثر یہ

کردار ذمہ داری کے بجائے سنسنی

خیزی سے بھرا ہوتا ہے۔

خبریں اس انداز میں نشر کی



جذباتی ہیں کہ عوام کے جذبات

بھڑک اٹھتے ہیں۔ سوشل میڈیا

پر نفرت انگیز بیانات،

جھوٹے کلپس اور جذباتی نعرے ماحول

کو مزید زہر آلود کر دیتے ہیں۔ یہ

سب کچھ صورت حال کو سلجھانے

کے بجائے الجھا دیتا ہے۔ جبکہ سچ

یہ ہے کہ جنگ صرف

بندوقوں اور بارود سے نہیں لڑی جاتی،

طور پر مداخلت کرتے ہوئے

سینمائز کروایا۔ ایسے میں سب

سے زیادہ متاثر ہونے والا طبقہ عام

شہری ہوتا ہے۔ سرحدی

علاقوں کے باسیوں کی زندگی مکمل طور

پر مفلوج ہو جاتی ہے۔ بچے اسکول

جانا چھوڑ دیتے ہیں، کھیت ویران ہو

جاتے ہیں، بازار سٹالے میں ڈوب

جاتے ہیں۔ ایک اخبانہ

خوف ہر وقت لوگوں کے دلوں پر

سایہ فگن رہتا ہے۔ روزگار کے

مواقع ختم ہو جاتے ہیں، مہنگائی بڑھ

جاتی ہے، اور ہر چہرے پر ایک

سوال لکھا ہوتا ہے: "کیا کل زندہ ہوں

گے؟" میڈیا کا کردار اس سارے

منظر نامے میں نہایت اہم ہوتا

دوسرے سے مسکراتے ہوئے گلے  
میڈیا پر نفرت نہیں، محبت  
خود امن بننا ہوگا۔ ہمارے الفاظ میں نرمی

ملتے ہیں، مگر وہ مائیں کبھی نہیں ملتیں  
بانٹنی ہے۔ جہاں نفرت آمیز  
ہو، ہمارے رویوں میں برداشت ہو، اور

حسنوں نے اپنے بیٹے کھو دیے ہوتے  
پوسٹس ہوں، وہاں ہم امن کا جھنڈا  
ہماری سوچوں میں وسعت ہو۔ تب

ہیں۔" یہ صرف ایک قول نہیں،  
لہرا دیں۔ جہاں جھوٹے کلیں ہوں،  
ہی ہم ایک ایسا خط بنا سکیں گے

بلکہ ایک چسپاں ہے ہر اس ماں کی جو  
وہاں سچائی کی روشنی دکھا دیں۔ ہمیں  
جہاں بارود نہیں، کتابیں بولتی ہوں؛

بیٹے کی راہ دیکھتی رہ گئی۔ امن کی قیمت وہی  
اپنی طاقت کا شہت استعمال کرنا  
جہاں توپوں کی گرج نہیں، بچوں کی ہنسی

جانتا ہے جس نے جنگ کا دکھ  
ہے۔ ہمیں یہ باور کروانا ہے کہ امن  
گوئجے؛ جہاں نفرت کی نہیں،

سہا ہو۔ اگر ہم واقعی پائیدار امن  
صرف حکومتی پالیسی نہیں بلکہ عوامی  
محبت کی سرحد ہو۔ ہمیں سوچنا

چاہتے ہیں تو ہمیں اپنے رویے بدلنے ہوں  
عزم کا نام ہے بچوں کو دشمن کے  
ہوگا کہ ہم اپنی نسلوں کے لیے کیسا

گے۔ سب سے پہلے، بات چیت  
چہرے نہیں، انسانیت کے  
ورشہ چھوڑ رہے ہیں۔ خوف یا

کے دروازے ہمیشہ کھلے رکھنے ہوں گے  
سبق سکھائیں۔ ہمیں اپنے روزمرہ  
امید؟ جنگ یا زندگی؟ ہمیں اس سوال

کیونکہ مکالمہ ہی نفرت کی دیواریں  
کے معمولات میں امن کو جگہ دینی  
کا جواب آج ہی دینا ہوگا، کیونکہ کل

گرا سکتا ہے۔ میڈیا کو سننی کے  
ہے۔ چاہے وہ ایک مسکراہٹ  
بہت دیر ہو چکی ہوگی۔

(عبداللہ رشید  
شعبہ فارمیسی  
وفاتی اردو یونیورسٹی برائے فنون،  
سائنس و ٹیکنالوجی کراچی)

بجائے سچائی، توازن اور انسانیت کو  
ہو یا مختلف رائے کو برداشت کرنا۔ امن  
کوئی نعرہ نہیں، ایک طرز زندگی  
منروغ دینا ہوگا۔ نوجوان نسل کو اپنا  
کردار پہچاننا ہوگا۔ ہمیں سوشل  
ہے۔ اگر ہم واقعی امن چاہتے ہیں، تو ہمیں



## پاکستان کی عسکری صلاحیتیں

### تحریر: فاطمہ عمر

ہیں اور افواج کا ہیڈ کوارٹر راولپنڈی

پاکستان کی مسلح افواج دنیا کی چھٹی بڑی

میں اپنے گھر میں سکون سے

میں ہے۔

فوج ہے جس میں پاک آرمی،

بیٹھ کر یہ تحریر لکھ رہی ہوں اور

Sino-Pakistan Agreement 1993

بحریہ اور فضائیہ شامل

آپ بھی بلا خوف اسے پڑھ رہے ہیں۔

کے بعد سے پاکستانی اور چینی افواج کے

ہے۔ جو ہر وقت دشمن کی کسی بھی

ہمارا یہ اطمینان ہمارے ملک کی

تعاون سے مشترکہ جنگی مشقوں کے

سرحدوں پر کھڑے فوجی جوانوں کی

علاوہ JF-17، ۸ جہاز اور مختلف

بدولت ہے۔ یہ وہ بے عرض

ہتھیاروں کی تیاری عمل میں لائی

لوگ ہیں جو اپنی جان، مال، گھر

جاتی ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ پاک

اور خاندان کی پرواہ کیے بغیر آپ کی

آرمی کے دیگر ایشیائی اور عرب

کا بھرپور جواب دینے کی مکمل

اور میری حفاظت کے لیے اپنی

ممالک کی افواج سے بھی بہترین دو

صلاحیت رکھتی ہے۔ افواج کی

ساری زندگی وقف کر دیتے ہیں۔ یہ

طرفہ تعلقات ہیں۔ ۲۰۰۹

قیادت صدر مملکت، آرمی

وہ عظیم لوگ ہیں جو خود اپنے بیوی بچوں

میں پاکستانی فوج اقوام متحدہ کے

چیف اور کور کمانڈرز کرتے ہیں۔ موجودہ

کو تو بیوگی اور یتیمی کا دکھ دے جاتے ہیں

Peacekeeping Mission کی سب

آرمی چیف جنرل عاصم منیر

مگر بے شمار خاندانوں کو تباہ

ہونے سے بچا لیتے ہیں۔



زمینی، سمندری اور ہوائی کاروائی

سے بڑی شریک تھی۔ پاکستانی فوج

نے کئی میزائلز جن میں "شاہین،

مضبوط رکھتا ہے۔

مختلف ممالک جن میں ایران،

غوری، بابر، اباسیل، تیمور" وغیرہ

شروع دن سے ہی پاکستان کو دہشتگردی

آذربائیجان، روس، ترکی وغیرہ

شامل ہیں، ان کے کامیاب

جیسی ایک بڑی مصیبت کا سامنا

شامل ہیں، کے ساتھ فوجی مشقوں کا

تجربے کیے ہیں۔ پاکستان نے

ہے۔ اس وجہ سے ہزاروں شہری

حصہ بنتی ہے جس سے اپنے اور دیگر

صرف اپنے ہتھیار بنانے میں

اپنی حبان سے ہاتھ دھو بیٹھے ہیں اور کروڑوں

ممالک کے درمیان تعلقات

خود مختار ہے بلکہ ان کی برآمد میں بھی

کا مالی نقصان بھی ہو چکا ہے۔ ان

اچھے ہوتے ہیں اور دفاع مضبوط ہوتا

شامل ہے۔

حالات کے پیش نظر ہماری افواج

ہے

۱۹۹۸ میں چاغی کے مقام پر تاریخی

نے دہشتگردی کے خلاف آپریشن

پاکستان Heavy industry Taxila,

دھاکوں کے بعد پاکستان دنیا کا ۷ اور

"ضرب عضب، شیردل، راہ حق، راہ

Pakistan Aeronautical Complex

مسلم ممالک کا پہلا اور واحد ایٹمی

نجات" وغیرہ کے ذریعے لاکھوں

وغیرہ کی مدد سے اپنے کئی جنگی جہاز

طاقت رکھنے والا ملک بن گیا۔

ملک اور امن دشمنوں کو جہنم

JF-۱۷ Thunder)، ریڈارز، میزائلز،

کراچی اور چشمہ کے مقام پر بنے

واصل کیا۔ اس دہشتگردی کے

ٹینکس اور دیگر ہتھیار خود تیار کرتا ہے۔

نیوکلیئر پاور پلانٹس میں ایٹمی

خلاف جنگ میں ہمارے کئی ہزار

ہماری فوج کے پاس سمندری

طاقت پر اعلیٰ سطح پر

فوجی جوان شہادت کے عظیم

حفاظت کے لیے لونگ ریج

تحقیقات اور کام کیا جاتا ہے۔ ان

مہربان پر فائز ہوئے۔ دہشتگردی کے

submarines بھی موجود ہیں۔ پاکستان

سب کی مدد سے پاکستان اپنے دفاع کو

خلاف ماضی اور حالیہ

کامیاب آپریشنز پاک فوج کی  
متبادل دید صلاحیتوں کا منبہ بولتا  
ثبوت ہے۔ پاکستانی افواج کا ایک  
سنہرا باب ۱۹۶۵ کی جنگ ہے۔  
یہ وہ وقت تھا جب پاک فوج  
نے وسائل کی کمی کے باوجود اپنی  
سرزمین کا بھرپور دفاع کیا  
اور دشمن کے مذموم ارادوں کو  
حناک میں ملا دیا۔ ۶ ستمبر کو  
شروع ہونے والی اس جنگ میں  
فوجی جوانوں نے اپنی حبان ہتھیلی پر رکھ کر  
خود سے کئی گنا بڑے اور طاقتور  
دشمن کو ہرایا۔ یہ وہی جنگ ہے  
جب "چونڈہ" کے مقام پر پاکستانی  
فوجیوں نے اپنے جسموں پر بم باندھ کر  
دشمن ٹینکوں کے نیچے لیٹ کر کئی

ٹینک تباہ کر دیئے جس کی  
مناسبت سے آج بھی چونڈہ کو  
"ہندوستانی ٹینکوں کا قبرستان"  
کہا جاتا ہے۔ اسی جنگ میں  
پاک فضائیہ کے بہادر  
سپوت "محمد محمود عالم" نے  
صرف ۳۰ سیکنڈز میں ۵ طیارے  
گرا کر عالمی ریکارڈ بنایا۔ انہوں نے  
مجموعی طور پر ۹ جہاز گرائے اور ۲ کو  
شدید نقصان پہنچایا۔

۲۰۲۲ کی شدید بارشوں اور سیلاب  
کے وقت جب عوام بے شمار  
مشکلات سے دوچار تھے، اس  
وقت بھی پاک فوج کے جوانوں نے  
اپنے وسائل کو بروئے کار لاتے ہوئے  
لوگوں کی حبانیں بچائی اور انہیں محفوظ

مقامات پر پہنچانے میں  
مصروف عمل رہے۔ ۲۰۲۲  
اگست میں K-۲ کو سر کرنے کے  
خواہش مند غیر ملکی کوہ پیماہ  
پھنس گئے تھے جنہیں پاک فوج نے  
اپنے ہیلی کاپٹروں کی مدد سے بچا  
لیا۔ اسی طرح تدرقی آفات اور  
مصیبت کے وقت پاک فوج اپنی  
تمام صلاحیتوں اور وسائل کو  
بروئے کار لاتے ہوئے شہریوں کی مدد اور  
حفاظت سرانجام دیتی ہے۔  
مختصراً یہ کہ پاکستانی فوج اپنے  
بہادر جوانوں، قیمتی وسائل، متبادل  
ستائش صلاحیتوں اور غیر  
مستزلزل جذبے کے باعث دنیا کی



بہترین افواج میں شامل ہے جو دفاعی نظام کا ثبوت ہے بلکہ تمام پاکستانیوں کے لیے فخر کا باعث ہے۔

کہ نہ صرف ملک کے مضبوط

---

(منظمہ عمر  
شعبہ بین الاقوامی تعلقات  
وفاقی اردو یونیورسٹی، کراچی)



## پاکستان اور بنگلہ دیش کے تعلقات

تحریر: طلحہ اوید

پاکستان اور بنگلہ دیش کے تعلقات	حالیہ پیش رفتوں، عسکری و	پاکستان سے باضابطہ معافی کا
ہمیشہ ایک نازک توازن کا شکار	اقتصادی تعاون، اور بھارت کی	مطالبہ کیا ہے، تاہم پاکستان نے
رہے ہیں۔ ۱۹۷۱ کی جنگِ آزادی اور اس	بڑھتی تنویش کا جائزہ لیں گے۔	اس مطالبے کو رسمی سطح پر تسلیم
سے وابستہ سانحات، دونوں	<u>تاریخی تناظر:</u>	نہیں کیا۔ اس کے نتیجے میں
ممالک کے درمیان طویل	ایک زخم خوردہ تعلق میں مشرقی	دونوں ممالک کے تعلقات
عرصے تک اعتماد کی فضا قائم	پاکستان کی علیحدگی ۱۹۷۱ اور بنگلہ دیش	صرف رسمی نوعیت کے رہے اور
ہونے میں رکاوٹ بنتے رہے۔ تاہم،	کے قیام نے دونوں ممالک کے	کسی بھی بڑے معاہدے یا تعاون کی راہ
حالیہ برسوں خصوصاً ۲۰۲۲ اور	درمیان نہ صرف جغرافیائی	مسدود رہی۔
۲۰۲۵ میں خطے میں بدلتے ہوئے	بلکہ نفسیاتی چیلنج بھی پیدا کی۔ لاکھوں	شیخ حسینہ واجد کی قیادت میں
سیاسی حالات، نئی سفارتی حکمت	امراد کی ہلاکت، خواتین کی بے	بنگلہ دیش نے بھارت کے ساتھ
عملیاں، اور عالمی طاقتوں کے اثر و	حرمتی، اور جنگی جبرائیم کے	متربی تعلقات قائم کیے اور ان
رسوخ نے ان تعلقات میں ایک	الزامات نے دہائیوں تک	بھارتی مفادات کی حفاظت کی جو
نئی روح پھونکی ہے۔ اس مضمون میں ہم	تعلقات کو جمود میں رکھا۔ بنگلہ	شمال مشرقی بھارت کے باغی گروہوں
ان تعلقات کے تاریخی پس منظر،	دیش کی حکومت نے متعدد بار	کے حوالے سے حساس تھے۔ حسینہ کی

