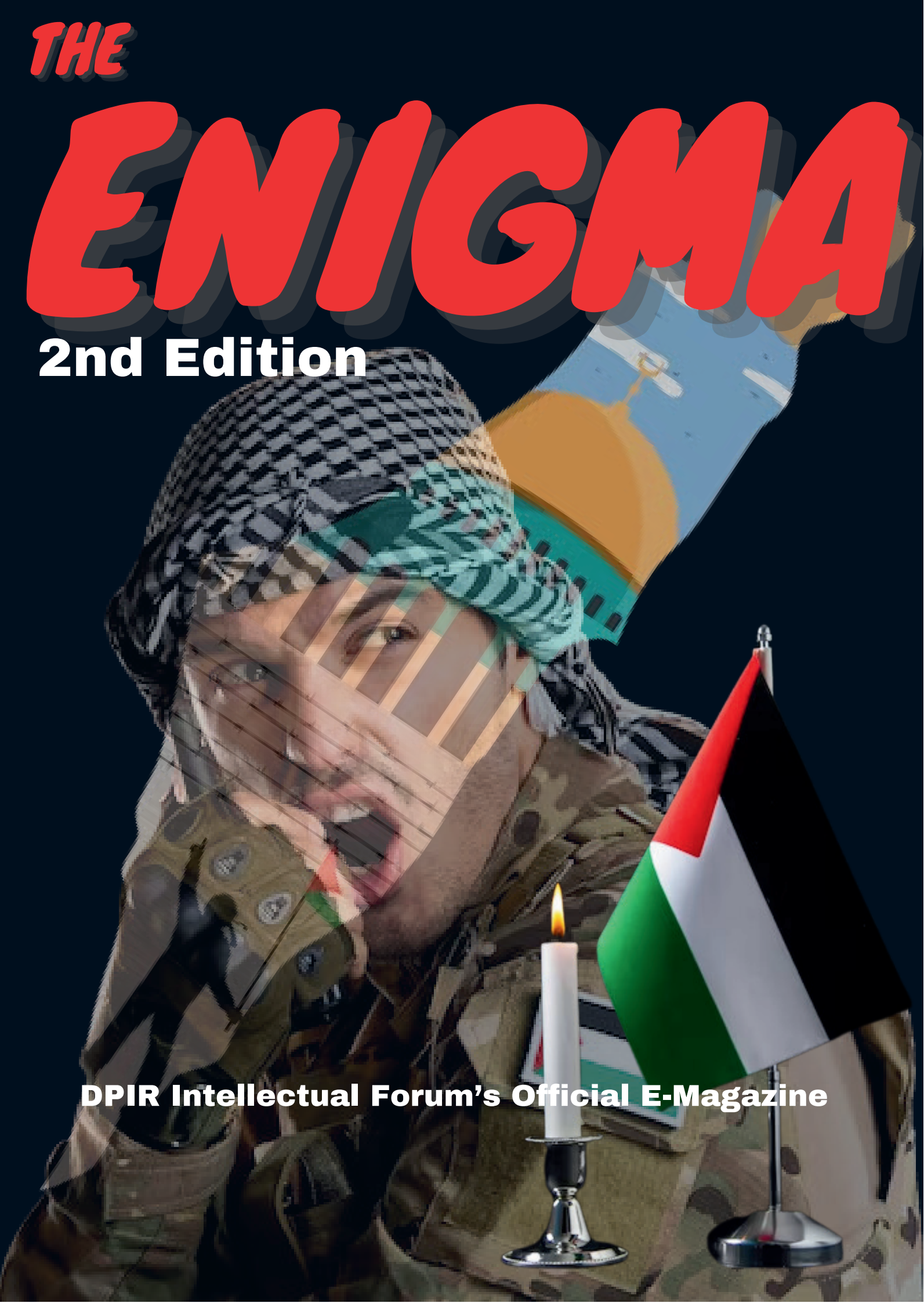


THE

ENIGMA

2nd Edition



DPIR Intellectual Forum's Official E-Magazine

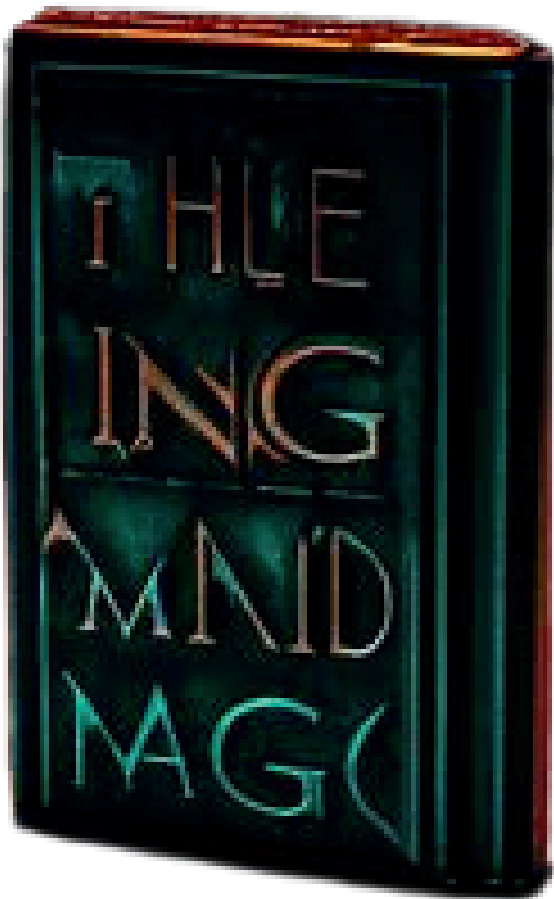
We Stand With

PLASTINE



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.

MESSAGE FROM THE VICE CHANCELLOR

It is a privilege for me to steer this prominent public sector university of Pakistan as its Vice Chancellor.

Within two decades since its inception, the University of Sargodha has established its mark in nurturing the youth as a national treasure. Our progress as an institution is the outcome of the diligent contribution of our faculty, staff as well as students. The steady improvement of the University ranking in the global ranking of the universities is a testimony to its progressive outlook. We strive for sustainable institutional development through the standard parameters of academic excellence, research productivity, knowledge sharing and global outlook. Based on our vision to contribute to the society, we endeavor to offer a wealth of learning opportunities to equip the students with innovative and critical skills to address the complex contemporary challenges.



PROF. DR. QAISAR ABBAS

Our major strength lies in our belief to transform the students through empirical knowledge and experiential learning in order to integrate market-oriented skills in the curriculum ultimately strengthening the academia-industry linkages and creating job-driven competencies among the students.

Our on-campus academic activities, academic exchange agreements, research productivity and alumni job placement rates are promising indicators of the growth of the University in the future as one of the leading higher education institutions of national and international prestige.

I invite you to learn, explore and grow under the guidance of an inspirational faculty at University of Sargodha and contribute towards a constructive change for the country.

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Section 1

Articles





The Ripple Effect: The Little Things That Matter The Most

→ Kinza Arzoo, a distinguished student in the department of Zoology, a competitive exams aspirant, and a victorious English debates participant sheds on "the little things that matter the most".

It is the little details that are vital. Little things make big things happen. When you drop a pebble into a pond, it creates a chain of ripples that spread out from the center, effecting the surface of water in increasingly wider circles. Small things, the tiny details, are the things that matter in life. Every little thing creates a ripple. It has long been an axiom of mine that the little things are infinitely the most significant. Great things are not done by impulse, but by a series of little things combined together. Whole universe completed by a series of small things. Atoms are smallest unit of matter that have all the characteristics of an element. Atoms combine to form molecules and then universe came into existence. An atom, which is the starting point of the whole process, is itself composed of smaller particles known as protons, neutrons and electrons. So, these little things are worth a lot. Little drops make the mighty oceans. Vast and attractive land are made of little grains of sand. We've all heard the metaphor of the butterfly effect: a small change can make a huge impact. What about a single drop in the ocean? A droplet, tiny and seemingly insignificant sends ripples outward in every direction. Those ripples grow wider and interact with other currents and tides in life, much like that droplet.

The little things that matter the most. If you had to think about the things that brought you to where you are in life, you are likely to consider those events that you believe to be big and major. You are going to rack your brain, thinking about crucial happenings that apparently changed your life forever. Now, think about the events that surrounded it and try to excavate the hidden causes. We often hear that we don't need to mind low-lying things, forget about them, brush these things aside and

continue on with life as if they never happened. But why don't those people think that the little things are actually big things that weigh very much? With so much to do in a very short amount of time, It is rare for people nowadays to get a healthy eight-hour sleep in one go. Many of us ignore the consequences of that. In fact, not



having enough sleep effects not only your physical well-being but also your mental health. This seems to be very scant things head on that but matters the most. So be sure to get the right amount of shut-eye each night. Add small twist to your daily life routine. Make yourself set daily targets. Seems to be a pity thing but have a lot of significance in one's life. Value other people's feelings, self- respect, ego, happiness, emotions, peace and many other categories which are taken for granted but actually it effects other apprehensions to very extent.

Let's consider student graduation. He is the finest graduating student but it didn't happen in a moment on graduation day. This is all result of little things throughout his graduation journey like hard work, motivation, self-direction, independence, academic abilities and time management. Life is all about cute things that truly matters the most like how your wife greets you at the door when you come home every

day because that about ten minutes a day can define Your life, just as how you treat each other over a breakfast table, because that add up to an hour every single day. You can't underestimate the significance of mundane things; our day becomes our life. These little things, whether they are good or bad, shape our existence. These are not insignificant. That is the first thing. They are hard to set right. When you set things right, it has a ripple effect, and it happens quickly too. Small actions can lead to significant changes in our lives. Small things add up to big ones. We have the potential to change another person's life with a little help. So, we can't neglect the importance of little things. We should continue to perform small act of kindness. Small deeds, like words of love and kindness, make this world a happier place to live.

I reminded myself about the small joys in life. Sometimes, it takes a moment strength to open our eyes to the everyday things surrounding us in our lives. life can become so mundane that we can often forget about the little things and how they make an impact. We become too focused on our big goals, dreams and plans.

You can always write your own story and see just how many everyday moments become cherished memories, and might be surprised. When someone compliments your outfit, says 'I'm proud of you', asks about your day, these are the moments that matter. when all the lights are green as you drive, finding something you thought you lost ages ago or seeing children playing in the playground, these are the things you do every day. Concentrate on them and make them pristine, consider other things like receiving a phone call, meeting up or receiving a text from you like very much, or simply

making time to get together with friends. People around us possess so many admirable qualities; take a moment to notice, you will be pleasantly surprised. These are all little things, but together, they constitute big things.

At the same time, there is another underlying negative aspect of the statement, "Little things that matter the most".

Our minor errors and mistakes mislead our soul and tarnish our minds, causing us to lose the ability to differentiate between right and wrong. These small mistakes lead our souls astray from the right path. Small things damages our self-esteem, assertiveness, integration and congruence. This damage often affects us more profoundly than more obvious big things. All too often, we take those little traffic occurrences for granted. We are merely aware of these elements in our life.

A darker aspect worth mentioning is that everyone is very busy with their life matters. People find pleasure and satisfaction in hurting others. In the present era, let's choose kindness over judgement, understanding over indifference and love over hostility; by doing so, we create not just ripples but waves of positive change. Take a moment to listen to the opinions of others, understand their feelings and share a smile for a brief moment. We should not dismiss small mistakes as unimportant. Every decision we make, every action we take, ever interaction we have either propels us towards our goals or pushes us away from them.

The point is, there is magic in every passing moment. I have recently realized that life is slipping away before my eyes and I am forgetting to slow down. Life is magic; let it unfold. Embrace it all; it might not be a fairytale, but I promise you it is a story worth living.

Learn the Art of appreciating the little things in life; it won't prevent bad things from happening. You will learn, but it will teach you how to stop dwelling on the negative events in your life. Practice gratitude by recognizing those everyday things that you easily take for granted.

How to Keep Your Mind Relaxed

By: Editorial Board

- Biofeedback
- Expressive Writing
- Sensory Deprivation
- Dancing
- Pet Therapy
- Forest Bathing
- Autogenic Training
- Power Naps
- Prayer or Spiritual Practices
- Play a Musical Instrument
- Recreational Hobbies
- Breathing Exercises
- Floatation Therapy
- Cognitive Restructuring
- Emotional Freedom Technique (EFT)
- Grounding Techniques
- Affectionate Touch
- Body Scan Meditation
- Brainwave Entrainment
- Progressive Counting
- Guided Journaling
- Volunteering
- Outdoor Activities
- Mantra Repetition
- Visualization Meditation
- Mindful Eating
- Hypnosis
- Acupressure
- Herbal Teas
- Time Management
- Positive Self-talk
- Laughter Yoga
- Cognitive Distancing
- Mindful Walking
- Sensory Mindfulness
- Mandalas or Zentangle Drawing
- Breathing with Pursed Lips
- Tapping (Emotional Freedom Technique)
- Gratitude Journal
- Engaging in DIY Projects
- Virtual Travel or Exploration
- Reflective Listening
- Mindful Driving
- Inspirational Reading
- Breath Awareness Meditation
- Self-hypnosis
- Mindful Photography
- Laughing Meditation
- Doodling
- Memory Recall Games
- Affirmative Visualization
- Restorative Yoga
- Mindful Coloring
- Body Awareness Meditation
- Tai Chi Ball Exercises
- Guided Progressive Relaxation
- Positive Visualization
- Reflective Silence
- Thought Stopping
- Expressing Creativity
- Mindful Breathing Space
- Emotional Expression through Art
- Loving-Kindness Meditation
- Mindful Stretching
- Reflective Gratitude
- Sensory Awareness
- Mindful Listening
- Focus on Five Senses
- Time in a Sauna or Steam Room
- Emotional Regulation Techniques
- Gardening
- Morning Pages (Stream of Consciousness Writing)
- Digital Decluttering
- Mindful Cooking
- Mindful Technology Use
- Social Media Detox
- Mindful Sitting
- Body Awareness Yoga
- Mindful Driving
- Relaxing Scents in Environment
- Jigsaw Puzzles
- Mindful Watching (Observing Surroundings)
- Emotional Regulation Journaling
- Mindful Decision-Making
- Power of Silence
- Mindful Speech
- Visualization for Future Success
- Practicing Gratitude in Challenging Moments
- Mindful Movement Meditation
- Mindful Breathing Patterns
- Nature Walks
- Listening to Music
- Reading

Encampment Of ADs in Library

→ Afzaal Chaudhry Malera is the Editor-in-Chief of The Enigma and a final-year M.Phil student who has successfully defended his thesis, with results awaiting.



The term “Encampment” means a temporary stay in a place. If we look at the historical context, the Mongol nation is the best example, as they consisted of various nomadic tribes who did not have a permanent residence. They traveled to different regions of the world and camped in different places for a short period of time. Apart from this, encampments were also used to train the armies in ancient times. Where fighters were taught all kinds of swordsmanship and defense tactics against the enemy. Something similar was done by Pakistan after the intervention of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. When the Red Army had set foot in Islamabad's neighboring country, Pakistan was afraid that it was not far off that this Army would knock on Pakistan's door. To avoid this devastating blow, Pakistan prepared an army of Mujahideen and they were encamped along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. In these camps, army of Mujahideen was taught all the tactics that a soldier have to learn. Now we come to the main point of this article. When I have completed my M. Phil Political Science coursework from University of Sargodha. In order to made my future shinny and bright, along with research work, i have decided to start preparation for competitive exams. Consequently, I pitched a tent in the university library and used to camp there from 8 AM to 6 PM. Due to the summer vacations, there were less people in the library than usual, most of whom were either doing research or preparing for competitive exams. Well! days passed and I made some new friends who were also preparing for competitive exams like me. During the stay in library, the camped army is being train for competitive exams and study all day long to tackle these exams

and to etched the history with success. In less than a month, the duration of our conversation increased and we openly shared with each other the problems presented in these exams and the techniques to achieve our goals. As the exams drew nearer the anxiety and curiosity grew but now we thought of how we face each other if we didn't succeed.



Consequently, we took a bold step and created our own unit, Struggling Assistant Directors (SAD) as a backup plan. The purpose of creating this unit was that if we fail to pass the exam, then we should have another honorary position which will do the pious work of our motivation. The second thing was that, we chose an abbreviation for our unit that could express our feelings after failure. When no one else salutes the ADs in library, then all the ADs increase their happiness by saluting each other. We also do each other's promotion and demotion. Promotion standard is complimenting each other while demotion is connected to negating an AD's point of view. Sometimes, due to minor disagreements, the people of the entire unit demote each other and all the acancies in the unit become vacant. But then before someone else applies for these vacant seats, all ADs are reinstated by mutual consent, as this is the only source of support and happiness for their unemployment .

In August 2023, four of us (assistant directors) took the FPSC test in Lahore and what happened was what we assumed. We had two to three months of preparation but the paper was made keeping in mind those who have been preparing for 100 years, Nevertheless, Alhamdulillah we have worked tirelessly and performed well. The day after returning from Lahore, when we met each other in the library, the first question was that “How was the test AD Sahab?”

Instead of answering each other's question, everyone resorted to counter-questioning and said, “How was yours?” In the beginning, everyone followed each other and told their score around 80, but as the conversation penetrates into facts and figures, we all went into the 70s figure. If we had done enough to discuss the test in more depth, the matter might have stopped at the figure of 60s, some opaque answers of ADs were giving an indication of the 40s as well. We continued the journey of hard work from where we left and went to Lahore. Our journey is based on principles like consistency and commitment, which have the power to ensure success. Day by day, our dedication to work is getting stronger and we are confident that one day, somewhere, in some department, we too will be performing the duties of the protector of this nation, and it will an honor for us to serve this great nation.

The point of telling this whole story was that failure is a part of life but make failure your strength and try to improve your weak points. Commitment and consistency are two words that have the power to make the impossible possible. We still have the same routine and our encampment after exams is still at the university library. Because SAD is a unit that believes in success after many phases of struggle, and it depends whether success comes in days, months, or years but it will come for sure. My advice to all the students of University of Sargodha is to spend more time in your university library and make friendship with books, then success will be your destiny. Because if these lamps are lit, then there will be light!



Why do you need a graphic designer?

→ Sabahat Sabir is a student of MSCS at department of CS & IT, University of Sargodha. She has been working as a content writer for past 4 years



looks to the content. A design contributes to categorizing your content in more ways than one in an immaculate pattern. So basically, a design involves an organized structure having attractive and artistic graphical items that complete the essentials

Before identifying the need for a graphic designer, you must understand the graphics and its significance. The first glimpse that comes to mind after seeing the word “graphic” is some pictorial representation of anything. Everybody is well aware of the fact that whenever you are going through any website or any magazine, the section having visuals or portraits in it always looks impressive and eye-catching. So the immediate answer to the question “Why do you need a graphic designer?” would be that graphics are quite an important element to make your content inspiring and exciting for the audience.

So, for the creation of graphics you need a graphic designer but you should know that a graphic designer does more than make your work an attractive one. Here is the part where you might think of the other reasons for needing a graphic designer and more than that you must explore the motives of having graphics in your written stuff.

Now let us have a look at some necessities for inserting graphics and having a graphic designer which would absolutely result in expanding the reach of your brand or website or whatever the content represents.

