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QUARTERLY



BEYOND THE BALLOT, AN INSIDE GLANCE AT MAMDANI'S IDEOLOGICAL DRIVE FOR POWER

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

FEDERAL URDU UNIVERSITY OF ARTS, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY ISLAMABAD

DEDICATION

This magazine is purely dedicated to our teachers. Their constant support and encouragement are the foundational reasons for the accomplishment of this magazine. All gratitude goes to them. They showed us a path for exhibiting our endeavors. Their dedication, patience, and determination have allowed us to pursue our ambitions. We are forever grateful to you for making us explore enlightenment, wisdom, and potential.

No.	Table of Content	Page No.
1	Department’s Photo Gallery	14
2	<p><u>International, National and Societal Affairs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems Of Digitalization Of The Economy In The Russian Federation 21 • Behind The Scenes Of International Trade Cooperation: A Critique Of The Usa “Shark Tank” As A Microcosm Of Comparative Advantage & Infant Industry Protection. 26 • The July Revolution Of Bangladesh (2024):A Student-Led Uprising And The Fall Of Sheikh Hasina 30 • Innovative Marketing And The Digital Environment In Sustainable Economic Development 33 • The Opportunities And Challenges Of Affiliate Marketing In Russia 37 • Innovative Marketing In Social Media 42 • Innovative Marketing And The Digital Environment: Catalysts For Sustainable Economic Development 46 • Trade Wars, Sanctions, And Supply Chains: The Real Cost Of Geopolitics For Businesses 49 • Policy Analysis: A Critical Tool For Effective Governance In Pakistan 51 • Urbanization: Intensifies Climate Disaster 57 • The Myth Of Taxation; A Policy Perspective. 60 • The Rise Of Middle Powers In Indo-Pacific 63 • U.S.-China Rivalry: The New Cold War To World Hegemony. 66 	

3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychological Perception Of Effective Teaching Methodology From The Real Experiment. 69 • Sudan’s Struggle For Dignity: Beyond The Headlines 72 • Is The US Playing Economic Warfare With Russia In Ukraine? 75 • Changing World Order: Asia As The New Global Leader. 78 • China-Indochina Peninsula Economic Corridor (Cicpec) 81 <p>Technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From Experimentation To Integration: Key Technological Trends 2024-2025 86 • Tech Trends In Pakistan And The World: Empowering The Youth For A Brighter Future. 90 • Forging Pakistan's Ai Future: A Strategic Blueprint For Governance (2025- 35) 94 • Tech Trends. 97
4	<p><u>Politico’s Binocular</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beyond The Ballot, An Inside Glance At Mamdani's Ideological Drive For Power 100
5	<p><u>Biography:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry A. Kissinger: 106
6	<p><u>Department’s Grand Event:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Un 2025 Day : Organized By Department Of International Relations Federal Urdu University Islamabad 109

7	Upcoming Grand Event:	114
8	<u>Poetry:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneath the distant sky. 	115
9	<u>Book review:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modi's India: Hindu Nationalism And The Rise Of Ethnic Democracy • The Hiding Place. 	116 121
10	<u>Progress in Focus:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session On The Pakistan - Afghanistan Relationship, Shedding Light On Current Regional Issues, Bilateral Dynamics, And The Evolving Behavior Between The Two Neighboring Countries • Seminar On “Biosecurity And Our Responsibilities” & “New International Order”. • Bridging Eurasia: From Moscow To Gwadar Building Pathways Of Connectivity And Cooperation Between Pakistan And Russia. • Students Of The Department Of International Relations At FUUAST Visited The Institute Of Policy Studies (Ips), Islamabad, To Attend An Insightful Event Organized At The Institute. • Dr. Faisal Javaid Represents FUUAST At University Of Sargodha. • The Russian Delegation For The Russia Government Scholarship Masterclass At FUUAST Islamabad! Students 	123 125 127 128 129 130

	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Got All The Secrets For Bachelor’s, Master’s, And Phd Applications.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Welcome New Batch 2025 – Ir & Mass-Comm.</u> 	131
11	<p><u>News Roundup:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>International News Round-Up.</u> • <u>National News Round-Up.</u> 	132
12	<p><u>Chronicles:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Panama Canal Crisis : Choke Point For Global Economy</u> • <u>Israel-Palestine Conflict; Past & Present</u> 	140 144
13	<p><u>Did you know?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Did you know?</u> 	153

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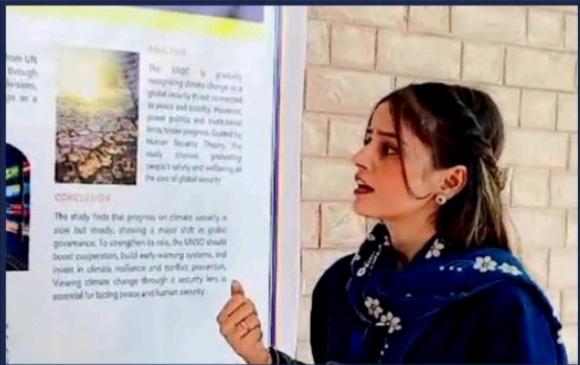
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INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL AND SOCIETAL AFFAIRS



BY MATUZ MARGARITA ALEXANDROVNA

PROBLEMS OF DIGITALIZATION OF THE ECONOMY IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION



The article analyzes key issues related to the digitalization of the economy in the Russian Federation, covering legal, infrastructural, human resource, and managerial aspects. Special attention is given to the insufficient regulatory framework, uneven development of digital infrastructure, shortage of qualified specialists, and the weak involvement of businesses in shaping the regulatory environment. The article examines strategic state documents, including the "Economic Security Strategy of the Russian Federation for the Period Until 2030" and amendments to the

Constitution of the Russian Federation, particularly Article 75.1. It emphasizes the need for a systematic approach to the regulation of the digital economy, taking into account international experience and the specifics of the Russian socio-economic model. In conclusion, the article proposes directions for improving state policy in the field of digital transformation.

Key Words: Digital economy, digitalization, legal regulation, economic security, digital infrastructure, human capital, digital rights, personal data.

Introduction: The current stage of global economic development is characterized by a

rapid digital transformation that affects virtually all sectors, ranging from industry and trade to education and healthcare. The digital economy, underpinned by information and communication technologies (ICT), has become a crucial factor in enhancing national competitiveness. In Russia, digitalization is recognized as a priority area of state policy, as reflected in strategic documents and even enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Despite the stated support from the government, the implementation of the digital agenda encounters a number of significant challenges. These include legal uncertainty, disparities in the development of digital infrastructure, a shortage of qualified specialists, and limited engagement of businesses in shaping the regulatory framework. Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive analysis and a systematic approach. The aim of this study is to analyze the key challenges to the digitalization of the Russian economy from legal, economic, and social perspectives. The object of the research is the processes of economic digital transformation, while the subject focuses on the legal, institutional, and infrastructural barriers that hinder its effective development. Legal and Constitutional Aspects of the Digitalization of the Economy. The digitalization of the economy in Russia is viewed not only as a technological process but also as a strategic challenge directly linked to ensuring economic and national security. In 2017, the President of the Russian Federation adopted the Decree “On the Strategy for the Economic Security of the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2030,” which identified among the key threats both

“weak innovation activity” and “lagging behind in the development and implementation of new and promising technologies, including digital economy technologies”. An important step in the legal institutionalization of the digital agenda was the introduction of constitutional amendments in 2020. In particular, Article 75.1 established the right to digital identity and obligated the state to create conditions for the development of the digital economy and the protection of citizens’ digital rights. This provision is closely interconnected with Article 8 (the economic foundation of the constitutional system), Article 34 (the right to freely use one’s abilities and property for entrepreneurial activity), subparagraph “e” of Article 71 (state support for competition and economic freedom), and Article 17 (recognition and protection of human and civil rights and freedoms). Nevertheless, despite the constitutional recognition of the principles of the digital economy, current legislation remains fragmented and unsystematic. For example, Federal Law No. 259-FZ “On Digital Financial Assets” (as amended on July 31, 2020) and Federal Law No. 191-FZ “On Digital Rights” (as amended on August 2, 2019) regulate the circulation of digital assets only partially, leaving significant gaps regarding liability, taxation, and the protection of the rights of participants in digital transactions. Particular concern is raised by the use of digital currencies in the shadow economy. The absence of clear rules governing their legal circulation contributes to tax evasion, money laundering, and other illegal activities. At the same time, judicial practice in such cases remains extremely limited:

courts of general jurisdiction, despite recognizing digital rights as objects of civil law, often refuse legal protection due to the lack of clear evidentiary standards and established enforcement precedents. Thus, in order to implement the constitutional guarantees enshrined in Articles 17, 34, 46, and 75.1, it is necessary to develop comprehensive legislation regulating: the circulation of digital assets and currencies; the protection of personal data and digital profiles; liability for the abuse of digital rights; mechanisms for judicial protection in the digital environment. In addition, national legislation must be harmonized with international standards, especially in the context of Russia's participation in the Eurasian Economic Union and other integration frameworks.

Infrastructure and Regional Disparities

One of the key challenges in the digitalization of Russia's economy is the uneven development of digital infrastructure. Despite the high level of internet penetration in major cities (such as Moscow, St. Petersburg, and others), access to high-quality telecommunications services remains limited in remote regions, particularly in rural areas. According to Rosstat, in 2022 the share of households with broadband internet access in federal-level cities exceeded 90%, whereas in rural areas this figure was below 50%. Such disparities create a "digital divide," restricting opportunities for residents of remote regions to participate fully in the digital economy—whether in obtaining online education, using government digital services, working

remotely, or engaging in e-commerce. A prominent example of successful federal-level digitalization is the Gosuslugi platform, which has significantly reduced the time required for submitting documents, paying taxes, and scheduling medical appointments. However, its effectiveness directly depends on the quality of internet connectivity and users' digital literacy. In regions with poor connectivity and low ICT competence, such services remain inaccessible or of limited usefulness. A similar situation is observed in the private sector. Major marketplaces such as Ozone, Wildberries, SuperMarket, and Yandex.Market are actively expanding their logistics networks, yet their coverage remains concentrated in large population centers. Small entrepreneurs from smaller towns and rural areas face difficulties entering online markets due to the lack of technical support, high logistics costs, and insufficient digital skills. Personnel Shortage and Educational Challenges. The digital transformation of the economy requires not only advanced technologies but also a highly qualified workforce. However, the Russian education system is currently unable to keep pace with the speed of these changes. Traditional university and college programs often fail to include up-to-date disciplines such as big data analytics, cybersecurity, blockchain technologies, or digital marketing. At the same time, the demand for IT specialists, data analysts, digital lawyers, and project managers is growing exponentially. According to estimates by the Ministry of Digital Development of Russia, by 2025 the shortage of personnel in the digital economy may reach up to 500,000 people.

The deficit is particularly acute in the regions, where young professionals tend to relocate to major metropolitan areas. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the shift toward online learning, which stimulated the development of platforms such as Foxford, SkyEng, Umskul, and others. However, the quality of online courses varies significantly, and access to them remains fee-based, creating an additional barrier for socially vulnerable groups. Without a systematic modernization of the education system—including retraining of teachers, the introduction of practice-oriented programs, and the development of digital literacy from an early age—Russia risks facing a chronic shortage of personnel capable of ensuring the sustainable development of the digital economy. The Role of Business and Regulatory Challenges. One of the serious issues remains the low level of business participation in shaping regulatory policy. In the context of rapid technological development, traditional methods of legal regulation are becoming increasingly ineffective. Legislation developed without the involvement of representatives from digital companies often fails to account for market realities and creates excessive administrative barriers. For example, when launching new digital services—such as fintech platforms or marketplaces—companies face uncertainty regarding licensing, taxation, and data protection. This slows down innovation processes and reduces the investment attractiveness of the sector. Modern economists propose shifting from “rigid” regulation to a “sandbox” model (regulatory sandbox), in which new

technologies are tested in a controlled environment with temporary regulatory relief. This approach is already being used in the United Kingdom, Singapore, and other countries, allowing for a balance between the interests of innovators and regulators. In Russia, the implementation of such initiatives is only beginning, and their scale remains small and insufficient. To increase the effectiveness of digital transformation, it is necessary to establish permanent consultative mechanisms between the state, business, and the academic community.

Conclusion

The digitalization of the economy in the Russian Federation is a complex and multifaceted process that requires not only the implementation of technological solutions, but also large-scale institutional, legal, and educational transformations. Despite the presence of strategic documents and constitutional guarantees, the practical implementation of the digital agenda faces several systemic challenges: Legal uncertainty – the absence of comprehensive legislation regulating digital assets, rights, and data protection. Infrastructure inequality—a significant gap between major metropolitan areas and regions in access to digital services. Workforce shortages – educational programs often fail to meet the demands of the digital economy. Low regulatory flexibility—businesses remain insufficiently involved in the development of regulatory frameworks. To overcome these challenges, it is necessary to: adopt a unified law on the digital economy; expand programs aimed at developing digital

infrastructure in the regions; modernize the education system with an emphasis on developing digital competencies; introduce regulatory sandboxes and establish ongoing dialogue with the business community. Only a systematic and balanced approach will enable Russia not merely to catch up with global digital trends, but to assume a leading position within them, ensuring sustainable economic growth and national security.

The writer is a student of International Business and Foreign Economic Affairs at Moscow Polytechnic University, Russia



BY FARNAJ ZAMAN

BEHIND THE SCENES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE COOPERATION: A CRITIQUE OF THE USA “SHARK TANK” AS A MICROCOSM OF COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE & INFANT INDUSTRY PROTECTION.



International trade cooperation denotes the agreements, policies, and institutions through which nations engage economically with the rest of the world. The United States heavily relies on global trade for job creation, resource expansion, and strengthening American influence in the international economic order. International trade cooperation has long been guided by two fundamental economic approaches: infant industry protection (defends

short-term government intervention in favor of fledgling businesses) and comparative advantage (advocates free trade through natural efficiencies). Nevertheless, both public and private stakeholders drive economic processes, creating winners and losers, even in market-based territories like the USA. The renowned TV program Shark Tank serves as an intriguing microcosm of this interplay. Akin to state action in the protection of newborn startups, wealthy investors here

invest in small enterprises based on strategic advantage, market potential, and long-term stability. Here raises a question: Shark Tank (US) and entrepreneurial support—Is it a good private sector equivalent of infant industry protection? Or does it promote comparative advantage by financing only those firms that are inherently competitive?

Infant Industry Protection: Does It Work?

This approach implies that certain industries can become competitive in the international market if they are given time to evolve and be temporarily safeguarded. For reaching economies of scale and experience, new businesses need protection. The 1960s-80s Japanese automobile manufacturing Security → Toyota and Honda as transnational titans. South Korea's chips: Governmental subsidization → The memory chip monopoly wielded by Samsung. Although most industries never "grow up" (e.g., India's automobile industry was struggling even after decades of protection). Brazil's "local content" law in oil and gas created inefficiency and scandals. Due to insufficient resources and smuggling, Nigeria's garment industry was not properly safeguarded. Corporations urge for protectionism being prolonged perpetually (e.g., US sugar tariffs)

Source: South China Morning post

Although not being a state actor, Shark Tank USA performs as an entrepreneurial capitalism tool that replicates the protection of young industries. The panel of investors, which frequently consists of billionaires like Mark Cuban and sophisticated business

executives like Lori Greiner, selects firms based on creativity, scalability, and strategic market potential instead of current profitability.

Why Does Shark Tank Work Like Effective Industrial Policy?

Startups typically do not have access to mass capital markets or distribution channels. Investment support acts as a surrogate for these cuttings, just like states make market guarantees through procurement or sheltering tariffs. For example, QVC deals by Lori Greiner enable startups to go around retail constraints. As with state actors, the Sharks discriminate. Their investment is not necessarily benevolent to a goal of maximizing social welfare, but in return, earned in the long run. This is on the same flawed grounds as crony capitalism or politically-motivated industrial policy. Who gets access? On what criteria? Are market signals alone enough to determine worth? Shark Tank empowers entrepreneurs to avoid full market exposure while improving internal skills, much as infant industry protection safeguards enterprises from global competition. The program often focuses on branding, operational growth, and mentoring.

Where Shark Tank Falls Short Compared to State Policy?

Sharks want quick exits (3-5 years), as opposed to state-backed industries (e.g., Airbus took decades). Sharks shun high-risk, long-term areas (e.g., semiconductors, renewables). Example: No Shark Tank investments in fusion energy companies. Sharks are indifferent to job

creation or strategic sectors, but governments are. If we see the Bombardier and Mark Cuban's Market Success case, Boeing/Airbus beat Bombardier (Canada) that earned \$1.6 billion in subsidies. Issue: political interference alongside poor international competitiveness. Mark Cuban Investments (i.e., CyberDust, Tenikle) survived on market validation, not on protection. Comparative Advantage model assumes, though, that production factors can readily and rapidly cross-haul between industries. And it assumes away frictions that impede reallocation and competition in the world and perfect competition. Low intervention is anticipated under the comparative advantage concept. Nevertheless, intervention is ubiquitous from both state and non-state entities. Theoretically attractive, such selective intervention can sometimes perpetuate exactly the same shortcomings in poorly designed trade policy. Some sectors and groups may be privileged at the expense of others, tilting access and benefit. The same charges of government favoritism apply here: Does this model lead to innovation or commercial appeal? Does it serve prudent growth or entrench established power bases? The fact that fresh startups might not succeed merely because of market efficiency is apparent on Shark Tank. It indicates the constant importance of action to remedy capital market defects and redress information asymmetries. Trade co-operation agreements are overly optimistic if even private businessmen perceive the need for protectionist measures. The presence of "industrial policy" in the private sector suggests

managed trade remains meaningful to this day.

Shark Tank vs Government Success Rates

Shark Tank is more efficient but smaller in scale than state programs. Shark Tank stats: ~50% of funded businesses succeed (higher than VC averages) but only 5% scale to \$10M+ revenue (limited long-term impact). Government-backed startups like South Korea's KOTRA (60% survival rate for export-focused SMEs; US SBIR grants (35% success rate in tech commercialization). FUBU (Daymond John's Brand): Sharks helped it compete worldwide without tariffs; proves private mentorship > protectionism. Current U.S. policy blurs the distinction even further between state and market intervention. The CHIPS and Science Act, passed to support America's domestic semiconductor industry, offers subsidies and tax credits—calling on the very same Shark Tank and infant-industry justifications. Likewise, Elon Musk's enterprise has enjoyed federal subsidies, even in purportedly private markets. This brings us to a simple question: Is capitalist innovation actually self-generating, or does it inherently need organized aid in the first place? If it does, then perhaps comparative advantage isn't as much a natural order as an organized product. Aside from providing entertainment, Shark Tank sheds the spotlight on the political economy of protectionism and entrepreneurship. The show contests the premises of free trade and comparative advantage by employing private investment to imitate state-backed infant industry procedures. Where governments fail (effective capital

allocation), Shark Tank thrives; yet, where authorities succeed (long-term industrial planning), Shark Tank loses. It is proposed that trade policy be improved by a hybrid approach in which states pursue the merit-based strategy advocated by Shark Tank while maintaining the long-term interest of the country in mind. For instance, a US "Green Tech Shark Tank" grants tax incentives to investors who fund climate enterprises. A Shark Tank-style strategy that prioritizes pragmatic, merit-based trade legislation over ideological free-trade absolutism could also aid in revitalizing the WTO's viability.

The writer is a student of International Relations at the Bangladesh University of Professionals (BUP), with her analyses published in The Asian Age, Daily Observer, and AIIS Global Mirror.

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BY YASIN ARAFAT SOIKAT

**THE JULY REVOLUTION OF BANGLADESH (2024):
A STUDENT-LED UPRISING AND THE FALL OF SHEIKH HASINA**



The July Revolution of Bangladesh in 2024, also known as the Gen Z Revolution, the 2024 Bangladesh quota reform movement, and the subsequent Non-cooperation movement (2024), represents a watershed moment in the nation's political history. Spanning just over a month, from July 1 to August 5, 2024, this massive, student-led uprising successfully culminated in the resignation and flight of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, who had governed the country for fifteen years. The revolution is widely viewed as a significant event in the context of a broader regional trend often termed the "Asian Spring" .

Background: The Quota System Controversy and Initial Spark The initial

catalyst for the widespread unrest was the government's decision to retain a controversial job quota system for civil service positions. The system, which reserved a significant percentage of government jobs for the children of "freedom fighters" from the 1971 Liberation War, was perceived by many as a form of institutionalized discrimination and a barrier to merit-based employment. The protests began in early July 2024, with a notable early flashpoint occurring at Comilla University on July 11, where students clashed with police over the quota system reform. The movement was primarily led by university students under the banner of the Students Against Discrimination movement. The core leadership, which coordinated the nationwide protests, included Nahid Islam,

Asif Mahmud, Hasnat Abdullah, Sarjis Alam, and Abu Bakar Majumder.

The Gen Z Revolution:

Digital Mobilization and Decentralized Leadership The characterization of the 2024 uprising as the "Gen Z Revolution" is rooted in the demographic profile of its participants and their distinctive methods of organization and communication The movement was overwhelmingly driven by the generation born between the mid-1990s and the early 2010s, who utilized their native fluency in digital technology to overcome the government's attempts at suppression. Digital Mobilization: Unlike previous movements, the July Revolution was fundamentally a digital uprising. Gen Z activists strategically leveraged social media platforms—including Facebook, TikTok, and encrypted messaging apps—to coordinate protests, disseminate real-time information, and bypass state-controlled media narratives Decentralized Structure: The movement's success was also attributed to its horizontal and leaderless structure. Eschewing traditional political hierarchies, Gen Z organized through decentralized networks, making it difficult for the government to decapitate the movement by arresting a few key figures. This structure, characteristic of modern youth-led protests, fostered resilience and allowed for continuous, spontaneous action across the country. The students' ability to maintain this decentralized, yet unified, front was crucial in sustaining the non-cooperation movement against a long-standing authoritarian regime. Escalation and the July Massacre The government's response to

the peaceful student demonstrations was characterized by a heavy-handed crackdown that dramatically escalated the conflict. By late July, the state's use of excessive force, including mass killings of protesters, journalists, and bystanders, transformed the localized protests into a full-fledged mass uprising. This period of intense violence became known as the July Massacre. The deaths of key student figures served as a major catalyst for nationwide mobilization. Among the most prominent martyrs were Abu Sayed (a student at Begum Rokeya University, fatally shot on July 16), Mir Mahfuzur Rahman Mugdho (a 25-year-old student who became a symbol of the movement), and Wasim Akram (a Chattogram College student and one of the earliest martyrs) International human rights organizations condemned the state-sponsored violence. Amnesty International blamed the government's actions for the high death toll, while Human Rights Watch called on foreign governments to pressure the Hasina administration to "end the use of excessive force". The casualty figures underscore the brutality of the crackdown, with official government gazettes reporting over 834 deaths and 11,551 injuries, while estimates from the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) suggested the death toll could be as high as 1,400 . The Non-Cooperation Movement and the Climax By early August, the movement had broadened into a nationwide non-cooperation movement, effectively paralyzing the country. The final, unified demand of the protesters shifted from quota reform to the immediate resignation of Sheikh Hasina and her entire

cabinet. The movement saw significant participation from various sectors of society. Madrasah students played a particularly vital role, forming key strongholds and acting as a dominant force in organizing protests and road blockades in major cities, including Dhaka . Furthermore, the student wing of the opposition, Bangladesh Islami Chhatra Shibir (ICS), and its parent party, Jamaat-e-Islami, provided crucial organizational support and manpower across cities and educational institutions, which was instrumental in the movement's success. ICS leaders, such as Abu Sadik Kayem (former president of Dhaka University Shibir), confirmed their role as allies. A critical turning point occurred on August 3, 2024, when the Bangladesh Armed Forces reportedly withdrew their support for the government, a move that signaled the imminent collapse of the regime . Faced with an overwhelming mass of demonstrators surrounding the Prime Minister's residence, Sheikh Hasina resigned on August 5, 2024. She subsequently fled the country, first by car and helicopter, before ultimately departing for India.

Aftermath and Transition

Hasina's sudden departure triggered a constitutional crisis that was resolved with the formation of an interim government. This new administration was led by Nobel laureate economist Muhammad Yunus as the Chief Adviser . The transition marked the end of the Awami League's long tenure in power and ushered in a period of political uncertainty and reform. In the months following the revolution, legal

proceedings were initiated against the former Prime Minister. In a landmark decision in November 2025, Sheikh Hasina was sentenced to death in absentia for crimes against humanity related to the crackdown on the student-led protests. In conclusion, The July Revolution of 2024 stands as a powerful testament to the transformative potential of student activism and mass mobilization. It not only dismantled a long-standing authoritarian regime but also set the stage for a new, albeit fragile, political order in Bangladesh

The writer is pursuing a Bachelor's degree in Economics and Management at Moscow State Polytechnic University, Russia.



BY IBNA RAHMAN OMI RUHIT

INNOVATIVE MARKETING AND THE DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT IN SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



The rapid advancement of digital technologies has transformed traditional marketing structures and introduced new opportunities for sustainability-oriented economic growth. Innovative marketing tools – driven by big data, artificial intelligence (AI), digital platforms, and interactive communication have shifted the relationship between businesses and consumers. This paper explores how innovative marketing within the digital environment contributes to sustainable economic development. Using contemporary academic literature, the paper outlines mechanisms through which digital tools support green consumer behavior, circular economy models, efficient resource management, and transparency in global value chains. It also

analyzes limitations, including risks of greenwashing, digital inequality, and rising energy consumption. The study concludes that innovative marketing, when aligned with sustainability frameworks and supported by effective governance, plays a critical role in accelerating sustainable economic development.

1. Introduction

Sustainable economic development has become a central objective for governments, industries, and international organizations. As economies transition toward greener models, marketing plays an increasingly strategic role – not only in promoting products but in shaping consumer behavior, communicating sustainability practices, and supporting environmentally responsible business

models. The emergence of the digital environment has significantly expanded the potential impact of marketing, enabling companies to reach global audiences, personalize communication, and optimize resource use. Innovative marketing, rooted in digital tools and data-driven systems, contributes to sustainability by increasing transparency, reducing waste, and promoting eco-friendly choices. At the same time, the integration of digitalization and sustainability reflects broader global trends highlighted by the OECD (2021), UN (2021), and UNCTAD (2021), which emphasize the necessity of combining technological progress with environmental responsibility.

2. Innovative Marketing in the Digital Era

Digital technologies have fundamentally transformed how marketing operates. Traditional mass-market approaches have been replaced by more targeted, efficient, and interactive systems. According to White et al. (2025), sustainability-centered marketing has shifted from simple “green advertising” toward a comprehensive integration of environmental and social responsibility throughout the entire value chain.

2.1 Data-driven marketing

AI and big data analytics allow companies to understand consumer behavior, segment audiences precisely, and design sustainability-centered strategies. For example, firms can identify segments most receptive to eco-friendly products

and tailor messages that encourage responsible consumption.

2.2 Interactive and immersive tools

Social media, mobile applications, and virtual engagement enable two-way communication between firms and customers. Digital storytelling, transparency dashboards, and eco-impact visualizations help build trust and strengthen brand consumer relationships.

2.3 Sustainability positioning

Innovative marketing allows companies to embed sustainability into brand identity. When communicated accurately, it promotes long-term loyalty and differentiates businesses in increasingly competitive markets.

3. Digital Technologies Supporting Sustainability

Digital technologies play a critical supporting role in sustainable development by increasing efficiency and transparency.

3.1 Artificial Intelligence (AI)

AI helps reduce waste and optimize energy use by forecasting demand, improving logistics, and enabling resource-efficient production systems. AI-supported marketing algorithms can guide consumers toward sustainable products by ranking or recommending greener options.

3.2 Internet of Things (IoT)

IoT sensors track energy consumption, emissions, and waste in real time. These data, when linked to marketing communication, allow firms to disclose accurate sustainability metrics.

3.3 Blockchain and traceability

Blockchain improves supply chain transparency by verifying environmental claims and eliminating fraud. This is especially important in industries prone to greenwashing, such as textiles and consumer electronics.

3.4 Digital analytics

Companies use real-time analytics to assess the environmental impact of marketing campaigns, ensuring they are both effective and sustainable.

4. Digital Platforms and the Circular Economy

One of the most significant contributions of the digital environment to sustainability is the growth of circular economy platforms. Petrik et al. (2025) note that digital ecosystems create new forms of value by extending product life cycles and enabling resource-sharing models.

Examples include:

- Resale and second-hand platforms (e.g., Vinted, eBay)
 - Rental and subscription systems (e.g., tool rentals, clothing subscriptions)
 - Repair and refurbishment services
- Product-as-a-service models that replace ownership with access
- Digital marketing are essential for promoting user participation in these platforms by improving accessibility, educating consumers, and building trust through

transparent product histories.

5. Benefits and Risks

5.1 Benefits

- Transparency: Digital tools make environmental performance measurable and accessible.
- Behavioral change: Personalized marketing helps shift consumer habits toward sustainability.
- Resource efficiency: Platforms reduce waste and support reuse, recycling, and repair.
- Competitive advantage: Companies with strong sustainability marketing see improved brand loyalty and market positioning.

5.2 Risks

- Despite benefits, several risks must be managed:
- Greenwashing: Misleading claims harm consumer trust and undermine genuine sustainability initiatives.
- Digital inequality: Access to digital tools is uneven, limiting participation in sustainable markets.
- Energy consumption: Data centers and AI systems significantly increase electricity demand.
- Privacy concerns: Data-driven

marketing may exploit consumer data without adequate safeguards. Sustainable digital marketing therefore requires regulatory oversight, transparent data management, and responsible corporate governance.

