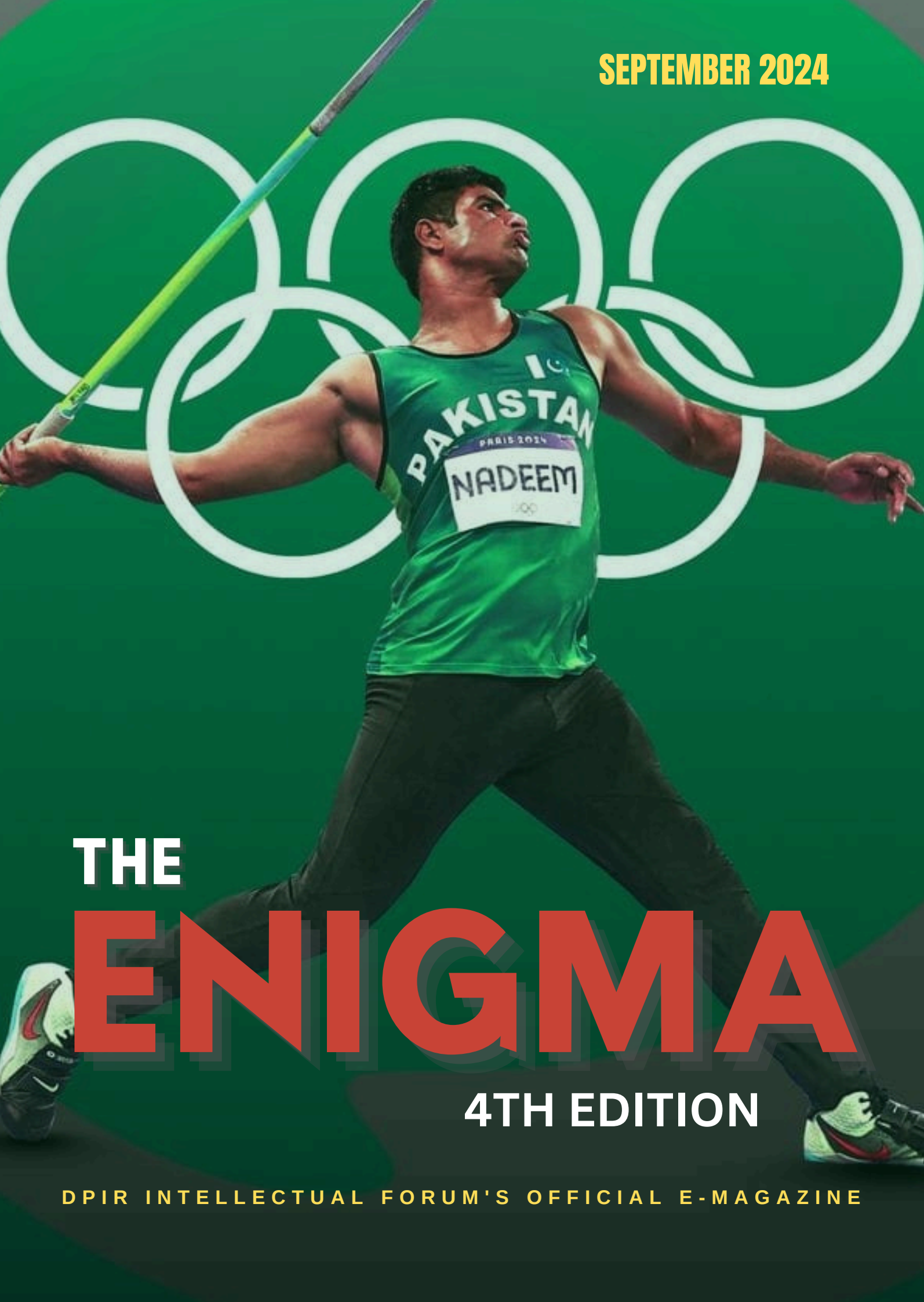


SEPTEMBER 2024



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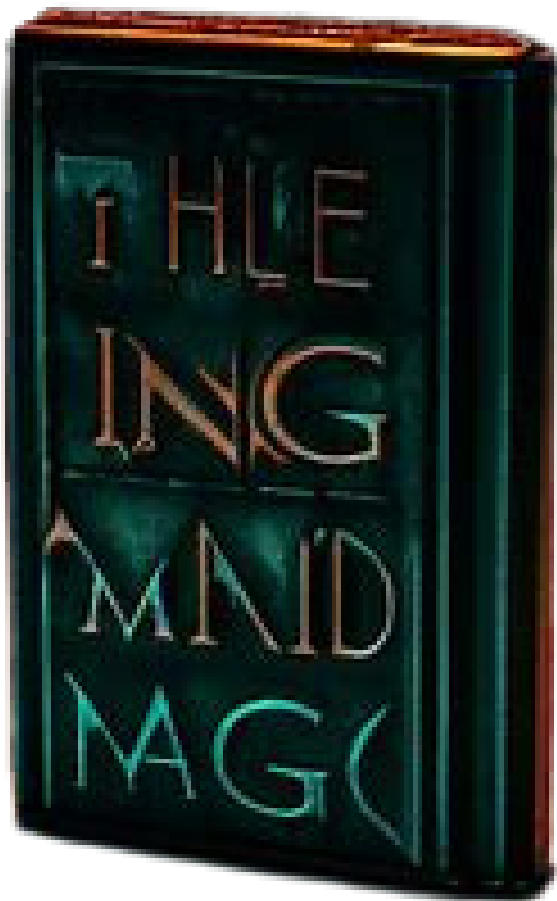
ENIGMA

4TH EDITION

DPIR INTELLECTUAL FORUM'S OFFICIAL E-MAGAZINE

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 students of University of Sargodha 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 engaging in 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.



Muhammad Zubair
FOUNDER "THE ENIGMA"

MESSAGE FROM FOUNDER 'THE ENIGMA'

As the founder of The Enigma Magazine, I am proud to present a platform that encourages free expression for the students of the University of Sargodha. Our mission is simple yet profound: to provide a space where your voices can be heard without restrictions. At the DPIR Intellectual Forum, we believe in the power of intellectual discourse as a driving force behind a nation's progress. Through this magazine, we aim to highlight high-quality, unbiased writings and opinions. We invite you to share your thoughts responsibly, always keeping in mind the rules and regulations that ensure respectful dialogue.



**Afzaal Chaudhary
Malera**
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

As Editor-in-Chief, it's my pleasure to present stories and insights curated for your reading. In a content-saturated world, we prioritize quality over quantity. Our goal is to provide meaningful, impactful narratives that inspire and enrich your understanding.

We deeply value your feedback, whether through letters, social media, or events. Your thoughts guide us as we strive to meet your interests.

Amid changing times, we remain committed to integrity, authenticity, and creativity. Thank you for your support and for being part of our community at The Enigma.

THE ENIGMA

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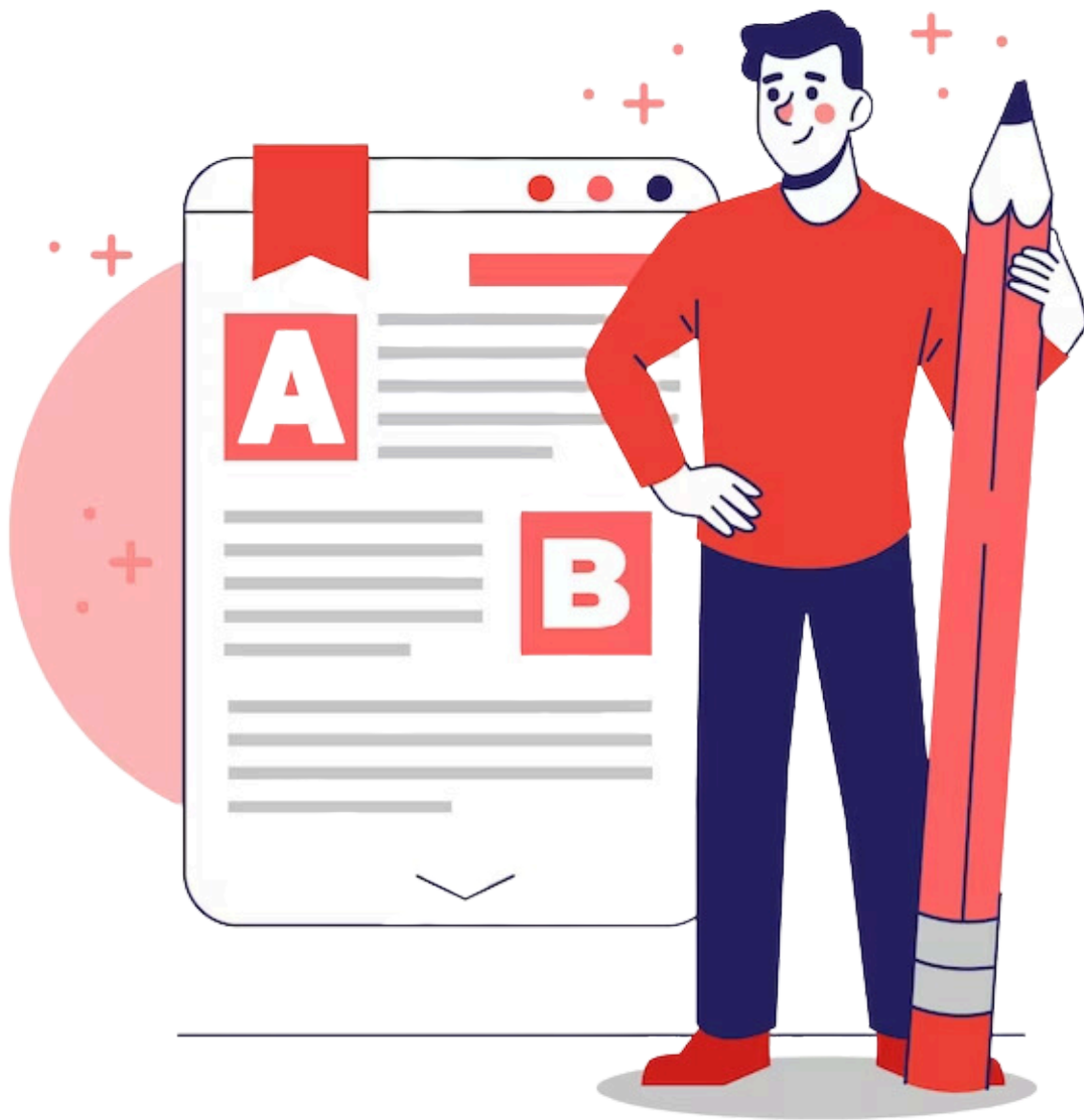


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Section 1

English Articles





Beyond the Barracks: Is Pakistan a Garrison State?

→ Ahsan Ali, a dedicated student of International Relations with a keen interest in military strategies, warfare, and history. Has developed a deep understanding of the complexities of global politics and the pivotal role of military power in shaping world events.

In Pakistan, the military wields a considerable amount of power and influence, not just in defense matters but across political, economic, and social spheres. For instance, a report by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) reveals that Pakistan's military expenditure was approximately \$11.4 billion in 2022, constituting about 4% of the country's GDP, one of the highest proportions in the world. This substantial allocation underscores the military's dominant role in the nation's priorities. Additionally, according to the Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT), the military is perceived as the most trustworthy institution in Pakistan, with trust levels often exceeding 70% in public opinion surveys, far surpassing that of the civilian government. These figures highlight the pervasive influence of the military, raising critical questions about the balance of power in Pakistan's governance and the extent to which it can be considered a garrison state. A Garrison State is a country where military holds significant power and influence over the civilian government. It prioritizes security and national defense, often at the expense of the civil liberties and democratic processes. Military is considered as a dominant institution wielding significant political and economical clout. National security and defense overshadow other priorities like

economic development as well as social welfare. Moreover civil government may exist but their influence is curtailed by the dominance of military and civil



liberties might be restricted. Against this backdrop, the central question arises, Can Pakistan be considered a garrison state?



This article delves into whether the military's dominance in political, economic and social sphere meet the criteria of a garrison state and where the military influence overshadow the civilian governance and shape national policies and

Pakistan's formation in 1947 was a result of the partition of British India. The idea of a separate Muslim homeland gained momentum in the early 20th century, championed by figures like Muhammad Ali Jinnah and poet-philosopher Allama Iqbal. However, the new nation faced immediate security threats, particularly with India. This early vulnerability placed the military in a critical position. Initially, civilian leadership aimed for a democratic system with the military under civilian control. However, the early security concerns fostered a close relationship between the two. Pakistan's history is marked by periods of direct military rule through coups d'état: in 1958, General Ayyub Khan seized power due to political instability and

economic woes. He ruled for over a decade, implementing modernization programs but suppressing dissent, in 1977, General Zia-ul-Haq ousted a democratically elected government, imposing martial law and Islamization

policies while in 1999, General Pervez Musharraf took control in a bloodless coup, promising stability after a turbulent period. These coups highlight the recurring pattern of the military stepping in during perceived national crises or political turmoil. Wars with India, particularly the inconclusive 1965 war, fostered a national narrative where the military became the guardian against the larger Indian threat. This narrative justifies a strong military presence and significant resource allocation. Victories or perceived successes in these wars boosted military prestige among the public. This bolstered the military's image as a competent and vital institution. The constant threat of war with India necessitates a strong defense budget. This economic power further strengthens the military's influence within the government. Moreover, Pakistan's alliance with the US in the War on Terror brought significant military aid and training. This modernization and international exposure further enhanced the military's capabilities. The fight against terrorism within Pakistan's borders led to a larger role for the military in domestic security matters. This expanded role placed the military at the forefront of national security concerns. The War on Terror highlighted the sacrifices made by the military, potentially increasing public support and sympathy for the institution. However there are some counter arguments to consider that wars come at a cost. Casualties and economic hardships caused by wars can erode public trust in the military's leadership. A heightened focus on security can divert resources away from other crucial areas like education and

healthcare, hindering long-term stability. Some argue that Pakistan's military strategies in certain conflicts haven't always yielded the desired results, raising questions about leadership and effectiveness. Though the impact of wars on Pakistan's military is complex, wars have undoubtedly strengthened the military's position, but also come with significant challenges. Pakistan's military wields significant influence across various spheres. Retired military officers often hold high-level positions in the civilian government, including cabinet ministries and bureaucratic positions. This "revolving door" keeps the military close to the center of power. The military has a strong say in foreign policy, particularly regarding relations with neighboring Afghanistan and India. Security decisions, including defense spending and counter-terrorism strategies, are heavily influenced by the military. The Pakistani military runs a vast network of businesses, including commercial ventures, farms, and educational institutions. These generate revenue that supplements the defense budget and strengthens the military's economic footprint. A significant portion of Pakistan's national budget is allocated to defense spending. The military has a strong voice in determining this allocation, impacting spending on other crucial areas. Pakistan exhibits characteristics of a garrison state with a powerful military influencing various aspects of society. However, there are still elements of civilian control and democratic processes, making it a complex case that doesn't perfectly fit the garrison state model. To sum up,

Pakistan's story is one of an ongoing negotiation between the military and civilian spheres. The military's deep influence is undeniable, shaping the nation's political landscape, economic direction, and social values. While this influence positions Pakistan as a case study with characteristics of a garrison state, the presence of civilian leadership and elections keeps it from being a perfect fit. The future trajectory remains uncertain, with possibilities ranging from a stronger civilian hand to continued military prominence. The path Pakistan chooses will have significant implications for its democratic development and ability to address its people's needs. Only time will tell if Pakistan can strike a balance that ensures both national security and a flourishing democracy.



The Importance of Harmony in Pluralistic Societies

→ Samrah Shamshad a student of BS-Botany at University of Sargodha.