The first and foremost requirement of any venture is perfection. Although you cannot create perfection in everything you have to reach some level of perfection in order to achieve professionalism. You might think of the idea of designing and organizing your website by yourself. That is a good gesture but when you know that you won't be able to cover all the dimensions regarding designing then you should accept the fact that this is your cue to hire a graphic designer. A perfect and professional look of the graphics included in your work is quite necessary to take your business to the

next stage. It is true that nothing in this world is perfect but it can be accomplished almost near the perfection point.

Everybody suggests not to judge a book by its cover but in actuality, we all decide the qualities of any object by just having a first look at it. Chasing this fact, we must prepare our minds that whoever is your customer, needs the attraction at first sight. Graphics play a vital role in making the first appearance

of your content. You can have a combined package including design and a well-defined structure for your trademark by entering a graphic designer into it.

Everyone is a fan of pictures and stuff containing portrayals in it. This is because pictures explain a lot more than words. Anything written cannot be understood easily, but when it is displayed in the form of visuals or images, it gives a clear concept of what



f your product or brand a striking one which can be achieved by letting a graphic designer add a vibrant variety of colors to your designs. Whenever you are doing a business on any website or have thought of starting one. You must think about creating a logo or a sign to represent it and for that purpose, you would want to have a graphic designer to express your ideas into a single entity that truly amazes the customers. A dazzling logo always impresses your audience because it is the first element of your brand to be displayed. The word “design” is typically illustrated in our minds as beauty. Apart from designing, an ordered and structured form of your written sector is also quite important. By probing deeper, we would understand that it does much more than just adding good

what you wish to describe. Let us take a simple example, whenever you want to buy something, you can never be satisfied by only reading out the description of the product. After deeply observing the product through pictures you make your final decision. This proves that you need a skilled graphic designer to make your content full of shades and illustrations.

When you are aware that you cannot perform graphical tasks for your content, you should stop it at once. You are only wasting your time and energy trying to do things you do not grasp. Hiring a graphic designer would be a better idea because a skilled person can create a variety of designs for you instantly and he surely knows how to manage his time to complete all the requirements efficiently.

Graphic Designing Includes

BY: Muhammad Zubair

(TOP RATED FREELANCER)

- Graphic Designer
- UI/UX Designer
- Logo Designer
- Web Designer
- Print Designer
- Art Director
- Brand Identity Designer
- Motion Graphics Designer
- Packaging Designer
- Illustrator
- Social Media Graphic Designer
- Advertising Designer
- Multimedia Artist
- Freelance Graphic Designer
- E-learning Content Designer
- Game Designer
- Environmental Graphic Designer
- User Interface (UI) Artist
- Medical Illustrator
- Book Cover Designer
- Interactive Media Designer
- Email Marketing Designer
- Freelance Package Designer
- Infographic Designer
- Corporate Identity Designer
- Product Designer
- Digital Marketing Designer
- Museum Exhibition Designer
- Fashion Graphic Designer
- Podcast Cover Art Designer
- Data Visualization Designer
- Virtual Reality (VR) Content Designer
- Augmented Reality (AR) Designer
- 3D Modeler
- Exhibition Booth Designer
- Signage Designer
- Accessibility Designer
- Icon Designer
- Interface Designer
- Wedding Invitation Designer
- Architectural Illustrator
- Wayfinding Designer
- Mobile App Designer
- Icon Designer
- Real Estate Marketing Designer
- Film and Television Graphics Designer
- Political Campaign Graphic Designer

You definitely have to pay the person you would hire for your designs but losing a couple of dollars is not a big deal. When you have planned to build up something that you want to see rise up, start thinking about it in the long term. This is because prediction really helps you to make accurate decisions. So, there is nothing wrong in losing some dollars and earning much more profit out of it which is obviously the right thing to do.

Using Microsoft Word or some designing applications from Play Store won't provide you the quality of work but a graphic designer can. When there is an expert available for your task then why focus on unstable solutions? A graphic designer understands well his area of expertise and is able to create illustrations with high proficiency. A graphic designer should be preferred for the following reasons:

It is so cliché but still true that experience is the teacher of all things—Julius Caesar. We always claim that experience should not be required for any job but have you ever thought about why is it so important? The answer to this question is, whenever you want perfection in your work you look for experienced people. Subsequently, a graphic designer has a lot of experience in his work than you can ever have and the reason behind this statement is that a graphic designer is meant to create graphics in several ways and of course he has immense experience in his career. A layman would not know the accurate techniques for designing stuff but a graphic designer knows the exact details like where to start or how to add specifications to the design or whatever the task is, he would precisely perform it.

An expert in graphics will always provide you with fresh and modern ideas. Perhaps you are thinking of something innovative but in actuality, it is an old-school scheme, this is where you need a graphic designer to guide you according to the latest trends. He will help you to the fullest, turning your plots and requirements into a fashionable creation.

A graphic designer is always consistent in his work because he understands the

deep insights of his job. He would help you connect all the dots together in order to produce a fine-quality of your artefact.

While creating your product, the major factor that you should keep in mind is your audience. The struggle and trouble that you let yourself go through is only to entertain and impress your viewers. Your product should prove to be a treat to the eyes of your audience and for that excellence, you absolutely need a graphic designer.

The entrance of the graphic designer into your project will definitely stand you out from the crowd as he would add brilliance and compactness to your content.

Experienced and skillful recruits will always have the quality in them to deal with their clients and customers with cooperation and support. They will collect your ideas and surely in return you are going to get all the results that you desire. Mental synchronization is an essential part of any deal. A graphic designer can easily understand your imagination and thoughts to provide you with the best he can because he is habitual of performing such tasks so it would be quite convenient for him to trace your mind and sketch out the exact same outcome as you want.



The enjoyable part about hiring a graphic designer is that you get to relax from a bundle of responsibilities. Being a graphic designer, you have to keep checking various sections including the structure, design, color schemes, adjustments between all the objects and the text and much more. You being the owner of your business or brand are way too busy to handle all of these factors so you should appoint a graphic designer to keep a check on all these things in a precise order.



Information revolution challenges to the state power: A case of Pakistan

Samina Mushtaq, a second-year PhD Sociology student at the prestigious University of Sargodha. Beyond academia, she is proudly serving as a visiting faculty member, fostering academic advancement within these very walls. As she gracefully tread the path of learning and teaching with grace, she is excited to share her insights in this article for the magazine, aiming to pique intellectual curiosity and spark engaging discussions.



The world is currently undergoing a tremendous transformation in the way information is created, communicated, and accessed. This transition, dubbed the "Information Revolution," is being driven by technological developments that are profoundly altering how we receive and interpret information. This revolution has the potential to cause far-reaching changes in society similar to those brought about by the industrial revolution in the past. Some wonder if computers and communications, the two essential components of the information revolution, will genuinely live up to their promise of having an impact comparable to the agricultural and industrial revolutions.

The information revolution is a complicated and varied phenomenon that is difficult to categorize. Its roots can be traced back to the Second World War, when British code breakers created Colossus, the world's first functioning computer. However, the origins of this revolution may be traced back even further to earlier discoveries such as the telegraph, telephone, and radio. Beginning with the printing press, information has played an important role in shrinking the world over time. As affluent countries transition to information-based societies, the information revolution is widely regarded as the most major global transformation since the Industrial Revolution. Citizens, corporations, and governments all rely on timely, high-quality information to carry out their everyday activities and operations, making data a critical component of many various sorts of human connection and interaction.

It has facilitated the swift transmission of large volumes of information, resulting in a society where information is freely available to anybody. This has resulted in a shrinkage of the world and

a redistribution of power to individuals and groups. As a result, established hierarchies across industry, government, and organizations are losing power. In the digital age, society is increasingly characterized by specialized interest groups that wield more power than in the industrial era, decreasing the role of national identity. These shifts are significantly altering global dynamics involving competition, diplomacy, politics, power, and conflict. Similarly, it has revolutionized global politics and empowered people and private organizations such as WikiLeaks, multinational corporations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), terrorists, and social movements. Informal networks are challenging traditional bureaucratic structures, and governments are finding it increasingly difficult to manage their goals. As a result, political leaders must now communicate not just with other governments but also with civil society, and events necessitate a faster response time. Fears about centralized political control have arisen as authoritarian nations such as China and Saudi Arabia strive to regulate media. While some components of the information revolution benefited little and inconsequential actors, others benefited large and strong players. Large governments can still employ large resources to crack codes or infiltrate other organizations, but collecting and developing fresh information remains expensive. The Stuxnet malware, which purportedly destroyed Iranian nuclear centrifuges, was supposedly manufactured by a government.

Some consider it the ultimate weapon, a silver bullet that everyone craves. This new system of change and transformation, centered on the digital

space, information revolution, and usage of ICT, has revolutionized the way people live, conduct diplomacy, and engage in conflict in the twenty-first century. Only governments were regarded legitimate players in the past, and any outside meddling was considered a crime. Everyone is now a stakeholder with the ability to offer information and opinions. Diplomats cannot act in isolation and have turned to new communication channels for instruction and information sharing



with a larger community. The number of stakeholders has grown as more than two billion individuals are connected through digital space. Communication technologies, social media, and the internet can send a variety of messages that, depending on the environment, can either promote or hinder democracy.

The impact of the information revolution on Pakistan's political environment cannot be overstated, since it has the power to instantly propagate messages across many digital platforms, making it a critical component in determining political events. The latest events in the country are a striking representation of this truth. Pakistan's political environment has been chaotic in recent weeks, with a succession of unexpected occurrences taking place in a relatively short period of time. The increased usage of social media platforms has even spread to political discourse, resulting in a spontaneous outpouring of emotions across multiple platforms.

engagement in politics has been redefined. Pakistan, like many other countries, has seen an increase in the number of social media users. As of the beginning of 2022, around 36.5% of Pakistan's total population had internet connectivity, equating to 82.90 million internet users. It is clear that social media is becoming an increasingly dominant force, and this dynamic new media environment has enormous consequences for democratic government and politics. It has significantly altered the operation of government institutions as well as political leaders' communication tactics. The political media structure has been completely transformed, and journalists' roles have been reinterpreted. Elections are now contested in new ways, and citizens' engagement in politics has been redefined.

Social media platforms have become a battleground for many narratives and

narratives, and influencing public opinion is more important than ever before. In this scenario, social media has become an indispensable tool for various stakeholders. Furthermore, social media platforms can be utilized to gauge public sentiment at any moment. However, the profusion of information from many sources has made it easy for people to be misled. The spread of unconfirmed and misleading news about politics has become the norm. This revolution necessitates an acceptance that change is a constant and that we live in a condition of perpetual progress. This shift unleashes a slew of competing forces, including a conflict between nation-states and non-state groups such as virtual communities, non-governmental organizations, and independent international organizations. The evaluation of information and communication technology, which is still in its early

institutions. During Pakistan's General Elections in 2018, prominent political parties used similar strategies to trend certain hash tags and provoke violence against opposing parties. With youth being a sizable share of social media users and a critical voting base, there are fears that this false narrative may harm democracy. With youth constituting a sizable number of social media users and a critical voting base, there are concerns that this false narrative may have a harmful impact on democracy.

The urgency of the situation requires the government to take quick measures to control social media and combat propaganda and misinformation.

However, enforcing rigorous standards and properly monitoring the dissemination of misinformation on social media is daunting. Collaboration with social media firms to flag accounts that promote biased ideas, on the other hand, can be an effective strategy to educate the public about not accepting everything on social media as real. The propagation of false information via social media not only impairs the democratic process, but it can also incite violence and destabilize the country's political situation. Given that these changes will have a significant impact on how people live and interact in society, public policy should lead them and may necessitate infrastructure decisions. If governments do not develop such strategies, economic and technological factors may decide nations' future political, social, and cultural existence. A laissez-faire approach to the Information Society is unsustainable because new technologies have the potential to profoundly alter the basis of citizenship and the state itself.



The enjoyable part about hiring a graphic designer is that you get to relax from a bundle of responsibilities. Being a graphic designer, you have to keep checking various sections including the structure, design, color schemes, adjustments between all the objects and the text and much more. You being the owner of your business or brand are way too busy to handle all of these factors so you should appoint a graphic designer to keep a check on all these things in a precise order. counter-

stages, is expected to favor non-state players over traditional state structures.

However, a lack of stringent monitoring and weak restrictions has resulted in the dissemination of misinformation and damaging content, resulting in a skewed political narrative. False information, disseminated through bot accounts, has been directed towards vital institutions such as the military and the judiciary, with the goal of undermining public trust in these

Ukraine War and the West

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The war in Ukraine is still ongoing. Given the stubbornness of the Western leaders and the American national interests tied to the war, there is no prospect of an end to the war in the near future. Eighteen months have passed since the war began. As of July 2023, more than 6 million Ukrainians have fled their country, in addition to 5 million internally displaced people. Tens of thousands have lost their lives and others have been injured.

situation may exacerbate if the blockade continues. Moreover, the global prices of oil and gas have soared. War is evil, it is a predator that preys on the people indiscriminately. In wars, the majority always bears the brunt of wars, while the minority- military contractors, defense companies, giant corporate industries, campaign funders- benefit from them. As human beings, no one can justify war under any circumstances. But it is justified in

expansion.

During the Cold war, the United States threatened the Soviet Union with severe retaliation for the deployment of strategic missiles on Cuban soil in 1962. Cuba is 3 hundred miles from the US, but still the deployment was unacceptable for it. Now imagine your arch rival is coming to your doorstep, what would a sane person do? Of course, he will prepare to stop it.

Ukraine shares a long border with Russia. NATO membership of Ukraine means NATO on Russia's borders. After repeated warnings and concerns expressed by the Russian side, no one took its legitimate concerns seriously. Now the outcome is before us all.

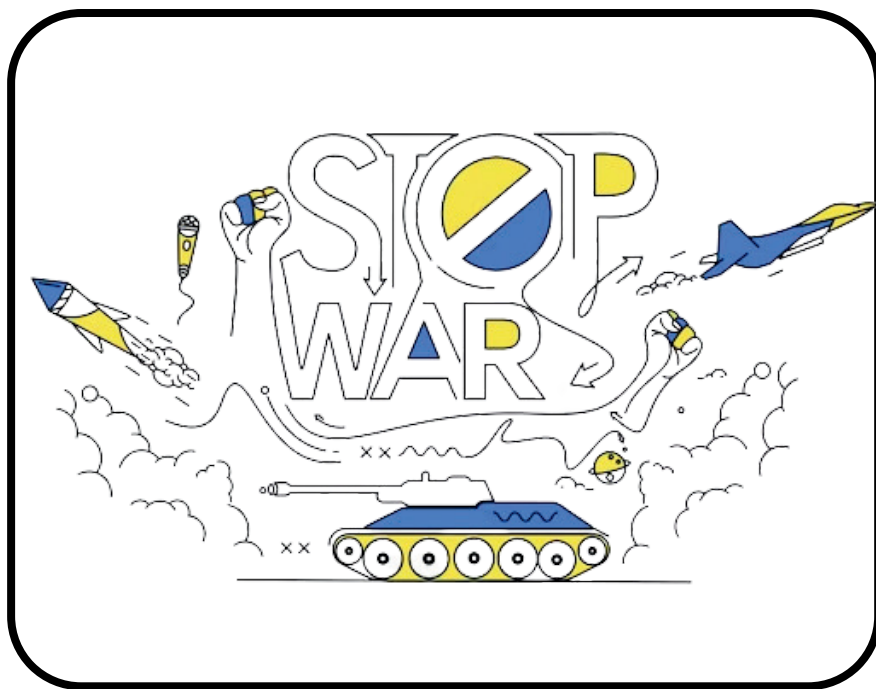
We need to understand the dynamics of the war in Ukraine. The West, especially the United States, wants to perpetuate the war. So far, the US has sent \$46 billion dollars in military aid, apart from the humanitarian and financial aid.

Additional \$10 billion dollars funding to Ukraine is under consideration in the parliament. The US has supplied Ukraine with sophisticated arsenals since the war began in February, last year. A shipment of 31 US-made Abrams battle tanks arrived in Ukraine on 25 September, the latest arms delivery from the US.

Now the question is, are there any prospects of ending this war? That seems highly unlikely, at least in the near future. The Biden administration is adamant about continuing to support Ukraine, particularly militarily, for two reasons:

One, to garner some political support at home as Mr. Biden's popularity continues to dwindle. He will try to sell the American so-called continued support to "defend Ukraine's democratic values" to the American

voters in the upcoming 2024 US presidential elections. Second, the "continued support to Ukraine" serves American interests. "Most US contributions go to military aid" which is reinvested in the US for weapons and other war equipments production. "A large portion of the money designated for Ukraine is being reinvested at home, bolstering the defense industry and sustaining American manufacturing jobs," GMF published an article. Others



The 'special military operation,' as the Russian authorities label it, by the Russian military to "demilitarize" and "denizify" Ukraine, has serious implications for the world as a whole and the developing nations in particular. The war has shaken the entire world, given the consequences and troubles it has entailed so far on the people around the world. The blockade of Ukrainian export of grain to the outside world has disrupted the food supply chain. It is feared that the

certain circumstances, for example, when one's territorial integrity or security is undermined or challenged. Then, it becomes inevitable. The main question is, did Russia have any other option but to invade Ukraine? Some scholars argue that the invasion was a move to seize some strategic hotspots that are critical junctures, for example the Donbas region, for Russia to enhance its strategic clout. But they neglect to heed Russia's constant warnings about NATO's eastward

have “accused America of stoking the war in Ukraine to weaken Europe”.

On the other side, Russians are also in favor of prolonging the war: First, in order to drain the Ukrainian military capability. The objective is to surrender Ukraine. Ukraine can not do anything without Western support. The Ukrainian president’s constant dashing to Western capitals to entreat aid from them is indicative of Ukraine’s exhausted military. Second, the Russians know that the Ukraine’s long-awaited counter offensive didn’t make any significant entrenchment many anticipated. So they are sanguine about their victory.

Biden says that Putin can end this war. On the contrary, his administration as well as NATO leadership are “committed” to bring Ukraine under the umbrella of Western military alliance. Notwithstanding Russia’s concerns, the West ignores its legitimate concerns.

Ukraine, as a NATO member, is never acceptable to Russia.

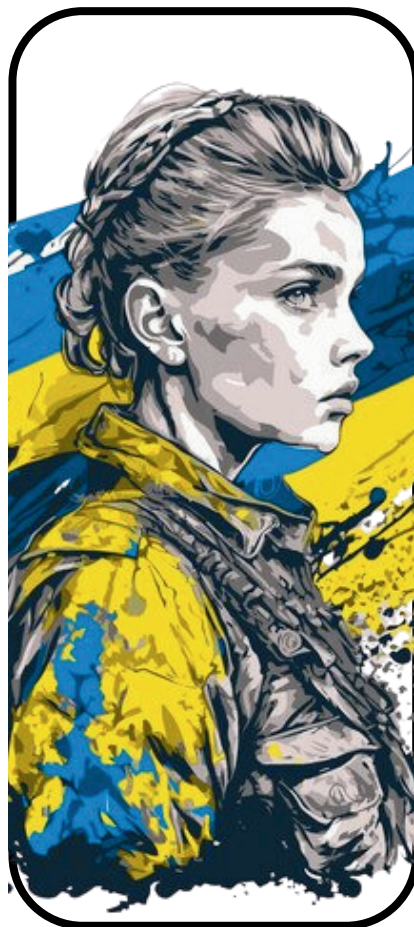
NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg reiterated in a recent interview with the Council on Foreign Relations that he would admit Ukraine to NATO once the war ends. What does it mean inducting Ukraine into NATO once the war ends? It means that an unending war. The reason is Russia will never accept NATO on its doorstep. “There has to be a framework in place to guarantee the security, territorial integrity, borders of Ukraine. And NATO membership is one way of achieving that,” he added.