6. Policy and Business Implications

Governments should strengthen digital sustainability reporting standards and incentivize companies to adopt renewable-energy-based digital infrastructures. Policies promoting digital literacy will reduce inequality in access to sustainable digital markets. Additionally, clear regulations are necessary to prevent greenwashing and ensure consistency in environmental communication. For businesses, the integration of sustainability into digital marketing strategies must be authentic and data-driven. Companies should:

Adopt verifiable sustainability metrics
Communicate environmental impacts transparently.
Use digital tools to optimize resource use.
Promote circular economy participation.
Align marketing with long-term sustainability goals
Such actions support both economic competitiveness and environmental responsibility.

7. Conclusion

Innovative marketing in the digital environment is a powerful force in promoting sustainable economic development. By leveraging digital tools such as AI, IoT, blockchain, and circular platforms, companies can reduce

environmental impact, build consumer trust, and create economic opportunities aligned with global sustainability goals. However, these benefits require careful governance, ethical communication, and strategic alignment with sustainability principles. When used responsibly, digital marketing becomes not only a commercial tool but a catalyst for sustainable transformation across economies.

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BY NGUYEN LAN NHI

THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF AFFILIATE MARKETING IN RUSSIA



In today's world, the rapid development of the Internet, technology, and e-commerce platforms has made shopping more convenient than ever. This evolution has led to a surge in consumer demand, especially for online purchases. Addressing this vast customer base presents a significant challenge for many companies. The emergence of affiliate marketing offers manufacturers and sellers an additional channel for product promotion, while simultaneously providing a source of supplementary income for individuals, such as homemakers. This article explores the opportunities and challenges inherent in the development of affiliate marketing.

Keywords: Affiliate marketing, e-commerce, digital marketing, social media commerce, regulatory environment, Russia

Introduction: The rising demand for online shopping, coupled with the expansion of e-commerce platforms and local pick-up points,

has made purchasing goods more convenient than ever. Consumers can now order items globally, make payments, and await delivery, all from the comfort of their homes. However, increased convenience translates to intensified competition, making it difficult for brands and products to achieve visibility and selection by customers. This environment has spurred the development of newer, more creative, and effective marketing strategies, with affiliate marketing being a notable example. The growing integration of social media into daily life has created favourable conditions for the widespread development of affiliate marketing. This model allows virtually anyone to earn income, contributing to improved livelihoods, making the idea of earning money or generating **passive income** from home extremely appealing. Simultaneously, manufacturers and distributors can establish a closer connection with their customers. In Russia, affiliate marketing is experiencing significant growth, particularly

following the COVID-19 pandemic, which accelerated the adoption of technology. The Russian "Affiliating Solutions" market was forecasted to grow at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 14% through 2028 (According to a market analysis published in August 2025, the Russian "Affiliating Solutions" market was forecasted to grow at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 14% through 2028.). Understanding the potential opportunities and challenges is crucial for optimizing resources and mitigating risks in developing this marketing channel.

What is Affiliate Marketing?

Affiliate marketing is defined as "a marketing arrangement in which affiliates receive a commission for each visit, signup or sale they generate for a merchant" [1, c. 1]. This means a third party, which can be an organization or an individual, receives a predetermined fee for successfully referring or selling a product for the company they are affiliated with. This fee is included in the company's advertising expenses. Essentially, it is a performance-based marketing strategy, where the affiliate is only rewarded for a specific, successful action.

How Does Affiliate Marketing Work?

Based on Coursera's definition, the affiliate marketing relationship typically involves four main parties:

The Merchant: The business, also known as the seller, brand, or retailer, that offers a product or service for sale.

The Affiliate: A publisher, individual, or company that promotes the merchant's product in an engaging way to potential consumers.

The Consumer: The buyer who completes a purchase after interacting with the affiliate's marketing efforts.

The Affiliate Network (Optional): An intermediary platform that connects merchants with affiliates and manages tracking and payments. The process begins when the affiliate joins an affiliate program offered by a company or an e-commerce platform. The affiliate then creates content—such as videos, images, reviews, comparisons, or personal testimonials—to introduce the product to potential customers. When a potential customer clicks the provided affiliate link and makes a purchase, the affiliate receives a commission.

Depending on the provider's program, commissions may be based on various models:

- Pay-Per-Sale (PPS)
- Pay-Per-Lead (PPL)
- Pay-Per-Click (PPC)

Opportunities for Affiliate Marketing Development in the Russian Market

Exploding Online Market Russia boasts a vast and rapidly expanding online market:

Internet Penetration: At the beginning of 2024, Russia had approximately 130.4 million internet users, with a penetration rate of 90.4%. This number grew to 133 million users and a 92.2% penetration rate by early 2025.

Social Media Usage: Over 7 out of 10 Russians use social media.

E-commerce Growth: Major ecommerce platforms like Wildberries and Ozone have experienced exceptionally high revenue growth (over 60%).

Connectivity: Easy access to the internet with extensive coverage and stable quality provides excellent conditions for the growth of social media and E-commerce platforms. The

increasing popularity of platforms like TikTok fuels consumer demand and cross-border commerce through a wealth of engaging content that drives new trends.

Extensive and Diverse Affiliate Network

The Russian market is supported by a large network of affiliate programs and networks:

Popular Networks and Programs: Common affiliate networks in Russia include Admitad and Lead.ru, alongside prominent programs from e-commerce giants like AliExpress, Ozon, and Wildberries.

Customer Base: Ozon and Wildberries are extremely familiar to Russian consumers, resulting in a large daily volume of potential customers searching for products on these platforms. Their efficient and convenient return systems also ensure a positive consumer experience.

Program Support: These platforms have established dedicated affiliate marketing policies, making it significantly easier for affiliates and suppliers to connect. Such programs, combined with social media growth, help individuals earn extra income and enable businesses to reduce advertising costs.

Technological Advancements

Progress in technology, including Artificial Intelligence (AI) and programmatic advertising, is optimizing affiliate marketing campaigns:

Content Creation: AI assists in accelerating information retrieval, making video and image editing quicker and easier, which considerably improves productivity in preparing product introductions.

Idea Generation: To attract engagement and stimulate purchasing, affiliates and content creators must invest heavily in ideation and

content development. AI dramatically speeds up the process of finding ideas and trends.

Efficiency: AI can edit articles and videos, simplifying the creation of short advertisements from existing media. Its learning capability also maximizes time and effort savings with increased use, allowing for a continuous, rapid flow of new content across applications daily.

Multi-Channel Strategy

Affiliate marketing's simple mechanism of using a link to the product's homepage allows it to be leveraged across a wide range of content, from emails to social media. This multi-channel approach helps the advertising reach and connect with more potential customers. Using affiliate links enables connection with potential customers everywhere, from promotional letters to content on Digital Platforms. This opens up enormous potential and limitless creativity, while also invigorating international trade.

Challenges for Affiliate Marketing Development in Russia

Dominance of National Marketplaces

The Russian e-commerce logistics market is highly concentrated among domestic companies like Wildberries and Ozon. These marketplaces provide comprehensive end-to-end logistics and fulfillment services, making it difficult for smaller retailers and affiliates to compete directly.

Complex and Costly Logistics

Russia's vast geography and fragmented infrastructure make logistics complicated and expensive, particularly when reaching remote areas. While domestic companies manage these challenges well, they remain a barrier for smaller or international businesses.

Changing Social Media Landscape and Strict Online Advertising Laws

The media and regulatory environment present significant hurdles:

Social Media Restrictions: Major international platforms like Instagram and Facebook have been blocked in Russia for "extremism," forcing affiliates to adapt to local social networks and marketing channels. Furthermore, as of September 2025, all advertising on Instagram is illegal in Russia, regardless of the target audience.

Online Advertising Regulations: Since September 2022, Russia has enforced mandatory labeling and registration for all online advertisements targeting Russian consumers. Every ad must be marked "advertisement" in Cyrillic, display advertiser information, and be assigned a unique ID from a registered Advertising Data Operator. Data Localization and Consent Requirements Strict data laws impose significant compliance costs:

Data Localization: Russian law mandates that all personal data belonging to Russian citizens must be initially stored and processed on servers located within Russia. This presents a difficult and costly requirement for foreign companies, including affiliate networks, to meet.

Explicit Consent: Personal data laws require users to give explicit, voluntary, and fully informed consent for any data processing, including for electronic marketing communications. Pre-ticked boxes or implied consent are legally invalid.

Prohibited Content and International Isolation Geopolitical factors add complexity and risk:

"Undesirable" Content: A new law, effective September 2025, bans advertising on

information sources (websites, social media accounts) designated as "undesirable" by the Russian government. Violations can result in substantial fines.

International Sanctions: Following sanctions, many international companies and affiliate networks withdrew from the Russian market. This has fragmented the affiliate ecosystem, particularly impacting foreign affiliates operating in Russia and Russian affiliates collaborating with global brands.

Payment Processing: The withdrawal of major international financial services like Visa, MasterCard, and PayPal has disrupted cross-border payments. Affiliates are now compelled to use local payment systems such as Mir, CYberPay, and SBP, which complicates payments, especially for foreign companies compensating Russian partners.

Limited International Opportunities: Sanctions and financial restrictions have made it harder for Russian affiliates to join global programs and for foreign brands to access the Russian market.

Summary

Affiliate marketing in Russia is poised for significant growth (CAGR through 2028) driven by high internet and social media penetration (penetration by early 2025), the dominance of major domestic e-commerce platforms (Wildberries, Ozon), and the increased use of AI for content optimization. This model offers both businesses (by reducing advertising costs) and individuals (by providing passive income) a valuable economic opportunity.

However, the market faces considerable challenges, including the oligopolistic nature of the e-commerce landscape and complex, costly logistics. More critically, a restrictive regulatory environment imposes mandatory online

advertising labelling and registration, strict data localization and explicit consent requirements, and bans advertising on certain "undesirable" content sources. International sanctions have also fragmented the ecosystem by forcing the withdrawal of major platforms and disrupting cross-border payments following the exit of services like Visa and PayPal. Successful development of affiliate marketing in Russia requires strategic navigation of these legal, logistical, and geopolitical complexities.

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BY ABU JAFAR

INNOVATIVE MARKETING IN SOCIAL MEDIA



By 2026, social media marketing has evolved far beyond posting ads or running influencer campaigns. With attention spans shrinking and algorithms changing constantly, brands are forced to innovate or disappear. This article explores how marketers are using immersive experiences, user co-creation, AI-assisted strategies, and genuine human connection to cut through the noise. Focusing on real examples from 2024-2025, it shows that the future of social media marketing isn't just about being seen, it's about being remembered, trusted, and shared.

Keywords:

Innovative marketing, social media 2026, user-generated content, AI in marketing, authenticity, guerrilla tactics, higher education marketing.

1. From Feeds to Experiences: Marketing That Lives Beyond the Screen

Gone are the days when a polished Instagram post could guarantee engagement. Today's audiences scroll past thousands of visuals every week, most of them forgettable. The brands that stand out in 2026 aren't just creating content; they're creating experiences. Take Jellycat, the British plush toy brand. In early 2025, they opened a pop-up "Fish & Chips Shop" inside London's Selfridges, where customers could buy their signature bunnies wrapped in newspaper-like takeaway meals. The store wasn't designed to maximize sales, it was built to be TikTok-able. And it worked: over 200,000 organic videos were posted within two weeks, most by teens and young adults who treated it like a mini-event, not a store. Similarly, nonprofits are using experiential stunts to drive empathy. Parkinson's Victoria in Australia set up arcade-style

“Skill Tester” games in malls, but instead of grabbing toys, players tried to pour milk or dial a phone with hands that mimicked Parkinson’s tremors. The result? Over \$5,000 raised in 12 hours and thousands of people suddenly feeling what patients go through. These campaigns succeed because they shift the focus from “look at our product” to “live this moment with us.” In a world of digital fatigue, real-world interaction especially when shared online becomes priceless.

2. The Rise of Co-Creation: Letting the Audience Lead

One of the most powerful trends in 2025–2026 is participatory marketing. Instead of talking to audiences, brands invite them to co-create the story. Spotify Wrapped is the gold standard here. Every December, millions of users eagerly await their personalized recap of the year’s listening habits. They don’t just consume it, they share it as a form of self-expression. In 2025, Spotify Wrapped generated over 66 billion views on TikTok alone. Universities have adopted this model too. The University of New Hampshire launched a student ambassador program where current students post unfiltered campus life on TikTok and Instagram. Their content messy dorms, late-night study sessions, cafeteria fails gets 22% higher engagement than official university posts. Why? Because it feels real. Even small businesses are doing it. A bakery owner in Portland, Oregon, used Instagram Stories to let followers vote on new cupcake flavors, packaging colors, and even store playlist choices before opening. By launch day, she already had a

loyal community who felt personally invested in her success. This shift reflects a deeper truth: people don’t just want to buy from brands they want to belong to them.

3. AI: Assistant, Not Author

Artificial intelligence is everywhere in marketing but its role is often misunderstood. In 2026, the smartest marketers aren’t using AI to replace humans; they’re using it to empower them. AI excels at tasks like analyzing audience sentiment, optimizing ad spend, or generating first drafts of email copy. L’Oréal, for example, used AI in 2024 to simulate giant product installations on city skyscrapers creating viral digital “guerrilla” ads without permits, crews, or budgets. Chatbots now handle 80% of routine customer service queries for universities, freeing staff to focus on complex student concerns. But when AI goes too far like generating generic blog posts or robotic social captions it backfires. Gen Z especially detects “slop content” instantly. They call it “AI cringe.” A 2025 survey found that 68% of users trust brands less when they suspect content is fully AI-generated. The winning formula? Human strategy + AI efficiency. A human sets the vision, tone, and emotional goal; AI handles data crunching and repetitive tasks. For instance, a marketer might use AI to find trending audio on TikTok, but a student intern crafts the actual video script because they live the culture.

4. Authenticity as the New Currency

Polished perfection is out. Imperfection, vulnerability, and transparency are in. In 2026, audiences reward brands that show

their human side. Dove's 2025 campaign, The Code, pledged never to use AI-generated or digitally altered images of women. They even released a free "Real Beauty Prompt Playbook" to help other brands create inclusive AI imagery. The move wasn't just ethical, it was strategic. It reinforced Dove's 20-year "Real Beauty" mission while addressing Gen Z's growing anxiety about digital distortion. Burger King, once known for snarky clapbacks, shifted tone during the pandemic. Their posts read: "We're all in this together help us." Simple, humble, and relatable it resonated deeply. Even universities are humanizing their brands. Texas State's president posts photos of himself riding vintage motorcycles. Ohio State celebrates faculty wins with candid, behind-the-scenes reels. These aren't grand gestures, they're tiny moments of truth that build trust over time. In a landscape flooded with ads, authenticity isn't just nice to have, it's the only thing that cuts through.

5. Lessons for Higher Education and Small Brands

Universities and small businesses may not have billion-dollar budgets, but they have something bigger: real people. The most effective social media strategies in 2026 leverage that. Use student voices, not corporate scripts. Clemson's ClemsonStudents Instagram is run entirely by undergrads and it's their most trusted channel. Meet audiences where they are, 79% of traditional undergrads use TikTok. If your content is only on Facebook, you're invisible to them.

Celebrate wins loudly, A Nobel Prize, a sports victory, or even a local community project share it! Institutional pride drives engagement. Address pain points honestly, Posts about "How we help with student loan stress" or "Choosing your major without panic" build empathy. Stay culturally aware. When Bernie Sanders wore mittens in 2021, the University of New Hampshire quickly reminded everyone he once taught there linking a meme to their legacy. Small brands can do the same: host live Q&As, share behind-the-scenes bloopers, or turn customer complaints into public problem-solving sessions. Transparency builds loyalty faster than any ad.

Conclusion:

Innovative marketing in 2026 isn't about chasing every new trend or flooding feeds with content. It's about intention. It's about creating moments that feel human, inviting participation, using tech wisely, and standing for something real. The brands that thrive won't be the loudest, they'll be the most meaningful. In a world of noise, meaning is the ultimate differentiator.

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BY FAHIMA AKTER

**INNOVATIVE MARKETING AND THE DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT:
CATALYSTS FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**



The global economy stands at a critical crossroads, navigating the dual challenges of fostering growth and ensuring planetary stewardship. In this complex landscape, a powerful synergy is emerging: the fusion of innovative marketing strategies and the digital environment is becoming a fundamental driver of sustainable economic development. This is no longer a niche concept but a core business imperative, reshaping how companies create value, engage consumers, and contribute to a resilient future. Sustainable development—meeting our present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs—rests on three pillars: economic viability, environmental protection, and

social equity. The digital revolution, when harnessed correctly, provides the tools to integrate these pillars into the very heart of commerce.

The Digital Environment: The Foundation for Change

The modern digital ecosystem—comprising social media, Big Data Analytics, Artificial Intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), and Blockchain—creates an unprecedented infrastructure for transparency and efficiency. Transparency and Traceability: Consumers are increasingly conscious of the lifecycle of the products they buy. Technologies like blockchain allow for immutable supply

chain tracking. A customer can scan a QR code to learn a product's journey from a sustainable farm to the shelf, verifying its organic certification or fair-trade labor practices. This builds trust and holds companies accountable. Data-Driven Efficiency: Big data and AI enable businesses to optimize operations, reducing waste and environmental impact. Logistics companies use AI algorithms to plan the most fuel-efficient delivery routes. Smart grids optimize energy consumption in real-time. This "green efficiency" is not just good for the planet; it directly improves the bottom line.

Innovative Marketing: The Engine of Conscious Consumption

Marketing is no longer just about selling; it's about storytelling, building communities, and championing values. Innovative marketing strategies are pivotal in shifting consumer behavior towards sustainability. Purpose-Driven Storytelling: Modern consumers, especially younger generations, align with brands that stand for something. Innovative marketing moves beyond highlighting product features to narrating a brand's sustainability mission. Patagonia's "Don't Buy This Jacket" campaign, which urged consumers to consider the environmental cost of their purchases, is a classic example. It strengthened brand loyalty by aligning with customers' values, ultimately driving long-term economic resilience for the company. The Rise of the Circular Economy: Digital platforms facilitate new business models like the sharing economy (e.g., Airbnb, Zipcar) and product-as-a-service. Marketing these

models requires a shift in messaging—from ownership to access, from new to renewed. Brands like IKEA are now marketing buy-back and resale programs, using digital channels to create a marketplace for used furniture, thus reducing waste and tapping into a new revenue stream. Hyper-Personalization for Reduced Waste: AI-powered marketing can deliver highly personalized product recommendations. This not only enhances the customer experience but also reduces the economic and environmental waste associated with mass production of unwanted goods. By marketing the right product to the right person at the right time, businesses can align profitability with resource conservation.

The Virtuous Cycle: Economic Development Reinforced

The intersection of digital marketing and sustainability creates a powerful virtuous cycle that fuels holistic economic development: For Businesses: Adopting sustainable practices, marketed authentically, enhances brand reputation, fosters customer loyalty, and opens up new markets. It also drives operational efficiency, leading to cost savings and improved risk management. For Consumers: They gain access to better information, empowering them to make ethical purchasing decisions that reflect their values. This "voting with your wallet" creates a direct market incentive for companies to innovate sustainably. For Society: This shift supports the creation of green jobs in areas like renewable energy, sustainable supply chain management, and

green tech development. It promotes a more equitable and resilient economy less dependent on finite resources.

The Road Ahead: Challenges and Responsibilities

The path is not without its challenges. "Greenwashing" – making misleading sustainability claims – remains a significant risk in the digital space where information spreads rapidly. The key is authenticity. Marketing claims must be backed by verifiable action and embedded in core business strategy. Furthermore, the digital divide must be addressed to ensure that the benefits of this sustainable digital transformation are inclusive and accessible to all, preventing further economic disparity.

Conclusion:

The marriage of innovative marketing and the digital environment is a transformative force. It moves us from a linear "take-make-dispose" economic model towards a circular, inclusive, and sustainable one. By leveraging digital tools to tell authentic stories, promote efficient systems, and empower conscious consumers, businesses can become powerful agents of change. In doing so, they will not only secure their own long-term prosperity but also play a vital role in building an economy that thrives in harmony with our planet and its people. The future of economic development is not just digital; it is sustainably digital.

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BY NAZMHUSS SHAKIB



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TRADE WARS, SANCTIONS, AND SUPPLY CHAINS: THE REAL COST OF GEOPOLITICS FOR BUSINESSES



In 2022, a Karachi-based textile exporter lost a half-million-dollar order—not because of poor quality or delay, but because their shipment passed through a Russian port. Under EU sanctions, even indirect logistical links became a compliance risk. This wasn’t bad luck. It was a sign of a new reality: geopolitics now shapes business outcomes as much as market demand. Once treated as separate spheres—foreign policy for diplomats, profits for CEOs—international relations and corporate strategy are now deeply

intertwined. Trade wars, sanctions, and bloc-based regulations have turned global commerce into a high-stakes exercise in risk navigation. Take the U.S. sanctions on Huawei. They didn’t just target one Chinese firm—they disrupted global semiconductor supply chains, forcing companies like ASML and TSMC to halt shipments. Similarly, the EU’s Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), rolled out in 2023, isn’t just climate policy. For Pakistani steel and cement exporters, it’s a new barrier: without certified emissions

data, their goods face tariffs in Europe's largest market.

The Russia-Ukraine war amplified this trend. Western sanctions froze assets, banned Russian energy, and cut off SWIFT access. But the ripple effects reached far beyond Moscow. German automakers halted production over wiring shortages. Turkish builders saw costs surge as Russian steel vanished. In Pakistan, fertilizer prices spiked due to dependence on Russian gas—hurting farmers and pushing up food inflation. Businesses didn't choose sides—they were caught in the crossfire. As a result, companies can no longer treat supply chains as neutral networks. "Frictionless globalization" is over. Firms now conduct geopolitical due diligence—mapping not just suppliers, but sanction risks, alliance alignments, and regulatory shifts in every market they touch. Some are adapting. Apple is shifting iPhone assembly from China to India and Vietnam—not just for cost, but to de-risk from U.S.-China tensions. Samsung opened a new chip plant in Texas after qualifying for U.S. CHIPS Act subsidies tied to national security. Even Pakistani multinationals are rerouting imports to avoid sanctioned jurisdictions, despite higher costs. Yet for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the Global South, adaptation is often impossible. A Lahore electronics importer can't easily replace Russian-made components. A seafood exporter in Karachi can't afford EU-certified cold chain upgrades. Without legal teams or financial buffers, they bear the brunt of policy shocks they didn't create. This

reveals a critical gap: international policy rarely accounts for third-party business vulnerability. Sanctions aim to pressure states, not protect neutral traders. Trade blocs prioritize internal cohesion over external inclusivity. The result? A fractured global economy split into competing spheres—U.S.-led, China-aligned, and non-aligned—each with its own rules. For Pakistan, the path forward is narrow but vital. Caught between China's Belt and Road Initiative, U.S. strategic interests, and regional instability, the country must build trade resilience. This means: Supporting SMEs with export compliance training Investing in digital customs and real-time trade intelligence Leveraging non-aligned status to access multiple markets without over-dependence Strengthening domestic regulatory readiness—like transparent export controls or climate reporting—could turn compliance from a barrier into a competitive advantage. Ultimately, businesses no longer operate in a world shaped only by supply and demand. They operate in one shaped by embargoes, alliances, and ideological divides. The real cost of geopolitics isn't just lost revenue—it's the constant need to anticipate the unpredictable. And in that new reality, the most valuable skill isn't marketing or logistics—it's strategic foresight.

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BY HIBBA SAEED

POLICY ANALYSIS: A CRITICAL TOOL FOR EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE IN PAKISTAN



In this increasingly unpredictable world marred by rapid socio-economic changes, evolving global ecosystem, and sophisticated governance challenges, the role of policy analysis has never been more crucial. Now for starters, Policy Analysis can well be defined as the systematic evaluation of the design, implementation, and impact of public policies. It is crucial for hatching effective, research-based, and relevantly appropriate solutions to the intricate problems any nation, in this case Pakistan, could face. In a country like Pakistan where governance is often marred

by very alarming income inequalities, political turmoil, a constantly inefficient bureaucratic system, and weak institutional capacities, policy analysis, for sure, is the need of the hour in as far as reform and progress are concerned. With a huge population totaling over 240 million people, Pakistan, a developing country has in her possession a multitude of policy challenges ranging from poverty reduction, the much-needed reforms in the education system, healthcare delivery, scarce energy issues, and climate change adaptation. As if that wasn't enough, Pakistan also faces real

problems in governance like the worryingly higher rates of corruption, federal-provincial coordination, and weak regulatory frameworks. But amid such complex challenges, policy analysis emerges as an indispensable instrument in ensuring that public decisions are rational, transparent, and rooted in empirical data. It is the burden of this article to explore the theoretical foundations, methods, and applications of policy analysis, with a focus on its relevance and potential in the Pakistani context. The word policy analysis may be new to a layman. But it is not something to be considered so alien to our ears or lips, more so when it comes to the bureaucrats of this nation. The bureaucrats and the men and women responsible for making decisions that cheer this nation ahead, and or even directly plan for this country, in my strongest belief, are familiar with this term. But for want of clarity, I shall try to explain. Policy Analysis, we may say, is an interdisciplinary field that originates from economics, political science, sociology, public administration, and law. When we decide to analyze policies, first we have to identify the problems. Then evaluate the different policy alternatives. The third step is predicting outcomes. Only, and only after passing through these three stages or steps may we be in a better position to recommend optimal solutions. And that, my friend, is what can be referred to as policy analysis. Having all the above in mind, one may, there and then, come to a conclusion that the roles of a policy analyst, is to scrutinize, review, and examine the feasibility, cost-effectiveness, equity, and political relevance and acceptability of proposed policies, helping decision-makers

in choosing the most efficient and effective course of action. The one who wants to grasp the different types of policy analysis should, first of all, know that there are generally two of a kind. One. Prospective Analysis. And two are retrospectives. Prospective Analysis may, at times, be referred to as ex-ante. And retrospective ex-post. With prospective analysis, analysts forecast the impact of potential policies before implementation, whereas retrospective analysis evaluates the effectiveness and efficiency of policies after they have been executed. Both approaches are so handy in maintaining a vibrant and flexible policy environment.

Now let us move on to the stages of policy analysis.

When discussing policy analysis, we ought to follow a typically structured process. And that is:

The first process is problem definition: Under this process, analysts clearly articulate the problem or challenge to be addressed, including its span, stakeholders, and probable impacts.

Next is policy formulation: Here we identify and develop the various alternative policy options.

Moving forward, we go to the third process of policy evaluation: In this, we analyze the merits and demerits of each alternative. Tools like cost-benefit analysis, risk assessment, and impact evaluation can be used for this stage.

The fourth one, then, is policy recommendation: This involves recommending the most viable option based on analysis.

The fifth and last process is, obviously, policy implementation and monitoring: Under this, sufficient support for the practical enactment of the chosen policy is given and outcomes are continuously evaluated for necessary adjustments where need be. Of course to understand the processes of policy analysis is great. But it isn't enough. So, I will not stop you there. There are approximately a variety of six qualitative and quantitative tools employed in policy analysis. It may be useful if we briefly delve into them.

Here we go;

Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA): It weighs the expected benefits of a policy in comparison to its costs.

Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA): Examines and reviews policy options against a range of criteria.

SWOT Analysis: Detects the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.

Scenario Planning: Explores different future scenarios to foresee policy impacts.

Stakeholder Analysis: Identifies the influence and interest of various stakeholders.

Policy Mapping and Logic Models:

Visual tools to represent policy processes and outcomes. After knowing all this, one

may wonder why it has taken Pakistan years, if not decades, to fully deliver and analyze policies. However, before we blame or start using the pointing figure against anyone or any party we may think is responsible for this visibly annoying neglect of policy analysis, allow me to inform you that policy analysis, however good it may appear on paper-and it is- isn't immune to challenges. It is the responsibility of the preceding chapter to discuss the numerous challenges to policy analysis in Pakistan.

The following are the challenges:

Data Deficiency: Most data collection systems in Pakistan are not only outdated, but also fragmented. The worst thing of it all is that it is also influenced by political considerations. This has proven to be one of the most serious hard-to-tackle challenges, since effective policy analysis demands reliable and timely data.

Limited Institutional Capacity: Policy analysis calls for skilled labor, effective technical tools, and extensive research support. The government of Pakistan faces alarming scarcity in all these three areas.

Political Interference: Majority of policy decisions here in Pakistan are, unfortunate to say, frequently driven by political expediency rather than evidence-based reasoning. This undermines analytical recommendations, making failure inevitable.

Lack of Coordination:

Poor interdepartmental coordination dwarfs the development and implementation of

coherent policies. This is especially true bearing the fact that most, although not all, of the time there are visible conflicting interests between policy and decision makers at the federal and the provincial government's level in Pakistan. This is more evident in the regions of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Public Distrust and Weak Engagement:

When the public is not included in the policy process, and civil society involvement is restricted, accountability and transparency are compromised. And that exactly is what is happening here.

Case Studies: A Guide to the Practical Application of Policy Analysis in Pakistan To understand the practical application of policy analysis, it is imperative to examine some cases in Pakistan:

Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP):

This is a government initiative in Pakistan created with the main objective of providing financial assistance to low-income families. Cash assistance is hereby given to deserving eligible persons, mostly women and children. As a social safety net initiative, BISP was designed based on policy research highlighting the need for direct income support to alleviate poverty. Constant monitoring and evaluation have been handy at making improvements in targeting, efficiency, and transparency.

National Education Policy (NEP): In a desperate bid to create a reliable, relevant, and real-life practical education system, the government of Pakistan has finally come to

the sudden realization about the significance of stakeholder analysis and evidence-based planning. It is due to this realization that an idea to form the National Education Policy (NEP) was hatched. Nonetheless, implementation gaps still persist due to poor coordination and resource allocation.