Societies with cultural, religious and ideological tapestry must have harmonious symphony to utilise the vibrance of its diversity, in order to shine globally. According to Oxford English dictionary, harmony is “a state of peaceful existence and agreement” or “state of social and racial peace”. According to Cambridge dictionary harmony “a state of peaceful existence and agreement among people or groups, especially in a society with different interests, beliefs, or goals.” Simply, harmony is embracing the dissimilarities in surroundings and contrasting nature of folks. It is valuing and respecting everyone and accepting the uniqueness of the people whether it lies in their beliefs or the ways of living the life. Harmony is really important because quick overview of the history make it clear that root cause of nearly all of the major and minor devastating events was the absence of harmony among society. Wars are not always fought over differences but sometimes the reason maybe power struggle or superiority complex of group of people in a community. In this regard, American Civil is a great example. It was a four year long conflict (1861-1865) between states of North and South America. North America consist Northern states and South America consist of 11 Southern states which seceded from United states in 1860 after the election of President Abraham Lincoln and

formed the Confederate states of America. The basics of conflict were industry versus farming situation in North and South of America and slavery. In mid 1800, North America was a progressive and an industrial area while South was an agricultural area where the agricultural activities were based on the slave labour. North and South had entirely different interests because it is a plain fact that the strategies which are beneficial for industries are generally harmful for agriculture. Moreover, the President Abraham Lincoln and North Americans (abolitionists) were against the slavery of the people considering it inhumane. But wealthy land owners of South wanted to continue slavery because they needed people to work in their fields. The war started on April 12, 1861 and ended in 1865 with thousands and thousands of casualties and injuries. If the Southern aristocracy had not denied the dignity of mankind and abolished the slavery, all these lives would have been saved. Basics of harmony is having understanding, empathy and sympathy for others. Even the most tyrannical dictator of the history, Adolf Hitler, was a soft and kind person to his loved ones. But merely feeling such sentiments is not enough, feeling these for others is important. He was responsible for the brutal killing of six million Jews. Although, he believed in extreme nationalism

and racism (the “Aryan” race was considered the superior and ideal race which was identified by some physical features like blue eyes, tallness, athletic build etc), his own German people were viciously tortured and murdered in concentration camps on opposing the Hitler’s policies and actions. If he had some compassion for others too, perhaps holocaust wouldn’t have happened and millions of lives can be saved. Partition of subcontinent or creation of Pakistan was mainly due to interreligious conflicts. Due to violence during partition 200,000 to 2,000,000 people lost their lives and 14 to 18 million people migrated. Although the displacement is nothing in comparison to killing but the trauma and psychological pain endured by people leaving their homes, friends, neighbours was enormous. Most haunting fact is that many of those migrants had lost their few or all family members when they reached their new homeland. Cambodian genocide was a distressing event lasted from 1975 to 1979, occurred due to extremist dictator Pol pot. At that time cold war was on its peak in the world. Pol pot was a communist who led a rebel group known as “Khmer Rouge”. Over time party of Pol pot gained power and he became prime minister. Policies of the Pol pot were to kill educated and weak people and force remaining ones to work in labour

camps. The persecuted citizens were dissenters. His reign ended in 1979 with the loss of 1.5 to 3 million lives equivalent to almost 24 percent of the Cambodia's population at that time. In the pluralistic societies, the role of government in upholding social cohesion is requisite. The social discipline maintained by enforcement of law and order by government forces like police

Indian supreme Court's verdict of 9 November 2019, the demolition of Babri Masjid on December 6, 1992 was an illegal act. BJP leaders were involved in this demolition. Moreover, the people who were involved in this mob were arrested. It was the duty of present government of India to punish the culprit and condole and compensate the Muslims but instead of building the bridges,

religious sentiments of Indian Hindus to gain the popularity, which resulted in BJP in becoming leading political party in India now. The cost of this is inharmonious India and unrest in Indian minorities. A numbers of historical catastrophes, holocaust, ongoing genocide in Gaza, sufferings of Muslims in Kashmir, Syria, Uyghur, India, Congo, Sudan and Myanmar (Burma) demand the establishment of harmonious societies and elimination of hatred, terror and extremism from the world. And this goal of world peace can be achieved through education, which is based on truths not the propagandas. Nowadays, the tactics of manipulators to engage people in their propagandas to hide the facts is way too common. For the well-being of the societies, these brainwashers and fabricators needs to be replaced by the honest informants. There is immediate need to condemn and abolish all kinds of fanaticism, snobbery, prejudice, bias and coarse traditions of the societies to foster the universal humanism and consequently create more equitable and insightful communities.



and court will not let the rebels to do something damaging to the society. In case something wrong happened, the heedful and efficient actions of government taken in time will not only diffuse situation but also prevent the build up of such commotion in future. If a government is incapable of diversity advocacy, the sustainability of society is endangered. And currently, Indian fascist government is the right example to be discussed here. Unfortunately, there is no debate about the fact that sometimes it's the government who instead of promoting reciprocity uses ethnic pluralism for their own benefits. Just like the Indian government did in the matter of desecration of Babri Masjid. Even according to

Modi government just backed the construction of Ram Mandir on the site of demolished Babri Masjid. Furthermore, since the start of BJP ruling the communal riots had been massively increased in India. Narendra Modi is openly using the





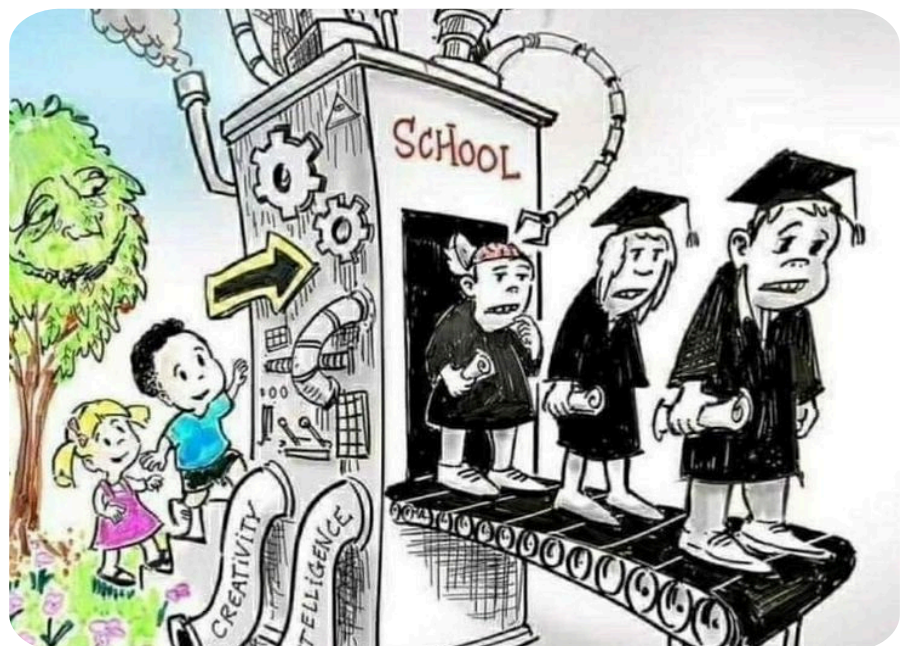
Education Trap

→ Noor Fatima, student of Political Science at University of Sargodha

Education is the most powerful weapon which can be used to change the world and enables people to work for their development by bringing out the hidden potentialities of individual and then polishing this potential. But unfortunately, there is broadly accepted notion that too little learning is happening right now in Pakistan. Pakistan is in the deep grip of increasing political turmoil, expanding terrorism, incessant sectarian violence, social instability and economic depression. All these problems are directly or indirectly the offshoot of a weak, polarized and non-unified education. The education is treated like a step child and lowest budget has been awarded to the system of education. The vital role of education has been neglected in Pakistan which has led to low development in all sectors. The education system has failed to raise the nation economically, politically and socially. Despite of adaptation of more than 25 educational policies, still the education system has badly failed to take the nation out of increasing economic, political social quagmire. Pakistan has one of the most divided, fragmented and inequitable education system in the world. Privatization is worsening the education system rather than improving it. Private educational institutes are the sort of business with main focus on "Power as knowledge" rather than "Knowledge is power".

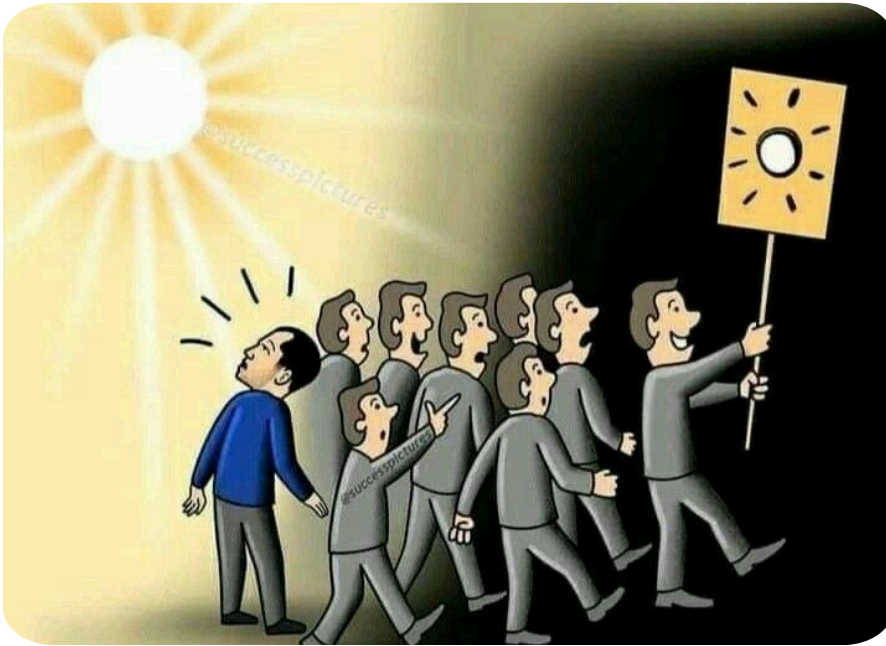
Society has polarized and education is being used as a tool to do so. Public and Elite private schools are distinct through resources, curriculum and infrastructure, learning

women creates a large gap in this regard. While there are plenty of uncomplicated and realistic solutions that can rectify the dilapidated education landscape, the ruling elite prefers its pursuit of



environment, facilities, staff, interest, curiosity of learners and their future goals has been compromised by this polarization. Another disparity is gender issues related to education. According to UNESCO, as of recent data, the literacy rate for female aged 15 and above was about 48 percent whereas for male it was about 71 percent. This low literacy rate about is because of some issues like difficult access to school, early marriages, household responsibilities and cultural barriers etc. Uneasy access to higher educational institutes for

Single National Curriculum and rebranded Pakistan National Curriculum may prove remedy to class based education system but it is hard to implement across the country because of well-equipped and highly furnished elite private schools on one hand and those with one room and no building on other. It is the failure of government policies. Meanwhile, the report says that the teacher-student ratio in primary schools is 1:39. The most disturbing finding pertains to out-of-school children is that the report says that over 26 million youngsters fall within this category.



As a percentage, this comes to 39pc of the children in the country. While this may be an improvement over past years – for example in 2016-17, 44pc of minors were not in school – the percentage of children not going to school remains unacceptably high. To put things in perspective, nearly 40pc of children in Pakistan today have no chance of acquiring a basic education, which translates to a life of exploitation and poverty as adults. Since Pakistan's inception, around 55,000 schools have been built and to enroll all out of school children, equal number of more schools are required which is hard to maintain within a limited budget. We need to build new buildings and campuses to increase pupil capacity and employment opportunity. The main thing about poor education system is teacher's capabilities and their low progress because of some factors like improper training, low salary attraction, inconsistent or ineffective assessment and lower

feedback. As the public school teachers are highly educated and passed the phase of competitive exams, they ought to work more hard but their low progress, ineffective assessment and low feedback, no fruitful result seem to occur in public sector. We need to revisit teachers' appointment, promotion and age of retirement. The main thing is that age base promotion does not make any sense. According to research, students like to study from younger and more qualified teachers as compared to old and less qualified teachers but government promotes and upgrades older teachers. Students in Pakistan need special skills and training as they believe in rote memorization than on development of critical thinking, problem solving practical skills. While doing quantitative and qualitative analysis, education in both aspect lies below average. The lack of proper infrastructure and high stakes examination in

Pakistan's education system often discourages creativity, critical thinking, and deeper understanding among students. Reforming assessment practices to focus on holistic learning and skills development is crucial. Insufficient funding and resources allocated to the education sector hinder efforts to improve infrastructure, teacher quality, curriculum development, and overall educational quality. Socioeconomic disparities, cultural attitudes towards education, and societal norms can also impact the quality of education. For instance, early marriage, child labor, and gender biases can affect children's ability to attend and succeed in school. The status of the educational infrastructure is no less distressing. We should be concerned about the government's persistent disregard for a straightforward, productive and achievable approach. This deliberate indifference creates social inequity and prevents a broader understanding of society. After all, an enlightened society can challenge any dispensation's intention to benefit and rule.



Animals Transcend the Holy Souls



→ Arif Khan, a student of Political Science at University of Sargodha.

Voiceless should have voices. What does it mean? It means that those who cannot effectively represent themselves in front of power quarters of country. Further, what determines the fate of those with no voice? Is there any difference between voiceless animals and voiceless humans, if yes, then what makes a human holy among all the creatures? What differentiates "humans" from "animals"? Is the ability to speak enough to draw the boundary? If it's not, then what? The answer lies in the human's use of 'reason' to determine his choices and preferences. Now the question is, who can protect the voiceless sections of society whether they are animals, transgenders, women or religious minorities? Voiceless humans, or protected ones? Let's delve into the matter.

Recently, the news of a maimed camel was swirling on social media accounts, whose leg was chopped off by a landlord in Sindh when the camel, while foraging, entered his field. Soon after the incident, a commotion sparked on social media against this egregious treatment of animals. The public's attention in turn caught the attention of the government of Sindh, which is said to be working with an NGO for an artificial limb for the maimed camel. What we can conclude here is the power of public opinion and priorities. The social media campaign has been proven sufficiently effective, expedited the government's concerns, and commitment

towards animal protection. Secondly, take the case of women in Pakistan, particularly those living in lower and lower-middle-income families face palpable discrimination that ranges from



subtle marginalization in family affairs to forced marriages, rape, and physical violence. Among them, the denial of their Education is alarming, accompanied by



harassment and honor killings. Human rights defenders estimate that roughly 1,000 women are killed every year in the name of so-called honor. The figures astonish us more when we see there exists a legislative act, i.e., anti-honor

killing Amendment Act, 2016. Over six million primary and 13 million secondary school-age children were out of schools, most of them girls. UNICEF estimates that 18.9 million girls in Pakistan are married before 15, many are forced into dangerous pregnancies. The Child Marriage Restraint Act 2013 exists and under its provision, the age of the girl for marriage must not be less than 16. Alone in Punjab, 10,365 cases of violence against women have been reported in the first four months of 2022, despite the existence of the Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act 2016. Many of the cases went unreported.

Thirdly, the most obvious case is the vulnerable soul of our society, i.e. transgender community. Undeniably, they face severe

discrimination and unfair treatment. They are subjected towards extreme sexual abuse and harassment at every point in their lives. On some occasions, the situations go beyond the threshold that human reason defines.

For instance, in a reported case in which three transgenders were murdered by their own siblings. Killing humans needs more voices to be raised than against the chopping off of the camel's leg. Similar to the ineffectiveness of legislative acts for women's protection, the case here is not much different. 73 transgenders were murdered in Pakistan between 2015 and 2020, as reported by transgender rights activist Gulnar Khan. Legislative Acts, for instance, the Transgender People Act 2018, and transgender person (protection and rights) Act 2019 haven't produced satisfying results. 75% of transgenders experience physical violence, 90% have faced sexual violence, and 95% are victims of verbal harassment. These figures project poor effectiveness.