Western leaders’ insistence on Ukraine joining NATO prompted Russia to take aggressive action to prevent Ukraine from becoming a NATO member. The end of this war depends partly on America and partly on Russia. First, the

United States and its Western allies must stop military and financial aid to Ukraine. Until they halt funding Ukraine, the war will continue. Second, Mr. Putin wants Ukraine to adopt neutrality. If Ukraine does not adopt neutrality, there is no hope of ending the war. Therefore, if America and Ukraine want, the war can end.

The US needs to play a constructive

role in bringing both the parties to the negotiating table and finding peaceful solution, instead of foiling it. Russia’s legitimate concerns should be taken seriously. The United Nations should utilize all possible means at its disposal to alleviate the suffering of civilians. There should be a debate in the United Nations to deliberate over NATO expansion and its impact on global peace and security. Chinese peace plan could be a good option for the parties.

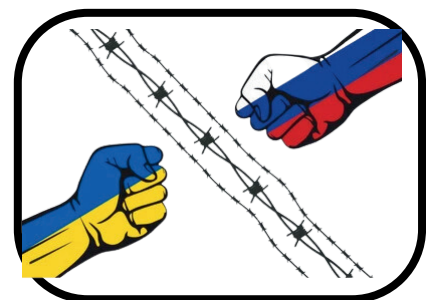


stages, is expected to favor non-state players over traditional state structures.

However, a lack of stringent monitoring and weak restrictions has resulted in the dissemination of misinformation and damaging content, resulting in a skewed political narrative. False information, disseminated through bot accounts, has been directed towards vital institutions such as the military and the judiciary, with the goal of undermining public trust in these

institutions. During Pakistan’s General Elections in 2018, prominent political parties used similar strategies to trend certain hash tags and provoke violence against opposing parties. With youth being a sizable share of social media users and a critical voting base, there are fears that this false narrative may harm democracy. With youth constituting a sizable number of social media users and a critical voting base, there are concerns that this false narrative may have a harmful impact on democracy.

The urgency of the situation requires the government to take quick measures to control social media and combat propaganda and misinformation. However, enforcing rigorous standards and properly monitoring the dissemination of misinformation on social media is daunting. Collaboration with social media firms to flag accounts that promote biased ideas, on the other hand, can be an effective strategy to educate the public about not accepting everything on social media as real. The propagation of false information via social media not only impairs the democratic process, but it can also incite violence and destabilize the country’s political situation. Given that these changes will have a significant impact on how people live and interact in society, public policy should lead them and may necessitate infrastructure decisions. If governments do not develop such strategies, economic and technological factors may decide nations’ future political, social, and cultural existence. A laissez-faire approach to the Information Society is unsustainable because new technologies have the potential to profoundly alter the basis of citizenship and the state itself.



COP 28 and Pakistan, Policies, Recompense and the Way Forward



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It was August 2022, and Pakistan endured a devastating flood affecting 36 million people, causing widespread casualties and property damage. Concurrently, the summer of 2023, as reported by the European Union Climate Services, marked the hottest on record. This alarming trend underscores the urgent global need for robust policies to address the escalating risks of climate change, including heightened temperatures, extreme weather events, and water scarcity. The imperative for world leaders is to forge proactive measures that navigate the challenges posed by environmental instability, safeguarding both communities and the planet as we navigate an era of rapid global development.

COP 28 is set in Expo City Dubai from 30 November to 12 December 2023, hosted by the UAE following Egypt's COP 27. Leaders worldwide will gather for the inaugural Global Stocktake (GST), evaluating progress on Paris Agreement goals and guiding governments on climate action. The triad theme of UNITE, ACT, and DELIVER underscores the urgency, especially after severe climate damage, including in Pakistan. The discussions in Dubai will focus on adapting to and bolstering resilience against the diverse impacts of climate change, with a concerted effort to address losses and damages. This formal gathering highlights the call for collective global action to navigate climate challenges and deliver concrete solutions.

At COP 27, Pakistan spearheaded the G77 and successfully instituted the Loss and Damage Fund. The fund's purpose is to extend financial assistance to nations significantly susceptible and heavily impacted by the repercussions of climate change. Almost a year has passed since the

inception of the Loss and Damages Fund during COP27. However, Pakistan has not established any organizational structure, enhanced capabilities, or designated a leading entity to initiate the groundwork for accessing the Loss and Damage fund. There exists a likelihood that Pakistan may indicate a lack of advancement, despite its initiation of the loss and damage resolution while presiding over the G77. Consequently, it would be disheartening if Pakistan fails to establish adequate institutional and professional frameworks to capitalize on the Fund's benefits.



Pakistan is aiming for an ambitious cumulative conditional target, seeking a 50% reduction in anticipated emissions by 2030. This includes a 15% reduction funded through the country's resources and a 35% reduction contingent on international grant finance. To meet this goal, Pakistan is looking to transition to 60% renewable energy, incorporate 30% electric vehicles, halt coal imports, and expand nature-based solutions by 2030. The revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) encompasses additional sectors and gases for increased contributions, adopting a comprehensive approach to adaptation

by addressing needs across various sectors and underscoring the loss and damage component. The Goal described in the National Climate Change Policy 2021 described as "to ensure that climate change is mainstreamed in the economically and socially vulnerable sectors of the economy and to steer Pakistan towards climate compatible development." Pakistan necessitates an all-encompassing strategy in addressing climate change. Various dam projects are underway, and Pakistan stands out as one of the two countries meeting the UN's targeted tree plantation goal. A

well-structured mechanism is vital for managing allocated resources, and collaborating internationally with diverse institutions is crucial for advancing the global cause. During international conferences, Pakistan should advocate for the voices of developing nations in the fair distribution of resources and global support. Being an agrarian nation and home to significant non-polar glaciers, the nation distinctly feels the adverse impacts of climate change. Pakistan is indeed facing the consequences of climate change, and it is imperative to amplify the urgency of this issue on a global scale.

Governments need to transition from conventional to contemporary approaches to genuinely address climate issues. Given that developed countries consume a significant share of global energy and contribute more to global emissions, it imposes greater responsibilities on them. These nations should take on the financial burden caused by climate damage, intensify efforts toward achieving net-zero emissions, and actively pursue additional green energy initiatives. The policy for tree planting is designed to protect the world's current forests. Cop15 led to a commitment to establish two new forests in Brazil and Indonesia. However, Cop21 findings indicated a success rate of only 50%. Pakistan and Argentina were the sole countries to meet the plantation target, with the rest falling significantly short. COP26 and COP27 saw a rise in deforestation globally, attributed to widespread wildfires and intentional tree burning. COP 28 is poised to usher in new policies, marked by the introduction of the inaugural Global Stock take (GST). Deliberations will encompass crucial topics, including the Loss and Damage Fund, climate finance, Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETP), the Global Early Warning System, the Global Goal on Adaptation, and food systems. The conference will serve as a platform for discussions on these significant policies.

It is imperative for global leaders to transcend political and international rivalries and unite in envisioning and working towards a sustainable future for the planet. COP 28 presents an opportune stage for global discussions and tangible actions on the international platform. It is a crucial moment to engage in meaningful dialogue and formulate impactful policies that will benefit future generations.



Few ways to Tackle Climate Change in Pakistan

BY: Editorial Board

- Establish a carbon pricing mechanism to incentivize emission reductions
- Upgrade and modernize the power grid to accommodate renewable energy
- Implement strict deforestation controls and promote sustainable forestry practices
- Develop and enforce building codes for energy-efficient construction
- Expand public transportation networks and promote electric vehicles
- Facilitate community-based initiatives for waste management and recycling
- Invest in climate-resilient infrastructure, especially in vulnerable areas
- Promote sustainable and water-efficient agricultural techniques
- Introduce green financing mechanisms to support eco-friendly projects
- Enhance coastal protection measures to address sea-level rise
- Encourage the use of climate-resilient crop varieties
- Establish a national climate change fund to finance mitigation and adaptation efforts
- Integrate climate considerations into health sector planning and response
- Implement regulations to reduce methane emissions from livestock and waste
- Support research and development for climate-smart technologies
- Foster partnerships with the private sector to drive innovation in green technologies
- Develop a comprehensive strategy for managing and reducing air pollution
- Strengthen disaster preparedness and response mechanisms
- Encourage sustainable tourism practices to minimize environmental impact
- Establish a task force for monitoring and addressing climate-induced migration
- Promote sustainable fisheries management to protect marine ecosystems
- Upgrade and expand green spaces in urban areas to enhance carbon sequestration
- Implement measures to reduce energy consumption in the industrial sector
- Introduce eco-labeling for products to guide consumers toward sustainable choices
- Develop climate-smart urban planning policies for resilient cities
- Engage communities in climate change adaptation and mitigation planning
- Establish a national inventory system to track greenhouse gas emissions
- Strengthen international collaboration for climate research and knowledge sharing
- Integrate climate considerations into trade and economic policies.
- Institute measures to promote water harvesting and rainwater storage
- Implement sustainable land-use planning to prevent urban sprawl
- Upgrade and modernize wastewater treatment facilities to reduce pollution
- Encourage the adoption of agroforestry practices for sustainable land management
- Establish community-based climate resilience centers for capacity building
- Introduce incentives for the adoption of energy-efficient appliances and technologies
- Promote sustainable and low-impact ecotourism initiatives
- Invest in research and development of climate-resilient crop varieties
- Establish a climate information system for timely and accurate weather forecasting

Origins of Modern Day Terrorism: A brief overview of Rappaport's Four Wave Theory of Rebel terror

→ Tehreen Allah yar, very active student of BS Political science 5th regular (2021-2025) explores the brief overview of rebel waves of terror.



Every one of us is familiar with the word terrorism. This term is commonly used on social media and in print media like newspapers. The word terrorism is derived from Latin word 'terrere' meaning to tremble. Terrorism is a highly contested term. Regarding its definition, there's no worldwide accepted definition of this phenomenon. Scholars and experts did not have agreed on one definition but there's one definition written in oxford dictionary, which is "the unofficial or unauthorized use of violence and intimidation in the pursuit of political aims."

The knowledge about this term and especially its origin is relatively less known. To understand about the terrorism, especially modern day terrorism, the four wave theory of David C. Rappaport is of valuable importance. Rappaport has talked about these waves in his article titled "The Four Waves of Rebel terror and September 11". These four waves of terrorism described by Rappaport are anarchist, anti-colonial, new-left wave and religious wave. The average life of each wave was generally three to four decades.

The first wave was called Anarchist wave. This wave started in 1880s by Russian writers and strategists. They have adopted the doctrine or strategy of terror. They believed in the idea of propaganda of deed which means to propagate the act perpetrated by anarchists. They considered the term terrorism as positive word, which described the nature of their struggle. They generally believed in destruction of conventions of their times in order to awaken the society from deep slumber. Narodnaya Volya which is translated as people's will was most notorious organization of this wave. The famous tactic used by them was assassination

of high-profile figures. They became well known for killing prominent personalities included Alexander the 2nd of Russia, Elizabeth, the empress of Austria, Umberto, the first king of Italy, the French president Carnot and President of USA, William McKinley.

The second wave was anti-colonial wave. They struggled for their self-determination or for liberation of different colonies from their masters. It started in 1920s. In this wave, the terrorists considered themselves as freedom fighters. They did not use the term terrorist for themselves, because it had become a negative term by that time. These people used guerilla tactics of hit and run which was different from tactics of previous wave, which mostly focused on assassinations. They were, to some extent, relatively successful in defeating their opponents as compared to anarchists. Some of the famous organizations of this wave are Irish Republic Army (IRA), fighting against UK and Front de Liberation, which was fighting for independent Algeria against France.

The third wave was New Left wave. This wave started in 1960s. It was stimulated by Vietnam War. The groups in developed countries considered themselves and protectors of third world masses, demanding for help against their repressive regimes. The most well-known groups were Red Brigades in Italy and Red Army Faction (RAF) in Germany. Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) of Yasser Arafat was also linked with this wave. The members of these organizations generally used the tactics of hostage taking and plane hijackings. One of the most well-known examples of hostage taking occurred during Olympic Games in Munich in 1972, when Israeli athletes were taken hostage by Palestinian fighters. They were subsequently killed

in an attempt of liberating them. This incident was live streamed on TV.

The fourth wave was religious wave. This wave started in 1979. This was a very important year, which was characterized by three major events. These events were Islamic revolution in Iran, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and occupation of Grand Mosque in Mecca by religiously inspired terrorists. This wave cannot only be linked with any one specific religion, as different groups with different religious backgrounds



were engaged in this wave of terrorism. The Khalistan movement Indian Punjab is example of this phenomenon. This movement was inspired by the teachings of Sikhism. The most important tactic used by the groups of this wave was suicide attack. One of the most famous groups in this wave was Al-Qaeda (AQ).

The four-wave theory of David C. Rappaport talked about four waves of modern-day terrorism. It started from anarchist wave of 1880s to religious wave of late 1970s. The religious wave of terrorism is not dissipated and is still going on in various regions of world. This theory had laid important theoretical ground for understanding the modern-day terrorism, which is impacting the lives of millions of people worldwide.



Pakistan's 2022 Journey: A Series of Unfortunate Events

Nishwa Tasavvar,

→ The writer is a graduate of politics & International relations, a researcher and social activist working with various newspapers and organizations.



The year 2022 has been challenging for Pakistan; economically, internationally, and domestically. The country experienced a dramatic shift in power, collapsed economy, record-high inflation, and devastating floods. Pakistan entered 2022 with a couple of bad omens: a cataclysmic snowstorm, the menacing Peshawar mosque attack, and the start of the worst economic crisis. The year 2022 has been challenging for Pakistan; economically, internationally, and domestically. The country experienced a dramatic shift in power, collapsed economy, record-high inflation, and devastating floods. Pakistan entered 2022 with a couple of bad omens: a cataclysmic snowstorm, the menacing Peshawar mosque attack, and the start of the worst economic crisis.

Proceeding from the very start of the year, Pakistan witnessed a snowstorm in January, which dropped more than 4 feet (1.2 m) of snow and resulted in the deaths of 23 domestic tourists. As the temperature dropped to about -8 degrees Celsius, several people perished. Residents of the area experienced additional difficulties due to the snowstorm because drinking water was frequently unavailable.

Then the floods, Pakistan faced one of the worst calamity crises of its history, which claimed 1,739 lives between June 14 and October 20, 2022, and caused \$14.9 billion in property damage and \$15.2 billion in lost economic output.

Millions of people were displaced by the floods, which also ruined agricultural livelihoods, and caused up to \$40 billion in total damage, which Pakistan cannot afford. Families will need months, if not years, to recover from the magnitude of the devastation. Food insecurity has reached crisis proportions in some areas, with potentially disastrous long-

term consequences for the survival and well-being of children who are already malnourished.

It's been nearly six months since flash floods devastated parts of Pakistan, and hundreds of thousands of people are still suffering as a result of the flooding. The effect seems to be absolutely irreversible, and now it has crossed the Rubicon.

Moreover, this year proved to be a boiling point for the political turmoil in Pakistan. Pakistan's politics began to unravel as well. Khan pressured the president to disband the National Assembly and call elections after the opposition submitted a no-confidence motion for him in March, which led to a parliamentary crisis. Ultimately, on April 11, Shehbaz Sharif was selected to replace Khan by the same parliament after Khan became the first prime minister of Pakistan to be defeated in a vote of no confidence.

Khan, however, has not vanished from public view; rather, he has rekindled the backing of an initiative to compel the new administration to convene early elections, casting a serious threat to the military establishment. After surviving an attempted murder at a political gathering in November, he resumed his campaigning two weeks later. Khan still appears to have sufficient dedication to return to the set.

Economically, where Pakistan has all the strands hitting their lowest, the only glad tidings that was successful enough to come out was 'the global money laundering and financing watchdog removed Pakistan from its list of countries under "increased monitoring" after a whole four years.

Pakistan has been on the "grey list" of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) since 2018 because of "strategic

counter-terrorist financing-related deficiencies."

The picture for Pakistan's economy as a whole, however, is gloomy as the year draws to a close. According to economists, Pakistan may end up like its neighbor Sri Lanka in terms of being incapable of paying its debts and having to deal with uncontrollable, spiraling inflation. Pakistan is expected to pay back over \$ 26 billion in foreign debt during the fiscal year 2023. The coalition government faces formidable challenges, including spiraling inflation, massive depreciation of the Pakistani rupee against major world currencies, rising fuel prices, and dwindling foreign currency reserves. The threat of a debt default continues to hang over all of these difficulties.

On the terrorism scale ground, Terrorist attacks have considerably increased in Pakistan, with the year beginning with a blast in Lahore that killed three people. In the first nine months of this year, Pakistan saw an increase in militant attacks, killing over 450 people, most of whom were security forces. Officials dismiss the violence as "isolated terrorist incidents."

Furthermore, The government has blamed the Taliban regime in Afghanistan for harboring militant groups, but domestic issues also play a role.

On December 23, a suicide car explosion at a checkpoint in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, left at least one police officer dead and numerous more injured. The terrorist organization Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) claimed responsibility for the assault. The explosion injured two civilians and at least four police officers. Over the past year, attacks on security forces have marked up, mainly near the Afghan border. Security personnel murdered 33 hostage-takers who had taken control of a police station in northwest Pakistan by the end of this year.

Now, you, as a citizen of Pakistan, decide the future outlook of Pakistan 2023-2024. Step up in awareness, rewarding your decisions and choices in

climate change concerns, terrorism, and economic stability. Simple steps like carpooling to work or taking public transportation can help you reduce your carbon footprint. Move to power produced by power sources that emit little to no dioxide into the atmosphere on a regular basis. Second, to combat terrorism, you can help reduce the likelihood of a terrorist attack by maintaining a watch out for potentially malicious situations, such as an unattended suitcase or someone who appears to be concerned about a building's security.

While achieving point-blank economic stability is not a breeze, it requires episodes and multiple forms of revolutions to assist. These revolutionary actions can begin at any individual level. Countries may raise



their incomes by an average of 23% by strengthening women and ensuring that all children have equitable access to education. To do this, develop schools nearer to farmland so that farm children won't have to travel long distances each day, taxing their parents' resources as well as their time. Supporting locally owned businesses is another best way to help strengthen your local and regional economies. Supporting locally owned businesses helps to support local job creation, keeps more money in your local economy, and often results in better service.

The aim is to "Improve" individually, nationally, and globally. Together, we can make a prominent change happen.

Major Historical Events in Pakistan from 1947 - 2018

BY: Muhammad Zubair

1947-1958: Early Years

- Independence: Pakistan gained independence from British rule on August 14, 1947.
- Partition: The partition of British India led to the creation of Pakistan as a separate state for Muslims.
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah: Jinnah became Pakistan's first Governor-General until his death in 1948.
- First Constitution: Pakistan adopted its first constitution in 1956, establishing the country as an Islamic republic.

1958-1971: Political Turmoil and War

- First Military Coup: General Ayub Khan seized power in a bloodless coup in 1958.
- Ayub Khan's Presidency: Ayub Khan served as the President until 1969, implementing economic reforms.
- 1965 Indo-Pak War: Conflict with India over Kashmir.
- Tashkent Agreement: Ayub Khan and Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri signed a peace agreement in Tashkent in 1966.
- 1971 Indo-Pak War: East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) declared independence, leading to a war and eventual separation.