حکومت نے بھارت کے ساتھ

کے قیام نے پاکستان کے لیے سفارتی

مشترکہ مشقوں اور عسکری

انٹیلی جنس اور سیکیورٹی تعاون کو

امکانات کو نئی جہت عطا کی۔ نئی

سازو سامان کی مضر اہمی پر بات

منروغ دیا، جس کے نتیجے میں

حکومت نے فوری طور پر پاکستان سے

چیت کی گئی۔ پاکستان کے چیف

پاکستان اور بنگلہ دیش کے درمیان

تعلقات بہتر بنانے کی خواہش

آف آرمی اسٹاف جنرل

فصلے مزید بڑھ گئے۔

ظاہر کی۔ نومبر ۲۰۲۴ میں پاکستان

عاصم منیر اور بنگلہ دیشی پرنسپل

بھارت کی خواہش تھی کہ بنگلہ دیش

اور بنگلہ دیش کے درمیان بیس

سٹاف آفیسر لیفٹیننٹ جنرل

کو پاکستان سے دور رکھ جائے تاکہ

سال بعد سمندری تجارت کی

ایس ایم قمر الحسن کی ملاقات

جنوبی ایشیا میں اس کی بالادستی

بحالی، اسی مثبت طرز فکر کی عملی

میں دونوں ممالک نے عسکری

برقرار رہے۔ لیکن اس

مثال ہے۔

تعاون کو مزید مضبوط کرنے پر اتفاق

یک طرفہ تعلق نے بنگلہ دیش کے

کیا۔ بنگلہ دیشی وفد نے پاکستانی

اندرونی حلقوں میں ایک رد عمل

فضائیہ کے سربراہ ایس

پیدا کیا جو حینہ حکومت کی

مارشل ظہیر احمد بابر سدھو سے

بھارت نواز پالیسی سے ناخوش

اس کے بعد ۲۰۲۵ کے آغاز

تھنڈر JF-۱۷ بھی ملاقات کی اور

تھے۔ شیخ حینہ کی اقتدار سے

میں بنگلہ دیشی فوج کے اعلیٰ سطحی وفد

طیاروں اور دیگر عسکری

علیحدگی اور ڈاکٹر محمد یونس کی

نے پاکستان کا دورہ کیا، جہاں فوجی

سازو سامان میں دلچسپی ظاہر کی۔

سربراہی میں عبوری حکومت

قیادت کے ساتھ دفاعی تعاون،

آئی ایس پی آر کے مطابق یہ



ملاقاتیں "باہمی شراکت کو  
 ٹیرف میں رکاوٹیں اس  
 عبوری حکومت کی جانب سے  
 بیرونی دباؤ سے پاک رکھنے" کے  
 کمزور تجارتی تعلق کا سبب رہی  
 سارک تنظیم کی بحالی کی خواہش،  
 عزم کی غماز تھیں۔ ان بیانات  
 ہیں۔ ماہرین کے مطابق اگر ان رکاوٹوں کو  
 ایک مثبت علامتی سوچ کی عکاسی  
 دور کیا جائے تو پاکستان اور بنگلہ  
 ہے۔ ۲۰۱۶ میں بھارت کی  
 دیش کے درمیان گارمنٹس، زرعی  
 جانب سے سارک اجلاس  
 اہمیت دینے کی بجائے اپنے قومی  
 اجناس، فٹ مار سیو ٹیکل اور  
 کے بائیکاٹ کے بعد بنگلہ دیش نے  
 انجینئرنگ مصنوعات کے شعبوں  
 بھی اجلاس سے کنارہ کشی اختیار کی  
 مفادات کو ترجیح دے رہا ہے۔  
 تھی۔ اب جب بنگلہ دیش کی نئی  
 میں وسیع تعاون ممکن ہے۔  
 سمندری راستوں کی بحالی اور  
 بنگلہ دیش جنوبی ایشیا کی ایک تیزی  
 سے ابھرتی ہوئی معیشت ہے جبکہ  
 پاکستان کی ۲۵۰ ملین کی آبادی ایک بڑی  
 منڈی کی حیثیت رکھتی ہے۔ دونوں  
 ممالک کے درمیان موجودہ  
 تجارت محض ۷۰۰ ملین ڈالر  
 سالانہ ہے، جو ان کی اصل  
 اقتصادی صلاحیت سے کہیں کم  
 ہے۔ تجارتی ویزوں، کسٹمز اور  
 انڈیا سٹڈیز سینٹر، کے مطابق  
 بھارت کے لیے یقینی طور پر ایک

### بھارت کی تشویش:

ایک سٹریٹجک چینل پاکستان اور بنگلہ

دیش کے تعلقات میں بہتری

بھارت کے لیے یقینی طور پر ایک

### سارک کی بحالی اور علامتائی

#### مناہت

ڈاکٹر حرم عباس، ڈائریکٹر

انڈیا سٹڈیز سینٹر، کے مطابق

اسٹریٹجک چیلنج ہے۔ انڈین وزارت

اگرچہ بنگلہ دیشی عبوری حکومت

جنوبی ایشیا کے استحکام میں معاون

خارجہ کے ترجمان نے واضح کہا

نے ان خدشات کو بے بنیاد

ثابت ہو سکتا ہے۔ سفارتی حکمت

کہ "ہم خطے میں ہونے والی ہر سرگرمی

مسترد دیا ہے، لیکن یہ افواہیں دونوں

عملی، اقتصادی مضامین، اور

پر نظر رکھتے ہیں، خاص طور پر وہ جو

ممالک کے بڑھتے تعلقات پر اثر

دفعی اشتراک اگر تسلسل سے

ہماری قومی سلامتی سے متعلق ہو۔"

ڈال سکتی ہیں۔

جباری رہتے ہیں تو پاکستان اور بنگلہ

اس بیان سے اندازہ لگایا جاسکتا ہے

نتیجہ:

دیش مستقبل میں ایک

کہ نئی دہلی اس مہارت کو ایک

مضامین کی نئی جہتیں پاکستان اور

دوسرے کے اہم شراکت دار بن

خطہ سچ رہی ہے۔

بنگلہ دیش کے تعلقات ایک

سکتے ہیں۔ اس کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ

مزید برآں، بھارت میں یہ

نازک مگر مثبت تبدیلی سے گزر

دونوں ممالک اعتماد سازی،

خوشہ بھی پایا جاتا ہے کہ پاکستان کی

رہے ہیں۔ اگر دونوں ممالک اپنے

شفاف مذاکرات، اور باہمی احترام پر

بنگلہ دیش میں، ISI خفیہ ایجنسی

تاریخی اختلافات کو پس پشت

مبہنی پالیسیوں کو اپنائیں۔

دوبارہ سرگرم ہو سکتی ہے، خاص

ڈال کر باہمی مفاد پر مبہنی تعاون کو

(طہ حباید

طور پر شمال مشرقی بھارت کے

منروغ دیتے ہیں تو یہ نہ صرف

شعبہ بین الاقوامی تعلقات

علیحدگی پسند گروہوں کے حوالے سے۔

ان کے لیے فائدہ مند ہو گا بلکہ پورے

دفعی اردو یونیورسٹی، کراچی)





## پاکستان کی خارجہ پالیسی میں چین اور امریکہ کا کردار تحریر: علیشا شوکت

### تعارف

میں جب دنیا دو بڑے بلاکس

اس مضمون میں ہم چین اور

(امریکہ اور سوویت یونین) میں

امریکہ کے پاکستان کی خارجہ

پاکستان کی خارجہ پالیسی ہمیشہ سے

تقسیم ہو چکی تھی، پاکستان نے

پالیسی پر اثرات، فوائد، نقصانات اور

عالمی طاقتوں کے درمیان توازن

امریکہ کے ساتھ اتحاد کو ترجیح

ان تعلقات کی پیچیدگیوں پر تفصیلاً

برقرار رکھنے کی کوششوں کا عکاس

SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organization) دی۔ پاکستان

روشنی ڈالیں گے۔

رہی ہے۔ خاص طور پر چین اور

Asia Treaty Organization) اور

تاریخی پس منظر:

امریکہ، دو عالمی طاقتیں،

CENTO (Central Treaty

امریکہ کے ساتھ تعلقات ۱۹۷۱ء:

پاکستان کی خارجہ پالیسی میں

جیسے دفاعی معاہدوں (Organization

پاکستان نے ۱۹۴۷ء میں آزادی

مرکزی حیثیت رکھتی ہیں۔ ایک

کارکن بنا، جس کا مقصد کمیونزم کا



طرف امریکہ کے ساتھ تاریخی

پھیلاؤ روکنا تھا۔ اس دوران

تعلقات، دفاعی تعاون اور مالی امداد

امریکہ نے پاکستان کو دفاعی

کار شہتہ رہا ہے، تو دوسری طرف

سازو سامان، فوجی تربیت، اور

حاصل کرنے کے فوراً بعد

چین کے ساتھ اسٹریٹجک

معاشی امداد فراہم کی۔ کئی ترقیاتی

امریکہ کے ساتھ سفارتی تعلقات

شراکت داری، اقتصادی تعاون اور

منصوبوں میں بھی امریکہ کی مدد

فاتم کیے۔ سرد جنگ کے دور

"آئرن برادر ہڈ" کا رشتہ مضبوط ہوا ہے۔

شامل رہی۔

## سائل:

پاکستان نے ۱۹۵۱ میں چین سے

## اہم ادوار:

ان تعلقات میں اتار چڑھاؤ

سفارتی تعلقات قائم کیے۔

۱۹۸۰ کی دہائی میں سوویت یونین

بھی آئے۔ امریکہ نے پاکستان پر "ڈبل

شروعات میں یہ

نے افغانستان پر حملہ کیا، تو

گیم "کا الزام لگایا۔ یعنی بظاہر دہشتگردی کے

تعلقات محدود رہے، مگر ۱۹۶۲ کی

پاکستان نے امریکہ کا مٹری

حلاف تعاون، مگر طالبان

چین۔ بھارت جنگ کے بعد

اتحادی بن کر افغان مجاہدین کو امداد

سے خفیہ روابط۔ امریکی امداد اکثر

دونوں ممالک کے درمیان

فسراہم کی، جس کے نتیجے میں

شرائط سے مشروط رہی، جس میں

فترت بڑھی۔ پاکستان نے چین

سوویت افواج کو افغانستان سے پسپا

شفافیت، انسانی حقوق اور

کے ساتھ دفعتی اور اقتصادی

ہونا پڑا۔ ۲۰۰۱ میں نائن الیون کے بعد

جمہوریت جیسے نکات شامل

میدان میں گہرے روابط قائم

امریکہ نے "وار آن ٹیرر" کا آغاز

تھے۔ امریکی ڈرون حملوں نے

کیے جس کا نقطہ عروج حالیہ

کیا، جس میں پاکستان کو

پاکستان کی خود مختاری پر سوالات

BRI اور CPEC منصوبہ ہے۔

"فرنٹ لائن اسٹیٹ" متعارف دیا

اٹھائے، اور عوامی سطح پر امریکہ کے

## اہم پہلو:

حلاف نفرت میں

چین نے پاکستان میں گواہ

لاجٹک سپورٹ، بیسز، اور خفیہ

اضافہ ہو۔

بندرگاہ، کاراکورم ہائی وے، اور صنعتی زونز

معلومات کی فراہمی میں مدد

چین کے ساتھ تعلقات:

جیسے کئی بنیادی ڈھانچے کے منصوبوں

دی۔

ایک اسٹریٹجک پارٹنرشپ

میں سرمایہ کاری کی ہے۔

دفاعی میدان میں چین نے	ہوئے اثر و رسوخ کا مقابلہ کرنا چاہتا	اندیشہ ہے کہ پاکستان امریکی دباؤ
لڑاکا JF-17 پاکستان کے ساتھ	ہے، اور پاکستان اس مقصد کے لیے	کی تفصیلات CPEC کے تحت
طیاروں کی تیاری میں تعاون	ایک قدرتی شراکت دار ہے۔	شیرازہ کر دے، جیسا کہ ۲۰۱۸
کیا، اور میزائل ٹیکنالوجی، ریڈار سسٹمز	جنوب ایشیا میں چین اپنی سفارتی	میں ایسی خبریں آئیں کہ کچھ
جو، CPEC۔ اور منرل گیٹس منراہم کیے	اور اسٹریٹجک موجودگی کو وسعت دینا	معاہدے امریکہ کو دیکھنے کو دیے گئے
تقریباً ۶۰ بلین ڈالر کا منصوبہ ہے،	چاہتا ہے، جس میں پاکستان کا	تھے۔ امریکہ کا جھکاؤ بھارت کی
پاکستان کے توانائی	کردار کلیدی ہے۔	طرف بڑھ رہا ہے، خاص طور پر
اور انفراسٹرکچر کے شعبے کو ترقی	<u>امریکہ اور چین میں توازن قائم</u>	دفاعی، اقتصادی، اور انڈوسٹریل
دینے کا دعویٰ کرتا ہے۔	<u>کرنے کی کوششیں:</u>	اسٹریٹجی میں، جبکہ چین
<u>چین کے مقاصد:</u>	پاکستان کی خارجہ پالیسی کا سب	پاکستان کو ترجیح دیتا ہے۔ یہ
چین کا ایک اہم مقصد بحیرہ	سے نازک پہلو امریکہ اور چین	صورتحال خطے کو مزید پولرائز کر رہی
عرب تک رسائی حاصل	ہے۔ کے درمیان توازن برقرار رکھنا	ہے۔
کرنا ہے تاکہ وہ مشرق وسطیٰ اور افریقی	دونوں طاقتیں ایک دوسرے کی	<u>فوجی اور دفاعی تعلقات</u>
منڈیوں تک اپنی تجارت کو محفوظ	اسٹریٹجک حریف ہیں۔ امریکہ	چین کے ساتھ:
طریقے سے جاری رکھ سکے۔	چاہتا ہے کہ پاکستان چین سے کچھ	پاکستان اور چین کے درمیان دفاعی
ساتھ ہی، چین بھارت کے بڑھتے	منسلے پر رہے، جبکہ چین کو یہ	JF-17۔ تعاون انتہائی مضبوط ہے