Last but not least, there is the case of religious minorities. In societies like ours, speaking of their rights, and raising questions about the brutalities inflicted upon them is a difficult task that can cost one's own life. The problem lies in the nature of political setup and the tacit support of politically influential parties and figures of these radical fanatics for political gains, e.g., vote bank politics and majority appeasement. Some cases reflect clear impunity and authorization. No doubt, animals deserve protection, but it would not be wrong to say that human reason will call it a secondary concern when compared to human rights. We cannot celebrate animals protection unless the primary concern of human rights protection supersedes it. Without human protection, the blowing wind of lack of sympathy towards animals is not surprising if there exists no mercy for humankind. A protected man

can protect animals.

But one should not lose hope; here are the remedies. What is imperative here for the state is pragmatic approach beyond mere legislation (theory) and should ensure proper and effective execution of these meager protective tools at its disposal. Government's role in tackling such rampant trends is indispensable. The government enjoys the authority invested in them by the people, which in turns is entitled to



protect its citizens from both external and internal threats and ensure security in the face of insecurities. Authorities should penalize the culprits involved in such inhumane activities. Massive awareness campaign should be launched to address these issues at grassroot level. The figures mentioned earlier reflect the intensity of these problems. We must revise our preferences. Our academic institutions should produce intellectuals and productive minds that hopefully would bridge the existing gaps. The only authority that can make human deprived of their rights is nature itself. Human inherited these rights from nature. Even the state has no authority to do so; as it has the moral obligation to protect and advance human rights.

**"VOICELESS SHOULD
HAVE VOICES"**

Terrorist Organizations in Africa: A Case Study of Islamic State in Sahel Region

Qamar Usman, Visiting Lecturer, DPIR, UOS.

→ Interests; Terrorism studies with particular focus on terrorist organizations.



The Sahel region in African continent is emerging as new hotbed for religiously inspired terrorist organizations especially for Islamic State (IS) and its regional affiliates. This can be evidenced by increasing number of attacks by IS and its affiliates on regional security forces and their local and foreign allies along with innocent civilians. According to a UN report in 2024, nearly half of the global terrorist attacks occurred in African continent. The share of countries of Sahel region constitutes 25% of these attacks. There are multiple factors which are responsible for this worsening situation in this volatile region.

Let's start with discussing the Sahel region. This region spans over an area of 3 million square kilometer with multiple countries in it. It roughly constitutes of Cameroon, The Gambia, Mali, Nigeria, Niger, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mauritania, Chad and Niger. This region has youthful population, with 64.5 percent of population below 25 years. This region has been marred with many security crises for many decades. Even after achieving independence in 1960s from their colonial masters, several countries have had bouts of violence and violent extremism. The reasons were very weak governance, economic downfall and now the climate change. Combining, these factors, there is already a conducive environment for radicalization in

this region. The advantage was taken by terrorist organizations like IS.

IS which is also known as Daesh, is a terrorist organization. It aimed to establish global governance model, which is called Caliphate. This objective will be attained by waging extremely violent armed struggle against the enemy. This caliphate will be ruled by Islamic Sharia law. It is pertinent to mention here that their interpretation of sharia law is highly disputed among mainstream global Muslim community. It declared its caliphate in June 2014 in Mosul, Iraq. From there, it spread into many countries including African continent. It entered into this region in 2015 with the establishment of Islamic State in West African Province (ISWAP) and in Sahel region with creation of



Islamic State in Greater Sahara (ISGS). The ideology of both organizations is to establish regional caliphates in their respective areas of influence. The first leaders of ISWAP and ISGS were Abu Bakar Sekahou and Abu Adnan Abu Walid al-Sahrawi respectively. ISGS used to work under the command of ISWAP from March 2019 to March 2022. After that, ISGS became a separate entity working with certain operational autonomy.

Both affiliates of IS are responsible for many terrorist activities in the Sahel region. ISGS was responsible for killing of more than 400 security forces personnel in Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso between May 2019 to May 2020. In January 2020, they killed 36 civilians in Burkina Faso. Those civilians were executed. Regarding ISWAP, there are several terrorist attacks which are carried out by them. In the first three months of 2024, it killed 40 people in Cameroon and 609 in Nigeria alone. Its counterpart organization, ISGS killed 180 people in Mali, 62 in Burkina Faso and a total of 224 persons in Niger alone in the first quarter of 2024. The list goes on and on.

There has been certain pushback against affiliates of IS from states of Sahel region and their regional and international allies. A regional G5 force was launched in 2016. This regional force constitutes the soldiers from Chad, Mauritania,



Niger, Estonia, Sweden and Czech Republic. It was also supported by United Kingdom, United States of America, Denmark and Canada. It was led by French troops, which were 3000 in total. This operation was ended in 2022. Despite all these offensives, the threat posed by IS militants is still far from over. There are multiple reasons for the increase of IS activities in African continent. The first reason is the vacuum which is created after the reduction of western backed military assistance especially the withdrawal of French soldiers. The end of UN peacekeeping mission in Mali in 2023 was another reason. The third reason is reallocation of resources elsewhere by Jammāt Nusrat Al-Islām wal-Muslimīn (JNIM). It is rival organization of IS. Its decision was based on defeats by IS, which resulted in giving vast territory to IS. IS is now more focused on governing in the territories which are under its control. They are trying to brand themselves as force capable of governing.

The additional reasons for their successes are extreme poverty, higher illiteracy rates, high unemployment levels, ethnic rivalries and extremely poor governance in the region. The groups like IS have gained prominence in the areas which are largely ungoverned and where the governmental presence is minimum. This vacuum is being filled by IS and its affiliates, which is also a reason for their continuous recruitment in their ranks.

The long and short of the topic is that the Sahel region of African continent is under increased threat by IS and its affiliates. The terrorist attacks and their area of control are continuously increasing due to the plethora of reasons from unemployment to minimal presence of states in the respective countries. There are certain offences launched by the states with questionable results. The threat is far from over right now.



MISSILE DEVELOPMENTS IN PAKISTAN:

BALLISTIC MISSILES:

- **HATF-1:**
 - Deployed in 1992.
 - Short Range Ballistic Missile(SRBM).
 - Range is 70-100 km.
 - **HATF-2 (ABDALI):**
 - Deployed in 2005.
 - Short Range Ballistic Missile(SRBM).
 - Range is 180-200 km.
 - **HATF-3(GHAZNAVI):**
 - Deployed in 2004.
 - Short Range Ballistic Missile(SRBM).
 - Range in 300 km.
 - **HATF-4 (SHAHEEN-1):**
 - Deployed in 2003.
 - Short Range Ballistic Missile(SRBM).
 - Range in 750-900 km.
 - **HATF-5(GHOURI):**
 - Deployed in 2003.
 - Medium Range Ballistic Missile(MRBM).
 - Range is 1250-1500 km.
 - **HATF-6 (SHAHEEN-2):**
 - Deployed in 2014.
 - Medium Range Ballistic Missile(MRBM).
 - Range is 1500-2000 km.
 - **HATF-9 (NASR):**
 - Deployed in 2011.
 - Short Range Ballistic Missile(SRBM).
 - Range is 70 km.
 - **SHAHEEN-3:**
 - Currently, in development.
 - Medium Range Ballistic Missile(MRBM).
 - Range is 2750 km.
 - **ABABEEL:**
 - Currently, in development.
 - Medium Range Ballistic Missile(MRBM).
 - Range is 2,200 km.
- CRUISE MISSILES:**
- **HATF-7(BABUR) :**
 - Deployed in 2010.
 - Subsonic cruise missile.
 - Range is 350-700 km.
 - **HATF-8 (RA'AD):**
 - Deployed in 2007.
 - Subsonic cruise missile.
 - Range is 350 km.

Energy Supply from South Caucasus to Europe

→ Nayyar Ranjha, student M.Phil Political Science



Russia is the main exporter of natural gas and other energy reserves like fossil fuel sources to Europe. In 2020, Russia contributed half of the imports of solid fossil fuels (mostly coal) and 43% of the imports of natural gas to Europe. The EU heavily dependent on Russian gas by the volume of 45 percent and some of eastern members of EU 100 percent depended upon Russian gas.

After the outbreak of war in Ukraine, the EU pressurized its members to embargo purchase of Russian gas. To reduce their dependence on Russian reserves of gases, European countries started looking for new markets and holding talks with major foreign energy suppliers. The Caucasus region is the new hope of

Europe to improve its energy security because of its abundance of reserves and as a close neighbor to Europe. Southern Gas Corridor (SGC) is the main energy corridor which was proposed in 2008 and completed in 2020. The aim of this project is to supply energy to European markets from the Caucasus region. SGC is 3500 Km long, and is expanding from Azerbaijan to Southeastern Europe via Georgia and Turkey. Through this project 10 billion cubic meter (bcm) gas is supplied to

Europe on annual bases. Although this is not a larger share according to overall energy consumption but it has significant importance. Under the umbrella of SGC, the numbers of projects were launched to connect Europe with Caucasus countries which include South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP), Trans-Anatolian Pipeline (TANAP), Trans-Adriatic Pipeline (TAP).

Azerbaijan. It is called SCPX. In addition to it, two new compressor stations are being built in Georgia. The approximate length of this new pipeline is 489 km of which 424 kilometers lie within the border of Azerbaijan, 63 km inside Georgia, and 2 km in TANAP interconnection. It became operational on 30 June, 2018. The current capacity is 24.04 bcm but it can be expanded to 31 bcm.



Another important project in SGC is Trans Anatolian Pipeline (TANAP) project. This pipeline attaches itself to SCP on the Georgia-Turkish border and is connected to TAP on the Turkish Greek border. A Memorandum of Understanding

South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP) was initially launched in 2006. This pipeline was built to export gas from the Shah Deniz project to the Turkish-Georgian border. Its overall length is 692 km. Out of which 443 km falls within Azerbaijan and 249 km lies inside Georgia. The yearly transportation capacity of this pipeline is 7.41 bcm. This pipeline was expanded with the establishment of a new 48-inch pipeline looping SCP at the territories of Georgia and

(MoU) regarding TANAP was signed between the governments of Azerbaijan and Turkey on 24 December, 2011. On 26 June 2012, the "Intergovernmental Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan concerning the Trans-Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline System" and the "Host Government Agreement" between TANAP and Turkey were signed. It was also ratified by the respective legislative

assemblies of Azerbaijan and Turkey. The starting transporting capacity of this pipeline was 16.2 bcm which was expected to be expanded to 30.7 bcm. The length of this project is 1811Km and the purpose of building this project was to export natural gas from Azerbaijan to Turkey and from there to Europe. TANAP is also connected to TAP, from where it carries the natural gas to markets of Europe. Trans-Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) is another major project of SGC. TAP connects itself to TANAP on the Turkish- Greek border. TAP transports natural gas to Europe from the Caspian region by connecting with TANAP. It travels through Albania and Greece under the Adriatic Sea and then comes shoreward in Italy. TAP is one of the shortest routes for the exportation of gas from Azerbaijan to Europe. TAP connects itself to TANAP on the Turkish- Greek border. TAP transports natural gas to Europe from the Caspian region by connecting with TANAP. It travels through Albania and Greece under the Adriatic Sea and then comes shoreward in Italy. TAP is one of the shortest routes for the exportation of gas from Azerbaijan to Europe. The "Intergovernmental Agreement" regarding this pipeline was signed in February 2013 among Greece, Italy, and Albania. The groundbreaking ceremony occurred on 17 May, 2016. The length of TAP is 878 km. Europe started receiving Caucasus based gas since 2020 through TAP. The starting transportation capacity was 10 bcm. According to some estimates, the capacity of TAP can be increased to double to about 20 bcm annually. For this purpose, many European officials travelled to Azerbaijan to discuss the ways to more efficiently and swiftly expand Baku gas to Europe

Many European countries like Greece and Albania are already importing gas from the ShahDeniz-2 gas field in the Azerbaijan through SGC. Once the pipeline between Greece and Bulgaria is completed the Caucasus gas will start arriving in Bulgaria.

After the Ukraine crisis ,European Union (EU) started to adopt new models to fulfill its energy requirements especially for Eastern Europe .A new format "4+1 consisted on Azerbaijan, Georgia, Romania, Hungary and EU signed an "Agreement on a strategic Partnership in the Field of Green Energy Development and Transmission" on December 17, 2022. This agreement was signed in Bucharest. The signatories of this agreement were Azeri President Illham Aliyev along with prime ministers of Romania, Hungary and Georgia. Additionally, the Romanian President Klaus Lohannis and Ursula von Dyer, the president of European Commission were also present in the signing ceremony. At the ceremony, President of Azerbaijan stated that his country exported a total of 8.2 bcm of natural gas to EU in 2021. He further said that the amount of natural gas exported in year 2022 was 11.3 bcm. This will be increased to 11.6 bcm by 2023. The overall export of Azerbaijan natural gas to EU will become 24 bcm. This is considerably high when compared to the amount of natural gas exported in 2021, which was 19 bcm. This agreement demonstrated that the cooperation will not only be confined to fossil fuels energy but it will be further extended and Azerbaijan is a crucial country in this cooperation.

Another project was signed on January 2022 between the Azerbaijan and Serbia on the export

of electricity. Serbia will import electricity from Azerbaijan to secure their electricity system. For this project ,an agreement was signed to construct 1100 km long electricity cable worth of 17 billion euros under the Black Sea. Due to excessive reserves of wind and solar energy of Azerbaijan ,it has been planned to import 3 Gigawatts of wind and one Gigawatt of solar energy.

In November 2023, Serbia-Bulgaria pipeline was launched which is 170 KM long, and has the capacity to transmit 1.8 billion cubic meters in a year. This pipeline will fulfill the 60 % annual gas need of Serbia. Azerbaijan will supply 14.13 billion cubic meter of gas to Serbia on annual basis. Through this project Serbia will be able to reduce its dependency on Russian gas supply and to achieve it's goal to diversify gas supplies. This project also enhanced Serbia's role as a transit country for gas distribution to Europe.

European Union wanted to confine its dependence on Russia for many years and tried to expand its reach to other importers. After Russia invaded Ukraine in March 2022,the EU leaders decide to gradually reduce their reliance on Russian fossil fuels due to worries about the security of the energy supply. Now they are putting every effort to minimize their dependence on Russia and a new path through Caucasus region and Central Asia is open to Europe to fulfill their energy supplies.



Counter Terrorism in Afghanistan and Pakistan: Importance and Challenges



→ Arooj Ali is a student of International Relations at the University of Sargodha with a keen interest in global affairs and a passion for writing. She aims to share her perspectives and engage with others on the issues that matter most.

Counterterrorism (CT) generally means military tactics plus different techniques and strategies that government and intelligence agencies employ to combat or eliminate terrorism. The conflict in Afghanistan and Pakistan has been ongoing for over four decades, with terrorism remaining a significant threat to regional and global security. Despite progress being made, CT efforts in these countries remain crucial to preventing the resurgence of terrorist groups and ensuring stability in the region. Counterterrorism efforts in Afghanistan and Pakistan have been driven by several factors, like increasing prominence of terrorist organizations like Al-Qaeda, the Taliban, Islamic State in Khurasan Province (ISKP), Lashkar-e-Taiba etc finding safe havens in the region. The 9/11 terrorist attacks in United States of America (USA) triggered a global war on terror by USA, with Afghanistan and Pakistan becoming key battlegrounds. Afghanistan was home to Al-Qaeda and the Taliban, who provided safe havens and support to various terrorist groups. Weak governance, conflict, and porous borders between the two countries created an environment conducive to terrorist activity. The spread of religiously inspired extremist ideologies, fueled radicalization and militancy in the region. Decades of conflict in Afghanistan and Pakistan created a fertile ground for terrorist groups to flourish.. Financial support from external

countries, such as Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, enabled terrorist groups to sustain themselves. Additionally, terrorist groups exploited local grievances and disillusionment, attracting recruits and spreading their influence. These factors combined to create an environment in which counterterrorism efforts were necessary to combat the spread of terrorism in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The security situation in

Jaish-e-Mohammed, operating in the country. These groups have been responsible for numerous attacks on civilians and military personnel alike, causing widespread destruction and loss of life. The Pakistani military has launched several operations against terrorist groups, but the threat still persists. The country's porous borders and weak governance have allowed terrorist groups to flourish, posing a



Afghanistan remains fragile, with the Taliban and other terrorist groups maintaining a strong presence in the country. The Taliban's resurgence has been marked by increased violence, including suicide attacks, bombings, and targeted killings especially in Pakistan. The group has also expanded its territorial control, posing a significant threat to regional security. On the other hand Pakistan faces a similar terrorist threat, with groups like the Tehreek-E-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), ISKP, Lashkar-e-Taiba, and

'a significant threat to regional and global security. The USIP Senior Study Group on Counterterrorism in Afghanistan and Pakistan evaluated threats from Afghanistan and Pakistan and developed options for a sustainable counterterrorism strategy that could effectively mitigate existing threats, especially those directed against the U.S. homeland and its allies and partners. The current situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan highlights the ongoing terrorist threat in the region.