1971-1988: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Zia-ul-Haq Era

- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto: Elected as President in 1971, later becoming Prime Minister.
- Nationalization: Bhutto nationalized industries and banks during his term.
- Nuclear Program: Bhutto initiated Pakistan's nuclear weapons program.
- Execution of Bhutto: Bhutto was executed in 1979 during the military rule of General Zia-ul-Haq.

Zia-ul-Haq Era: Zia ruled until his death in 1988, aligning Pakistan with the U.S. during the Soviet-Afghan War.

1988-1999: Democratic Period and Kargil War

- Benazir Bhutto: Became the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1988.
- Nawaz Sharif: Elected as Prime Minister in 1990.
- Kargil War: Conflict with India in 1999 over the Kargil district in Kashmir.
- Military Coup: General Pervez Musharraf seized power in a coup in 1999, leading to Nawaz Sharif's exile.

2001-2018: War on Terror and Democratic Transitions

- War on Terror: Pakistan became a key ally in the U.S.-led War on Terror after the 9/11 attacks.
- Democracy Restored: General Musharraf stepped down in 2008, and democratic rule was restored.
- Benazir Bhutto's Assassination: Benazir Bhutto was assassinated in 2007.
- Yousaf Raza Gillani: Became the Prime Minister in 2008.
- Nawaz Sharif's Terms: Nawaz Sharif served as Prime Minister in various terms until 2017.
- Imran Khan: Former cricketer Imran Khan became Prime Minister in 2018 after his party, PTI, won the elections.
- Economic Challenges: Pakistan faced economic challenges, including debt and inflation

These bullet points provide a snapshot of key events in Pakistan's history from 1947 to the present day, covering its early years, political changes, wars, and democratic transitions.

Bacha Khan The Misunderstood Leader (1890_1988)

→ Mehmood Azam is a student of Department of Sociology and Criminology at University of Sargodha. The writer is a keen observer of history and the leadership in history



Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan known as Bacha Khan, Badshah Khan, and the frontier Gandhi perhaps the most proponent non-violent, feminist, secular and socialist leader. He started a secular non-violent movement in 1929 by establishing a movement called 'Khudai Khidmatgaar' (Servants of God). That earned him the title of the 'Frontier Gandhi'. This was a progressive and non-violent movement in a very conservative Islamic and violent Pakhtun society.

The movement actually represented a non-violent struggle of civil disobedience in the leadership of Bacha Khan against the British Empire. The campaigners, Khudai Khidmatgars (Servants of God) whose number rose to millions in a short span of time ultimately demanded independence of the subcontinent from the British rule and their domination and culture of violence.

The British responded to the mobilisation by putting the erstwhile NWFP under the Martial Law from August 1930 until the following January. The British countered with severe repression, which, at great sacrifice, resulted in increased membership for the movement. However, even today, the towering personality of Bacha Khan is liked by almost all Pashtuns living in Pakistan and other parts of the world beyond their political and ideological affiliations. He is also considered as one of the favorite figures of the 20th century not only in the neighboring countries but also in the Western world due to his lifelong adherence to the philosophy of humanism, reformation, love, patience, and unarmed struggle.

Lovingly called 'Bacha Khan' by his followers, he was close to Mahatma Gandhi and was part of the All India Congress. When Partition became inevitable, he opposed the referendum,

which gave the people of North West Frontier Province two options: they could either join India or they could join Pakistan. Ghaffar Khan and his brother Khan Sahib, then Chief Minister of NWFP, wanted the referendum to include a third option of an autonomous Pakhtunistan after the withdrawal of the British. But their demands were not agreed upon – they encouraged the big Khans to join hands with the mullahs of NWFP and support All-India Muslim League.

But once Pakistan came into existence, Ghaffar Khan expressed allegiance to the new country by taking oath in the Assembly in 1948. He tried to reconcile with Muhammad Ali Jinnah and, during a meeting in Karachi, invited him to visit the Khudai Khidmatgar office in Peshawar. But the meeting never happened as the new Chief Minister Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan sabotaged it – he told Jinnah that he would be assassinated if he came to NWFP for the meeting.

At the same time Jinnah removed the government of Ghaffar Khan's brother Khan Sahib soon after the inception of Pakistan. This political move also pulled Ghaffar Khan away from Jinnah. To top it all, Ghaffar Khan was arrested in 1948 without any charges and imprisoned until 1954.

After his short-lived freedom, he was arrested for protesting against the establishment of One Unit in West Pakistan in 1956. One Unit was made to undermine the majority of East Pakistan by creating an artificial parity between the East and West wing of the country. It also merged the NWFP, Sindh and Punjab provinces.

General Ayub's government offered ministry to Ghaffar Khan which was declined by him. He was kept in prison by the Ayub regime until 1964 when he was released due to deteriorating

health conditions. In 1962, Bacha Khan was named an "Amnesty International Prisoner of the Year".

In September 1964, the Pakistani authorities allowed him to go to United Kingdom for treatment. During the winter, his doctor advised him to go to United States. He then went into exile to Afghanistan, he returned from exile in December 1972 to popular support, following the establishment of a National Awami Party provincial government in North West Frontier Province and Balochistan.



He was arrested by Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government at Multan in November 1973 and described Bhutto's government as "the worst kind of dictatorship"

In 1984, increasingly withdrawing from politics he was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. He visited India and participated in the centennial celebrations of the Indian National Congress in 1985; he was awarded the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding in 1967 and later Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award, in 1987.

His final major political challenge was against the Kalabagh dam project, fearing that the project would damage the Peshawar valley, his hostility to it would eventually lead to the project being shelved after his death.



The great bacha khan believed that gender equality has immense position in development of society. As he said. I want to see them share each other's sorrow and happiness. I want to see them work together as equal partners. I want to see them play their national role and take there right full place among the nations of the world, for the service of God and humanity.

Bacha Khan died in Peshawar in 1988 from complications of a stroke and was buried in his house at Jalalabad, Afghanistan. Over 200,000 mourners attended his funeral, including the Afghan president Mohammad Najibullah. The then Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi went to Peshawar, to pay his tributes to Bacha Khan despite the fact that General Zia ul-Haq attempted to stall his attendance citing security reasons. Additionally, the Indian government declared a five-day

period of mourning in his honor. Although he had been repeatedly imprisoned and persecuted, tens of thousands of mourners attended his funeral, described by one commentator as a caravan of peace, carrying a message of love from Pashtuns east of the Khyber to those on the west, marching through the historic Khyber Pass from Peshawar to Jalalabad. This symbolic march was planned by Bacha Khan, to affirmatively demonstrate his dream of Pashtun unification and to help that dream live on after his death. A cease-fire was announced in the Afghan Civil War to allow the funeral to take place, even though it was marred by bomb explosions killing fifteen people.



Nobel Peace Prize Winners from 1947-1977

By: Editorial Board

- 1947 - Friends Service Council and American Friends Service Committee
- 1948 - René Cassin (France)
- 1949 - Lord John Boyd Orr (United Kingdom)
- 1950 - Ralph Bunche (United States)
- 1951 - Léon Jouhaux (France)
- 1952 - Albert Schweitzer (France)
- 1953 - George C. Marshall (United States)
- 1954 - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- 1955 - Not awarded
- 1956 - Not awarded
- 1957 - Lester B. Pearson (Canada)
- 1958 - Georges Pire (Belgium)
- 1959 - Philip Noel-Baker (United Kingdom)
- 1960 - Albert Lutuli (South Africa)
- 1961 - Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden)
- 1962 - Linus Pauling (United States)
- 1963 - International Committee of the Red Cross and League of Red Cross Societies
- 1964 - Martin Luther King Jr. (United States)
- 1965 - United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- 1966 - Not awarded
- 1967 - Not awarded
- 1968 - René Cassin (France)
- 1969 - International Labour Organization (ILO)
- 1970 - Norman Borlaug (United States)
- 1971 - Willy Brandt (Germany)
- 1972 - Not awarded
- 1973 - Henry Kissinger (United States) and Le Duc Tho (Vietnam)
- 1974 - Seán MacBride (Ireland) and Eisaku Sato (Japan)
- 1975 - Andrei Sakharov (Soviet Union)
- 1976 - Betty Williams (United Kingdom) and Mairead Corrigan (United Kingdom)
- 1977 - Amnesty International

SAUDI- IRAN RAPPROCHEMENT: IMPLICATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR PAKISTAN

→ Ali Omer is an alumni of BS International Relations, University of Sargodha. Ali Omer is a profound researcher with interest in different regions including South Asia and the Middle East



In March 2023 a Chinese mediated agreement was reached between KSA and Iran to restore diplomatic relations which has a wide range of implications for Middle Eastern politics. It reflects a geopolitical shift, where China can replace the US as the dominant power of the region. The Middle East's geopolitical environment has long been characterized by the tensions, rivalries and conflicts. Recent developments have suggested a possible shift toward rapprochement between these two countries, with important implications for the region as well as for Pakistan.

If one has to know the significance of the Saudi-Iran rapprochement he must be aware of the history of the region. It can be traced back to the Iranian Revolution in 1979 when the Shah's regime was overthrown, and Islamic Republic was established. This Marked as the start of a power struggle between Sunni majority of KSA and the Shia Majority of Iran, both seeking leadership of the Muslim world. This rivalry created instability in the region like proxy wars in Yemen and Syria.

Since 2019, Diplomatic channels have been reopening slowly when Pakistan played an important role by supporting back-channel talks between KSA and Iran. It was seen as an important step towards further dialogue. Both KSA and Iran have recognized the economic benefits of improved relations. The sanctions have severely impacted Iran's economy, KSA on the other hand has been also facing economic challenges due to fluctuating oil prices. There is no doubt that by closer economic cooperation, both countries could benefit in the wider region. The war in Yemen where KSA and Iran supported opposing sides, has done damage to both nations. A desire to end this conflict served as a catalyst to improve relations and it led towards diplomatic

efforts.

Good relations between Iran and KSA help Pakistan's economy. If they solve their problems, it can make Pakistan's trade and business better with the Middle East and Central Asia. Pakistan values its strong relationships with Iran and KSA. Iran is a vital neighbor, and KSA hosts nearly three million Pakistani workers and helps financially when required. Pakistan can ask for important investments from both nations to make sure the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor success.

to address matters related to security and economy. Within the SCO, both Pakistan and India are members, while Iran recently joined, and KSA has consented to participate as a dialogue partner. Enhanced cooperation between Iran and KSA within the SCO could present an opening for constructive dialogue between Pakistan and India. As a promising development, Pakistan's foreign minister has agreed to attend the May 2023 SCO foreign ministers meeting in India..



Both KSA and Iran are involved in the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Pakistan's geography can connect regions, benefiting everyone. It could also help to solve problems in countries like Afghanistan and improve regional security by reducing conflicts and extremism. Normalization between Iran and KSA could calm the region and promote peace. They have good relations with Pakistan and India, which could be used to help these countries resolve their issues through diplomacy. The agreement might also bolster the multilateral platforms like the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), which serves as a forum for regional nations

It's uncertain whether Iran and Saudi Arabia can work out their problems before taking on such a role, and whether India and Pakistan will be open to their participation. We should see the potential for positive changes in the region. If peace is established between Pakistan's two traditional allies, Islamabad can focus on its domestic development. Pakistan as an important player in the region can avail opportunities from the Saudi-Iran rapprochement in these ways. The improved relations between KSA and Iran could create economic opportunities for Pakistan. As both are vital trading partners for Pakistan,

Facts About Saudi-Iran Relations

BY: Editorial Board

- Historical religious tensions: Sunni-majority Saudi Arabia vs. Shia-majority Iran
- Proxy conflicts: Support for opposing sides in Yemen, Syria, and Iraq
- Political differences: Monarchy in Saudi Arabia vs. Islamic Republic in Iran
- Oil production competition within OPEC
- Diplomatic ties severed in 2016 after attack on Saudi embassy in Tehran
- Mina stampede in 2015 strained relations
- Different approaches to Arab Spring uprisings
- Nuclear deal (JCPOA) viewed differently; Saudi concerns about Iranian influence
- Economic competition and investment projects
- Cultural diplomacy alongside political tensions
- Ideological clash: Wahhabi Islam in Saudi Arabia vs. revolutionary Shia ideology in Iran
- Military buildups and alliances with regional powers
- State-controlled media influencing public opinion against each other
- Territorial disputes have historical roots
- Economic embargo on Qatar in 2017 impacted relations
- Riyadh Accords in 2007 aimed at improving Sunni-Shia relations
- Disputes over the management of religious sites
- Nationalistic sentiments exacerbate tensions
- Significant investments in military capabilities
- Complex relationships with the United States

these can enhance cooperation which could boost trade and investment, blessing for Pakistan economy.

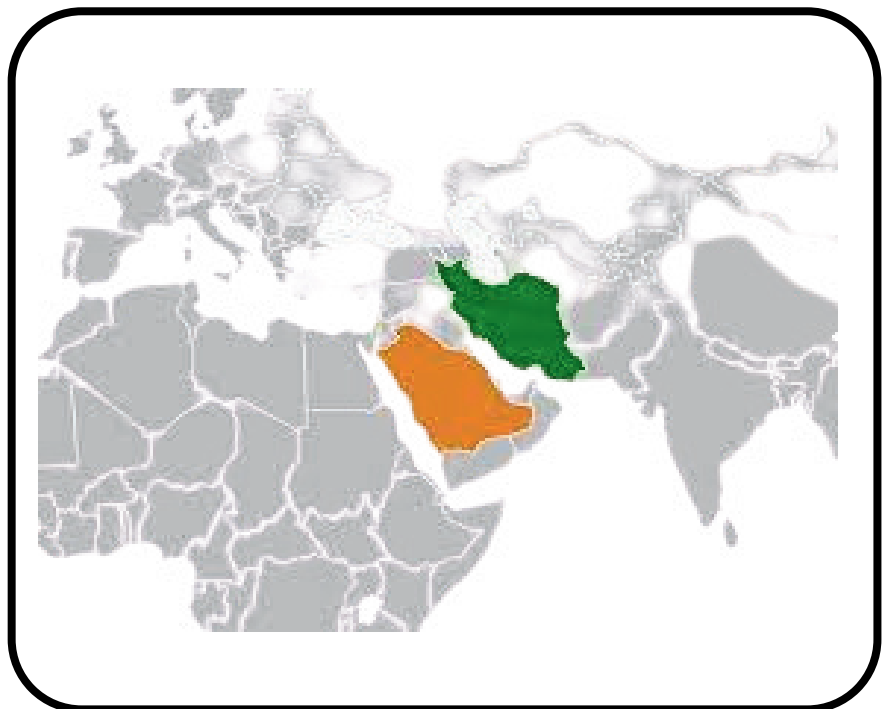
Pakistan and Iran have already joined China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). With this new agreement, Saudi Arabia also has the potential to become a significant partner in projects related to the BRI. This will provide opportunities for Pakistan to enhance collaboration in areas such as food and energy security, particularly by participating in the energy and infrastructure projects within the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and its Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

Within the context of this agreement, there is a notable potential for a trilateral partnership involving Pakistan, Iran, and KSA, particularly in the domain of counter-terrorism efforts. This collaboration could lead to the sharing of crucial intelligence among these three nations, thereby enhancing their collective capacity to combat terrorism, with a specific focus on countering groups like Al-Qaeda and ISIS. Moreover, on a domestic level for Pakistan, the improvement in relations

between Iran and KSA could have a positive impact by reducing sectarian tensions and promoting greater social cohesion and harmony.

The process of rapprochement presents a crucial chance to address the enduring dispute regarding the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline. As Iran has fulfilled its obligations in constructing the pipeline, Pakistan's failure to make progress has exposed it to the risk of substantial penalties, reaching an alarming sum of \$18 billion. This substantial financial liability could lead to severe results for Pakistan's economy.

In conclusion the rapprochement between Iran and KSA presents significant opportunities for Pakistan. It has the potential to reshape its regional alliances, ensure a stable energy supply, and enhance its geopolitical position. To capitalize on these prospects and ensure a more promising future, Pakistani policymakers must demonstrate bold and resolute decision-making focused on the nation's long-term interests.



CHINA'S BELT and ROAD INITIATIVE, Unveils World's Largest Infrastructure



→ Mifzala Rehman is a student of BS International Relations with a strong grip on China centric studies. She is excellent writer, researcher with a professional attitude towards her responsibilities.

The Belt and Road Initiative is an ambitious and gigantic plan for a global network of ports, roads, railways and other infrastructure connecting China to the world. But the initiative is far more than infrastructure. It is a struggle to promote China's economic and political power and to create a way through which China confirms its role as a global power.

Why is it called the Belt and Road Initiative? The 'Belt and Road Initiative' is a relatively new name. Initially it was known as 'One Belt, One Road' initiative and eventually it was named as 'Belt and Road' initiative.

The Belt: Central Asia is seen as the most vital region for the 'belt' element. It started with a series of speech that Chinese President Xi Jinping made back in September 2013 during his visit to Kazakhstan. He talked about building a new trade route connecting China to central Asian countries. The two sides are witnessing a 'golden opportunity' for deeper cooperation, Xi said.

The Road: In 2014, Xi Jinping outlined plans to establish new sea trade infrastructure—a maritime silk road that connect China to Southeast Asia, Africa and Europe. It includes major investments across the world incorporating ports, bridges and infrastructure through Southeast Asia and in to the Indian Ocean.

The Belt and Road Initiative in Asia: China's Belt and Road Initiative has vital importance as it secure borders with many Asian countries. BRI's most successful project called China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) runs through South Asia where around US \$62 billion are being spent on things like coal and hydropower plants, windfarms, redeveloped highways, energy installations and new high-speed railways. It connects Silk Economic Belt and Maritime Silk Road

through Gwadar port in Pakistan's Baluchistan province. It is considered the leading part of the Belt element.

The Belt and Road Initiative in Indonesia: Indonesia hosts nearly half of the eight overseas industrial parks established by China across the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states. In 2017, Indonesia became one of 27 countries at the first Belt and Road Forum to endorse Beijing's "Guiding Principles on Financing the Development of the Belt and Road," which called for prioritizing "infrastructure connectivity" and development of "natural resources," among other things (PRC Ministry of Finance, Xinhuanet, May 15, 2017). At the second Belt and Road Forum in April, 2019, Indonesia proposed 28 projects worth \$91.1 billion for the wide ranging project Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal (BKPM).

The Belt and Road Initiative in Russia: In May, 2014, President Xi and Putin signed a deal worth about \$400 billion. The deal was mainly about oil and gas, Russia's main export to the world.

The Belt and Road Initiative in Italy: In 2019, during Chinese President Xi Jinping's visit to Rome, Italy became the first Group of Seven (G7) country to join China's Belt and Road Initiative. Italy's participation in the BRI shocked US and European partners. However, Italy plans to exit the BRI now.

The Belt and Road Initiative in Africa: Africa is considered a key part of China's BRI due to numerous projects including gas pipeline and railways in Nigeria being funded by China's banks.

The Belt and Road Initiative in Europe: The BRI present great opportunities in terms of trade (railways, ports) and growth while posing challenges to European interests when it comes to global economic system. The China-Europe express railway is another

achievement credited to the Belt and Road Initiative.