پاکستان اور چین کے درمیان دفاعی

دہشتگردی کے خلاف تعاون اور

شامل کرانے میں بھی کردار رہا

JF-17۔ تعاون انتہائی مضبوط ہے

سولین کنٹرول جیسے معاملات پر۔

ہے۔

طیارے پاکستان میں چین کی مدد

معاشی پہلو اور امداد:

عالمی منظر نامہ:

سے تیار کیے جا رہے ہیں۔ چین

CPEC کے ذریعے چین نے توانائی،

بھارت، روس، اور یوکرین

نے پاکستان کو فریگٹس، آبدوزیں،

سڑکوں، ریلویز، اور گوادریورٹ جیسے

بھارت امریکہ کا اسٹریٹجک

میزائل سسٹم، راڈار، اور جنگی مشینوں

منصوبوں میں سرمایہ کاری کی

پارٹنر بننا حباب ہے، خاص طور پر

میں تربیت فراہم کی ہے۔

ہے۔ تاہم، زیادہ تر ترغیض کم رشل

کوڈ اور انڈوسٹریل پالیسی کے تحت۔

انداد دہشتگردی کے میدان میں

شرائط پر ہیں، اور پاکستان پر ترغیضوں کا

روس اور یوکرین کی جنگ نے عالمی

دونوں ممالک مشترکہ مشقیں کرتے

بوجھ بڑھ رہا ہے۔

سفارتکاری کو دوبلا کس میں تقسیم کر

ہیں۔

دیا ہے۔ چین نے روس کی

امریکہ اور عالمی مالیاتی ادارے:

امریکہ کے ساتھ

حنا موش حمایت کی، اور پاکستان

IMF، ورلڈ بینک، - USAID جیسے

امریکہ نے پاکستان کو ایف-16

ادارے پاکستان کو اربوں ڈالر کے

طیارے فراہم کیے، جدید

اور روس دونوں سے تعلقات

ترغیض اور امداد دیتے رہے ہیں۔ مگر

کیونیکیشن سسٹمز، ٹائرٹ وٹن، اور فوجی

حساب نہ ہوں۔

یہ امداد شفافیت، اصلاحات،

تربیت بھی فراہم کی۔ مگر یہ

سی پیک کے فائدے اور نقصانات

اور پاکستان کو گرے لسٹ میں

امداد ہمیشہ مشروط رہی، خاص طور پر

فائدے:

توانائی کی قلت میں کمی گواہ

رسائی مشکل ہو جائے گی۔ دوسری

چین اور امریکہ دونوں کا اہم کردار

پورٹ کی ترقی سڑکوں اور

طرف اگر پاکستان صرف

ہے۔ ایک طرف امریکہ عالمی

بنیادی ڈھانچے کی بہتری

امریکہ کی طرف جائے تو

سطح پر پاکستان کے لیے مالیاتی و سفارتی

روزگار کے مواقع علاقائی

چین ناراض ہو سکتا ہے، اور سی پی ای سی

دروازے کھولتا ہے، تو دوسری

کنیکٹیویٹی۔

جی اہم منصوبہ متاثر ہوگا۔

طرف چین خطے میں اس کا

نقصانات

بہترین حکمت عملی:

اسٹریٹجک پارٹنر بنتا جا رہا ہے۔

موضوعوں میں اضافہ

پاکستان کو چاہیے کہ وہ ایک متوازن

پاکستان کو ایک ہوشیار اور متوازن

شفافیت کی کمی بلوچستان میں

خارجہ پالیسی اپنائے۔ دونوں

حکمت عملی اپنانا ہوگی تاکہ وہ دونوں

علیحدگی پسند حملے مقامی

طافستوں سے فائدہ اٹھائے، مگر

عالمی طاقتوں کے درمیان اپنے

صنعتوں پر دباؤ۔

اپنی خود مختاری، قومی مفادات اور عوامی

قومی مفادات کا تحفظ کر سکے، اور

پاکستان کا مستقبل توازن یا جھکاؤ؟

مفاد کو اولین ترجیح دے۔ دنیا بدل

اندرونی و بیرونی چیلنجز کا مؤثر طریقے

رہی ہے، اور پاکستان کو بھی اپنی پالیسی

سے متاثرہ کر سکے۔

اگر پاکستان صرف چین پر انحصار

کرے تو اسے امریکہ اور مغرب دنیا

کی طرف سے سفارتی و مالیاتی

تنہائی کا سامنا ہو سکتا ہے۔ آئی ایم

ایف اور ورلڈ بینک جیسے اداروں تک

ضرورت ہے۔

میں ہوشیاری، چلک، اور توازن کی

(علیشا شوکت)

نتیجہ:

پاکستان کی خارجہ پالیسی میں

وفاقی اردو یونیورسٹی، کراچی)

شعبہ بین الاقوامی تعلقات



## پاکستان میں افواج کے خلاف سیاسی شورش



تحریر: ظہیر احمد

پاکستان میں افواج کے خلاف  
پاکستان میں فوجی حکومت رہی  
سیاسی شورش ایک اہم اور پیچیدہ  
چیلانی افواج پاکستان کے خلاف  
ہے۔ جو کہ افواج کے کردار پر سب سے  
موضوع ہے۔ پاکستان میں افواج  
کیونکہ ان کے خیال میں عمران  
حنان کی حکومت کا تختہ الٹنے  
میں افواج کا اہم کردار رہا ہوگا لیکن  
ریاستی امور اور دیگر حکومتی اداروں  
عمران حنان قومی اسمبلی میں  
میں شمولیت اختیار کر چکے ہیں  
ہے۔

اعتماد کھو چکے تھے اور ان کے خلاف  
حزب اختلاف کی طرف  
سے عدم اعتماد کی تحریک  
چیلانی گئی اور پھر ان کی مدت  
حکومت ختم ہو گئی۔



حالیہ سیاسی شورش:

ماضی میں مختلف سیاسی  
جماعتوں کا افواج کے خلاف رائے  
ماضی میں بھی مختلف سیاسی  
جماعتوں کا افواج پاکستان کے

اپریل ۲۰۲۲ میں پاکستان تحریک  
انصاف کے سربراہ عمران  
حنان کی حکومت ختم کرنے کے  
بعد پاکستان تحریک انصاف  
اور اس کے حامیوں نے ایک مہم

اس کے مختلف پہلو ہیں جن میں  
تاریخی پس منظر اور مختلف سیاسی  
جماعتوں کا افواج کے خلاف آراء  
تاریخ پس منظر۔

پاکستان میں مختلف ادوار میں ۴  
مارشل لاء لگائے گئے ہیں۔ مختلف فوجی  
اعلیٰ عہدیداران کی طرف سے  
۱۹۵۸، ۱۹۶۹، ۱۹۷۷، ۱۹۹۹ میں لگائے گئے  
تھے اور مجموعی طور پر ۳۳ سال صرف

خلاف رد عمل بہت ہی پیچیدہ رہا

رد عمل:

پاکستان میں محب وطن شہری آج

ہے۔ پھر چاہے وہ پاکستان مسلم

پاکستان میں افواج کا مختلف ریاستی

بھی اپنی عسکری اور سیاسی گروہوں سے

لیگن ہو یا پاکستان پیپلز پارٹی۔ ۱۹۹۹

امور میں مداخلت پر عوام میں بھی

لگاؤ رکھتے ہیں بشرطیکہ وہ عوامی حقوق اور

میں میاں محمد نواز شریف کی

ایک خاص قسم کی مایوسی پائی گئی ہے۔

عوامی فیصلہ سازی میں مداخلت

حکومت اس وقت کے جنرل

جیسا کہ مختلف اداروں میں ریٹائرڈ

نہ کریں۔

پرویز مشرف نے ملک میں

اعلیٰ عسکری عہدیداران کی

حرفِ آخر

مارشل لاء لگاتے ہوئے ختم کر دی اور

تقریری، عوامی فیصلہ سازی میں

مختلف ریاستوں میں فوجی

پاکستان پیپلز پارٹی کے مطابق سابق

مداخلت، حکومت سازی میں

حکومت رہی ہے فوجی حکومت کا

وزیراعظم ذوالفقار علی بھٹو کی

مداخلت، اور اسکے علاوہ اور بھی

سب سے بڑا مقصد اس وقت

حکومت کا تختہ الٹنے سے لے کر

بہت سے پہلو ہیں جن کی وجہ سے

میں عوام کے لیے عدم توجہی کو ختم

ان کی پھانسی تک کے معاملات

عوام کا رد عمل ٹھیک نہیں رہا لیکن

کر کے عوام کو اپنے حقوق اور ان کے لیے

میں پاکستان کی عسکری قیادت

دوسری طرف یہ سب آرا

بہترین فیصلہ سازی اختیار کرنا ہوتا

ملوث رہی ہے۔ لیکن اس میں

ایک اشاری گروہ کا کیا گیا

ہے۔ پاکستان ایک کشیر الاقوامی

کتنی حقیقت ہے اس بات کا اندازہ

پروپیگنڈہ ہے جن کا مقصد عسکری حکام

ریاست ہے جہاں مختلف نسل اور

لگانا بہت مشکل اور پیچیدہ معاملہ ہے

کو اپنے منہ انصاف سرانجام دینے

مذہب سے تعلق رکھنے والے لوگ

افواج پاکستان کے خلاف عوامی

میں مداخلت کرنا ہے۔

آباد ہیں اس صورتحال میں فیصلہ

سازی بہت ہی پیچیدہ کام ہوتا ہے کسی  
تمام عسکری اور حکومتی اداروں اور  
مکمل طور پر جانزہ لیا جائے اور  
نہ کسی نسل یا مذہب سے اس  
عہدیداران کو چاہیے کہ ہمیشہ کسی بھی  
ملک پاکستان کو مثالی ریاست بنایا  
فیصلہ سازی کا ٹکراؤ ہو جاتا ہے۔  
قسم کی فیصلہ سازی کرنے سے اس کا  
جائے

---

(ظہیر احمد

شعبہ: بی ایس بین الاقوامی تعلقات

وفاقی اردو یونیورسٹی، کراچی )

[zaheerasghar2015@gmail.com](mailto:zaheerasghar2015@gmail.com)

## ترجے



### پاکستان کی ڈرون فوج نے بھارت کے خلاف جنگ کیسے جیتی

مصنف: برینڈن جے وائٹنرٹ

پاکستانی چیلائے جانے والے جنگی

اور اس کارروائی میں ایک

بھارت اور پاکستان کی جنگ

طیاروں اور میزائلوں کی کارکردگی کو

زبردست ڈرون جھرمٹ استعمال

میں ایک طرف نے گزشتہ

ظاہر کیا۔ ڈرون آپریشن کے دوران،

کیا گیا۔

دہائی میں ڈرون صلاحیتوں میں

پاکستان نے حیرت انگیز طور پر

پاکستان کا یہ آپریشن واقعی بہت بڑا

بھاری سرمایہ کاری کی، جبکہ

۴۰۰ سے ۵۰۰ ڈرونز داغے جو بھارتی

بھت، جس میں سینکڑوں ڈرونز کی ہم

دوسری طرف نے ایسا نہیں

علاقے کے اندر گہرائی تک

آہنگی شامل تھی۔ اس نے

کیا۔ رات ۹ مئی ۲۰۲۵ کی وہ رات

داخل ہو گئے۔ مقصد یہ تھا کہ

تھہیروں کی اہمیت کو واضح کیا۔

تمام معربی دفاعی ماہرین کے لیے

یہ ڈرون بھارت کے فضائی

دفاعی نظام کو متحرک کریں۔

پھر پاکستانی فوج ان نظاموں کا نقشہ

تیار کرے گی تاکہ مستقبل میں بڑے

پیمانے پر حملے کے لیے ضروری

معلومات حاصل کی جا

سکی۔



خاص طور پر ترک ساخت ڈرونز

— جتنا کہ اسلام آباد نے یورپی اور روسی

ساختہ کئی جنگی طیارے مار

گرانے کے ذریعے چینی ساختہ،

لازمی نصاب بن جانی چاہیے۔ اسی

رات پاکستانی فوج نے اپنے بھارتی

پڑوسیوں کے خلاف جوابی کارروائی

کی، جسے اسلام آباد نے "آپریشن

بنیان المخصوص" کہا (متر آن

سے لیا گیا لفظ، جس کا مطلب ہے

"ایک مضبوط اور جڑا ہوا ڈھانچہ")،

اور اس بات کے شواہد بھی موجود ہیں کہ بھارت کے خلاف اسی قسم کے لڑائیں میں دیکھا گیا ہے،

پاکستان نے ۹ مئی کو اپنے ڈرونز سے جمع کی دعویٰ کرتا ہے۔ مزید یہ کہ، موجودہ بھارت-پاکستان جنگ میں بھی

گئی معلومات کو ۱۰ مئی کو ایک بڑے جنگ بندی ختم ہو جائے اور ایک طرف-جو اس معاملے

جہنگ آپریشن کے لیے استعمال کیا۔ جنگ دوبارہ شروع ہو جائے، اور اگر

حقیقت میں، اگرچہ تصدیق میں ڈرون صلاحیتوں میں

شدہ نہیں، لیکن کئی رپورٹس بھاری سرمایہ کاری کی۔ خاص

میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ پاکستانیوں نے حریفوں پر فوقیت حاصل ہو

