

**THE**

# **ENIGMA**

DPIR INTELLECTUL FORUM'S OFFICIAL  
E-MAGAZINE

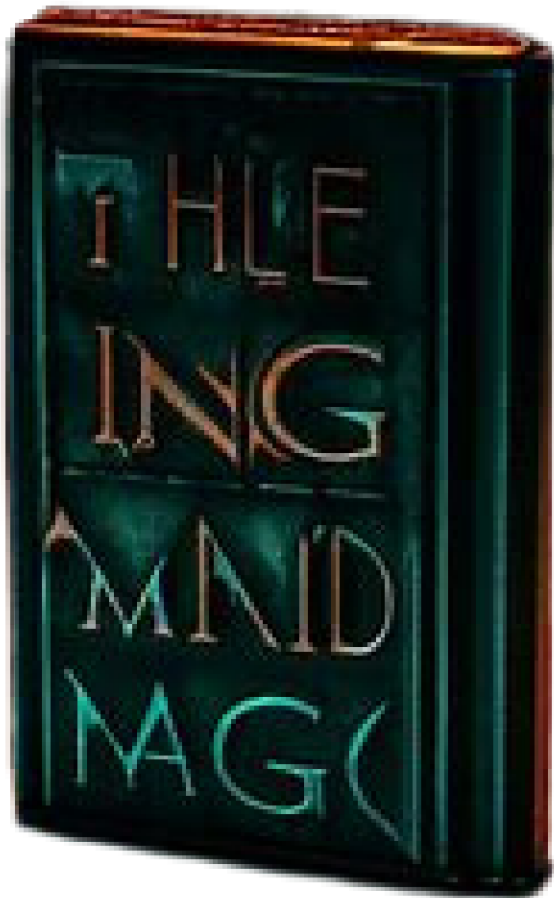
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# Our Vision

*The Enigma" is an E-Magazine launched by DPIR Intellectual Forum for University of Sargodha students. It aims to promote academic excellence, critical thinking, and a sense of community among students. By showcasing talent, encouraging research contributions, and addressing contemporary issues in political science and international relations, the magazine creates a vibrant learning environment. It fosters networking opportunities, enhances research skills, and inspires leadership through interviews with successful alumni and scholars. Through thought-provoking content, it seeks to broaden students' horizons and keep them informed about global affairs. Ultimately, "The Enigma" empowers students to embrace their academic journey with passion, curiosity, and a commitment to lifelong learning.*



# Our Aim

*"The Enigma" E-Magazine's mission is to enrich the academic journey of University of Sargodha students by providing a dynamic platform for intellectual growth, critical thinking, and academic excellence. It aims to foster a vibrant learning community that encourages open dialogue, diverse perspectives, and knowledge-sharing in political science and international relations. Through thought-provoking content, it inspires students to engage with global issues, showcases talents, and offers networking opportunities. The magazine empowers students to become leaders, fostering lifelong learning and a sense of pride in academic achievements. Ultimately, it strives to nurture curiosity and create responsible global citizens.*

# THE ENIGMA

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# Section 1

# Articles



## India's Geostrategic Curse And China

Afzaal Chaudhary Malera, an ambitious MPhil student in International Relations, boasts numerous publications in prestigious national and international magazines, contributing to the academic and scholarly discourse in the field.



Geography of any country is very important not only in terms of natural resources but also in terms of defense. A country's high mountains, forests, and harsh weather deter the enemy from attacking because doing so makes it difficult for the country's troops to attack when they try to advance into enemy territory. These factors are considered geographic blessings. On the other hand, some countries have areas that prove to be a geographical curse for them and this defense weakness hangs over the country like a sword. When the sub-continent was divided, such a curse came to the part of India which is known as Silliguri Corridor or Chicken's Neck of India. This corridor is about 22 km wide and 60 km long that connects the northeastern states of India with the rest of the country. These include seven sister states Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, and one brother state Sikkim

. When China annexed Tibet in 1951, China gained access to Sikkim through Tibet. This area is a tri-junction between China, India and Bhutan. China is in front of Sikkim and below is Bangladesh, while Nepal and Bhutan are located on the left and right sides respectively. The biggest threat to this Chicken's Neck is from China, because since the Ladakh conflict, there has been a big crack in the relations between China and India. India also does not have good relations with the rest of the neighboring countries along this corridor.

In 2021, a dispute between Nepal and India started over the Kalapani area and the Nepal Parliament issued a new map in which it declared the Kalapani area as its own. Now, most recently the mayor of the metropolitan city of Kathmandu, Balendra Shah, has released a map of Greater Nepal, after which the relations between the two countries are seen to be more strained

strained in the near future. Doklam is an area that is very close to the corridor that is disputed between the Bhutan and China. Negotiations are going on between the two countries to solve this dispute and if this problem can be solved through dialogue with Bhutan, then china's dragon will get more closer to the Indian's Chicken's Neck. Another major weapon China has against India is Tibet, also known as the "water tower" of Asia. It is called the water tower of Asia because it is home to about 10 major rivers and streams that irrigate several other major countries besides India, Pakistan and China. An important river in it is the Brahmaputra, which accounts for about 33 percent of the water supply for these eight northeastern states of India and millions of people living in these states depend on this river for their water needs. China has built several small dams on this river but now according to the reports China is going to work on the biggest hydro project in the deepest valley of Medonk county near Arunachal Pradesh, which is one of the eight northeastern states of India. This hydro project is part of Chinese 14th five-year plan (2021-2025). This dam is claimed to be much larger than its mighty three gorges dam. If China implements this hydro project, these seven states will be completely at the mercy of China to



meet their water needs and China can shut off water to these states whenever it wants and can compel Delhi to meet its demands. The biggest problem for India in these northeastern states is that there are separatist groups there that are already trying to secede from India. In northeastern India, some major insurgent groups are National Socialist Council of Nagaland - Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM), National Liberation Council of Tani Land (NLCT), slim United Liberation Tigers of Assam (MULTA), National Revolutionary Front of Manipur (NRFM), Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC) National Socialist Council of Nagaland - Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM) etc. Apart from this, there are dozens other insurgent groups. Additionally, India recently claimed that China has built a new village, part of which is in the territory of Arunachal Pradesh. Considering all these facts, it is revealed that the geographic curse has the ability to bring even the biggest countries to their knees because no country wants its map to shrink.



In the near future, these may prove to be needle and nibble efforts by China against India, and China, seeing India's defense weakness, may use these dams to establish hydro-hegemony over India and gain strategic advantage. If all these facts are taken into consideration, it comes out that no matter how much a country strengthens itself in terms of defense, this geostrategic curse that comes naturally to it remains a headache for it. So we can name all such countries which are free from this kind of curse as blessed and establishing hegemony over such countries is comparatively difficult.

## Important Terminologies in Politics & International Relations

→ About the Author: Amina Arshad is a student of Bachelors in International Relations at the University of Sargodha



**Anocracy** – A type of government that combines democratic and dictatorial features. Anocracies enable some form of democratic participation within a broader dictatorial framework. The number of anocracies has increased since the end of the Cold War.

**Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)** – ASEAN is a regional inter-governmental organization that encourages political, economic, and security cooperation among its members. The group has held a key role in Asian economic and, to a certain extent, political integration. Equally, ASEAN has led negotiations amongst Pacific-Asian nations to form one of the largest free trading blocs the world has ever seen.

**ASEAN Way** – An informal and consensual approach adopted by leaders of the ASEAN states. The emphasis is upon compromise, consultation and the avoidance of conflict. The ASEAN way is also characterized by quiet diplomacy and coordination amongst member states.

**Balance of power** – A concept which stipulates that states secure their survival via forging alliances with other states. In doing so, an equilibrium can be maintained between rival groups. The balance of power seeks to ensure a degree of stability compared to a system in which a hegemonic power could dominate its weaker neighbors.

**Bandwagoning** – A situation in which a state is aligned with a stronger adversary. Bandwagoning occurs when the weaker state decides that the cost of opposing the stronger power exceeds the benefits.

**Bourgeoisie** – A Marxist term used to describe the owners of capital. According to the Marxist perspective, those who own the means of production exploit those who sell their labor for a wage (the proletariat). Dependency theorists adopt a neo-Marxist understanding of the global economic system.

**Buffer state** – A relatively weak and neutral state situated between two larger hostile countries. The buffer state therefore prevents the outbreak of regional conflict (such as Iraq acting as a buffer between Iran and Saudi Arabia).

**Core States** – According to the World Systems Theory, the global economy is divided into three distinct areas: Core, Semi-Periphery and Periphery. The exploitative economic system is structured in order to maintain the dominance of core countries such as the United States over those within the periphery.

**Cold War** – A situation in which two rival states engage in proxy wars rather than direct conflict. The term is commonly applied towards the ideological dispute between the United States and the Soviet Union from 1945 to 1991. However, the term can also be applied towards current tensions between Washington and Beijing.

**Chauvinism** – An exaggerated sense of national superiority. It is associated with jingoist rhetoric and an aggressive pursuit of the national interest(s).

**De Facto** – A Latin term meaning 'in fact'. **DE Jure** – A Latin term meaning 'in law'

## Another Challenge: Pakistan Faces Ongoing Cybersecurity Threats

→ Yousuf Ilyas, BS in International Relations, focuses on Pakistan's persistent cybersecurity threats in his work.



Amidst the backdrop of economic and political instability in Pakistan, the nation is now grappling with a new and concerning front - cyber attacks. Within a span of three weeks, Pakistan has experienced two major cyber incidents. On June 16, the National Institutional Facilitation Technologies (NITF) encountered an attack that led to the closure of their offices in Lahore and Karachi. This attack put at risk a vast amount of sensitive data, as Pakistani banks held deposits totaling around 23 trillion rupees and serviced approximately 67.5 million bank accounts. NITF, responsible for processing a substantial number of online transactions daily, faced significant vulnerabilities.

The situation escalated on July 6, when the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) received a cyber attack warning from Naveed Ahmed Kandhir, the ECP information security specialist. Employees were instructed not to open their emails due to the potential threat. This incident adds to the list of similar attacks faced by other institutions, including the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR), the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), National Bank, K-Electric, and Islamic banks.

Highlighting the severity of the issue, the National Cyber Power Index (NCPI) released by Harvard's Belfer Center in September 2022 ranked both India and Pakistan, the only nuclear states absent from the top twenty, in terms of cyber power. Despite efforts such as the establishment of the National Center for Cyber Security (NCCs) in 2018 by the Planning Commission and Higher Education Commission (HEC), the focus

remained primarily on research, lacking robust strategies and regulatory measures to combat such cyber threats. The Ministry of IT and Telecom drafted the National Cyber Security Policy in 2021, offering some guidance for securing critical assets and infrastructure. However, the implementation of the policy requires a dedicated government wing with better coordination among various security agencies, a matter that demands clarity.

Additionally, reports emerged from Twitter users in Gilgit-Baltistan claiming that their location was inaccurately displayed as India, making access to government official sites difficult. This geolocation anomaly underscores the vulnerability of Pakistan's digital airspace and raises

concerns about potential manipulation or influence by third-party systems. Recognizing the severity of cyber warfare, the government should establish a team of cybersecurity experts to swiftly respond to such attacks and secure not only government institutions but also private organizations. Employee education on handling spams has become a priority.

It is evident that a robust policy and an active department are crucial to regulate and coordinate efforts not only within national organizations but also with international counterparts. Such measures are essential to safeguard Pakistan's national interests and ensure national security in the face of cyber threats.



## Hegemonic Competition; Myth Or Reality

→ Mubashir Ijaz Awan, BS in International Relations, explores the myth or reality of hegemonic competition in his research.



Demise of the Soviet Union in 1990's and emanation of the USA as a peerless state at global level marked the era of unipolarity, unseen in human history before. The disintegration of the Soviet Union transitioned the unprecedented existing bipolar system into unipolar, favoring American led order to exercise its dominance over other states either through military interventions, economic sanctions, or forthwith regime change operations, from all over the globe.

American calls for internationalism, democracy, and protection human rights gave it a legal cover to conduct actions which mainly favored its self-driven agendas, consolidating its footprints at the international level.

In recent decades America remained "sole superpower" but China's remarkable economic accomplishments have left the world stunned, coupled with the rise of other eastern and south Asian states including Russia, India, and Brazil, posed serious concerns about transitioning global order to multipolar or at least to say bipolar.

Booming China's economy and massive military buildup has arisen a new debate concerning the future hegemon state in the international arena, assuming a key role of global leadership. This topic has divided international scholars into two groups, few witnessing persistence of American rule based order while others claim that the state is headed for a fall. Despite the global rivals 'growing tensions, the United States has a huge lead so far in major substantial areas, including military might, economic heft, technology, peculiar geography, demography and cultural superiority.

In geographic perspective the United States is sandwiched by two oceans, Pacific and Atlantic, with massive fertile land and channels of rivers used for transportation and agricultural aspects allows the US to have leverage over other states.

Geography of the USA protects it from the vulnerability of foreign offensives, sharing borders with just two states, Canada and Mexico, maintaining normal relations and possessing dominant status over them makes it far more safer than any other state.

In contrast to the United States of America, China has 19 bordering countries, mostly having hostile relations with them hinders its influence in the region.

China maintains a 2600 long border with military giant Russia

Russia, struggling side by side to accomplish more influence and stature in the region and pose a serious threat in the future in the game of pursuit of power and dominance. Additionally American huge presence in the region further intimidates and snoozes its interest.

Furthermore, China being an energy dependent country imports major oil through shippings from the Middle East through Strait of Malacca, squeezed

squeezed among Malaysia and Indonesia and including neighbouring Singapore and Indian states, which are undoubtedly under American influence, and can be blocked by any of the countries in the state of hostility, causing uncalculated amount of damage to the country's economy.