The Belt and Road Initiative in Greece: One of the countries that has benefited a lot from China's BRI is Greece. China's investment in Greece

can be seen in transportation, energy, finance, communication, energy and other fields.



The Belt and Road Initiative—A debt trap: It is said that BRI is a debt trap. Simply, it is a situation in which someone is forced to overspend on loans in order to pay back their existing debts. Recently, China acquired the assets of Africa when they failed to repay their loans. Some countries blamed China for using this strategy while others have portrayed China as an excellent entrepreneur who provided loans to countries in need. The Chinese government has never published detailed information about the size and terms of Belt and Road loans hence leading to confusion and mistrust.

In conclusion, the Belt and Road Initiative is world's largest infrastructure investing in more than 150 countries and international organizations. There is actually no confirmed list of everything and everyone involved in BRI but it's expected that China's overall expenses over the duration of the initiative could reach up to \$1.2-1.3 trillion. It is the most expensive infrastructure in history which could lift many people out of extreme poverty. The next decade will show to what extent the Belt and Road Initiative will drive out unemployment and enhance global infrastructure.

Unleashing AI for Climate Solution: A Power Alliance for Sustainable Future

→ Tahir Abbas student of M. Phil in International Relations at University of Sargodha is a keen observer of current affairs and he is technology enthusiast



The lure of artificial intelligence (AI) to address climate change has emerged as a beacon of hope in a time marked by unprecedented environmental catastrophes. To lessen the crisis, as the effects of global warming are growing exponentially, more obvious, quick and creative solutions are need of the hour. AI is a potent ally in the fight against climate change thanks to its computational skills and predictive ability. The symbiotic relationship between AI and sustainable practices has the power to improve industries, policy, and daily lives.

One of the most compelling ways AI is contributing to a sustainable future, is through its impact on renewable energy sources. Although clean and renewable, solar and wind energy are by their very nature sporadic. Predictive models powered by AI can predict energy demand and weather with astounding accuracy, optimizing energy output and storage. For example, Google's Deep-Mind Google's Deep-Mind has created

artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms Google's Deep-Mind has created artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms that increase the effectiveness of wind turbine energy production by forecasting wind patterns and modifying turbine settings accordingly. As a result, there is more energy produced, less waste created, and more reliance on renewable energy sources.

Moreover, by facilitating the development of smart grids, AI is also revolutionizing the energy system. These sophisticated networks capture real-time information on energy usage, supply levels, and demand trends. A sophisticated and connected energy grid that transforms how we produce, distribute, and use electricity has the ability to transform the sector. By doing this, they optimize energy distribution using machine learning algorithms to cut down on waste and make it easier to integrate decentralized energy sources. Artificial intelligence, which

enables the grid to become flexible, responsive, and data-driven, is at the core of this transition. Smart grids allow utilities and customers to communicate with one other in both directions, in contrast to conventional grids that only transmit electricity in one direction. Dynamic load balancing, real-time monitoring and more effective integration of renewable energy sources are all made possible by this two-way information exchange. Siemens' implementation of an AI-driven grid management system in New York is a notable example; it produced 5% energy savings in the first year of operation.

In addition to development of smart grids, for effective mitigation efforts to be put in place, it is also essential to predict the course of climate change. Climate modeling benefits from AI's ability to analyze large datasets and simulate complicated systems. With the use of this technology, projections about how different factors interact to cause climate change are more precise. The Climate Change Initiative of the European Space Agency uses AI to interpret satellite data and enhance climate models, which advances our comprehension of numerous environmental processes and their possible effects. Aside from that, AI-driven climate modeling has the capacity to reveal climate system feedback loops and non-linear correlations that were previously undetected. These discoveries are crucial for predicting unforeseen changes and developing successful mitigation and adaptation methods. AI-driven climate models, for instance, may offer information about how climate change may speed up the melting of polar ice or amplify catastrophic weather events. The ESA's innovative application of AI to climate



research serves as an example of how technological advancement may enhance human potential and advance efforts to address global concerns.

Nonetheless, agriculture contributes significantly to greenhouse gas emissions and is vulnerable to climate change. By improving yields, minimizing waste, and optimizing resource use, AI-powered precision agriculture allays these worries. Farmers can make informed decisions thanks to sensors, drones, and AI algorithms that monitor weather patterns, crop health, and soil conditions. These innovations have the power to completely transform conventional farming methods, providing food security while reducing environmental impact.

It goes without saying that the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters, exacerbated by climate change, demand sophisticated solutions. Artificial intelligence-driven predictive models can foresee the start of disasters like storms, floods, and wildfires, allowing for prompt resource allocation and evacuation. For instance, Stanford University researchers have created an AI system that can forecast the locations where wildfires are most likely to erupt, helping firefighters to plan containment techniques and protect people and property.



It is unequivocally true that Governments, businesses, universities, and civil society must work together to unleash AI for climate solutions. In climate change activities, policies promoting AI research, development, and deployment is essential. Governments should support AI-driven sustainability initiatives, encouraging creativity and private sector participation. To maximize AI's influence on global climate concerns, international cooperation in sharing data and best practices is crucial.

In a nutshell, a glimmer of hope in the fight against climate change is ultimately provided by the combination between AI, and climate change and sustainability. It is also impossible to overstate how AI has the potential to revolutionize climate solutions, from maximizing the production of renewable energy to improving disaster preparedness, due to its changing nature and unavailability of larger set of data. It is critical that we embrace the power of AI as a revolutionary tool in our search for a sustainable future while the world struggles with urgent environmental issues. Consequently, we can create a cleaner, healthier planet for future generations if we use the computing power of AI in conjunction with group effort.

BY: Editorial Board

- Data analysis for accurate climate prediction
- Enhanced climate modeling with advanced AI
- Optimization of renewable energy production and consumption
- Management and optimization of smart grids for energy efficiency
- Tracking and analysis of carbon footprints across industries
- Prediction and preparation for extreme weather events
- Assessment and modeling of climate-related risks
- Optimization of farming practices with precision agriculture
- Monitoring and prevention of deforestation with AI
- AI-assisted wildlife conservation and protection
- Monitoring ocean health and detecting changes with AI
- Streamlining waste sorting and recycling processes
- AI-assisted design of energy-efficient and sustainable buildings
- Optimization of transportation for reduced emissions
- Contribution to the development of advanced carbon capture technologies
- Improved efficiency of energy storage solutions with AI
- Analysis and allocation of funds for climate projects with AI
- Development of targeted campaigns to promote eco-friendly behaviors
- Monitoring environmental changes in remote areas with AI-equipped drones
- Optimization of supply chains for reduced environmental impact
- AI-assisted quick and efficient response to natural disasters
- Optimization of water usage in agriculture and urban areas with AI
- Support for interactive and personalized climate education programs
- Implementation of circular economic models with AI

Empowering Women: The Imperative of Independence



→ Isha Khalid, a very potentially vibrant student of Political Science at University of Sargodha and currently serving as Director Discussions Club at DPIR Intellectual Forum

"I am no bird, and no net ensnares me: I am a free human being with an independent will." – Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre

All individuals are born independent, regardless of their gender. Independence does not only refer to financial independence; it also refers to independence in pursuing one's aspirations along with education, job, personal development, and decision-making. One's gender should not function as a hindrance to one's path to success. Every individual has the right to enjoy free will. But do you think all individuals can enjoy these rights equally? My answer is NO. The society we are living in has some untold rules that are applied only to women. There are some rituals in our society, which act as fetters for women. In the 21st century, women make up an average of 50% of the world's population. Women must be self-sufficient because they are the creators of nations. Independence, particularly for women, is an empowering force that allows them to make their own decisions and define their own destinies.

Being financially independent is important for both men and women. But here we are going to talk about some other significant contributions. Strong decision-making power is the key factor in shaping one's life. An individual must make the right decision in every aspect of his life, whether personal or professional. People are always ready to face the consequences of decisions made by them regardless of positive or negative impacts. Being independent gives you the power, you make decisions on your own. Women who have strong decision-making power will make decisions autonomously and this autonomy carries immense value. Strong decision-making skills give women the tools they need to successfully negotiate the important decisions in life. Making wise judgments frequently

paves the road to success, and being independent gives women the power to make choices according to what they believe in and what they want. Likewise, it protects them from external factors, ensuring that no one may influence their judgments. They can choose their profession, hobbies, passions, and the people who can be a part of their life.

In the modern world, the concept of emotional independence has gained prominence, especially when it comes to women. Being independent does not mean isolating oneself or suppressing emotions, it means empowering emotional strength to lead a fulfilling life, establishing healthy relationships, and excel in both personal and professional life. Emotional independence for women means increasing emotional strength rather than vulnerability. It means investing energy in optimistic people and relationships. It empowers them to make choices without any pressure or suppression. It gives them free will to choose people who add value to one's life. They can make friendly, romantic, or professional relationships of their choice. Women can build relationships that uplift and support them rather than fulfilling societal expectations. It gives them the power to separate their personal and professional lives. They can be loving daughters, dedicated mothers, and supportive partners at the same time while maintaining their own identity and emotional well-being. So, emotional independence plays an important part in empowering women. Education is important for every individual. It makes a man worth living in society. But, in our country, we have had a common practice for centuries that it will be your parents or family who will get to decide in which field you will pursue your career. Doesn't that right belong to you? Independence of education means that a person has the right to choose a subject of interest

irrespective of societal pressure. We cannot deny the importance of one's interest in the field of their study. They can be the master of a subject only when it aligns with their personality. When they are an expert in their field, they can play a significant role in the country's economy. Living in Pakistan, it is essential for a woman to be independent to meet her ends and cope with inflation. It allows women to play their role in the development and well-being of the community and the nation. Women who are educated and self-reliant are not only important drivers of progress but also champions of gender equality, tearing down barriers and fostering a more open and affluent society.

Personal development allows individuals to improve their skills, interests, and expertise. Financial independence gives you confidence and personal development gives you peace of mind. Women should invest their time and energy in learning new skills and improving their talents. It helps them to be independent and converts themselves into more civilized people. Being independent is the key to turning all your dreams into reality. Personal development modifies you into a new person by boosting your inner confidence and increasing your sense of modernity.

Technology has become an overwhelming force shaping every aspect of our lives at a time when the world is quickly becoming a global village. If we ignore these things we will fall behind in this age of competition. In this modern era, independence is much more important for women. It will free them of societal pressure and free them from abusive relationships. But this can be only achieved by breaking stereotype mindsets and spreading awareness regarding women's independence. It is crucial to raise awareness of the value of women's freedom and the advantages it offers to both individuals and society. We can spark a societal change that supports and encourages women's independence by commencing interactions, educating others, and advocating for change.



The Impact of MBS's Visit to India: Strengthening Geopolitical Ties and Bilateral Cooperation

→ Wazir Zafar Hassan, a profound researcher, writer and IR enthusiast. He is the founder of DPIR Intellectual Forum and has served as the President of the forum during its 2nd tenure



The recent visit of Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman (MBS) of Saudi Arabia to India has resulted in significant developments in the geopolitical sphere, characterized by the signing of multi-billion dollar agreements and an exploration of new avenues for bilateral collaboration. During the diplomatic engagement with Mohammed bin Salman (MBS), the Prime Minister of India emphasized the significance of the strategic partnership between the two countries, emphasizing the pivotal role played by their bilateral relationship.

This visit has afforded the leaders an opportunity to examine new aspects of the bilateral relationship, particularly in light of significant events like the G20 Summit that took place in New Delhi. The G20 Summit, under the leadership of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, played a significant role in promoting diplomatic consensus and enhancing India's global reputation. The demonstration of solidarity between the United States and India at the summit served to reinforce India's position as an advocate for international cooperation and stability.

One of the main outcomes of MBS's visit is the signing of agreements worth billions of dollars, with a particular emphasis on diverse industries including energy, infrastructure, and technology. The mentioned agreements serve to enhance the economic relations between India and Saudi Arabia, while simultaneously promoting the progress and advancement of both countries. The visit of Mohammed bin Salman to India holds significant geopolitical importance, given the intricate dynamics of the region. Both India and Saudi Arabia have been strategically navigating their diplomatic ties with the United States, aiming to retain a sense

of unity while also pursuing their respective national interests.

The economic corridor connecting India, the Middle East, and Europe holds considerable strategic significance. The visit of Mohammed bin Salman (MBS) to India is part of a series of visits made by prominent officials from the United States and Europe. These visits are strategically designed to persuade the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to limit its collaboration with Russia. The visit the significance of establishing strategic alliances to tackle shared challenges and promote regional stability.

The key objectives of MBS's visit to India included enhancing the strategic partnership between the two nations and the identification of new opportunities for collaboration. The purpose of the visit encompassed numerous significant objectives, which included:

- Reviewing the progress made by the Strategic Partnership Council (SPC) that was created during Prime Minister Modi's official visit to Saudi Arabia in October 2019.

- Highlighting the perspectives of Saudi Arabia on several global matters, such as energy, climate change, and security.
- Signing agreements across multiple sectors including renewable and non-renewable energy, digitization and electronic manufacturing, banking, and infrastructure.
- Exploring the implementation of the Middle-East corridor, with the objective of enhancing commerce and investment between India and the Middle East.
- The enhancement of the defense and security partnership between India and Saudi Arabia.

During the visit, the Strategic Partnership Council (SPC) meeting was co-chaired by Prime Minister Modi and Crown Prince MBS. The Strategic Partnership Council (SPC) meeting held during the visit of MBS resulted in significant accomplishments, including a strengthening of efforts to materialize prior declarations, strengthened economic cooperation, reinforced defense and security



BY: Editorial Board

- MBS played a significant role in Saudi-India relations
- MBS's 2019 visit strengthened diplomatic ties
- Declaration of a strategic partnership between the two nations
- Signing of investment agreements in infrastructure, housing, and tourism
- Increased security cooperation, including counter-terrorism efforts
- Ongoing collaboration in the energy sector, with Saudi Arabia as a key oil supplier
- Alignment of Saudi Vision 2030 with India's economic goals
- Enhanced defense cooperation and joint military exercises
- Exploratory talks on potential collaboration in nuclear energy
- Joint efforts to combat extremism and terrorism
- Increased cultural exchanges to strengthen people-to-people ties
- Mutual interest in economic diversification beyond oil
- Participation in joint naval exercises to promote maritime security
- Recognition of visionary leadership in both countries
- Ongoing high-level visits between officials
- Significant Indian diaspora in Saudi Arabia contributing to cultural and economic ties
- Collaborative efforts in science and technology
- Cooperation in anti-piracy efforts in the Indian Ocean
- Facilitation of the pilgrimage of Indian Muslims for Hajj and Umrah
- Establishment of joint councils to address bilateral issues
- Opportunities for collaboration in the IT sector
- Potential collaboration in space exploration and satellite technology

cooperation, examination of the Middle-East corridor, and the fortification of relations established on mutual trust. These results helped reinforce the strategic alliance between India and Saudi Arabia, potentially enhancing regional stability and promoting the growth of the region.

During the visit of Mohammed bin Salman (MBS) to India, a number of agreements were signed between the two countries. The estimated value of the agreements struck during the visit of MBS to India amounts to approximately \$45 billion. The mentioned accords serve to enhance the economic relations between India and Saudi Arabia, while concurrently promoting the progress and advancement of both countries.

These agreements were mostly centered around diverse industries including energy, infrastructure, and technology. The following information outlines the details of the agreements that have been executed and their worth:

- A memorandum of understanding was signed by the Saudi Arabian Oil Company (Aramco) and the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) for the establishment of a refinery and petrochemical complex in Maharashtra, with an estimated investment of \$44 billion.
- An agreement was made between Saudi Arabia's Public Investment Fund (PIF) and India's National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) to invest a total of \$1 billion in India's digital infrastructure.
- An agreement was reached between the Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority (SAGIA) and the State Bank of India (SBI) with the aim of strengthening investment cooperation between the two nations.
- A memorandum of understanding (MoU), was reached between the Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority (SAGIA) and the National Investment and Infrastructure fund.

(NIIF) of India with the aim of making investments in infrastructure projects within India.

The recent visit of Mohammed bin Salman (MBS) to India, which included the signing of major economic deals, poses significant implications for the region, particularly with regard to Pakistan. The establishment of agreements between India and Saudi Arabia has the potential to lead to a shift in trade and investment dynamics within the area, hence potentially influencing the economy of Pakistan. The potential implications for Pakistan's security position arise from the enhanced collaboration in defense and security between India and Saudi Arabia. Pakistan has historically maintained strong bilateral ties with Saudi Arabia, building a collaborative relationship comprising multiple domains, such as defense and security. The potential implications for Pakistan's relationship with Saudi Arabia may arise as a result of the deepening of bilateral relationships between India and Saudi Arabia.

Within the realm of global security, this visit serves as a significant indicator of the dynamic nature of foreign policy and the need for nations to adapt their approaches in response to shifting geopolitical environments. The examination of new domains for collaboration between India and Saudi Arabia demonstrates the significance of establishing strategic alliances to tackle shared challenges and promote stability within the region. In general, the visit placed significant emphasis on economic relations, as seen by the signing of agreements across all sectors. This highlighted the significance of cultivating strategic alliances to effectively tackle shared obstacles and foster regional stability.



How Emerging Technologies are Impacting Modern Military Strategies and International Relations



→ Ahsan Ali, a military enthusiast and battlefield lover, is a student of BS International Relations at University of Sargodha. He has a very strong record in co-curricular activities.

“Armies that could reach further, hit harder, and get there faster usually won, while the range-restricted, less well-armed, and slower armies lost. For this reason, a vast amount of human creative effort has been poured into extending the range, increasing the firepower, and accelerating the speed of weapons and armies.”

– Toffler

Warfare, over the centuries, has progressed from primitive wars between tribal societies to warfare between societies based on agrarian economy and industrialized societies. Mankind has progressed successively from fighting with bows and arrows to rifles, guns, tanks, aircraft and missiles. Scientific and technological advances which were slow and gradual in 18th and 19th centuries, became dramatic in the 20th century.

The development of iron clad ships in the 1860s, the machine gun in the 1890s, the manned aircraft and the tank in the 1920s-1930s, the aircraft carrier and radar in the 1930s-1940s, and nuclear weapons in the 1940s-1950s are some of the important signposts in the evolution of military technologies. Each of these developments had revolutionary effects on the conduct of warfare. Alvin and Heidi Toffler postulated that “the way we make war reflects the way we make wealth.” Technology has always been exploited to make wealth as well as to make war. The industrial revolution launched the second wave of historical change in the form and nature of warfare. Mass production was accompanied by raising of mass armies loyal to modern nation states and mass production of weapons.

Technology was put to use to make new tools of war. Wars in turn accelerated industrialization. The principle of standardization was applied to military

training, organization and doctrine as well.

Written orders replaced oral orders giving rise to the development of General Staffs. Mechanization in warfare with new kinds of fire power vastly enlarged the scale of military operations. The aim of war was destruction of the enemy’s main forces on the battlefield. The concepts of total war and mass destruction were seen in World Wars I and II and they carried on to the Cold War.