The Taliban's resurgence in Afghanistan in August 2021 and the presence of terrorist groups in Pakistan pose significant threats to regional security and global stability. A resurgence of terrorist groups would lead to increased violence, instability, and human rights abuses. The region would become a breeding ground for global terrorist networks, posing a significant threat to international security. The consequences of neglecting counterterrorism efforts in these countries would be devastating. Furthermore, the neglect of counterterrorism efforts would embolden terrorist groups, allowing them to expand their territorial control and inspire attacks globally. The international community cannot afford to let its guard down in the fight against terrorism in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Counterterrorism efforts in Afghanistan and Pakistan are far from over. The ongoing terrorist threat in the region highlights the importance of sustained efforts to combat terrorist groups and ensure regional stability. The international community must prioritize counterterrorism efforts in these countries, providing necessary support to regional forces and continuing to pressure terrorist groups. Regarding the effectiveness of counterterrorism efforts in Afghanistan and Pakistan the Taliban has failed to fulfill its commitment to preventing terrorism on its soil, as evidenced by the rise of ISIS-K attacks in the region. And their rule in Afghanistan has led to an increase in terrorist activity in the region, posing a significant threat to the United States and its allies including Pakistan. This is witnessed by increasing number of attacks by TTP and ISKP.

The United States' focus on counterterrorism in Afghanistan and Pakistan has waned since its withdrawal from the region in 2021. Despite the threat of terrorism in the region, the United States has not implemented a new counterterrorism strategy for Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Taliban's educational policies, such as the expansion of madrassas and a revised curriculum promoting extremist ideologies, present a counterterrorism challenge. Al-Qaeda and its affiliate in the Indian subcontinent are seeking to exploit the war in Gaza to rebuild their safe haven under Taliban rule. Regarding implementation of counterterrorism in Afghanistan and Pakistan, the security situation is still fragile due to various challenges. In Afghanistan, these include political instability, weak governance, corruption, lack of capacity within security forces, Taliban's refusal to cut ties with terrorist groups, and limited international support and funding for CT efforts.

While in Pakistan, the challenges include lack of political will to confront terrorist groups, military's historical support for certain militant outfits, fear of backlash from terrorist groups, limited capacity and resources for counterterrorism efforts and competitive priorities, such as the conflict with India. Based on this whole situation, a judgement can be made that the counterterrorism efforts in Afghanistan and Pakistan are necessary, but they must be balanced with a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of terrorism and prioritizes human rights and civilian protection. The international community must also work towards a political settlement in Afghanistan and support Pakistan's efforts to strengthen its counterterrorism capabilities. Ultimately, the goal should be to create a stable and secure region where terrorist groups can no longer operate, and where the people of Afghanistan and Pakistan can live in peace and dignity.

Taliban Seize Power as U.S. Retreats



Taliban fighters drive through the streets of Kabul on Sunday after seizing the capital. Below, a helicopter evacuates the American Embassy.

Fighters take control of capital Kabul as president flees nation and concedes defeat

By YAROSLAV PROFIMOV

KABUL—Afghanistan's government fled after Taliban fighters took over the capital and President Ashraf Ghani fled abroad, as a U.S.-led military operation began to airlift Western diplomats, civilians and Afghans likely to be targeted by the country's new rulers. Demoralized Afghan security forces offered no resistance as the insurgents, who seized most of the country in just over a week, appeared Sunday morning on Kabul's outskirts. While the Taliban initially said they wouldn't enter the capital while a transitional government is being formed, they reversed their stance by nightfall, saying someone needed to maintain public order after Afghan police deserted their posts.

"To prevent chaos and looting, the Islamic Emirate has ordered the mujahedeen to get control of the abandoned areas," the Taliban said. The Taliban fighters, the group added, won't harm any civilian or military officials of the former regime.

By evening, the main road to the Kabul airport—packed with Afghans desperately trying to escape and with thousands of U.S. troops protecting the evacuation effort—presented a bizarre scene of Taliban fighters mingling with uniformed Afghan troops.

Mr. Ghani, who fled the presidential palace and spent Sunday morning at the U.S. Embassy, left the Afghan capital in the afternoon. In a message posted on his Facebook page, he conceded that the

Biden Stands By Troop Withdrawal Despite Criticism

By MICHAEL R. GORDON

During the 2020 political campaign, President Biden presented himself as a globe-trotting leader who had helmed the

crisis that could have lasting humanitarian and national-security consequences, former officials said.

"We are not at the worst point yet," said Carter Malka-

Desperate Rush to Get Out Was 'Saigon on Steroids'

KABUL—The lucky few were already inside, crowded onto the last patch of government territory that hadn't fallen to the Taliban. Outside, as thousands of civilians surged to

By Yaroslav Profimov, Dion



Section 2

English Book Reviews



My Feudal Lord

Tehmina Durrani

→ Sumaira Allah Yar, currently enrolled as a student of MPhil English Literature.

My Feudal Lord is a very powerful and evocative autobiography by Tehmina Durrani, a Pakistani author and social activist. My Feudal Lord is primarily an expose of her politically powerful but abusive husband, Malik Ghulam Mustafa Khar. He is the feudal lord mentioned in the title. Born in 1937, Mustafa Khar was a Pakistani politician and landlord, who had been an active member of the political scene of his country since 1962. He was a part of the reign of Zulfikar Bhutto and is regularly known as the lion of Punjab.

This book, published in 1991, dwells into life of women in Pakistani society. She has presented the details of her tumultuous marriage with Mustafa Khar. It represents the patriarchal society of Pakistan and strife of women to reclaim her identity and autonomy.

The narrative unfolds with Durrani's early life as a child and an adult. Born into one of Pakistan's most influential families, Tehmina Durrani was raised in the privileged milieu of Lahore high society. Tehmina Durrani born on 18 February 1953 was the daughter of a former Governor of State Bank of Pakistan and Managing Director of Pakistan International Airlines, S.U. Durrani and a grand daughter of Nawab Sir Liaqat Hayat Khan, prime minister of Patiala state for eleven years. Like all women of her rank, she was expected to marry a prosperous Muslim from a respectable family, bear him many children and lead a sheltered life of leisure. To achieve this, she, like any other girl, was being shaped into the

ideal doll to be showcased in society. As she mentioned in the book:

"Looking back I realized that we were being raised to be schizophrenic; an ideal appearance of perfection was more important than genuine feelings. There was no question of discovering oneself. Identity and individuality were crushed. Personality failed to develop."

At a young age she got married. Her marriage to Mustafa was an endless abusive cycle. Psychologically she had suffered from her father's weak role in family and that's why she was much attracted to Mustafa who as described by Duraani herself:

"As an authoritarian, conservative and overpowering."

Tehmina Durrani's marriage to Mustafa can be summed up as "everything that glitters is not gold." Initially drawn to his charm and appearance, she divorced her first husband, Anees, only to uncover the darkness and beast beneath Mustafa's handsome facade.

Her time period with Mustafa has presented an alarming picture of feudal's mind and behavior in Pakistani society. As explained by Duraani there was continuous emotional and physical abuse on part of Khar. The victim of his violence and aggression was not only his wife but also house helpers. Durrani details instances of physical abuse where Khar would lash out at the servants, demonstrating his tyrannical and cruel nature.

This portrayal underscores the broader theme of systemic abuse and the misuse of power prevalent in feudal systems.

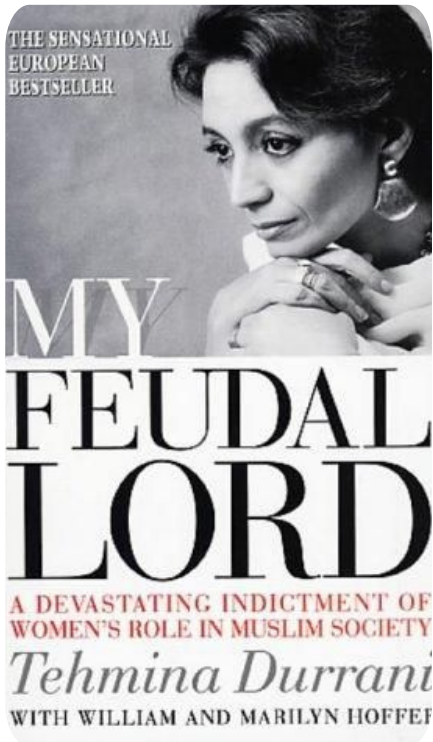
In one harrowing scene, Khar's violent temper is directed towards a servant. He becomes enraged when a house helper fails to fulfill his expectations or makes a mistake. Durrani recounts an incident where Khar physically assaults the servant, hitting and kicking him mercilessly. The brutality of the attack leaves the servant severely injured, yet there is no consequence for Khar due to his powerful political status and the oppressive feudal system that supports such behavior.

This incident not only highlights Khar's abusive nature but also reflects the broader societal issues of power imbalance and the dehumanizing treatment of lower-class individuals in the feudal structure of Pakistani society. Durrani's account sheds light on the pervasive culture of fear and subjugation that permeates the lives of those working under such oppressive conditions.

At one instance as he was caught up having an extra marital affair, instead of being ashamed he chose to show his physical strength.

"His fury was instant. He hit me on my face, cutting my lips, raising black and blue blotches on my cheeks. He clutched at me and pulled me from the bed."

One of another instance of patriarchy as explained by Durrani is



. A year and a half Naseeba was in bath tub with Mustafa, he drowned her into water for crying out loud and his exact words were

"She had better learn to obey from this age."

Durrani further explained his behavior and attitude during her pregnancy. He drove her to a small exclusive clinic, as he considered facilities to be excessive for a mere childbirth. After two hours of child birth he resumed his beating as **"He lashed his hand across my face, back and forth. Then he restored to his favorite tactic, twisting my forearm until I thought the limb would crack in to two."**

Turning point in Duraani's life came when she decided to fight for herself and her children. She was told by her obstetrician

"nobody can help you unless you protect yourself."

As she has quoted that " 1994:

I decided to write this book and break the tradition of silence."

She wrote this book, sharing the turmoil's and pangs inflicted on her-self in a patriarchal feudal system to raise awareness among women. Her journey of resilience and self-discovery in the face of abuse and societal constraints serves as a powerful reminder of the complexities of relationships and the importance of inner strength.

She has shown the way women are underestimated and are assumed to have no identity of their own. She explained that when news appeared announcing the international publication of her autobiography, Mustafa called and told her

"What is this nonsense I hear about the book."

She reminded him of the time when he told her that she would never had an identity of her own and will always be addresses as Mustafa's ex-wife. She replied to Mustafa's call as

"Well now Mustafa, the world will know you as Tehmina Durrani's ex-husband."

The long and short of the story is that this book is an extraordinary depiction of the typical feudal system, which prevails in Pakistan to certain extent in contemporary times. It also serves as an important lesson for oppressed women to fight for their identity, despite all the societal hurdles and challenges.

• • •

TERMS TO KNOW IN ECONOMY:

• **Gross Domestic Product(GDP):** It is the market value of all goods and services produced in a state within a specific time period such as in a quarter(three months). It is calculated by adding four components:

1. Spending by individual consumers on goods and services.
2. Investment in items such as factories.
3. Government spending on goods and services.
4. Net exports means the value of exports less than the value of imports.

• **Tariff:** A fee charged for goods brought into a state from another state.

• **Stock market or stock exchange:** A place where stocks and bonds are bought and sold.

• **Consumer Price Index(CPI):** A measure of the change in cost of the goods and services most commonly bought by consumers. In some countries CPI is called retail price index.

• **Inflation:** A sustained rise in the average level of prices. It may result if demand for goods increases without an increase in the production of goods.

• **Embargo:** A government ban on trade with another state. It's purpose is to show disapproval of nation's actions.

• **Recession:** A period of declining economic activity.

It takes place when the GDP falls for two quarters or six months.

• **Unemployment rate:** The percentage of the labour force that is unemployed but is actively looking for work. It provides an indicator of economic welfare. Low unemployment rate suggests an economic expansion while high unemployment rate indicates a contraction in the economy.



Outliers: The Story of Success

Malcolm Gladwell

→ Arooj Fatima, a student of Chemistry and an ardent learner trying to live life through observation and thinking.

Malcolm Gladwell, a Canadian author with many best-selling books such as *The Tipping Point*, adds another feather to his cap with *Outliers*. This book is a compilation of stories of success and a decoder of the factors that contribute to it through anecdotes and meticulous research. Gladwell states that

“Talent is universal but opportunity is not.”

He argues that success is not solely the outcome of innate talent or hard work but is heavily influenced by factors such as culture, environment, and opportunity.

Gladwell introduces the concept of the **“10,000-hour rule,”** which suggests that mastery in any field requires **10,000 hours** of practice. He supports this notion by citing examples of successful individuals such as Bill Gates and the Beatles. Gates had unique access to a computer at a young age allowing him to accumulate the necessary hours of practice, while The Beatles honed their skills during countless hours of performance in Hamburg, Germany. This idea highlights the importance of dedication in the pursuit of excellence.

Gladwell then underscores the effect of culture and community on individual success. He examines case studies ranging from the remarkable achievements of Asian math prodigies, who benefit from cultural attitudes towards education and hard work, to the disproportionate representation of Jewish lawyers in New York City, whose success is partly due to their

community's historical circumstances and networking opportunities. Gladwell demonstrates how cultural legacies and social structure shape opportunities for individuals.

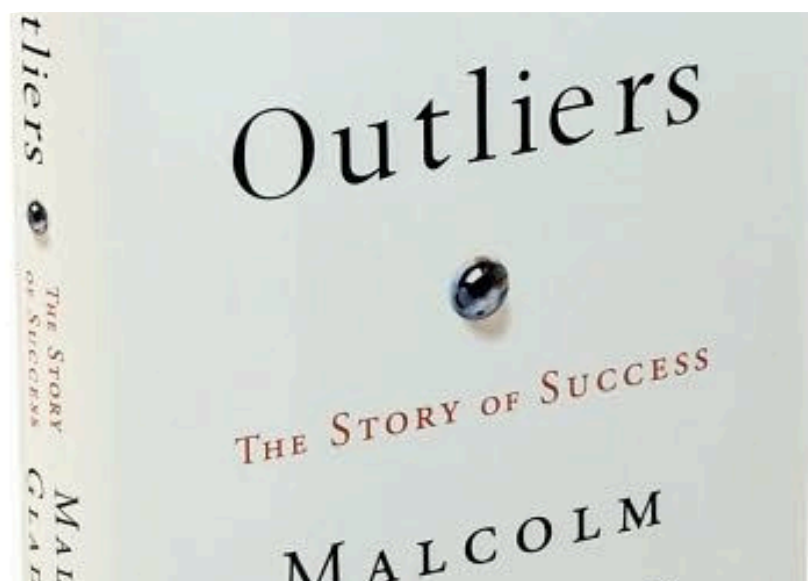
This book also introduces the concept of the “Matthew Effect,” named after the biblical verse “For to all those who have, more will be given.” This principle suggests that initial advantages, such as being born into a wealthy family or having access to prestigious education, pave the way for further opportunities and success. Gladwell provides the example of hockey players born earlier in the year having the advantage of being older and fitter than their peers, leading to better coaching and more playing time, which gives them significant success.