Economically China has risen, with the second largest economy of \$18.3 trillion dollars, second only to America which is indomitable yet with an economy of \$25.0 trillion dollars. China's rise especially in the economic realm and military buildup has revived great power competition decades after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. But alone economic progress coupled by few other factors does not mark an end to the American existing structure of power

Lots of commodities are denominated in US dollars including oil transactions, as dollars being pegged with oil through the PetroDollar Agreement between US



between US and Saudi Arabia, strengthens its status and makes it far more trustworthy than Yuan and any other major foreign exchange reserve currency.

Dollar dominates as foreign reserve currency as according to some estimates almost 60% foreign reserves are in US dollar and Yuan with meagre percentage of just 2.7% ranks at fifth position, demonstrates can't dethrone US dollar in near future even if things go worse for USA which seems quite exaggerating at the moment.

In the militaristic perspective, Americans believe massive weaponry is the best deterrent to war. The gaps





between the both rivalling states, America and China, goes far deeper; from defense budget to military and nuclear capabilities. America possesses more than 700 foreign military bases; spread across more than 100 countries especially in critical regions including the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Korean peninsula. According to IMF calculations 2022, America spends almost \$767bn dollars with highest military spendings followed by China with \$242bn highlights huge differences between the two. America has more than 1.3 million active soldiers in foreign countries engaging in different foreign invasions and also in joint exercises, solidifying American leadership in the world.

In contrast to American continuous international engagement in different wars, China has never engaged in full fledged war for the last 40 years, raising serious questions about China's credibility and wartime preparation. From a demographic perspective, China's growing older population is a serious threat to its economy. In 2022 China had more deaths than births causing its population to decrease in the last 6 decades, resulting from the one child policy implemented in 1980 restricting families to have only one child.

America is a middle income country with GDP Per Capita much lower than advanced

countries such as the USA, Canada, UK and Japan. China is a manufacturing hub. Nearly 30 percent of countries' economic output comes from manufacturing but this is in serious threat.

Furthermore China is projected to lose 200 million people in the workforce in the coming 30 years and America is projected to grow at the same rate by the end of the century.

Adding more to the population one can argue benefits of having larger population translating into higher manufacturing rate and in turn witnessing booming economy but this argument runs short when it comes to the cost one country has to bear in terms of spending in health, education, providing food and other major sectors to cope with basis and essential necessities of the time.

In technology the United States seems to stand beyond comparison, with 5 percent of the world's population, America accounts for 35% of the world's innovation. Additionally, America is one of the leading countries in the world in silicon chip manufacturing, crucial for every electronic device, making it the world protege of America. Furthermore among world's top 10 tech companies 7, including renowned Google, Facebook, Twitter and some others are owned by American businessmen, bursting heavy revenue in American exchequer.

In contrast to the American lead in technology, China, according to the Wall Street Journal (WSJ), in 2020 was about "five to seven years" behind America in chip technology.

Additionally in the tech industry China has just one renowned social media app of the same stature as that of American companies is "Tik Tok."

In cultural perspective, America is an ethnically diversified land, shielding a variety of races under protection of the American constitution, attributing them freedom to pursue everything of their interest, setting a level playing field to exercise their skills to grow in different fields. Adding to this, the Hollywood industry promotes American soft image in the world, making America more attractive to the outside world. In response to the American view of the world, China is seen as an authoritarian state with state owned enterprises under absolute control of communist party.

Institutionally America, quoting Michael Beckley, "the United States is a flawed democracy but China is an oligarchy ruled by a dictator for life".

Ultimately, examining all factors and calculating all possibilities, American power seems much diminished threatened by China's rise and hold China as a regional power, but so far the power breach between both the great rivals in the international arena seems insurmountable to be filled in the coming decades.

China's effort to project persuasive power across the continent has not quite succeeded, but its growing influence intimidates American interest in the region.

So far America enjoys clear leverage over China and will do so in the coming decades, but to keep the throne on her head it will have to revive policies in one of the key sectors to contain skyrocketing China's influence in the global south and other regions

## From Code to Combat: The Surprising Influence of Cyberspace on Modern Warfare

→ Wazir Zafar Hassan, International Relations alumnus and former President of DPIR Intellectual Forum, analyzes cyberspace's impact on modern warfare.



enemy networks for intelligence-gathering purposes and executing debilitating cyber-attacks that cripple infrastructure or compromise sensitive information. Consequently, military strategies have experienced a significant shift, with cybersecurity playing a vital role in offensive and defensive operations. Cyberspace has revolutionized the intelligence and surveillance capabilities of modern militaries.

In today's dynamic world, technology has permeated every aspect of our lives, and warfare is no exception. The conventional notion of battles fought solely on physical terrains has become outdated. The emergence of cyberspace has introduced a new paradigm to modern warfare, fundamentally altering the strategies, tactics, and capabilities of nations worldwide. This article delves into the intriguing and often underestimated relationship between code and combat, exploring the remarkable influence of cyberspace on modern warfare.

Gone are the days when tanks and fighter jets were the only implements of war. In the contemporary digital battlefield, lines of code have become the most potent weapons. Nations have acknowledged the power of cyber armaments and invested significantly in their development. Cyber warfare employs computer systems and

networks to disrupt, disable, or exploit the technological assets of adversaries. Cyber-attacks can disrupt critical infrastructure, cripple communication networks, and even manipulate financial systems. The capacity to execute these attacks covertly and with minimal physical presence makes cyber warfare appealing to numerous nations. Traditional military operations often rely on large-scale deployments of troops and heavy machinery, which entail inherent risks and logistical challenges. In contrast, offensive cyber operations offer unprecedented stealth and precision. They have become an indispensable component of modern warfare. With the right expertise and tools, a small team of skilled cyber operatives can infiltrate enemy networks, gather intelligence, and launch devastating attacks without stepping on the physical battlefield. These operations encompass entering

Through sophisticated cyber techniques, intelligence agencies can infiltrate enemy networks, monitor communications, and gather invaluable information without direct physical engagement. This enables real-time situational awareness and facilitates more precise decision-making on the battlefield. Cyber intelligence has become indispensable in comprehending an adversary's capabilities, intentions, and vulnerabilities.

Given the interconnectivity of modern society, essential services like power grids, transportation systems, and financial networks are increasingly reliant on computer networks. Consequently, protecting critical infrastructure from cyber threats has become a paramount concern for nations worldwide. The potential consequences of a successful cyber-attack on critical infrastructure include widespread disruption, economic

damage, and even loss of life. Military forces now collaborate closely with cybersecurity experts to safeguard vital systems from potential adversaries.

The advent of cyberspace has compelled militaries to adapt and transform their traditional warfare tactics. Battles are no longer confined to physical theaters of operation but have expanded into the digital realm. Hybrid warfare, a blend of conventional, unconventional, and cyber warfare, has emerged as a new strategy for nations to exploit vulnerabilities in their adversaries' defenses. This strategy combines traditional military tactics with cyber operations, propaganda, and disinformation campaigns, culminating in a complex and multi-faceted battlefield.

Building cyber resilience has become imperative in an era where cyber-attacks can occur with unprecedented speed and stealth. Nations must invest in robust cyber defense capabilities to withstand and recover from potential attacks. This involves developing advanced technologies, training skilled cyber personnel, and fostering international cooperation to share best practices and respond collectively to cyber threats. Cyber resilience ensures that nations can maintain operational effectiveness and protect their interests in the face of evolving cyber threats.

The increasing importance of cyberspace in modern warfare raises critical ethical considerations and underscores the need for international norms and regulations. As technology advances, questions surrounding the rules of engagement, civilian protection, and the distinction between military and non-military targets become more pressing. The international community is grappling with developing norms and frameworks making efforts to develop norms and frameworks to govern cyber warfare and ensure responsible conduct in this evolving domain.

The influence of cyber warfare extends beyond national borders. With the growing interconnectedness of nations

cyber-attacks can have far-reaching consequences, impacting not only military operations but also the economy, public infrastructure, and civilian populations. In response to this, the concept of cyber deterrence has gained prominence. Similar to how nuclear deterrence prevented large-scale conflicts during the Cold War, nations are now developing cyber capabilities to deter potential adversaries from launching devastating cyber-attacks.

Just as offense is a crucial aspect of modern warfare, defense is equally vital. Consequently, nations are making substantial investments in fortifying their cyber defenses to protect critical infrastructure and safeguard national interests. Cybersecurity professionals are at the forefront of this battle, developing robust defense mechanisms to detect, prevent, and mitigate cyber threats. Their expertise is instrumental in maintaining a country's security and stability, from securing military command systems to safeguarding power grids.

#### **Way Forward**

Several key steps can be taken to fully harness cybersecurity's potential in modern warfare. First and foremost, continuous research and development efforts are necessary to stay at the forefront of technological advancements. Governments and military organizations should invest in cutting-edge technologies such as artificial intelligence and machine learning to enhance cybersecurity capabilities.

Secondly, fostering international cooperation and collaboration is of paramount importance. Cyber threats transcend national boundaries, necessitating a collective effort to address them effectively. Establishing international norms, protocols, and frameworks for cyber warfare will help maintain stability and prevent escalations. In addition, regular joint cyber defense exercises and information-sharing platforms should be established to strengthen global cyber defense capabilities. frameworks

for cyber warfare will help maintain stability and prevent escalations. In addition, regular joint cyber defense exercises and information-sharing platforms should be established to strengthen global cyber defense capabilities.

Furthermore, promoting cybersecurity education and training is essential. Encouraging the development of a skilled workforce equipped with the knowledge and expertise to address emerging threats will be instrumental in ensuring national security. Partnerships between academic institutions, government agencies, and the private sector can be crucial in nurturing the next generation of cyberwarriors.

Last but not least, fostering innovation and encouraging public-private partnerships can unlock new avenues for advancements in cyber defense technologies and strategies. Collaboration between governments, academia, and the private sector can facilitate the exchange of knowledge, resources, and expertise, ultimately leading to more robust and effective cyber defense measures.

In conclusion, the influence of cybersecurity on modern warfare must be considered. It has transformed how nations engage in military operations, offering new avenues for offensive capabilities and highlighting the need for robust defensive measures. By embracing technological advancements, fostering international cooperation, and investing in cybersecurity education, we can navigate the complex landscape of modern warfare and safeguard our nations against the evolving cyber threats of the future.

As we look toward the future, it is evident that cyber warfare will continue to play a pivotal role in conflicts. Therefore, nations must prioritize investments in cybersecurity infrastructure, technologies, and skilled personnel to stay ahead of evolving threats. Collaboration and information sharing between countries are crucial for effectively combating global cyber threats.

## Gender Based Violence in Pakistan

→ Bushra Khudadad, an esteemed student in Dept. of Politics & International Relations, sheds light on Gender-Based Violence in Pakistan.



Violence against women isn't cultural, it's criminal. Equality cannot come eventually, it's something we must fight for now. Gender based violence (GBV) is the product of patriarchy and is directly based on sex differences, a gender identity that are socially defined norms of femininity or masculinity. Both men and women are likely to experience this type of violence in society. However, women are more prone to violence as compared to men.



Pakistan has been ranked as the third most dangerous place in the world. Pakistan has its roots in a patriarchal social structure under which women are considered inferior to men and are viewed as property. Acts of violence committed against women including inter alia, sexual violence, intimate partner or spousal abuse, sexual harassment, harmful traditional practices and other discriminatory practices based on gender all fall within the ambit of gender based violence. Women are scared to talk about it and when they do they are not believed or ignored. Over 10,000 cases of gender based violence GBV were

reported in Pakistan in 2014. According to official figures released by the Ministry of Human Rights, 8,648. These included 90 incidents of acid burning, 72 of burning, 535 cases of violence against women, 860 honor killing and 344 gang rapes, 268 sexual harassment and 481 of domestic violence. In 2022, 1,301 cases of sexual violence against women were heard in 44 courts in Pakistan. At least 11 cases of rape are reported everyday.

In Pakistan, domestic violence is not considered a matter for legal courts because it is viewed as a private issue, and therefore, is not prioritized in the assessment of policies, medico-legal interventions or policy changes. Recently, a legal bill against domestic violence, (which bill? What was its name? Who presented it?) which was received with a huge criticism, was put forward to the National Assembly by the human rights ministry. The bill highlighted women's rights to safety and demanded that perpetrators be punished by law; however, the bill did not get passed.

Preventing violence across all six provinces and territories parts of Pakistan is necessary the need of the hour. The gaps in gender based violence prevention impediments to address the issue of GBV include lack of education, scarce safe employment opportunities, societal pressure, inadequate public health care resources system to address gender based violence GBV. Rural health centers are mostly staffed by low-skilled male workers, who may have deep-rooted social biases.