The advent of nuclear weapons in the 1940s-1950s added the ultimate in destructive power. War scenarios between the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and Warsaw Pact forces envisaged the ultimate war of attrition. Thus, mass destruction came to play the same central role in doctrine as mass production did in economies. The evolution of all these concepts was a direct outcome of the impact of technology on the conduct of land warfare. In our rapidly advancing world, the fascinating fusion of international relations and military strategies is undergoing a profound transformation. The emergence of state of the ar.

technologies is not only reshaping how battles are fought but also rewriting the diplomatic playbook on the global stage. This article embarks on a journey into the captivating realm where emerging technologies intertwine with military tactics and international diplomacy, unraveling how these innovations have fundamentally altered the way nations engage with security in the 21st century.

The tides of technology have led to a seismic shift in the world of military

strategies, veering away from traditional warfare towards more intricate approaches like cyber warfare, drone tactics and pinpoint accuracy. The merits and complexities of these new strategies come to the fore, as armed forces embrace the advantages and grapple with the inherent challenges they bring. In a thrilling dance of progress, we witness technologies like artificial intelligence, self-governing weaponry, and cutting-edge communication systems reshaping the landscape of modern warfare. These groundbreaking advancements are revolutionizing the capabilities of today’s military forces

Deadly Modern Warfare Weapons

BY: Muhammad Zubair

- Nuclear Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs)
- Ballistic Missile Submarines (SSBNs)
- Tactical Nuclear Weapons
- Chemical Weapons (nerve gas, mustard gas)
- Biological Weapons (pathogens, toxins)
- Cruise Missiles (conventional or nuclear warheads)
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) for surveillance and targeted strikes
- Stealth Bombers with radar-evading capabilities
- Anti-Ship Missiles for naval vessel destruction
- Cluster Munitions causing widespread damage
- Machine Guns with high rates of fire
- Rocket Artillery for long-range strikes
- Landmines for personnel or vehicle targeting
- Thermal Baric Weapons causing intense heat and pressure
- Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) Weapons disrupting electronics
- Railguns with high muzzle velocity
- Directed Energy Weapons (DEWs) using concentrated energy
- Attack Helicopters armed with missiles and machine guns
- Advanced Fighter Jets with stealth and advanced weaponry
- Submarine-Launched Cruise Missiles (SLCMs)
- Anti-Aircraft Systems for defense against enemy aircraft
- Cyber Weapons for disrupting computer systems
- Space-based Weapons for orbital attacks or satellite destruction
- Artillery Guns with long-range capabilities

and are strategically employed in diverse scenarios that demand adaptability and finesse.

The diplomatic arena has metamorphosed in the digital age, where technology wields the power to mend or rupture relationships between nations. Digital platforms now stand as vital tools in international dialogue, negotiation, and even the resolution of conflicts that span continents. The emergence of technological expertise poses a moral quandary on how to navigate the ethical dilemmas that arise from the use of autonomous weapons and the potential collateral damage to civilians. International efforts to oversee and control these technologies underscore the global community's commitment to responsible innovation.

Embarking on a journey through history, we find a tangible instances where emerging technologies have left an indelible mark on conflicts and diplomatic undertakings. Cyber-attacks, drone strikes and infusion of AI in military decision-making serve as a difficulty in understanding technology and global dynamics. Delicately poised

at the intersection of technological advancement, national security, global-harmony, countries grapple with the challenge of harnessing potent technologies without fueling arms races or unintended escalation. Striking the balance is a testament to strategic wisdom and international collaboration.

As our expeditions culminates, we cast our gaze towards the horizon, pondering the trajectory of this intricate relationship between military strategies and international relations. The path ahead could usher in a greater cooperation, unforeseen challenges, or even heightened tensions.

To sum up, the threads of this article weave together to underscore the pivotal insights discussed. The ever-evolving amalgamation of technology and its influence on military and diplomatic realms leaves an indelible mark on the canvas of our world. It remains a constant reminder that embracing the winds of change, with an eye towards responsible innovation, can chart the course for a more secure and harmonious global future.



Middle East Faced by Multidimensional Challenges

→ Mubashir Awan, a potentially vibrant student of BS International Relations 3rd semester. He is currently working as the Editor-in-Chief of The Enigma



Middle East is a geopolitical term coined by the West to separate Europe from the Far East, located around southern and eastern shores of Mediterranean sea, largely characterised by its absolute submission to religion, predominantly Islam. However, other factors determining the region are its intertwined history, holy wars and holding sacred sites of all the three prevalent religions of the world.

The Middle East became a hallmark of global politics when almost a century ago large reservoirs of oil were discovered, turning the fate of the region's population, mainly setting the stage of great fortune for monarchs and their descendants. The Middle East dominated international politics in the cold war period, when the Soviet Union and America contested to further their influence in the region, polarising the regional states into two blocs, largely motivated by two self-interests of rulers.

American-Soviet later Russian rivalry played an antagonistic role in exacerbating religious fringe and sectarian violence, leading to an unpredictable future, largely region assumed to be in further chaos and bloodletting in decades ahead. However, Arab leaders are beginning to realise their submerging geopolitical standing in technologically advanced era. Counting the factors, authoritarianism seems standing high among other hurdles which are depleting the region's hope for a better future. Most of the countries are prone to monarchy and are generally considered to be immune to democracy.

Authoritarianism blocks social and economic progress, as civilian participation in nation building in authoritarian states is kept at bay with

controlled bureaucracy. As in the case of Middle East, key positions are held by incompetent despots and their relatives, wielding enough power to repress any outcry, it largely decries merit and enhance nepotism and favouritism in the society also furthering states to lawlessness

Arab spring sprouting in 2010, generated room for democracy when frustrated youth; illusioned by years long inflicted monarchy, overthrew existing ruling governments in Tunisia and Egypt, thus cracking the window of hope for neighbouring states.

Sooner Arab spring was suppressed through brutal crackdowns, killing thousands of protestors marching in the streets for social reformation. The Arab spring, despite failing to install democracy, threatened rulers to reform economic policies especially in the Gulf region.

Oil, a traditional and mainly the only source of income for the Middle East, once helped the region's economy to uprise, is destined to lose its global demand as the world largely seems to be entering in technologically advanced era in the approaching centuries. This all started happening in 1973, when Gulf states put embargo on oil shipment to the west, thus using oil as a weapon to access their strategic interest against Israel, an absolute threat for the Arab world also a reinforcer behind so-called Arab unity.

This incident and militarisation of oil left Western world with no option except finding alternatives to oil, and also helped western powers to get rid of their dependence on the gulf for energy supplies. This prophecy might be too early to make but against all odds oil is destined to turn less worthy of importance in the coming future. Regional fortune, heavily bound to income generated from oil, is in a

persistent threat of losing international privilege in decades. Furthermore, the region's states, comprising largely barren and deserted land, fiercely depend on the outside world to manage their food supplies. So, the region's huge population is in stark threat of getting impoverished.

In the 21st century; which is largely associated with acquiring freedom and liberty, it is no surprise to see women who are denied even the right to drive, very common in the outside world. They can't sit in public places except with their spouse or family relatives. International institutes have expressed their profound concerns regarding women's rights in the Middle East, despite some improvement in recent years, the task of bridging the gap of gender inequality seems hard to accomplish.



Participation of women in the labour force is negligible compared to the outside world. The unemployment rate among young women in the Middle East is 42.5 percent, almost three times the global average of 14.9 percent. According to a study conducted by PwC, "stimulating more women to (re)enter the workforce could provide a major economic impetus to the Middle East, up to as much as \$2 trillion." Thus wooing women in the workplace is an issue of great urgency as it could trigger a 57% GDP hike for the region.

Arab states in exchange for trading oil imports almost all basic commodities; varying from grain and rice to borrowing weapons. In the case of Saudi Arabia, it imports almost 98% of its weapons from the outside world, especially America. Being in the conflict-riddled region depending on foreign world exposes the region's vulnerability already in the state of war with neighbouring Yemen and Iran.

Besides this region is highly vulnerable to climate change, "seven of 10 most water stressed nations are in the Middle East and North Africa." To provide their people enough water Arab states rely on the desalination process.

A World Bank report asserted that the climate related water scarcity would cost middle eastern nations between 6 percent and 14 percent of their GDP by 2050.

The region has long been accustomed to religious extremism; in continuous warfare of two distinct ideologies of same religion, Sunni and Shia, fighting for regional dominance, thus financing all over the world to sell their respective ideologies in different Muslim countries. Recent surge in violence started in 1979's Ayatollah's upheaval in Iran, bringing Saudi Arabia and Iran in a long tussle of seeking influence in Muslim world.

Alongside these Western powers, promising restoring peace in the region after the extremists uprising, largely motivated by their own interests, intervened. They backed the Saudi led regional order, becoming its proponent. This intervention ended up demolishing a major part of the middle east, provoking anti-West feelings in masses who later turned into armed militia, threatening the whole world. Finally the Middle East emerged as the most destabilised region on the planet thanks to lusty rulers and western financing along with providing arms to desired groups against others.

Thus instability has cut the region off the world. Tourism industry despite having potential generates value of negligible worth, contributing very little to the regional economy. Additionally, the tough immigration process and

radical interpretation of religion discourages tourists from visiting this part of the world except pilgrims from across the globe.

Gulf states, as aforementioned, massively depend upon revenues coming from oil exports. This massive inflow of money allows oligarchs to spend a portion of it in form of subsidies to poor people, this way wielding greater power and holding control without any massive threat of rebellion. Using this tactic members of Royal families enjoy lavish life abroad, investing billions of dollars in world leading business firms especially in America and Europe.

However, foreign direct investment(FDI) is very unbalanced in the Middle east. In Syria, Iran, Palestine, Yemen, and Iraq FDI is very low in comparison to Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Oman and a few other states.

Licensing foreigners to invest in particular fields along with instability hinders FDI. According to a United Nations report, Saudi Arabia's FDI inflow fell 59% last year to nearly \$7.9 billion.

The Arab spring uprising pushed for social reforms in the middle east, helped realise rulers that the traditional way of seizing power in the age of the internet where the world is largely connected to each other would be tough. Success of vision 2030 model in the Middle East and reforming for FDI and tourism sector to flourish would be a smart game to go far, otherwise depending upon oil money and transferring it into Europe and America would leave Bediouns as bedu, age-old traditional people with a dark or no future in face of giant challenges.



Interesting Facts About Middle East

By: Muhammad Zubair

- "Cradle of Civilization" with early human societies
- Diverse geography: deserts, mountains, river valleys
- Arabian Desert spans multiple countries
- Holds over 60% of the world's proven oil reserves
- Tallest building, Burj Khalifa, in Dubai
- Dead Sea, one of the saltiest bodies of water
- Ancient civilizations: Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Indus Valley
- Mount Ararat associated with Noah's Ark
- Holy cities: Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem, Bethlehem
- Cultural diversity with rich traditions
- Persian Gulf surrounded by key countries
- Ottoman Empire's significant historical influence
- Arabic is the dominant language
- Al Jazeera, influential Arabic news channel
- Petra in Jordan known for rock-hewn architecture
- Spice trade routes connected Asia and Europe
- Iranian Plateau covers Iran and parts of Afghanistan
- Sykes-Picot Agreement shaped modern borders
- Contributions to literature, art, mathematics, and science
- Delicious cuisine: kebabs, hummus, falafel, shawarma
- Ancient Dilmun civilization in Bahrain
- Mount Sinai, where Moses received the Ten Commandments
- Oman historically exported frankincense and myrrh
- Numerous UNESCO World Heritage Sites
- Mandatory Hajj pilgrimage to Mecca for Muslims

How is India's feat in space a wake-up call for Pakistan?

→ Sajjad Ali is wonderful article writer with a strong grip on research, reading literature and expressing his thoughts in an influential way. He is currently student of M.A English final year



happen. But our rival, India, has achieved a grand victory in the space war despite being established 8 years later than SUPARCO.

There are several reasons for our space program remaining earth-bound. The first reason was our

ISRO'S successful Chandrayaan-3 mission is indeed a remarkable feat in space history as they became the first to land on the South pole of the moon. ISRO is a space agency of India and became the 4th country in the world to achieve a controlled landing on the lunar surface. Their victory is a powerful reminder and wake-up call for Pakistan. If we want to achieve new milestones in the exciting realm of space exploration then we must come

the lunar surface. But they wanted to be adorned with the intricate strokes of air dynamics and structural layers of the upper atmosphere of the Indian Ocean. India already had an alliance with the USA's rival USSR which paved the way for Pakistan to become the partner of the USA in space missions. This was a golden opportunity for Pakistan to enter the space war. Pakistan availed this opportunity and established its space agency in 1961

inclination to increase our defense power rather than space technology. General Zia-ul-Haq and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto cut off SUPARCO'S budgets due to the wars with India. They also pulled out of Dr. Abdul Salaam and many other scientists who were the pioneers of SUPARCO and replaced them with retired military generals who were still helmed by them. On the other hand, ISRO came under the direct supervision of the PM and didn't see the involvement of Politicians, Bureaucracy, and the Military. They also don't face the less availability of the technocratic workforce and macro management of the government being headquartered in Bangalore.

Another harsh fact is that we have become consumers of science and technology, and not producers of knowledge. Our education system is not producing the required manpower to give a qualitative edge in science and technology. We're losing our genius minds to brain drain as they opt for green pastures due to political instability, stifling bureaucracy, lack of merit, institution dismantling, and opportunities at home. In Contrast, India has a large pool of skilled engineers and scientists, which has allowed it to develop cutting-edge technologies and push the boundaries of space exploration. They also provide financial support to ISRO to make their ambitious project possible but SUPARCO has faced political instability and financial crisis which has limited its capabilities to meet the sky. India has also been supported by private agencies like Space X, GALACTIC, SKYROOT, etc. On the other hand, private agencies are not established in Pakistan due to the lack of interest of the government and people, the political and economic crisis, and also due to corruption and terrorism.



to the profound realization that Why are they ahead of our space agency SUPARCO which was formed 8 years before them? Why are we behind ISRO despite being the first in the Muslim world and the third in Asia to fly in space in the 1960s?

The Space war started when the USSR launched the world's first artificial satellite named Sputnik on Oct.4, 1957. John F. Kennedy who was the president of the USA at that time decided to beat the USSR in space war by making a successful human landing on

named The Space & Upper Atmosphere Research Commission commonly referred to as SUPARCO. Pakistan became 1st in Muslim World and 3rd in Asia after Japan and Israel by launching its first rocket Rehbar-1 into space in 1962 with the efforts of Dr. Abdul Salaam who was the pioneer of SUPARCO. After achieving this milestone, countries were predicting that SUPARCO would achieve a remarkable feat one day but this did not

We are also not interested in space missions because we consider it a waste of time and money. There are also many speculations as to why we spend a lot of our budget on space missions while we are facing an economic crisis. The answer is that space missions attract foreign investments and support which play a key role in building our economy and making our world image strong. These missions enhance our scientific and technological capabilities which will open the doors for new opportunities. India has now coined her name in the world they have advanced technology due to which many countries are attracted towards India for purchasing that technology which will build their economy and attract their investments in other fields.

Perhaps we should learn from India in this respect by revamping SUPARCO. We should also encourage our brightest to innovate and reach for the stars. Our government should also support this matter financially and politically. All political parties forget their differences and come on one platform for the interest of their country. Military generals should also relinquish their seats and allow skilled and experienced people to lead the space agency. We should also attract foreign investments in this field by assuring them that we will fulfill our promises and provide the security to save them from terrorists. We should bring innovation in our education field and provide a good stipend to our educators to avoid brain drain



Facts About Chandryan Mission

BY: Muhammad Zubair

Chandrayaan-1:

- Launched on October 22, 2008.
- Conducted by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).
- Successfully entered lunar orbit on November 8, 2008.
- Carried an impact probe that intentionally crashed onto the lunar surface.
- Discovered water molecules and hydroxyl on the Moon.

Chandrayaan-2:

- Launched on July 22, 2019.
- Included an orbiter, lander (Vikram), and rover (Pragyan).
- Vikram lander lost communication during descent.
- Orbiter continues to study the Moon from orbit.
- Planned Chandrayaan-3 for a future soft landing attempt.

Instruments and Payloads:

- Moon Impact Probe instruments included radar altimeter, video imaging system, and mass spectrometer.
- Chandrayaan-1 orbiter had Terrain Mapping Camera and X-ray Spectrometer.
- Chandrayaan-2 orbiter carried Terrain Mapping Camera-2, Solar X-ray Monitor, and Dual Frequency Synthetic Aperture Radar.
- Chandrayaan-2 lander and rover aimed for lunar surface exploration.
- Pragyan rover had a spectrometer and an alpha particle X-ray spectrometer.

International Collaboration:

- Chandrayaan-2 included payloads from the USA, Bulgaria, and the UK.
- Collaboration with the global scientific community.

Scientific Objectives:

- Explore the Moon's surface and study mineral composition.
- Understand lunar geology and conduct experiments.
- Chandrayaan-2 aimed for lunar south pole exploration.

Orbital Achievements:

- Chandrayaan-1 orbiter provided detailed lunar surface mapping.
- Chandrayaan-2 orbiter in a polar orbit for comprehensive lunar observation.
- Demonstrated advancements in space technology.

Public Outreach and Space Diplomacy:

- Chandrayaan missions generated public interest and pride.
- Showcased India's space achievements globally.
- Contributed to India's reputation in the international space community.
- Chandrayaan-1 marked India's first lunar exploration mission.
- Chandrayaan-2 aimed to expand the understanding of the Moon's evolution.
- Lunar South Pole targeted for potential water ice deposits.
- Vikram lander's intended landing site near the Moon's south pole.
- Chandrayaan-2 orbiter carried a suite of advanced scientific instruments.
- Chandrayaan-2's orbiter has a mission life of several years.
- Chandrayaan-2's successful launch positioned India as a leading space-faring nation.
- Chandrayaan missions aligned with India's broader space exploration goals.
- ISRO planned Chandrayaan-3 as a follow-up lunar mission.

- Chandrayaan-2's technological advancements included autonomous navigation.
- Vikram lander carried a seismometer to study lunar quakes.
- Chandrayaan missions contributed to lunar and planetary science.
- Chandrayaan-1 made India the fourth country to reach lunar orbit.
- Chandrayaan-1's Moon Impact Probe made India the first to discover water molecules on the Moon.

Religiously inspired Terrorist Organizations in Pakistan; A case study of Islamic State of Khurasan (ISKP) in Pakistan

→ Mr. Qamar Osman has done his post-graduation and currently a visiting faculty member at Department of Politics & International Relations, University of Sargodha. His core areas of interests are terrorism, non-state actors and pressure groups



There are a number of religiously inspired terrorist organizations operating in Pakistan with varying degrees of influence. Islamic State in Khurasan Province (ISKP) is one of such organizations. This organization is responsible for several deadly attacks against the people of Pakistan. It has been active for past few years with varying degree of operational capability. This article will briefly delve into origins, ideology, objectives, leadership and terrorist attacks carried out by them especially in Pakistan

ISKP was formed by disgruntled members of Tehreek Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Al Qaeda and few members of Afghan Taliban in 2014. They were not happy with the policies of their respective organizations on plethora of issues regarding implementation of sharia law and creation of Islamic government. The official declaration of formation of ISKP was announced in 2015, with the pledge of allegiance given to Islamic State (IS). This announcement came from the then spokesperson of Islamic State (IS), Abu Muhammad Al Adnani.