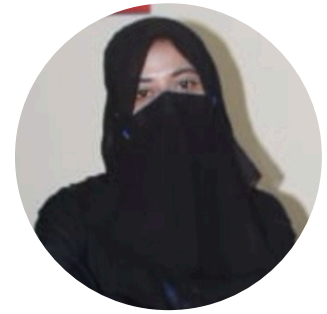
In addition to these concepts, Gladwell also highlights the role of

timing and luck.

For example, he notes how many of successful entrepreneurs were born in 1950's, which give them advantage of computer revolution in 1970's and 1980's. This emphasizes that being in the right place at the right time can be as crucial as hard work and talent. *Outliers* is a thought-provoking non-fiction book with insightful perspectives. However, it has also received backlash for oversimplifying explanations of complex phenomena and cherry-picking anecdotes to support its arguments.

In my opinion, *Outliers* is a well-organized book that underscores the need for hard work to master a skill. Whether you agree with Gladwell's conclusions or not, this book is a must-read because it challenges conventional wisdom and catalyzes critical thinking.





Why Nations Fail

Daron Acemoglu & James A. Robinson

→ Yasmeen is a student of International Relations at University of Sargodha.

The book "Why Nations Fail" by Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson was published in 2012. It argues that some nations are wealthier and more prosperous than others because of their political and economic institutions (e.g. government, market system), and not because of their climates, geography, or culture. Some theories explained in this book include the geographical hypothesis, which states that some nations fail because they rely on geography. Their demography and geography do not flourish because of the physical weakness of the people, particularly in the tropical region. The next hypothetical theory states that some nations have extremely strict cultures; this is known as the cultural hypothesis. Their social conventions become a barrier to their progress, and their culture is extremely rigid and orthodox. They discourage numerous technological innovations which is a basic requirement of the modern world. These cultural elements are preventing nations from flourishing. The next is the ignorance hypothesis according to which lack of leadership causes their countries to fail.

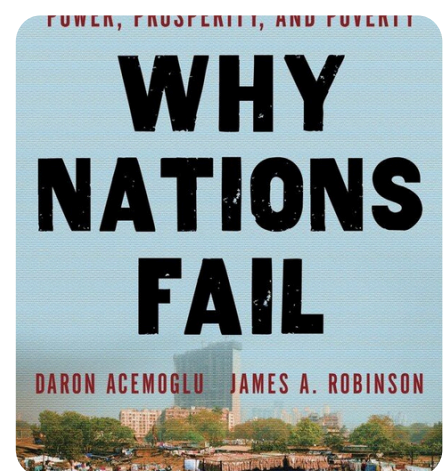
These are deemed correct to some extent in their respective domains, but they are not enough to explain the causes that contribute to national failure. According to "James and Acemoglu" the failure of a nation is determined by its institutions. They mentioned Two institutions: Inclusive state institutions and extractive state institutions. Extractive institutions are

responsible for the failure of nations because in extractive countries a limited elite dominates and extracts resources. At the same time, the poor become poorer and do not even have access to the right resources and the narrow elite that dominates them thrives at the expense of common people. The author writes that some countries are poor because they have extractive institutions and their narrow elite extract their resources, while others are rich because they have inclusive institutions that provide all facilities to common people, as well as good health, education system, and law and order. The most of money is spent on the welfare of common people. People elect the government through their ballots and in response, the government make policies for the welfare of ordinary people. According to the Authors, this is the very reason why nations succeed or fail.

Following the 1950 Korean War, the Korean Peninsula was divided into two parts: North and South Korea. Russia dominated North Korea while the United States dominated South Korea. The United States established inclusive institutions that were based on democratic principles, a market economy, and created equal opportunities for all people. As a result, South Korea is seen as a wealthy country while, on the other hand an elite ruled North Korea's institutions and extracted its resources, leading to a poor economy. Another example provided by the author in this book is that despite the similarities in culture, language, and geography of Mexico and the United States they differ

in features of their institutions. The United States has inclusive institutions while Mexico has extractive institutions. The foundation of inclusive state institutions was set in Northern America about five hundred years ago whereas in Southern America the foundation of extractive state institutions was laid in Brazil, Colombia, and other countries of South America. There is a tremendous disparity between North and South Korea, even today.

In short, this book contends that the difference between successful and failing nations lies in the type of institutions they have in place, specifically whether they are inclusive or extractive, and Daron and James suggests that it is possible to break out of the cycle of poverty but it requires significant institutional changes and a commitment to inclusive institutions.





Pakistan at the Crossroads

Christophe Jaffrelot

→ Qaiser Hussain, a student of BSc (hons) Food science and technology at University of Sargodha.

Christophe Jaffrelot's book is an excellent and in-depth analysis of Pakistan's statecraft, an exploration of the riches of the country's national power and its diverse network of international pressure. Divided into two parts, this book takes a closer look at Pakistan's economic, security and political environment and highlights the roles of various actors, including police, nature, politicians and judges.

In first part, the author explores Pakistan's economic and security challenges in the context of the domestic context. The narrative shows the interaction between civil administration and military action. The role of law enforcement in responding to family problems, workforce pressures, and power management is clearly explained. The author has carefully presented the political system and provided an understanding of the work of politicians and their role in governance.

The bulk of the first part is devoted to discussing the role of the judiciary in Pakistani politics in the context of the 'war on terror'. The book carefully describes the difficulties and nuances of the judiciary and shows its impact on the development of the country. The story unfolds during Zardari's reign of democracy and civilian control of the military, and examines the impact and challenges faced during the transition there. However, the Kerry-Lugar bill has been described as a failed attempt at Pakistan's independence amid insecurity.

The author criticized the Obama

administration's role in Pakistan, arguing that its attempts to establish government policies were illegal and that financial aid was not used for security concerns.

It examines ongoing protests in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and shows how they impact change over time. Despite efforts to equip the police with the latest technology, the book shows that Pakistan is still plagued by dangerous terrorism and international violence.

The second part of the book deals with the dynamic world of Pakistan's relations with the United States, China and Arab states. The author examines Pakistan-US relations from a historical perspective by examining long-term and difficult statistics on economic and military aid. This analysis covers the period from 2002 to 2012, when the United States provided significant aid, raising questions about the effectiveness of these efforts in stabilizing Pakistan. The author believes that the nature of this relationship is "social relationship" rather than partnership.

This book also presents research data showing that Pakistanis favor relations with China over those with the United States. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), of which the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a key part, has challenged the perception that US aid is further intrusive. The author acknowledges the complexity of international relations and emphasizes the role of people in creating these changes.

The narrative explores the role of Islam in Pakistani politics and its relationship with the Gulf countries. While the book sheds

light on the importance of these relations, it is also worth noting that it does not examine the role of the Gulf States in the fight against terrorism. Bhutto was praised for her efforts to unite the Muslim world, but there was also criticism for the Muslim world's lack of support in the fight against terrorism.

The final part focuses on the inevitable and never-ending war between Pakistan and India. In addition to bilateral dynamics, the authors also highlight the impact of international pressure from China and the United States on the two countries to preserve their territorial integrity in South Asia. It may tip the balance regarding India's nuclear arsenal and the complexity and sensitivity of regional stability.

In summary, Christopher Jaffrelot's book is a good study of statesmanship in Pakistan, intertwining internal dynamics with the complexities of international relations. The author has prepared historical events, political changes, and external influences through meticulous analysis to enable readers to better understand the challenges and complexities in Pakistan's political system.





The Silent Patient

Alex Michaelides

→ Fatima Yousaf, Student of Information Technology at University of Sargodha.

Alex Michaelides is a bestselling British Cypriot and screen author. *The Silent Patient* is his debut novel which is a psychological thriller and a crime fiction. It is a New York and Sunday Times bestseller novel.

The story revolves around two main characters Alicia and Theo. Alicia Berenson was thirty three years old, had been married to Gabriel. They had been married for seven years. Both of them were artists. Alicia was a painter and Gabriel was a well-known fashion photographer

The novel had something in it that arouse an urge in me to read it. The opening clause **"Alicia Berenson was thirty three years old when she killed her husband,"** drowned me into the world of mystery. The twist and turns became roller-coaster ride for me. The story takes lots of ups and downs of childhood trauma, buried anger and bottled-up emotions. She was admitted in mental hospital; the Grove after she killed her husband and became silent. The narrative alternates between Alicia's perspective, conveyed through her revealing diary entries.

Theo Faber, who played the role of therapist, was a 42-year-old psychotherapist. He had a desire to treat Alicia. He got himself a job at Grove and started investigating Alicia's case. The narrative alternates between Alicia's perspectives, conveyed through her revealing diary entries and paintings. Ultimately, it was Alicia's diary that revealed the truth. Theo was "the masked" man who followed Gabriel. Theo's wife cheated him with

Gabriel which lead to a great disaster. He prompted Alicia to murder her husband through psychological games.

For me this novel is a thought-provoking exploration of the human mind. Dealing with mental illness, psychological traumas and a murder investigation. I was personally attached with unsaid words of character Alicia. Although she was a murderer, I felt sympathy for her. The background story of Theo held my emotions. All the circumstances he had gone through were terrifying. I experienced mad love turning into bad love. However, there are some drawbacks, as this novel contains frequent use of coarse language. Extra details of marriage life, explicit romantic content and representation of few violent events. Beside these aspects it is a good book to read in winter nights.

In conclusion *"The Silent Patient"* is a gripping and atmospheric psychological thriller that will leave you spellbound until the very last page. It delves the reader into the complexities of mental health, blurring the reader's perceptions, keeping them using the truth until the shocking revelation. If you are a mystery lover and a fan of thrilling stories give it a try. You would probably be amazed by the writing skills of the author.

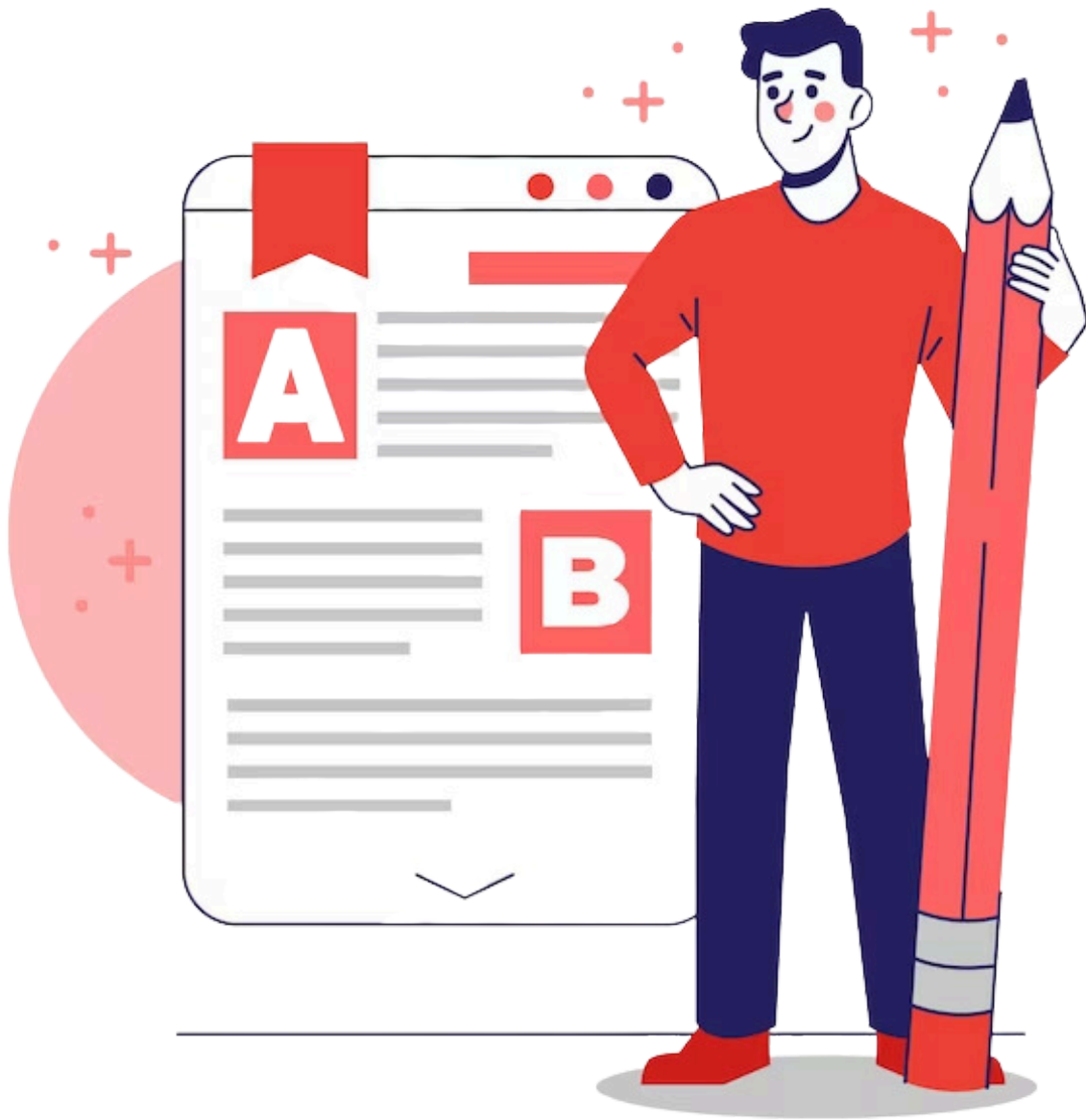


TIPS TO LEARN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE:

- Start with language you love.
- Know your motivation behind language learning.
- Set language goals.
- Watch T.V shows and movies.
- Listen to music.
- Read books and articles.
- Take language classes.
- Connect with a native speaker.
- Use free resources available on internet.
- Learn simple vocabulary.
- Learn pronunciation techniques.
- Use flashcards.
- Engage with online communities.
- Learn idioms and slangs
- Practice grammar regularly..
- Label household items.
- Engage with culture.
- Keep a journal and write down the words you learn.
- Start speaking the words you learn.
- Accept mistakes.
- Use mnemonics.
- Practice listening.
- Experiment with different language learning methods.
- Review yourself.
- Engage with native media.
- Use the language in your hobbies.
- Ask for feedback.
- Practice daily.
- Remain consistent.
- Enjoy the process.