National Climate Change Policy (NCCP):

Having been developed from a participatory and research-based approach, the National Climate Policy comprises input from environmental experts, NGOs, and provincial governments. However, its success depends on implementation mechanisms and sustained political will. Having said and discussed all the above, we may now switch our attention to discuss the numerous crucial roles think tanks and academia play in policy analysis.

The Roles of Think Tanks and Academia

Pakistan, as a nation, is blessed with various think tanks and academic institutions that play a critical role in policy analysis. A case in point is the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), and Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI). These organizations carry out in-depth policy research and offer policy recommendations. They serve as useful bridges between knowledge and policymaking. The only sad thing, perhaps, is that the unfortunate limited funding and lack of implementation authority greatly dwindles their impact on the nation. It is my utmost prayer that universities and research centers of this nation be further

accommodated into the policymaking process. Increased emphasis on interdisciplinary studies and collaboration with public sector agencies is the need of the hour. Establishing formal channels for government-academic partnerships can enhance the thoroughness, accuracy and relevance of policy analysis.

The Importance of Evidence-Based Policymaking

Evidence-based policymaking (EBPM) ensures that decisions are grounded in thorough and accurate data backed by empirical research. In Pakistan, where narrative-based decision-making is common, promoting EBPM can significantly improve governance outcomes. Policies on health, agricultural, or urban planning must be informed by local data, demographic trends, and socio-economic analyses. The integration of modern technologies such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), big data analytics, and machine learning, as modern technologies, when integrated, can greatly enhance the quality and precision of policy analysis. The government of Pakistan, however, and the different stakeholders are required to make investments in digital infrastructure and training of public servants for better outcomes.

Citizen Participation and Policy Transparency

The inclusion of public opinion and community participation is an unavoidable ingredient of effective policy analysis. Whenever citizens feel included in the policymaking process, it drives engagement

and also increases legitimacy. Public consultations, participatory budgeting, and digital feedback platforms are the numerous channels and options that can democratize policy formulation and enhance trust in government institutions. For the sake of Pakistan, citizenship engagement can also be boosted by increasing transparency through the Right to Information (RTI) laws and e-governance initiatives. Civil society organizations and the media also play a very critical role in holding policymakers accountable and stirring informed public discourse. In a bid to strengthen policy analysis in Pakistan, I came up with the following recommendations:

Capacity Building: Invest in training public officials in analytical methods, data interpretation, and policy design. Besides, since there is a guaranteed seed of immense benefit that nations are sure to enjoy when the powers that be decide to invest enough resources in the development and upgrading of their human resource, the government of Pakistan should leverage on the huge pool of young peoples it have by skilling them, building capacity in major sectors of the economy including policy analysis.

Data Infrastructure: Data should, first of all, be easily accessible to all stakeholders if there is ever going to be effective policy analysis. Moreover, it should also be of improved quality, and greatly reliable. All this can only be possible if our government is willing to invest in building modernized statistical institutions.

Institutional Reform: There is nothing that stunts effective policy analysis more so in developing nations such as Pakistan like the unnecessary constant intervention of our political leaders in the processes of policy analysis. There is an urgent need to create independent policy units within ministries to ensure continuity and avoid partiality in analysis caused by the not only unwanted but also unnecessary political patronage

Public- Private Collaboration: Collaboration between government, academia, civil society, and private sector in policy development should be highly encouraged. We have seen this working miracles in the UAE and Norway. Pakistan can do the same.

Political Will: This is obvious. Fostering a culture of meritocracy and rational decision-making at all levels of governance shall boost effective policy analysis. In complex and sensitive environments like Pakistan, policy analysis is not a luxury but a necessity for effective governance and sustainable development. True, the challenges are substantial, but so are the opportunities. By inculcating a culture of evidence-based policymaking, boosting institutional capabilities, and fostering inclusive participation, Pakistan can transform its policy landscape to serve its people better. As we proud Pakistanis navigate the 21st century, efficient and effective policy analysis will be the compass guiding our journey towards a balanced, resilient and prosperous Pakistan we all dream of having.

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BY FARAH RIAZ

URBANIZATION: INTENSIFIES CLIMATE DISASTER



Today's climate, there's a massive difference between today's environment and what it was in the past. All the climate disasters happening now—whether frequent or severe—are a result of human actions. Humans have produced excessively for their comfort, but this overexploitation is now damaging human lives themselves. There are many factors that bring about the climate disaster and contribute mainly to climate change, but here we discuss a massive topic, urbanization, which contributes to climate change, due to which the climate disaster occurred.

Urbanization:

When people migrate from rural areas (ancestor's home) to urban areas (cities and towns) for the betterment of their lives. In this process the size of cities swiftly increases, and population rates also increase promptly. There is also an enlargement shift from agriculture to industries/services.

For instance:

- A. China's rapid urbanization: in 1978, 18% of the population lived in cities and towns, and now, in 2024, 64% of the total population lives in urban areas.
- B. In Brasilia, Brazil, in 1900, the population rate was 140,000, but lethargically it increased, and now, in the last year, 2024, 4.8 million (3,328%) have been recorded.
- C. Karachi-Sindh, 1951: 1.1 million people lived in Karachi city, which rapidly increased, and in 2023, 16.5 million people (a 1400% increase) were recorded.
- D. In Peshawar-KPK, in 1998, 0.98 million people lived in the large city, like in Peshawar. Then, due to IDP (internally displaced persons), the population rate rapidly increased in certain years, and now, in the census of 2023, 2.3 million (a 135% increase) in population growth is recorded.

Here, a question arises:

Why has there been such rapid population growth in urban areas? What are the factors that have caused people to leave their ancestors and choose a new place? There are huge factors behind urbanization, mainly economic opportunities (people want to increase their income), seeking employment, rural distress, infrastructure, and transportation. In Pakistan, urbanization is accelerating at 2.7% annually (World Bank 2024), with major cities expanding rapidly. Climate change is a long-term change in weather patterns that affects not only one city or country but also local, regional, and global climates. For instance, smog (due to air pollution) not only affects the one country but also the neighboring countries, like Pakistan and India, which are affected by smog every year. Due to this type of climate change, mainly the rise in temperature, dejectedly, at large, many climate disasters have been recorded, like flash floods, droughts, air pollution, different diseases, heatwaves, wildfires, etc. These changes in climate are not only due to natural phenomena but also a huge contribution of human activities. Like emissions of carbon by using excessive amounts of coal, oil, and gases. Urbanization mainly contributes to or intensifies the climate disaster. As when on a large scale, populations migrate from urban to rural areas in search of better economic opportunities, then automatically the sizes of cities rapidly increase and the concept of mega cities emerge. Due to this advanced population growth, approximately increasing 2% per annum, there should be a need for buildings,

houses, and industries that can fulfill their requirements. A huge transformation of time from agriculture to industrial (Industrial Revolution 1769) contributed to the concept of mega cities, because people began migrating toward large cities, believing that only big cities could improve their lives and provide employment. As urban populations grew, people, along with governments, started deforestation to accommodate housing needs and established more and more industries to meet economic demands. This led to massive carbon dioxide emissions from the fossil fuels used in these industries. With fewer trees to absorb CO₂, the air became polluted. Additionally, the ozone layer was severely affected, becoming thinner and thinner. As a result, ultraviolet radiation from the sun increased Earth's temperature significantly. Due to rising temperatures, the summer season, which previously lasted 3 to 4 months, has now extended to 6 or 7 months. Every year, summers are becoming hotter and more intense, breaking previous records. Rising temperatures have also led to extreme heat waves. Moreover, every year, flash floods occur over a long duration, and due to melting glaciers, according to European Space Agency WorldCover, 2.72% of the land of Pakistan is covered with glaciers, large-scale floods are recorded annually. Before the industrial revolution, due to climate change, many climate disasters had been recorded, but those were mostly naturally occurring.

For instance,

- The 535-536 AD climate catastrophe

- Mega drought in the American Southwest (13th century)

But those were naturally occurring due to volcanic eruption and solar cycles, and the duration of that was less as compared to today, and also it only affected certain areas, but now climate change affects globally and regionally. Urbanization plays a dual role in climate change, which brings climate disasters: Greenhouse gas emissions: Megacities like Beijing, China, and Delhi, India, rely on coal for electricity, which generates worse air pollution. Cities expand by clearing forests (carbon sinks), due to which less rain and more drought occur. Smog—a global killer: Smog generated due to air pollution causes 7 million premature deaths per year (World Health Organization). Lung disease, heart disease, and strokes were also recorded. 8.1 trillion US dollars per year (6.1% of global GDP) lost due to air pollution (World Bank 2022). Delhi's annual smog crisis, ranked #1 most polluted city. Lahore, Pakistan (November 2023): unlivable pollution due to crop burning (India-Pakistan Punjab). Due to huge changes in climate, a large-scale climate disaster happened now, like, In 2023-2024, organizations on climate change and international organizations like the World Bank, the United Nations, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) recorded many disasters due to climate change.

- Chile, wildfire: 130+ dead (February 2024)

- Libya Floods: 1100+ dead (September 2023)
- Texas's flash flood (July 2025)
- Flash floods in Pakistan 2025

In Pakistan 2025, According to NDMA, approximately 8,400 houses, 239 bridges and 674 km of roads have been damaged. At time of writing, UNICEF reported that 6.3 million people have been affected, 1000 lives have been lost, with 1,062 being injured. Due to these climate disasters, the loss of lives every year gradually increases, not only human lives but also have an intensive effect on the infrastructure of a country, which is largely affected and burdened on the country. So, wind up this discussion by concluding that the main reason behind climate disasters is US humans because these are man-made, and we must take action to tackle them. Our diplomats, who are responsible for policy-making to address climate change, need to create resilient policies. Since this is a global issue, we must set aside our personal interests and adopt policies at the regional level, including with neighboring countries, so that climate change can be effectively tackled. This is arduous to tackle but not impossible.

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BY MUHAMMAD IDREES KHAN

THE MYTH OF TAXATION; A POLICY PERSPECTIVE.



The complexity of designing and implementing taxation systems that are not only fair and efficient but also trusted by citizens is a Sisyphean task. While taxation is a global necessity, the way states structure, implement, and justify taxes varies significantly across countries. A comparative look at Germany, representing Europe’s advanced welfare states, and Pakistan, a developing country with fragile governance structures, highlights the stark contrasts in both the philosophy and practice of taxation. Germany, like several other European countries, is known for its high tax burden. In some cases, individuals face effective income tax rates approaching 50–60 percent, particularly when social security contributions and other mandatory deductions are included. At first glance, this may seem excessively burdensome. Yet,

citizens in Germany and other European welfare states comply with such obligations willingly. The reason lies not in blind obedience but in the reciprocal nature of taxation. Tax revenue in these nations is visibly channeled back into society through high-quality public goods: universal healthcare, robust social security systems, unemployment benefits, pensions, childcare subsidies, and affordable education. The perception of fairness—where citizens can see their contributions improving collective welfare—sustains compliance and legitimizes high taxation. In other words, taxation in Europe is not a bottomless pit. It is a social contract where citizens pay into a system that, in turn, guarantees them dignity, security, and opportunity throughout their lives. The state’s efficiency in redistributing resources ensures that taxation is not seen as an extraction, but as

an investment in societal well-being. In stark contrast, Pakistan's taxation system reflects a one-way business where citizens often feel they give without receiving. Despite a relatively low tax-to-GDP ratio (hovering around 10–12 percent, compared to Germany's 38–40 percent), tax morale in Pakistan is abysmally low. People evade taxes not merely out of greed but because they perceive little value in compliance. Public services in Pakistan are weak and often exclusive. Government schools are widely considered dysfunctional, with dilapidated infrastructure and underpaid teachers. Healthcare is largely inaccessible, except for privileged officials or those who can afford private treatment. Electricity shortages continue to plague households, especially beyond major urban centers. Citizens thus view taxation not as a social contract, but as forced extraction to finance inefficiency and elite privilege. A peculiar feature of Pakistan's taxation framework is the distinction between "filers" and "non-filers." Unique to Pakistan, this dual-track approach penalizes non-filers with higher rates on financial transactions. While intended to broaden the tax net, it inadvertently institutionalized inequality and undermines universal compliance. Rather than simplifying the system, it complicates matters and creates further distrust in state institutions. The divergence between Germany and Pakistan is not simply about rates but about governance and trust. In Germany, citizens comply despite high taxation because they trust the state to deliver value in return. In Pakistan, even modest taxation feels unjust because the state fails to provide basic public goods in exchange. This highlights the central role of reciprocity in taxation policy. Comparative studies in political economy consistently show that citizens are more

likely to comply when they see transparency, accountability, and redistribution. Where governance is weak and corruption pervasive, taxation becomes contested and evasion widespread. From an analytical perspective, the lesson is clear: taxation cannot be reduced to arithmetic.

A state may impose high or low rates, but what truly matters is whether citizens perceive fairness and reciprocity. Germany demonstrates how a high-tax system can thrive on legitimacy and social trust. Pakistan, on the other hand, exemplifies how even a relatively low-tax system can collapse under perceptions of corruption and inefficiency. It is not that taxation is inherently complicated in Pakistan. The complexity lies in the political economy of mistrust.

"The hardest thing in the world to understand is the income tax"

-Albert Einstein

As long as citizens feel their contributions are siphoned off into elite privileges or lost in inefficiency, compliance will remain low. For Pakistan to reform, taxation must be embedded within a broader restructuring of governance: improving public service delivery, ensuring transparency in spending, and reshaping the fiscal relationship between state and citizen. Taxation is, at its heart, a reflection of the social contract between state and citizen. Germany illustrates how a state can sustain high taxes by returning value to its people through welfare and security. Pakistan

illustrates the dangers of a weak fiscal contract, where taxation is seen as extraction without benefit. For Pakistan, the challenge is not only to increase revenues but to transform the meaning of taxation. By demonstrating that tax contributions will be visibly translated into better schools, hospitals, infrastructure, and energy systems, the state can rebuild public trust. Without this shift, taxation will continue to be perceived as an unjust burden rather than a shared investment in national progress. Ultimately, the contrast between Germany and Pakistan reminds us that taxation policy is not merely about numbers and rates—it is about governance, reciprocity, and the legitimacy of the state.

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BY SYEDA FARANI FATIMA

THE RISE OF MIDDLE POWERS IN INDO-PACIFIC



Middle powers include states that are neither superpowers nor great powers but still have a significant influence on diplomacy, shaping the norms of a specific region, possess a substantial but not dominant military, and also act as mediators between great powers and small states. Global diplomacy is utilized in the Asia-Pacific states, including Australia, South Korea, Indonesia, and Vietnam, to try to influence international affairs as middle powers and to maintain their status at the global level. According to the Index's 2024 report, Japan, Australia, and South Korea have made it to the list of the ten most diplomatically influential countries in the Indo-Pacific. Indonesia, Australia, and India met over maritime security late in 2024. Indonesia, Australia, and India had a boat talk on maritime security in the year 2024. This would redirect principles for regional integration in the Indo-Pacific. This meeting was not intended to counter superpowers, but rather to enhance patrolling in the Indo-Pacific, manage fisheries, and develop multi-sector technology. For veterans, it was an alert sign that middle powers are no

longer idle spectators; they are shaping the governance framework and establishing order in the world's most disputed seas. The Indo-Pacific isn't just a battleground for the US and China anymore. Now, it's a crowded field, with a bunch of middle powers like Australia, Indonesia, South Korea, and Vietnam making real moves. They're not just bystanders, they've shaped the region with sharp diplomacy, smart use of their strengths, and by setting the tone on things like trade rules and maritime security. What's driving these middle powers? The region's new multipolar setup gives them room to maneuver. The US and China are locked in their own rivalry, which actually opens doors for others to step in, sometimes as go-betweens, sometimes as strategic counterweights. On top of that, all these countries are tied together through dense trade networks. That kind of economic interdependence pushes even smaller states to punch above their weight, especially when it comes to keeping the region stable. They know there's a lot at stake, and they're not shy about making their mark. For example, Vietnam and

Singapore have boosted their status in electronics and shipping. The US and China are locked in a zero-sum game, which has opened a gateway to middle powers to sponsor and host new frameworks in promoting regional maritime confidence-building measures, in which Australia had played a lead role.

Multipolarity, economic interdependence, and norm fatigue among great powers collectively illustrate that middle powers are not just passive bystanders; instead, they are active reformers of global order.

Middle powers also rely on existing regional institutions and economic mechanisms to build the order of the Indo-Pacific. Regional organizations such as ASEAN and IORA help crisis management and confidence-building processes, and some agreements, such as RCEP, promote such shared prosperity. These instruments empower middle powers to translate opportunities into actual diplomatic leverage, thus ensuring stability and peace amidst great power rivalries.

Case Studies: Who Are the Rising Middle Powers?

Indonesia:

Indonesia is an emerging democracy and exemplifies the contemporary middle power. It is a G20 member, and it has a strong engagement in the Indo-Pacific region. Despite limited military power, it has acquired a skeptical strategic position through ASEAN leadership. Oxford Academic notes that currently Indonesia is not aligned with China or the US; instead, it has adopted a middle power identity, showcasing itself as a potential third pole in the region's evolving order. Indonesia's foreign policy highlights dynamic

equilibrium as well as the inclusive regional architecture principle, which is intended to enhance the role of ASEAN, protect the autonomy, and reduce the negative impacts of great power competition.

Australia: As a middle power, Australia's position of power is predicated on leading in international institutions, a vibrant economy, and strategic defense relationships. Australia has also recently boosted military ties with Indonesia under a milestone defense pact that includes maritime security and joint naval drills. Australia is also modifying its position amid regional tensions and changing its regional diplomacy through small group partnerships and greater flexibility.

South Korea:

South Korea is a middle power characterized by diplomatic reach and technological leadership. Its R&D driven soft power reinforces its regional role through development programs and partnerships. The Lowy Asia Power Index ranks South Korea among the top ten diplomatically influential actors. Seoul is engaged with QUAD countries on cybersecurity, AI ethics, and advanced military and technology projects.

Vietnam/Philippines/Singapore:

Vietnam has balanced its relations with China as well as with the US, Japan, and ASEAN. Its shared border disputes and trade reliance make diplomacy essential in maritime and supply-chain issues. The Philippines exhibits a transactional diplomacy to uphold a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific". The Philippines is boosting its strategic position to strengthen its political

influence. Singapore adopts economic diplomacy and multilateral leadership. It has chaired APEC for a long time and remains a central node for regional cooperation. These brief case studies highlight different ways in which middle powers in the Indo-Pacific leverage their strength by using tools like norms and soft power. Limits and Constraints Faced by Middle Powers Middle powers face some strategic limitations that hinder their progress. Notably, economic interference serves as a major constraint. This dependency transforms into political vulnerability. Domestic political constraint is also a visible constraint which reduces its bandwidth. Coalition governments in middle powers face divergent national interests regarding healthcare and social welfare. These constraints dilute foreign policy agendas. Military limitations increase these difficulties; they usually cannot project large military operations alone, and they depend on alliances and security deals to deter threats, which creates dependence on great powers. There is also a risk for middle powers being used by major powers. In a polarized Indo-Pacific, they might be used as diplomatic shields or proxy players. It provides strategic dominance but can also lead to reputational damage if alliances shift. So, middle powers must balance autonomy with alliance benefits. Policy Recommendations To enhance their influence strategically, middle powers must adopt these strategies:

1. Invest in specialized skills like Artificial intelligence.

2. Strengthen multilateral diplomacy by establishing coalitions with like-minded states.

3. Middle powers must establish a crisis-response mechanism to deal with emergencies in the Indo-Pacific.

4. Expand maritime confidence-building measures to reduce naval tensions.

5. Maintain transparent multi-vector diplomacy to balance relations without any risk.

Conclusion

The Indo-Pacific is evolving into a complex ground of great power rivalry; in this situation, middle powers are playing a pivotal role in shaping the region's global order. They have achieved influence through strategic and economic cooperation. Middle powers are the 'pragmatic architects of stability'; their diplomacy offers hope for a balanced Indo-Pacific where diverse interests coexist harmoniously. Their success depends on establishing and maintaining strong alliances and balancing ties with major powers without becoming their pawns.

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BY MUHAMMAD SOHAIL HASSAN

U.S.-CHINA RIVALRY: THE NEW COLD WAR TO WORLD HEGEMONY.



The competition between China and the United States is one of the main determinants of modern international politics. It is not only a competition of power but reflects a general conflict of ideologies, conflicting economic paradigms and ideologies of managing the world. One of the states is a deeply rooted liberalism, and the other one is an emerging authoritarian model; both states strive to exert their influence in the military, economical, technological, and diplomatic fields. Polarization has caused a rearrangement of international relationships and created the atmosphere of the Cold War, although in a much more complex and globalised way than the U.S.-Soviet rivalry of the twentieth century. The necessity of the U.S. and China rivalry can be put in the rapid economic rise of China and the accompanying rebalancing of the world division of power. Since China became a

member of the World Trade Organization in 2001 it has altered to a stage of being a leading manufacturing and innovation center. In 2013, it unveiled its Belt and Road Initiative, which saw Beijing extend its domination over the entirety of Asia, Africa, and Europe via massive investments in infrastructure and other economic affiliations. The United States enjoyed the impugned leadership in international affairs in the post-Cold war era, but the emergence of China started compromising the leadership of the United States. Washington had seen the newly developed economic and military potential of Beijing as a direct challenge to its dominance, especially because China aimed to re-organize international institutions and norms to its benefit. The conflict in trade that was launched by the Trump administration in 2018 was an effective tipping point in bilateral relations. The United States placed

heavy tariffs on the Chinese products, which were claimed to be unfair trade practices, theft of intellectual property and manipulation of the market. China responded with counter-tariffs, and the economic dispute escalated and created the suspicion of creating economic uncertainty in the world. The U.S continues to have a confrontational attitude towards China even in the Biden administration, as part of a more general multilateral approach. Tariffs, export control and technology prohibitions have all continued to show that Washington is more than just one-party to think that China is a strategic challenge rather than a temporary rival. The current cold war has taken the technological competition as the most conspicuous front. Both the players are involving themselves in a frantic competition of dominance in artificial intelligence, 5G networks, quantum computing and semiconductor fabrication. The United States has made attempts to limit China to high-tech semiconductor equipment on national security grounds, and has put pressure on its allies, including Japan and the Netherlands, to reciprocate the moves. To this, China has responded by putting up its own plan, Made in China 2025 strategy to become technologically reactive and ahead in major strategic areas. The competition goes outside the scope of the production to control over the digital standards and internet regulations worldwide. The United States advocates freedom and open internet whereas China espouses the principle of cyber sovereignty by which states manage digital information within their borders. This ideological difference indicates the inherent political paradigms that are liberal democracy and

centralized authoritarianism and predetermines the further development of digital governance. Strategic and military rivalry are the other factors that contribute to the tension between the two powers. The South China Sea has emerged as a bone-chucking bone arena in the process of China developing its artificial islands, setting up of military communities, and laying claims to the sea, which intersects with some of the southeast states. The United States performs frequent freedom-of-navigation operations in order to test the Chinese claims and reinforce the international maritime order. At the same time, Taiwan is the most volatile matter. Beijing considers the island as a rogue province and is determined to reunite with it and Washington condemns Beijing by selling arms and providing political support to Taipei. Any war in Taiwan may lead to a head-on clash between the two nuclear-powered countries. In reaction to the rising aggressiveness of China, the United States has rallied its Indo-Pacific approach and renewed its Quadrilateral Security Dialogue with India, Japan, as well as Australia and has created the AUKUS partnership with the United Kingdom together with Australia to enhance deterrence in the region. The competition has far-reaching effects on the world markets economically. The US still controls the worldwide monetary system with its dollar, global organizations and technological innovation, as China finds its way into the world with the use of trade, investment and infrastructure diplomacy. The Belt and Road Initiative brings together over 150 countries via roads, ports, and the digital system that brings Beijing to the

center of the developing world. However, opponents argue that the BRI has given rise to debt dependency and political clout especially in weak economies. This separation produces a multipolar environment where world governance is becoming a subject of contention, and organizations like the United Nations, the World Bank, and the World Health Organization have been transformed to arenas of influence rather than trying to collaborate. Despite the growing tensions, both the United States and the Chinese are extremely interdependent. Their economies are linked together with trade, investment and supply chains. Full decoupling would promote malaise to both of them and destabilise the global economy. Such dependence makes the competitive environment unique, being imprinted into the processes of globalisation instead of isolation and ideological division in the U.S. Soviet Cold War. The two states are mutually dependent and compete with each other and it forms a paradox of competition and collaboration. The twenty-first-century world is bound to be characterized by the new Cold War between the United States and China. Depending on the result, not only the leader of the global system but also the predominant values, authoritarianism controlled by a state or democratic liberalism, will prevail in the world. In the case of smaller states, especially Global South, this rivalry has to be negotiated with due caution in the course of balancing economic relations with China and of security with the United States. The world community must struggle with the problem of avoiding the situation when such

competition leads to open conflict, as well as finding an alternative to maintaining stability in the conditions of division.

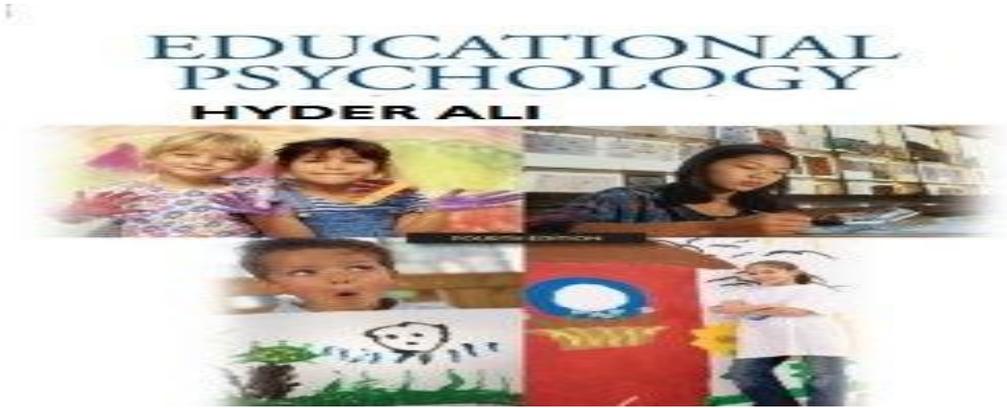
Conclusion:The U.S.-China rivalry is a contest of power, but more importantly, it is a battle concerning the soul of the international system. It is also up to the way both powers handle their ambitions and duties that the global arena would either lean towards cooperation or confrontation. In case diplomacy has given way to aggression, the world can experience a new spiral of polarization and confusion. On the other hand, this competition may also lead to innovation, balance and a new redefined world order that is sensitive to the realities of a multipolar world, when handled wisely.

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BY FERDOUS

PSYCHOLOGICAL PERCEPTION OF EFFECTIVE TEACHING METHODOLOGY FROM THE REAL EXPERIMENT.



The two interrelated fields Pedagogy and Psychology significantly influence practices and learning outcomes. Pedagogy, the science of teaching, makes extensive use of psychological theories and principles to improve the learning process. This paper analyzes the relationship between pedagogy and psychology, and the experiments of psychological assessments, motivation, emotional well-being in preschool classrooms that contribute to academic success and personal development. Here we are talking not only about ordinary students, but also about unusual (disabled) students whose psychological parameters are important.

Keywords:

Pedagogy, Psychology, Motivation, Teacher, Disable, Parameters.

Introduction

This table summarized below the relationship between pedagogy and psychology:

Definition

Pedagogy:The scientific technique of teaching children.

Psychology:The scientific study of the human mind and its function.

Learner’s Role:Dependent on educator, Behavioral perception of individuals and groups.

Motivation to learn: Strategical and tactical use in education, Improve the quality of students’learning.

Experience of Learner: Use psychological theories to enhance the learning, Methods of observation and experimentation

Readiness to Learn: Abilities to develop creative activities of an individual, Be in the right mood to embark on an unfamiliar activity.

Orientation to Learning: As an external approach to learning, contributing to the creation of an effective learning environment, As an innate individual mindset or thinking.

Teacher's Role: An authoritative figure; creates a positive learning environment and supervises the learning process, How children learn, develop, and motivate themselves in educational institutes

Evaluation: The main focus is how and why education and the educational process are carried out, Needs an assessment of educational help of a particular child to thrive social norms and approaches and be satisfied in his life.

Children of other parents:

A school or educational institution is a place where educators have to guide, motivate, and lead the kids of other parents. We all know how to handle our own kids, but an educational institution's kids or children are not educators. This is a very crucial place where educators have to deal very carefully. Each parent hands over their kids for some hours to others to believe that their children will safely achieve something from here.

Description

During my time as a preschool teacher, I have encountered or conducted two types

of students. Regular children and special (disabled) children. At the beginning of my school career, I worked as a teaching assistant for two years, and I had been a classroom teacher for about seven years. Every year, I worked with a special-needs kid. There are also special schools for special-need children in our country. However, some parents do not want to send their children there. That's why every year I got a special kid and gained valuable experience working as a teacher's assistant for the first two years. During my first year as a teacher's assistant, I worked in Nursing. At that time, a special child was admitted to our class. The Nursery teacher was very supportive. She taught me how to handle a special kid. "You should always be very gentle with both ordinary and special children. If you talk gently to them and encourage them, no matter what they do, they will obey your commands." The following year, I also worked as an assistant teacher in the KG-2 class (kindergarten-2). And there I noticed that the classroom teacher doesn't like special children. The reason is that special kids do their jobs (whatever they do) very slowly. She didn't like it. And for this reason, sometimes she conducted rudely with the special kid. That's why the special child didn't follow the class teacher's instructions. But when I gently tried to help the special child, the kid followed all my commands.