The ideology of ISKP, to put it in simple words, is the creation of universal Islamic State. This Islamic state will be based on sharia law. It does not believe in nation-states and the borders between the different countries. They oppose every type of political system and political ideology be it democracy, socialism, communism or any other modern-day political ideology. They also do not believe in other jihadist struggles carried out in the world with the exception of organizations which pledged their loyalty to central IS. The main example in this regard is Afghan Taliban. In order to create this Islamic state, armed struggle known as Jihad must be waged against enemies of Islam, as perceived by the ISKP. The

killing of fellow Muslims is allowed on the pretext of ideology known as takfir. The principle of takfir is about delegitimizing and discrediting the fellow Muslims, if they are deemed to be deviating from the true path of Islam, as perceived by them. It is about declaring fellow Muslims as apostates which means that they are not true Muslims.

This is an affiliate of terrorist organization Islamic State (IS), which declared the caliphate in Iraq in 2014. This branch is responsible for conducting its activities and creation of caliphate in the region of Khurasan. The term Khurasan has historically included areas which now formed the region which loosely includes modern day

550 people. These includes law enforcement officials and civilians alike. The suicide bomb attack on the rally of Jamiat ulema Islam-Fazal (JUI_F) on 30 July 2023 was claimed by ISKP. The death toll in this attack was 54. The 2018 suicide attack in Mastung, Baluchistan, on the rally of Baluchistan Awami Party (BAP) was claimed by ISKP. This attack claimed the lives of at least 149 people, which included BAP contestant Siraj Raisani. It must be noted here that this attack was also claimed by faction of TTP and this list goes on and on. The long and short of this article is that ISKP is one of the several religiously inspired terrorist organization operating in Pakistan. It wants to create a global Islamic state



central Asia and south Asia. However, its major activities are centered in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The first leader of ISKP was Hafiz Saeed Khan, a former TTP leader from ex tribal areas of Pakistan. He was killed on 26 July, 2016 in Achin, Afghanistan. The last known leader was Sanaullah Ghafari, also known as Shahab al muhajir. He was appointed as head in June 2020. He was reportedly killed in 2023 in province of Kunar, Afghanistan.

ISKP has conducted several terrorist attacks inside Pakistan since its formation in early 2015. Since 2016, it is responsible for at least 15 suicide terrorist attacks in Pakistan. Those attacks had claimed the lives of at least

on basis of sharia law. The tool used for attaining this objective is by waging violent armed struggle known as Jihad against their perceived enemies of Islam whether they be civilians or state officials. They violently oppose every type of modern-day political ideology. The main center of their terrorist activities is in Afghanistan and Pakistan. They have conducted several terrorist attacks against the people of Pakistan and they pose a threat to the security of Pakistan.



Democracy and its hurdles in Pakistan: An alarming Situation.



→ Muhammad Sohail Hassan is a student of Politics with a keen interest in the history and Politics of Pakistan. He has a strong grip on current affairs along with international affairs

Democracy is mainly a Greek word which means people and their rules, here peoples have the to select their own government as per their choice. Greece was the first democratic country in the world. Democratic governance means a government system in which all the people of a country can vote to elect their representatives. The government in turn runs the country according to the mandate given by the people.

Although democracy is generally understood to be defined by voting, no consensus exists on a precise definition of democracy. Karl Popper says that the "classical" view of democracy is simply, "in brief, the theory that democracy is the rule of the people, and that the people have a right to rule".

Liberal democracy emphasizes the separation of powers, an independent judiciary, and a system of checks and balances between branches of government. Multi-party systems with at least two persistent, viable political parties are characteristic of liberal democracies.

American conservatives generally consider individual liberty within the bounds of conservative values as the fundamental trait of democracy. They typically believe in a balance between federal government and states' rights. Rousseau argued that the general will of the people could not be decided by elected representatives. He believed in a direct democracy in which everyone voted to express the general will and to make the laws of the land.

A controlled democracy existed in the 1950s, and a simple democracy did so in the 1960s. A socialist democracy existed in the 1970s, a guided democracy existed in the 1980s, and a sham democracy existed in the 1990s. India and Pakistan, two gained

independence in 1947. They had the same constitution, the Act of India 1935. However, governance was the issue. Unlike India, Pakistan experienced an alternative system of government; civil and martial Law administration.

Pakistan saw several pitfalls. But, now Pakistan is convinced that strengthening democracy in Pakistan can be shaped with hard work. It can be done by the supremacy of the constitution, independence of the judiciary, and rule of law. Since the

involvement of the military in civilian matters began in 1953. They intervened to contain the riots between Sunnis and Ahmadi's. But, in 1958 military intervention resulted in the martial law period. From 1958 to 1969, Field Marshal Ayub Khan ruled Pakistan. Generals Yahya Khan from 1969 to 1971, Zia-ul-Haq from 1977 to 1989, and Pervez Musharraf Imposed emergency on oct 12, 1999 and ruled Pakistan from 1999 to 2008. All martial law rulers banned political parties during their regime periods. Moreover, even constitutional .



creation of Pakistan, it is experiencing institutional imbalance. Its roots go back to the British period. Pakistan's institutional imbalance is due to civil and military bureaucracies and non-democratic parties. Besides, weak political institutions are also causing an imbalance in Pakistan.

Pakistan always lacked a system that could hold free and fair elections. Free and fair elections should be based on a universal franchise. If there was such a system, it could provide a conducive environment for democracy to grow.

The democratic failure in Pakistan left so much gap to give an opportunity to the military to fulfil that gap. Formal

abolitions and desired amendments have been there relentlessly.

Democracy in Pakistan is a relatively recent concept. In 1947, the British Raj ended and Pakistan became an independent country. The Muslim majority ruled over a Hindu minority, and although there was some effort to create a democratic system, it was not until 1958 that the first election was held. The military ruled until 1962, when General Ayub Khan became president. Although he attempted to institute some democratic reforms, his rule was authoritarian and he ended up being handover in 1969 to General Yahya Khan after he resigned due to public

pressure. His regime was more authoritarian than Ayub Khan's had been, but it did begin to institute some democratic reforms. The first free and fair elections were held in 1970 with LFO of General Yahya Khan. Then in 1977 General Zia Ul Haq Imposed Martial Law and continued to institute some reforms, including allowing women to vote and run for office, although his rule also saw a rise in religious extremism. In 1988, Benazir Bhutto became the first woman ever to head a government in Muslim Ummah. She continued to implement democratic reforms while also trying to address the issue of religious extremism, but her assassination in 2007 led to the return of Mr. Asif Ali Zardari as president.

Pakistan has been a multiparty democracy since the early 1990s, but there have been several periods of political instability and military rule. Pakistan continued to experience periods of political instability and military rule until 1985, when the country experienced its most stable period since independence. In 1988, Benazir Bhutto was elected Prime Minister after her party won a majority of seats in parliament. In 1993, Nawaz Sharif became Prime Minister after his party won a majority in parliament. However, Sharif was also later ousted in a military coup led by General Pervez Musharraf.

Since its inception in 1947, democracy has been a cornerstone of the Pakistani government. However, recent years have seen a decline in the country's democratic institutions. In 2008, the military era was come to an end and General Pervaiz Musharraf handover the government to Mr. Asif Ali Zardari then Mr. Zardari and instituted an executive-controlled government.

Mr. Zardari was completed his term in Government as President of Pakistan in 2013 and executive was also made strong by Mr. Zardari in 2010 by 18th amendment of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973.

The military has since been accused of violating human rights and suppressing dissent. In 2017, Pakistan's Supreme Court reinstated former prime minister Nawaz Sharif to office after his conviction for corruption. Critics argue that Sharif's return to power is a continuation of the military's undemocratic policies.

Pakistan faces significant challenges when it comes to upholding democracy

Military rule has diminished confidence in democratic institutions, while ineffective governance and corruption have further undermined public faith in the system.

Despite these challenges, there are signs that democracy is slowly regaining ground in Pakistan. The government has made efforts to improve transparency and accountability, and Sharif's return to office may help restore public confidence in the system. While much work remains to be done, Pakistan's democracy may be on the rise again. The greatest factor responsible for the failure of democracy in Pakistan is the evasion of land reforms in Pakistan. Feudal hold has increased since its creation. Supreme bureaucracy and feudalism are the two main consequences of the evasion of land reforms. Lack of vision and lack of competence in leaders is being seen in Pakistan. Pakistan's conservative clerics and leaders have concocted theology with democratic culture. They have not even established the correct system according to religion. Moreover, they didn't want the development of modern times.

"Free and fair elections" is one of the necessary elements of democracy. Democratic government is actually the most popular government which can only be achieved by free and fair elections. Only free and fair elections guarantee the genuine representation of people in Parliament. Furthermore, only elections are the source of peaceful regime change. People create a nuisance if they can't represent their needs and desires.

In this regard, Pakistan has a disappointing image. All general elections except 2006 and 1970, have been manipulated in different ways. Some of them were manipulated during the pre-phase of elections and some were manipulated during elections. Besides, some of them were manipulated in the post-phase of elections.

Since the creation of Pakistan, it is

facing huge threats from everywhere. Some of the threats are from strong neighbours and the remaining are from extremist Pakistanis. Both threats, whether it is external or internal make it compulsory for the armed forces to become involved in civilian matters. Subsequently, this involvement weakens democratic decision-making. Corruption is rampant in Pakistan and pushing our nation to a dead end. It includes the misappropriation of public funds, debts, nepotism, bad debts, misuse of power, and favoritism. The corrupt mafia has blocked the development of Pakistan. Subsequently, people have lost their trust in democratic government. Besides, corruption poses a great threat to Pakistan's development in the future. Sectarianism is engulfing Pakistan since 1947. The adoption of religion as a guiding principle in the constitution is causing uncertainty in Pakistan. Basically, it is due to two major sects inhabiting Pakistan i.e. Sunnis and Shias.

Democracy is one of the most important values that a society can uphold. It allows for people to have a voice and to be able to shape their own future. In Pakistan, however, democracy is not always easy to achieve or maintain. There are many factors that play into this, including the country's history, political climate, and social context. Despite these challenges, though, democracy remains one of the most important institutions in Pakistani society and should be protected and cherished at all costs.



Contemporary Challenges to Pakistan

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Ever since it came into existence, Pakistan has consistently been grappling with a host of challenges ranging from security threats and economic declines to political instability and internal chaos, tackling them flimsily as continuous mismanagement kept souring throughout the years. Over the past quarter of a decade, several crises have been reinforcing each other, causing the democratic principles wither away and placing an untenable strain on the ordinary people. A series of challenges Pakistan is struggling with include political instability, economic deterioration, persistent security threats, ruined global image, discord among the institutions, growing Indian clout in the region, intense balancing of relations and prevalent uncertainty.

What has characterized our political landscape over the past few years is uncertainty, diatribe, tumult and disregard for the institutions, making the loopholes in the system more visible and drifting Pakistan towards an uncharted territory. The unceremonious defenestration of former PM of Pakistan, Imran Khan, left behind a trail of political turbulences, with the coalition government taking the reins being incapable of contending with the ensuing problems. The lack of consensus among political parties, grim politics of vengeance, infringement of the sacred constitution and putrid intervention of deep-state into the political matters have shattered the spirit of the democracy, increasing the hopelessness and vulnerabilities of the low and middle-income households. The fact that the most popular leader has been shoved behind the barracks is grisly enough to arouse the disillusionment among the masses who have been battered over the decades by either venal politicians, or cruel

dictators. To add salt to injury, the PML-N-led coalition running the governmental affairs for a 16-months period made the situation worse with its flimsy mismanagement, endowing the unelected Interim government with the sweeping powers before the dissolution of assemblies. This callous attitude of the most senior political party towards the democratic essentials brought the Army Act and Officials Secrets Act into force, undermining the civic rights of the opponents and their supporters,

down. A hardly-secured \$3 billion bailout from IMF under the Stand-By Arrangement helped Pakistan avert the imminent default, providing a short-term respite and giving the coalition the much-needed space to lift import sanctions imposed on the luxurious items when default was hovering around. All these developments coupled with global market volatility compelled the investors to shy away from pouring their capital into an uncertain state, prompting all the economic indicators to show a



especially PTI, who are either being harassed, or captured under trumped-up charges through military trials. The apparent cracks within the political parties such as PML-N have undermined any prospects of ease, with the former PM, Shahid Khaqan Abbasi and former finance minister, Miftah Ismael revealing resentment over the dynastic politics within the political parties.

That Pakistan kept lingering on the brink of default for a considerable period of time, is an undeniable fact, with the foreign exchange reserves dipping to an all-time low of \$3 billion and influential industries shutting

downward spiral. Pakistan's economic vulnerabilities can be gauged from the skyrocketing oil and gas prices, limitless lay-offs, galloping inflation, rising unemployment and continuously low growth. The indirect taxes have kept souring, burdening the consumers more while assisting the elite in tax-exemptions. The recent reiteration of IMF chief, Kristalina Georgieva, about taxing the rich and subsidizing the poor has come at the time when the flawed taxation system needs reforms more than ever. On the other hand, the World Bank recent report projecting Pakistan's GDP growth to be 0.5% for 2023 reveals how abysmal Pakistan's

economy has turned out to be, diluting the potential investors' confidence and rending Pakistan's image as stable country. The lofty claims about the potential investment of \$100 billion from Gulf states by the current Interim government supposed to assist CEC of Pakistan in holding free and fair elections, seem to be holding no water. Certainly, Pakistan has many untapped resources in the shape of minerals, agriculture, etc that can be exploited, but it is not yet confirmed if this tangible investment will materialise because such empty promises were made in the past as well. This country's frail economy is likely to face similar setbacks in the future too as the much-desired structural reforms still remain elusive, with every government resorting to band-aid solutions to gain immediate relief. The productivity in all the economic sectors remains abysmally low, casting a dark pall over any prospects of change. For example, Pakistan's agricultural output has witnessed shortfall over the years, with the major export-driving crops such as wheat, rice, cotton and sugarcane facing persistent hiccups owing to plenty of reasons including, but not limited to low-quality seeds, absence of advanced technological methods, farmers' oblivion, water and fertilizer shortages, unsustainable irrigation methods and non-existence of incentives.

What is more ominous is the security situation in Pakistan, posing menacing threats to political and social fabric of this country. The policy of Islamisation pursued in the Zia era has taken a huge toll on Pakistan that has been stranded in the whirlpool of terrorism, extremism and radicalization. The Mujahideen trained in Pakistan in the 80s to battle the Soviet Union in Afghanistan in 1979 Afghan war, have swelled to an unprecedented level, dealing a great blow to the security of the whole region, especially Pakistan. Post 9/11, the frequency of grotesque terrorist attacks grew, leading to tens of thousands of deaths and consuming Pakistan's scant resources. Pakistan has been left isolated as the relevance of Pakistan seems to have been

diminished to a great extent after the mortifying withdrawal of America from Afghanistan. More disturbing is the recent report throwing spotlight on the fact that terrorists have gained a grip on the weapons and war equipment left behind by American troops during the sudden exit, sharpening their capabilities of waging sophisticated knee-jerk attacks. The terrorism threat has engulfed Pakistan's resources to some extent along with damaging its fragile economy and destroying human development prospects. The latest perceptions about the possible merger of TTP and Al-Qaeda, even though only for technical support, render Pakistan prone to more insecurity, pushing the country further to the corner. The increasingly grown security threats in Pakistan have prevented the investors from bringing their capital into an unsafe country, making the economic circumstances more abysmal. Similarly, Pakistan's relations with the neighboring countries have seen an ebb, largely due to the delusive belief that Pakistan might be abetting such terrorist networks. India, for instance, has reiterated its concerns more than often, about the terrorist networks' links to Pakistan, accusing Pakistan of orchestrating attacks against India. Furthermore, the porous borders with Afghanistan and Iran have given rise to illicit smuggling of oil, wheat, currency, etc, along with the illegal drug-trafficking, making the more sensitive areas such as Waziristan bear the brunt. Lack of coordination among the counterterrorism departments across the country has exacerbated the security challenges already augmented by absence of policy actions.

mainly because of the flawed policies espoused over the decades, instability at home, economic vulnerabilities and societal decline. In this age of digitalization, perceptions about any state shape its fortunes as insecurity and prevailing uncertainty in any country determine if the respective country is safe for investment. Another nagging problem is Indian growing clout in the region, with the America being hell bent on strengthening Indian defense and economic capabilities.

Such a gargantuan mammoth in the region can pose a significant challenge to Pakistan faltering due to internal problems. For example, the recent delivery of more than 150 border helicopters to India has whatever it takes to make the neighboring rival country insecure. America's relentless efforts to contain China through supporting India in the Asia-pacific have thrown Pakistan's reservations far away, encircling China and making the two-nuclear armed states in sharp contrast to each other. In brief, the more India gets stronger, the more bitter abominations it causes.

The unicorn for Pakistan in this complex tapestry of international relations is the "balance" of its ties with the established power, Washington and emerging and challenging power China as Pakistan can not afford jumping on the bandwagon of camp politics. Both America and China have been indulged in fierce competition in terms of exerting their influences over the regional countries. For example, Aukus and Quad have been set up in the Asia-pacific to counter China while Chinese economic growth and diplomacy have cast a huge clout on the countries as is evident from the recent rapprochement between Kingdom and Iran brokered by China and BRI stretching over the continents. The flagship project of BRI, CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor) passing through Pakistan has extended economic dividends to developing countries. In addition, the recent extension of BRICS to include four other countries can be deemed another effort towards challenging the dollarization, making things more complicated.

In brief, these challenges need immediate attention of those at the helm because bringing Pakistan back on the right track is the need of the hour, and more delays in making the systemic reforms can plunge the vulnerable country into darker corner.



Section 2

Book Reviews

Animal Farm George Orwell



Mujeeb u Rehman is an extra-ordinary student of Political Science and is currently serving as an Executive of DPIR-IF's Discussion Club



or his other friends. On the other hand, Napoleon is a very strong and clever manipulator of the minds of animals and a clever manipulator of the minds of animals and talks about

'Animal Farm' is one of the shortest English novels, written by the most prominent author George Orwell. Fundamentally, this novel is based on the political scenario of Europe from the nineteenth to the twentieth century. But, he has specified the whole process remarkably. He takes an animal farm as a country and makes some animals as politicians of that country.

In the novel, Mr. Jones has an animal farm where various kinds of animals live including dogs, pigs, horses, cats, goats, donkeys, etc. However, these animals do not like their administrator Jones and they had been unhappy with him for years, because of his harsh and unfavorable behavior. The animals do not acquire nutrition in time and their farmhouse ceiling is willing to lay down upon them. Still, Jones does not do anything for them.

Though there is an overweight pig whose name is Old Major. Major has a super sharp brain that gives birth to new ideas, thinks differently from others, and dreams of some changes in the farmhouse for his other fellows. Then he gets underway mobilizing other animals through his thoughtful statements that our leader has not been doing far enough for us. And that they should stand against him and combat with him for their rights. Without us, it says, Jones is zero. And that they ought to build their own government. "For how many years do we live like this? We are all in a manmade lockup," tells major.

Similarly, they all stand jointly and kick off Mr. Jones from the farmhouse. And then, the kingship of the farmhouse goes on the hands of all animals. After misplacing due to battle, Jones carries some of his friends and wants to keep his power again on the farmhouse. But his plan stops working.

Then the animals decide to assign their contemporary leader to the farmhouse. Then two pigs take steps and stand for the election. One is snowball who is a very intelligent, peace-lover and hard-working politicians who wants some improvement

the minds of animals and talks about equity and equality, and progressiveness. Then the animals see Napoleon as God's messenger. Then Napoleon wins the election and becomes the new leader through his friend Square's dissemination of information.