I find it tragic that, whenever there is conflict, men use the bodies of women and girls as

their battlefield and it elicits so little outrage from state officials." This is something feminist perspective. Better to write separately on this topic

Despite this there is no specific federal law prohibiting domestic violence. Women who have tried to report abuse have faced grave challenges, with the police and judges hesitating to take action, deeming such matters private home affairs. Police officers often use the method of mediation to settle domestic disputes to save women the shame of going through courts. Women from losing their honor while attending court sessions, which does not always result in justice. Women that wanted to take legal action were told to lodge an FIR in an environment which they described as "scary" and "confusing" and in some cases the process took between 3 to 6 months. Moreover, none of the women reported that they had been given any safety planning measures by police. Rape victims are perceived as possessing immoral character and therefore blame worthy for getting raped. Some victims are pressurized to withdraw their complaint or settle out of court. The Station Chief of the busy Lahore police station told the Human Rights watch that "The crime of rape does not exist in Pakistan and that women normally consent to intercourse, subsequently lying to incriminate their male partners." While researching knowledge, attitude and practices on rape, I was shocked to hear a lower court judge in Punjab say that "if it was a gang rape, it could be considered" As we are Muslims and according to Islam there are many examples in Quran and Ahadith that describe and define the behavior of Muslims towards their wives and respect of women. The relationship should be one of mutual love, respect and kindness. Under no circumstances is violence against women encouraged or allowed in Islam. When dealing with the Islamic perspective of any topic there should be a clear distinction. The Quran, the

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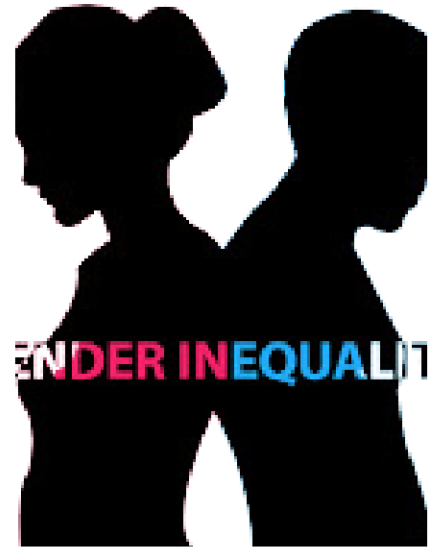
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holy book of Islam indicates that both men and women are spiritually equal. The Quran states: those who do good, whether male or female, and have faith will enter paradise." Men are providers for women and women should be obedient and serve their husbands. No violence and abuse is liked in Islam. Men and women rely on each other. Allah made them equal partners in life and they should respect each other always. "Nevertheless, in the Lord woman is not independent of man nor Man of woman; for as woman was made for man, so man is now born of woman. And all things are from God." (bible)

Despite the fact that rape is a serious crime punishable by death, incompetent law enforcement mechanism have made it easier for perpetrators to get off the hook. According to Human Rights Commission of Pakistan an incident of rape occurs every two hours. The honor of women is not safe in Pakistan. Even she cannot go outside without man. Why is it so? if she goes alone than her honor is not safe and is absolutely in danger. While talking about this issue how can we forget the innocent angel Zainab Ansari a seven year old was raped and strangled to death. I ask what was her crime. A woman was raped in front of her children by two men. The case rattled in the country and reignited the debate on whether capital punishment should be fixed for rapist or not. Physical abuse happens to adults as well as animals. How long will it be happening? Well, the history of Pakistan is full of such cases incidents. It is evident that Great anger and violence can never build a nation. Many organizations have been formed in Pakistan for the rights of women. However, they are not doing their duty as it was expected. Women rights are important, it makes them independent which is essential for every woman on the earth. All of us can participate in the fight for against gender abuse. Even thought though the world has evolved and now women have more freedom than before ever in history before, we



still have a long way to go. In other words, the fight is far from over. It is essential to raise our voices. We must make noise about this issue in order to avoid disharmony and to lead our country to the path of success because Pakistan is a great country and lack of rule of law is the main reason it could not join the ranks of progressive nations. I can say, we shall be brave and break the shackles of fear. The criminals must be hang before public. So, no else will have dare to do no one dares to do that kind of sin again. To apply this, we need a strong democratic government system. It is very important to speak out loud about this issue and to highlight this abuse to save women from mental and physical trauma. For this we need to educate our children most importantly particularly boys. This is a kind of very sensitive and big issue that no one is talking about nor giving importance to it.

I appeal to government please to take notice of this issue consider this issue as first priority on priority basis because women are also human beings and they also have a right to live freely and to enjoy freedom in a free atmosphere. A country can only transform when its women get an equal say in everything and get treated equally.

"Islam has raised the status of women from below the Earth to so high that paradise lies at her feet."

## Embracing the Tragic Beauty of Life: Finding Purpose in the Absurd

→ Bilal Shakeel, an International Relations alumnus and competitive exams aspirant, explores the purpose within life's tragic beauty and absurdities.



Life, as Nietzsche profoundly stated, begins with birth and is inherently tragic. The idea of "eternal recurrence" suggests that the universe operates in an infinite loop, where each moment and event will recur endlessly. History will repeat itself, and suffering and pain will persist. However, the key lies in finding meaning amidst the seeming futility of existence. As university students in the realm of social sciences, we are primed to explore the depths of human experience, challenge the status quo, and seek out new ideas. In this journey, we encounter both joys and difficulties, but it is our ability to approach life with a positive and intellectual mindset that will empower us to create our own purpose and navigate the complexities of an indifferent universe.

The lack of inherent meaning in life may not be as tragic as living without any meaning. In the grand scheme of the universe, our individual lives might seem insignificant, but it is precisely in this realization that we have the freedom to shape our own destinies. Embracing the absurdity of life means accepting the existence of suffering, disappointments, and the clash between our desires for meaning and the universe's indifference. As university students, we must recognize that our journey is not a bed of roses, and we are bound to face trials and tribulations along the way. Nevertheless, it is our ability to find purpose within these challenges that defines our character and enriches our lives.

Amidst the chaos and uncertainties of life, the philosophy of stoicism offers valuable wisdom. At its core lies the

idea of focusing on what we can control and accepting what is beyond our grasp. This ancient philosophy empowers us to take charge of our lives by directing our attention to learning, building healthy relationships, and engaging in a continuous battle with ourselves to overcome our weaknesses. Stoicism reminds us that life is an ever-changing journey and that embracing new experiences is essential for growth and self-discovery. As paradoxical as it may seem, suffering is an integral part of the human experience. It is through facing adversity that we often find our greatest strengths and discover our true potential. While the prospect of pain may seem daunting, it is essential to recognize that suffering can lead to transformation and personal growth. Instead of fearing hardships, we should approach them with courage and resilience, knowing that they are stepping stones toward greater accomplishments.

Nietzsche's concept of "Amor Fati" calls for a courageous acceptance of everything that has happened in our lives. It is a profound love for one's destiny, not seeking to erase the past but rather embracing all experiences, both positive and negative. By cultivating such an attitude, we can find beauty in the necessary aspects of life and learn to appreciate the intricate tapestry of our existence. Instead of dwelling on regrets and attempting to change external circumstances like politics, economy, and society, we must shift our focusing ward and strive to conquer our inner battles. Embracing "Amor Fati" allows us to find harmony

within ourselves and the world around us.

As university students in the realm of social sciences, we embark on a journey of intellectual exploration and self-discovery. Life's inherent tragedy may tempt us to succumb to despair, but we must remember that within this tragedy lies the potential for creating our own meaning and purpose. The philosophy of stoicism teaches us to focus on what we can control and accept what we cannot, enabling us to forge a new path for our lives. Embracing change and the inevitability of suffering will lead us to personal growth and fulfillment. Finally, by adopting Nietzsche's concept of "Amor Fati," we can learn to love and accept all aspects of our lives, transforming hardships into opportunities for growth and beauty.



In the pursuit of intellectual engagement and personal development, let us approach life with optimism, courage, and an unwavering determination to shape our destinies and make the most of our existence. By doing so, we will discover the profound beauty that lies within the tragic tapestry of life, transcending our circumstances and finding purpose in the face of an indifferent universe

## The e Rise of Hindutva: A Menace for Human Rights in India

→ Tahir Abbas, MPhil in International Relations, scrutinizes the rise of Hindutva and its implications for human rights in India.



A video, in which a naked Christian woman was being paraded by the Hindutva mob after gang rape and torture in Manipur, has taken the internet by storm. This presents the grave situation of human rights in India where minorities are being exploited by the Hindutva extremists. Unfortunately, India, a diverse and secular nation, has always prided itself on its pluralistic society and commitment to human rights. India, a diverse and secular nation, has always prided itself on its pluralistic society and commitment to human rights. However, in recent years, Hindutva, a right-wing ideology that strives to advance Hindu nationalism, has been rapidly gaining favour in India. Despite recognizing India's rich cultural diversity and its importance, the Hindutva movement's growing power also poses a serious threat to the country's human rights. India, the largest democracy in the world, has long taken pride in its devotion to human rights and secular principles. However, the nation's democratic values and the rights of its minority communities are in danger of being undermined by the current movement towards Hindutva ideology.

One of the most concerning aspects of the rise of Hindutva is the dangerous conflation of religion and politics. The right to religious freedom is protected for all of India's people by the secularism-based values enshrined in its constitution. Though it alienates minorities from other religions and cultures, the Hindutva ideology aims to give India a Hindu-only identity. In addition to breaching the secular foundation of the country, this exclusionary attitude directly jeopardizes the rights of minority communities, which are already subject

to discrimination and marginalization. Moreover, the rights of religious and racial minorities in India are being systematically compromised by the emergence of Hindutva. The treatment of Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, and other minority groups has been the subject of numerous reports of violence and prejudice. Lynching, assaults on houses of worship, and forced conversions have increased significantly, giving the worrying signal that the state is unable or unwilling to defend its minority inhabitants. In addition to violating human rights, such activities damage

India's standing as a multicultural and inclusive nation.

With its diversified population and distinctive cultural legacy, Manipur has been dealing with a number of human rights issues, which have been made worse by the growth of Hindutva. One of

the most urgent problems is the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA), which gives the military broad authority and protection from prosecution for suspected human rights breaches. This statute has resulted in allegations against security forces for extrajudicial killings, torture, and forced disappearances of citizens, creating an environment of impunity.

Another stark illustration of how Hind-

utva poses a threat to human rights in India is the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), passed in 2019. The CAA specifically excludes Muslims from its provision of a route to Indian citizenship for persecuted religious minorities from neighboring nations. The notion of

equal treatment under the law is allegedly violated, and critics claim that this discriminates against Muslims. In addition to feeding the myth that India is becoming an exclusively Hindu country, it also feeds Muslim residents' feelings of fear and insecurity.

According to Human Rights Watch, World Report 2023, Violence has persisted for three years after the government divided Jammu and Kashmir into two federally ruled territories and withdrew its constitutional autonomy.. As of Oct,



229 killings have been reported, including 28 civilians, 29 members of the security forces, and 172 suspected militants. Locals in Kashmir stated that some of the people killed in gunfights who were referred to as militants were actually civilians, but no independent investigation was made public. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, there were 50,900 offences against Dalits in 2021, up 1.2 percent from the year before. At 8,802

incidents, the number of crimes against Adivasi communities grew by 6.4%. Two Dalit teenage girls were murdered and raped in Uttar Pradesh in September, bringing attention once more to the fact that Dalit and Adivasi women and girls are more likely to experience sexual assault.

The rise of Hindutva has also had adverse effects on women's rights in India. This ideology reinforces traditional patriarchal conventions, which results in outdated views on gender equality and women's empowerment. Religious and gender discrimination are frequent problems for women in minority cultures. A serious concern for the advancement and diversity of Indian society is the potential erosion of women's rights under such an ideology.

have been harassed, intimidated, and even imprisoned. The democratic process is hampered by this suppression of opposition, which also violates the fundamental right to free expression. The rise of Hindutva poses a significant menace to human rights in India. The perilous mixing of politics and religion threatens to weaken the nation's secular foundation and marginalize minority communities. The persecution of free speech, the discriminatory CAA, the prejudice towards religious minorities, and the possible threats to women's rights all highlight how critical it is to protect human rights in the nation. As evidenced by the case study of Manipur, the rise of Hindutva in India poses a serious danger to democratic principles and human rights. The degradation of



A thriving democracy relies on the free exchange of ideas and opinions. However, dissenting voices have increasingly been silenced as Hindutva power has grown. Critics of the government or the Hindutva ideology

religious and cultural diversity, the usurpation of authority by security forces, the rise in acts of prejudice against minorities, and the marginalization of indigenous people are all signs of the perilous route the nation is taking.

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- Portmanteau Is the process of blending two words to create a new word.
- Sahara desert is the largest desert in Africa and third largest in the world.
- China in 1991 hosted the first ever FIFA women's world cup.
- There are 6 official languages of the UN.
- Geographically Pakistan is located in?
- South asia
- Full name of K2 is Mount Godwin Austen.
- firsts gas field discovered in Pakistan was in Sui,1952
- Nanga parbat is the Killar mountain in Pakistan.
- Tarbela dam was constituted in 1976
- The largest ocean in the world is the Pacific ocean.
- longest border is between
- Canada and the USA.
- The country called the land of midnight sun is Norway.
- longest river in the asia is
- Yangtze river.
- New social media platform "threads" was launched by Meta.
- The 2024 summer Olympics will be hosted in France.
- The headquarters of the Asian Development Bank is located in the Philippines.
- Capital of Libya Tripoli
- largest producer of coffee is Brazil.
- world's first underground train service was Opened in which city in 1863 in London.
- pairs of ribs in the human body are 12.
- Khyber pass Links Pakistan with Afghanistan
- Napier is the City of New Zealand.
- Great slave lake is located in Canada.
- on the Tiber River does Rome Stand.
- Mali is the African country formerly called French Sudan.
- A nun who won the Nobel prize for peace in 1979 was Mother Teresa



## Transforming Dreams: The Rise of Digital Marketing

→ Muhammad Zubair shares his 3 years of experience in freelance digital marketing, and its benefits for students



The world has witnessed a remarkable transformation in how businesses operate and connect with their target audiences in recent years. The rise of digital marketing has revolutionized the marketing landscape and created numerous opportunities for individuals to showcase their talents and expertise. In Pakistan, a country brimming with a young and dynamic population, digital marketing has emerged as a powerful tool, empowering students with new opportunities and avenues for skill development. This article explores the significance of digital marketing in Pakistan, its impact on the student community, and how it contributes to the country's economic growth.

Pakistan's digital landscape has been experiencing rapid growth, fueled by the proliferation of internet connectivity and smartphone usage. With over 220 million population and a significant percentage of young individuals, the country has become an ideal market for digital marketing endeavors. Social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and LinkedIn have gained immense popularity, making them powerful channels for businesses to engage with potential customers.

The e-commerce industry in Pakistan has also seen substantial growth in recent years, with a growing number of consumers preferring online shopping. This surge in digital activities has led companies to embrace digital marketing strategies to reach their target audience effectively. Consequently, the demand for skilled digital marketers has escalated, presenting students with exciting career prospects.

The traditional education system in Pakistan often needs help to keep pace with rapidly evolving industries and technological advancements. However, digital marketing offers a unique opportunity for students to bridge this skills gap. Through online courses, workshops, and certifications, students can gain practical knowledge and insights into various aspects of digital marketing, including social media marketing, content creation, search engine optimization (SEO), email marketing, and data analytics.