Experimental methods of psychological assessment

After 2 years, I moved to another school as a kindergarten teacher. I worked there for 7 years. I changed schools because I had experience, and as a result, when I move to

another school, I will receive a higher salary than before. During the past 6 (almost 7) years, I have worked with three types of children: regular children, special children, and regular children who do not want to stay alone in the classroom. Dealing with the last type of kid was a bit difficult, but not more difficult. I had a new method of dealing with the last type of children. For the first 2 or 3 days, I allowed the kid to stay in the classroom with their parents. After that, I advised the parents to tell their kid that they are going to the washroom. When the child agreed, the parents not only left the classroom but also the school. After a while, when the kid noticed that their mother or father was not coming, they started crying. At that time, I isolated the new kid and sent the kid outside with my maid assistant. After an hour I brought the new kid into the class for food. At that moment, I sat next to the new kid and started talking to him /her in a very gentle manner. "Look at your friends, their parents aren't here, and they're not crying." To motivate the new kid, I asked the other students if they missed their parents. Then I suggested the new kid make friends with others. I also asked the other kids if they would like to be friends with their new friends. At that moment, all the children started shouting that they wanted to be new kid friends. I tried to be relaxed with them and for that reason sometimes I shared my Tiffin and also checked their Tiffin. The new kid had been crying for a long time and felt tired. The next day, I noticed that those kids had come to my classroom alone. Every year, I applied this theory and achieved success without any complaints from their parents.

Final thought

Last but not least, a teacher is a mentor and philosopher for students around the world after their parents. When a student goes to study in another country, parents believe and hope that their child will achieve good things in their study abroad. This is an excellent opportunity for teachers to justify their teaching methods.

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BY RABIA ABBASI

SUDAN’S STRUGGLE FOR DIGNITY: BEYOND THE HEADLINES



Sudan, a country once full of optimism after its independence, is now facing one of the most tragic humanitarian crises in the world. Prolonged fighting between rival forces have destroyed towns, pushed millions of people from their homes. According to the United Nations (OCHA), more than 10 million people have been displaced within and outside Sudan since the conflict began in April 2023. Families now live in continuous fear as hospitals, schools, and markets are destroyed by violence and poverty. So far, the world has given minimal attention. The voices of Sudan’s people are often lost behind the scenes. This tragedy is not only about war, it shows the daily fight of common people to live with pride and respect in a land where

kindness and compassion are vanishing. The crisis in Sudan began on April 15, 2023, when two powerful military leaders, one is the Sudanese Army General Abdal Fattah al-Burhan and the other is Rapid Support Forces Commander Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, known as Hemedti, started fighting each other for control of the Country. This conflict over authority destroyed peace and created unrest across Sudan. As cities turned into Conflict areas, people lost their homes, jobs, and families. The crisis is important because it shows how political greed can destroy a nation and how innocent people suffer when leaders fight for power. It reminds the world of its duty to help those who are victims of war and hunger. The war in Sudan has created countless refugees, forcing families to cross

borders in search of safety. Shelters in neighboring states can no longer hold refugees, and many people live without proper food or shelter. Hunger has become a part of everyday life in Sudan, as markets are destroyed and food prices keep rising. According to the World Food Program (WFP), around 25 million Sudanese - more than half of the country's population face severe hunger and food insecurity. The Country's economy has collapsed, human rights violations have increased, civilians are attacked, women and Children suffer the most, and medical centers are being destroyed. The situation in Sudan reveals how a struggle for power can transform into a humanitarian disaster affecting every corner of society. The situation in Sudan is not unique. Similar crises have already unfolded in other parts of the world, such as Syria and Yemen, where civil wars have caused massive devastation and human suffering. The ongoing war in Sudan displays several common traits with the conflict that destroyed Syria and Yemen. All three countries have faced long periods of internal conflict, political instability, and deep humanitarian crises. Power struggles between rival groups have weakened their governments and sabotaged public institutions, leaving ordinary people to survive in fear and poverty. Like the Syrian conflict, Sudan's crisis started with political conflict that converted into violent clashes. Both nations experienced severe damage, loss of life and large-scale forced migration. Cities such as Aleppo in Syria and Khartoum in Sudan were turned into war zones, forcing millions to leave their homes. International bodies have continuously appealed for peace, yet their efforts have

been unable to prevent the violence. According to the World Health Organization's latest report, 70% of hospitals in conflict zones are out of service, and many health workers have been killed or injured while on duty. The war in Yemen also reflects a similar image. Continuous conflict among government and Houthi rebels, along with external involvement, pushed Yemen into critical food shortage and poverty. Sudan is now facing the same pattern, where civilians especially women and children suffer the most from hunger crises, diseases and insecurity. Collectively, these crises show how internal power struggle and weak global response lead to prolonged instability and human pain. The Sudan conflict has also disturbed the surrounding African countries. Thousands of refugees have fled toward nearby countries like Chad, Egypt, and South Sudan creating a heavy burden on nearby nations. The continuous conflict threatens trade routes, food supply, and regional stability. Analysts warn that if Sudan remains unstable, it may spread into other weak African states transforming a national conflict into regional threat. According to UNHCR, over 1.8 million refugees have crossed into nearby regions. According to me, after the ongoing humanitarian disaster in Palestine, Sudan's internal conflict shows that the world is slowly becoming blind to civilian suffering. In both regions, civilians are victims of killing and forced migration. So far, the international community stays passive and politically divided. It feels as if the worth of human life seems forgotten and international institutions appear powerless to act. If this global indifference continues then the acceptance of genocide

as normal might it become horrible reality of our time.

In conclusion, Sudan's ongoing human disaster stands as a harsh reminder of how political power struggle can destroy nations and human lives. Thousands of innocent people continue to face starvation, migration, and armed conflict. While the world watches with limited action. The global community's delayed reaction shows the weakness of global institutions in preventing human suffering. Sudan's situation, much like Syria and Yemen, exposes the world failure to protect civilians and ensure peace. Yet, amid all the destruction, there remains a faint chance for rebuilding and stability, if global powers take real responsibility and act together. Humanity cannot afford to stay silent while millions suffer. The crisis in Sudan must not become another forgotten tragedy. It should serve as an appeal for empathy, cooperation, and justice.

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BY SYEDA NIDA HASAN

IS THE US PLAYING ECONOMIC WARFARE WITH RUSSIA IN UKRAINE?



In addition to changing Eastern Europe's geopolitical environment, the Ukraine crisis has created a new front in the world economy. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, the United States spearheaded an unprecedented campaign of financial isolation, trade restrictions, and sanctions on Moscow. Economic policy has become a geopolitical weapon as a result of these actions, which are intended to significantly impair Russia's capacity to pay and maintain its war. Energy and trade Russia's energy sector has made exporting coal, gas, and oil a top focus. These moves, which aim to seriously hinder Russia's ability to finance and sustain its war, have turned economic

policy into a geopolitical weapon. Energy and commerce exporting coal, gas, and oil has become a major priority for Russia's energy industry. For example, the US hopes to alter the dynamics of the global supply chain by severing ties with Russian energy or inputs. Secondary sanctions are used in modern diplomacy to apply economic pressure outside of Russia by punishing other countries or businesses that conduct business with Russia. By 2025, the economic confrontation has escalated as Washington has imposed restrictions on Russian energy exports, financial networks, and technical access. Critics call these measures "economic warfare," which is the deliberate employment of non- military strategies to undermine an adversary. However,

supporters argue that the sanctions are a crucial tool for upholding the international order and defending Ukraine's sovereignty without using direct force. As the conflict continues, one pressing issue emerges: Is the United States using its economic might as a weapon of war against Russia, and if so, what are the worldwide consequences of this strategy?

Keywords: sanctions, Russia-Ukraine War, economic warfare, financial isolation, and US policy



U.S. Strategy and Sanctions

The United States and its allies have placed harsh sanctions on Russia's banking system, energy sector, and business ties. Since Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022, the US and its allies have imposed severe sanctions on Russia's banking system, energy industry, and commercial relations.

"Economic Warfare: An Argument"

The U.S. strategy contains many characteristics of a war, if warfare is regarded to include financial, economic, and trade means in addition to bullets and bombs: attacking Russia's revenue streams, especially gas and oil, which fund its armed

forces. The U.S. has threatened to apply secondary sanctions on businesses who do business with Russia. Collaborating with partners to stop Russia from gaining access to global markets and cutting-edge technologies. An indication that the use of economic levers is compelling Russia to change its military plan. Working together with allies to prevent Russia from accessing international markets and cutting-edge technology. A sign that economic pressure is being applied to convince Russia to alter its military tactics.



Limitations and Effectiveness

However, a number of disclaimers raise questions on how crucial this economic conflict will be: The sanctions haven't yet forced Russia to change its geopolitical objectives in Ukraine or engage in negotiations. Analysts note that despite Russia's economic difficulties, the Kremlin's military goals "stretch far beyond economic logic." Russia has not yet been compelled by the sanctions to alter its geopolitical goals in Ukraine or start talks. As other banking and payment networks and other economic partners (including China and India) lessen the full impact of Western sanctions, the global system could be collapsing.

Why It's Important

The United States' use of economic leverage in this conflict is an illustration of a larger trend: economics and finance are becoming more important strategies in today's great-power conflict. These days, managing supply chains, energy flows, financial connectivity, and technological access is just as important as managing land. The United States' use of economic leverage in this conflict is an illustration of a larger trend: economics and finance are becoming more important strategies in today's great-power conflict.

In conclusion

In conclusion, many of the requirements for economic warfare are met by the United States' economic pressure campaign against Russia in the Ukrainian conflict. It is still not totally definitive, though. The outcome depends on how Russia responds, if coordinated military and diplomatic pressure is combined with economic pressure, and whether the economic strain intensifies. The CFR's "In Brief" report states that in October 2025, the United States and its allies imposed sanctions on Russia's two largest oil companies and their subsidiaries. One of the "In Focus" topics in the House of Lords briefing (UK) in October 2025 is the possibility of more US tariffs on Russia and trade with Russia. Changing the conversation: In March 2025, the US changed its approach to Ukraine, emphasizing both economic and military tools.

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BY TALHA ALI

CHANGING WORLD ORDER: ASIA AS THE NEW GLOBAL LEADER.



The world order fluctuates in an important fashion. The United States and Western Europe controlled the transatlantic region, where power was concentrated for many years. Asia is currently experiencing a significant change in geopolitical and economic gravity. Global markets, international politics, and strategic alliances are being redefined by the emergence of ASEAN, China, India, and other Asian nations. The term "Asian Century" is being used more and more to refer to the twenty-first century, and there is much evidence to back up this assertion. The revival of Asia is not sudden. It is based on steady economic expansion, a robust population, growing technical capabilities, and shifting political trust. The international order's institutions, conventions, and regulations are being shaped by regional governments, who are

no longer only passive participants in world events.

Economic Power: Asia as The Engine of Global Growth

As of today, about half of the world's economic production comes from Asia. India's economy is expected to overtake China's as the third largest in the world in the next ten years. Because of its young population and competitive markets, the ASEAN region has become a global industrial powerhouse, drawing significant foreign investment. Several international evaluations predict that by 2030, Asia would account for more than 60% of the world's middle-class consumption. Global trade patterns are changing and regional integration is being accelerated by this growing consumer base. Asia's increasing ability to influence the global economic

architecture and lessen dependence on Western-led institutions is reflected in initiatives like China's Belt and Road Initiative and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.

Technological and Innovation Leadership

The modernization of technology in Asia is of equal importance. China is at the forefront of research on renewable energy, electric cars, quantum computers, and artificial intelligence. In robots, semiconductors, and digital infrastructure, South Korea and Japan continue to be leaders in innovation. With a tech-driven economic model that continues to draw in international corporations, India has emerged as a worldwide leader in the IT and digital services sector.

The global technical competition is moving from the West to Asia as a result of this innovation environment. Beijing, Tokyo, Seoul, and Bangalore, rather than Washington or Brussels, are increasingly at the center of the struggle for digital dominance, including developments in 5G and AI ecosystems.

Strategic and Geopolitical Influence

Asia has turned into more strategically essential. The Indo-Pacific region is becoming the focal point of world geopolitics, drawing rivalry from superpowers and forming new coalitions. In order to lessen reliance on Western security frameworks, regional actors are claiming more autonomy in foreign policy. A multipolar Asia is a result of Pakistan's geostrategic significance, ASEAN's

diplomatic importance, China's developing military might, and India's expanding international alliances. The ideas of security, deterrence, and collaboration are being redefined by this new environment, which is also recalibrating global power dynamics.

Demographic Advantages

Asia has a young and productive population, in contrast to aging Western countries. Economic development, innovation, and industrial expansion are all fueled by this population advantage. Large, youthful labor forces in nations like Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Indonesia can propel the world's labor markets for decades. Asia's capacity to maintain global leadership is strengthened and its long-term competitiveness is guaranteed by the demographic dividend.

Redefining the Global Order

The modernization of Asia indicates a move toward multipolarity, but it does not mean the fall of the West. With Asia at the heart, shared leadership across continents is replacing Western domination. Global governance discussions like trade, climate change, development models, and digital regulation are becoming more and more influenced by Asian governments. Asian developmental strategies that prioritize stability, economic expansion, and state-led modernization compete with the conventional Western paradigm of liberal internationalism.

Challenges Ahead

The rise of Asia is not without challenges. Risks include South China Sea disputes, regional wars, political instability in a number of governments, and strategic rivalry between China and India. The region's integrity and long-term leadership potential are also put to the test by economic inequality, climatic risks, and governance challenges. However, the trend is still evident in spite of these obstacles: Asia is becoming the primary force behind world politics.

Conclusion

An obvious change is reflected in the transforming global order. The development of Asia is changing the balance of power in the world and rethinking the direction of technology, economics, and diplomacy.

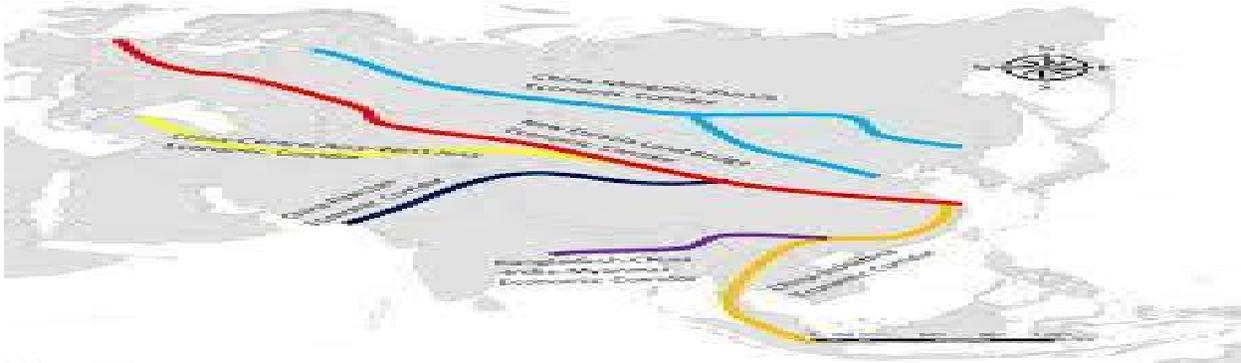
Asian nations are establishing themselves as key players in the twenty-first century, from Jakarta to Tokyo and from Beijing to New Delhi. The world will increasingly look to Asia for leadership in global governance, innovation, and strategic stability in addition to economic dynamism if present trends continue. A constellation of Asian nations pushing the global agenda will characterize the new global period rather than a single hegemon.

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BY SADIA M HUSSAIN

**CHINA-INDOCHINA PENINSULA ECONOMIC CORRIDOR
(CICPEC)**



China and the Indochina Peninsula are connected by land and sea, with close geographical, cultural, and people-to-people ties. The Indochina Peninsula is an important link on the Belt and Road. The China-Indochina Peninsula Economic Corridor (CICPEC) extends from China's Pearl River Delta westward along the Nanchong-Guang'an Expressway and the Nanning-Guangzhou High-speed Railway via Nanning and Pingxiang to Hanoi and Singapore. This land bridge links China with the Indochina Peninsula and crosses the heart of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Myanmar and Malaysia. It is expected to boost China's cooperation with the ASEAN countries. The CICPEC project aims to better connect cities in this region with a network of railways and highways to facilitate the flow of people, goods, capital and information. It will open up new opportunities for strategic

cooperation, and create a regional economy boosted by complementary strengths to ensure sound regional development. By creating new regional growth drivers, it will help to achieve common prosperity on the peninsula, and strengthen the China-ASEAN community of a shared future. The Indochina Peninsula, located between China and the South Asia subcontinent, and between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, with unique location advantages and geographical advantages, has historically been the pivot of the Maritime Silk Road. The Lancang-Mekong International Waterway and the cross-border traffic and oil and gas networks under construction link the Land and Sea Silk Road closely together. The China-Malaysia Qinzhou Industrial Park and the Malaysia-China Guandan Industrial Park have become the model of cooperation between China and Malaysia. The Cambodia Sihanoukville Special Economic Zone has become a model of the

win-win cooperation between China and Cambodia.

Crucial Position of ASEAN in both the Land and Sea Routes:

Chinese President Xi Jinping's announcement of the creation of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road during a speech to the Indonesian parliament in October 2013 is seen as an indication of the important role that ASEAN plays in China's BRI. ASEAN countries have long been the key trading partners of China. Since the launch of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area (CAFTA) in 2010, improved institutional co-ordination and increasingly cultured intra-regional supply chains have driven. The bilateral trade has grown significantly between ASEAN and China at an average annual rate of 18% between 2009 and 2014. To deepen multilateral co-operation, China and ASEAN began negotiating an upgrade of the existing CAFTA pact in 2014, with a focus on strengthening investment, trade in goods and services, and economic and technology co-operation. Mainland Southeast Asia, or the Indochina peninsula, is connected to China by land. The transnational transport network of the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), of which Guangxi and Yunnan provinces are members, in combination with the proposed maritime Silk Road that will link major sea ports along the coasts of Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar, will intensify China-ASEAN trade and industrial co-operation. It will also extend the economic benefits further afield to South Asia and Western Asia when

the new multimodal transportation networks are in place.

Transportation Network in the China-Indochina Peninsula Economic Corridor:

In building the China-Indochina Peninsula Economic Corridor, China will rely on the economic co-operation mechanisms of the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). These were: (1) to jointly plan and build an extensive transportation network, as well as a number of industrial co-operation projects; (2) to create a new mode of co-operation for fundraising; and (3) to promote sustainable and coordinated socio-economic development. Currently, the countries along the Greater Mekong River are engaged in building nine cross national highways, connecting east and west, and linking north to south.

Land Transportation:

The nine highways linking the GMS intersect with the 'East-West Economic Corridor', 'North-South Economic Corridor' and 'Southern Economic Corridor', and form the backbone of the GMS transportation infrastructure. These three major economic corridors will integrate infrastructure development with trade, investment and other economic opportunities of the GMS countries. The North-South Economic Corridor has been taking shape with the opening of the whole Kunming-Bangkok Highway in 2013, while China has also completed construction of an expressway in Guangxi leading to the Friendship Gate and Dongxing Port at the China-Vietnam border. The highway from

Kunming to its borders with Myanmar and Vietnam has also been upgraded. Building upon existing infrastructure, China and Thailand are working to improve cross-border rail networks. Construction is scheduled to begin in October 2015 on a new dual-track railway that will connect Laem Chabang (Thailand's largest port) with Nong Khai, an industrial border area near to the Laotian capital of Vientiane, and to run further to Kunming. A high-speed rail link between Kunming and Kolkata in India, crossing Myanmar and Bangladesh. The China-led Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), with its focus primarily on infrastructure projects in Asia, is expected to play a constructive role in bridging the huge investment gap in funding ASEAN's major cross-border infrastructure projects, such as the ASEAN Highway Network and Singapore-Kunming Rail Link.

Sea Transportation:

Maritime co-operation is essential to building the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. Currently, Vietnam and Thailand have the most developed seaport facilities among the GMS countries. China and the maritime ASEAN countries are actively investing in their maritime infrastructure. The Philippines is promoting its Strong Republic Nautical Highway to enhance inter-island connectivity, while Indonesia announced its Maritime Axis policy doctrine in 2014. Besides, China has carried out a variety of ocean-related co-operations with Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, India and Sri Lanka, including a China-Malaysia joint port project in Malacca.[iii]

Benefits of CICPEC:

Improved Regional Connectivity:

The corridor strengthens road, rail, and port connectivity between China and ASEAN countries. For example; The China-Laos Railway, a 1,035 km line from Kunming (China) to Vientiane (Laos), opened in 2021. It reduced travel time from 2 days by road to only 10 hours by train. Laos, once landlocked, now calls itself "land-linked," boosting exports of potassium, agricultural products, and tourism. The Bangkok-Nong Khai high-speed railway (Thailand) is under construction to connect with the China-Laos line – creating a continuous rail link from China to Thailand.

Economic Growth and Trade Expansion:

It boosts trade and industrial development by making transport cheaper and faster. For example; Vietnam has become China's largest trading partner in ASEAN due to improved cross-border highways (e.g., Hanoi-Nanning expressway). Thailand's Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC) benefits from Chinese investment in rail logistics and manufacturing zones. Cross-border trade zones between Guangxi (China) and Vietnam have created thousands of jobs.

Industrial and Infrastructure Development:

It promotes construction of industrial parks, special economic zones (SEZs), and energy projects. For example; Sihanoukville Special Economic Zone (Cambodia): a China-backed project hosting over 150 companies employing ~30,000 locals.

Kyaukpyu Deep Sea Port (Myanmar): connects to China's Yunnan province via oil and gas pipelines, giving China access to the Indian Ocean and reducing dependence on the Strait of Malacca. Laos-Thailand-Malaysia-Singapore Power Integration Project which is a part of CICPEC's energy cooperation plan, enabling power trade.

Geopolitical and Strategic Value: It strengthens China-ASEAN relations and provides alternative trade routes. For example; this corridor provides China a "Malacca Strait alternative" – by transporting goods through Myanmar or Laos to Southeast Asia instead of relying only on sea routes. For Southeast Asian countries, partnering with China brings investment and greater bargaining power in ASEAN.

Challenges of CICPEC:

Unequal Economic Benefits: The wealthier countries (like Thailand or Vietnam) gain more, while poorer ones (like Laos or Cambodia) risk debt dependency. For example; Laos's debt-to-GDP ratio rose sharply after borrowing billions from China for the railway. Critics fear a "debt trap," though Laos defends it as a long-term investment.

Environmental and Social Impacts: Construction projects cause deforestation, displacement, and ecosystem damage. For example; In Laos, rail construction led to replacement of thousands of villagers and forest loss along mountain routes. Myanmar's Kyaukpyu Port has raised

concerns about pollution and loss of fishing livelihoods.

Governance and Corruption Risks: Weak institutions and lack of transparency in contracts lead to corruption and mismanagement. For example; In Cambodia, reports of land disputes and forced exclusions near Chinese-funded SEZs sparked protests. Some Thai civil society groups demanded transparency on loan terms for high-speed rail projects.

Security and Political Risks: Political instability or ethnic conflicts can disrupt projects. For example; Myanmar's civil conflict has delayed parts of the corridor and raised safety concerns for investors. Anti-Chinese sentiment in some countries (like protests in Thailand and Myanmar) can threaten future cooperation.

Recent Developments of CICPEC:

Operational Projects: China-Laos Railway (operational since 2021) which was a key success story; over 20 million passengers and 25 million tons of freight by 2024. China-Vietnam and China-Thailand road upgrades completed in Guangxi and Yunnan. Digital connectivity projects underway to support e-commerce and customs modernization.

Institutional Cooperation: ASEAN-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA) supports CICPEC trade facilitation. Greater Mekong Sub region (GMS) Cooperation aligns CICPEC with regional priorities like green infrastructure and digital trade. Use of AIIB (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank) and

Silk Road Fund for financing sustainable projects.

Shift toward “Green and Smart” Corridors:

China and ASEAN are promoting green logistics, smart customs, and eco-friendly infrastructure to address earlier criticisms of pollution and social impact. For example; “Smart Border” system pilot between Guangxi (China) and Vietnam’s Lang Son Province to speed up customs while cutting emissions from lazy trucks.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, The China-Indochina Peninsula Economic Corridor (CICPEC) stands as a cornerstone of China’s Belt and Road Initiative, aiming to transform mainland Southeast Asia into a hub of connectivity, trade, and shared growth. Its progress—seen through major projects like the China-Laos Railway and Sihanoukville SEZ—reflects the promise of economic cooperation and regional integration. Yet, challenges such as debt concerns, uneven development, and environmental risks remind us that sustainable growth requires transparency, inclusivity, and mutual benefit for all participating nations.

“The Belt and Road is not merely a path of steel and concrete, but a road of hearts and minds connecting nations through cooperation and understanding.” (Xi Jinping)

TECHNOLOGY



BY VOLKOVA ARINA ARTUROVNA

FROM EXPERIMENTATION TO INTEGRATION: KEY TECHNOLOGICAL TRENDS 2024-2025



The article examines the key technological trends of 2024-2025, which are moving from the experimental stage to the practical application phase. The main focus is on the pragmatic integration of artificial intelligence, the development of peripheral computing, the transition of quantum technologies to the pilot stage, as well as the increasing role of technology for sustainable development. It analyzes not the isolated impact of each trend, but their synergy, which is becoming the main driver of the transformation of business and society. The article will be useful for managers, IT specialists and anyone who seeks to understand the strategic vectors of technological development.

Key Words: Artificial intelligence (AI), quantum computing, technological trends, digital transformation, sustainable development, hybrid systems.

Introduction

The technological scene is going through an important turning point. The period of hype around certain "revolutionary" technologies is gradually being replaced by an era of their pragmatic integration. If yesterday companies competed in who would be the first to announce the use of the blockchain or the metaverse, today the focus has shifted to extracting specific, measurable value. The technological trends of 2024-2025

are characterized not by the emergence of completely new concepts, but by the deepening, maturation and, most importantly, the mutual penetration of already known areas. Artificial intelligence is no longer just a tool, becoming a fundamental layer woven into the fabric of all other innovations.

AI is becoming ubiquitous and invisible

Artificial intelligence is moving into the stage of "democratization" and "contextualization". This is not about creating a general artificial intelligence, but about introducing highly specialized intellectual functions into everyday tools and processes.

Vertical AI: Universal language models are being replaced by industry-specific solutions based on specific data - legal, medical, and engineering. They give not just an answer, but a professionally verified recommendation.

Edge AI: AI algorithms process data directly on devices such as cameras, sensors, and phones. This provides an instant response (for unmanned systems), saves Internet traffic and protects privacy, as raw data does not leave the device.

Intelligent automation: AI becomes the "brain" for robotic processes (RPA), allowing automation not based on a template, but with context analysis, simple decision-making, and processing of unstructured documents.

Computing is moving to the edge of the network (Edge Computing)

The growth of the Internet of Things and the demands for instant response make cloud computing not always optimal. Edge Computing is a paradigm in which data is processed as close as possible to the place where it originated, rather than being sent to a remote data center. This trend is closely related to AI, forming a powerful symbiosis of AI-powered Edge. For example, a smart camera in production does not just broadcast video to the cloud, but itself, using the built-in AI model, immediately analyzes the video stream, identifying product defects or safety violations, and sends ready-made signals. This reduces latency, network load, and increases system reliability.

Quantum technologies: pilots and training

Quantum computing is leaving the pages of scientific journals and is beginning to bring practical benefits in a hybrid mode. The key to this is hybrid quantum classical algorithms. A complex task is broken down: part of it, where the quantum approach has an advantage (for example, optimization or modeling of molecules), is solved on a quantum processor, and the rest on classical supercomputers. This makes it possible to solve current problems in chemistry, pharmaceuticals and logistics today. At the same time, realizing the existential threat of future quantum computers to modern cryptography, the world is actively preparing. Intensive development and initial implementation of post-quantum cryptography (PQC), algorithms that are resistant to hacking by both conventional and quantum computers, is underway. This preventive work is critically important for

protecting data with a long life span, such as government secrets, medical archives, or financial transactions.

Technologies for sustainable development (Climate Tech)

Sustainability has ceased to be just a fashion trend or an element of corporate social responsibility. Today, this is a strategic imperative that is itself becoming a powerful driver of innovation. Green IT (Green Computing) is developing in this area, where artificial intelligence optimizes the energy consumption of data centers, and the architecture of ARM processors, which is more efficient than traditional x86, makes computing less energy-intensive. Virtual digital twins for ESG help simulate the carbon footprint of factories and cities, testing energy-saving scenarios without interfering with real processes. And technologies of the cyclical economy, such as IoT sensors for tracking the condition of materials and blockchain to ensure transparency of their origin, make recycling not only ethical, but also economically beneficial.

Hybrid reality and digital doppelgangers

Metaverses in the mass consumer understanding are receding into the background, giving way to pragmatic industrial and corporate solutions. Augmented reality (AR) for business is coming to the fore, where instructions and diagrams in the form of holographic prompts are superimposed on real equipment through AR glasses, speeding up training, repair and assembly. The second pillar of this trend is "live" digital Twins.

These are no longer static 3D models, but dynamic systems that receive data from IoT sensors in real time and simulate the behavior of their physical "twin". At such a virtual testing ground, it is possible to safely, quickly and cheaply test new operating modes, predict breakdowns and optimize, which turns the digital twin into an indispensable tool for managing complex assets and processes.

Conclusion

The main conclusion when analyzing current technological trends is the impossibility of their isolated consideration. The future is not created by AI, Edge Computing, or quantum computing individually, but at their junction. A digital twin powered by data from peripheral sensors, analyzed by AI algorithms and optimized using quantum algorithms to achieve sustainable development goals is a portrait of a breakthrough solution in the coming years. Therefore, the strategic task for companies and specialists is to think ecosystem—wise, building flexible architectures capable of integrating these mutually reinforcing technologies.