Section 3

Urdu Articles





Special Contribution

جہان ویران۔ ٹی ایس ایلٹ۔ کی تجہیز و تکفین مرنے والوں

← مترجم عمران ازفر۔ اسسٹنٹ پروفیسر شعبہ اردو زبان و ادب۔ یونیورسٹی آف سرگودھا



ذہین عورت کے نام سے شہرہ پا چکی تھی
اور اس کے ہاتھوں میں پُر خطر تاش کے بیس
پتے
! کہا تھا اس نے
ادھر تو دیکھو تمہارا پتا، تو ایک ڈوبا فونقی
ملاح
جس کی آنکھیں گل جواہر میں ڈھل چکی ہیں
یہ ایک پتا جو بیلا ڈونا کے نام کا ہے
وہ اک سیہ اور فطین عورت جو سب چٹانوں
کی مالکہ ہے
اک آدمی! تین چوٹوں والا اور ایک چکر
وہ کانا سوداگر اور یہ پتا
جو خالی رنگوں سے ہو گیا ہے
اک ایسی شے ہے جسے وہ اپنی کمر پہ لادے
ہوئے ہے پھرتا
مجھے اجازت نہیں ہے اُس کو بھی دیکھنے کی
خبر نہیں ہے!
کہ پھانسی پا لینے والے مجرم کا کیا ہوا ہے
! جو میری مانو تو پانی کی موت سے ڈرو تم
یہ غول کے غول کون ہیں؟
جو بس ایک چکر میں ناچتے ہیں

ابن آدم!! نہ کہہ سکو گے نہ جانتے ہو
کہ تم شکستہ سی ٹوٹی بکھری سی
مورتی والی ڈھیریوں سے عجب شناسا سے ہو
چکے ہو
جہاں پہ سورج چمک رہا ہے
نہ مردہ شاخوں سے کوئی سایہ
نہ جھینگروں سے قرار حاصل
نہ گرتے پانی کی کچھ صدا ہے
جو سایہ ہے وہ تو سرخی مائل چٹان کا ہے

کہ تم بھی آؤ!!
اسی کے نیچے پناہ لے لو
!! شتاب آو
دکھاتی ہوں مختلف سا منظر، جو کچھ الگ ہے
عقب میں رم کرتے سائے سے بھی
!! تمہیں دکھاؤں گی
مٹھی بھر خاک میں چھپے خوف کا بھی منظر
جو سب الگ ہے اس ایک سائے سے بھی جدا ہے
جو تجھ سے ملنے کو آکے رکتا ہے، مختلف ہے
لو گھر کی جانب ہوائے تازہ بھی چل رہی ہے
تو اے مرے طفلِ آئرش تم
کہاں پہ رستے کو دیکھتے ہو؟
برس ہوا ہے
کہ تم نے پہلے گلِ بنفشہ مجھے دیا تھا
تو سب مجھے تب بنفشہ گل والی لڑکی کہہ کر
پکارتے تھے
جو شب گئے میں سینتھ بایا کے گل باغیچے سے
واپس آئی
تو میری جھولی بھری ہوئی تھی
یہ میری زلفیں مہک رہی تھیں
مرے لبوں پر تو ایک چپ تھی
تو آنکھ پتھر سی ہو گئی تھی
نہ میں تھی زندہ نہ میں تھی مردہ
میں قلب تابندگی کو دیکھتی تھی خامشی سے
(خמוש ویران اک سمندر)

وہ لیڈی سوئس!! جو دعویٰ کرتی
عظیم عورت کو سخت نزلہ سا ہو گیا تھا
مگر وہ پھر بھی تمام یورپ کی سب سے قاتل

رزیل اپریل!
بنفشی پھولوں کو مردہ مٹی میں پالتا ہے
بہار بارش کی سمفنی سے جو یاد کلیوں کو
شوقِ آتش
کو اپنی حدت سے سینچتا ہے
! فراغِ سرما
ہمارے جسموں کو دے حرارت
زمین کو ڈھانپے ہے برفِ گالوں کی چادروں
سے
فراقِ بیلوں کو زندگانی سے بھر گیا ہے
رزیل گرما نے گیس بھر کر فضا کے اندر
تو بارشوں کی رفاقتوں سے سبھی کو
حیران کر دیا ہے

جو ہم ستونوں میں جا رُکے تھے
تو جلتے سورج میں تپتے بڑھتے فگارٹن تک
چلے گئے تھے
جہاں پہ ہم سب نے کافی پی لی
تو گھنٹہ بھر خوب گپ لگائی
نہ میں ہوں روسی کہ میں ہوں جرمن
(کہ میں ہوں جرمن لیتھونیا سے)
یوں میرے بچپن کا آرڈیوک واسطہ ہے
جہاں مرا اک عزیز مجھ کو بغیر پہیہ کی
ایک گاڑی پہ لے گیا تھا میں ڈر گئی تھی
کہ جب وہ گاڑی ڈھلان پر سے اتر رہی تھی
!! تو اس نے ایسے میں یہ کہا تھا
کہ میری "میریں" تم اپنی گاڑی کو گس کے
پکڑو
یوں ہم پہاڑوں کی گودیوں میں اُتر گئے تھے
جہاں پہ تم نے اکھڑتی سانسوں سے
اپنی الجھن کو پھر سے محسوس کر لیا تھا
تو اپنی آزارگی کا دامن پکڑ لیا تھا

میں شب زدہ تھی
جو رات اپنی کتاب بینی میں صرف کرتی
تو سرد رُت میں جنوب جانب سفر کو
جاتی
کوئی بتائے وہ کیا جڑیں ہیں
جو مردہ ملیے سے پھوٹی ہیں
تو سخت پتھریلی اس زمین میں
گرفت کرتی ہیں

جواب شکوہ

دل سے جو بات نکلتی ہے اثر رکھتی ہے
 پر نہیں، طاقت پرواز مگر رکھتی ہے
 قدسی الاصل ہے، رفعت پہ نظر رکھتی ہے
 خاک سے اٹھتی ہے، گردوں پہ گزر رکھتی ہے
 عشق تھا فتنہ گر درکش و چالاک مرا
 آسمان چیر گیا نالہ بیباک مرا
 پیرگردوں نے کہا سن کے کہیں ہے کوئی
 بولے سیارے، سر عرش بریں ہے کوئی!
 چاند کہتا تھا نہیں، اہل زمیں ہے کوئی کہکشاں کہتی تھی، پوشیدہ یہیں ہے کوئی
 کچھ جو سمجھا مرے شکوے کو تو رضواں سمجھا
 مجھے جنت سے نکالا ہوا انسان سمجھا
 تھی فرشتوں کو بھی حیرت کہ یہ آزاد ہے کیا
 عرش والوں پہ بھی کھاتا نہیں یہ راز ہے کیا
 تا سر عرش بھی انسان کی تگ و تاز ہے کیا
 آگنی خاک کی چنکی کو بھی پرواز ہے کیا؟
 غافل آداب سے مرگان زمین کیسے ہیں!
 شوخ و گستاخ یہ پستی کے مکین کیسے ہیں!
 اس قد رشوق کہ اللہ سے بھی برہم ہے عالم کیف ہے، دانائے رموز کم ہے
 تھا جو مسجود ملائک یہ وہی آدم ہے؟
 ہاں مگر بجز کے اسرار سے نا محرم ہے
 ناز ہے طاقت گفتار پر انسانوں کو
 بات کرنے کا سلیقہ نہیں نادانوں کو
 آئی آواز نغم انگیز ہے افسانہ ترا آسمان گیر ہوا نعرہ مستانہ ترا
 اشک بیتاب سے لبریز ہے پیا نہ ترا
 کس قد رشوخ زباں ہے دل دیوانہ ترا
 شکر شکوے کو کیا حسین ادا سے تو نے ہم سخن کر دیا بندوں کو خدا سے تو نے
 ہم تو مائل بہ کرم ہیں، کوئی سائل ہی نہیں
 راہ دکھلائیں گے؟ ربر و منزل ہی نہیں
 تربیت عام تو ہے، جو ہر قابل ہی نہیں
 جس سے تعمیر ہو آدم کی یہ وہ گل ہی نہیں
 کوئی قابل ہو تو ہم شان کئی دیتے ہیں
 ڈھونڈنے والوں کو دنیا بھی نئی دیتے ہیں
 ہاتھ بے زور ہیں، الحاد سے دل خوگر ہیں امتی باعث رسوائی پیغمبر ہیں
 بت شکن اٹھ گئے، باقی جو رہے بت گر ہمیں
 تھا براہیم پور، اور پسر آزر ہیں
 بادہ آشام نئے، بادہ نیا ہم بھی نئے
 حرم کعبہ نیا، بت بھی نئے تم بھی نئے
 وہ بھی دن تھے کہ یہی مایہ رعنائی تھا نازش موسم گل لالہ صحرائی تھا جو
 مسلمان تھا اللہ کا سودائی تھا!
 کبھی محبوب تمہارا یہی ہر جانی تھا
 کسی یکجائی سے اب عبد غلامی کر لو ملت احمد مرسل کو مقامی کر لو!
 کس قدر تم پر گراں صبح کی بیداری ہے
 ہم سے کب پیار ہے؟ ہاں نیند تمہیں پیاری ہے
 طبع آزاد پہ قید رمضان بہاری ہے
 تمہیں کبھی دو یہی آئین وفاداری -
 قوم مذہب سے ہے، مذہب جو نہیں تم بھی نہیں جذب ہا ہم جو نہیں محفل انجم
 بھی نہیں
 جن کو آتا نہیں دنیا میں کوئی فن تم ہوا
 نہیں جس قوم کو پروائے نشیمن تم ہو ما تم ہو
 ہے

بہت تشکر!
 اگر تمہیں خانم اکوئیو سے کبھی کہیں ملنے
 کا اتفاق ہو تو
 ! یہ ان سے کہنا
 میں لے کے آتی ہوں زائچہ بھی
 ضروری ہے احتیاط آج کل
 جو سرد اور بھوری صبح تازہ کی دھند نیچے
 تو لندنی پل پہ اژدہام ایک بہہ گیا تھا
 کبھی فنا کا نہ دھیان آیا
 جو آیا بھی تو بھلا دیا تھا
 یہ میری آہیں مہین مہم اکھڑتی سانسوں
 کے بیچ اٹھتیں
 بر آدمی نے
 نگاہیں اپنی اُس کے پیروں میں گاڑ رکھی
 تھیں
 شاہ ولیم گلی میں کہسار پُر تھا اور نیچے
 سب بہتا رہ گیا تھا
 واں سینٹ میریں نے نو بجے تک
 بے جان آواز کے جلو میں پٹائے گھٹے
 میں اپنے اک دوست کو پکارا
 ! مٹیلی میں اک جہاز پر میرے ساتھ تم تھے

وہ فصلیں جو آخری برس تم نے کاشت کی
 تھیں
 کیا اگ چکی ہیں؟
 وہ اس برس پھل پھول بھی دیں گی؟
 یا پھر اچانک ہی ٹھنڈ نے کھیت ویران کر دیا
 ہے
 سگ وفادار پاس رکھیں
 یہ دوست انسان کے ہیں سدا سے
 سگ وفادار اپنے ناخن سے اس کو دوبارہ
 کھود دے گا

تم اک منافق تم ایک استاد یکے مقابل یکے
 —برادر

•••



باسٹل کی زندگی

نقرالدین کاکڑ، سرگودھا یونیورسٹی میں بی ایس اردو کے طالب علم، جن کا تعلق بلوچستان کے قلعہ سیف اللہ سے ہے

چل پڑتا ہے وہی شیاطین اسی مولوی کے ہاتھوں چڑھ جاتے ہیں جس کو وہ جانی دشمن تصور کرتے تھے۔ بالآخر وہ دل گرفتہ ہو کر ہاسٹل میں داخل ہوتا ہے۔ اسے وہاں سزا کے طور پر باسی روٹیاں کھلائی جاتی ہیں۔ روٹیاں بھی کچھ ایسی کہ چوبہا بھی دو تین دفعہ ناک چڑھا کے اپنے غار میں بھوکا پیٹ سو جانے پر اکتفا کر لیتا ہے۔ پتلے اور لمبے شورے والی سے صبح و شام خاطر داری کی جاتی ہے۔ ہنڈیا انسان چاہے تو اس میں ڈبکی لگائے اور وہی ڈوب کے مر جائے۔ انہی کھانوں سے

والدہ نے آدھی زندگی اسے پالنے اور آدھی زندگی اسے سدھارنے میں لگائی ہے۔ جسمانی بالیدگی تو بڑھ جاتی ہے مگر ذہنی روئیدگی وہی کی وہی رہ جاتی ہے۔ ماں کے سدھارنے کے سپنے ادھورے رہ جاتے ہیں۔ اس اثنا میں گھر کے شفیق باپ کے پاس دو آپشنز رہ جاتے ہیں۔ یا تو اسے مسجد کے مولوی کے ہاتھوں جمعے کے دن کسی نیک پروین سے باندھ دیا جائے یا اسے مستقل طور پر ہاسٹل میں قید کیا جائے۔ اکثر والدین دوسری آپشن پر توجہ دیتے ہیں اگر چہ کچھ مبارک دن کو بیٹے کی موت کی

روئے زمین پر جس سے فساد برپا ہوتا ہے جن کے فاسد وجود سے گھر کے آنگن میں خار اگتے ہیں۔ جس کے شریر روح سے محلے میں روحانی فسادات بڑھ جاتے ہیں۔ گھروں کے دروازوں پر ترچھے، لمبے، گول پتھروں کے نقوش عیاں ہو جاتے ہیں ان کی بد کار روح باقی چھوٹے شیاطین میں بھی پھیلنے لگتی ہے چھوٹے شیاطین کو باقاعدگی سے شیطانیت کا درس گلی کے کسی ویران نوکر پر دیتا ہے یا ڈھلتی شام کے وقت ان کے جہرمٹ کسی درخت کے نیچے بن جاتے ہیں۔ محلے کے سادہ لوح لوگوں کی



وہی اپنی جوانی کا آغاز کرتا ہے اور جوانی کی بے لگام طاقت بھی بنتی جا رہی ہے۔ یہ اندازہ لگانا ضروری ہے کہ لگام کتنی ڈھیلی پڑ سکتی ہے۔ ہاسٹل جہنم کے اس نچھلے گڑھے کی مانند ہے جس میں سب سے زیادہ گنہگار انسان کو جھلسا کے مار دیا جاتا ہے یوں ہی اس کی گرمی جان لیوا ہوتی ہے۔ پانی کے نل سے آگ کے شعلے برستے ہیں۔ فوارے سے چنگاریاں بدن پر پڑتی ہیں۔ نہانا، نہ نہانا ایک جیسا رہتا ہے۔ سردیوں میں کوئی سردی سے ٹھنڈے کے مر جاتا ہے، ہفتوں تک پانی کو

خواہش ظاہر کرتے ہیں مگر اکثر دوسرے آپشن پر اکتفا کر لیتے ہیں۔ بالآخر اس کے فاسد وجود سے معاشرے کو صاف کیا جاتا ہے اور اسے بوری بستری کے ساتھ تنگ کمروں کے ہاسٹل میں دھکیل دیا جاتا ہے گویا کسی منافق کو فرشتے جہنم کے گھرے گڑھے میں دھکیل رہے ہوں۔ ان کی آنکھیں کسی جہنمی کی طرح سرخ اور چہرہ سیاہ ہوتا ہے۔ حلق سے گویا ان کی زبان کھینچ لی گئی ہو۔ مگر ایک ابلیس کی طرح اپنی تعلیمات سے پروردہ زیر تجربہ شیاطین کو عدل کے میدان پر چھوڑ کے الٹے پاؤں چل

پہلے سے پریشان کن زندگی کو مزید کیسے بے چین کر سکتے ہیں اس پر گھنٹوں بحث چلتی رہتی ہے۔ ان سب کے باوجود بھی اگر وہ باز آئے تو اس کو روایتی طور پر کسی بزرگ کے مبارک دست سے معافی نامہ مل سکتا ہے مگر جس دن مسجد کے مولوی کے پاپوش مبارک مسجد سے جادوی طور پر اڑ جاتے ہیں جس کا بوجھنے پر بھی کوئی اتا پتا نہ لگے تو اس جرم عظیم کے الزام میں محلے والوں کی انگلیاں سیدھ میں جا کے اس پر لگتی ہیں جو ان کاموں میں گرگ بزرگ کی حیثیت رکھتا ہو۔