Numerous educational platforms and institutions now offer specialized digital marketing courses tailored to meet the needs of the industry. These courses provide theoretical knowledge and encourage students to work on real-world projects, equipping them

with hands-on experience.

One of the most significant advantages of digital marketing is its cost-effectiveness and accessibility. Traditional marketing methods, such as TV and print ads, can be expensive, making it challenging for startups and small businesses to compete with more established players.

Digital marketing effectiveness has also allowed students and aspiring entrepreneurs to launch their ventures

with minimal financial resources. The low entry barriers in digital marketing have democratized the entrepreneurial landscape, allowing students to turn their ideas into reality. Digital marketing has unlocked a new world of freelancing and remote work opportunities for Pakistani students. The rise of online marketplaces and platforms like Upwork, Fiverr, and Freelancer has enabled students to offer their global digital marketing services to clients.

Freelancing provides students with financial independence and allows them to develop essential soft skills such as communication, time management, and client relationship management. This experience can be invaluable, especially for those who plan to pursue a career in entrepreneurship or marketing.

Digital marketing has played a pivotal role in fostering a vibrant startup culture in Pakistan. As students acquire digital marketing skills, they are more inclined to venture into entrepreneur-



ship. The ease of reaching a vast audience through digital platforms has encouraged many young entrepreneurs to launch innovative startups.

These startups often disrupt traditional industries and bring unique solutions to the market. Moreover, they contribute to the economy by creating jobs and attracting foreign investment. The government of Pakistan has also recognized the importance of nurturing a startup culture and has introduced initiatives and incubation centers to support budding entrepreneurs.

Digital marketing is not limited to promoting commercial products; it can

## Most In-Demand Skills 2023 BY UPWORK

- Full Stack Development
- Front-End Development
- Back-End Development
- Mobile App Development
- Web Design
- Ecommerce Website Development
- UX/UI Design
- CMS Development
- Manual Testing
- Scripting & Automation
- SEO
- Social Media Marketing
- Other Digital Marketing
- Lead Generation
- Sales & Business Development
- Telemarketing
- Search Engine Marketing
- Email Marketing
- Marketing Strategy
- Marketing Automation
- Graphic Design
- Video Editing
- Illustration
- 3D Animation
- Presentation Design
- Image Editing
- Cartoons & Comics
- Product & Industrial Design
- 2D Animation
- Video Production
- Email, Phone & Chat Support
- General Virtual Assistance
- Data Entry
- Digital Project Management
- General Research Services
- Tech Support
- Dropshipping & Order Processing
- Community Management
- Market Research
- Transcription



also, be harnessed for social impact and positive change. In Pakistan, where social issues like education, healthcare, and poverty are prevalent, digital marketing has become a tool for NGOs and social enterprises to raise awareness, fundraise, and drive impactful campaigns.

Students passionate about social causes can utilize their digital marketing skills to support non-profit organizations and contribute to society positively. This symbiotic relationship between digital marketing and social impact creates a win-win situation for students seeking purposeful and meaningful work.

Digital marketing has emerged as a catalyst for change in Pakistan, offering students new opportunities for skill development and career growth. With the rapidly expanding digital landscape and a young, tech-savvy population, the prospects for students in this field are

bright. As they equip themselves with digital marketing skills, students can become valuable assets to businesses, contribute to the startup ecosystem's growth, and positively impact society. By recognizing the potential of digital marketing and investing in skill development, Pakistan can unlock a new era of economic prosperity and empowerment for its youth.

## Pakistan's Nuclear Doctrine & International Concerns

→ Abeera Rehman, a student of BS in International Relations, investigates Pakistan's nuclear doctrine and its implications on the international stage.



The Nuclear program practically began in the early 1970s. The catalyst for this development was the defeat of Pakistan in the Indo-Pak War of 1971. The defense agreements with the West (SEATO and CENTO) failed to support Pakistan. This failure prompted Pakistan to pursue its nuclear program for self-defense. Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC), created in 1956, had already started working on creating a nuclear weapon in March 1974. India's May 1974 nuclear test Smiling Buddha motivated the process. After Indian tests, the US imposed sanctions on the importing and exporting of Nuclear machinery, making the process more difficult for Pakistan. In the 1980s, DR. Abdul Qadir Khan, a key figure in Pakistan's nuclear program, asserted that the country had acquired the capability to assemble a 1st generation Nuclear device by 1984. However, Pakistan, an economically weaker country, was reluctant to test due to the threat of further sanctions. In 1998, Pakistan, in response to Indian nuclear tests of May 11 and 13, tested five Nuclear devices on 28th May and one on 30th May.

India announced a draft nuclear doctrine in August 1999. On the other hand, Pakistan had yet to Announce one. The Indian doctrine, based on Credible Minimum Deterrence, includes maintaining a robust nuclear arsenal. It does not provide clear guidelines for the nuclear arsenal's size, composition, and capabilities. This minimum deterrence is ambiguous and creates an uncertain situation for Pakistan. Another term "Cold Start Doctrine" emerged in the early 2000s. It enabled the Indian military to launch quick offensive operations into Pakistani

territory in response to a perceived threat. Pakistan's nuclear doctrine primarily focused on deterring India, from where the Major security threat comes. Afghanistan is not a Major military threat to Pakistan, whereas China and Iran helped Pakistan with its nuclear program. India has a policy of No-First-Use and also proposed a Pakistan sign. Pakistan opposes Acceptance of any No-First-Use as they feel that its Acceptance would negate its deterrent capabilities with India.

The international community expressed strong concerns about the nuclear testing of India and Pakistan. These tests increased the risk of nuclear proliferation in South Asia and could lead to an arms race. The US and the EU imposed sanctions on both India and Pakistan.

International concerns about Pakistan's nuclear security started rising when the AQ Khan network diversified its activities. They illicitly transferred nuclear technology and expertise to Iraq, Iran, North Korea, and Libya. However, in 2004, the Khan's Network was officially dismantled. The government claimed that it was his act and that the state was not involved. The other concern is that a country with a risk of nuclear terrorism is a significant threat to nuclear weapons security. The West believes that extremist powers may take over Pakistan's nuclear program. Political instability and lack of transparency in Pakistan are also a big concern to nuclear security. As Pakistan did not sign NPT and CTBT, it added more fuel to international concerns that Pakistan is not cooperative with international efforts to improve nuclear safety. A National Command Authority (NCA) was established in Feb 2000. It integrates the command and control system for nuclear weapons with the president as Chair. The core cabinet includes the prime minister, foreign,





defense, finance, and interior ministers. It also consists of the chairman of the joint chief of staff committee, the director general of SPD, and the Chiefs of Staff of the three Forces. It operates on the principle of collective decision-making. The Execution Arm of NCA is Strategic Plans Division (SPD). It serves as a secretariat for NCA. It is responsible for the day-to-day management of the nuclear sector. The Director General, a serving military officer, heads the SPD. Despite not being a signatory of NPT, Pakistan maintains cooperative relations with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Pakistan has a voluntary safeguard agreement with the IAEA. This agreement allows the agency to monitor and verify the peaceful use of declared nuclear

material. It also provides technical assistance, capacity building, and nuclear security. Three statutory regulatory orders primarily governed Pakistani nuclear export policy from its 1998 nuclear tests to 2004. These orders were issued in July 1998, February 1999, and August 1999, respectively. The former Completely prohibited the export of fissionable material. While the later two required the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) to issue a "no objection certificate" for the export of nuclear substances. This certificate was also required to export radioactive material or nuclear energy-related equipment. The government passed the Export Control Act in September 2004. It controls the export of goods, technologies, materials, and equipment

related to nuclear systems and their delivery platforms. Indeed, its scope also includes biological weapons. A separate ordinance was issued in 2000 covering chemical weapons.

One major loophole in Pakistan's security program is personal opinions and the strength to keep national secrets. Multiple examples include AQ Khan and other scientists involved in such activities. In 2006, at the request of Al Qaeda, the Taliban kidnapped Pakistan's two nuclear scientists. Younger military personnel

and scientists have developed greater sympathy for radical Islamist philosophies. The SPD SPD has a strict security system. However, Pakistan still needs to further improve its intelligence services, especially after the retirement of these personnel. The state should have to retain these individuals in a similar service to maintain the secrecy of state secrets. In conclusion, the Pakistan nuclear program is a complex issue with positive and negative aspects. However, personal opinions and the need for improved intelligence services remain significant challenges in ensuring the security and secrecy of the program. The Pakistan nuclear doctrine, as presently evident, seems to be Indian- specific. Pakistan and India should consider revising their respective nuclear doctrines to promote peace in the region. Also, Pakistan still has much more to do in terms of its nuclear program's security.

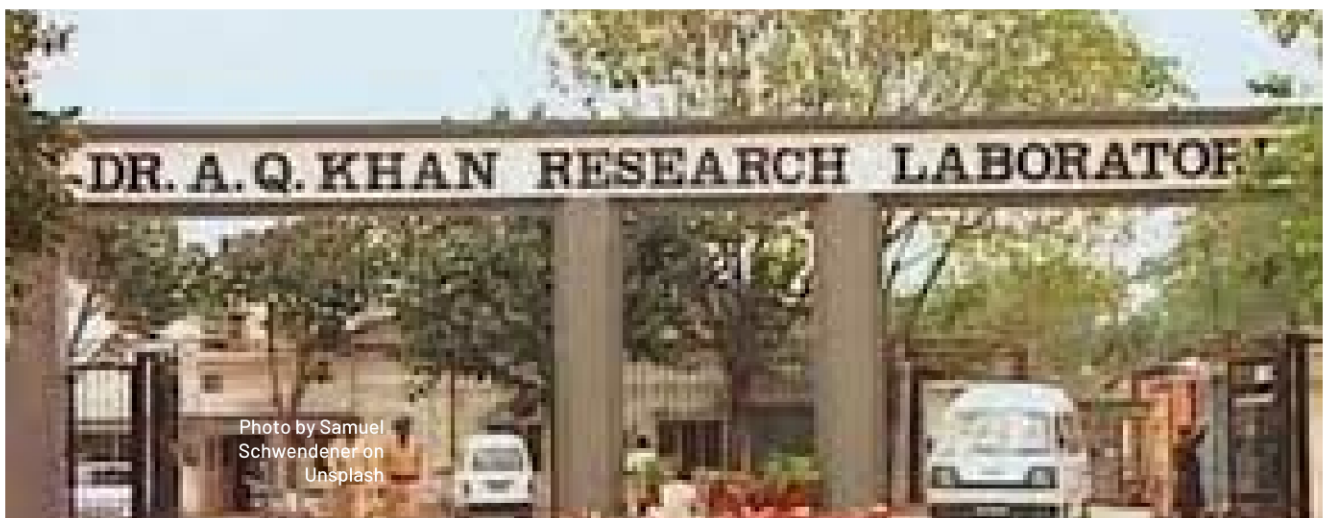


Photo by Samuel Schwendener on Unsplash

## Compromise A Way To Peace

→ Sajjad Ali, student of M.A. in English, advocates for compromise as a pathway to peace.



Human beings are naturally inclined towards peace and tranquility. Everyone desires peace in their life, although only a few manage to achieve it. Quarrelsome behavior, rigidity, ego, superiority complex, and some other negative tendencies are the major reasons for the absence of peace. The differences in their lifestyles, habits, likes, dislikes, cultures, thoughts, ways of observation, and manners are also key factors in creating differences among people. Human beings have to think beyond these discriminations and need to be flexible, compromising, adaptive, and pragmatic in their attitudes in order to attain peace.

History has witnessed that the fleeting nature of compromise is the broken reed of all provocations. People have kept their dignity, material losses have been curtailed, wars have been stopped, peace has been restored, and lives have been saved by resorting to compromise. An uncompromising and harsh attitude from any side becomes a hurdle in the way of peace. Disagreements should be resolved through ethos, logos, and pathos, rather than resorting to brawling, baseless accusations, and abuse of power.

All the major world philosophies support the idea of compromise. In earlier Islamic history, Muslims under the benign leadership of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) followed the idea of compromise. The treaty of peace called the "Treaty of Hudaibiyah" is a fine example of compromise. This treaty allowed the Muslims to live in peace and also allowed them to offer Hajj in Makkah, which came to be known as the

first pilgrimage. The teachings of the Holy Quran and Sunnah argue that if enemies are inclined towards peace on just terms, the overtures should be accepted.

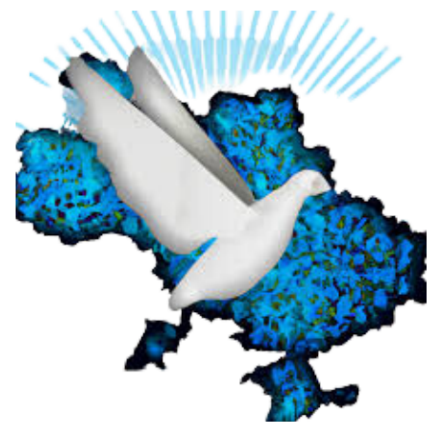
Presently, Pakistan is grappling with political instability, an economic crisis, institutional decline, and various other external and internal issues because of differences among various political parties. Compromise has proven to be the key for individuals, groups and countries to resolve their differences. Pakistan's political parties should also use it as a tool of diplomacy and address the turmoil through mutual collaboration. Violence and confrontation are never an answer to these challenges because they would rather escalate and deteriorate the situation than reduce it. This art would prove to be significant in resolving issues between Pakistan and India. Pakistan should also extend an olive branch to India to establish bilateral relations and mutual collaboration.

The world's peace is at stake because of bad blood between Russia and Ukraine. They should also adopt this strategy to solve their issues, because it is better to bend a little at least than to break. The other influential countries should also step forward to make them realize their follies and save the world from another disaster. Just as China recently played a crucial role in normalizing relations between Saudi Arabia and Iran. This step would bring peace to the region.

This art is needed in all areas of life, such as politics, professions, daily affairs, business, and many other cases. We know that life is a bulk of ups

and downs. Sometimes we encounter certain situations that cannot be changed, so it is better to accept them because some things in life are neither obtainable nor achievable. However, this doesn't mean we should cease striving. We should continue to strive, but always be prepared to make adjustments and compromises when the situation demands it.