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BY DR. RIDA AKBAR



NORHEEN AMINA

**TECH TRENDS IN PAKISTAN AND THE WORLD:
EMPOWERING THE YOUTH FOR A BRIGHTER FUTURE**



We are currently living at a time when the globe is witnessing some sort of disruption. Call it a revolution if you like. And this revolution, unlike the famous revolutions we read about in the rich books of history, revolutions that involved bloodshed, overthrow of regimes, and the like, this, my friend, is nothing of the sort. It is a technological revolution. A revolution that is working hard, day by day, for the good and betterment of humanity. It is a revolution that is busy transforming every aspect of our lives. From the health sector to the transport sector and then to the education department, no stone will be left

untuned by the current wheels of technology. In a world where the only constant is change, surely we must brave ourselves for more and more uncomfortable but inevitable and crucial changes. Call them disruptions. Wanted and extremely necessary disruptions. And Pakistan has, fortunately to say, been part of this wheel of change. With a relatively big population, 64% of which are below 30 years, if we are to go by the recent World Bank Report, surely Pakistan can well be defined as one of the most fertile grounds in the world for a revolution of this caliber to flourish. Why? Because the young population is always open-minded, flexible, and highly adaptive to recent trends and changes, as compared

to the already conservative senior citizens. It is, therefore, the burden of this article to explore tech trends happening in the world at large, and Pakistan in particular, and also analyze how they are, or can be leveraged to stir positive social, economic, political, and academic benefits to our nation- Pakistan. We shall also try to highlight a few notable individual personalities pioneering these trends.

"Innovation distinguishes between a leader and a follower."-Steve Jobs

Without further ado, let us delve deep into the topic at hand. Here we go: Because we want to paint a better picture about the Pakistan tech trends and how they can be leveraged to empower our youths for a better future, it would, in my strongest opinion, be a wiser thing to start by analyzing the current trends in the global world. The following are the global tech trends worthy of note; First and foremost is Artificial Intelligence (AI). Many industries in the world are experiencing a technological revolution at a rate such as has never been seen before. Industries like finance, education, and healthcare are witnessing a massive unbelievable AI revolutionization. Based upon the reliable reports by MarketsandMarkets, the world AI market was projected to rise from \$21.46 billion in 2018 to \$190.61 billion by 2025-this very year. Well, any sum involving such massive amounts can't just be ignored. Second in line is the Internet of Things (IoT). With this in use, devices, vehicles, and even

buildings are getting connected, enabling them to collect and exchange data. By 2027, according to a report by Grand View Research, the world IoT market is expected to reach \$1.4 trillion. After the Internet of Things, now we may include blockchain as the third on the agenda. With blockchain technology, organizations, companies-small or big, and even private individuals, can now conduct transactions with maximum security, transparency, and efficiency. In 2020, MarketsandMarkets' report anticipated growth of the global blockchain market from \$3.0 billion in 2020 to \$23.3 billion by 2023. Last but not least is E-learning. People all over the world are maximizing online learning platforms as a reliable but cheap way to access quality education. ResearchAndMarkets recently reported that the global e-learning market was expected to reach \$325 billion by the end of this year 2025. Already equipped with views on how the globe is experiencing trends in the technological sector, we are now safe to shift the attention to Pakistan and see which trends are at play, and ascertain whether they can relate, or add up with the world as a whole. Digital Payments: We are witnessing a surge in digital payments. Commendable growth in digital and mobile banking even in the remotest areas of Pakistan, is testament enough to convince even the staunchest doubters that digital and mobile banking has come to stay. By the way, in 2020 alone, the State Bank of Pakistan reported a 45% increase in digital transactions. Even a blind man can sense this: in digital banking, we have gold. Opportunities here are immense. Fintech is also another tech trend here. Startups like Jazzcash and Easypaisa are

revolutionizing the Pakistan financial services. They are making Pakistan's fintech industry to emerge as a very crucial player to economic stability. One would be living under a rock not to realize that. Moreover, we also have e-commerce, the e-commerce market in Pakistan is so rapid and massive. Analysts are projecting it to reach \$10 billion by the end of this year. Such an amount is evidence enough to guide our policy makers on where exactly our priorities should be. With 4 million youths entering the working- age population every year, and not more than a million jobs getting created, why can't we leverage this potential? Of e-marketing so as to bail our youths from the beast of unemployment which, for sure, can be controlled, if not completely eliminated. The fourth significant development is cybersecurity. The increased use of technology comes with a myriad of concerns. Chief among them is the issue of cybersecurity. However, this threat came along with it a seed of an equivalent benefit. Many startups in Pakistan have sprouted out in a bid to provide lasting and reliable solutions to cybercrimes. Companies like CyberNet and Systems Limited are providing creative and innovative solutions to the challenge, creating jobs for many would-be-idle tech-savvy Pakistan youths. Pakistan's IT exports have grown, according to a recent interesting report by the Pakistan Software Houses Association, by 25% in the last year, reaching \$2 billion. This, although not too much, is reason enough to believe there, indeed, is more gold in technology if we are serious and determined enough to treat it as a priority. Our aggressive neighbors from the east are doing better in this regard. I

think we should emulate them for more promising results that can even surpass this, which, for sure, isn't also not bad. But good is the enemy of great. That we all agree and believe. So we should not just sit on our laurels and relax. \$2 billion dollars from IT exports is good. And, it is still my sincerest conviction that we can achieve more. Why not quadruple that instead? Why not? It was like sweet music to me when I heard from the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics survey that most Pakistan youths, with a percentage as high as 71%, strongly believe that technology can improve their socio-economic conditions. I highly resonated with fellow youths' beliefs, for I know, as you also know, that tech trends, when fully embraced, can bring about positive social changes and impactful transformations. Perhaps it is high time our government capitalizes on this to, first of all, promote digital inclusion, creating a safe environment for poverty alleviation and improving healthcare. Additionally, tech trends can be used as a means of boosting our economy. By creating new employment opportunities, maximizing productivity, and encouraging an entrepreneurial spirit among our young generation, this technological revolution can help transform our economy from basing majorly on agriculture, which, honestly speaking, hasn't served us better, to a service economy capable of making bounty contributions to the unemployment problem faced by our youths today. Moreover, there lies a potential opportunity now for the transformation of our academic system than ever before. By providing access to quality learning resources, promoting online learning, and developing digital skills,

technology can revolutionize education in Pakistan. Personally, I know of two icons in this country trying their best to promote technology education and enhance innovation. The rest of us should follow suit for the good of our country Pakistan. The question is: What are you contributing in regard to this noble cause? If nothing, don't you, then, think you are the first problem and traitor to our lovely land and motherland-Pakistan? Lastly we can use technology as a tool for political transformation. By promoting transparency, accountability, and good governance, technological advancements can create a conducive environment that can not only enable but also empower citizens to participate in the democratic process of their country and also access information. To summarize, allow me quote Laurence Scott: "Technology is the campfire around which we tell our stories." Technology and the numerous tech trends we are witnessing every passing day has the potential to bring real positive transformations in Pakistan, particularly for the youth. By embracing these trends, Pakistan can promote digital inclusion, economic growth, and good governance. May you and I also follow suit. Pakistan Zindabad.

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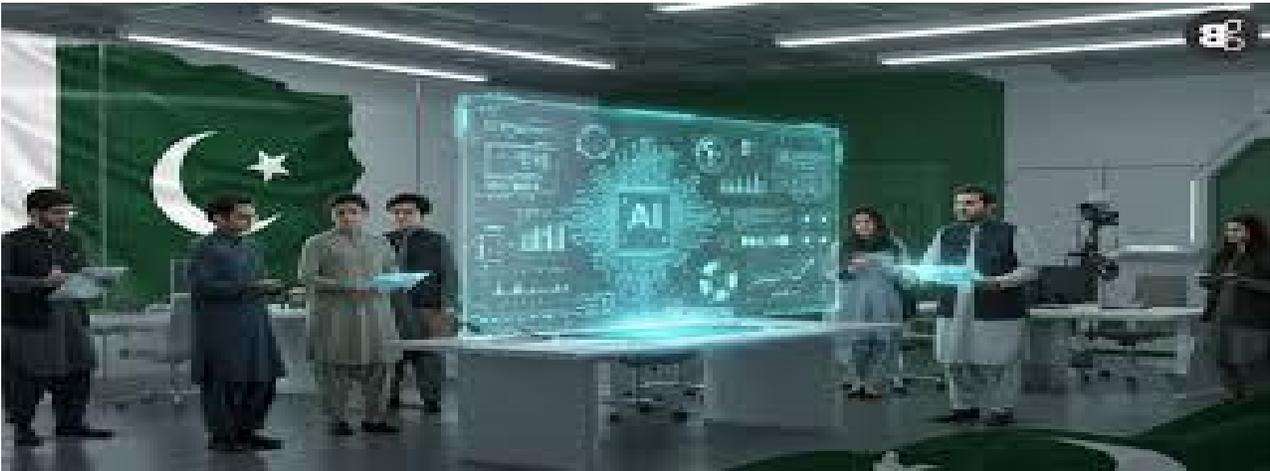
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BY FARWA KHAN

FORGING PAKISTAN'S AI FUTURE: A STRATEGIC BLUEPRINT FOR GOVERNANCE (2025- 35)



The artificial intelligence (AI) revolution, which is no longer just a theoretical concept, is the primary geopolitical and economic change of our century. The key question for Pakistan, which is at a turning point in its digital transformation, is not whether AI will alter society, but rather how. The next ten years will determine whether Pakistan develops its own intelligent future or becomes a passive consumer of foreign technologies. The solution lies in developing a strong, workable, and domestic framework for digital regulation and AI governance. This needs to be a two-pronged approach, where the country takes lessons from world leaders, applying them to the particular resources and difficulties of Pakistan. One thing is clear: this is not a one-size-fits-all approach but rather one in which Pakistan needs to create a

Sovereign AI" model that serves its interests as a nation.

Learning from the Global Playbook

The world provides a variety of regulatory ideas, each offering valuable insights. The European Union stands as the Ethical Guardian. In the case of high-risk applications, such as biometric surveillance, for example, the EU's AI Act sets an example by applying close regulation. Pakistan's journey forward depends on one crucial thing: earning and keeping the trust of its people. Above all, the future of Pakistan is about people. In a screens-and-codes world, the most important thing we can build with one another is trust. It's about electing to be just, having the courage to take responsibility and being open and honest in our work.

These are not simply rules, this is how we show respect. This is how we, all of us together, build a Pakistan where no one is left behind, and every person has a sense that they have the power to mold the future we are shaping.

China: The Strategist Under State Control. China makes significant investments in research and development to obtain an advantage because it sees AI as an essential component of national power. Pakistan can adopt a similar strategic focus, even though it cannot match China's financial capabilities. This means that in order to create a clear vision and give AI top priority in national planning, the government must take the lead. The Agile Adopters are Singapore and the United Arab Emirates. In creating regulatory sandboxes, safe spaces where innovators can test new ideas without being constrained by early regulations, these countries have been successful. This is a very important strategy to be taken up by Pakistan if it wants to create a healthy startup ecosystem, attract investment, and have flexibility for such a rapidly changing field.

The Pakistani Reality: Constraints and Opportunities

An effective policy must be based on a realistic view of the national situation. Pakistan's advantages provide a solid basis for development. Its youthful population, a generation of prospective digital natives, developers, and AI ethicists is its biggest asset. The necessary infrastructure is provided by a developing IT industry and rising mobile phone usage. Focused

applications in areas such as public health, agriculture, visible results and textiles could also create an early buzz and mounting public and political support for a more expansive AI agenda.

A Step by Step Plan for Pakistan (2025-2035) Integrating global lessons with local realities, Pakistan's AI journey should develop in three key phases.

Phase 1: Laying the Foundation (2025-2027).

To inspire a harmonious approach, establish a National AI Council composed of academia, business, civil society and government. Adopt a complete Data Protection Act in order to provide the legal framework and assurance needed for a data-driven economy. Start pilot AI projects in chosen areas. This includes developing AI models for predicting crop yields and using diagnostic tools in district hospitals to test ideas and build skills.

Phase 2: Scaling and Integration (2028-2031)

To stop brain drain and local talent , implement a national AI curriculum from secondary schools to universities. Establish regulatory sandboxes in important IT parks in Islamabad, Lahore, and Karachi to draw investment and foster innovation in a safe environment. Adopt a phased approach in introducing AI across various e-governance applications for ensuring better and cleaner service delivery, simplifying user interfaces and citizen-state interface.

Phase 3: Sustainable Leadership (2032-2035)

Highlight Pakistan's unique strengths as a regional hub for AI such as Islamic FinTech and Agri-Tech. Establish a Center of Excellence for AI Ethics with a focus on Global South concerns. The difficulty of the task at hand is greatly outweighed by the expense of doing nothing. By attentively studying the world while respecting its local surroundings, Pakistan may embrace the algorithmic age with confidence. The goal is very clear: by 2035, AI will be used domestically, to create a more prosperous, independent Pakistan and not as an external force. Now is the moment to shape our future.

The writer is a Social Sciences graduate from Quaid-i-Azam University and a BS Economics student at AIOU, with research experience and an interest in policy studies.



BY BUBENTSOVA KSENIA PAVLOVNA

TECH TRENDS.



The article examines the key technological trends that determine the development of the digital and industrial environment in the 21st century. The changes occurring as a result of the introduction of artificial intelligence, quantum systems, the Internet of Things, cloud technologies, bioengineering, cybersecurity solutions and environmentally oriented innovations are analyzed. The impact of these processes on various fields of activity is considered, as well as the main challenges and prospects for further development are formulated.

Keywords: innovation, digital transformation, future technologies, artificial intelligence, quantum computing, biotechnology, sustainable development, cybersecurity.

Introduction:

Technological progress largely determines the strategic guidelines for the development of modern society. In recent years, digitalization has spread to almost every sector of the economy, and new technologies have become the main source of competitive advantages. Today, the instruments of growth are not so much material resources as knowledge, algorithms, computing capabilities, and the ability to innovate. Technological trends are changing the usual patterns of human interaction, transforming the labor market, complicating and simplifying production processes at the same time. Their influence is complex, encompassing both global structures and everyday life. This paper provides an overview of the key areas shaping the modern technosphere.

Artificial intelligence as a driver of digital evolution:

Artificial intelligence has moved from the category of highly specialized technologies to the category of universal tools. Today, it is used in medical diagnostics, financial risk forecasting, logistics, marketing, production management, and many other fields. In recent years, new generation neural network models capable of generating text, images, music, and program code have attracted special attention. Thanks to them, new forms of automation are emerging, as well as the very idea of creative activity is changing. At the same time, the widespread adoption of AI is exacerbating discussions about ethical standards, data correctness, the possibility of algorithmic bias, and the safety of using sensitive information. Addressing these issues is becoming an integral part of technological development.

Quantum technologies and their potential:

Quantum solutions, which until recently were perceived as a theory, are gradually moving into the phase of practical implementation. Quantum computers based on superposition and entanglement promise multiple acceleration of solving problems inaccessible to traditional computers. The use of quantum technologies can radically change the approach to the creation of pharmaceuticals, modeling of molecular structures, optimization problems and cryptography. Quantum communication, which provides a fundamentally new level of data protection, is also gaining special importance in the face of increasing cyber threats. Although quantum

devices remain complex and demanding to operating conditions, their development demonstrates steady progress and high investment attractiveness.

The evolution of cloud platforms and the growth of peripheral computing:

Large-scale data flows generated by modern digital systems require new processing methods. Cloud platforms have become the basis for storing and analyzing information due to their flexibility, reliability, and ability to quickly adapt to business needs. In parallel, the concept of edge computing is developing – computing processes that are carried out not in a remote center but on local devices located near data sources. This approach minimizes delays, increases fault tolerance, and improves security. The combination of cloud and peripheral technologies creates hybrid models that allow you to distribute workloads in an optimal way. The Internet of Things and the integration of physical and digital systems: The Internet of Things unites a huge array of devices, from household sensors to complex industrial complexes. These systems create a single digital environment in which data is continuously captured, analyzed, and used to make management decisions. Digital twins of technological facilities allow you to simulate production processes, predict malfunctions and optimize maintenance. This increases the efficiency of enterprises, improves product quality and reduces operational risks. However, mass connection of devices requires strict approaches to infrastructure protection: each new

device becomes a potential entry point for intruders.

Breakthroughs in biotechnology and the transformation of medicine:

The medical industry is undergoing profound changes due to advances in genetics, bioinformatics, and bioengineering. Genome analysis technologies allow the creation of personalized therapeutic programs, and machine learning algorithms help diagnose diseases with high accuracy. The development of bioprinting opens up the possibility of growing tissues and organs, which in the future may solve the problem of donor resources. In addition, gene editing methods are being actively improved, which can change the approach to the treatment of hereditary diseases. These technologies are shaping a new medical landscape where treatment is becoming more individualized and effective.

Increasing attention to cybersecurity:

The growth of digital interaction is accompanied by an increase in the number of threats. Companies and government agencies face cyber attacks aimed at obtaining confidential data, disabling systems and disrupting infrastructure. Modern cyber defense methods are increasingly based on the analysis of big data and the use of AI, which makes it possible to identify not only known threats, but also abnormal behaviors characteristic of new types of attacks. In parallel, work is underway to create post-quantum encryption algorithms that will preserve information security in the face of the advent of quantum computers.

Sustainable technologies and environmental efficiency:

The environmental agenda is becoming an essential part of technological development. The transition to environmentally friendly industries, the expansion of the use of renewable energy sources and the reduction of the carbon footprint are key goals of many states and corporations. Innovations in the field of energy efficiency, waste recycling, battery systems and "green" architecture minimize the impact on the environment and create new standards for responsible use of resources. Sustainable technologies are becoming an essential element of strategic planning and an important factor for long-term economic growth.

Conclusion:

The technological trends observed in the modern world form the basis of the future digital economy and have an impact on every aspect of human activity. Artificial intelligence, quantum solutions, the Internet of Things, biotechnology, cloud platforms, cyber defense methods, and environmental innovations are key areas of development. Their further improvement will depend on the balance between technological capabilities, economic feasibility, safety requirements and ethical standards. The ability to properly integrate new technologies into social and production processes is becoming one of the determining factors for the sustainable development of society.

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POLITICO'S BINOCULAR

BY SYED GHULAM MUJTABA GILLANI



BEYOND THE BALLOT, AN INSIDE GLANCE AT MAMDANI'S IDEOLOGICAL DRIVE FOR POWER



As the city's first Muslim, South Asian, and youngest mayor of New York City, Zohran Mamdani's historic election is being hailed as a landmark triumph. However, there is a more complex tale about ideology, ambition, and the factors influencing contemporary urban politics hidden behind the spectacle and headlines. Mamdani's effort seems to be driven by a sincere desire for social equality and economic fairness. The city's marginalized and immigrant communities find great resonance in promises of rent freezes, inexpensive housing, and more public services. These appear to be simple fixes for ongoing urban problems, but they are also calculated actions that appeal to a particular group of voters: young, progressive, and multicultural. Mamdani's

politics are clearly motivated by ideology. He represents a new generation of politicians who aren't scared to question established power structures as a self-described democratic socialist. His advocacy on international human rights problems, especially his strong support for the Palestinian cause, demonstrates a moral compass that guides both his public image and his actions. Critics see this ideological clarity as a possible cause of conflict in a city where practical compromise is frequently the currency of politics, while supporters find it invigorating.

From the Roots of Immigrant to Community Activism:

Born in Kampala, Uganda, in 1991, Zohran Mamdani's family relocated to New York when he was a little boy. His upbringing in

a city characterized by severe inequality, housing shortages, and a multicultural immigrant community would influence his viewpoint. Prior to going into politics, Mamdani was a housing counselor in Queens who assisted low-income households, particularly those facing foreclosure. Through this early work, he became anchored in the actual reality of many New Yorkers, not only as demographic labels or numbers, but as individuals dealing with common urban stressors like rent, eviction, and job instability. This background is important because it provides his political aspirations with a practical basis rather than merely an abstract ideology.

From Assemblyman to Mayoral Candidate

Mamdani was chosen to represent Queens' 36th district in the New York State Assembly in 2020. He saw an opportunity to employ public policy and governmental instruments to address what many see as fundamental shortcomings in municipal administration by 2024–2025, as unhappiness over housing, living expenses, and inequality grew in the city. Few people anticipated what would happen when he declared his campaign for mayor in October 2024, but his entry marked a more significant change: a political force centered on economic justice, immigrant identity, and progressive populism.

Identity, Representation, and a Symbolic Segregation

Mamdani's campaign and subsequent triumph are significant symbolically. In

addition to becoming the first South Asian and Muslim mayor of New York City, his sheer existence upends long-standing political power structures and demographic presumptions. However, this victory is more than just symbolic; for many people, Mamdani is a symbol of hope for real change, inclusivity, and the potential for someone from a working-class, immigrant background to hold the highest municipal position and dare to change the way the city is run. Mamdani's campaign focused on problems including housing, public transportation, supermarket availability, daycare, and salaries that have a direct impact on the daily lives of regular New Yorkers. His platform pledged apartments with rent stabilization are subject to a rent freeze. Over time, construct 200,000 affordable housing units. Free municipal buses, expanding a test program to the whole city. Grocery stores operated by the city to supply inexpensive food in underprivileged areas. Universal daycare, paying childcare providers more, and helping new parents. A minimum salary of \$30 by 2030. He suggested hiking the corporate tax rate and taxes on firms and high earners (such as a levy on people making more than \$1 million a year) in order to pay for these. For Mamdani and his followers, these are moral commitments rather than merely policy recommendations. They believe that a wealthy city like New York should ensure that all of its citizens have access to basic necessities like food, shelter, transportation, and childcare. The framing presents the government as a tool for justice rather than as a bureaucratic middleman, changing

inequality from a "personal failure" to a systemic wrong.

A Socially Just Lens on the Progressive Practicum

Although Mamdani identifies as a "democratic socialist" his method focuses more on practical problem-solving via a social justice perspective than it does on intellectual doctrine. His campaign "rested on substance, charisma, sharp messaging, and a mass volunteer-led canvassing operation," according to one biography. In reality, this blend of realism and idealism meant appealing to renters, immigrants, working-class families, and younger New Yorkers who felt priced out of the city in addition to typical left-wing supporters. He created a wide coalition by meeting people where they are in immigrant areas, on subways, and in languages other than English. This is not politics on the periphery. This is multicultural, multilingual politics that has been redesigned for a city, influenced by global migration, inequality, and the high expense of metropolitan life.

Identity Politics and Global Conscience, The Basis Rather Than an Afterthought

Mamdani's political narrative heavily relies on his identity and history as an immigrant, Muslim, and South Asian. He hasn't, however, limited himself to identity politics. Instead, he utilizes his experience to express a more expansive vision of solidarity, for global justice, for immigrants, and for underprivileged communities. He has received both praise and condemnation for

his widely reported positions on international matters, such as his vocal support for the Palestinian cause. However, Mamdani believes that local justice and global justice are interwoven. He presents problems like living expenses and inexpensive housing as a component of a larger fight for justice and dignity for everyone, irrespective of immigrant status, color, or religion. This blend of economic justice, identity, and global awareness presents a vision of politics based on dignity, inclusivity, and moral clarity for many of his followers, especially immigrants, young people, and those turned off by old establishment politics.

Campaigning at the Community Level, Beyond Large Contributors

Mamdani's strategy leaned into public enthusiasm, in contrast to typical politicians who mostly relied on big funders and political machinery. Volunteers canvassed across the boroughs, many of them being first-time political participants. He was able to connect with younger, working-class, immigrant voters who had long been neglected or mistreated by mainstream politics because of social media, notably viral videos and bilingual messages. This decentralized, volunteer-led, and technologically advanced campaign strategy represents a change in the ways that political mobilization might function in contemporary cities. Money is less important than story, reliability, and sincerity. Many saw it as a rediscovery of politics. Mamdani's message was straightforward, emotionally impactful, and straightforward. He described the city as a

patchwork of working-class and immigrant life, mentioning "Yemeni bodega owners and Mexican abuelas, Senegalese taxi drivers and Uzbek nurses" His campaign films, frequently personal, casual, sometimes hilarious depicted him not as a polished politician but as someone who experienced the struggle directly. He was able to convey genuineness by using the train, talking about rent over dinner, and running his campaign in several languages. By using this tactic, he was able to unite individuals who felt ignored or devalued by traditional politicians, such as young people, immigrants, renters, and working-class families. Mamdani's ascension didn't happen in a vacuum. New York City like many global metropolises has major challenges: housing shortages, increasing rents, cost-of-living pressures, inequality, a dynamic yet overloaded immigrant population. For many, these challenges are existential. Mamdani's timing articulating a vision of affordability and justice matched with increasing dissatisfaction over inequality. Meanwhile, more traditional politicians seemed out of touch, connected to establishment interests or lacking a clear vision. In that context, his candidacy felt not just convincing, but vital.

Ambition or Idealism? A Critical Analysis

It is reasonable and appealing to see Mamdani only as an idealist, a forward-thinking idealist who wants to change urban life. But his political ascension also demonstrates how ideology, ambition, and power can mix sometimes awkwardly. Mamdani's plan is ambitious: rent freezes, fare-free transit, publicly-owned food shops,

affordable housing at scale, universal daycare, high minimum wage, etc. In addition to political will, implementing all of this will need money, administrative capability, collaboration with federal and state agencies, and frequently defeating deeply ingrained economic interests. New York is a metropolis with a big budget but also profoundly ingrained inequality, a formidable corporate and real-estate lobby, and intricate governing institutions. Delivering on lofty promises will be hard. Some plans, according to critics, would be impractical or dangerous from an economic standpoint. Voters run the danger of becoming disillusioned if they don't see noticeable effects right away, despite their great hopes and the significant symbolism of his election. His identity and representation are important, but it will be difficult to turn those symbolic and personal successes into an administration that benefits all New Yorkers, including immigrants, long-term residents, and members of all socioeconomic classes. His emphasis on immigrants and underprivileged groups runs the risk of provoking opposition from more conservative or well-established groups. Political subtlety will be necessary to strike a balance between progressive aspirations and pragmatic government, particularly in a city as diverse and economically stratified as New York.

The Constraint of Structural Opposition and Political Establishment

Mamdani's triumph signifies a challenge to the old political establishment yet power structures in cities are typically firmly

entrenched: bureaucratic lethargy, real-estate lobbying, economic interests, fiscal limits, state-level checks and balances. To achieve dramatic change, Mamdani will need more than public support; he will require effective governing alliances, administrative skill, and potentially concessions that might test his ideological purity. The contradiction between revolutionary promise and gradual governance is never easy.

What Mamdani's Victory Means Beyond New York

Mamdani's election is not simply a local story. It holds deeper consequences for diaspora politics, for urban government worldwide, for the shifting character of political representation, and for how we envision power in the 21st century. For immigrant communities, for people of color, for working-class and rent-burdened citizens, Mamdani's success is significant proof that they can be represented. It's a statement that your voice, identity, and challenges are important. There are sizable immigrant and working-class communities in cities all over the world, including London, Paris, Toronto, and Mumbai. Mamdani's victory may inspire similar political groups or candidates' people who depend on lived experience rather than riches or pedigree. A change is reflected in Mamdani's program, which views living wages, public transportation, food availability, childcare, and affordable housing as fundamental human rights rather than charity or social welfare. This reinterpretation has implications: it implies that cities may and need to be engines of

fairness, challenging neoliberal urban policies that view social services as costs. This model may serve as a model for other cities dealing with marginalized communities, affordable housing, and inequality. If he succeeds, it might foreshadow a bigger paradigm change in how urban governance is envisioned. Mamdani's success serves as a test case for progressive and left-leaning groups throughout the world, can dedicated democratic-socialist politics result in genuine governmental power delivering real services, meeting real needs, and forming enduring coalitions rather than merely protest or activism. It may provide a model if he is successful. If he has trouble, it may be a reflection of the challenges radical politics face when up against established authority and complicated urban realities.

Conclusion

Zohran Mamdani's journey from immigrant, housing counselor, and state assemblyman to mayor elect of one of the world's greatest cities is a remarkable tale of what politics can be, inclusive, ambitious, grounded, compassionate, and full of hope, identity, and new alliances. But beneath. The applause and historic firsts lie [SG1] [SG2] [SG3] a difficult reality: achieving the dramatic change he pledges will test his ideological determination, political savvy, and administrative competence. Real estate interests, fiscal limits, bureaucratic lethargy stand as impediments. Mamdani's triumph matters not merely for what it says about identity and representation but for what it reveals about the future of urban administration, the role of social justice in

politics, and the promise of progressive populism. The iron is heated. But whether he will establish a new sort of politics or be tamed by the weight of governing that remains to be seen. For now, the world watches, optimistic, but not naive.