یہاں تک کہ بھارتی فضائی اڈوں ڈرونز خریدے، جو معیاری اور نسبتاً کم

کے گرد موجود طاقتمند روسی ساختہ نے اپنی دستیاب صلاحیتوں اور

فضائی دفاعی نظام کو بھی S-۴۰۰ حیرت مندی سے بھارت کی

نشانہ بنایا۔ پاکستان کی جانب پیش قدمیوں کو روکنے میں

سے کیے گئے تمام دعوے بھارت کامیابی حاصل کی ہے

نے مسترد کر دیے ہیں۔ لیکن یہ ڈرونز مستقبل کی جنگ کا ذریعہ ہیں

عام بات ہے؛ جب بھی نئی دہلی کو جیسا کہ یوکرین کی جنگ اور مشرق وسطیٰ

میدان جنگ میں کامیابی میں ایران کے حمایتی جنگجوؤں اور

حاصل ہوتی ہے، پاکستان بھی اسرائیل کے درمیان مختلف

پاکستان نے وہ انخاب نہیں بھگتا جو اکثر لوگ ان کے لیے متوقع سمجھتے

تھے۔ وہ بھارت سے شکست نہیں

کھائے۔ اور جیسا کہ اوپر ذکر کیا گیا



ہے، اہم مواقع پر انہوں نے بھارتی	مراحل میں پاکستان نے مار	طرح کی ٹیکنیکل لڑائیاں دونوں فوجوں
حملوں کا بھرپور مقابلہ کیا۔	گرایا۔ اس کے علاوہ، پاکستانیوں نے	نے لڑیں، پاکستانیوں نے میدان اپنی
بھارت نے شاید سمجھداری کے	کو جیم کر کے اسے S-۴۰۰ ۱۰ مئی کو	طرف کر لیا۔ اب بھارت
ساتھ اپنی فوج کو معنربلی فوجوں کی طرز	تبہا کیا۔ یہاں بھی امریکہ اور	کو دوبارہ اپنی حکمت عملی پر غور کرنا ہوگا اور
پر بنانے کی کوشش کی، لیکن معنربلی	نیٹو کے منصوبہ ساز سیکھ سکتے	آنے والے ڈرونز کو گرانے کے لیے مؤثر
فوجیں اب وہ جنگ جیتنے کے	ہیں کہ روسی طاقتور فضائی دفاعی	تدابیر تیار کرنی ہوں گی۔ مزید
منارمولے نہیں رکھتی جو پہلے رکھتی	نظام کو کیسے ناکارہ بنایا جاسکتا ہے۔	یہ کہ انہیں اپنی ڈرون فوج میں بھی
تھیں۔ یقیناً معنربلی فوجوں کے پاس	<u>پاکستان نے اپنے ڈرونز کا شاندار</u>	سرمایہ کاری کرنی ہوگی۔
مہنگے آلات ہیں، مگر چین،	<u>استعمال کیا</u>	بھارت کے لیے فاصلے سے حملہ
روس اور ترکی جیسے ابھرتے ہوئے	پاکستانی حکمت عملی سازوں نے	کرنے والے ہتھیاروں پر انحصار کرنا
مالک کے ساتھ مہنگے نظام	بھارت کے ساتھ چار روزہ	سمجھ آتا ہے۔ درحقیقت، ان نظاموں
جیت کی ضمانت نہیں۔ روس کی	جنگ میں اپنی فوجی طاقت کو زیادہ	نے پاکستانی فوجی انفسر اسٹرکچر کو
مشال کے باوجود، بھارت روسی فوجی	سے زیادہ فائدے کے لیے ترتیب دیا،	شدید نقصان پہنچایا (مثلاً کئی
ٹیکنالوجی پر بہت انحصار کرتا ہے۔ ان کا	خاص طور پر ترک ڈرونز اور چینی	فضائی اڈے)۔ لیکن یہ کہ نئی دہلی
پانچ میں سے ایک Su-۳۰MKI	ہتھیاروں کے ساتھ۔ مجموعی طور پر	اقتصادی مراکز جیسے کراچی کو
طیارہ ہتہا جو جنگ کے ابتدائی	بھارتی فوج بہتر ہے، لیکن جس	نشانہ بنانے کی کوشش کر رہا تھا،

برسٹن جے وائٹ ہاؤس ڈی نیشنل	ترقیات کے پیش نظر پاکستان	یا بھارتی فوج نے پاکستانی جوہری
انسٹریٹ کے سینئر نیشنل سیکورٹی	کو اتنا مؤثر مقابلہ نہیں کرنا چاہیے	تھیاروں کی تنصیبات پر
ایڈیٹر اور پاپولر میکینکس کے کنٹری	بھٹا جتنا انہوں نے کیا۔ بھارت کی	فائرنگ کی، اس سے ظاہر ہوتا
بیوٹر ہیں، جو مختلف حکومتی اداروں اور نجی	وہ جدوجہد، جتنی ہوئی، اس بات کی	ہے کہ بھارتی منصوبہ ساز مایوس
تنظیموں کو جیو پالیٹیکل مسائل پر	نشاندہی کرتی ہے کہ کم از کم تصادم کے	تھے۔ وجہ؟ بھارتی، تائیوانی، افغان
باقاعدگی سے مشورے دیتے ہیں۔	پہلے مرحلے میں پاکستان	نیشنل آرمی اور امریکہ کے دیگر بہت
وائٹ ہاؤس کے مضامین کئی	غالب تھا۔ یہ ممکن نہیں کہ	سے اتحادی امریکی اور مغربی
اشاعتوں میں شائع ہو چکے	یہ صورتحال طویل عرصے تک	اتحادیوں کی ٹیکنالوجی اور حربے
ہیں، جن میں واشنگٹن ٹائمز،	برقرار رہتی۔ لیکن یہ ایک اہم	اپنانے کی کوشش کر رہے تھے، جبکہ
نیشنل ریویو، دی امریکن اسپیکٹیر، ایم	انتباہ ہے جو مغربی عسکری ماہرین کو	پاکستانی ایسا نہیں کر رہے تھے
ایس این، ایشیا ٹائمز اور بہت سی	سننا چاہیے۔ خاص طور پر تائیوانی	دونوں مندریق ایک تعطل کو قبول کر
دیگر شامل ہیں۔ ان کی کتابوں میں	فوجی رہنما، کیونکہ ان کی اپنی بڑی	چپے ہیں اور دونوں اپنی اپنی عوام کو یہ
"ونگ اسپیس: ہوا امریکہ ری میگز	طاقت کے ساتھ جنگ	بتا رہے ہیں کہ وہ جیت گئے ہیں۔
اے سپر پاور"، "بائیو میٹک: چپاٹا	متریب ہے۔	لیکن معاملہ اتنا متریب نہیں
ریس ٹو کنٹرول لائف"، اور "دی	مصنف کے بارے میں: برسٹن	ہونا چاہیے تھا۔ بھارتی فوج اور وسیع
شیڈ ووار: ایران کو کیسٹ فار	جے وائٹ ہاؤس	تر معاشرے کی اقتصادی اور تکنیکی

ہوں، خریدی جاسکتی ہے۔ آپ

اون مینگ: ہاودی ویسٹ لاسٹ

سپریمی "شامل ہیں۔ ان کی تازہ

@WeTheBrandon انہیں ٹویٹر پر

یوکرین "جہاں بھی کتابیں دستیاب

ترین کتاب "اے ڈیزاسٹر آف آور

کے ذریعے فنا کر سکتے ہیں

Source:-

<https://nationalinterest.org/blog/buzz/how-pakistans-drone-army-won-the-war-against-india>

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۵-۱۳

## جب تجارتی جنگیں مسلح تنازعات میں بدل جاتی ہیں

کیسے محصولات (ٹیکس) ایک پہلے سے ہی خطرناک دنیا کو غیر مستحکم کرتے ہیں

از: ایلین کارنیگی



صدر ڈونلڈ ٹرمپ نے فی الوقت	شرح ۳۰ فیصد تک کم کرنے پر	نتائج جاننے کے لیے بہت زیادہ پیچھے
دنیا کے تقریباً ہر ملک پر مجوزہ	رضامندی ظاہر کی ہے۔ ان	جانے کی ضرورت نہیں۔ آج جو
محصولات سے پیچھے ہٹنے کا عندیہ دیا	اقدامات کا نتیجہ امریکہ اور کئی	مسائل ہمیں درپیش ہیں، وہ ان
ہے، مگر وہ اب بھی عالمی	دیگر حکومتوں کے درمیان تجارتی	مسائل کی بازگشت ہیں جو ۱۹۹۵ میں
تجارت کو متاثر و بالا کر رہے ہیں۔	جنگوں کی صورت میں نکلا ہے، جن	عالمی تجارتی تنظیم (WTO) کے
ٹرمپ نے زیادہ تر درآمدات پر دس	میں سب سے نمایاں چین ہے۔	قیام سے پہلے موجود تھے، اور یہاں
فیصد کی بنیادی محصولات عائد کی		تک کہ اس کے پیشرو ۱۹۴۷ کے
ہیں، جب کہ بعض مخصوص اشیاء جیسے		جنرل ایگریمنٹ آن ٹیرف
اسٹیل، پر اس سے بھی زیادہ		اینڈ ٹریڈ (GATT) سے پہلے بھی
محصولات لگائی گئی ہیں۔ چین، جو دنیا کا		دیکھے جاسکتے ہیں۔ ان اداروں کے
سب سے بڑا صنعتی ملک ہے، اس پر	مداخلت سنگین ہے، اور یہ نئے پن	قیام سے پہلے، ممالک اکثر
تو ۱۴۵ فیصد تک محصولات عائد	کا احساس دلا سکتی ہے، لیکن یہ	ایک دوسرے سے
کی گئیں، گو کہ اب ٹرمپ نے یہ	صورت حال نئی نہیں۔ اس کے	مراعات لینے کے لیے



تجارت کو بطور ہتھیار استعمال کرتے تھے۔ وہ ایک ایسا نظام قائم کرتے تھے جسے ماہرین معاشیات "ہولڈ اپ پرا بلمز" (رکاوٹیں) کہتے ہیں: یعنی جب ایک ریاست یا کمپنی کسی دوسری میں ایسی سرمایہ کاری کرتی ہے جس کا منافع تعلقات کے تسلسل پر منحصر ہوتا ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر، اگر ایک ملک کسی دوسرے میں تیل کا انفراسٹرکچر بناتا ہے جسے صرف وہی ملک چلا سکتا ہے تو وہ بعد میں دھمکی دے کر معاہدے کی شرائط کو تبدیل کروا سکتا ہے۔ قلیل مدت میں ممالک تجارت کو بطور دباؤ استعمال کر کے فوائد حاصل کر سکتے ہیں، مگر طویل مدت میں تجارتی جنگیں تقریباً سب کو نقصان پہنچاتی ہیں۔ جب ممالک کمزور شراکت داروں سے مراعات لینے کے لیے اقتصادی دباؤ استعمال کرتے ہیں تو سرمایہ کاری اور معاشی ترقی کم ہو جاتی ہے، جب کہ سیاسی عدم استحکام بڑھ جاتا ہے۔ بعض اوقات اقتصادی جبر کا سامنا کرنے والی ریاستیں عسکری قوت کا سہارا لیتی ہیں۔ وہ ممالک جو پہلے باہمی تجارتی رشتوں کی وجہ سے متحد تھے، اب حریف بن جاتے ہیں۔ مٹریبی اتحادی بھی ایک دوسرے سے دور ہو جاتے

ہیں۔ ٹرمپ شاید سمجھتے ہوں کہ ان کی تجارتی پالیسی امریکہ کو خوشحال، محفوظ اور مضبوط بنائے گی، لیکن تاریخ اس کے برعکس کہتی ہے۔ نقصان، فائدے کے بغیر انیسویں صدی کے اوائل میں، امریکی تاجروں نے ہوائی کی بادشاہت میں امریکی آبادکاروں کے ساتھ کاروبار شروع کیا۔ اس وقت ہوائی کی معیشت شوگر پلانٹیشنز (گنے کی کاشت) پر انحصار کرتی تھی، جن میں سے بہت سی امریکی کاروباری انفراد کے زیر ملکیت تھیں، اور جو امریکی منڈی میں چینی برآمد کرتی تھیں۔ بعد ازاں، شوگر کاشتکاروں کی مدد کے لیے، امریکہ اور ہوائی نے ۱۸۷۵ میں



"ریسپروسیٹی ٹریٹی" پر دستخط کیے، قیمتیں کم رہیں۔ اس سے ہوائی کی نے دوسری جنگ عظیم سے پہلے جس کے تحت ہوائی سے آنے والی چینی برآمدی برتری ختم ہو گئی اور اس کے پر محصولات ختم کر دی گئیں۔ اس کے نتیجے میں ہوائی کی چینی کی معیشت میں زبردست ترقی ہوئی۔ شروع میں یہ معاہدہ ہوائی کے لیے سودمند تھا، مگر اس سے وہ امریکہ پر شدید انحصار کرنے لگا، جسے واشنگٹن نے اپنے فائدے کے لیے استعمال کیا۔ مثلاً، امریکہ نے ریسپروسیٹی ٹریٹی کی تجدید اسی وقت کی جب ہوائی نے پرل ہاربر پر اس کو خصوصی حقوق دیے۔ بعد میں امریکی حکومت نے تمام غیر ملکی چینی پر محصولات ختم کر دیں اور مقامی پیدا کنندگان کو سبڈی دی تاکہ

قیمتیں کم رہیں۔ اس سے ہوائی کی نے دوسری جنگ عظیم سے پہلے برآمدی برتری ختم ہو گئی اور اس کے کاشتکار تباہ ہو گئے، جس کے نتیجے میں وہاں موجود امریکی اشرافیہ کی طرف سے امریکہ میں شمولیت کی حمایت بڑھی۔ بالآخر یہ کوشش کامیاب ہوئی، باوجود اس کے کہ مقامی ہوائی باشندوں نے اس کی بھرپور مخالفت کی۔ ہوائی واحد ملک نہ تھا جس نے تجارت پر انحصار کی قیمت چکائی۔ امریکہ اور یورپی ممالک نے میکسیکو، چین، کیوبا اور دیگر علاقوں میں سرمایہ کاری کی، لیکن بعد ازاں ان کے اثاثے یا تو ضبط کیے گئے یا ان پر حملے ہوئے۔ جرمنی

مشرقی یورپ میں زرعی درآمدات کے ذریعے سیاسی اثر و رسوخ قائم کیا۔ ان خدشات کی وجہ سے کئی ممالک نے بین الاقوامی تجارت سے گریز کیا۔ امریکہ کے بانیوں کو برطانیہ سے اقتصادی انحصار کا خدشہ تھا، اسی لیے انہوں نے ٹرانس ایٹلانٹک تجارت کو محدود کیا۔ چین نے بھی تجارتی انحصار کو سلامتی کے لیے خطرہ سمجھا اور عالمی منڈی سے دور رہا۔ روس نے خود کفالت (آٹارکی) کی پالیسی اپنائی۔ جاپان نے ۱۹۳۰ کی دہائی میں منچوریا پر قبضہ کر لیا تاکہ مغرب سے بات چیت کیے بغیر خام مال

حاصل ہو۔ یہ ایک ایسا دور

### مستقبل کی جانب واپسی

اسے مستحکم عالمی منڈی تک

تھا جہاں تجارتی جنگیں عام

دوسری جنگ عظیم کے بعد کچھ

رہائی ملے۔ اس پر امریکہ میں

تھیں اور اکثر ان کے نتیجے میں

روشن لمحات بھی آئے۔ مثلاً،

شدید بحث ہوئی: کچھ لوگ سمجھتے

بابت اعدہ جنگیں بھی ہوئیں۔ ۱۹۳۰ کے

۱۹۷۹ میں چین اور امریکہ کے

تھے کہ معاشی انضمام چین کو جنگ

"سموٹ-ہاؤلی ٹیرف ایکٹ"