Life is like a bumpy road with many happy moments and sorrows. Many people face mental, physical, and emotional challenges that take them into the realm of despair and confusion. These depressing thoughts cause pain and misery. However, compromising with these challenges brings hope to their lives. This attitude provides solace



and enables one to cope with these demanding situations. Therefore, the idea of compromise needs to be promoted in life.

## Things Every University Student Should Do in Their Degree Time

→ Muhammad Ilyas, an International Relations alumnus, prolific writer, and CSS aspirant, offers insights into essential experiences for university students during their degree years.



Pakistan: A Garrison State," and "Pakistan Between Mosque and Military." For students interested in international

In many countries, including ours, students are often pressured by their families and societal norms to pursue careers in prestigious fields like medicine, engineering, or the military. When they are unable to enter their desired fields and reluctantly join universities, they may feel worthless and unmotivated to excel in their studies. However, it is essential to realize that not everyone can or should pursue the same path, and there is value in diverse educational choices. The saying goes that the most intelligent students join the medical field, those with moderate abilities study social sciences and become civil servants, and doctors work under them, while the less competent ones become politicians, with everyone else working under their authority.

In this piece of writing, I will explore the importance of focusing on studies, particularly for students in social sciences, such as international relations and political science, and provide valuable recommendations to make the most out of their degree time. While the perception in our society may favor certain professions, it is crucial to understand that every field contributes to the progress of a nation. Academic pursuit and higher education play a fundamental role in nurturing informed, critical thinkers, which is essential for the overall development of a country.

The University students must recognize the value of their chosen fields and wholeheartedly engage in their academic journey. Students in social sciences, particularly international relations and political science, must cultivate a habit of daily reading. Staying updated with current affairs is vital for understanding the

complexities of the world and making informed opinions. In our country, reading reputable newspapers like "Dawn" can provide valuable insights into domestic and international affairs. Focusing on editorials and opinion pieces can enhance information, analysis, and critical thinking skills. Besides newspapers, students should explore influential publications such as "Foreign Affairs" magazine to gain broader perspectives on global issues. Engaging with literature from renowned international speakers like



John Mearsheimer, Noam Chomsky, Francis Fukuyama, Henry Kissinger, and Shashi Tharoor can deepen their understanding of complex geopolitical matters. Reading books remains a powerful tool for students, enabling them to broaden their horizons and gain in-depth knowledge. Social sciences students should aim to read at least 20 pages daily or even more if possible. Exploring books that discuss the history and current social, political, economic, and security issues of our country is crucial. Some recommended titles include "Pakistan: A Hard Country," "Pakistan at the Crossroad", "Pakistan: A Garrison State," and

relations and politics, understanding global issues is of paramount importance. Delving into books like "Pakistan Foreign Policy" by Abdul Sattar, "Hard Choices" by Hillary Clinton, "The Israel Lobby and U.S. Foreign Policy" by John Mearsheimer, and "Neither a Hawk nor a Dove" by Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri, can provide valuable insights into world affairs.

Critical thinking is a skill that every university student should develop. Encouraging students to ask questions without hesitation and fostering a supportive classroom environment for open discussions is crucial. Students can benefit from listening to thought-provoking lectures and speeches by intellectuals like Dr. Ishtiaq Ahmed, Syed Muzamil Hassan, Atif Tauqeer, Zahid Hussain, and Maleeha Lodhi. In a society where certain professions are often glorified; it is essential for university students to recognize the value of their chosen fields and dedicate themselves to academic excellence. For students in social sciences, particularly international relations and political science, daily readings of reputable newspapers, engaging with influential speakers, and delving into essential books can significantly enhance their understanding of complex issues. Additionally, developing critical thinking skills will empower them to make meaningful contributions to their field of study and society at large. By embracing these recommended activities, university students can make the most out of their degree time and shape a promising future for themselves and their nation

## The Rise of Populism and its effect on democratic system

→ Khawar Niazi, an International Relations alumnus, critically analyzes the impact of the rise of populism on democratic systems.



In recent years, the global political landscape has undergone a profound transformation with the unprecedented surge of populism. This ideological wave has transcended borders and challenged the established democratic order in various regions across the world. In this article, we delve into the multifaceted rise of populism, explore its underlying factors, and analyze the far-reaching effects it has on the democratic system.

Populism, as a political ideology, presents itself as the authentic voice of the common people, positioning them against the perceived ruling elites. Populist leaders often employ charismatic rhetoric, skillfully tapping into the emotions and frustrations of the masses while promising to address their long-standing grievances. This distinctive brand of politics tends to oversimplify complex societal issues, delineating a dichotomy of "us" versus "them" to foster a sense of unity among their supporters.

One of the primary driving forces behind the rise of populism is the exacerbation of economic inequality. Populist leaders adroitly exploit the growing chasm between the socio-economic classes, vowing to rectify this disparity through redistributive measures and protectionist policies aimed at shielding domestic industries from global competition.

Populist movements adeptly leverage cultural anxieties and identity politics to fuel their appeal. They tap into nationalist sentiments, stoke anti-immigration rhetoric, and play on fears of cultural dilution, positioning themselves as resolute guardians of national values and traditions, thereby resonating with segments of the

It also thrives within an atmosphere characterized by deep-seated distrust in traditional political institutions. Citizens disillusioned by instances of corruption, perceived incompetence, and a perceived detachment of the ruling elite from the concerns of the people seek alternative voices that promise a more direct and responsive form of governance, where their grievances will be genuinely heard and addressed.

Populist movements often pose a significant threat to the very foundations of democratic institutions. Leaders within these movements may exhibit authoritarian tendencies, seeking to consolidate power, weaken checks and balances, and undermine the independence of the judiciary and media. These actions erode the system of checks and balances that is essential for the proper functioning and preservation of a healthy democracy.

Populist rhetoric tends to exacerbate societal divisions and foster an environment of heightened polarization. By emphasizing, as mentioned above, the "us" versus "them" narrative, populism hampers constructive dialogue, impedes the pursuit of consensus-based policymaking, and stifles meaningful progress on pressing issues. This societal polarization not only hampers the development of well-rounded policies but also breeds animosity and discord among different factions of society.

In some instances, populism adopts exclusionary tendencies that directly target minority groups, exploiting them as convenient scapegoats for societal challenges. This approach can have severe consequences for the

protection of human rights, as populist leaders may marginalize and undermine the rights of vulnerable and marginalized communities in the pursuit of their nationalist agendas. Safeguarding democratic institutions is of paramount importance in countering the erosion caused by populism,

Upholding the integrity and independence of judiciaries, ensuring a free and unbiased press, and promoting transparent electoral processes are vital components of preserving the democracy.

Effectively addressing the underlying causes of populism necessitates tackling economic and social inequalities head-on. Governments and international organizations must prioritize inclusive policies that foster sustainable economic growth, social mobility, and equal opportunities for all members of society. By addressing these fundamental inequalities, the appeal of populism can be significantly diminished.

Rebuilding trust in political institutions is a critical step towards mitigating the allure of populism. Political leaders must engage in transparent and accountable governance, emphasizing responsiveness to citizen's concerns, actively involving the public in decision-making processes, encouraging civic engagement, fostering dialogue and promoting participatory.

By comprehensively understanding the drivers and consequences of populism, societies can collectively work towards strengthening democratic systems,



addressing economic and social inequalities, and rebuilding trust in institutions. Only through sustained efforts and a commitment to democratic values can we navigate the complexities of populism and preserve the democratic principles that serve as the bed rock of our societies.

## Hidden Games of America

→ Hussain Raza, English graduate, uncovers the hidden games played by America in his work.



Since 1898, the role of America in changing regimes across different countries is never been a secret, and for this reason, it has deservedly won the hatred of the majority of people. After the declassification of many state documents, numerous disturbing revelations have come to light. This inappropriate practice of changing regimes has many future repercussions for victim countries because of famine of political stability America has always tried to achieve its hidden motives. It claims to engage in such activities as a champion of democracy. Yes, it may look good on paper but the reality is horrible and this is anathema to the basic principles of democracy.

Here are some methods that American government uses to change the regime of any particular country and implement its own policies in that country. Firstly, the employment of overt operations, secondly, conduction of covert operations, thirdly, the assassination of leaders, fourthly, creating economic crisis, fifthly, funding media to make someone unpopular and lastly creating a public chaos.

To illustrate this, such methods were employed during the Cold War years, notably in Vietnam War (1955-1975), the destabilization of Chile's economic stability in 1970, and the overthrow of Iran's government in 1953 through the involvement of the CIA, MI6 and other such agencies. These cases serve as glaring examples of America's intervention across different regions. In the case of the Vietnam War, which took place from the mid-1950s to 1975. It was deeply influenced by the cold war rivalry between USA and Soviet Union. The USA supported South Vietnam by

providing military and economic assistance. As it believed it was important to control the spread of communism in Southeast Asia. The goal was to prevent a communist takeover in South Vietnam and to maintain a favorable balance of power. In 1964, US Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, authorizing military involvement in Vietnam. The war caused extensive damage to Vietnam, and the use of chemical agents resulted in the long-term health effects for Vietnamese civilians, which can easily be discerned today.



Furthermore, another prominent example of America's intervention can be seen in the case of Iran. In 1953 USA was involved in the overthrow of Mohammad Mossadegh, who was a democratically elected Prime Minister of Iran. The event is commonly referred to as Operation Ajax. Mossadegh's decision to nationalize the Iranian Oil Industry posed a significant threat to Western oil interests and disrupted the established order of oil exploitation in Iran. In response, the CIA and MI6 launched a covert operation to undermine Mossadegh's government and restored the rule of Mohammad Raza Pahlavi. The ulterior motive was to

extract as much wealth and resources as possible through merciless exploitation and a fervent quest to grow their personal fortunes.

Moreover, another notable instance of American intervention can be observed in the case of Chile. In 1970 Salvador Allende became the first Marxist to be elected as president of Chile. However, due to concerns about the spread of communism, the USA opposed Allende's rule. Additionally, economic tools were employed to undermine Allende's government. This intervention disregarded the will of the Chilean people.

In conclusion, these examples demonstrated the significant role of the USA in altering the destinies of different countries, often leaving them in a state of hostility and alienation. The uncertainty that was spread is still unending, From the Vietnam War to the overthrow of leaders in Iran and Chile, these interventions were framed as efforts to protect democracy, yet in reality, these have proven to be counterproductive for the respective nations involved. It is the need of the hour to highlight this issue so that any future intervention can be prevented. It is very crucial to critically analyze these activities and learn from their



repercussions for a peaceful world order. There should be a proper investigation for all the mischiefs of previous incumbents, as no one should have any impunity and no one can infringe to other countries internal matters. The powerful countries should not consider people of any country, merely as a herd and respect the other countries respective laws.



## The Changing Global Order

→ Zulqarnain, a student in Politics & International Relations, examines the dynamics and implications of the changing global order.



The changing tendencies of the regional countries as to where the current derailment of international system is likely to lead them are hallmark of how the current liberal world order seems to have been challenged by the growing major powers such Russia, China, Brazil and India, with the propensity towards multilateralism having seen a surge over the past years. The Sino-Russian inclinations in order to counter the western hegemony led by America, have reinforced the perception that this liberal order will no longer be able to cater to the rising needs of the global countries, as has been manifested in the inability and dormant initiatives of the American liberalism being incapable of resolving the dynamic world problems.

The unipolar world order seeing its



onset after the collapse of Russia along with the disastrous cessation of Warsaw Pact in 1991, has been undermined by the surging economic power, China, which apparently appears to have been drawn closer to Moscow largely due to the containment policy being sought after by Washington vehemently. Vladimir Putin, the Russian president, who has purportedly been longing for enhancing his country's power across the globe may have

succumbed to his imperialist desires; however, the catastrophic war is driven by the eastward expansion of NATO as claimed by Moscow cannot be ruled out completely because the much-pursued inclusion of Ukraine into the NATO could have encircled the largest territorial state.

Similarly, it goes without saying that Washington's policy of encircling China through carving alliances in the Indo-Pacific such as AUKUS ---an alliance of UK, US, and Australia in which Australia would be furnished with the nuclear-powered submarines, and Quad -- a security alliance of US, India, Japan and Australia, has stimulated the grave c



oncerns- of China. The recent visit of Indian Premier Narendra Modi to Washington where he had had a great welcome and his address to congress has taken a considerable toll on regional countries, especially China and Pakistan.

Furthermore, the stringent sanctions against Moscow by western countries and European states, especially Germany, have tightened the rope around Putin's neck, but the tremendous dependence of Europe on Russian gas has exhibited its extreme vulnerability vis a vis the European

energy security which has been exposed in the European resistance against the elimination of Nord-Stream gas pipeline stretching from Russia to Germany through Baltic Sea.

On the other hand, Chinese diplomatic prowess has yielded miraculous outcomes as it has been proponent of multilateralism, revealing its capabilities of bringing the two arch rivals Saudi Arabia and Iran closer to each other, which, on 10 March 2023 through Chinese mediation, pledged to revive their security pact 2001 and trade agreement 1998. With the two middle eastern countries severing ties creating deterioration in peace from Yemen to Syria and Iraq to Lebanon, this Saudi-Iran rivalry had brought utmost pessimism to the fore, especially since Arab Spring in 2011.

The kingdom Prince, Muhammad bin Suleiman, is believed to have given a thought to the diversification of his country's resources as the world is at the crossroads, witnessing transition from non-renewable energy resources to renewable ones. This diversification of his country's resources will pave his way towards dodging the exploitation by western hegemonic attitudes, along with securing a less-dependent future with diversified economy.

Additionally, Beijing, apart from marching towards middle East through economic diplomacy, has embarked on a much-desired journey towards Africa, which is expected to be the hub of non-renewable energy resources in the upcoming future as the copper, zinc and cobalt will be plenty.