BIOGRAPHY



BY HAJIRA BEGUM

HENRY A. KISSINGER:



Henry Alfred Kissinger (1923–2023) was one of the most powerful, controversial, and intellectually influential figures in modern international relations. A scholar, diplomat, strategist, and policymaker, Kissinger shaped the course of global politics during the Cold War and left a deep imprint on the theory and practice of diplomacy. His ideas about power, realism, and strategic stability continue to influence policymakers and scholars across the world. Born in Fürth, Germany, to a Jewish family, Kissinger experienced the trauma of Nazi persecution at an early age. In 1938, his family fled to the United States, escaping the growing threat of the Holocaust. This experience profoundly shaped his worldview, instilling in him a deep awareness of political instability, the fragility of order, and the dangers of unchecked ideological

extremism. After settling in the United States, Kissinger served in the U.S. Army during World War II, where he worked in military intelligence. These early experiences exposed him to the realities of power politics and international conflict, laying the foundation for his later intellectual and diplomatic career. After the war, Kissinger pursued higher education at Harvard University, where he earned his bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees. His doctoral dissertation, later published as *A World Restored*, examined the diplomacy of the Congress of Vienna and the balance-of-power system established by European statesmen such as Metternich and Castlereagh. Through this work, Kissinger developed his core belief that international stability depends not on moral idealism, but on pragmatic diplomacy, restraint, and a careful balance of power. He rejected the

idea that foreign policy should be guided purely by ethical principles, arguing instead that states must operate within the realities of power, interest, and historical context. Kissinger rose to prominence as an academic in the 1950s and 1960s, becoming a leading realist thinker in the field of international relations. His book *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy* challenged traditional military doctrines by arguing that nuclear war must be understood in strategic and political terms rather than purely military ones. He advocated for limited war and controlled escalation, warning that rigid nuclear strategies could lead to catastrophic miscalculations. Through his scholarship, Kissinger bridged the gap between theory and practice, showing how intellectual frameworks could shape real-world policy. Kissinger entered government in 1969 when President Richard Nixon appointed him National Security Advisor. Later, he also became Secretary of State, holding both positions simultaneously with an unprecedented concentration of power. During this period, Kissinger became the chief architect of U.S. foreign policy. He played a central role in redefining America's global strategy during a time of intense Cold War rivalry. One of Kissinger's most significant achievements was his role in opening diplomatic relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China. Through secret negotiations with Chinese leaders, particularly Zhou Enlai, Kissinger helped end decades of hostility between Washington and Beijing. This historic rapprochement altered the global balance of power by weakening the Soviet Union's

strategic position and reshaping the structure of the Cold War.

Kissinger was also instrumental in promoting détente between the United States and the Soviet Union. He supported arms control agreements such as the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), which sought to reduce the risk of nuclear war and stabilize superpower relations. Rather than pursuing total ideological victory, Kissinger believed that peaceful coexistence and managed competition were essential for global security. In the Middle East, Kissinger's "shuttle diplomacy" after the 1973 Arab-Israeli War helped prevent further conflict and facilitated agreements between Israel and several Arab states. For these efforts, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1973. His diplomacy demonstrated his belief that negotiation, even between bitter enemies, was preferable to endless warfare. Despite these achievements, Kissinger's legacy remains deeply controversial. He supported U.S. interventions and authoritarian regimes in countries such as Chile, Cambodia, and Vietnam, actions that resulted in significant human suffering. Critics argue that his realist approach prioritized strategic interests over human rights and democratic values. To Kissinger, however, stability and order were more important than moral purity. He believed that chaos and revolution posed greater dangers than imperfect governments. In the academic world, Kissinger remains a towering figure. His writings on diplomacy, power, and world order continue to be studied in universities and policy institutions. He emphasized that international politics is

shaped by history, national interest, and strategic calculation rather than idealistic visions of global harmony.

Henry Kissinger's life embodied the tension between power and morality in international relations. As both a scholar and a statesman, he demonstrated how ideas can shape the world—and how the world, in turn, shapes ideas. Whether admired or criticized, his influence on global diplomacy and international relations remains unmatched.

The writer is affiliated with the Department of Urdu Language and Literature at the University of the Punjab, Lahore,

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DEPARTMENT'S GRAND EVENT

UNITED NATIONS UN 2025 DAY : ORGANIZED BY DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FEDERAL URDU UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD

The Department of International Relations & Mass Communication, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Technology (FUUAST) Islamabad, hosted an event under the theme:

The United Nations at 80: Achievements, Failures, and the Struggle for Global Peace



and Justice.

The program feature a Poster Conference, Picture Exhibition, and Model UN Simulation, with a special focus on unresolved global challenges such as the Genocide in Palestine and the Kashmir dispute. United Nations Day 2025 was commemorated to highlight the role of the

UN in promoting international peace, security, human rights, and sustainable development, while encouraging students to engage with global issues and



multilateral cooperation.



Chief Guests

- H.E.Dr. Zuhair Mohammad Hamdallah
- Palestine Ambassador to Pakistan
- Ambassador(R)
- Sardar Masood Khan

Guest of Honour:

- Amna Munawar Awan (president COPAIR)

- Dr. Gul I Ayesha Bhatti (NUST)
- Dr. Sundas Khizar (UOS)
- Poster Session Chair
- Dr. Manzoor Ali Veero(QAU)
- Aina Merzia (FU)

Picture Session Chair:

- Dr. Muhammad Farhan
- Dr. Asiya Saif Alvi

MUN Chair

- Ambassador(R) Syed Abrar Hussain Chair

Co-Chair

- Syed Eshan Ali

Vote Of Thanks:

- Dr. Saba Bashir (In-Charge Campus Faust)

Poster Conference

As part of the United Nations Day 2025 celebrations, the Department of International Relations, FUUAST Islamabad, organized an engaging Poster Presentation Session where students showcased their creativity, research, and understanding of global issues. Each poster reflected unique perspectives on

international peace, diplomacy, and sustainable development highlighting the talent, awareness, and analytical skills of our youth. Such interactive academic sessions encourage students to think critically and communicate complex ideas through visual expression, a true blend of intellect and innovation.

- Ashan Ali , University of Sargodha
- Taha Atif Bhatti, NUML
- Laraib Hashmi, NUML
- Akhtar Abbas, IUUI
- Usman Hatim, IUUI
- Madhia Khan, FUI



Poster Conference Participations

- Isha Imran, University of Sargodha
- Aliza Pervaiz , University of Sargodha
- Hafsa Maryam , University of Sargodha
- Farah Riaz, University of Sargodha
- Muhammad Sohail Hassan, University of Sargodha



Picture Exhibition

The Picture Exhibition organized on United Nations Day 2025 at FUUAST Islamabad showcased visual representations of global challenges, peace initiatives, human rights, and sustainable development, highlighting the role of the UN. The event encouraged students to engage creatively with international issues and reflect on the UN's impact on the contemporary world.



Model United Nations (MUN)

As part of the United Nations Day 2025 celebrations, the Department of International Relations, FUUAST Islamabad, successfully conducted a Model United Nations (MUN) session, encouraging students to engage in meaningful dialogue and diplomatic exchange. The session was chaired by Ambassador (R) Syed Abrar Hussain and co-chaired by Syed Ehsan Ali, where delegates debated the critical agenda:

Revocation of Israel's Membership from the United Nations due to War Crimes and Genocide in Palestine. Through this simulation, students demonstrated exceptional research, negotiation, and



public-speaking skills embodying the very spirit of the United Nations.



MUN Participants

- Muhammad Basit Abbasi ,Fuuast Alumni M. Zakria Masood , Fuuast Alumni
- Jahangeer Khan, PYDIR
- Khuram Rehman, PYDIR

United Nations Day 2025

- Poster conference & Picture Exhibition
- Faculty Organizing Committee
- Department of IR & Mass Communication
- Dr. Faisal Javaid (Secretary)
- Ms. Saima Azhar (Coordinator)
- Dr. Najam us Saqib (In-charge Poster Conference)Dr. Taimur Khan (In-charge Picture Exhibition)
- Dr. Muhammad Sher Juni (In-charge Publication)
- Dr. Sikandar Zareen (Media Coordinator & Co-Organizer Picture Exhibition)
- Mr. Syed Ehsan Ali (In-Charge Model MUN)

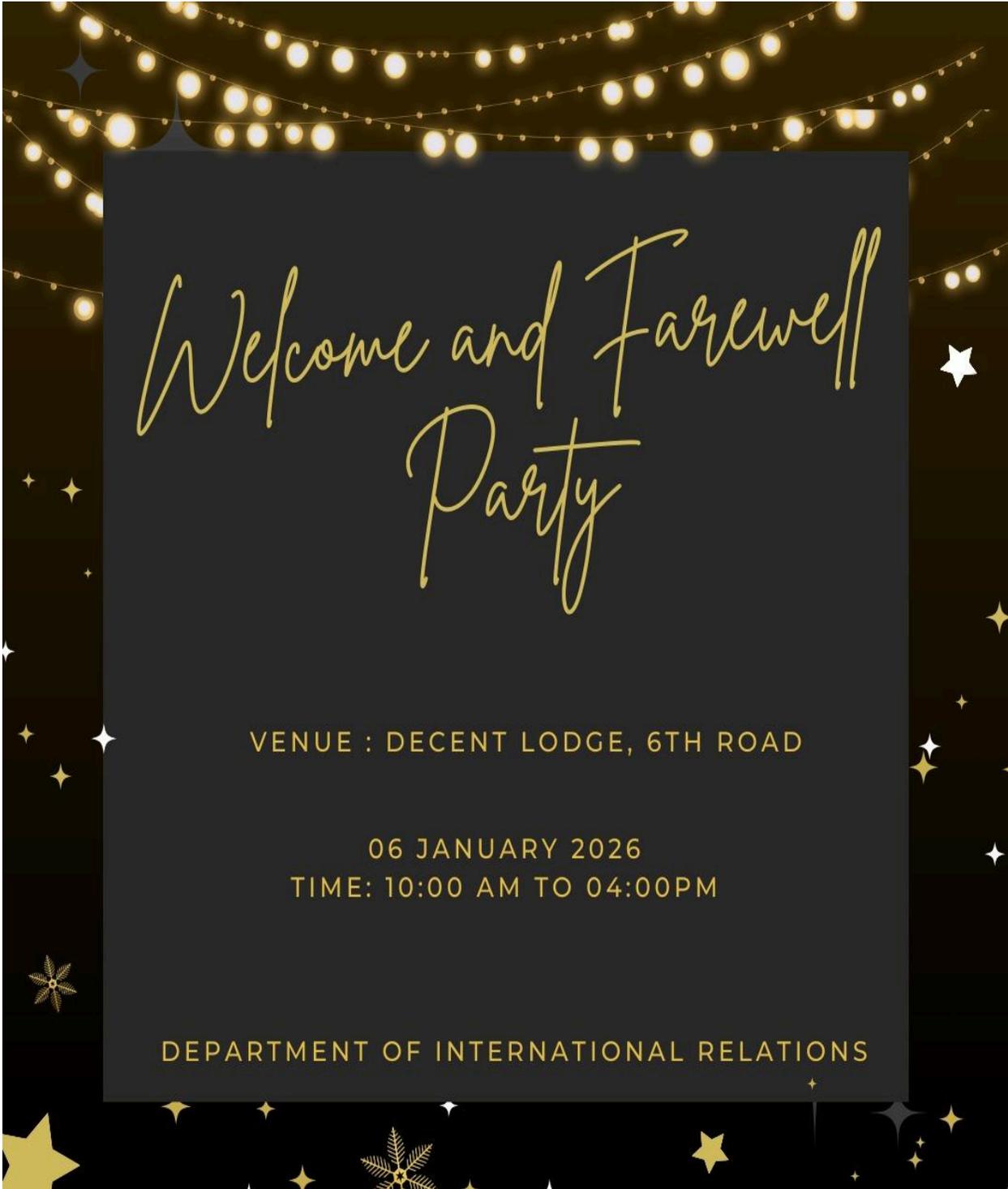
- Ms. Saira Kazmee (In-Charge Registration)
- Ms. Areena Shafqat (Organizer)
- Ch. Muhammad Rasheed Sal (Media Cell)

United Nations Day 2025

Organizing Team

- Shazia Akbar
Conference In-Charge
- Muhammad Jahanzaib
Event Director
- Alishba Farooq
Event Coordinator
- Muhammad Asif Kashif
Media Manager
- Talha Ali, Graphic Designer
- Syed Mujtaba Gillani, Finance Management
- Momina Azhar,
Design and Creativity
- Anza Abbasi, Design and Creativity
- Wanyia Fatima, Graphic Designer
- Syeda Laraib Bibi, Design and Creativity
- Hassan Bin Chand, Logistic Manager
- Muhammad Eshan Mehmood,
Logistic Manager
- Minhail Qaseer, Media Manager
- Azadar Ali, Media Manager

UPCOMING GRAND EVENT



POETRY SECTION

BENEATH THE DISTANT SKY

In distant lands where shadows dance with fear,
A young heart beats beneath a sky so wide,
I write to you, dear mother, ever near,
With every word, my hidden tears I hide

The sun here paints the hills in golden hue,
Yet lonely winds whisper your name at night;
I smile for all the world to think it's true
This brave façade keeps trembling thoughts from sight

Each dawn I rise with courage like a shield,
And wear this mask of strength both day and night
But in the silence where my dreams are sealed,
The echoes of my heart long for your light

Though far apart, my love will never fade,
Your voice is warmth that comforts in the shade



Author

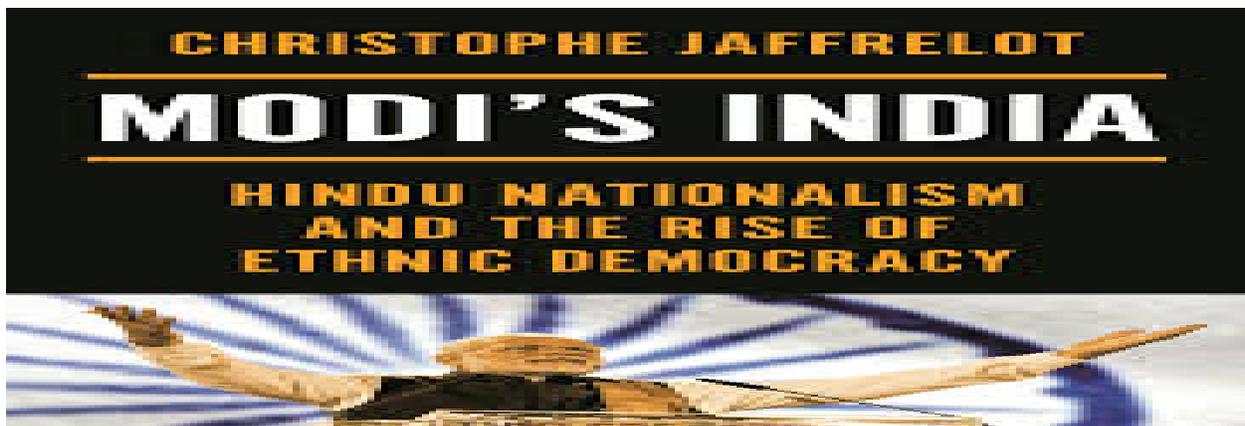
Hamza Gull

BOOK REVIEW



BY MUHAMMAD SHAHZAD AKRAM

MODI'S INDIA: HINDU NATIONALISM AND THE RISE OF ETHNIC DEMOCRACY



Modi's India: Hindu Nationalism and the Rise of Ethnic Democracy by Christophe Jaffrelot presents a coherently robust claim about the transformational nature of the political project of Narendra Modi and the Bharatiya Janata Party to change the nature of Indian politics by re-interpreting decades of Hindutva sentiment into a political programme. According to the author, this has gradually altered a pluralistic democracy into an ethnic democracy. Whereby the country is now synonymous with the majority community. The book is structured around

the three ages of India's democracy, a detailed construction of Modi's political formation and his rise in Gujarat, an examination of the types of politics the BJP has employed to mobilize hope, fear, and anger, and an extended discussion on the targeting of minorities. The increasing vigilante politics and the institutionalization of authoritarian practices argue this belief thoroughly and with rich empirical details. Jaffrelot begins by historicizing Hindutva, tracking the ideological strains of organisations (particularly the RSS and its affiliates) and social constituencies that

predate Modi many decades but that gave form to his national project. He is then able to provide a fine-grained account of Modi and his years as Gujarat chief minister, how the image of a technocratic and development-led leader was created, how incidences of communal violence and hate were handled and presented, and how patronage operations at the local level and media strategies were perfected as a national model. The author empirically shed light on how the BJP under Modi has managed to perfect a contemporary way of electoral mobilization that is a combination of welfare propaganda, performance statements, and symbolic politics. A scarcely perceptible process, the ability of the state to deliver infrastructure, subsidies, and public goods comes coupled with an increasingly assertive majoritarian cultural agenda, and this two-pronged approach has been able to expand the ideological net of the BJP. While doing this, they successfully naturalized the processes of exclusion by coating the rhetoric of cultural otherness with benevolence. Much of the book is occupied with Jaffrelot's analysis of the processes whereby minorities, particularly the Muslim and, to some extent, Christian minorities, have been turned into political objects rather than adversaries in a manner

that undermines equal citizenship. He traces legislative and administrative action, rhetoric in the mass media, and the rise of vigilante organizations, whose acts also remain condoned by weak prosecution or merely tacitly approved. He argues that such mechanisms translate social ostracism into a sustainable political reality. Jaffrelot is mindful of registering the micro politics of coercion as well as the macro politics of institutional change (patterns of appointment, co-optation, or undermining of autonomous institutions, pressures on the courts and the media, and the mobilization of law and order forces) that collectively result in what he terms a de facto Hindu Rashtra in much of the dissimulation of public life. While writing, he had conducted extensive interviews, study election results, policy writings, and media studies that, when cold, add up to a convincing argument of systematic, not merely occasional, democratic erosion. The equally significant attention paid by the author is to how the Indian political elite transformed the populist methods. Jaffrelot demonstrates how Modi gave a Hindu flavour to the world trends of populism by merging popular religious identity with the promises of bringing economic growth and national pride. Therefore, constructing a

powerful narrative, which discredits rivals as anti-national or elitist, and justifies forceful action against perceived domestic threats. This thesis is developed in extended chapters discussing the electoral cycles of 2014 and 2019 when a personal brand and tactical use of imagery, as well as a restructured BJP organization, transformed electoral majorities into mandates to make far-reaching changes to institutions, including citizenship legislation and the reconfiguration of federal relationships with states. Jaffrelot does not black-and-white this advance to moralizing criticism. Instead, he traces the trade-offs and the politics of hate that make this transformation stable. How social engineering, such as through refined welfare and exploiting media eco-systems and social media, and nationalism in foreign policy, can help maintain public consent despite the diminution of pluralist checks. One of the most frightening additions that the book makes is in its densely empirical chapter on vigilante politics and social violence. Jaffrelot reports coercive patterns of lynching, cow-protection vigilantism, and local-level intimidation that are coded in predominantly moral or cultural terms but are, in reality, forms of coercive exclusions and control. He relates these trends to

broader dynamics of state capture and targeted destigmatization of the voices of opposition in universities, civil society, and the media, the re-appropriation of force and state instruments to suppress supporters of the alternative. Using a combination of archival research, interviews in the field, and electoral data results, Jaffrelot is able to document not only isolated incidents but also long-term shifts in the way the Indian state relates to minority groups, which altogether point to a structural rearrangement of this relationship. And lastly, Jaffrelot poses the question of how this political agenda has impacted democratic institutions and India in the international arena. When comparing short-term benefits of the guarantee of political stability, a perception of economic growth, and a more aggressive foreign policy to the long-term dangers to pluralism, the rule of law, and social cohesion, he balances those quantities. He concludes cautiously but emphatically that India today has passed through a phase of democracy into one of ethnicity, where rights and citizenship depend increasingly on cultural-religious belonging, and that only a political alternative able to reconstitute wide-based coalitions and a civil society able to resist institutional

pressures can reverse this trend or even stem it. This masterpiece is a steady, slow burn, neither ignoring the administrative successes of the BJP nor underestimating the popular attraction of the Modi discourse. Still, he has steadily marshalled the institutional, cultural, and legal foundations with the help of which majoritarianism has become a governing principle. Jaffrelot provides an authoritative, empirically rich, and theoretically informed reading on how Hindu nationalism under Modi has transformed Indian democracy. A reading that readers with a foundational interest in the subject matter must make. It explains in detail the complete structure of the change, in terms of its intellectual antecedents, electoral politics, coercive mechanisms, and institutional outcomes, a compelling book that will be indispensable to all who want to grasp modern India.

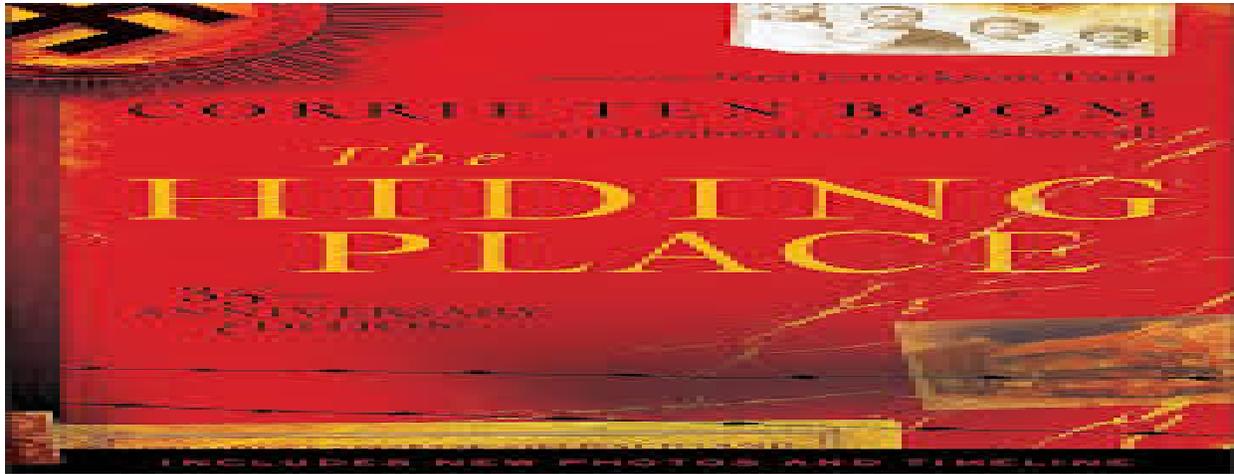
His areas of expertise include cyber warfare and strategy, arms control, and disarmament.

The writer is a Research Officer at the Centre for International Strategic Studies, AJK. He holds an MPhil in International Relations from Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, and is an alumnus of the Near East South Asia (NESAs) Center for Strategic Studies at the National Defense University (NDU), Washington, DC.



Vanessa S. AlRahmani

THE HIDING PLACE.



What is the fault of a common man to suffer for the mistake of a powerful and heartless leader? The Hiding Place tells the story of a Dutch family written and published in 1971, whose faith and courage put them in direct danger during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands. The Ten Booms, living in Haarlem, risked everything to hide their Jewish neighbors, enduring betrayal, and imprisonment. The Hiding Place changed how I see life and touched me deeply through its message of resilience through forgiveness in addition to sacrifice, and the unshakable faith of The Ten Booms. Walls become sanctuaries and prisons at once and rooms were carved for lives that “fate” had already deemed expendable. The Ten Booms built refuge from fear for complete strangers who were at the edge of being killed every single second due to a

regime too drunk on power to see humanity. “Love is the strongest force in the world, and when it is blocked that means pain,” (Ten Boom, 1971), Corrie’s father tells her when she is talking about the only man she has ever loved, Karel. The quote also reflects the cost of protecting others in a time of terror. The Ten Booms’ love compelled them to sacrifice their own safety and comfort. Yet, their courage did not end with sacrifice. In the face of relentless danger, resilience manifested itself not solely through endurance of hardship but also through the conscious choice to forgive. Corrie reflects, “Forgiveness is an act of the will, and the will can function regardless of the temperature of the heart.” (Ten Boom, 1971), showing that true resilience does not rely on fleeting little emotions but on deliberate and courageous action. Even after surviving Ravensbrück—which was a

Nazi concentration camp for women located about 90 km north of Berlin, Germany, near the town of Fürstenberg—she chose to forgive those who had harmed her. This act of forgiveness became her own source of strength, which allowed her to continue ministering to others to share hope and rebuild her life despite the loss and trauma. Forgiveness and sacrifice were not solely gentle actions but rather wounds Corrie chose to open, and within that wound, she carried her own freedom, and the freedom of those who could no longer speak.

Often, when we think of God, we think of a being who is above us, but we also often forget that God is inside all of us, for after all, God created us by pouring the soul into the body and our souls are a part of his own glorious existence. For The Ten Booms, this understanding of God was not abstract or distant, but something they would carry into every choice and action. In chapter seven, when a pastor entered the watch shop, Corrie asked him if he could take a Jewish mother and her baby into his home, and the pastor hesitated, saying, “I do hope you’re not involved with any of this illegal concealment and undercover business.” (Ten Boom, 1971). And just as Corrie sees compassion in his face, he quotes, “No. Definitely not. We could lose our lives for that Jewish child!” (Ten Boom, 1971). Corrie’s father looks up at the pastor and utters, “You say we could lose our lives for this child. I would consider that the greatest honor that could come to my family.” (Ten Boom, 1971). This moment shows that the

Ten Booms’ reverence for God and commitment to His principles surpassed even that of the pastor; their fear of Him translated into fearless action to protect the innocent. Faith also gave them the courage to endure suffering and maintain moral clarity in the darkest moments. Even in Ravensbrück, Corrie observed how small acts of courage and compassion, such as sharing bread and comforting fellow prisoners, became living expressions of God within them. Their belief required choice, sacrifice, and action, showing that true faith manifests most powerfully when danger surrounds you. Ultimately, the Ten Booms’ faith was not only about escape, but also about keeping their hearts open, letting courage and mercy move through them, and most importantly, showing that God’s presence can be felt most profoundly in the way we choose to act, even amid pure terror.

To conclude, the Ten Booms learnt that through sacrifice, love is not safe; through resilience, that it is some kind of grace; and through faith, that God lives not above the flames, but within those who choose compassion even as the world burns to flames. We must remember, then, that the smallest act of mercy can defy empires and perhaps, when cruelty once again dresses itself in power, what saves us will not be our strength, but our willingness to love anyway and the refusal to become what tried to destroy you.

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PROGRESS IN-FOCUS

SESSION ON THE PAKISTAN - AFGHANISTAN RELATIONSHIP, SHEDDING LIGHT ON CURRENT REGIONAL ISSUES, BILATERAL DYNAMICS, AND THE EVOLVING BEHAVIOR BETWEEN THE TWO NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES



On 29 Oct 2025, Ambassador Khan delivered an enlightening and thought-provoking session on the Pakistan - Afghanistan relationship, shedding light on current regional issues, bilateral dynamics, and the evolving behavior between the two neighboring countries. The discussion highlighted one of the region’s most sensitive and strategically significant relationships, offering students an in-depth understanding of bilateral dynamics, border challenges, trade linkages, and security concerns. By shedding light on evolving political behavior between the two neighboring states, Ambassador Khan empowered students with real-time policy perspectives that go beyond textbooks. The session not only clarified regional complexities but also encouraged critical

thinking on diplomacy, peacebuilding, and Pakistan’s strategic role in South Asia. Such engagements strengthen the academic environment of FUUAST IR, helping students connect theoretical frameworks with practical realities and inspiring future diplomats, analysts, and researchers.





SEMINAR ON “BIOSECURITY AND OUR RESPONSIBILITIES” & “NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER” ON 7 OCT 2025,



The Department of International Relations, FUUAST Islamabad, organized a highly informative seminar on “Biosecurity and Our Responsibilities” and “The New International Order,” reflecting its commitment to addressing both contemporary and emerging global challenges. The first session on *Biosecurity* introduced students to the importance of safeguarding public health, preventing biological threats, and understanding state responsibility in an increasingly interconnected world. It highlighted how pandemics, laboratory safety, and biological warfare are shaping national policies, global cooperation, and security strategies. The second discussion on the New International Order provided a strategic lens into shifting global power structures, rising multipolarity, technological rivalries, and

changing alliances. Students gained valuable insight into how major powers



from the US and China to regional actors are redefining global rules and institutions. Together, these themes broadened academic horizons, equipping students with a deeper awareness of non-traditional security issues and global systemic changes. Such seminars enrich the academic culture of the

department, preparing students to analyze world affairs with both breadth and depth qualities essential for future diplomats, scholars, and policy practitioners.



**BRIDGING EURASIA: FROM MOSCOW TO GWADAR BUILDING
PATHWAYS OF CONNECTIVITY AND COOPERATION BETWEEN
PAKISTAN AND RUSSIA ON 17 OCT 2025,**



The Department of International Relations, FUUAST, and the Financial University, Russia, successfully hosted the webinar: “Bridging Eurasia: From Moscow to Gwadar Building Pathways of Connectivity and Cooperation between Pakistan and Russia.” The Department of International Relations, FUUAST Islamabad, in collaboration with the Financial University of Russia, successfully organized the international webinar titled “Bridging Eurasia: From Moscow to Gwadar Building Pathways of Connectivity and Cooperation between Pakistan and Russia.” This academic exchange marked a significant milestone for the department, bringing scholars and students together across borders to explore

emerging opportunities in Eurasian connectivity. The discussion emphasized the strategic importance of Gwadar, the evolving role of CPEC, and Russia’s increasing interest in South Asia, Central Asia, and Pakistan’s energy and trade corridors. The webinar provided students with first-hand exposure to international academic collaboration, enabling them to understand major geopolitical transformations, new trade routes, and the potential for regional integration. Such events highlight FUUAST’s growing global engagement and demonstrate the department’s commitment to preparing students for a multipolar world shaped by diplomacy, economic partnerships, and strategic connectivity.

STUDENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AT FUUAST VISITED THE INSTITUTE OF POLICY STUDIES (IPS), ISLAMABAD, TO ATTEND AN INSIGHTFUL EVENT ORGANIZED AT THE INSTITUTE. ON 28 OCT 2025,



Students from the Department of International Relations, FUUAST Islamabad, undertook an enriching academic visit to the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS), Islamabad, where they attended an insightful policy event organized at the institute. This visit provided students with a valuable opportunity to observe how think tanks function as influential platforms for research, policy dialogue, and national decision-making. By engaging with experts, students learned how ideas are translated into policy recommendations on issues ranging from regional security to economic governance. The experience allowed participants to connect classroom theories with real-world policy processes, broaden their intellectual horizons, and develop professional networks within Pakistan’s research community.