When Napoleon comes into power, he presents a charter like other politicians. There are seven rules in his charter but the last rule is extraordinary which is, "All animals are equal." Because of that the animals believe more in him rather than anyone else. But very soon after becoming a leader, he forgets his several promises and spends most of his time drinking and enjoying. On the opposite, all the rest of the animals do work day and night for him. He does not provide them with even food either.

After passing days, he executed the idea of Snowball. He orders them to build a wind turbine to create electricity for the relaxation of work in the farmhouse. So, poor animals build a wind turbines. Meanwhile, there is a farmer, whose name is Frederic. It attacks the farmhouse with his colleagues and wants to capture it. But all animals fight back against Frederic and win the battle. But his associates destroy the wind turbine and wound a horse, namely Boxer. Boxer is among those animals which does a lot of work to build that wind turbine. Then Napoleon takes him to the doctor but Napoleon, on the way, slaughters Boxer and lies in front of others that Boxer dies on his own. Furthermore, he changes the 'charter' and writes: "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."

Now the condition of animals become worse than in the period of Mr. Jones. Napoleon goes outside of the farmhouse and drinks and goes to the clubs for his enjoyment. It also starts businesses with those men who he used to taunt. Besides all these, Napoleon himself spends a

lavish lifestyle but the rest of the animals then live in an animal-made lockup with more dissatisfaction.

At the end of the book, the writer draws a map of the book that Napoleon does fulfill all his enjoyment and pleasures but, on the other hand, the rest of the animals are left to die as they have no food to eat and their healthy get deteriorated due to many diseases.

Based on my personal observations to understand the actual meaning of the book, I point out some things which are the following.

The old Major, I felt, is Karl Marx who creates awareness among the people about their rights and responsibilities. Snowball is an intelligent politician and genuinely wants to work for the people. But he lost the election because he does not know how to lie. He also represents a loyal political work in society.

Napoleon is a dirty-minded politician, is clever, liar who plays with the minds of people, and does brainwash them with false commitments and announcement.

Squarnor is a spreader of false information among the people. He is a close ally of Napoleon. Such kinds of people are available in every totalitarian regime. He represents those people who always say the government is doing great and don't raise their fingers at the government's evils.

Boxer is a hard-working common man who bears all kinds of difficulties for the nation but at the end gets nothing. Boxers could be a farmer, watchmen, daily wage earners, etc.

The theme of the book that I draw is based on the following things. Idealism is one among them. As Old Major shows all animals their rights.

Besides this, corruption too was showed in the short novel. The politicians say that they give everything but end up with nothing. As Napoleon said during his political campaign that there will be free land for all and everyone is equal and everyone will be treated equally. But in reality, he did nothing for the animals which is called corruption.

Deception too was glimpsed in the novel. The politicians do commitments for betterment but when they come into power, they do nothing. It means they only do it for their own interests, not for the poor masses. Before the election, they promise to solve all kinds of evils but after winning the elections, they leave the ship in the storms.

Last one was exploitation. The politicians just exploit the ordinary men. They are not loyal to the nation as the common men are.



Forty Rules of Love: The Story of Mystic Transformation

Elif Shafak

→ Jawad Ullah is a student pursuing a BS in English at the Department of English, University of Sargodha. An intellectually inclined individual, he possesses a strong grasp of reading, research, and writing. Furthermore, he is the founder of the Lyceum Reading Club at the Department of English.



Written in fresh and lively language, the novel explores love, mysticism, transformation, and quest for friendship. Besides, it is a splendid tapestry of Shafak characters with key themes that relate the past to a present.

“A life without love is of no account. Don't ask yourself what kind of work you will seek, spiritual or material, divine or mundane, eastern or western. Divisions only lead to more divisions. Love has no labels, no definitions. It is what it is, pure and simple. Love is the water of life. And a lover is soul of fire! The universe turns differently when fire loves water”

There are two major threads in the novel, one is Ella Robinson's story, the housewife in Massachusetts. She was entirely indifferent to love. She believed that one can live fully and true to potential without love.

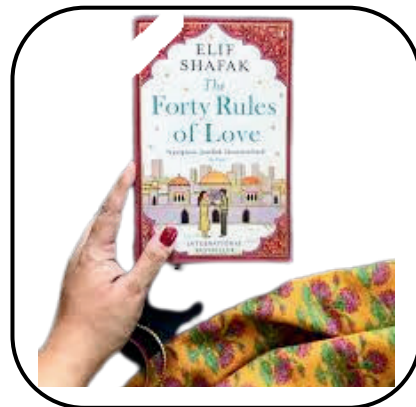
But she did not know, her journey is going to turn around. She even doesn't have any idea that she will undergo an inner transformation through the mysterious power of love. Ella Robinson, a creature, entirely unaware to love, one who referred to romance as an impractical phenomenon: applied for divorce paper in the sharp forty years. How the journey of Ella Robinson took such an anti parallel course? This is what we will explore below!

Why paragraphing is so short. One perspective must deal in one paragraph other

Ella Robinson, a Jewish house wife to David Robinson works at literary agency as a book reviewer. She was given the novel "sweet blasphemy" for the review by Stave. Stave was a busy person whom did not have time to review the work of ordinary writers. She flips through the pages of corresponding novel, sweet blasphemy, not with a very lofty expectation.

It was pleasant surprise for Ella Robinson, that novel flared curiosity in Ella. The topic of love and mysticism, the most unnatural process for Ella in life, become part of her reading. The novel was revolving around Rumi, whom poetry adores the message of love.

Maulana Rumi, known as Shakespeare of Islamic world, was an erudite scholar who undergo an odd but very powerful spiritual transformation, in the novel. He risks out all the reputation, thousand of admirers, and even his family to embark on inner journey and swim in the ocean of spirituality and divine love.



As discussed earlier, Ella was at odds with the message of Rumi. One of the rules in the life of Ella Robinson was, entitled Rule number one:

“Stop looking for love! Stop running after impossible dreams! There are surely more important things in life for a married woman about to be forty”.

As soon as she flips through the pages of sweet blasphemy, she felt the lack of love in her life. She unfolded a bitter lesson, if she has not been truly loved in life. She grew suspicious about her husband. But still, she moved with the same flow. She taught, how can a woman of forty think about love? The stage of life, she is in: it is rather crazy to think about love.

Shocking it was, when she finished off

the novel, the novel enchanted her. she decided to write an email to the writer. Unbeknownst to herself, she bought herself the Poems of Rumi, went through it and found them exhilarating and absorbing.

The writer of sweet blasphemy was Sufi named A.Z Zahra. He hailed from Scotland. He had written the only novel in his life. Being Sufi, A.Z Zahra was tremendously cool, tranquil and considerate. It encouraged Ella to pour out her heart to him. She told Aziz about the prevailing tensions in her life, particularly the Jeanette affair with Scott and their insistence on immature marriage. Aziz prayed for her, and added her part in the wish tree. Consequently, it worked brilliantly.

To cut the long story short, their acquaintance turned into affair. The husband of Ella disclosed the secret, leading Ella to brave confrontation; she is in love with Aziz. David got stuck to see the profound change in Ella.

Aziz told the Ella that he is caught by serious disease named as cancer. The Physicians has told him that he has limited life of three years, and then he will terminate . So he can't promise her secure and happy future.

Despite all these eccentricities, Ella filed a petition for a divorce in court at the age of forty. Aziz soon breathed his last in the world. Ella pass through the transformation: through the powerful doze of love. The novel ends with rule number forty.

“A life without love is of no account. Don't ask yourself what kind of work you will seek, spiritual or material, divine or mundane, eastern or western... Divisions only lead to more divisions. Love has no labels, no definitions. It is what it is, pure and simple. Love is the water of life. And a lover is soul of fire! The universe turns differently when fire loves water.



The Power Of One More

Ed Mylett

→ Hussain Raza is an alumnus of the Department of English with keen interest in literature, wisdom, and philosophy.



Get ready and fasten your belts, as we are ready to start our journey into the pages of "The Power Of One More" written by Ed Mylett. Life is like a bumpy road with many ups and downs, how to cultivate gratefulness in good times, how to remain resilient in challenging times, and how to be the best version of yourself by maximizing your potential. This book gives us comprehensive and step-by-step practical guidance to meet these goals. The Power Of One More means our willingness to perform one more action that can change our life. Ed Mylett is an internationally recognized coach, speaker, and entrepreneur. He has inspired many people through his books, podcasts, and public speeches. This book results from more than 30 years of knowledge that the writer used to become a successful person. Why on separate page with no author name if author is same mingle it

Unpacking the book's wisdom, we start with the importance of identity, our identity is the cornerstone of our personality and it is the powerful driver which controls the outcomes of our life. All actions we perform in our daily life reinforce the identity we have. The good thing about identity is that it can be changed with conscious efforts so if you want to achieve your goals, make sure to align your identity with your dreams.

Next is the significance of one more try in our life, often we do our best to get the desired results, but the outcomes are totally opposite of it. At this time we feel frustrated and anxiety clouds over us and we give up, but keep in mind

, success can not be achieved in one short only, rather it is the culmination of all the tries and efforts you have put in. Each of your try stack on each other and ultimately a time comes when we are able to produce significant long-term desired results. We should keep trying and never feel disoriented.

Another important key that can unlock the door of our potential is our association. The associations we have with people can change our life, the people with whom we spend most of our time, influence us the most. In order to become successful and gain happiness, your peer group's standards must be in line with your dreams. We can choose to limit our interaction with people who are toxic, overbearing, and counterproductive to us. A small amount of time spent with the right people can make a huge difference.

The next guiding start which can illuminate our life is to have a dream. If we want to be productive and happy we need to operate a dream. To have a dream is one of the greatest gifts we can give to ourselves.

Dream helps us to follow the path toward the destination without getting distracted. A future dream helps us to make peace with our flawed past and gives us new energy.

Stepping forward in the exploration to maximize our potential is to adjust our standards. These are the means, approaches, and specific sets of actions that we take to get our results. Nobody can know better what our standards should be than ourselves. And there is no need to compare your tandards with any other person. The only person with whom we should compare is ourselves.

In the art gallery of Life's teachings, the next masterpiece on the line is to seek inconvenience. Remeber that inconven-

invenience is directly linked with greatness. Inconveniences can be sacrifices we have to make in order to materialize our dreams. It is the fight against our pre-existing habits which are counterproductive. Seeking inconvenience can be difficult but in the long run, convenience can be the worst.

Let us open the door to the next room of wisdom and that is to have the skill of leadership. A leader is one that helps people to do things that would have been impossible without you. Every person is gifted with some unique gifts and as a leader, our foremost duty is to make people realize those traits to increase their productivity. Leadership is a lifelong learning process.

On the horizon of knowledge, the next beam of sunlight is a degree of equanimity in our personality. Equanimity means having mental calmness in times of stress. Equanimity is the dividing line between super performers and average performers. Equanimity helps us to maintain a balance between pleasure and pain, gain and loss. It keeps us reminded that nothing in this world is perpetual, everything comes with a date of expiration. Equanimity reminds us of the fact that whether there are good times or bad times, these are like winds that are not permanent and will change.

The final bank on the river of knowledge is to pray with faith. Faith is like a driving force in man's search for inner peace and truth. Prayer can have a huge impact on our life. When you realize that there is a supreme entity that is watching you and will never leave you alone, this gives a big boost of confidence in your life and a feeling of mental peace.

To conclude this enlightening discussion, I recommend everyone to go through this amazing book. This piece of work by Ed Mylett can impart a huge impact not only on your life but also on the people around you. The practical guidelines mentioned by the writer can change us from average human beings to extraordinary.





POINTS OF ENTRY-ENCOUNTERS AT THE ORIGIN SITES OF PAKISTAN

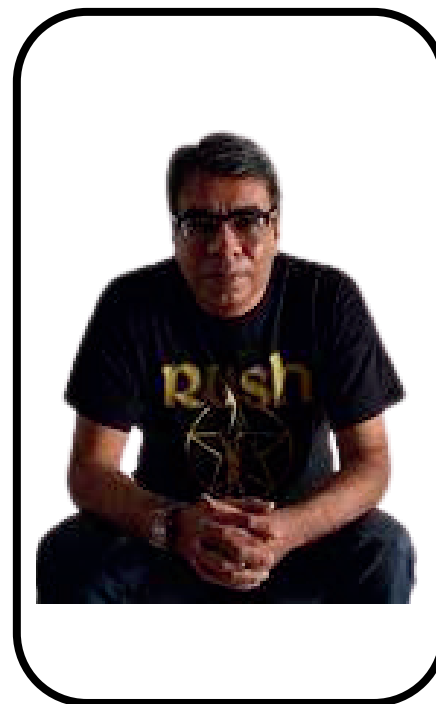
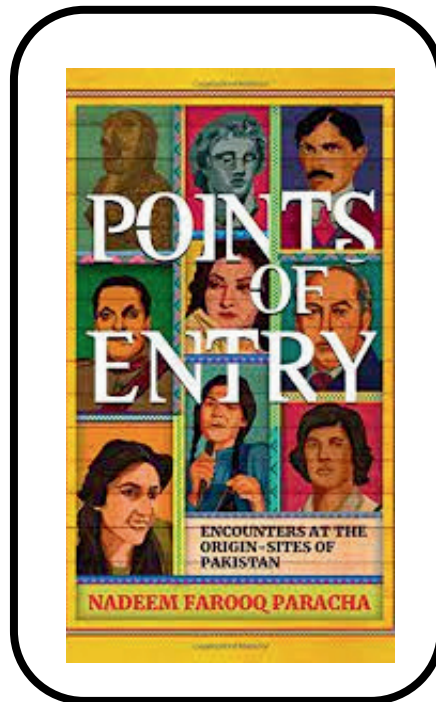
Nadeem Farooq Paracha

→ Huma Raahi is a History graduate from the University of Sargodha. Huma is passionate about writing and she has served as President of SU History Society

The book is a creative autobiography of a Karachi-based author, journalist and critic. Nadeem Farooq Paracha (NFP), often called as The Anti-Pakistan Hero, writes in weekly EOS section of leading daily of Pakistan (Dawn). He has authored a few books in past. The book is basically about how Pakistan got its identity and the strange identity crisis we are facing being Pakistani. Average rating it has received on Amazon and Good Reads is 4.5. Readers are mainly of Indian and Pakistani origin.

Synopsis:

In the initial pages, writer has mentioned important events of the history of Pakistan from its creation till the elections of 2018. Later, he has given introduction of the book according to customs. In first chapter, NFP has discussed ancient Indian history and his experiences of visiting a heritage site (Mohenjo-Daro). There he meets a man who tells him about our roots which we should be proud of. In second chapter, the story of Noor Qadir of Multan is narrated who claimed to have Greek blood in him. In third chapter, author shares his journey to Northern-Pakistan where he discovers the truth about Dhanakosha from some tourists. In fourth chapter, NFP has discussed whether Muhammad Bin Qasim is the real founder of Pakistan or not. In fifth chapter, author's journey of



finding origins of Paracha caste is mentioned. Sixth chapter is about how Hindus and Muslims of Sindh respect a saint named Jhuley Lal in their own ways. In seventh chapter, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq's history and his status is explained in the who claimed to have Greek blood in him. In third chapter, author shares his journey to Northern-Pakistan where he discovers the truth about Dhanakosha from some tourists. In fourth chapter, NFP has discussed whether Muhammad Bin Qasim is the real founder of Pakistan or not. In fifth chapter, author's journey of finding origins of Paracha caste is mentioned. Sixth chapter is about how Hindus and Muslims of Sindh respect a saint named Jhuley Lal in their own ways. In seventh chapter, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq's history and his status is explained in the eyes of a Pakistani peasant. The Eighth chapter is about origin of Nihari and other dishes in the words of a muhajir residing in Karachi. It also encompasses his life story. In ninth chapter, author shares his encounter with a British-Pakistani man whose great-great-grandfather fought against British in mutiny of 1857. In tenth chapter, author tells us about Afro-Pakistanis, gangs of Lyari and tale of Rehman, the gatekeeper at Karachi College. In eleventh chapter, relation of Goan Christians with Western music's introduction in Pakistan and the story of author's friend who belonged to Christian musical family of Karachi is mentioned. Twelfth chapter is about the history of Chinese immigrants in Pakistan which NFP came to know about from his Chinese friend at college in Karachi. Thirteenth chapter is about the origin and ascent of Mysticism, Sufi saints and mystic poetry in Pakistan

and about a man named Yaqub. In fourteenth chapter, history of alcohol and drugs in the region of Pakistan from the time of Indus valley civilization till recent years is discussed. In fifteenth chapter, author discusses how shalwar kameez came to be known as national dress of Pakistan and at the same time, how it became the identification of Pakistani Muslims. In last chapter, NFP shares the scene of music in Pakistan overtime, his close interaction with the famous Vital Signs while being a music 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

Analysis:

Pakistan has provided points of entry for different religions and cultures of the world since the beginning of time. NFP has skillfully related random personal experiences with phenomena such as identity crisis faced by many Pakistanis, religious extremism, military dictatorship etc. He mentions ironic life events which had a lasting impact on his mind. NFP's writing style is witty, humorous and, at times,

sarcastic. He has neither concluded anything in any chapter nor has tried to give us any kind of a lesson. He has skillfully left us with several questions at the end of every chapter whose answers he expects us to search for ourselves and reach our own

conclusions. One question which is prominent in almost every chapter is "Is our history really our history?" NFP also says that religion has played a vital role in the construction of Pakistan's history.

Conclusion:

Author has tried to write a book which provides sufficient knowledge for a layman to begin studying about Pakistan. Pakistan has always served as a gateway for several rulers, intruders and colonialists. In this process, a fusion of different cultures occurred which created what we know today as Pakistan and, as a result, Pakistani identity was created. Through this book, author has indirectly highlighted the importance of knowing one's history which is essential to build a strong nation because when we realize how diverse our land really is and in it we see a variety of cultures and traditions, we learn to be tolerant and accept others as they are and focus on our own growth and, simultaneously, on the prosperity of our nation and of the world. We are facing a dilemma of not knowing our history which basically is the root-cause of almost all the existing problems in our country.



Important Terms in I.R

By: Amina Arshad

Abraham Accords - A joint agreement between Israel, the UAE and the US signed in 2020. The Abraham Accords marked the first normalization of relations between Israel and a neighboring Arab state since the mid-1990s.

Absolute gains - The overall benefit of a decision for a state or non-state actor regardless of the gains made by others. Actors therefore determine their actions on the basis of absolute rather than relative gains. The concept of absolute gain is rooted within the liberal perspective on International Relations.

Accountability - A situation in which those in power are held responsible for their decisions. There is a distinction to be made between horizontal and vertical accountability. The former requires a system of checks and balances between the three branches of government. Vertical accountability entails a role for citizens in acting as a limit upon the powers of government.

Adaptation - Changes made in order to accommodate different circumstances (such as living with the consequences of climate change). Strategies consistent with adaptation include the relocation of settlements in areas most at risk from climate change. Adaptation therefore entails changes within the processes, practices and structures dealing with environmental degradation.

African Continental Free Trade Area - A free trade area amongst members of the African Union. Established in 2021, the aim is to remove tariffs and increase intra-African trade. The agreement seeks to create a single market along similar lines to European integration.

Anarchy - A condition in which states are free to pursue their own interests regardless of any wider obligations

African Union (AU) - An organisation consisting of member states from the African continent.

Next issue

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