On contrary, India seems to be a major bulwark of American strategic interests against China in the Indo-Pacific, which compelled Washington to overlook the grotesque human rights violations against minorities in India and ensure India as its strategic partner. These perceptions are likely to mold the ensuing world order may not be improbable as these developments have shown; however, the self-restraint on part of the major powers will deal a considerable blow to the prospects of any sort of direct confrontation.

# Unravelling the Impact: A Comprehensive Overview of Climate Change Effects on the Planet

→ Naeem Kausar, a dedicated student in the Department of Politics & International Relations, explores the far-reaching consequences of climate change on our planet.



Climate change is one of the most pressing issues of our time, affecting every corner of the globe and every aspect of our lives. It is the most serious contemporary issues. Did you know that the Earth's temperature has risen by 1 degree Celsius since the pre- industrial era?



This may not sound like much, but it has significant consequences for our planet. The climate crisis affects everyone. Girls and boys in vulnerable communities are taking the strongest hit, even though they are not responsible for it. Just like Pakistan, the total contribution of Pakistan in the world global warming proportion is only 0.8 % but Pakistan is facing the huge consequences. The recent floods of 2022 are clear examples.



From 14 June to October 2022, floods in Pakistan killed 1,739 people and caused Rs 3.2 trillion in damage and Rs 3.3 trillion in economic losses. The immediate causes of the floods were heavier than usual monsoon rains and melting

glaciers that allowed a severe heat wave, both of which are linked to climate change.

Quoting world vision, nearly 1 billion children live in countries that are at high risk of climate change and environmental hazards. Climate change is a threat multiplier. The World Bank reports 130 million additional people will be pushed into poverty because of climate change by 2030. Tough climate change is also having effects on the economic system of the world.



Climate change is having severe humanitarian consequences as well. 3.2 billion people are affected by land degradation. 160 million children live in areas of high-level drought.

Additionally, 920 million children are highly exposed to water scarcity' (UNICEF 2021)

Additionally, 920 million children are highly exposed to water scarcity' (UNICEF 2021)

By 2050, the World Bank estimates that an additional 143 million people across sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Latin America could be internally displaced as a result of slow-onset impacts of climate change including water stress, crop failure and sea-level rise.

Climate change is affecting the whole world; global temperature is rising. According to International Center for

integrated mountain development (ICIMOD) paints a scary picture of what the future might look like in light of rising temperatures across the globe. Climate change has become a matter of serious concern for the international community.



The ICIMOD examines the impact of climate change over an area stretching 1.6 million miles from Afghanistan to Myanmar. Glaciers in the area's mountain range primarily the Hindukush and Himalayas are expected to melt 65% faster in the next few years. There is a strong likelihood that these mountain ranges will lose 80% of their glacial volumes by the end of the century. The region is expected to lose one-third of the glaciers which would prove devastating for the high mountains communities that depend on the glaciers as a source of water. In the future when glaciers do disappear, the erosion of glacial slopes left behind will increase the likelihood of floods, landslides, and avalanches which will increase the risk of living in high-altitude communities.



Climate change is causing extreme weather events across the globe. From devastating hurricanes to deadly floods and droughts, the impact on communities and ecosystems cannot be overstated. For example, Hurricane Katrina in 2005 caused over \$100 billion in damage and claimed over 1,800 lives.



Impact of climate change on wildlife and ecosystems cannot be overstated. As temperatures rise and weather patterns become more extreme, many animal species are struggling to adapt. This can lead to population declines, habitat loss, and even extinction. Additionally, changes in ecosystems can have ripple effects throughout the food chain, impacting everything from insects to large mammals.



But the impact of climate change isn't just limited to wildlife. Humans also rely on healthy ecosystems for clean air, water, and food. When these systems are disrupted, it can have serious consequences for our health and well-being. For example, changes in ocean temperatures and acidity levels can impact seafood populations, which can in turn affect human nutrition and livelihoods. It's clear that we must take action to address climate change before it's too late.

Climate change is caused by human activities and natural processes.

Human activities, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial processes, release greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, trapping heat and leading to global warming. Natural factors, including volcanic eruptions and solar radiation fluctuations, also influence climate. The combination of these factors drives the current rapid and unprecedented changes in the Earth's climate. Addressing climate change requires reducing greenhouse gas emissions and implementing sustainable practices in energy, land use, and transportation.



The potential solutions to climate changes involves, transition to renewable energy, enhance energy efficiency, afforestation, and reforestation. Promote sustainable agriculture, electrify transportation, implement carbon capture and storage, and introduce carbon pricing. Foster international cooperation, raise awareness, and invest in technological innovations. Build climate-resilient infrastructure, pursue a low-carbon economy, and encourage individual actions for sustainability.

## Quiz Pakistan Affairs

- A trilateral agreement signed between the 'Uzbekistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan (UAP)' in Islamabad to build a \_\_\_\_\_ km rail link on July 19, 2023 ?
- Current Hijri Year is \_\_\_\_\_?
- Through which border crossing 'Uzbekistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan (UAP)' rail link will enter Pakistan?
- What is the name of the rail link project signed recently between Pakistan, Uzbekistan, and Afghanistan?
- Which Pakistani scientist has been given International Innovation Award 2023?
- Which death anniversary of Muhtarma Fatimah Jinnah was observed on 9th July 2023?
- Who is the current chairman of Pakistan Cricket Board?
- Who has been appointed as 2nd Female Judge of Supreme Court of Pakistan?
- Who is the Current Chairman of Federal Public Service Commission "FPSC"?
- Who is Current IGP of Gilgit Baltistan?
- Which Pakistani won 2 gold medals 1 silver medal & 1 Bronze medal in recent special Olympics in Berlin 2023?
- THE recent Calamity named with "BIPARJOY" is a \_\_\_\_\_?
- The credit for developing behavioral approach for the study of political science goes to \_\_\_\_\_?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is regarded as the father of Political Science?

## Section 2

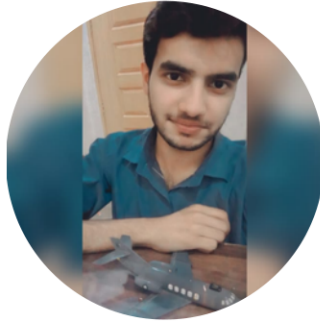
# Book Reviews

## Pakistan Under Siege

Author: Madiha Afzal



Muzammil Muhammad Khan is a potentially vibrant and competitive student of Department of Politics & International Relations



Madiha Afzal's book, "Pakistan Under Siege: Extremism, Society, and the State," was published by the Brookings Institution Press in 2018. It is a seminal work that delves deep into the complex challenges faced by Pakistan, a country often embroiled in regional conflicts and internal turmoil. Afzal, an expert on South Asian affairs, comprehensively analyzes the multifaceted issues that have shaped Pakistan's trajectory, combining rigorous research, firsthand interviews, and astute observations. This captivating book provides a nuanced understanding of Pakistan's socio-political landscape, shedding light on the country's struggles with terrorism, sectarianism, governance, and economic development.

Afzal's book begins with a detailed examination of Pakistan's security challenges, particularly the rise of terrorism and extremism within its borders. Through meticulous research and data-driven analysis, she presents a comprehensive overview of the factors contributing to Pakistan's vulnerability to terrorist organizations. The book provides a clear understanding of the extremist culture of Pakistan and links it with the role of the state and society in promoting terror groups.

The book is divided into six chapters to provide a fair and thoughtful analysis of Pakistani extremism. The author goes into great detail about the functions of terrorist groups like Lashkar e Taiba (LeT), Al-Qaeda, Jaish-e-Muhammad, Tehrik Taliban Pakistan, and the Afghan Taliban. According to the author, Pakistan is viewed in the West as a struggling third-world nation that gave rise to terrorism.

This book addresses the problem of

how extremism is portrayed in the Pakistani state and society. Undoubtedly, Pakistan has many other problems, but this book focuses on Pakistan's involvement in terror attacks across the border, the establishment of jihadist training camps there, and Pakistan's struggles with the global war on terror. The challenges the state has faced due to its strategic errors, misinterpretations of terrorist organizations, and justifications for extremism are laid out in this book. The author demonstrates how, as part of its national project and efforts to spread extremist narratives, the Pakistani state assisted militant groups in spreading their ideologies in every suburb of the nation.

She believes the government has used its extremist narrative to influence Pakistan's educational system and state laws. The author gives a brief overview of education, including the number of years spent in school, the subjects taught in public and private schools, and the conditions of the madrassa system, which is frequently held responsible for the rise in extremism in the nation. According to the author, the government intentionally portrayed its worldview in its history textbooks.

Madiha Afzal cites several incidents in which the government pressured textbook publishers to include the word "jihad" in their titles. Pakistan has biased textbooks that are used to inculcate an overtly nationalistic narrative in students. The author uses quantitative analysis of survey data, textbooks, instructional materials, and student interviews to examine the system. By comparing her research findings to those of the Pew Research

Center, the author also casts doubt on the opinions of regular Pakistanis. She explains that people's perceptions of terrorist organizations and their understanding of Pakistan's participation in the global war on terror are complex.

She discusses the world order, Pakistan's contributions, and how Pakistani society views religious minorities. According to the author, Pakistani politics incorporated an interrelationship between the military, the democratic government, and the Islamist parties to define the relative strength of the three power clutches in the nation.

The author describes how each power group shapes Pakistan's perception of extremism through its deeds, stories, and connections to militant organizations. She thinks that the Pakistani state used its educational institutions as a potent tool to influence its citizens' mindsets and the political sphere.

The author employs a novel methodological approach by fusing meticulous analysis, interviews, and historical narratives to paint the real picture of extremism in Pakistan. She carefully outlines each event and provides the pertinent details. The reader is compelled to finish the book in one sitting due to the in-depth explanations of the government, society, politics, policy, terrorism, and extremist organizations.

She provides readers with a comprehensive understanding of Pakistan's multifaceted challenges. Her rigorous research and astute analysis offer valuable insights into the country's security, governance, economic, and sociopolitical dilemmas. Madiha Afzal concludes that, despite extremism and terrorism, there is still hope for stability and prosperity. This book is an essential read for Students of Politics and International Relations. Anyone seeking a deeper understanding of Pakistan must read this amazing book about complex dynamics and their regional and global security implications.

## The Conduct of War

### Major General J.F.C Fuller.

→ Ahsan Ali is an active and profound student of Department of Politics & International Relations



If you have a passion for military history, this book offers a deep and comprehensive examination of warfare across various historical periods. Fuller's analysis of famous battles and military campaigns provides valuable insights into the strategies and tactics employed by different military leaders and their impact on the outcomes of wars.

"The Conduct of War" by Major General J.F.C. Fuller is a timeless and influential work that significantly shaped military thought and strategy since its first publication in 1929.

Fuller, a highly decorated British army officer and military historian presents a comprehensive analysis of warfare, delving into its fundamental principles, historical examples, and future prospects.

The book's main strength lies in Fuller's ability to amalgamate historical events and military philosophy to provide a holistic understanding of the conduct of war. By drawing examples from various time periods, ranging from ancient to modern warfare, he showcases the common threads and strategic concepts that have persisted through time. His exploration of battles such as Marathon, Cannae, and Waterloo highlights the importance of decisive maneuvers and strategic brilliance in shaping the outcomes of wars.

#### The Setting

"The Conduct of War" by J.F.C. Fuller is a non-fictional work that discovers the principles of war, military history, and strategy. The book is an analytical and philosophical exploration of the conduct of warfare throughout history. The book's setting, in a broader sense, spans various historical periods and

military campaigns. Fuller draws examples from ancient, medieval, and modern warfare to illustrate his points and principles. He references battles and campaigns from different cultures and regions, ranging from the battles of Marathon and Cannae in ancient Greece and Rome to the more recent conflicts of his time, such as World War I.

The book does not have a specific time or geographical location, its setting can be thought of as a comprehensive survey of military history and strategy, examining how warfare has been conducted across different eras and regions. This approach allows Fuller to present universal principles of warfare that transcend specific time periods or geographic locations.

#### Theme

One of the book's key themes is Fuller's advocacy for "the principles of war." He identifies these principles as offense, mass, economy of force, maneuver, unity of command, surprise, and security. Fuller argues that commanders who master these principles will be better prepared to lead their forces effectively on the battlefield. Historical case studies carefully analyze and support each principle, allowing readers to grasp their significance and applicability in different situations.

Fuller's discussions on the role of technology in warfare are also captivating. Even though the book was written in the early 20th century, his insights into the relationship between technology and tactics remain relevant to the present day. His inspection of the impact of tanks, aircraft, and artillery on the battlefield demonstrates his forward-thinking

vision and his ability to foresee the changes that would come to pass in the realm of warfare.

In addition to the historical and tactical aspects, "The Conduct of War" delves into the psychological dimension of warfare. Fuller emphasizes the importance of morale and willpower in determining the outcome of battles. He explores how these intangible factors can turn the tide of war and why understanding the enemy's psychology is crucial for strategic planning.

Fuller's dense writing style is one aspect that some readers may find challenging. His language can be archaic, and he frequently references historical figures and battles that might not be familiar to everyone. However, patient readers who persevere will be rewarded with a profound understanding of military theory and strategy.

While "The Conduct of War" is undoubtedly a seminal work, it is not without its critics. Some argue that Fuller's focus on offensive operations and aggressive tactics may overlook the significance of defensive strategies in certain scenarios. Additionally, his views on the importance of a centralized, authoritarian command structure have been challenged by other military thinkers who advocate for a more decentralized decision-making processes.

#### Conclusion

In conclusion, "The Conduct of War" by J.F.C. Fuller is essential for anyone interested in military history, strategy, or leadership. Fuller's profound knowledge and meticulous analysis of warfare make this book a valuable resource for military professionals, historians, and even business leaders seeking to learn from the principles of war. While it may require some effort to navigate through the dense prose and historical references, the insights gained from this classic work make it a worthy addition to any library of military literature.