DR. FAISAL JAVAID REPRESENTS FUUAST AT UNIVERSITY OF SARGODHA ON 14 OCT 2025,



Dr. Faisal Javaid Represents FUUAST at the Closing Ceremony of Model United Nations 2025, organized by the Department of Political Science, University of Sargodha, in collaboration with PS Academic Forum. His participation highlighted FUUAST’s growing academic footprint and continued engagement with national-level academic platforms. By representing the university at a prestigious MUN forum, Dr. Faisal not only strengthened institutional linkages but also showcased the department’s commitment to diplomacy, youth empowerment, and academic collaboration. Events like this reinforce the shared academic community between universities in Pakistan and encourage greater cooperation in research, debate culture, and student exchange initiatives. It also positions FUUAST’s IR Department as an active contributor to national policy dialogue and international studies networks benefiting both the institution and its aspiring diplomats.



THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION FOR THE RUSSIA GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP MASTERCLASS AT FUUAST ISLAMABAD! STUDENTS GOT ALL THE SECRETS FOR BACHELOR’S, MASTER’S, AND PHD APPLICATIONS. ON 24 OCT 2025,



The Department of International Relations, FUUAST Islamabad, proudly hosted a Russian delegation for an exclusive masterclass on the Russia Government Scholarship program, offering students firsthand guidance on Bachelor’s, Master’s, and PhD admissions. This informative session equipped aspiring scholars with essential knowledge on scholarship requirements, application procedures, academic pathways, and living opportunities in Russia. By connecting students directly with official representatives, the event demystified the international application process and opened doors to world-class higher education. Such initiatives reflect the department’s commitment to international exposure, academic mobility, and enhancing

student competitiveness in global academia. Opportunities like these empower students to pursue advanced studies abroad, expand their worldview, and become future ambassadors of educational cooperation between Pakistan and Russia.



WELCOME NEW BATCH 2025 – IR & MASS-COMM ON 19 SEP 2025,



The Department of International Relations, in collaboration with the Department of Mass Communication, warmly welcomed the incoming Batch of 2025 through a vibrant orientation event designed to introduce new students to university life, academic expectations, and departmental culture. The event is an important first step in helping students transition smoothly into their academic journey. Faculty members shared guidance on courses, research opportunities, and skill development pathways, while senior students offered insights into campus life and extracurricular activities. Beyond formal introductions, the event fostered confidence, motivation, and a sense of belonging among the newcomers encouraging interaction, teamwork, and

community-building across both disciplines. Such welcome initiatives reflect the department’s commitment to student-centered learning and institutional support from Day One, ensuring that every student begins their educational journey with enthusiasm, clarity, and the assurance of being part of an active and inclusive academic family.



News Round-up

INTERNATIONAL NEWS ROUND-UP

- ★ U.S. President Donald Trump's administration froze \$26 billion for Democratic-leaning states, following through on a threat to use the government shutdown to target Democratic priorities.

Date: 1 Oct/Source: Reuters

<https://www.reuters.com/world/us/us-government-begins-shut-down-most-operations-after-congress-fails-advance-2025-10-01/>

- ★ The elections are the first in Syria since Ahmed al-Sharaa ousted Bashar al-Assad last December

Date: 5 Oct/Source:BBC

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/articles/czrpx1vvr45o.amp>

- ★ Israel-Hamas ceasefire deal announced, first phase to end Gaza war.

Date: 8 Oct/Source: Guardian

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/oct/09/first-phase-of-cease-fire-deal-to-end-war-in-gaza-agreed-by-israel-and-hamas>

- ★ Nobel Peace Prize 2025 awarded to María Corina Machado of Venezuela.

Date: 10 Oct/Source: guardian

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/oct/10/venezuelan-politician-maria-corina-machado-wins-nobel-peace-prize>

- ★ Pakistan and Afghanistan's Taliban government say they have agreed a temporary ceasefire after fresh border clashes and reported Pakistani air strikes on Kabul and Kandahar

Date:15 Oct/Source: BBC

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/articles/c3dvnjdg1ro.amp>

- ★ President Donald Trump speaks during a world leader's summit on ending the Gaza war in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt

Date: 13 Oct/Source: Al Jazeera

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025/10/13/world-leaders-gather-in-eg>

[ypt-for-signing-of-gaza-ceasefire-dea
l](#)

- ★ The world's oldest head of state Cameroon's President Paul Biya has been re-elected by the Central African Constitutional Council.

Date:27 Oct/Source:CNN

<https://cnn.com/2025/10/27/africa/cameroons-biya-wins-re-election-intl>

- ★ Trump and Xi meet in person for the first time in six years to discuss critical trade deals.

Date: 30 Oct/Source: CNN

<http://cnn.it/3WP9fGI>

- ★ Tanzania's first female leader, who has served as president since 2021, has sparked widespread anger for running virtually unopposed after her two main opponents were blocked or prevented from contesting.

Date: 31 Oct/Source: CNN

<https://cnn.it/4326mFC>

- ★ Demonstrators participate in a protest, a day after Tanzania's elections, at the Namanga One-Post border crossing point between Kenya and Tanzania

Date: 31 oct/Source: Al Jazeera

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025/10/31/protests-over-disputed-tanzania-election-enter-3rd-day-military-deployed>

- ★ Former United States Vice President Dick Cheney has died aged 84.

Date:4 Nov/Source: Al Jazeera

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025/11/4/former-us-vice-president-dick-cheney-dies-at-84>

- ★ Zohran Mamdani, 34, has won New York City's race for mayor in a contest that rallied young voters and sparked debate about the future direction of the US Democratic Party.

Date:5 Nov/Source: BBC

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/articles/ceq01l8reqlo.amp>

- ★ 13) Germany and the United Kingdom have warned of the growing threat posed by Russian and Chinese space satellites

Date:9 Nov/Source: CNN

<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/11/09/europe/russian-satellite-spying-explainer-intl>

- ★ Pakistan has denounced India's unilateral suspension of the Indus Water Treaty (IWT),

Date: 7 Nov / Source: Dawn

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.dawn.com/news/amp/1953682>

- ★ Bangladesh's ousted leader Sheikh Hasina sentenced to death

Date: 17 Nov / Source: BBC

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/articles/cpwvg99e8vdo.amp>

- ★ Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman has received a warm welcome to the White House from United States President Donald Trump

Date: 18 Nov / Source Al Jazeera

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025/11/18/trump-hosts-saudi-arabias-mohammed-bin-salman-five-key-takeaways>

- ★ The crash of India's Tejas fighter in front of global arms buyers at the Dubai Airshow

Date: 21 Nov / Source: Reuters

<https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/tejas-crash-dampens-exp>

[ort-hopes-indian-fighter-jet-2025-11-23/](https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.dawn.com/news/amp/1953682)

- ★ Taiwan's President Lai Ching-te on Wednesday announced a special \$40 billion budget for arms purchase

Date: 26 Nov / Source: AP news

<https://apnews.com/article/taiwan-defense-budget-arms-purchases-spending-c1f34ad69a12b9599f4a356abd3b31c4>

- ★ South Africa hits back at 'punitive' Trump move to bar it from G20 meeting in Florida

Date: 27 Nov / Source: Guardian

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/nov/27/south-africa-hits-back-trump-move-g20-meeting-florida-2026>

- ★ Pakistan and Bahrain agree to bolster defense cooperation.

Date: 27 Nov / Source: Arab news

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.dawn.com/news/amp/1957645>

- ★ Labour MP Tulip Siddiq given two-year prison sentence in Bangladesh after corruption trial held in her absence

Date: 1 Dec / Source: BBC

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

- ★ A powerful magnitude 7.6 earthquake has shaken Japan, prompting tsunami warnings and orders for residents to evacuate.

Date:8 dec/Source: Guardian

https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/dec/08/japan-tsunami-warning-after-earthquake-tremor?utm_source=whatsappchannel

- ★ Donald Trump's pressure campaign against the South American country's dictator, Nicolás Maduro, whose government called the seizure "an act of international piracy":

Date:11 Dec/Source: Guardian

https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/dec/10/us-forces-reportedly-seize-oil-tanker-off-venezuela-coast?utm_source=whatsappchannel

- ★ US and Jordanian forces have launched an operation against ISIS in Syria in response to an attack in Palmyra that left three Americans dead.

Date:19 dec/Source: the national news

<https://news.ae/3Lc3ShZ>

- ★ Saudi Arabia honours Asim Munir: Pakistan army chief conferred King

Abdulaziz Medal of Excellence; defence ties in focus

Date: 22 Dec/Source: times of India

https://www.google.com/amp/s/timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/pakistan/saudi-arabia-honours-asim-munir-pakistan-army-chief-conferred-king-abdulaziz-medal-of-excellence-defence-ties-in-focus/amp_articleshow/126119051.cms

- ★ Pakistan government on Tuesday sold its national airline, PIA, for Rs 135 billion to a consortium led by Arif Habib investment firm

Date: 23 dec/Source: Times of india

https://www.google.com/amp/s/timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/international-business/pakistan-national-airline-pia-sold-to-private-consortium-arif-habib-rs-135-billion-deal-sealed/amp_articleshow/126144152.cms

- ★ The arms race between North and South Korea has expanded underwater. On Thursday, the North condemned the South's plan to build a nuclear-powered submarine as a security threat and unveiled the completed hull of its own nuclear sub, which is under construction.

Date: 25 Dec/Source: New York Times

<https://trib.al/zqIspYt>

- ★ 6.6-magnitude earthquake struck off Taiwan's northeastern coast on Saturday, the US Geological Survey (USGS) said, the second major tremor to hit the island

Date: 28 Dec / Source: Tribune

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/tribune.com.pk/story/2584312/66-quake-strikes-off-taiwan-usgs%3famp=1>

- ★ China staged live-fire drills around Taiwan, deploying troops, warships, fighter jets and artillery for its "Justice Mission 2025" exercises

Date: 29 dec / Source: Reuters

<https://reut.rs/4qosi6U>

- ★ Israel's Somaliland move is all about 'strategic objectives': Somali president Hassan Sheikh Mohamud says his country believes in Israel's recognition.

Date: 30 Dec / Source: Al Jazeera

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025/12/31/israels-recognition-of-somaliland-strange-unexpected-somali-president>

NATIONAL NEWS ROUNDUP

- ★ Ex- senator Mushtaq Ahmed who was leading the Pakistani delegates on the global sumud Flotilla gas been arrested by Israel

Date: 2 Oct/Source: Tribune

<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2570181/ex-senator-mushtaq-ahmad-captured-by-israeli-forces>

- ★ Trump's Gaza plan not in line with Muslim countries' proposal, says Pakistan

Date: 3 Oct/Source: Reuters

<https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/pakistan-foreign-minister-says-trumps-20-point-gaza-plan-not-ours-2025-10-03/>

- ★ US President Donald Trump especially thanked Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif and "my favourite" Field Marshal Asim Munir

Date:13 Oct/Source: Dawn

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.dawn.com/news/amp/1948608>

- ★ Pakistani Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif speaks next to US President Donald Trump during a summit on

ending the Gaza war in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt

Date: 13 Oct/Source: Al Jazeera

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/opinions/2025/10/26/a-pakistan-foreign-policy-renaissance-not-quite>

- ★ Afghanistan's Taliban government has accused Pakistan of violating Kabul's "sovereign territory"

Date: 20 Oct/Source: BBC

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c62lp7yd1jeo>

- ★ Pakistan, Afghanistan to resume talks amid tensions over border clashes

Date: 30 Oct/Source: Al Jazeera

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025/10/30/pakistan-afghanistan-to-resume-talks-amid-tensions-over-border-clashes>

- ★ The young lawyer taking Pakistan to court over its unfair 'period tax

Date:3 Nov/Source: Guradian

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2025/nov/03/the-young-lawyer-taking-pakistan-to-court-over-its-unfair-period-tax>

- ★ President Asif Ali Zardari met with Qatari Emir Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad al-Thani in Doha and offered to expand bilateral cooperation in the areas of defence and defence production between Pakistan and Qatar

Date: 5 Nov/Source : Dawn

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1953300/president-zardari-offers-expansion-of-defence-collaboration-production-to-qatari-emir>

- ★ Pakistan denounces India's unilateral suspension of the Indus water treaty (IWT)

Date: 7 Nov/Source: The Nation

<https://www.nation.com.pk/07-Nov-2025/pakistan-condemns-india-s-unilateral-suspension-indus-waters-treaty-un?version=amp>

- ★ Pakistan 27th amendment would centralise power in the executive and military, prompting warnings of a weakened judiciary.

Date: 11 Nov/Source: Al Jazeera

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025/11/11/how-would-pakistans-27th-amendment-reshape-its-military-and-courts>

- ★ Pakistani parliament votes to give army chief new powers and legal immunity

Date: 12 Nov/Source: Guardian

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/nov/12/pakistan-parliament-constitutional-amendment-bill-asim-munir-supreme-court>

- ★ Two blasts a day apart in India and Pakistan's capitals fray regional nerves in an already tense year

Date: 13 Nov/Source: CNN

<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/11/12/asia/delhi-islamabad-blast-analysis-intl-hnk>

- ★ Twenty-two India-sponsored terrorists were killed in an intelligence-based operation (IBO) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Bannu.

Date: 25 Nov/Source: Dawn

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1957261/22-terrorists-killed-in-intelligence-based-operation-in-kps-bannu-is-pr>

- ★ Border clashes have erupted again between Pakistan and Afghanistan's Taliban forces, with each sides accusing the other of breaking a fragile ceasefire.

Date: 6 Dec/Source : BBC

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cn09zp87pz8o>

- ★ Pakistan's former spy chief has been sentenced to 14 years in prison by a military court, on charges including violation of state secrets and interfering in politics.

Date: 11 dec/Source: BBC

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cwyv5q7d72lo>

- ★ Bangladesh open to joining bloc with Pakistan, sans India

Date: 11 Dec/Source: dawn

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.dawn.com/news/amp/1960449>

- ★ Pakistan produced a dominant all-round performance to thrash arch-rivals India by a massive 191 runs in the final of the U-19 Asia Cup at the ICC Academy Ground

Date: 21 Dec/Source: Dawn

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1962442>

- ★ The interim bail of PTI founder Imran Khan and his wife Bushra Bibi in the May 9 cases and five other matters,

Date: 27 Dec/Source: Dawn

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.dawn.com/news/amp/1962944>

- ★ Pakistan, UAE vow closer cooperation across sectors during UAE president's visit

Date: 26 Dec/Source: tribune

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/tribune.com.pk/story/2584040/uaes-zayed-al-nahyan-lands-in-pakistan-for-maiden-visit-as-president%3famp=1>

- ★ Imran Khan and his wife, Bushra Bibi, filed separate appeals with the Islamabad High Court (IHC) challenging their conviction in the Toshakhana case

Date : 29 Dec/Source: dawn

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.dawn.com/news/amp/1963932>

CHRONICLES:

THE PANAMA CANAL CRISIS : CHOKE POINT FOR GLOBAL ECONOMY



SUMMARY: The Panama Canal is an important cornerstone of global trade. Approximately 5% to 7% of global trade passes through the Panama Canal each year, handling over \$270 billion worth of cargo annually. This is an extremely critical choke point for the world connecting over 1900 ports and around 170 countries through approximately 180 maritime routes. However, due to climate change, Lake Gatun is facing severe water scarcity which is a crucial part of the Panama Canal,

providing waters for its locks allowing ships to pass through. This has forced Panama authorities to limit daily transit, causing a backlog of trade and higher shipping costs which inevitably affects global trade.

THE PANAMA CANAL:

The Panama Canal is an 82-kilometer artificial waterway which connects the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It cuts through

the narrow strip called Isthmus of Panama, which separates South and North America. It is built on an artificial lake called Lake Gatun, the largest artificial freshwater lake, created by damming Chagres River. It is a three operational lane canal with three sets of locks, each set functions by raising and lowering ships to required level. Gatun locks are built on the Atlantic side of the canal, ships are lifted in three different chambers of Gatun locks from the level of the Atlantic Ocean to the Gatun Lake level, which is about 26 meters above the sea level; Gatun Lake is the central part of the canal. Pedro Miguel and Miraflores locks are on the Pacific side of the canal, after crossing Lake Gatun, ships enter in Pedro Miguel locks, its single chamber lowers the ships to the level of Miraflores lake, and finally at the end of Miraflores lake, there are two chambers of Miraflores locks lowers the ships to the level of Pacific Ocean. The entire lock system depends on freshwater from Lake Gatun and uses gravity rather than pumps. On average, 200,000,000 liters of water is used for the passage of a single ship. This canal greatly reduces the time for ships to travel between Pacific and Atlantic oceans, allowing them to avoid dangerous paths like Drake Passage, the Strait of Magellan or the Beagle Channel.

BACKGROUND:

Historically, the Panama Canal holds significant value for voyages across Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The idea of Panama canal dates back to centuries, when a Spanish explorer Vasco Núñez de Balboa crossed Isthmus of Panama in 1513 and noticed the possibility of a canal. Later

European powers also noticed the possibility of digging a water passage through the Isthmus of Panama connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. One of earliest proposals dates to 1534, when Holy Roman Emperor Charles V ordered a survey of this route in order to ease the voyage of ships between Spain and Peru. Sir Thomas Browne, an English physician and philosopher specifically proposed Isthmus of Panama as the most convenient place for such a canal in 1668. The first and significant attempt to build the canal was the French attempt (1881-1889) led by Ferdinand de Lesseps, De Lesseps had already earned a reputation by successfully constructing Suez canal (1859-1869) which had already proven its importance to international commerce. Construction began on January 1st, 1881, the large labor was assembled, numbering about 40,000. Initially, the project went well, However, retaining the project was very difficult due to extreme working conditions. Unlike the Suez Canal, which was built in the desert, the Panama Canal had to be built through tropical rainforest. The French faced engineering challenges, extreme climate and diseases. The dense jungle was alive with venomous snakes, insects and spiders, the worst of challenges were yellow fever and malaria. By 1884, the death rate was over 200 deaths per month. Despite all challenges, De Lesseps kept pouring funds and the supply of work, but eventually in 1889 ran out of funds and all the efforts went bank corrupt, eventually suspending the project on 15 May, 1889. An estimated 22,000 workers died during this project, mostly Afro-Caribbean and a small number about 5,000 of French citizens. Later, this project

was declared a scandal, known as Panama affairs. After the failed attempt by the French, the US took control of the Panama Canal on 4 May 1904, after a series of negotiations. The US inherited most of its workforce, infrastructure and equipment from France. US established Isthmus Canal Commission (ICC) to oversee progress of the project. The commission reported directly to Secretary of War William Howard Taft to avoid the corruption or inefficiency that had affected the French 15 years earlier. On 6 May 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt appointed John Findley Wallace as chief engineer of the project but Wallace resigned from the position in 1905. The ICC then appointed John Frank Stevens, as chief engineer who had built the Great Northern Railroad. Colonel C. Gorgas had been appointed chief sanitation officer of the canal construction project to implement measures to minimize the threat of any disease. The US learned well from the French attempt and this time they were fully prepared. After two years of critical measurements, the mosquito spread diseases were almost eliminated. Even though living conditions under US construction were healthier and better in comparison to French, still approximately 5,600 workers lost their lives during the period of US construction. In 1907, Stevens resigned as chief engineer. In replacement, Major George Washington Goethals was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt as chief engineer of the project. The construction of the canal was completed in 1914. The United States spent over \$500 million at the time for this project. The canal was opened on 15 August 1914. From 1914 to 1999, the Panama Canal remained under

US control, because it was a very significant choke point from the global economy. In 1977, a treaty was signed between the US president Jimmy Carter and Omar Torrijos, leader of Panama at that time, this treaty granted the Panamanians free control of the canal, in return Panama guaranteed the permanent neutrality of the canal. On 31 December 1999, Panama gained full control of the canal under this treaty, and to this day, this canal is one of the main revenue sources for Panama.

WHAT IS HAPPENING?

From the day the Panama Canal opened to this day, it has served the world in a very impactful way. Providing vital maritime shortcut connecting Pacific and Atlantic oceans significantly reducing distances, time consumption and shipping costs. The Panama Canal is very crucial to the global economy as the modern world relies more on economic competition rather than conventional warfare. However, the Panama Canal is facing severe geopolitical tensions and an environmental crisis.

CLIMATE CHANGE:

In recent years particularly 2023-24, El Niño phenomena have drastically affected Gatun Lake. This climate change has caused severe drought and water scarcity, as Gatun Lake isn't just a vital source for water for the canal but is also the most important freshwater source for the Panamanians. During the El Niño phase, Panama faces decreased rainfall and drier conditions, and the water levels drop critically low. During the 23-24 drought lake's water level dropped to its lowest point since 1965. The

PCA has to reduce the number of transit minimum 22 to maximum 32 per day in order to preserve water levels, because they have no choice as this water is also very essential for sustaining the lives of Panamanians. This causes global concern, such as limiting transit, leading to a backlog of global trade, higher shipping taxes and longer transit time. Not just it affects the global economy but also impacts Panama's economy, which significantly relies on the canal. The Panama Canal Authority has imposed an additional variable fee, ranging from 1% to 10% of the vessel's total toll and a fixed 10,000\$ fixed freshwater surcharge to address low water levels, in an effort to save more water and manage this crisis. The fee also contributes to the substantial funds for the future projects for long-term solutions.

GEOPOLITICAL TENSIONS:

The Panama Canal is the choke point for the global economy which attracts concern of global powers and economic giants. The China-US rivalry and their competition for influence in the region is the primary source of tension. China's growing interest in the region and expansion of its economic presence through investment in infrastructure and ports has raised concern in Washington. President Donald Trump had argued that China's involvement in this canal is a potential security threat to the US. The tensions further escalated when President Trump called for reclaiming of the Panama Canal. Trump said "My administrator will be reclaiming the Panama Canal, and we have already started

doing it,". Moreover, he added "We didn't give it to China, we gave it to Panama. And we're taking it back". Panama and China both have pushed back against Trump's controversial claims regarding the Panama Canal. The President of Panama said "The canal was not a gift from the US". Further, Mulino said "We reject in its entirety everything that Mr. Trump has said". China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Beijing responded to Trump's claims saying "China doesn't participate in the management and operation of the canal and it has never interfered in canal's affairs". Ultimately, the US-China rivalry and geopolitical tensions have cast a long shadow on the security and operations of the Panama Canal, with far-reaching implications for global trade.

CONCLUSION:

The Panama Canal remains a very critical corner-stone for the global economy, yet it faces a precarious future due to environmental and political upheaval. While this engineering marvel continues to bridge the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, facilitating billions in global trade, severe droughts have raised concerns and demands urgent and sustainable long-term solutions. And due to geopolitical tensions and competition for influence in the region between the US and China, threatens the security of the canal. Now, the canal's enduring reliability rests in the hands of the Panamanian Authority, to implement the sustainable water solution while navigating the complicated diplomatic pressure of the modern world.

ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT; PAST & PRESENT



Genocide, ethnic cleansing & artificial starvation are the few words being used by international organizations for the actions of Israel against the vulnerable and unarmed citizens of Palestine. While for the majority of the world, the conflict between the two states in the Middle East began in October 2022, it actually dates back to decades ago with Palestinian land being a witness of changing reigns, fallen empires and treaties changing its fate forever.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Ottoman Empire's Reign (1516-1918) Conquest of Palestine: In 1516, under sultan Selim I, ottomans conquered Palestine and added it into their vast empire. Then began an era of peace and prosperity lasting for over four centuries

especially under Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent.

Multi-Religious Community: As the land was known to have religious and historical significance for Muslims, Christians and Jews, the rulers maintained strong cooperation with all religions, giving full autonomy for internal affairs and practices to the minorities.

Era of Peace: This period is known for trade, agriculture and harmonious co-existence of multi-religious communities. While there were rebellions and conflicts, internal and external, disturbing Palestine's calm, the overall period stayed peaceful until world war 1 marking the end of the Ottomans ruling the sacred land.

British Rule victory against ottomans: As the first world war entered its last phase with central powers and allies fighting for

dominance, the ottoman empire, already weakened by internal & external factors, faced the British army in 1917 over Palestine.

Three Battles of Gaza: From March till October 1917, British lost two battles from Ottomans until the final war, beginning in November 1917, when British, with the help of Arabs defeated Ottomans and captured Palestine. This victory was called a “christmas gift” for the British nation.

British Mandate for Palestine: Then started the British rule over Palestine for roughly 30 years (1917-1948) with the mandate to rule Palestine by “league of nations”. This mandate starting on 24th July 1922, allowed them to govern over Palestine, maintaining a dual responsibility towards Palestinians and international society. They were obligated to manage the Arabs and Jewish community & their conflicts.

British Era: British made Palestine a complete political unit with Jerusalem as its capital. They introduced professional and civil services, formed new legal institutions & infrastructure. Still, British rule was not peaceful, witnessing several conflicts between Arabs and jews due to conflicting agreements by the British.

Balfour Declaration

Background: In WW1, Jews faced deportation and evacuation from Russian and Ottoman controlled regions. Therefore, the British issued a public statement for Jews relief.

Introduction: Balfour declaration, named after the foreign secretary “Arthur James Balfour” , is a pledge by the British government in a letter to lord Rothschild on 2nd November 1917, also called “British’s promise to Jews” for a national home for jews.

Motives: Balfour declaration presented the following motives: British government would work for the establishment of a national place for Jews in Palestinian land. Nothing would be done to affect the civil and religious rights of Non-jewish residents of Palestine. nothing would be done to affect the political status or rights of jews in any other country.

Impacts: Jews fully supported seeing a promised future & migrated to Palestine. Zionist movement grew, already supported by the British political elite. This declaration became a basis for Arab and Jewish conflict leading to Palestinian lands division. Another major impact is the establishment of Israel.

Jewish settlement in Palestine: As a consequence of the Balfour declaration, a large number of Jewish refugees settled in Palestine & were initially welcomed and provided residential and economic opportunities.

World War 2

Persecution by Nazis: In WW2, under the German leader Adolf Hitler, Nazi German soldiers possessed anti-semitic attitude persecuting Jews, holocaust being a prime

example. Jews were imprisoned, tortured and killed and their religious books were destroyed.

Mass Migration: Once denied refuge in Europe and elsewhere, a quarter of a million Jews again immigrated to Palestine and settled there.

Establishment of Israel: Palestine always had a multi-religious population with Muslims in majority and Christians and Jews in minority. After the mass migration, Jewish population in Palestine rose from approximately 60,000 to 700,000 in 1948. The reasons for this rapid increase were mass migration, high birth and low mortality rate.

Occupation of Palestinian Territories: As the Jews rose in Palestine, they got more political, economic and demographical power. Jews sought for a separate state encompassing the Palestinian territories causing the 1948 war.

1948 Palestine war: In 1948, the Jewish armed forces invaded 400+ Palestinian villages evacuating 750,000+ Palestinians. This also ended the British mandate over Palestine.

Nakba: This event is called “Nakba” (Arabic: catastrophe) describing violent displacement and ethnic cleansing of Palestinians. Every year on 15th May, this day is marked which depicts the Zionists’ occupation. 70,000+ Palestinian books were stolen & kept in Israeli libraries.

State of Israel: Following Nakba and war in 1948, Jews established a separate state on Palestinian land after displacing the Palestinians originally residing there. On 14th May 1948, Israel was formally established with Chaim Weizmann, a prominent leader of Zionist movement as its first president who served from 1949-1952.

Palestinian Resistance

Great Palestinian Rebellion (1936-1939): Palestinians were angered by the murder of “shaykh Izzeddin al-qassam”, a Syrian populist leader and discovery of shipment arms in Jaffa port destined for Haganah hinting at Zionist plans of state’s establishment.

Revolt: Starting in April 1936, this rebellion included numerous attacks on British and Zionist targets and commercial and economic strikes & went on for three years.

British Response: Palestinians were subjected to imprisonments, torture, executions, deportations and house searches by British & Jewish military. In three years, around 5,000 Palestinians had been killed and 15,000 wounded. Many Palestinian leaders were exiled, assassinated and imprisoned.

End of revolt: In 1939, the revolt ended due to British armed and diplomatic efforts. The British presented a “white paper” reaffirming the Balfour declaration & offering limited gains to Palestinians.

Armed Resistance: Major names of groups resisting against Zionist regime are:

Hamas: Hamas is Palestine's largest organized armed group. It has committed many attacks against the Israeli government despite being funded by them in history. Hamas attacked Israel on 7th October 2023 under Ismail Haniyeh. Currently Izz Al-din al-Haddad leads the military wing in Gaza.

Palestinian Islamic Jihad: Formed in 1981, PIJ, an Islamist paramilitary organization formed by "Fathi Abd Al-Aziz Al-Shikaki", a physician from Rafah, is the second largest organization resisting Israel. Inspired by the Iranian revolution, aiming to destroy Israel & establish Palestinian state, PIJ is led by "Ziyad Al-Nakhleh".

Political Resistance

Palestine Liberation Organization: It is an internationally recognized Palestinian nationalist coalition representing Palestinians globally founded on 28th May 1964 in Jerusalem. PLO works for liberation of a sovereign Palestine, right of self-determination & Arab unity. Historically, PLO's resistance was violent beginning with the attack on Israel's national water carrier in January 1965, it has since committed to diplomatic resistance and achievement of Palestinian state.

Role of United Nations: Some of its major actions and resolutions are:

Resolution 181: On 29th November 1947, unpassed the resolution 181 calling for

1. British mandate's end and their departure.
2. partition of Palestinian land into: Arabic and Jewish states
3. Jerusalem remained under a special international regime.

Reactions: Jews & Zionists accepted & called it the basis of a Jewish state's formation. The USA, France, Philippines and many European states voted in favor. Palestinians, Arab states, Iran, Pakistan, Turkey etc. rejected it. Arab leaders called it a deliberate attempt to give Jews the most fertile and strategically significant land. Meanwhile, China, UK, Ethiopia, Mexico etc. abstained from voting.

Resolution 194: Adopted on 11th December 1948, this resolution stated:

1. Palestinians' right to return home & peaceful cohabitation with neighbors
2. formation of "conciliation commission" of 3 states chosen by veto powers acting as a mediator
3. all religious places being protected and given free access to for all religious practices.