درمیان تعلقات معمول پر آئے، اور

سے روکے گا اور سیاسی اصلاحات

نے ۲۰،۰۰۰ سے زائد اشیاء پر امریکی

۱۹۸۰ میں امریکہ نے چین کو

کی جانب لے جائے گا، جب کہ

محصولات بڑھا دیے، جس سے

مستقل تجارتی حیثیت دے دی۔

دوسروں کو خدشہ تھا کہ ایسا کرنے

عالمی تجارتی جنگ چھڑ گئی اور

مگر ہر سال امریکی کانگریس کو

سے ایک آمرانہ سرینف

حبر منی، اٹلی، اور جاپان کو خود کفالت

اس حیثیت کی تجدید کرنی پڑتی تھی،

مضبوط ہوگا۔ آخر کار، چین ۲۰۰۱

اور توسیع پسندی کی طرف

جسے اکثر انسانی حقوق اور ہتھیاروں

کارکن بن گیا۔ اس WTO میں

دھکیل دیا۔ سب سے نمایاں مثال

کے عدم پھیلاؤ سے مشروط کیا

کے بعد اس کی معیشت نے

۱۹۴۱ کی ہے، جب امریکہ نے

جباتا تھا۔ اس غیر یقینی

زبردست ترقی کی۔

جاپان پر تیل، سکرپ میٹل اور

صورت حال کی وجہ سے

WTO

ایوی ایشن فیول پر پابندیاں لگائیں،

سرمایہ کاری متاثر ہوئی۔

کے لیے یہ ایک بڑی کامیابی تھی۔

جس کے نتیجے میں جاپان نے پرل

اسی لیے چین نے میں WTO

اس کا مقصد تھا کہ تجارت کو

ہاربر پر حملہ کر دیا۔

میں شمولیت کی کوشش کی تاکہ

بطور ہتھیار استعمال ہونے سے روکا

جائے اور تمام ممالک ایک	فائدے کے لیے استعمال کرنا شروع	مزید بڑھی ہے۔ یہ محصولات
جیسے اصولوں کی پابندی کریں۔ اگرچہ	کر دیا۔ ٹرمپ کی پالیسیوں نے امریکہ	امریکی معیشت کے لیے فائدہ
حپین کی صنعت کو دی گئی WTO	کے تجارتی شراکت داروں کو	مند نہیں ہوں گے۔ یہ
سبسڈیوں یا بعض برآمدی پابندیوں کو روکنے	دفاعی حکمت عملی اپنانے پر	میں فیکچرنگ نوکریوں کی واپسی
میں ناکام رہا، مگر مجموعی طور پر	مجبور کیا۔ یورپی یونین نے اقتصادی	میں ناکام رہیں گے کیونکہ کمپنیاں
اس نے عالمی معیشت کو منروغ	جبر کے خلاف اقدامات	غیر یقینی صورت حال میں
دیا۔	کیے، جیسے اینٹی۔کورشن	سرمایہ کاری سے گریز کرتی ہیں۔ دو
<u>ایک غیر یقینی دنیا</u>	انسٹرومنٹ۔ حپین اور امریکہ	طرف معاہدے بھی زیادہ مدد نہیں
پھر ۲۰۱۶ میں ٹرمپ منتخب	نے ایک دوسرے سے	دیں گے کیونکہ وہ نافٹا بل اعتماد اور
ہوئے، جو پہلے ہی آزاد تجارت کے	سرمایہ کاری الگ کرنا شروع	ناپائیدار ہوتے ہیں۔
کے WTO نامزد تھے۔ انہوں نے	کی و بانے بھی COVID-۱۹ کی۔ اگرچہ	ٹرمپ کی تجارتی جنگوں کے سیاسی
خلاف سخت رویہ اختیار کیا،	تجارت پر اثر ڈالا، مگر ٹرمپ کی	اثرات بھی ہوں گے۔ اتحادی ایک
اس کے رہنما اصولوں کو نظر انداز	پالیسیاں بھی اہم تھیں۔ اس بار	دوسرے سے فاصلہ کریں گے۔
کیا، اور اس کے اپیل کے نظام کو	ٹرمپ کے ارد گرد ایسے مشیر نہیں جو	ممالک مخالفین کو کمزور کرنے
مضبوط کر دیا۔ امریکہ نے دوبارہ	ان کے اقدامات کو محدود کر	کے لیے محصولات کو بطور ہتھیار
تجارتی سودوں کو وقتی سیاسی	سکیں، اور نتیجتاً غیر یقینی کیفیت	استعمال کریں گے۔ کینیڈا کے ساتھ

ٹرمپ کی پالیسیوں نے ایک بار پھر قیمتوں سے سیاسی فائدہ اٹھاتا رہا ہے۔ بنانے کے بجائے دنیا کو غیر ہوائی کی یاد تازہ کر دی ہے۔ کئی ممالک نے امریکی مصنوعات کا بائیکاٹ کیا ہے، اور یورپ میں امریکہ کی ساکھ متاثر ہوئی ہے۔

اگر امریکہ نے اپنی اقتصادی ساکھ کھو دی تو عالمی اداروں کا توازن بھی خطرے میں پڑ جائے گا۔

ٹرمپ آخضر کار کچھ محصولات میں کمی کر سکتے ہیں، جیسے انہوں نے مسگر انہوں نے ان اداروں اور اصولوں کو ترک کر دیا ہے جو عالمی تجارت کو مستحکم کرتے تھے۔ اس کے نتیجے میں وہ امریکہ کو طاقتور نہیں دے گا۔ روس پہلے ہی توانائی کی

مستحکم، منقسم، اور خطرناک بنا رہے ہیں۔ اور تاریخ بھی بتاتی ہے کہ تجارتی جنگوں کا انجام بھی ہوتا ہے۔

ایلیسن کارنیگی کولمبیا یونیورسٹی میں سیاسیات کی پروفیسر ہیں۔

برطانیہ کے ساتھ معاہدہ کیا،

تصادم کے امکانات کو بڑھا دیتے

ہیں۔ اگر امریکہ تائیوانی چپس پر انحصار کم کر دے تو چین کو لگ سکتا ہے کہ

امریکہ حملے یا نا کہ بندی کا جواب

نہیں دے گا۔ روس پہلے ہی توانائی کی

Source:-

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/world/when-trade-wars-become-shooting-wars>

تاریخ: ۱۴-۵-۲۰۲۵



## مستقبل میں چین غالب ہوگا۔ امریکا غیر متعلق ہو جائے گا

تحریر: کائل چن

سالوں سے ماہرین اس امکان پر زور دیتے رہے ہیں کہ ایک "چینی صدی" آنے والی ہے: ایک ایسی دنیا جہاں چین اپنی وسیع اقتصادی اور تکنیکی صلاحیتوں کو مکمل طور پر بروئے کار لا کر امریکا پر سبقت حاصل کرے گا اور عالمی طاقت کا محور پیچنگ سے گزرے گا۔ یہ صدی شاید پہلے ہی شروع ہو چکی ہے، اور جب مؤرخ ماضی پر نظر ڈالیں گے تو ممکن ہے کہ وہ صدر ٹرمپ کے دوسرے دور حکومت کے ابتدائی مہینوں کو وہ فیصلہ کن لمحہ قرار دیں جب چین نے امریکا کو پیچھے چھوڑ دیا۔	یہ بات بے معنی ہے کہ واشنگٹن اور پیچنگ نے ٹرمپ کی تحبارتی جنگ میں ایک غیر یقینی اور عارضی جنگ بندی حاصل کر لی ہے۔	ٹرمپ امریکی طاقت اور اختراع (innovation) کی بنیادوں کو نقصان پہنچا رہے ہیں۔ ان کی عائد کردہ محصولات (tariffs) امریکی کمپنیوں کی عالمی منڈیوں اور سپلائی چیز تک رسائی کو خطرے میں ڈال رہی ہیں۔ وہ عوامی تحقیقاتی فنڈنگ کو کم کر رہے ہیں، ہماری جامعہات کو نقصان پہنچا رہے ہیں، اور باصلاحیت محققین کو ملک چھوڑنے پر مجبور کر رہے ہیں۔ وہ صاف توانائی اور سی سی کنڈکٹرز جیسے شعبوں میں حکومتی سپورٹ ختم کرنا چاہتے ہیں اور دنیا بھر
امریکی صدر نے فوراً اس کو اپنی فتح مترا دیا، مگر یہی اصل مسئلہ کو واضح کرتا ہے: ٹرمپ انتظامیہ اور امریکا کی محدود سوچ، جو ایک بڑی جنگ میں شکست کھاتے ہوئے معمولی جھڑپوں پر توجہ مرکوز کیے ہوئے ہے۔		





میں امریکی ثقافتی اثر و رسوخ	نیشنل وینچر کمیٹیٹل فنڈ قائم کیا تاکہ	کمپنی BYD، جسے ایک وقت
(soft power) کو کم کر رہے ہیں۔	کو انٹیم کیونٹنگ اور روبوٹکس جیسی	میں ٹرمپ کے سیاسی اتحادی
ادھر چین کا راستہ بالکل مختلف	جدید ٹیکنالوجیز میں طویل مدتی	ایلیون مسک نے مذاق سمجھا تھا، نے
ہے۔ چین پہلے ہی کئی صنعتوں میں	سرمایہ کاری کی جاسکے، اور	گزشتہ سال عالمی فروخت
دنیا کی قیادت کر رہا ہے۔	پبلک ریسرچ اینڈ ڈیولپمنٹ کے	میں ٹیسلا کو پیچھے چھوڑ دیا، دنیا بھر
اسٹیل، ایلمینیم، شپ بلڈنگ،	بجٹ میں اضافہ کیا۔	میں نئی فیکٹریاں بنا رہا ہے، اور مارچ
بیٹریاں، شمسی توانائی، الیکٹریک	چین کی اس حکمت عملی کے	میں اس کی مارکیٹ ویلیو فورڈ، جی ایم
گاڑیاں، ونڈربائسنز، ڈرونز، ۵G، آلات،	نتائج حیران کن رہے ہیں۔	اور وکس وگن تینوں کو ملا کر بھی زیادہ
کنزرویٹو مرالیکٹرائٹس، دواؤں کے	جب جنوری میں چینی اسٹارٹ	تھی۔ چین سرطان جیسے امراض
بنیادی اجزاء، اور بلڈ ٹریسنز۔	اپ "ڈیپ سیک" نے اپنا AI	کے علاج میں نمایاں پیش
اندازہ ہے کہ ۲۰۳۰ تک چین عالمی	چیٹ بوٹ لانچ کیا، تو بہت سے	رفتہ کر رہا ہے، اور اس نے ۲۰۲۳
مینوفیکچرنگ کا ۴۵ فیصد یعنی	امریکیوں کو پھسلے باز احساس ہوا کہ	میں باقی دنیا سے زیادہ صنعتی روبوٹس
تقریباً نصف۔ فراہم کرے گا۔	چین AI کے میدان میں مقابلہ	نصب کیے۔ جہاں تک سہمی
پیچنگ مستقبل جیتنے کے لیے انتہائی	کر سکتا ہے۔ لیکن اس قسم کے کئی	کنڈکٹرز کا تعلق ہے۔ جو اس
فوکس کے ساتھ کام کر رہا ہے: مارچ	"سپونٹیکل لمے" پہلے ہی آچکے ہیں۔	صدی کی سب سے اہم شے بن چکے
میں اس نے ۱۳۸ ارب ڈالر کا	چینی الیکٹریک گاڑی بنانے والی	ہیں اور چین کی ایک دیرینہ

کمزوری بھی۔ اب چین خود کفیل	نے بلند محصولات کے امریکی	بیچنگ اب اپنی ریاستی حکمت
سپلائی چین تعمیر کر رہا ہے، جس	مارکیٹ پر ممکنہ اثرات کو نظر	عملی پر مزید زور دے رہا ہے، اور
کی قیادت ہواوے کی حالیہ	انداز کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ اگر اسٹورز	جدید صنعتوں میں غلبے کے لیے
کامیابیاں کر رہی ہیں۔ یہ تمام	میں چینی مصنوعات نہ بھی	"میں بیٹن پر اجیکٹ" جیافوکس
ٹیکنالوجیز ایک دوسرے کو	ہوں، تو امریکی کم کھلونوں پر گزارا کر	اپنا رہا ہے۔
تقویت دے رہی ہیں، جس سے چین	سکتے ہیں۔ گویا چین صرف سستے	یقیناً چین کو بھی سنگین چیلنجز کا
میں اختراعی ترقی کا ایک مثبت	کھلونوں اور فضول اشیاء کی فیکٹری ہو۔	سامنا ہے۔ پراپرٹی مارکیٹ میں
چکر (virtuous cycle) پیدا ہو رہا	یہ بیان نہ صرف گمراہ کن	مسل سست روی اس کی معیشت
ہے۔ اس کے برعکس، ٹرمپ	ہے بلکہ کئی دہائیوں پرانا تصور بھی۔	پر دباؤ ڈال رہی ہے، اگرچہ اب
اب بھی صرف محصولات پر ہی	امریکا کو سمجھنا چاہیے کہ نہ تو	بحالی کے آثار نظر آرہے ہیں۔ طویل
توجہ مرکوز کیے ہوئے ہیں۔ انہیں	محصولات اور نہ ہی کوئی اور تجارتی	المدتی مسائل جیسے کام کرنے والی آبادی
چین کے بڑھتے ہوئے خطرے کی	دباؤ چین کو اس کی ریاستی معیشت	میں کمی اور آبادی کا بڑھاپے کی
مکمل وسعت کا اندازہ ہی نہیں ہے۔	پر مبنی حکمت عملی ترک کرنے	طرف جھکاؤ بھی موجود ہیں۔ لیکن کئی
پچھلے پیر کو جب دونوں ممالک	پر مجبور کر سکتا ہے وہی حکمت	برسوں سے ایسے شکوک ظاہر کیے
نے تجارتی محصولات میں کمی پر	عملی جو اس کے لیے انتہائی	حبارہے ہیں کہ چین اپنی "انتہا"
اتفاق کیا، اس سے پہلے ٹرمپ	کامیاب رہی ہے۔ درحقیقت،	تک پہنچ چکا ہے، اور اب زوال