چھو تک نہیں جا سکتا ہے۔ فوارے کے نیچے کھڑا ہونا فتنہ دجال کے سامنے کھڑے ہونے کے برابر ہے۔ اوپر سے مصیبت زدہ کو سزا کے طور پر پتلے شورے کی بانڈیاں زبردستی کھلائی جاتی ہیں۔ دال مونگ اور ماش کم پڑنے لگے تو نیم گرم پانی ملا کر آنکھوں سامنے بڑھا لی جاتی ہے۔ جن سے ان کی آنتیں اور دل دونوں نرم ہو جاتے ہیں۔ باسٹل میں رہنے والا کبھی سنگ دل ہو نہیں سکتا کیوں کہ پتلے شورے والی بانڈیوں سے جسم میں سختی قدم نہیں مار سکتی اس لیے بھی دل نرم رہتا ہے۔ دل کی سختی تب درکار ہوتی ہے جب مقابلے کی نوبت آتی ہے اضمحلال اور کمزور جسم کے ساتھ مخالف سے مصحلت ہی کی جا سکتی ہے۔ باسٹل میں رہنے سے آنکھوں کی پتلیاں پھیل جاتی ہیں اور دال کی سی رنگت اختیار کر لیتی ہیں۔ باسٹل میں آتے ہی سب کے پیروں کا نمبر یکساں ہو جاتا ہے ایک جوتی پہ سب گزارا کرتے ہیں مزاج میں بھی اعتدال پسندی آ جاتی ہے۔ دوسری طرف سے سب چھوٹے، بڑے، موٹے پتلے جسامت میں ایک جیسے بن جاتے ہیں ایک ہی بنیان سبھی بلا چوں چران استعمال کر سکتے ہیں۔ فائدے میں وہ ہے جس کو پہلے ہی دھلی ہوئی بنیان مل جائے وہ گھڑی عید کی سی ہوتی ہے۔

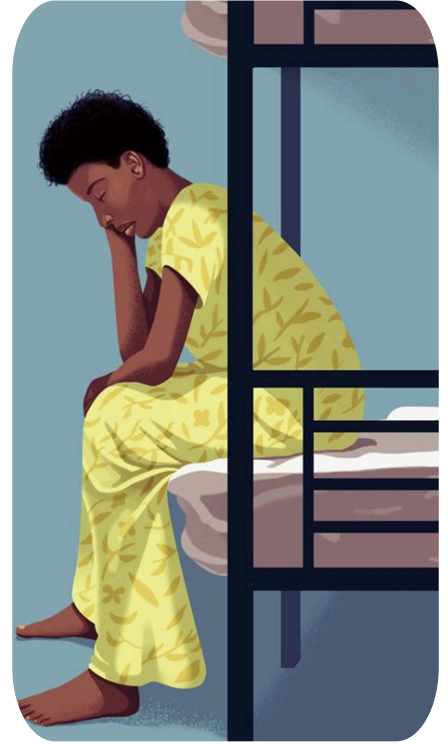
وقت بھی جوتی کو بغل میں دبا کے سونا پڑتا ہے۔ اٹھتے ہی جب دیکھتے ہیں تو وہ بغل کی بجائے سامنے کسی کے پاؤں میں ایسے پھسی ہوتی جیسے ذاتی ملکیت ہے ان صاحب کی ٹگٹکی باندھ کر دیکھنے سے بھی وہ صاحب ٹس سے مس نہیں ہوتے خیر بڑے بزرگ کہتے ہیں زن، زر، تلوار جس کے ہاتھ میں ہو اسی کی ہوتی ہیں ویسے جوتا جس کے پاؤں میں ہو اسی کا ہوتا ہے۔ باسٹل میں رہنے والے آخر ہم شکل ہو جاتے ہیں سب ایک ہی خاندان کے ہو جاتے ہیں۔ کبھی ان کی گالیوں سے تواضع کرتے ہیں تو کبھی بے وضو کھڑے ہو کر لمبی لمبی دعاؤں سے۔ بچھڑتے وقت یہ سب ایک ہوتے ہیں آتے وقت ملنے میں بچکچاٹ محسوس کرتے تھے پر بچھڑ جانے سے گھبراتے ہیں۔ وہ باجود اس کے بچھڑ جاتے ہیں اور مضبوط اعصاب سے زندگی کی تلخیوں میں اگلا قدم رکھ لیتے ہیں۔ اس طرح یوں ہی ان کی زندگی کا سفر جاری رہتا ہے

آخر کار شیاطین کا گروہ گھ واپس آ جاتا ہے اور پھر والد دوسرے آپشن کا انتخاب کرتے ہیں

ان کی سب سے بڑی تکلیف یہ ہے کہ دل ان کے بہت وسیع اور وسائل انتہائی محدود ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ جان تو دے سکتے ہیں مگر دس روپے دیتے وقت ان کی جان خود سے نکل جاتی ہے۔

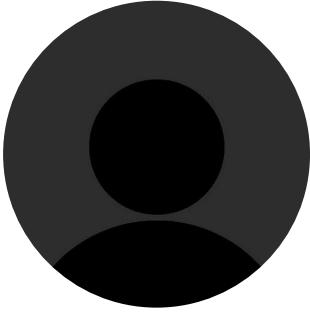
باسٹل میں آتے ہی چند دن تو وہی انسان ایک بھٹکے ہوئے اجنبی کی طرح دوسروں کے جگالی کرتے منہ کی طرف تکتا رہتا ہے کچھ دن تک انہیں اپنے جیسے چند بے ڈھول نمونے کے ساتھ دل لگ جاتا ہے۔ ان کی شکلیں مانگنے والوں سے کچھ کم نہیں ہوتیں مگر یہ مانگنے والوں سے زیادہ مہارت رکھتے ہیں۔ یہ بڑی مہارت سے کسی ضروری کام کا بہانا بنا کر سو، ہزار دو ہزار کا مطالبہ کرتے ہیں۔ شام تک لوٹا دینے کے وعدے پر آنکھیں اس کی شکل دیکھنے کو ترس جاتی ہیں۔ شامیں آ کے گزر جاتیں ہیں مگر وہ شام نہیں آتی جس کا اس نے وعدہ کیا ہو۔

باسٹل میں اپنی معمولی جوتی بھی غیر معمولی لگتی ہے۔ کیوں کہ وہاں سب ننگے پھرتے ہیں۔ واش روم میں بھی بے تکلفی سے ننگے بیٹھ جاتے ہیں۔ صفائی کا ان سے دور دور تک کوئی تعلق نہیں ہوتا۔ سوتے



! سرپرست

شہزاد، (ایم فل فزکس) یونیورسٹی آف سرگودھا شعبہ فزکس میں نینو میٹریل لیب میں بطور ریسرچ اسسٹنٹ ہیں۔



کی لہریں ان تختوں کے ساتھ اپنا کام تمام کر چکی ہوتی ہیں۔ جب سرپرست کے جسدِ خاکی سے روح پرواز کرنے لگتی ہے تو جسم کے اعضاء میں حرکت کرنے کی سکت ختم ہو جاتی ہے۔ اس کی آنکھیں ٹک ٹکی باندھ کر آسمان کو تکتے لگتی ہیں اور اس کا منہ حیرت کے مارے کھلا رہ جاتا ہے۔ اس کے سائے کے خواہشمند حضرات اس سے محروم ہو جاتے ہیں۔ یہ وہ سایہ ہے جس نے انہیں گرمیوں میں دھوپ کی تپش اور جاڑے کی ٹھنڈی ہواؤں سے محفوظ رکھا تھا۔ اس کی رحلت کے بعد اس کے خاندان کے لوگ ایک دوسرے سے ایسے ٹوٹ جاتے جیسے کسی حادثے کے بعد کانچ کے ٹکڑے سڑک پر پڑے ہوتے ہیں جنہیں نہ تو دوبارہ جوڑا جا سکتا ہے اور نہ ہی اکٹھا کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اگر انہیں کوئی اکٹھا کرنے کی کوشش بھی کرتا ہے تو اسے سوائے تکالیف کے کچھ نہیں ملتا۔

نیا سرپرست بننا ایسے ہی ہے جیسے کاٹے ہوئے درخت کی جڑوں سے دوبارہ تنا اور درخت بننا۔ آپ لوگ باخوبی واقف ہیں کہ یہ کام کتنا مشکل اور کتنا صبر آزما ہے۔ اس لیے اپنے سرپرست کی قدر کریں اور اس کے عزت و وقار کو پہچانیں۔ سرپرست کی ان قربانیوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے مجھے پروین شاکر صاحبہ کا ایک شعر یاد آتا ہے۔ اور یوں لگتا ہے جیسے وہ کہہ رہی ہو کہ میں دھوپ میں کھڑا ہوں تاکہ تو اس کی تپش سے بچا رہے۔

ورنہ یہ تیز دھوپ تو چھتی ہمیں بھی ہے
ہم اس لیے کھڑے ہوئے ہیں کہ تو سائباں میں ہے



وقت کے مرہم اور اچھے سرپرست کی قیادت کی وجہ سے دوبارہ بھر جاتی ہے اور ایسا محسوس ہوتا ہے جیسے ایلفی نے دو کٹے ہوئے حصوں کو دوبارہ جوڑ دیا ہو مگر ناراضی کا نشان رہ گیا ہو۔

خاندان میں ایسے لوگ بھی ہوتے ہیں جو اپنے سرپرست سے اختلاف رائے رکھتے ہیں۔ اختلاف ہونا کوئی برج کی بات نہیں مگر دکھ تو اس وقت ہوتا ہے جب زیر سایہ کی آواز سرپرست کی آواز سے اونچی ہو جاتی ہے۔ اپنے خاندان کی یکجہتی کی بقا کی خاطر وہ اس گستاخی کو صبر کے ساتھ برداشت کر کے خاموش ہو جاتا ہے۔ مگر اس کام کا تسلسل اس کے صبر کے پیمانے کو لبریز کر دیتا ہے اور وہ اس اونچی آواز کو اپنی طاقت کا استعمال کر کے دبانا چاہتا ہے مگر وہ اس میں ناکام ہو جاتا ہے کیونکہ وہ بھول جاتا ہے کہ اس نے اپنی قوت زیر سایہ لوگوں کو طاقتور بنانے میں کھو دی ہے۔ جس کے نتیجے میں اس کے خاندان کا بیڑا سمندر کی بے رحم موجوں کی نظر ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس کے تختے ایک ایک کر کے ایک دوسرے سے الگ ہو جاتے ہیں اور اس بیڑے کا نام و نشان بھی باقی نہیں رہتا۔ سرپرست تباہی و بربادی کا یہ منظر دیکھ کر خیالوں اور سوچوں کے سمندر میں غوطہ زن ہو جاتا ہے، اس کا دل کڑھتا رہتا ہے اور اپنے اندر کے غم کو چھپانے کے لیے اپنے ہونٹوں پر اک مصنوعی سی مسکراہٹ سجائے رکھتا ہے۔ مگر خلوت میں ان تکالیف کو یاد کر کے چھوٹے بچوں کی طرح ہلک ہلک کر روتا رہتا ہے۔ اور اس تباہی کی وجہ خود کو سمجھتا ہے کیونکہ وہ جانتا ہے اگر میں اچھا سرپرست ہوتا تو یہ کبھی نہیں ہوتا۔

اس جہانِ فانی سے ہر اک نے ایک نہ ایک دن رخصت ہو جانا ہے۔ اسی طرح جب سرپرست کی زندگی کا سورج غروب ہونے لگتا ہے تو وہ ٹوٹے بیڑے کے تختوں کو اکٹھا کر کے نصیحتوں کے گوند ساتھ دوبارہ جوڑنے کی کوشش ہے مگر اس کی آخری کوشش بھی ناکام ناکام رہتی ہے کیونکہ سمندر

اگر ایک سرپرست کی بات کی جائے تو اس میں ہر وہ شخص آتا ہے جو اپنے خاندان کا سارا بوجھ اکیلے اپنے نازک سے کندھوں پر اٹھائے ہوئے ہوتا ہے۔ خدا داد صلاحیتوں اور صبر کے علاوہ ایک اچھا سرپرست بننا بہت مشکل ہے۔ سرپرست خود تو پیٹ کو گرہ لگا کے سوتا ہے مگر اپنے گھر والوں کو پیٹ بھر کے کھلاتا ہے۔ اسے اپنی پرواہ نہیں ہوتی کہ یہ وقت کی ستم ظریفی، بدلتے موسم کی ناراضی اور حالات کی سختی کیسے اسے مصیبتوں کے بھنور میں پھنسا دیتی ہیں اسے اگر فکر ہوتی ہے تو صرف اور صرف اپنے زیر سایہ لوگوں کی۔ وہ اپنے عزیزوں کی زندگی میں رنگ بھرنے کے لیے ندی میں پڑے نمک کے ٹکڑے کی طرح آہستہ آہستہ گھلتا رہتا ہے۔ جب اس کے زیر سایہ لوگوں پر مشکلات آتی ہیں تو وہ ان کے سامنے سیسہ پلائی دیوار بن جاتا ہے۔ اگر یہی مشکل حالات قابو میں نا آ رہے ہوں تو یہ سیسہ پلائی دیوار ایک سخت چٹان کی شکل اختیار کر لیتی ہے جو ان مشکلات کے بیہرے ہوئے دریاؤں کو ایک سمت میں لے آتی ہے اور ان کے تمام منفی اثرات کو ڈائل کر دیتی ہے۔ وہ اپنی جوانی، طاقت، دولت اور دیگر تمام صلاحیتیں اپنی کفالت میں موجود لوگوں کے لیے وقف کر دیتا ہے اور ان سے صرف ایک ہی امید رکھتا ہے کہ اس کی کمائی ہوئی عزت کو داغدار نا کیا جائے۔

سرپرست کے حوصلے کی بات کی جائے تو بلند عزم اور یہ عزم اتنا سخت کہ کنکریٹ کی دیوار مگر اندر سے اتنا نرم کہ مصنف ریشم کی خجل ہو جائے۔ خاندان میں موجود لوگوں کی صرف پسند ہی نہیں بلکہ ان کی سوچیں اور نظریات بھی مختلف ہوتے ہیں۔ ان مختلف نظریات کے حامل لوگوں یکجا رکھنا بھی ایک ہنر ہے اور اس ہنر سے صرف ایک اچھا سرپرست ہی آشنا ہو سکتا ہے۔ جو ہمہ جہت خصوصیات کا مالک ہو اور جب ان مختلف نظریات میں تضاد آتا ہے تو یہ طوفان کی شکل اختیار کر لیتا ہے جو خاندان میں موجود لوگوں کے دلوں میں دراڑ اور ناراضی کا باعث بن جاتا ہے۔ یہ دراڑ

Section 4

Urdu Book Reviews

میں انمول نمرہ احمد

Anousha Yaseen, a dynamic student in the final semester of BS Political Science (2020-24).