## Nineteen Eighty-Four (1984) George Orwell

→ Jawad Ullah, an enthusiastic and interactive student of the English Department, proudly serves as the President of the Lyceum Reading Club, fostering a love for literature and discourse.



### Introduction

1984 is a remarkable dystopian novel that simultaneously terrifies and enlightens us. It warns us of the bureaucratic society that exercises absolute use of the power in the future. The prediction is shocking because it will hamper the fundamental right decisively. Besides, the novel presents a comprehensive commentary on democracy and war: doublethink. Stalinism is particularly castigated, capitalists are charged with huge vehemence and general criticism is made of socialism.

Making use of the art of symbolism, George Orwell uniquely presents the characters. We see the characters as Big Brother, the police, and the ministry of love. Similarly, new words such as Doublethink (part of modern vocabulary now), Newspeak, and Telescreens, combined with the setting, arouse suspense. In other words, it creates a splendid tapestry.

The common thread in all three novels is a concern for the future: a possibility for fascist, bureaucratic, and totalitarian regimes attempting to snatch human rights from subordinates. In other words, an attempt is made to discover a psychological, philosophical, or scientific way that human beings yearning for love, integrity, justice, and freedom cease. In other words, is there any method to alter humans in a way that humans are no more human?

### Setting

The novel is set in Airstrip One, a province of Oceania, a totalitarian state constantly at war with its neighbors. The story revolves around a protagonist, Winston Smith, a member

of the Outer Party, the working class of Oceania. The state of Oceania was always at war. It was ruled by a party called INGSOC under the patronage of Big Brother.

Winston works for the Ministry of Truth, where he is tasked with rewriting history. He was particularly assigned a job in the sub-department of the Ministry of Truth, famously known as "Newspeak."

The basic agenda of Newspeak was to manipulate the records, alter the news, and destroy history. Not only this but to manipulate the corresponding details to suit the manifesto of INGSOC or inner party and consent of Big Brother. Ultimately, it corrupted and misguided the minds of proles (ordinary people).

### Laws in Oceania

There were three major laws in Oceania.

- .FREEDOM IS SLAVERY
- .WAR IS PEACE
- .IGNORANCE IS STRENGTH

Telescreens were fixed everywhere; every behavior, every moment, and every action was under watch. Marrying without the approval of a committee made by the inner party was a crime. It was not only essential to follow the orders of the inner party, but even any feeling of hatred would lead you straight to imprisonment.

The inner party particularly focused on purging out the feeling of affection between husband and wife, parents and offspring. Paradoxically, the love for the party was emphasized. Consider the lines of Winston on party stance on marriage:

The only recognized purpose of marriage was to beget children for the

party's survival.

Working in the record department, Winston was always weary of why Big Brother and INGSOC consistently insisted on altering history. Rather, what a pity it was! Despite being a junior party member, he still had not seen Big Brother. He was curiously desperate; where does Big Brother live?

All these dilemmas instigated serious protest in the mind of the protagonist. He was badly frustrated, and thoughts of revolts flamed in his belly.

Nevertheless, he could not make this move; he was constantly under surveillance by Telescreens. He was dreadful against thought police- they could appear anytime in your vicinity, can take you to jail anywhere.

Ironically, they could detain you even for a bad thought. A little scratch of bad feelings regarding Big Brother could make you disappear, and a little complaint against party rules could make you impersonated. Once the police detain you, they can shoot in your brain after five minutes- or starve you until you love Big Brother.

Winston, terrified by the thought police, however, could not resist buying a diary. He bought the diary to record his thoughts, given that it was thought crime to record one's thoughts without party permission. In other words, writing one's thoughts or memorizing the things that INGSOC wants you to forget was prohibited. The party was only allowed to memorize what Newspeak said; the literature approved by INGSOC altered history. Excluding Newspeak and muted history, reading anything was a "thought crime"; you had to read what Big Brother and Inner Party wanted. "Thought crime does not entail death: thought crime is death."

### Doublethink

After starting his diary, Winston learned about the doublethink phenomenon. It was the central pivot of Newspeak and, consequently, the party manifesto.

For example, at the beginning of the job, Winston figured out that

the state of Oceania was at war with East Asia and Europe. Paradoxically, after four years, a proclamation was made: 'Oceania was never at war with East Asia. Rather, it was a major ally of Oceania'.

After hearing this announcement, Winston consulted his diary for records and was shocked. It was written: Oceania is at war with Euroasia ". He made terms not to accept this brutal lie. The next day, he headed to his office. It was What happened exactly the next morning even made Winston more shocked. He could not even find proof to support his idea that" Oceania was at war with East Asia." Every piece of history was distorted, it was altered and "muted."

Winston was aware of the truth but would tell carefully constructed lies. He could not bore up the whole state of Oceania, engineered by Big Brother and the inner party; ironically, he worked for the inner party. He not only propagated their propaganda but kept the secret of Pornosac hidden for seventeen years. He was desirous of democracy and believed sternly that democracy was the ultimate solution to heal the wounds of deprived proles. However, he made terms with himself that democracy was impossible because the inner party was the guardian of democracy.

However, it was not only Winston who was haunted by the shadows of doublethink; sadly, the proles were exacerbated. Their memory was severely distorted than that of Winston: "The slightly more favored workers we call "the proles" are only intermittently conscious of the war. When necessary, they can be prodded into frenzies of fear and hatred, but when left to themselves, they can forget for long periods that war is happening".

Winston was different from the proles because he had a conscious knowledge of history. He knew the inner party and Big Brother would not permit anyone to unfurl the truth. He was skeptical of what had happened before the revolution (before WWI) and how the world was shaped. He met the old man;

*"The slightly more favored workers we call "the proles" are only intermittently conscious of the war. When necessary, they can be prodded into frenzies of fear and hatred, but when left to themselves, they can forget for long periods that war is happening".*

### Capitalists, socialists, and dictatorships

Winston was different from the proles because he had a conscious knowledge of history. He knew the inner party and Big Brother would not permit anyone to unfurl the truth. He was skeptical of what had happened before the revolution (before WWI) and how the world was shaped. He met the old man; "The point is these capitalists-and several lawyers, priests- and those who work on them-were lords of the earth. Everything existed for their benefit. You- the ordinary people, the workers were their slaves. They could do what they liked with you and shift you off to Canada".

George Orwell, here, particularly castigated the capitalists. The cattle trade reminds us of the slave trade. For capitalists, it was like cattle to send enslaved people from one place to another. They treated humans like animals. They were the lords of the earth.

After the revolution, Winston reads in Goldstein's book, it had been assumed that if the capitalist class was expropriated, socialism must follow, and unquestionably, the capitalist class had been expropriated. Factories, mines, land, and houses had been taken away from them since they were no longer private property. INGSOC, which grew out of the earlier socialist movement and... socialist program, with the result, foreseen and intended beforehand, that economic inequality has been made permanent".

### Power, war, and history

"Power is not a means; it is an end. One does not establish a dictatorship to safeguard a revolution; one makes the revolution to establish the dictatorship. The object of persuasion is persecution. The object of torture is torture. The object of power is power."

Power is inflicting pain and humiliation. Power is tearing human minds to pieces and putting them together again in new shapes of your choosing.

This is the most fascinating chapter in the whole novel. George Orwell invests much portion of 1984 in the war. War is revealed as a powerful tool to retain and gain the power.

### War is peace:

War was the major chapter in Goldstein's book, given to him by O'Brien. The writer emphasizes that wars are part of the power dynamics played by the Elite to secure their interests and make the public fool. It strengthens them economically and prevents the layman from becoming part of power because war concentrates the resources. Whenever people experiencing poverty had enough to eat and secured shelter, they wage war.

It says, "After a decade of national wars, civil wars, revolutions, and counterrevolutions in all parts of the world, INGSOC and its rivals emerged as worked-out-political theories."

George Orwell blends the above theme with another significant but hidden phenomenon: the destruction of the past and history's manipulation by the elites according to their interests. Regarding the significance of history past, Orwell states:

"Who controls the past controls the future; who controls the present controls the past, "repeated Winston obediently."

On other occasions, in the first portion, Winston figures out that Big Brother and the inner party have destroyed history entirely.

"The past, he reflected, had not merely altered, it had been destroyed."



## The Prince

### Niccolò Machiavelli

→ Malaika Irfan, a potentially vibrant student of International Relations, embraces a passion for reading and literature, enriching her academic journey with knowledge and creativity.



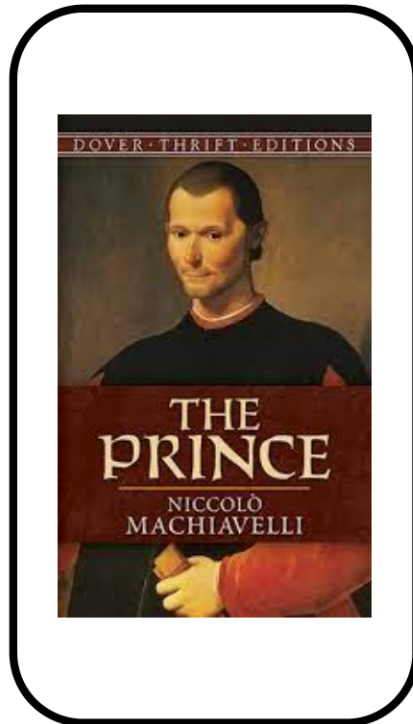
"The Prince" by Niccolò Machiavelli: A Timeless Masterpiece on Political Realism

Niccolo Machiavelli's "The Prince" is a classic book of political theory that has endured the test of time. Machiavelli's essays, which he wrote in the early 16th century, are still a provocative and divisive examination of how political power is gained and kept. "The Prince" disproves conventional moral theories with sharp observations and practical guidance while offering a frank, unvarnished view of political realities. Machiavelli's work has had a profound influence on political theory. It is a must-read for academics, leaders, and everyone interested in learning about the mechanics of power since it focuses on the tactical and strategic components of governing. Machiavelli is known for "The Prince" because of his unwavering realism in his analysis of political power. The unpleasant reality that rulers must contend with contrasts sharply with the idealized governing ideas. According to Machiavelli, political leaders must be skilled in handling the difficulties of power and recognize the inherent defects in human nature. His well-known phrase encapsulates this concept: "For how we live is so far removed from how we ought to live, that he who abandons what is done for what ought to be done, will rather learn to bring about his own ruin

than his preservation."

Machiavelli focuses on political stability's significance, and the strategies leaders must use to obtain it. He contends that a ruler's principal goal should be to maintain power and guarantee the continuation of their authority.

It is easy to see Machiavelli's pragmatic outlook in his claim that "it is much safer to be feared than loved." He contends that to maintain power and stability, a ruler must be prepared to make morally challenging judgments, even when doing so would be against the law.



Machiavelli offers insightful explanations of the art of war and diplomacy, emphasizing the significan-

ce of clever military tactics and strong partnerships. He argues that a king must have a powerful force and be skilled in the art of war because, in his words, "a wise ruler ought never to keep faith when by doing so it would be against his interests." In order to further political goals, Machiavelli also emphasizes the value of diplomacy and public perception manipulation.

Machiavelli strongly emphasizes the value of caution and adaptability in leadership. He advises rulers to be flexible and responsive to changing circumstances, stating, "Whosoever desires constant success must change his conduct with the times."

Machiavelli believed a ruler's capacity to change with the times was essential to long-term success. He also emphasizes the value of caution, advising leaders to avoid making snap decisions that would endanger their grasp on power.

Machiavelli explores the relationship between virtue, or the attributes and skills of a ruler, and fortune. Machiavelli argues that virtue, or character traits like intelligence, wit, and strategic thinking, play a key part in a ruler's capacity to exploit opportunities and negotiate trying conditions, even though he admits fortune's influence in molding political outcomes. To increase their chances of success, he counsels rulers to cultivate virtue, saying, "One must be a fox to recognize traps and a lion to frighten wolves."

Niccolo Machiavelli's "The Prince" is a classic work influencing political conversation and analysis today. It is a compelling book because of its continuous emphasis on political reality, strategic thinking, and the quest for power. This book is an essential tool for anybody looking to gain a deeper grasp of the dynamics of government and the realities of political power since Machiavelli's controversial observations still hold up today. I recommend this book as it is a must-read for any student of politics and International Relations and any person who wants to excel further in realism, which leaves the imaginary view of things.

## The Era of Darkness Shashi Tharoor

→ Mubashir Awan, a dedicated student in the Department of Politics & International Relations, also serves as the Managing Editor-in-Chief of THE ENIGMA, driven by a profound love for writing and research.

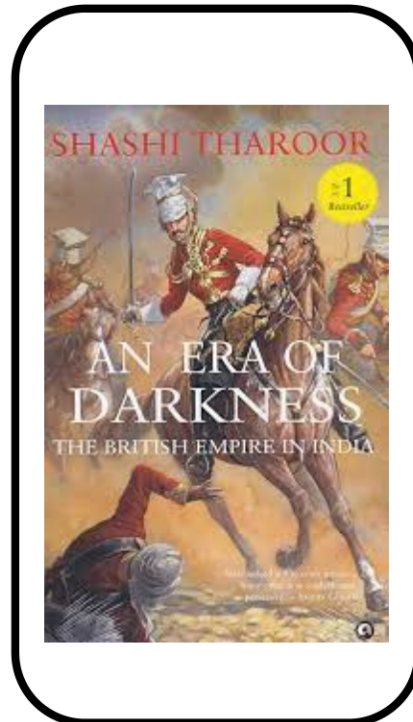


The book *An Era of Darkness* was written by an Indian historian, Shashi Tharoor. In this book, he explains the brutality of British colonists in India, including the looting of money and the draining of resources in India. He talks through facts and unveils the reality of the British in India. He highlights the brutal policy of the "divide and rules" structured by the British to subjugate the indigenous people, which led the country towards the partition.