آجائے گا۔ لیکن ہر بار یہ اندازے	حسین اعلیٰ درجے کی	اس کی کمپنیاں صرف امریکی
عناط ثابت ہوئے ہیں۔ ریاستی	میسو فیکچرنگ۔ کاروں اور چپس سے	صارفین کو مصنوعات
طاقت پر مسبئی چینی نظام کی	لے کر ایم آر آئی مشینوں اور کمرشل	منروخت کریں گی۔ بین الاقوامی
چک، جو ضرورت پڑنے پر پالیسی	طیاروں۔ پر مکمل غلبہ حاصل	منروخت کی کمی سے منافع کم ہوگا،
تبدیل کر کے وسائل کو از سر نو مختص	کر لے گا۔ مصنوعی ذہانت کی جنگ	جس سے کمپنیوں کے پاس تحقیق یا ترقی
کر سکتا ہے، اب ناف تا بل تردید ہو چکی	امریکا اور حسین کے درمیان نہیں	کے لیے سرمایہ نہیں بچے گا۔
ہے۔ چاہے آزاد منڈی کے حامی	بلکہ حسین کے ہائی ٹیک شہروں۔	امریکی صارفین کو گھریلو طور پر
اسے پسند کریں یا نہیں۔	شینزن اور ہانگژو۔ کے درمیان لڑی	تیار کردہ مہنگی اور اوسط درجے کی
ٹرمپ کی قلیل مدتی سوچ اور	جائے گی۔ دنیا بھر میں چینی	مصنوعات پر اکتفا کرنا پڑے گا۔ مہنگائی
محصولات جیسے دستی اقدامات پر	فیکٹریاں سپلائی حسین کو از سر نو	بڑھے گی، آمدن رکے گی۔ کار سازی اور دوا
اصرار، جبکہ وہ وہ تمام ستون گرا رہے	ترتیب دیں گی، جس میں حسین	سازی جیسے روایتی شعبے پہلے ہی حسین
ہیں جن پر امریکا کی طاقت کھڑی	مرکز میں ہوگا، بطور عالمی ٹیکنالوجی	کے ہاتھ حبار ہے ہیں؛ مستقبل کی اہم
ہے، ایک چینی غلبے والی دنیا کے جلد	اور معیشت کا سپر پاور۔ اس کے	صنعتیں بھی وہیں چلی جائیں گی۔ تصور
آنے کو یقینی بنادے گا۔ اگر دونوں	برعکس، امریکا ایک تنہا اور	کریں کہ پورا امریکا ڈیپریسڈ ہو گیا
ممالک اپنی موجودہ سمت برقرار	کمزور قوم بن کر رہ جائے گا۔	کلیو لینڈ جیسا بن جائے۔ اس
رکھتے ہیں، تو غالب امکان ہے کہ	محصولات کی دیواروں کے پیچھے محدود،	تاریک انجم سے بچنے کے لیے آج ہی

وہ پالیسیاں اپنا ضروری ہیں جن پر دو  
 اور بین الاقوامی ٹیلنٹ و سرمایہ کے  
 لیکن راستہ بدلنے کا وقت تیزی  
 سے ختم ہو رہا ہے۔ کائل چن پر نیشن  
 طرفہ اتفاق بھی موجود ہے: تحقیق و  
 لیے کشادہ ماحول پیدا کرنا۔  
 ترقی میں سرمایہ کاری، علمی،  
 مگر ٹرمپ انتظامیہ ان تمام  
 یونیورسٹی میں پوسٹ ڈاکٹورل محقق  
 پہلوؤں میں الٹ سمت پر  
 ترقی میں سرمایہ کاری، علمی،  
 سائنسی اور کاروباری اختراع کی حوصلہ  
 امنزائی، دنیا بھر کے مالک  
 گامزن ہے۔ یہ فیصلہ ہمارے ہاتھ  
 پالیسی پر کام کرتے ہیں۔ وہ انہی  
 سے اقتصادی تعلقات مضبوط بنانا،  
 میں ہے کہ یہ صدی چینی ہوگی یا  
 موضوعات پر "ہائی کمپیسیٹی" نامی نیوز  
 لیٹر بھی لکھتے ہیں  
 امریکی۔

Source:-

<https://www.nytimes.com/۲۰۲۲/۰۵/۱۹/opinion/china-us-trade-tariffs.html?smid=wa-share>



دنیا کو بہتر سائنس شٹس کی ضرورت ہے  
روایتی پیمائشیں عالمی معیشت کی پیچیدگی کو سمجھنے میں ناکام  
میں ڈیان کوئی

اپریل میں امریکہ کی جانب سے اچانک ہم گیر ٹیرف عائد کرنے کے بعد پیدا ہونے والے اختلافات اور انتشار نے عالمی پیداوار کے مربوط نظام کو خطرے میں ڈال دیا ہے۔ دنیا بھر میں تقریباً ۳۰۰ ملین کمپنیاں اور ان کے درمیان تخمینی طور پر ۱۳ ارب سپلائی روابط اب بے مثال غیر یقینی صورتحال کا سامنا کر رہے ہیں۔ لیکن موجودہ الجھن پچھلے پانچ سالوں

ہونے والے اقتصادی حائل کی صرف ایک تازہ مثال ہے۔ ۲۰۲۰ میں COVID وبا کے آغاز کے بعد، عالمی سپلائی چینز میں اچانک رکاوٹوں نے ماہرین کو مجبور کیا ہے کہ وہ معیشت کی کارکردگی پر اپنے پرانے تصورات پر نظر ثانی کریں۔

سینڈنائر جیسے عام لیکن اہم اشیاء کی کمی (جو مخصوص کیمیکلز کی درآمد پر منحصر تھی) سے لے کر ہوائی جہازوں کی پیداوار میں تاخیر تک (ایس۔س۔س ۲۰۲۲ میں اہم پرزہ

حبات کی کمی کی وجہ سے متاثر ہوا) ان تمام مثالوں نے اس عالمی اقتصادی نظام کی کمزوریوں کو ظاہر کیا ہے جہاں اشیاء پیداوار اور اسمبلی کے مختلف مراحل میں کئی بار سرحدیں عبور کرتی ہیں۔ ان حالات نے اس بات پر بھی سوالات اٹھائے ہیں کہ ہم ترقی اور پیداواری صلاحیت کی پیمائش کیسے کرتے ہیں۔ روایتی اقتصادی پیمائشیں جیسے کہ جی ڈی پی، اب بھی ۱۹۴۰ کی دہائی کے مندرجہ ذیل پر



مبسنی ہیں جو بنیادی طور پر معیشت کی	میں جہاں دنیا غیر معمولی طور پر	SNA آج کے عالمی اقتصادی نظام کی
طلب کے پہلو اور اس کی موجودہ یا	باہم جبری ہوئی اور غیر یقینی کارشکار	پیشائش کے لیے جو بین الاقوامی مندریم
سابقہ کارکردگی کو مد نظر رکھتے	ہے، پالیسی سازوں کو ایسے نئے اوزار درکار	درک استعمال ہو رہا ہے، وہ ہے
ہیں۔ یہ معیشت کی رسد کی	ہیں جو عالمی پیداواری نیٹ ورکس	System of National Accounts
صلاحیت یاد ہاؤ کے تحت اس کے	کی حالت اور ان میں شامل	(SNA) یہ دوسری جنگ عظیم
رد عمل کو کم ہی ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔	نا قابل مشاہدہ سرگرمیوں کو	کے دوران حبان مینارڈیکنز جیسے ماہرین
نتیجتاً، ترقی یافتہ معیشتوں کی پیداوار	درست طریقے سے ناپ سکیں۔	کی رہنمائی میں بنایا گیا تھا تاکہ
کا تقریباً چار پانچواں حصہ ماہرین	اس کے لیے بہتر ڈیٹا اکٹھا	جنگی پیداوار اور ملکی مانگ میں
کے مطابق ”مشکل سے متاثر	کرنے، سپلائی چین کی کمزوریوں	توازن قائم کیا جا سکے۔ یہ
پیشائش ”مسترد دیا گیا ہے۔ ایسی	کے اشارے جمع کرنے، اور ان	نظام وقتاً فوقتاً اپ ڈیٹ ہو تا رہا
صنعتوں پر زیادہ توجہ دینا جن کی	طریقوں کی ضرورت ہے جو معیشت	ہے، لیکن اس کی بنیادی
پیشائش آسان ہے، جیسے	کے غیر مادی اور غیر مقدار	ساخت اب بھی پرانے دور کی صنعتی
مینوفیکچرنگ، جدید معیشت کی	پہلوؤں کو بھی ترقی اور مندراطر میں	معیشت پر مبسنی ہے۔
حقیقی محرک صنعتوں کی اہمیت کو کم	شمار کر سکیں۔	آج بھی SNA ایک ایسی معیشت کی
ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ ایک نئے مندریم	<u>تاریخی جبری</u>	درست تصویر مندریم کرتا ہے جہاں
درک کی ضرورت ایک ایسے دور		پیداوار ملکی حدود میں رہ کر ہوتی تھی،

اور ڈیجیٹل نیٹ ورکس معیشت  
پیمائش سے باہر ہیں۔ اسی طرح،  
ڈیجیٹل سروسز، کلاؤڈ  
مہارت اور صحت)، قدرتی  
حالیہ اپ ڈیٹس معمولی  
انفراسٹرکچر، اور ڈیٹا کی قدر  
جیسے پہلو جی ڈی پی یا پیداوار کی روایتی  
ہستیاں لائی ہیں، مگر ایک مندرجہ  
نظام کو معمولی تبدیلیوں سے جدید  
پیمائشوں میں نظر انداز ہو  
سکتا ہے جو قانون کی حکمرانی، معاہدوں  
کے تحفظ، اور اقتصادی آزادیوں کو یقینی  
حالتے ہیں۔ یہاں تک کہ منری  
سروسز جیسے اوپن سورس  
سافٹ ویئر کی قدر کا اندازہ لگانا بھی  
موجودہ نظام میں ممکن نہیں۔

### عصری معیشت کی پیچیدگیاں

گلوبلائزیشن اور ٹیکنالوجی کی ترقی نے  
معیشت کو بنیادی طور پر بدل دیا ہے۔

اب اشیاء کی پیداوار، پرزوں کی سطح پر  
دنیا کے مختلف خطوں میں بنی ہوئی

ہے۔ نئی بزنس ماڈلز مثلاً "فیکٹری لیس  
پروڈیوسرز"، آؤٹ سورسنگ

مینوفیکچرنگ، اور سروسز کے  
ساتھ مصنوعات کی مندرجہ

رجحان SNA، جیسے پرانے نظام کی  
ڈیجیٹل نیٹ ورکس، انسانی

اپنانے میں ہچکچاہٹ کا شکار

اعداد و شمار کا انقلاب

روایتی اعداد و شمار جمع کرنے والے  
ادارے محدود وسائل، سست روی،  
اور عالمی سطح پر ڈیٹا کے معیار پر  
اتفاق کی کمی کے باعث نئی تبدیلیوں کو  
اپنانے میں ہچکچاہٹ کا شکار

ڈیان کوئل یونیورسٹی آف کیمبرج

میں پبلک پالیسی کی سینٹ پروفیسر اور

The Measure of Progress:

Counting What Really Matters کی

مصنفہ ہیں۔

Source:-

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/united-states/world-needs-better-balance-sheets-global-economy>

تاریخ: ۱۶-۵-۲۰۲۵

## نتیجہ

جیسے جنگ عظیم دوم نے SNA کو

جسم دیا تھا، ویسے ہی آج کے تجارتی

تنازعات، سیاسی عدم

استحکام، اور سپلائی شاخس ایک

جدید شماریاتی نظام کا تقاضا

کرتے ہیں۔ بصورت دیگر ہم عالمی

معیشت کی حقیقی نوعیت کو نہ

سمجھ سکیں گے، نہ ہی اس کے

مطابق مؤثر پالیسی سازی کر سکیں گے۔

ہیں۔ لیکن ڈیجیٹل انقلاب اور

ٹیکنالوجی نے جو چیلنجز پیدا کیے ہیں، وہی

اس مسئلے کا حل بھی مندرجہ کرتے

ہیں۔ ٹیکس، ادائیگی، سیٹلائٹ،

اسکینر، اور سینسر ڈیٹا جیسے ذرائع پہلے

سے دستیاب یا متاثر حاصل ہیں۔

پائلٹ منصوبے جیسے Anthropic

Economic Index مصنوعی ذہانت کے

استعمال کو ٹریک کرنے کی کوشش کر

رہے ہیں، جو اس وقت معیشتی اعداد

و شماریات میں پوشیدہ ہے۔



## سوانح حیات

نگولا ٹیسیلا: وہ بصیرت افروز سائنسدان جس نے دنیا کو روشن کیا

پونم لکھوسل

حاصل ان کا ہے؛ مستقبل، جس کے  
کی بنیاد بن چکا ہے۔ اگرچہ وہ مفلس اور  
ناخواندہ تھیں، مگر اوزار اور مشینوں کی  
لیے میں نے واقعی کام کیا، نام میرا  
نبتا گئی میں دنیا سے  
رخصت ہوئے، ان کی میراث آج  
ہے۔ ”نگولا ٹیسیلا  
سائنس اور ایجاد کی تاریخ میں کم  
ہی ایسے نام ہیں جو نگولا ٹیسیلا جیسی  
میں زندہ ہے۔  
فوتو گرافک یادداشت بچپن ہی سے  
نمایاں تھیں، جو کتابوں اور فطری دنیا  
ایک درخشاں آغاز: ذاتی پس منظر  
نگولا ٹیسیلا ۱۰ جولائی ۱۸۵۶ کو سلطنت  
کے مشاہدے سے مزید عھرتی  
آسٹریا (موجودہ کروشیا) کے شہر  
گئی۔ ٹیسیلانے گریزا کی ٹیکنیکل یونیورسٹی  
سمبلان میں پیدا ہوئے۔ وہ پانچ بہن  
اور بعد میں پراگ یونیورسٹی  
میں تعلیم حاصل کی، جہاں ان  
بھائیوں میں چوتھے نمبر پر تھے۔ ان  
کے والد، ملو تن ٹیسیلا، ایک سرب  
آرتھوڈوکس پادری اور مصنف تھے،  
کے ذریعے روشن کیا جائے (AC)  
— ایک خواب جو آج کی جدید دنیا  
جسکے ان کی والدہ، جو کامانڈیچ، اگرچہ  
بیماری نے ان کی خود شناسی اور باریکیوں

سسٹم AC الیکٹرک پلانٹ

کو ترسیع (DC) راست کرنٹ

پر توجہ دینے کی عادت کو جسم دیا

سے چلایا گیا۔ یوں بجلی کی

دیتے تھے۔ صنعت کار حارج

جو آگے چل کر ان کے کمال اور انوکھی

بڑے پیمانے پر ترسیل کا دور

ویسٹنگ ہاؤس کے ساتھ

طبیعت کا حصہ بنی۔

شروع ہوا۔ ان کی چند اہم

شرکت داری کے ذریعے، ٹیلا

دنیا کو روشن کرنا: پیشہ ورانہ

ایجادات میں شامل

بجلی کو فروغ دینے کی AC نے

سفر

ہیں:

مہم شروع کی۔

میں ٹیلا امریکہ ۱۸۸۳

ٹیلا کوائل (۱۸۹۱):

ایک ہائی وولٹیج ٹرانسفارمر جو

ہجرت کر گئے، جہاں وہ

وائرلیس ٹرانسمیشن اور ریڈیو کی بنیاد

صرف بھتا مس ایڈیسن کے

نام ایک تعارفی خط کے ساتھ

ہے۔

پہنچے۔ ابتدا میں انہوں نے

انڈکشن موٹر: جدید بجلی AC

"کرنٹس کی جنگ" کے نام سے

DC ایڈیسن کے لیے

معروف اس مقابلے

کے نظام اور صنعتی موٹروں کی ریڑھ کی

جنریٹرز کو بہتر بنانے پر

میں فتح ٹیلا کو حاصل

ہڈی۔

کام کیا، مگر جلد ہی دونوں کی

ہوئی: ۱۸۹۳ کی شکاگو ورلڈ فیئر اور

راہیں جہاں ہو گئیں۔ کیونکہ ٹیلا

۱۸۹۵ میں نیا گرافٹز پر

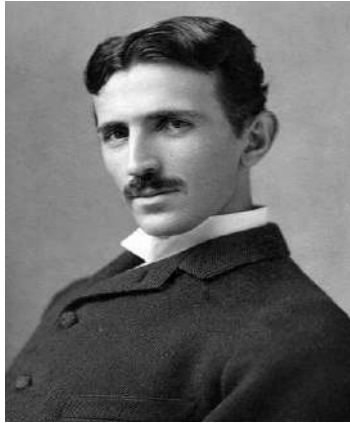
کے سینٹس مارکونی سے پہلے تھے، اور

کے (AC) متبادل کرنٹ

فاتح ہونے والا پہلا ہائیڈرو

حاصل تھے، جبکہ ایڈیسن براہ

۱۹۴۳ میں امریکی سپریم



کورٹ نے ریڈیو کی ایجاب د میں

ایک پر سرار ذہن: ذاتی زندگی اور

ٹیسلا دل سے ایک انسان دوست تھے۔

ٹیسلا کو اولیت دی۔

شخصیت

وہ مفت، لامحدود توانائی کا خواب

دیگر نظریات:

ٹیسلا کی نجی زندگی بھی ان کی

دیکھتے تھے، اور ایک موقع پر انہوں نے

ایکس رے، راڈار، روبو ٹکس اور

ایجابات کی طرح منضرد

کہا: "اگر تم کائنات کے راز

عالمی وائرلیس مواصلات کے

تھی۔ انہوں نے ساری زندگی

حبان چاپہتے ہو، توانائی، تعدد، اور

ابتدائی تصورات۔

تجربہ اختیار کیے رکھی، اور سمجھتے

ارتعاش کی اصطلاحات

تاہم ان کامیابیوں کے باوجود، ٹیسلا

تھے کہ پرہیزگاری ان کی تخلیقی

میں سوچو۔"

مالی مشکلات کا شکار رہے۔ ان کا

صلاحیتوں کو بڑھاتی ہے۔ ان

ان کا فلسفہ سائنس اور

مہنگا ترین منصوبہ "وارڈن کلف"

(Obsessive- میں وسواسی

اخلاقیات کے حسین امتزاج پر

ٹاور "جو دنیا بھر میں

رویہ پائے (Compulsive

مسنی تھ، جو انسانیت کی فلاح پر

وائرلیس توانائی کی ترسیل کے لیے

جاتے تھے۔ جیسے گول اشیاء سے

مسرکوز تھ۔

تھا۔ سرمایہ کاری کی واپسی

گریز اور مخصوص اعداد کی بنیاد پر

قبرے پرے میراث: اثرات

کے بعد ناکام ہو گیا۔ ٹیسلا ایک

حركات کی تکرار۔ وہ جذباتی

اور پہچان

نیویارک ہوٹل کے کمرے

طور پر کبوتروں سے جڑے ہوئے

اگرچہ ان کی زندگی کے آخری

میں تنہائی اور گمنامی میں

تھے اور انہیں باقاعدگی سے

سال گمنامی میں گزرے، آج ان کا اثر

وفات پا گئے۔

کھلاتے اور دیکھ بھال کرتے تھے

بجلی کا نظام جو AC - نامتابل تردید ہے



خواب ادھورے رہ گئے، اور وہ رفت

دلوانے میں مددگار ثابت ہو رہی ہیں۔

انہوں نے متعارف کرایا، آج دنیا

رفت تنہائی کا شکار ہو گئے۔

عجمی اور المیہ: مشکلات اور

بھر میں استعمال ہو رہا ہے۔ ان کے

اختتامیہ:

تنازعات

نظریاتی کام نے ریڈیو، راڈار، وائرلیس

ایک ایسی میراث جو تاریکی پر

ٹیسلا کا پیشہ ورانہ سفر حریفوں

مواصلات، اور دیگر جدید

غالب آگئی۔

اور ناکامیوں سے بھرا ہوا تھا۔ ان کی

ٹیکنالوجیز کی بنیاد رکھی۔

ٹکولا ٹیسلا ایک ایسا متضاد کردار ہیں:

ایڈیسن سے دشمنی نظریاتی بھی تھی

عوامی تفتافت میں ٹیسلا کو "پاگل

ایک ایسا شخص جس نے دنیا کو

کو AC اور ذاتی بھی۔ ایڈیسن نے

سائنسدان" کے طور پر پیش کیا

بجلی دی، مگر خود اندھیرے میں

خطرناک ثابت کرنے کے لیے

جانتا ہے، مگر حالیہ دہائیوں

مرا۔ اپنے دور میں ایڈیسن اور

عوامی مقدمات پر جانوروں کو

میں ان کی شہرت کو نئی زندگی ملی

مار کوئی جیسے لوگوں کے زیر سایہ

کرنٹ دے کر ہلاک کیا۔

Tesla, Inc. ہے۔ آج ان کے نام پر

رہے، مگر ان کی خدمات کو وقت

اپنی زندگی کے آخری برسوں میں ٹیسلا

جیسی مشہور کمپنی قائم ہے، اور

نے سچائی کی روشنی دی۔ ان کی زندگی

نے کئی ایسے نظریات پیش کیے

مقتطبیسی ہوا کی اکائی "ٹیسلا" ان کے

اس امر کی گواہی ہے کہ وژن اور

جنہیں "غیر حقیقی" یا "سائنس

اعزاز میں رکھی گئی ہے۔ سربیا

استقامت آخر کار اپنا مقصد

فلشن "سمجھا گیا۔ جیسے "ڈی تھر رے"

کے شہر بلغراد میں واقع "ٹکولا ٹیسلا

پاتے ہیں۔ جب آج کی دنیا توانائی کے

ہتھیار اور کائناتی توانائی کا حصول۔ مالی

میوزیم" اور ان پر بننے والی فلمیں و سوانح

تحفظ اور ٹیکنالوجی کی احاطہ قیادت سے

وسائل کی کمی کے باعث ان کے کئی

عمریاں ان کی کہانی کو صحیح مقام

[Type here]

نمبر د آزما ہے، تو ٹیلا کا خواب مفت وہ ہمیں یاد دلاتے ہیں کہ حقیقی ترقی ایجاد  
حال ان کا ہے؛ مستقبل، جس سے نہیں، تخیل سے شروع ہوتی  
کے لیے میں نے واقعی کام کیا، ایک مکمل ہونے والا مشن معلوم  
نام میرا ہے نکولا ٹیلا۔" ہے۔

ہوتا ہے۔

(پونم لکھنوی)

شعبہ بین الاقوامی تعلقات

وفاقی اردو یونیورسٹی، کراچی۔)



## غزل

جو بھی مصروفِ عمل ہے وہ کہاں ہونا ہوتا  
ایک ذرہ تو یہاں ایسے نہاں ہونا ہوتا  
کوئی شکوہ نہ شکایت ہے کسی سے لیکن  
تو ہے اپنا تجھے ہر حال یہاں ہونا ہوتا  
خواہشیں دل کی کسی طرح نکالیں دل سے  
وہ مگر حباںِ تمنا جسے حباں ہونا ہوتا  
تیرے ٹھکرائے ہوئے نے بڑی منزل پائی  
اسے دنیا کے لیے فنیضِ رساں ہونا ہوتا  
مجھ کو ہونا ہوتا ستاروں کی چمک میں لیکن  
یہ میرا جسم مری حباں ہونا ہوتا  
خود کو کوسیں کہ مت در کے کسی حصے کو  
اپنے ہاتھوں سے یہی کارِ زیاں ہونا ہوتا  
زندگی ایسی پہیلی بھی نہیں تھی اشعر  
شاہ زادے پہ حقیقت کو عیاں ہونا ہوتا

اشعر علی

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۲-۶

ذرائع: جیو نیوز

<https://urdu.geo.tv/latest/۲۰۰۵>

۲۵-

۶. اسلام آباد میں تین روزہ بین الاقوامی

اوور سیز کنونشن میں پاکستان

بزنس فورم کا یورپی وفد بھی شرکت

کرے گا۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۲-۸

ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ

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

[y/livenews/۲۰۲۵-۰۲-۰۸/news-](https://www.urdupoint.com/dil)

[۲۳۸۵۹۵۶.html](https://www.urdupoint.com/dil)

۷. کچھ ایسے ممالک ہیں جن کو ایٹمی

طاقت نہیں ہونا چاہیے ٹرمپ۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۲-۹

ذرائع: روزنامہ دنیا

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

[/dunya-meray-aagay/۲۰۲۵-](https://dunya.com.pk/index.pp)

[۰۲-۰۹/۲۳۹۸۰۹۷](https://dunya.com.pk/index.pp)

<https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۳۵>

۶۶۶۵

۳. تجبارتی جنگ میں شدت:

حسین نے امریکی مصنوعات پر

۳۴ فیصد اضافی ٹیسر ف عائد کر

دیا۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۲-۴

ذرائع: ڈاؤن نیوز

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

[s/۱۲۵۶۳۹۸](https://www.dawnnews.tv/new)

۴. ٹرمپ نے گولڈ کارڈ متعارف

کروادیا۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۲-۵

ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ

<https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۳۵>

۷۶۳۶

۵. ڈونلڈ ٹرمپ نے ٹاک ٹاک کو

امریکا میں بزنس فروخت

کرنے کیلئے مسزید ۷۵ دن کی مہلت

دیدی۔



## بین الاقوامی سطح پر:

۱۔ اہی جے پی حکومت کی مسلمانوں کی

شناخت کو مٹانے کی مہم

۷ معصومات کے نام تبدیل کر دئے۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۲-۱

ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ

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

[y/livenews/۲۰۲۵-۰۲-۰۱/news-](https://www.urdupoint.com/dil)

[۲۳۷۹۷۹۷.html](https://www.urdupoint.com/dil)

۲. ایلون مسک ٹرمپ انتقال می

کے ”ڈیپارٹمنٹ آف گورنمنٹ ایشیائی“

سے دستبردار ہو رہے ہیں، برطانوی

اخبار۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۲-۲

ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ

۸. ریاض میں عوامی مقدمات  
پرفائزنگ کرنے والے ۴ افراد  
گرفتار۔  
تاریخ: ۱۱-۴-۲۰۲۵  
ذرائع: اردو نیوز  
<https://www.urdunews.com/no>  
de/۸۸۸۲۳۳
۹. امریکی ایوان کی کمیٹی میں  
طالبان کی مالی امداد روکنے کا بل منظور۔  
تاریخ: ۱۲-۴-۲۰۲۵  
ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ  
<https://www.urdupoint.com/da>  
ily/livenews/۲۰۲۵-۰۴-  
۱۵/news-۴۳۹۲۸۷.html
۱۰. موساد کے سابق سربراہان  
سمیت ۲۵۰ سابق اہلکاروں کا غنہ  
جنگ کے خاتمے کا مطالبہ  
تاریخ: ۱۲-۴-۲۰۲۵  
ذرائع: جیو نیوز
۱۱. بنگلہ دیش کی عدالت نے  
سابق وزیر اعظم شیخ حسینہ واجد  
، ان کے ۲۸ ساتھیوں کے وارنٹ  
گرفتاری جاری کر دیئے۔  
تاریخ: ۱۵-۴-۲۰۲۵  
ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ  
<https://www.urdupoint.com/da>  
ily/livenews/۲۰۲۵-۰۴-  
۱۵/news-۴۳۹۲۸۷.html
۱۲. متحدہ عرب امارات میں  
ورک پرمٹ حاصل کرنے کا  
آسان طریقہ متعارف۔  
تاریخ: ۲۰-۴-۲۰۲۵  
ذرائع: روزنامہ نوائے وقت  
<https://www.nawaiwaqt.com.p>  
lk/۲۰-Apr-۲۰۲۵/۱۸۸۸۰۷۹
۱۳. چین نے روس کو فوجی سازو  
سامان منراہم کرنے سے متعلق  
یوکرین کی رپورٹس مسترد کر دیں۔  
تاریخ: ۲۷-۴-۲۰۲۵  
ذرائع: ڈاؤن نیوز  
<https://www.dawnnews.tv/new>  
s/۱۲۶۰۲۹۵/
۱۴. اسپین اور پرتگال میں بحالی کے  
بڑے بریک ڈاؤن نے معمولات زندگی  
کو مضبوط کر دیا۔  
تاریخ: ۲۸-۴-۲۰۲۵  
ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ  
<https://www.urdupoint.com/da>  
ily/livenews/۲۰۲۵-۰۴-  
۲۸/news-۴۴۰۷۶۶۲.html
۱۵. ترک دہن نے کروڑوں مالیت کا  
سوناہل غنہ کیلئے عطیہ کر دی  
تاریخ: ۳۰-۴-۲۰۲۵  
ذرائع: اے آر وائے نیوز

[Type here]

۲۱. مودی کی ناکام سفارت کاری عالمی سطح

پر بے نقاب ہونے پر کئی سوالات  
اٹھ گئے۔

تاریخ: ۱۸-۵-۲۰۲۵

ذرائع: اے آر وائی نیوز

<https://urdu.arynews.tv/bbc-report-on-india/>

۲۲. کتنے بھارتی طیارے تباہ ہوئے؟

راہول گاندھی نے اپنا سوال پھر دہرایا

تاریخ: ۱۹-۵-۲۰۲۵

ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ

<https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۴۷۰۵۱۰>

۲۵۱۰

۲۳. جھوٹی خبریں پھیلانے کے الزام

میں ارنب گو سوامی کیخلاف

مقدمہ درج۔

تاریخ: ۲۱-۵-۲۰۲۵

ذرائع: روزنامہ آج

تاریخ: ۶-۵-۲۰۲۵

ذرائع: روزنامہ آج

[https://www.dailyaaj.com.pk/news/۱۲۷۰۹۸#google\\_vignette](https://www.dailyaaj.com.pk/news/۱۲۷۰۹۸#google_vignette)