آپ ہوں۔ اپنا جرنل بنائیں، اس میں لکھیں کہ آپ نے کیسا دن گزارا، خود سے باتیں کریں، کوئی منفی خیالات ہوں تو وہ لکھیں، کوئی پریشانی ہو تو وہ لکھیں اور پھر ان کا حل تلاش کریں۔ لکھنے سے بہت سے مسائل حل ہو جایا کرتے ہیں۔

میں یہ کتاب ان سب لوگوں کو تجویز کروں گی جو اپنا کردار مضبوط بنانا چاہتے ہیں، اپنی شخصیت سحرانگیز بنانا چاہتے ہیں، اپنے اندر کی برائیوں کو ختم کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ صرف کتاب پڑھنے سے کچھ نہ ہو گا بلکہ آپ روزانہ عمل بھی کرنا ہو گا۔ خود کو تبدیل کرنا ہو گا۔ اور تبدیلی اپنے آپ سے شروع ہوتی ہے، جب آپ خود کو بدلتے ہیں تو آپ کے اردگرد کی دنیا بھی بدلنے لگتی ہے۔

اس کتاب کی سب سے اچھی بات یہ ہے کہ اس کہ ہر باب کے آخر میں ایک مشق ہے جسکو روزانہ حل کرنے سے آپ اپنے آپ میں بہتری محسوس کریں گے اور عمل بھی کریں گے۔



صلاحیتوں کو پہچان سکتے ہیں۔ اگر کوئی ایسا انسان جو ہر وقت پروکریسٹینیٹ کرتا ہے۔ ہر چیز میں پیچھے رہ جاتا ہے۔ اگر آپ کو لگتا ہے آپ میں کوئی کمی ہے تو اس پر کام کریں۔ اگر آپ کو جلد کے مسائل ہیں تو ان کا علاج کرائیں نا کہ خود کو انسپیکور محسوس کریں، اپنے آپ پر کام کریں۔ سب سے خوبصورت چہرے کون سے ہوتے ہیں؟ "وہ جو سب سے زیادہ مسکرانے والے ہوتے ہیں۔"

اگر آپ اداس ہیں یا پریشان ہیں یا کوئی بھی مسئلہ ہے تو اسے ہر کسی سے بیان کرنا چھوڑ دیں کیونکہ ہر بات ہر ایک کے لیے نہیں ہوتی۔ ہمیں خود کو کھلی کتاب بن کر سب کے سامنے پیش نہیں ہونا چاہیے۔ اگر کوئی مسئلہ ہو تو اسے ایسے انسان سے شیئر کریں جو آپ کے سب سے زیادہ قریب ہو۔ یہ کتاب ان لوگوں کے لیے بھی ہے جو اپنے آپ کو کمتر سمجھتے ہیں۔ ایسے لوگ کم سیلف اسٹیم کا شکار ہوتے ہیں۔ وہ اپنی عزت نہیں کرتے، انہیں اپنی قدر و قیمت کا احساس نہیں ہوتا۔ ایسے لوگوں کو چاہیے کہ وہ اپنی ویلیوز کو پہچانیں، اپنی حدود قائم کریں اور انہیں عبور کرنے کی اجازت کسی کو نہ دیں۔ آپ کو ایک اعلیٰ سیلف اسٹیم والا شخص بننا ہے اور ایسے لوگ نرم اور عاجز لوگ ہوتے ہیں، ان سے محبت ہو جایا کرتی ہے، ان کی شخصیت سحرانگیز بن جایا کرتی ہے، مگر ان سے کسی کو کوفت نہیں ہوتی۔ مغرور لوگوں سے کوفت ہوتی ہے اور آپ کو مغرور نہیں بننا۔ دوسروں کی فیڈبک کو برٹ نہیں کرنا لیکن اپنی فیڈبک کا خیال ضرور رکھنا ہے۔

روز اپنے لیے آدھا گھنٹہ نکالا کریں، جس کو آپ می ٹائم بھی کہہ سکتے ہیں اور اس وقت میں اپنی ذات کو پہچانا کریں۔ یہ نہیں کہ نیٹ فلیکس دیکھ لیں وہ تو نیٹ فلیکس کے ساتھ وقت گزارنا ہوا، اور یہ بھی نہیں کہ اچھا کھانا کھا لیا، وہ تو کھانے کے ساتھ وقت گزارنا ہوا۔ می ٹائم میں صرف آپ ہوں اور آپ کے ساتھ بھی

"میں انمول" ایک ایسی کہانی ہے جس کی مدد سے آپ خود سے پیار کرنا سیکھتے ہیں۔ یہ کتاب ان لوگوں کے لیے ہے جو مضبوط شخصیت کے مالک بننا چاہتے ہیں۔ اس کتاب کو تینتیس دنوں پر مشتمل کیا گیا ہے۔ اس کو پڑھنے سے آپ اپنی ذات سے آشنا ہوتے ہیں۔ اس کتاب میں نمرہ احمد اپنی زندگی میں ہونے والے واقعات بیان کرتی ہے جو ہمارے لیے سبق آموز ہیں۔ یہ کتاب کوشش کرنے والوں کے لیے ہے۔

اپنی ذات کو پہچاننا کتنا ضروری ہے۔ اس سے محبت کرنا، اہمیت دینا کس قدر ضروری ہے۔ یہ ہمیں سکھاتی ہے کہ اپنے اردگرد حدود قائم کرنا کتنا ضروری ہے اور ہم کیسے اپنی حدود قائم کر سکتے ہیں۔

اگر ہم اپنی نوجوان نسل کو دیکھیں ان میں سے اکثر اداسی اور ڈپریشن کا شکار ہیں کیونکہ وہ خود کو وقت نہیں دیتے۔ اپنے احساسات کا خیال نہیں رکھتے۔ ہمیشہ دوسروں کو خوش کرنے اور ان کا دل رکھنے میں لگے رہتے ہیں اور آخر میں ایسے لوگ "پیپل پلیرز" بن جاتے ہیں۔

چلیں ایک اور پہلو کو دیکھتے ہیں۔ ہمارے معاشرے نے خوبصورتی کے مختلف معیار سیٹ کر رکھے ہیں۔ ہمارے ہاں سب خوبصورت نہیں ہوتے اور اپنے آپ سے تو کوئی بھی شخص مطمئن نہیں ہے۔ لیکن اللہ نے واضح طور پر فرمایا "سب کی صورتیں احسن ہیں۔" انسان کے اعمال اسے احسن بناتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ میں کوئی بری عادت ہے تو اسے اللہ کے لیے چھوڑ دیں۔ کیونکہ انسان کو اپنے نفس کو پاک کر لینا ایک بہت بڑا عمل ہے۔ اتنا بڑا کہ اللہ تعالیٰ نے گیارہ قسمیں کھا کے اس کو بیان کیا۔ (سورہ الشمس آیات 1-10)

اس کتاب کے مطالعہ سے نماز و قرآن کے اہمیت کے علم میں اضافہ ہوا۔ کیا نماز پڑھنے والے اور نہ پڑھنے والے کبھی برابر ہو سکتے ہیں؟

اس کو پڑھنے سے آپ اپنے اندر کی کمزوریوں کو ختم کر سکتے ہیں اور اپنی

Section 5

Urdu

Poetry

بے زندگانی خواب

ریاض فاطمہ، بی ایس کیمسٹری

ریل کے گزرنے کا
لمحہ وہ! کہ دیکھو تم
شب گزیدہ آنکھوں کے
ٹوٹے بکھرے سپنوں سے

تن بدن کی بستی میں
کچھ گذرتی یادیں بھی
ریل کے کناروں پر
ساتھ ساتھ چلتی ہیں

زندگی کے ہونے کا
اک یہی اشارہ ہیں
ریل کی بجی سیٹی
آنکھ میں رکا آنسو
ایک استعارہ ہیں

سانس کی روانی کا
چلتی زندگانی کا

...

ستاروں کا جھرمت

ایمن ادریس، بی ایس اردو

وزیر آغا کی یاد میں
 مرے چاروں جانب چمکتے دہکتے
 ستاروں کا جھرمت ہویدا ہوا ہے
 لبوں پر بے نغمہ گئی سب رتوں کا
 کہ شب اور سائے بھی آدھی صدی کا
 بی قصہ ہوئے ہیں
 تو کروٹ بدلتی ہے نظموں کی دنیا
 ورق در ورق جو کہ پھیلی ہوئی ہے
 میں کمرے میں کھڑکی کواڑوں سے الجھی
 وزیر آغا کو ہی سوچتی ہوں
 میں لفظوں کی بارش میں تنہا نہیں ہوں
 تو لمس اک سمندر جو پوروں میں پنہاں
 بدن کی لطافت میں بہنے لگا ہے

یہ دنیا کرایے کے تانگے میں رکھی
 تو چھوٹی گلابی سی ٹکیہ ہوئی ہے
 جو دریا میں بہتا ہے پانی نہیں ہے
 ندی سے ندی تک ہی برکھا کی رت ہے
 کہ کیسا یہ دکھ ہے
 جو ہفتے مہینے
 تو سالوں کی دھولوں سے جاتا نہیں ہے
 کہ آغا ہمارے یہیں پر کہیں ہیں
 انہی کا ہی چرچا تو چاروں طرف ہے
 یہی ایک سچ ہے ستاروں کا جھرمت
 تو جگ مگ ہوا ہے
 یہی اک صدا ہے

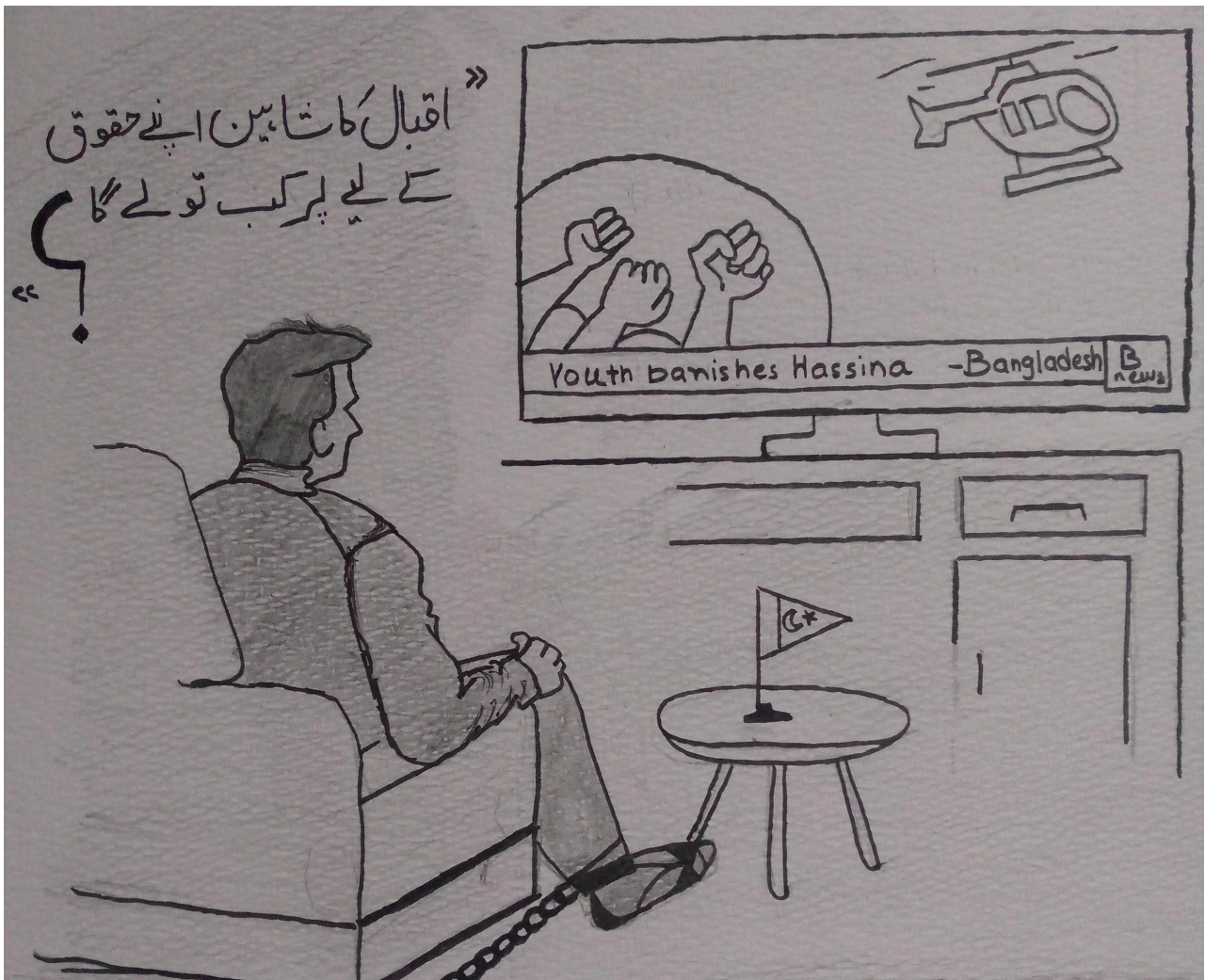
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Section 6

Infographics

Isha Imran, student of BS-Political Science at University of Sargodha

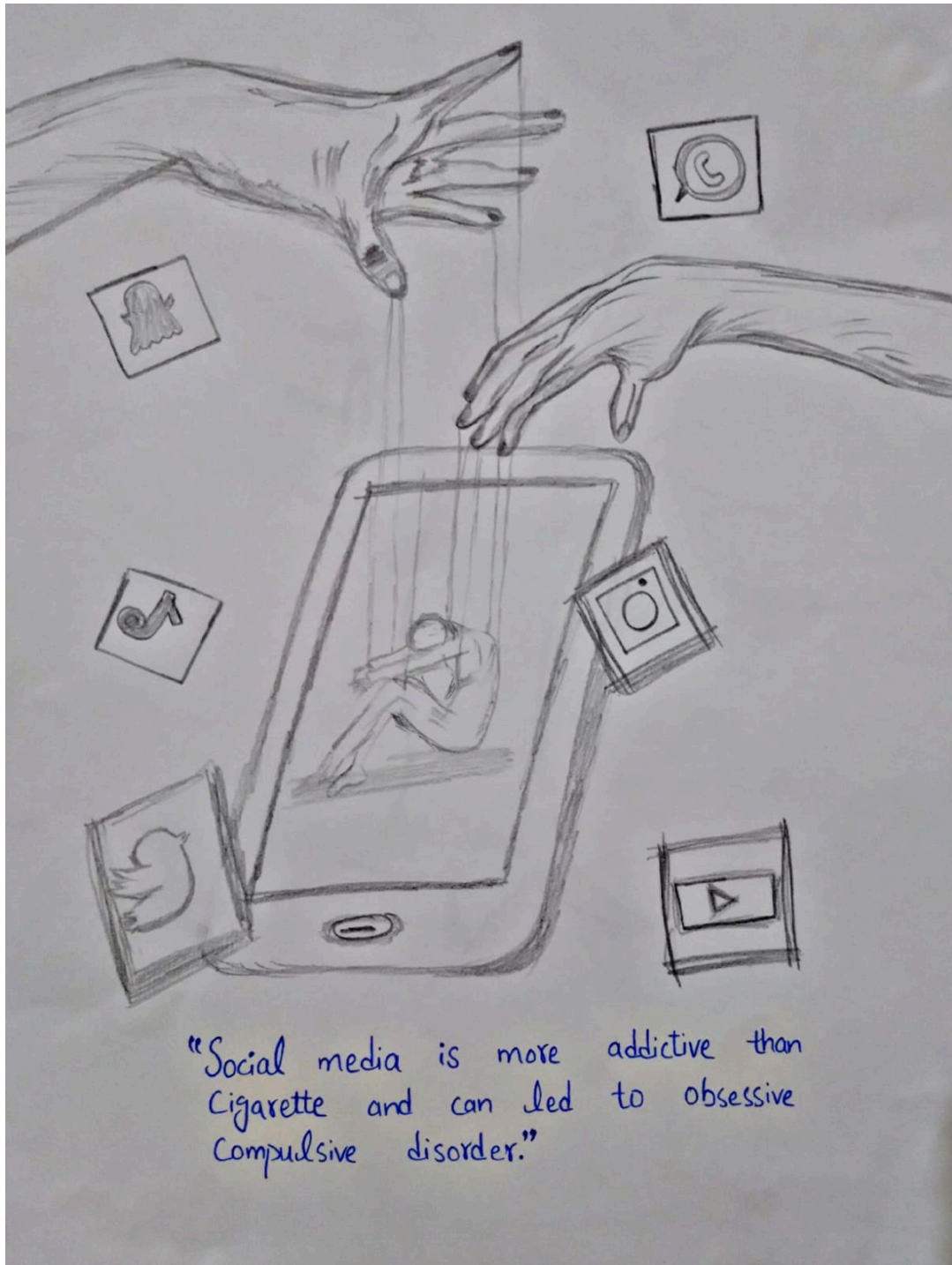


Fatima Yousaf is a student of Information Technology at the University of Sargodha. She is passionate about content writing and exhibits a natural talent for art.



Justice, meant to be partial, can become flawed and oppressive due to incorrect judgments and imbalanced enforcement

Hareem Fatima is a student of BS International Relations at the University of Sargodha.



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