Shashi structures a strong case against the British in India by taking advantage of Indian history. In 1600 British East India Company was established. India was one of the world's most prosperous regions at that time. In 1700, India alone made 27% of the world's GDP under Aurangzeb, the Mughal monarch. 1857, when the War of Independence was fought, the share of Indian GDP in the world economy was 23%. Although this war led the whole country, India was under the control of the British crown. When the British left India, this share of India's economy was reduced to 3% in 1947

During the 1857-1947 period, the British made favorable policies to them and their rule. They destroyed the home industry and usurped the feeding source of locals, As the home industry was the key for them to earn their daily livelihood. They cut the thumbs of weavers in

Bengal, which were fine producers of textiles and goods. They destroyed the ship industries of Bengal and drained all the valuable resources to Britain. Before Britain came to India, the local governance system was a basic tool to rule the villages and remote areas far from the capital of India. The local governing system was highly functional and a blessing for the people to avail themselves of all the basic facilities issued by the Mughal crown. However, under British rule, existing governing patterns were abandoned, cutting off the people from government patronage.



By abandoning the existing methods of governing, the British installed so-called "democracy" in India. Under so-called democracy, there was no freedom, no say in the law, and even no

right to vote. The Entire educational system was shut down, and Indians were not allowed in any honorable job Before British rule, Hindus and Muslims, two Supreme Powers in India, lived peacefully Under the Mughal dynasty. The racial discrimination was not so high, but the British used religious sentiments for their betterment. They fueled the religious grievances between both communities and made each other their enemy. This discrimination was so deeply rooted that it was not eliminated even after the partition.

Britain's deliberate policies led the country to ruin. Millions of people were left unemployed, resulting in dreadful famines. Millions of people died, but the British lawmakers were never interested in saving the precious lives of locals. They considered famines as a natural phenomenon to reduce the increasing population of a society.

During the World Wars, much revenue from India was paid to Britain as war reparation. During World War I, besides military assistance, 100 million pounds was given to Britain by the government of India. Total military and cash assistance India gave to the British in today's worth accounts for 50 billion pounds.

These brutal policies led the country to split into two parts, Pakistan and India in 1947. Before leaving India, the British Authorities divided the Subcontinent based on religion. This division based on religion cost millions of lives and proved a nightmare in the history of the Subcontinent. Even though seven decades have passed since the partition, both countries have not been able to come close together and have fought four deadly wars with each other over the unresolved issues left by the British.

At last, we need to understand our history, not to revenge but to learn. India and Pakistan need to realize that there is no interest in fighting with each other. All they need to do is to come to the table for reconciliation and resolve their issues through negotiations.

## In the Line of Fire

### Pervaiz Musharraf

→ Hamza Ali Khokhar, a promising student at the College of Law, aspires to excel in the legal field and make a positive impact in society.



#### About the Author

Gen Musharraf had a distinguished career as the Tenth President of Pakistan and Seventh Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan. He became the president after the successful and last military coup. During his rule, Musharraf brought many economic and social reforms, for which several people praised him, but he could not escape the stigma of authoritarian rule. He died on February 5, 2023, leaving a pile of questions for future generations to find their answers. His contributions and controversies will be remembered and analyzed by the future generations.

#### Significance of the Book:

There were some events in the history of the world which determined the future of the world. These events left their marks on the countries' social, economic, and political policies. 9/11 was one of the events that shaped the future of the USA and Asian countries, among which Pakistan played a crucial role under the leadership of Musharraf, which he explicitly stated in the Book.

#### Content of the Book:

The Book is a biography of Musharraf which revolves around his memories of childhood and his time in college, and then his journey as a commissioned officer of the Pakistan Army. The Book also

includes some significant international events linked to him directly or indirectly. The Book contains Musharraf's point of view about these events, and he advocates his actions.

#### Synopsis of the Book:

The Book's opening chapter takes the reader to India's partition in 1947—Musharraf, along with his family, traveling in a train carrying migrants from Delhi to Karachi. The migrants were filled with both hope and despair and so was Musharraf. He portrays the scene of a train full of migrants in the opening.

Then, the biography continues with his memories of his childhood in Karachi and his education career. After that, his time in Turkey during childhood, along with his family and friends, and the development of his interest in sports during this time. The next chapter starts with him returning to his country and attending Lahore for higher education.

Part two starts when Musharraf delves into his military career, narrating his training and time spent in the Pakistan Military Academy. He shared his early experiences when he got commissioned and how he motivated his unit to be best in sports. He shares his experiences during the 1965 war with India and the 1971 war that led to the creation of Bangladesh, giving readers a firsthand perspective on the military's role in these significant conflicts.

The memoir takes a turning point as Musharraf addresses the events surrounding the 1999 military coup. He explains the circumstances that led him and a group of high-ranking military officers to overthrow the government

of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. This marked a critical moment in Pakistan's political history, and Musharraf describes the decisions and challenges he faced in taking control of the country.

After assuming the power, he served until 2008, making significant reforms in political and economic sectors. He provided insight into his philosophical and logical thinking of taking steps to put things back on track, such as introducing a new party, the Pakistan Muslim League (Q), as he believed that the two-party (PPP and PMLN) system was a threat to this country and new leadership must emerge. Similarly, he fixed the quota of seats in the national assembly for the women to speak up for their rights, which he calls the emancipation of women in his Book.

The Book also extensively covers Pakistan's role in the War on Terror after the September 11, 2001 attacks in the United States. Musharraf recounts the pressure and expectations from the international community, particularly the United States, to join the global fight against terrorism.

He recalls the threats made by Secretary of the U.S. of America, Collin Powell telephoned him and said, "You are either with us or against us." The next day, he says, Powell's then deputy, Richard Armitage, telephoned the chief of Pakistan's top spy agency and threatened to nuke Pakistan back to the Stone Age. He described that a difficult decision had to be made as America was angry then, and if we had not listened to them, we too would have been the victims of their wrath.

Throughout the memoir, Musharraf reflects on his supporters and critics, acknowledging the controversies and criticism he faced during his time in power. He offers his perspective on the political complexities of Pakistan and the tough decisions he had to make as a leader.

## Raja Gidh Bano Qudsia

→ Rommessa Ahmed, a diligent scholar in the Department of Politics & International Relations, plays a crucial role as the Assistant Editor of THE ENIGMA, contributing to insightful and compelling content.



Bano Qudsia, also known as "Banno Apa " was a famous Pakistani novelist, playwright, and spiritualist. She was the wife of famous Pakistani novelist and dramatist Ashfaq Ahmed. Bano was born in 1928. Bano wrote the famous novel Raja Gidh in 1981, because of which she is universally acknowledged. She was awarded Sitara e Imtiaz in 1983, Hilal e Imtiaz in 2010, and the Lifetime Achievement Award in 2016. She died on February 4, 2017 at the age of 88.

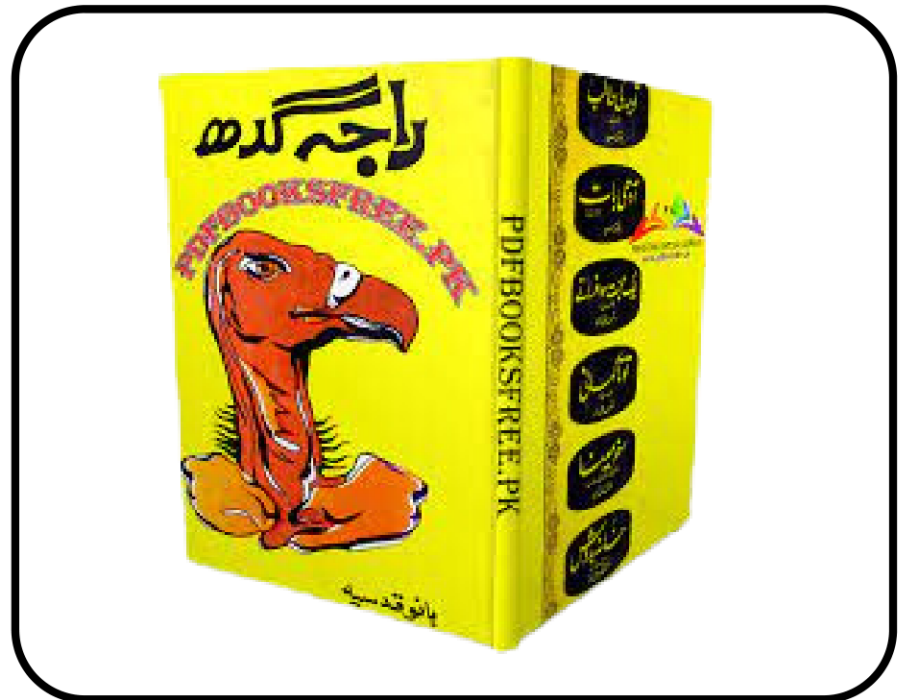
Raja Gidh is a masterpiece written by Bano Apa. The novel begins with students discussing the causes of madness. The novel has four Central characters, i.e., Professor Sohail, Kayyum, Aftab, and Sami Shah. Sami Shah was the most attractive girl in the class, so all the central characters got attracted to her. Aftab was also most attractive and confident, so he and Sammy fell in love with each other. Aftab had to leave her because of some issues and went abroad with her newly married wife. Kayyum was also in love with her but never expressed his feelings to Sammi. She was so dissolved into the love of the Aftab that she never realized her feelings for Kayyum. Then, at last, she committed suicide because of her unachieved love. The basic story of the novel revolves around four basic themes. The first theme is "Ishq e Lahasil"

(love without destination). Ishq Lahsil derives a person towards madness due to which Sammi committed suicide. The novel's second theme is the concept of "haram and halal"(forbidden and unforbidden things). Due to the concept of Haram and Halal, Bano relates humans to VULTURES. Vultures do not work and eat dead; eating dead turns them mad. The novel depicts the consequences of Haram, which creates madness among vultures and humans. As a result, the whole forest community agrees to banish the vultures from the forest because their madness is affecting the whole community. The third concept is about the pain and suffering of an individual, which he (any ordinary person) faces during his entire life. The novel depicts the suffering of Kayyum as several women reject him. He lives a tough life.

Last but not least, the concept that Bano tried to understand is about the awareness of death. As kayyum was running to get the love of women, but he never got their attention. He tried hard to get love from women even though Haram (unfair), but he got nothing.

The novel depicts that Haram has negative impacts on the human body, which transmits among generations, ruining society. Besides these concepts, the novel depicts some other concepts, such as the concept of Bad' dua and Suicide, and also the suffering of a woman living at the whorehouse. In this novel, Bano clearly states differences in men's and women's mentality.

The novel depicts the end of human life when a person is left without any choice except to wait for death after leading a life full of suffering. These concepts are really helpful and easy to understand. This novel is the most miraculous piece of writing I have ever read. Thanks, Bano Qudsia, for being so clear in understanding your perspective of us through Raja Gidh.



## PAKISTAN: A Personal History

### Imran Khan

→ Lala Rukh, an ambitious student in the Department of Politics & International Relations, seeks to unravel the complexities of global affairs and make a meaningful difference in the world.

Imran Khan was born five years after Pakistan was established in 1947, so he has witnessed this country's history closely. Imran Khan published his book "Pakistan: A Personal History" in 2011.

Imran Khan begins at the initial stages by recalling his country's history through the lens of his memories. He takes us through how Pakistan arrived at this position of instability and injustice. He begins from his childhood and sheds light on his various pursuits in life, cricket, politics, his struggles after his mother's death, his playboy days as a cricketer who leaves everything behind for the noble cause of redesigning Pakistan's path to prosperity, and strength and how he marries Jemima. Without going into detail, he also discloses what made him call off his marriage with Jemima and how his ex-wife faced the political storm.

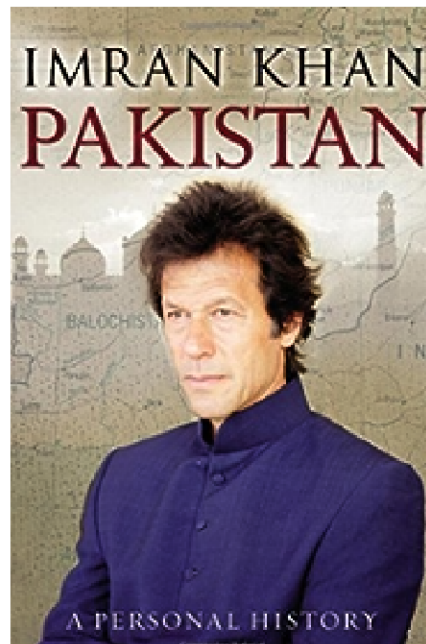
Imran Khan enjoys the honor of becoming the first Muslim leader to recite the Qalma Tayyibah in the United Nations General Assembly session, helping the West realize how Muslims feel offended and grieved when someone mocks their Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H). His actions show he loves his relationship with Allah more than anything else. This book reveals his spiritual closeness to Allah. He has written extensively about spirituality and the core of

religion. Muhammad Iqbal, the renowned poet and philosopher, was the person who most inspired Khan. He interprets the great Iqbal's ideas and analyses the finest ways for Islam to fulfill its societal role.

Apart from his journey, you will discover much about Pakistani history, including the assassination of Salman Taseer,

dynasties, who are merely here to stuff up their bank accounts and then build up properties outside Pakistan. He is Pakistan's sole leader who has no political ancestors and has built everything from scratch. He is aware of all the areas where the country falls short and what has to be done to strengthen it.

Khan admires Muhammad Ali Jinnah's leadership abilities and aspires to be a great and intelligent leader in his own right. While reading the book, you may think it is intended for the present period, and you would be right about it.



the Raymond Davis case, and Bin Laden's death. He continued to recount the incidents to demonstrate the injustice that goes on in Pakistan. Khan has also spoken about Musharraf's reign and what went wrong.

Some pages are also filled with opposing party critiques. Imran described how corrupt our politicians are, particularly the Bhutto and Sharif

Because the handlers' playbook is outdated, they continue to play by its techniques.

Overall, the message from this book is to dream big and keep fighting for your dreams; one day, you will arrive. Imran Khan is an excellent illustration of this. In addition to winning the World Cup in 1992, he created Pakistan's first cancer hospital.

# Next issue

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1

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2

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3

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