۹. بہادر شاہ ظفر کے ورثا کو لال

قلعہ نہیں ملے گا، بھارتی سپریم

کورٹ۔

تاریخ: ۷-۵-۲۰۲۵

ذرائع: روزنامہ دُنیا

<https://dunya.com.pk/index.php/p/dunya-meray-aagay/۲۰۲۵-۰۵-۰۷/۲۵۱۰۶۶۴>

۲۰. سری لنکا میں زائرین کی بس کو

حادثہ، ۲۱ افراد ہلاک

تاریخ: ۱۱-۵-۲۰۲۵

ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ

<https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۴۶۹۹۲۸>

۹۲۸

<https://urdu.arynews.tv/turkish-bride-donates-۴۰۰۰۰-dowry-gold-support-gaza/>

۶. امریکا، کم عمر لڑکی کو برسوں تک

زنجیر میں جکڑ کر جنسی زیادتی کا

نشانہ بنایا حبا تارہا۔

تاریخ: ۱-۵-۲۰۲۵

ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ

<https://www.urdupoint.com/daily/livenews/۲۰۲۵-۰۵-۰۱/news-۴۴۱۱۰۰۱.html>

۷. بہار انتخابات جیتنے کے لئے

مودی کا پہلا کام ڈرامہ بے نقاب۔

تاریخ: ۳-۵-۲۰۲۵

ذرائع: دُنیا نیوز

<https://urdu.dunyanews.tv/index.php/ur/World/۸۸۱۹۸۷>

۱۸. پاکستانی حملے کا خوف، عوام کو

تیار کرنے کیلئے پورے بھارت

میں سول مشقوں کا اعلان۔



۲۹. پاک ایران تعلقات میں نئی  
بلندیاں، باہمی تجارت ۳ ارب ڈالر  
سے تجاوز کر گئی۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۵-۳۱

ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ

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

<ily/livenews/۲۰۲۵-۰۵-۳۱/news-۴۴۴۵۳۴۹.html>

۳۰. دنیا سی ای او انسیر انڈیا کا پاکستانی

فضائی حدود کی بندش سے

احترافات بڑھنے کا

اعتراف۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۶-۲

ذرائع: جیو نیوز

<https://urdu.geo.tv/latest/۴۰۵۶>

۳۹-

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۵-۲۸

ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ

<https://e.jang.com.pk/detail/۹۰>

۳۶۵۶

۲۷. کوالا لپور، ملائیشیا میں یوم تکبیر

اور بنیان المخصوص کے حوالے سے

ایک تقریب منعقد ہوئی۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۵-۲۹

ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ

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

<ily/livenews/۲۰۲۵-۰۵-۲۹/news-۴۴۴۵۳۶۰.html>

۲۸. دنیا منرا نیسی صدر کا

فلسطین کو شرائط کے ساتھ تسلیم

کرنے کا عندیہ۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۵-۳۰

ذرائع: جیو نیوز

<https://urdu.geo.tv/latest/۴۰۵۳>

۷۱-

[https://www.dailyaaj.com.pk/news/۱۲۷۹۰۸#google\\_vignette](https://www.dailyaaj.com.pk/news/۱۲۷۹۰۸#google_vignette)

۲۴. امریکہ میں پاکستانی سفیر

رضوان سعید شیخ کا اسپیس ایکس

ہیڈ کوارٹرز کا دورہ۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۵-۲۱

ذرائع: سماء ٹی وی

<https://urdu.samaa.tv/۲۰۸۷۳۳۵>

۷۷۸

۲۵. بھارتی وزیر خارجہ نے پاک

بھارت کشیدگی کم کرانے میں

امریکی کردار تسلیم کر لیا۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۵-۲۳

ذرائع: ہم نیوز

<https://humnews.pk/latest/۵۳۴>

۸۰۹/

۲۶. جیت کا جشن غم میں

تبدیل تماشائیوں پر گاڑی

چڑھا دی۔

## قومی سطح پر:

۱۔ اتحادی حکومت کی حمایت کا مقصد ملکی اور عوامی مفادات کا تحفظ ہے، چیئر مین سینیٹ۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۴-۱

ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ

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

[ily/livenews/۲۰۲۵-۰۴-](https://www.urdupoint.com/da)

[۱۱/news-۲۳۸۹۳۳۵.html](https://www.urdupoint.com/da)

۲۔ مارچ ۲۰۲۵ میں پاکستان کی ملکی

برآمدات میں ۱۰ فیصد

اضافہ۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۴-۳

ذرائع: سماء نیوز

<https://urdu.samaa.tv/۲۰۸۷۳۳۲>

۸۲۹

۳۔ پی ٹی آئی والوں نے ایک دوسرے

کو چور کہنا شروع کر دیا ہے، خواجہ

آصف۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۴-۶

ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ

<https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۴۵>

۸۰۲۴

۴۔ عدالتی فیصلے کی خلاف ورزی کی

جباری ہے، نیاز اللہ نیازی۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۴-۱۰

ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ

<https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۴۵۹>

۴۸۱

۵۔ پنجاب میں نئے کارواش

اسٹیشنز بنانے پر پابندی عائد

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۴-۵

ذرائع: سماء ٹی وی

<https://urdu.samaa.tv/۲۰۸۷۳۳۲>

۹۱۱-

۶۔ وزیر اعلیٰ پنجاب سریم نواز

شریف کی ہدایت۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۴-۱۱

ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ

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

[ily/livenews/۲۰۲۵-۰۴-](https://www.urdupoint.com/da)

[۱۱/news-۲۳۸۹۳۳۵.html](https://www.urdupoint.com/da)

۷۔ نہریں: چار بھائیوں کا فیصلہ

ایک نہیں کر سکتا، اعجاز،

حکومتیں متربان کر دینی

چاہئیں۔ حسن مرتضیٰ

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۴-۱۴

ذرائع: روزنامہ نوائے وقت

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

[k/۱۴-Apr-۲۰۲۵/۱۸۸۶۱۱۸](https://www.nawaiwaqt.com.pk)

۸۔ سندھ میں ٹریفک قوانین کی

خلاف ورزیوں پر کریک ڈاؤن، ۵ روز

میں ۱۷ ہزار سے زائد موٹر سائیکلیں ضبط

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۴-۲۰

ذرائع: جیو نیوز

<https://urdu.dunyanews.tv/index.php/ur/Pakistan/۸۸۱۶۹۲>

۴. پاکستانی فضائی حدود کی بندش

سے بھارتی ائیر لائنز کو ۱۰ روز

میں ۲۰۰ کروڑ سے زائد کا نقصان

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۵-۴

ذرائع: جیو نیوز

<https://urdu.geo.tv/latest/۴۰۳۰>

۲۳-

۱۵. پاک فوج کے سربراہ جنرل

سید عاصم منیر کا اسیر

ہیڈ کوارٹر کا دورہ

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۵-۷

ذرائع: اُردو پوائنٹ

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

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

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

۱۶. تقریر کے دوران مودی کی انگلی

مسل کیوں کانپ رہی تھی؟ ماہر

نفیات نے وجہ بتادی، ویڈیو

۱۱. پاکستان کی سرزمین کی

حرمت اور سالمیت پر کوئی

سمجھوتہ نہیں ہوگا، صوبائی مشیر

نسیم الرحمن۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۴-۲۶

ذرائع: اُردو پوائنٹ

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

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

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

۱۲. ملک کے ۲۲ اضلاع کے سیورج

نمونوں میں پولیو وائرس کی تصدیق

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۴-۲۸

ذرائع: روزنامہ دُنیا

<https://urdu.dunyanews.tv/index.php/ur/Health/۸۷۴۹۹۸>

<https://urdu.dunyanews.tv/index.php/ur/Health/۸۷۴۹۹۸>

۱۳. فلز فلکیگ آپریشن کا پراپیگنڈا

ناکام ہو چکا: مزدورس عاشق اعوان

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۵-۱

ذرائع: دُنیا نیوز

<https://urdu.geo.tv/latest/۴۰۱۸>

۶۹-

۹. معرعات: ملکی و غیر ملکی

سرمایہ کاروں کیلئے قابل عمل

منصوب تیار کریں: سریم نواز

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۴-۲۳

ذرائع: روزنامہ دُنیا

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

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

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

۱۰. پانی روکت اعلان جنگ،

حاجیت کا بھرپور جواب دیں

گے، قومی سلامتی کمیٹی کا اعلان۔

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۴-۲۴

ذرائع: ڈاؤن نیوز

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

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

ذرائع: سماء نیوز	۱۹. ریاستی اداروں کی مختلف مہم	تاریخ: ۱۴-۵-۲۰۲۵
<a href="https://urdu.samaa.tv/۲۰۸">https://urdu.samaa.tv/۲۰۸</a>	چیلانے پر ۳ ہزار، ۲۳۸ یوٹیوب چینلز	ذرائع: اے آر وائی نیوز
<a href="https://urdu.samaa.tv/۷۳۶۰۵۴">۷۳۶۰۵۴</a>	بند	<a href="https://urdu.arynews.tv/modi-speech-psychologist-expert-opinion/">https://urdu.arynews.tv/modi-speech-psychologist-expert-opinion/</a>
۲۲. سندھ کا بجٹ عوام کے مفاد	تاریخ: ۲۰-۵-۲۰۲۵	
میں بنایا جائے، مراد علی شاہ	ذرائع: ہم نیوز	
تاریخ: ۲۹-۵-۲۰۲۵	<a href="https://humnews.pk/latest/۵۳۴">https://humnews.pk/latest/۵۳۴</a>	۱۷. بھارت کو ایک اور دھچکا، چین نے ارونا چیل پر دلش کا نام زنگنان رکھ دیا
ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ	<a href="https://humnews.pk/latest/۵۳۴">۳۵۱/</a>	تاریخ: ۱۵-۵-۲۰۲۵
<a href="https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۴۷">https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۴۷</a>	۲۰. اسٹیٹ بینک نے ریگولیٹری سیٹڈ باکس کیلئے ہدایت جاری کر دی	ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ
<a href="https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۴۷">۵۲۳</a>	تاریخ: ۲۱-۵-۲۰۲۵	<a href="https://www.urdupoint.com/daily/livenews/۲۰۲۵-۰۵-۱۵/news-۴۴۲۶۶۴۳.html">https://www.urdupoint.com/daily/livenews/۲۰۲۵-۰۵-۱۵/news-۴۴۲۶۶۴۳.html</a>
۲۳. ایشین چیمپئن شپ میں ارشد ندیم کا گولڈ میڈل، پی ایس بی کی اسٹریٹجک معاونت کا نتیجہ	ذرائع: روزنامہ دنیا	۱۸. بانی پی ٹی آئی کبھی کوئی ڈیل نہیں کریں گے: بکسٹر گوہر
تاریخ: ۳۱-۵-۲۰۲۵	<a href="https://dunya.com.pk/index.php/business/۲۰۲۵-۰۵-۲۱/۲۵۱۶۱۰۵">https://dunya.com.pk/index.php/business/۲۰۲۵-۰۵-۲۱/۲۵۱۶۱۰۵</a>	تاریخ: ۱۶-۵-۲۰۲۵
ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ	۲۱. بھارتی منصوبے دریائے سندھ کے قدرتی بہاؤ کو خطرے میں ڈال رہے ہیں، شیر رحمان	ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ
<a href="https://www.urdupoint.com/daily/livenews/۲۰۲۵-۰۵-۳۱/news-۴۴۴۵۵۱۸.html">https://www.urdupoint.com/daily/livenews/۲۰۲۵-۰۵-۳۱/news-۴۴۴۵۵۱۸.html</a>	تاریخ: ۲۶-۵-۲۰۲۵	<a href="https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۴۷۱">https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۴۷۱</a>
		<a href="https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۴۷۱">۲۰۵</a>

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

<s/۱۲۶۰۹۶۱/>

۲۹۔ بربریت کی حدیں کراس ہزاروں

فلسطینیوں کو شہید کیا چکا، ثروت

اعجاز تدری

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۶-۲۹

ذرائع: روزنامہ نوائے وقت

<https://www.nawaiwaqt.com.p>

<k/۰۶-Jun-۲۰۲۵/۱۹۰۱۴۹۱>

۳۰۔ بھارت پانی کو بطور ہتھیار

استعمال کر رہا ہے، ۲۴ کروڑ پاکستانیوں کا

پانی روکنا کھلی جارحیت ہے: بلاول

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۶-۲۹

ذرائع: جیو نیوز

<https://urdu.geo.tv/latest/۴۰۶۰>

۹۳-

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۶-۲۹

ذرائع: جاسرات

<https://jasarat.com/۲۰۲۵/۰۶/۰>

<۳/۱۳۵۰۰۰-pakistanis-apply-for->

<political-asylum-in-europe->

[and-america/#google\\_vignette](and-america/#google_vignette)

۲۷۔ سمبڑیال کے عوام نے بانی کاریاست

مخالف بیانیہ مسترد کیا،

عظمیٰ بھناری

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۶-۲۹

ذرائع: روزنامہ جنگ

<https://jang.com.pk/news/۱۴۷>

۷۸۶۹

۲۸۔ وزیراعظم نے وسطی ایشیائی

ریاستوں تک ریلوے نیٹ ورک

کی توسیع کی منظوری دیدی

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۶-۲۹

ذرائع: ڈاؤن نیوز

۲۴۔ پی آئی اے نے لاہور سے پیرس

حبانے والوں کو خوشخبری سنادی

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۶-۲۹

ذرائع: سماء نیوز

<https://urdu.samaa.tv/۲۰۸۷۳۳۶>

۴۲۳-

۲۵۔ حکومت بلوچستان نوجوانوں کو ہنر

مہندہ بنانے اور انہیں باوقار روزگار

کے مواقع فراہم کرنے کے لیے

ٹھوس اقدامات کر رہی ہے، وزیر ا

علی بلوچستان

تاریخ: ۲۰۲۵-۶-۲۹

ذرائع: اردو پوائنٹ

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

<ily/livenews/۲۰۲۵-۰۶->

<۰۲/news-۴۴۴۷۱۵۷.html>

۲۶۔ یورپ و امریکا میں الاکھ ۳۵

ہزار پاکستانیوں کی سیاسی پناہ کی

درخواستیں