Reactions: Even though Arabs and Palestinians initially didn't favor this resolution fearing it would legitimize Israel and make Palestinians its "indigenous inhabitants", they later supported it. Israel publicly rejected it and argued about its legal binding.

UNRWA's establishment: UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East) is an agency formed by the UN on 8th December 1949.

Objectives: Healthcare services like immunization campaigns, medical equipment and professional, social services like water quality testing, nutrition screenings, primary and secondary education, infrastructure development

Resolution 242: Resolution 242 was adopted by the UN Security Council on November 22, 1967, presented by British Ambassador Lord Caradon.

Content of Resolution: This resolution stated, Israel should withdraw from all recently occupied territories, guaranteeing the settlement of refugees, special representatives shall visit the Middle East for lasting peace.

Reactions: In the Security Council, all 15 member states voted in its favor. PLO rejected it, calling it against Palestinian sentiments, Israel gave a different interpretation of the point "Israel's withdrawal" saying it's incomplete withdrawal and can be negotiated. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: In 1975, UN formed the Committee of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People by Resolution 3376 for Palestinians.

Objectives: The objectives of this committee were, promotion of Palestinians' rights of

self-determination, independence and sovereignty, efforts for peace and stabilization processes essential for the Middle East, Mobilization of global relief, aid and assistance to Palestinians in crisis.

Palestine's status in UN

Observer State: On 29th November 2012, the General Assembly voted in favor of granting Palestine the status of a "permanent observer state" allowing Palestine to be a part of all proceedings without the right to vote. Israel's status: Israel was recognized by the UN as a proper member on 11th May 1949 by Resolution 273, passed in the 3rd session of the General Assembly. 37 countries including China, USA, France, USSR etc. voted in its favor. 12 countries voted against it including Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, India, Saudi Arabia etc. Meanwhile 9 countries including UK, Turkey, Greece etc. abstained.

Resolution Protecting Civilians: In the 10th emergency special session of the UN, on 26th October 2023, a draft resolution was adopted by the General Assembly.

Content of Resolution:

Its points included: Protection of civilians and humanitarian facilities on both sides, an immediate ceasefire, full access for all humanitarian organizations to Gaza Strip, immediate and unconditional release of hostages.

Gaza Ceasefire Resolution: This resolution was proposed on 18th September 2025 by

countries including Pakistan, Korea, Denmark, Greece etc.

Content of Resolution:

This resolution demanded: Immediate, unconditional and permanent ceasefire, exchange of hostages between Israel and Hamas, lifting of Israeli restrictions on humanitarian organizations to enter Gaza

Response: It was vetoed by the USA even when Muslim, Arab & other states voted in favor.

Gaza Peace Plan 2025

Introduction: The Gaza plan was proposed by USA's president Donald Trump on 29th September 2025 having 20 points. While both Israel and Hamas negotiated on it, it was proposed in the security council on 17th November 2025.

Content of plan:

Following are a few points of the plan:

- a ceasefire without any violations
- establishment of isf (international stabilization force) controlling Gaza's governance and security for 2 years.
- Hamas's disarmament

Reactions: This plan was accepted by the UN security council with 13 votes in favor from usa, pakistan, france, korea etc. china and russia abstained. Hamas rejected this plan calling it against Palestinians' political

and humanitarian demands & refused disarmament.

Recent Escalation

Hamas's October 2023 Attack: On 7th October 2023, Hamas attacked Israel causing 1200+ deaths & took 251 people as hostages. Hamas calls this attack an act of resistance against Zionist regime while Israel considers this a brutal terrorist attack.

Beginning of war: Israel began a military operation to dismantle Hamas but the target soon became innocent civilians.

Israel's claims on land

Claim on "promised land": Zionists have always claimed whole Palestinian land "promised to them by god". They call it their "hereditary right" & claim ownership of historical & religious sites while refusing other groups any right to them.

Zionists vs Jews: Zionism was a nationalist movement for jewish state. Ironically, many jews, including hasidic and orthodox are actually Anti-Zionists & don't support Israel & Zionism..

Survey Reports: In a survey by Pew research center, 4 in 10 American jews positively view palestinians. in another survey done in 2024 by Jerusalem Center for Public affairs, 60% of American Jews support Palestine's establishment. Globally, many Jews have condemned Israel and

supported Palestine, calling Zionists “not true Jews”.

Genocide in Gaza by Israel: Violation of Humanitarian Laws: Since October 2023, Israel is committing a genocide in Gaza, targeting unarmed civilians causing 70,000+ deaths, majorly women and children. Israel has bombed residential buildings, schools, shelters and even hospitals. Israel has also killed 226 journalists and media workers from Al-Jazeera, Reuters, Associated Press etc and over 1700 health workers including people from UN, doctors without borders and other NGOs.

Restriction of Aid: Israel has also restricted mobilization of aid like medicines, clothing, tents, sanitary products etc. WHO has confirmed that “over a million people in Gaza are trapped in famine”. FAO has revealed that “39% Palestinians are going days without food”. The UN chief has called a quarter of Gaza’s population facing famine “a failure of humanity itself”.

International Organizations Admitting Genocide: The genocide by Israel has been confirmed by several international organizations. UN independent commission of inquiry announced on 16 September 2025 that Israel has committed genocide against Palestinians in Gaza Strip. has surged leading to demonstrations. UNICEF explicitly used the word “genocide”, calling Gaza “a coffin for children”. Israel’s own human rights organizations including “B’tselem” and “Physicians for Human Rights Israel” published reports admitting “Israel is committing a genocide in the occupied Gaza strip”.

Global Protests Against Israel: International Protests and Strikes: The world is witnessing a wave of protests, demonstrations and strikes in countries including Pakistan, USA, UK, Korea, France, Italy, Turkey etc. with people of all ages in them.

Students’ protests: Students in high schools and universities have played a major role in organizing large protests condemning Israel. A Chinese student Liu Lijun from UCLA is one of the 1700 students whose visas have been revoked by us with their “crime” being supporting Palestine.

Protests in Israel: Israel itself has had many protests in Tel Aviv where its own citizens stood against them demanding for a ceasefire. Israel’s political opposition called their prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu a murderer demanding for his resignation calling the war his tactic to keep his government intact.

Failed Ceasefires

Multiple Ceasefire Attempts: Multiple attempts of ceasefires in Gaza in January and March 2025 after mediation by Qatar and Saudi Arabia, have failed due to violations by Israel.

Recent Ceasefire: The most recent ceasefire in Gaza began on 10th October 2025 after agreement of Hamas and Israel on Trump’s peace plan. It was welcomed by many states and celebrated in Gaza. Israel also allowed some aid trucks inside Gaza.

Israel's violations: Israel again continues to violate the ceasefire with air strikes & bombing. according to Un's experts "Israel has killed 339 Palestinians including 70+ children and injured 871 others". The 28th October airstrikes are considered the deadliest, killing at least 104 Palestinians in a single night. Israel has also destroyed 1500+ buildings in Gaza since the ceasefire.

Flotillas for Gaza

Introduction: A flotilla is a small group of boats sailing together. As Israel has all pathways for aid through land blocked, the freedom flotilla coalition came up with an initiative of naval fleets carrying aid to Gaza.

Madleen

Introduction: In June 2025, freedom flotilla coalition, a civil led organization working to break Israel's illegal blockade of Gaza, sent its ship "Madleen" named after the first Palestinian fisherwoman towards Gaza. Madleen began sailing on 1st June 2025 carrying medicines, food and baby formula. This was a completely non-violent action as the boat & staff were unarmed. Israeli Response: Despite Madleen being fully compliant of all International laws, Israel seized the ship at roughly 100 nautical miles from Palestinian territorial waters. The Israeli navy abducted the staff of 12 civilians and confiscated the aid on board without a lawful justification.

Sumud Flotilla

Introduction: Global Sumud flotilla consisted of 50+ boats carrying medicines and food for Palestinians. The flotilla contained 500+ civilians including activists and politicians from, Pakistan, Qatar, Turkey, Germany, France, Italy, USA etc. The ships began sailing in August-September 2025.

Israeli response: Israel again breached International maritime laws by intercepting the boats and imprisoned the staff including global activist Greta Thunberg, Pakistani former senator Mushtaq Ahmed etc. Mikenno was the only boat that reached Gaza's territorial waters but was intercepted before reaching the shore. Marinette was the last ship intercepted on 3rd October.

Inhumane Treatment of Sumud Staff:

1. The staff abducted by Israel was treated inhumanely before detaining them:
2. The Muslim women had their hijabs pulled off so other men gave them their shirts to cover themselves.
3. Greta Thunberg was forced to kiss Israeli flag while being repeatedly kicked by soldiers
4. The staff wasn't permitted to clean food, water or to contact their lawyers

States Recognizing Palestine

Palestine's recognition: Many states have recognized Palestine with some doing it recently after civilian pressure. Many states have severed trade and diplomatic ties with Israel. Recent Recognition: On 21st September 2025, UK, Canada, Australia and Portugal recognized Palestine while on 22nd

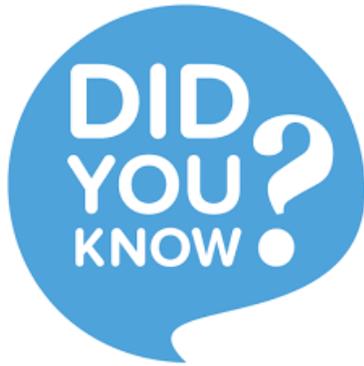
September 2025, in the 80th general assembly session, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Malta etc. joined them. Pakistan's Stance: Pakistan has a constant stance against Israel since its independence. Pakistan doesn't recognize Israel. Its passport has the line "this passport isn't eligible for Israel".

Current Situation in UN

As of late 2025, Palestine is recognized by 157 countries from a total 193 meaning over 80% UN members consider Palestine a separate state. Yet, Palestine hasn't been promoted to a proper member due to objections from Israel and us.

Conclusion

For a lasting peace in the Middle East, the Israel Palestine conflict must be resolved. the genocide being committed shamelessly by israel, documented and confirmed by international organizations should be stopped at once. Israel must pay for its violations and Gaza should be restored.



1: Did you know?

International Relations emerged as a formal academic discipline after World War I.

2: Did you know?

The United Nations was founded in 1945 to prevent future global wars.

3: Did you know?

There are only five permanent members of the UN Security Council with veto power.

4: Did you know?

Diplomacy existed even in ancient civilizations like Mesopotamia and Egypt.

5: Did you know?

Soft power was popularized by Joseph Nye in the late 20th century.

6: Did you know?

Economic sanctions are considered a non-military foreign policy tool.

7: Did you know?

The Cold War never turned into a direct war between the US and USSR.

8: Did you know?

Globalization has increased economic interdependence among states.

9: Did you know?

Realism views states as the main actors in international politics.

10: Did you know?

Liberalism emphasizes cooperation through international institutions.

11: Did you know?

Constructivism focuses on ideas, identity, and norms in world politics.

12: Did you know?

National interest is the core concept guiding state behavior.

13: Did you know?

Foreign policy decisions are influenced by domestic politics.

14: Did you know?

International law is largely based on treaties and conventions.

15: Did you know?

Global governance exists even without a world government.

16: Did you know?

Social Sciences study patterns of human behavior and societies.

17: Did you know?

Sociology helps policymakers understand social inequality.

18: Did you know?

Psychology plays a role in political decision-making.

19: Did you know?

Anthropology helps explain cultural differences between societies.

20: Did you know?

Political science analyzes power, governance, and public policy.

21: Did you know?

Media strongly shapes public opinion and political narratives.

22: Did you know?

Education is considered a key indicator of social development.

23: Did you know?

Gender studies examine power relations in society.

24: Did you know?

Economic inequality can affect political stability.

25: Did you know?

Social movements have historically driven major political change.

26: Did you know?

Research methods are central to evidence-based policymaking.

27: Did you know?

Human rights are a core subject within social sciences.

28: Did you know?

Urbanization influences voting behavior and social trends.

29: Did you know?

Culture plays a vital role in shaping national identity.

30: Did you know?

Social Sciences help bridge the gap between theory and real-world policy.



پولیٹیکو وسٹا (سیاسی آراء)

اسٹوڈنٹس ای-میگزین برائے قومی و بین الاقوامی معاملات

اکتوبر-نومبر 2025 شماره دویزدہم سه ماہی



بین الاقوامی غزہ امن معاہدہ اور اسرائیلی
جارحیت اور فلسطین کا مستقبل کیا؟

قومی

پاکستانی نوجوانوں اور حکومت کے درمیان بے یقینی کی صورت حال، نئی نسل کی شکایات اور مطالبات



طرح روزگار کے مواقع محدود ہونا، مہنگائی، اور پیشہ ورانہ ترقی کے مواقع کی کمی نوجوانوں کو مایوسی اور ذہنی دباؤ کی طرف لے جا رہی ہے۔ سیاسی استحکام کی کمی اور نوجوانوں کی شرکت میں رکاوٹیں انہیں اپنے ملک کے فیصلوں سے دور محسوس کراتی ہیں۔ سماجی انصاف اور برابری کے مسائل بھی ان کے لیے مزید مشکلات پیدا کرتے ہیں، جس سے وہ خود کو معاشرتی اور اقتصادی سطح پر نظر انداز شدہ محسوس کرتے ہیں۔

ایک گہرا فاصلہ اور بے اعتمادی پیدا ہو چکی ہے۔ نوجوان اکثر محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ ان کی آواز سننے اور ان کے مسائل کے حل کی طرف توجہ دینے میں حکومت کی دلچسپی محدود ہے۔

نوجوانوں کی شکایات متعدد سطحوں پر موجود ہیں۔ تعلیمی نظام میں معیار کی کمی، اساتذہ کی تربیت کا فقدان، اور جدید تقاضوں کے مطابق نصاب نہ ہونا ان کی سب سے بڑی تشویش ہے۔ اسی

پاکستان کی موجودہ سماجی اور سیاسی صورتحال میں نوجوان طبقہ نہ صرف ملک کی سب سے بڑی آبادی ہے بلکہ ملک کے مستقبل کا سب سے بڑا سرمایہ بھی ہے۔ نوجوان طبقہ تخلیقی صلاحیتوں، نئے نظریات، اور جوش و جذبے کا حامل ہوتا ہے، اور اسی وجہ سے کسی بھی ملک کی ترقی اور خوشحالی میں اس کی اہمیت سے انکار ممکن نہیں۔ پاکستان میں بد قسمتی سے نوجوان اور حکومت کے درمیان

اس مضمون میں ہم نہ صرف ان مسائل کی تفصیل پر روشنی ڈالیں گے بلکہ ان کی وجوہات، اس کے اثرات، اور نوجوانوں کی جانب سے حکومت سے کیے جانے والے مطالبات کو بھی اجاگر کریں گے۔ ہمارا مقصد یہ ہے کہ ایک جامع اور واضح تصویر پیش کی جائے کہ کس طرح نوجوان اور حکومت کے درمیان موجود بے یقینی کی کیفیت ملک کی ترقی پر اثر انداز ہو رہی ہے، اور کس طرح نوجوانوں کی شرکت اور خیالات کو اہمیت دے کر پاکستان کو روشن مستقبل کی طرف گامزن کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

نوجوانوں کے اندر بڑھتی ہوئی بے اعتمادی اور اس کی وجوہات

نوجوانوں کی حکومت پر اعتماد میں کمی ایک سنجیدہ مسئلہ ہے، جس کے اثرات ملکی ترقی، سماجی ہم آہنگی، اور اقتصادی بہتری پر بھی مرتب ہوتے ہیں۔ بے اعتمادی کی وجوہات درج ذیل ہیں:

پالیسیوں میں غیر تسلسل 1.1

پاکستان میں ہر حکومت نوجوانوں کے لیے پروگرامز اور اسکیمیں شروع کرتی ہے، مگر اگلی حکومت اکثر ان کو ختم یا محدود کر دیتی ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر، نوجوانوں کے لیے تربیتی اسکیمیں اور مالی معاونت کے منصوبے کئی بار شروع اور بند ہوئے ہیں۔ اس سے نوجوانوں میں یہ احساس پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ حکومت ان کے مستقبل کے بارے میں سنجیدہ نہیں۔

اثرات:

- نوجوان اپنے مستقبل کی منصوبہ بندی نہیں کرتے پاتے

- ہنر اور تعلیم کے مطابق مواقع محدود ہو جاتے ہیں

- نوجوان خود کو غیر محفوظ محسوس کرتے ہیں

شفافیت کی کمی اور کرپشن کا اثر 1.2

نوجوان اکثر شکایت کرتے ہیں کہ میرٹ کے بجائے سفارش، تعلقات، یا کرپشن کی بنیاد پر نوکریاں اور تعلیمی مواقع ملتے ہیں۔ یہ نہ صرف تعلیمی اداروں بلکہ سرکاری محکموں میں بھی دیکھنے کو ملتا ہے۔ نوجوان کہتے ہیں کہ جب وہ اپنی محنت اور قابلیت کے باوجود مواقع نہیں پاتے سکتے تو وہ مایوس ہو جاتے ہیں۔

اثرات:

- نوجوانوں میں خود اعتمادی کمزور ہوتی ہے

- حکومتی اداروں پر اعتماد ختم ہو جاتا ہے

- نوجوان مستقبل کے بارے میں غیر یقینی محسوس کرتے ہیں

سیاسی عدم استحکام اور 1.3

قیادت پر عدم اعتماد

سیاسی عدم استحکام نوجوانوں کے اعتماد کو بری طرح متاثر کرتا ہے۔ نوجوان دیکھتے ہیں کہ حکومتیں بار بار بدلتی ہیں، سیاسی

تنزاعات بڑھتے ہیں، اور ملکی ترقی کے منصوبے ادھورے رہ جاتے ہیں۔ نوجوان سمجھتے ہیں کہ قیادت صرف ذاتی یا سیاسی مفاد کے لیے سرگرم ہے اور ملک کے بہتر مستقبل کے لیے کوئی مستقل منصوبہ نہیں ہے۔

اثرات:

- سرمایہ کاری کم آتی ہے
- روزگار کے مواقع محدود رہتے ہیں
- مہنگائی میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے
- نوجوان ذہنی دباؤ میں مبتلا ہوتے ہیں

2.2. تعلیمی نظام کی زبوں حالی:

نوجوانوں کی سب سے بڑی شکایت

تعلیم نوجوانوں کی ترقی کی بنیاد ہے، مگر پاکستان کا تعلیمی نظام متعدد مسائل کا شکار ہے، جو نوجوانوں کو غیر یقینی اور مایوس کر رہا ہے۔

2.1 نصاب کی پرانی

صورتحال اور عالمی تقاضے

پاکستان کا نصاب کئی دہائیوں پرانا ہے۔ نوجوان اکثر شکایت کرتے ہیں کہ نصاب جدید دنیا کی ضروریات کے مطابق نہیں ہے، AI، جیسے ڈیجیٹل مہارت،

کی تربیت۔ IT، اور Robotics

نصاب کی پرانی صورتحال نوجوانوں کی تخلیقی صلاحیت اور عملی مہارتوں کو محدود کرتی ہے۔

اثرات:

- نوجوان عالمی منڈی میں مصائب کا شکار ہوتے ہیں
- عملی ہنر اور نوکری کے مواقع محدود رہ جاتے ہیں
- نوجوان خود کو تعلیم سے غیر متعلق محسوس کرتے ہیں

2.2 اساتذہ کی تربیت اور تدریسی

معیار

اساتذہ کی تربیت میں کمی اور تدریسی معیار کی کمی بھی ایک بڑی وجہ ہے۔ کئی اساتذہ صرف کتابیں پڑھاتے ہیں اور عملی

تربیت یا تحقیق کی حوصلہ افزائی نہیں کرتے۔ نوجوان چاہتے ہیں کہ اساتذہ تربیت یافتہ، ماہر، اور تحقیق پر مبنی تدریس کریں تاکہ نوجوان عالمی معیار کے مطابق تیار ہوں۔

اثرات:

- نوجوان تعلیمی نظام سے جڑ نہیں پاتے
- تخلیقی اور تجزیاتی سوچ پیدا نہیں ہوتی
- مستقبل کے لیے قابلیت محدود رہتی ہے

2.3 تحقیق اور عملی تربیت کا

فقدان

یونیورسٹیوں میں تحقیق کے مواقع نہ ہونے کے برابر ہیں۔ لائبریریاں حالی، لیبارٹریاں غیر فعال، اور ریسرچ فنڈز محدود ہیں۔ نوجوان اکثر کہتے ہیں کہ جب تحقیق اور عملی تربیت کے مواقع نہ ہوں تو وہ عالمی معیار کے مطابق مہارت حاصل نہیں کر پاتے۔

اثرات:

- نوجوانوں کی پیشہ ورانہ ترقی متاثر ہوتی ہے
- بے روزگاری اور مالی دباؤ بڑھتا ہے
- نوجوانوں کی مایوسی میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے

2.4 نجی اور سرکاری تعلیمی اداروں میں مشرق

نجی ادارے مہنگے ہیں اور اکثر صرف سوشل اسٹینڈس کے لیے ہیں، جبکہ سرکاری ادارے معیار میں کمزور ہیں۔ نوجوان متوسط طبقے سے تعلق رکھنے والے اکثر معیاری تعلیم حاصل نہیں کر پاتے۔

اثرات:

- تعلیم میں عدم مساوات بڑھتی ہے
- سماجی اور اقتصادی تقسیم میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے
- نوجوان غنیر محفوظ اور غنیر مساوی محسوس کرتے ہیں

3. روزگار کا بحران اور نوجوانوں کا مستقبل

روزگار کے مواقع کی کمی نوجوانوں کے اعتماد اور ذہنی سکون پر برا اثر ڈالتی ہے۔

3.1 بے روزگاری اور معیشتی دباؤ

ہر سال لاکھوں طلبہ تعلیم مکمل کرتے ہیں، مگر نوکری کے مواقع بہت محدود ہیں۔ مہنگائی اور بنیادی اخراجات کے بڑھنے کی وجہ سے نوجوان شدید مالی دباؤ میں ہیں۔ نوجوان کہتے ہیں:

”ہم محنت کرتے ہیں، پڑھتے ہیں، مگر مواقع محدود ہیں۔“

اثرات:

- ذہنی دباؤ اور ڈپریشن بڑھتا ہے
- معاشرتی مسائل جنم لیتے ہیں
- نوجوان ملک سے کٹا ہوا محسوس کرتے ہیں

3.2 کرپشن اور سفارش کا مسئلہ

نوکریاں اور ترقی اکثر میسرٹ کے بجائے

سفارش اور رشتہ داری کی بنیاد پر ہوتی ہیں۔ نوجوان اس صورتحال کو نظام کی نالغائی سمجھتے ہیں اور مایوسی کا شکار ہوتے ہیں۔

3.3 کاروبار اور اسٹارٹ اپ مواقع کی کمی

نوجوان جو اپنا کاروبار شروع کرنا چاہتے ہیں، وہ سرمایہ کی کمی، مشروض کی دستیابی نہ ہونے، اور حکومتی سپورٹ کی کمی کے باعث محدود رہ جاتے ہیں۔ نوجوان چاہتے ہیں کہ حکومت انہیں مالی معاونت، رہنمائی اور ٹریننگ فراہم کرے تاکہ وہ خود مختار بن سکیں۔

4. سیاسی عدم استحکام اور نوجوانوں کا ذہنی انتشار

4.1 حکومتوں کی تبدیلی اور منصوبوں کا ادھورا ہونا

نوجوانوں کا کہنا ہے کہ ہر حکومت نئے منصوبے شروع کرتی ہے، پچھلے منصوبے ختم کر دیتی ہے، اور ملک میں استحکام پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔ نوجوان اس صورتحال میں

مستقبل کے بارے میں یقین نہیں رکھ سکتے۔

4.2 سیاسی لڑائیوں اور میڈیا کا اثر

روزانہ ٹی وی پر سیاسی جھگڑے، پارلیمنٹ میں شور، اور میڈیا پر الزامات نوجوانوں کو مایوس کرتے ہیں۔ نوجوان محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ ملک میں کوئی مستقل اور شفاف نظام نہیں ہے جو ان کے لیے مواقع پیدا کرے۔

5. سماجی مسائل، ذہنی دباؤ اور نوجوانوں کی محسوس

5.1 سوشل میڈیا اور ذہنی دباؤ

سوشل میڈیا نوجوانوں کے لیے دونوں طرف تلوار ہے۔ ایک طرف آواز دینے کا موقع ملتا ہے، مگر دوسری طرف مسلسل مقابلہ، بے روزگاری، مہنگائی، اور سماجی نا انصافیاں ذہنی دباؤ میں اضافہ کرتی ہیں۔

5.2 خاندانی دباؤ اور معاشرتی توقعات

والدین اور معاشرہ نوجوانوں سے اعلیٰ تعلیم، اچھا روزگار، اور

معاشرتی کردار کی توقع رکھتے ہیں، جس سے دباؤ بڑھتا ہے اور نوجوان ناکامی کا شکار ہو سکتے ہیں۔

5.3 ذہنی صحت اور خود اعتمادی کے مسائل

ڈپریشن، ذہنی دباؤ، اور خود اعتمادی کی کمی نوجوانوں میں بڑھ رہی ہے۔ نوجوان چاہتے ہیں کہ حکومت انہیں counseling، stress management programs اور support systems فراہم کرے تاکہ وہ ذہنی دباؤ سے آزاد ہو سکیں۔

6. نوجوانوں کے اہم مطالبات اور تجاویز

1. تعلیم میں جدت اور تحقیق کی اہمیت
2. میرٹ پر مبنی روزگار
3. اسٹارٹ اپ فنڈز اور کاروباری مواقع
4. سیاسی استحکام اور شفاف حکومت
5. ذہنی صحت اور مشاورت کے ادارے
6. نوجوانوں کی شمولیت میں اضافہ

7. حکومت کے لیے نوجوانوں کا پیغام

نوجوان حکومت کو کہتے ہیں: "ہم وعدوں کے نہیں، مواقع کے طلبگار ہیں۔ ہم تقصیروں کے نہیں، عملی اقدامات کے منتظر ہیں۔ ہم محنت کے ذریعے ملک کو بلندیاں دینا چاہتے ہیں، بس ہمیں صحیح پلیٹ فارم اور اعتماد دیجئے۔"

نتیجہ:

پاکستان کے نوجوان ملک کا سب سے قیمتی سرمایہ ہیں، اور ان کی صلاحیتوں، حوصلے، اور تخلیقی سوچ پر نہ صرف ملک کی موجودہ ترقی بلکہ مستقبل کی کامیابی بھی منحصر ہے۔ نوجوانوں اور حکومت کے درمیان موجود بے یقینی اور اعتماد کی کمی ملک کی ترقی میں سب سے بڑی رکاوٹ بن چکی ہے۔ تعلیمی معیار کی کمی، روزگار کے محدود مواقع، سماجی انصاف کے مسائل، اور سیاسی استحکام کی کمی نوجوانوں کی مایوسی کا سبب ہیں۔ اگر حکومت نوجوانوں کی شکایات کو سنجیدگی سے لے، انہیں فیصلہ

پولیٹیکو وسٹا

سازی میں شامل کرے، اور
تعلیمی و روزگار کے مواقع بہتر
بنائے، تو نوجوان اپنی توانائی اور
صلاحیتیں ملک کی ترقی میں
مثبت انداز میں لگا سکتے ہیں۔ یہی
وقت ہے کہ حکومت اور نوجوان
ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ مل
کر ملک کی خوشحالی اور مضبوط
مستقبل کے لیے قدم اٹھائیں۔
نوجوانوں کی آواز کو اہمیت دینے سے
نہ صرف موجودہ مسائل حل
ہوں گے بلکہ پاکستان ایک ترقی
یافتہ، پرامن، اور خوشحال ملک کے
طور پر دنیا میں اپنی پہچان مضبوط
کرے گا۔

صائمہ بتول

گورنمنٹ کالج برائے خواتین اسکر دو

جب ایک رہنما شہید ہوئی، اور ہر گھر سو گوار ہو گیا

تحریر: اظہر علی مین

7 دسمبر 2007 پاکستانی تاریخ کا وہ سیاہ دن جب مسلم دنیا کی پسلی حنا تون وزیر اعظم محترم شہید بینظیر بھٹو کو راولپنڈی کے راستوں پر شہید کر دیا گیا یقیناً پاکستانی جمہوری تاریخ کی یہ کالی رات تھی جب اس نہق لڑکی کو شہید کر دیا گیا۔

یکڑوں کارکنان جو اپنی فتاند کے شانہ بشانہ تھے وہ بھی جمہوریت کی بقاء کیلئے شہید ہو کر امر ہو گئے۔ اس سال شہید محترم بینظیر بھٹو صاحب اور ان شہدائے حق کو بچھڑے 18 سال گزر گئے ہیں۔ بی بی صاحبہ وہ چمکدار شخصیت ہیں کہ انکے سیاسی مخالف بھی انکے لئے تحریریں لکھتے نظر آتے ہیں۔ حالیہ دنوں بھارتی پروپیگنڈا فٹلم دھرمیندر میں بینظیر صاحبہ کی تصاویر دکھانے کے بعد عالمی دنیا میں بھی بینظیر کے دیوانے پھر فٹلم اٹھائے انکو حنران تحسین پیش کرنے میدان میں آگئے ہیں۔ پاکستانی معروف صحافی و تجزیہ نگار حامد میر کہتے ہیں کہ دنیا کے بڑے بڑے لیڈرز اور پاکستان کے متعدد دوزائے اعظم بشمول عمران خان آکسفورڈ یونیورسٹی سے پڑھے

ہیں مگر جب میں آکسفورڈ یونیورسٹی گیا تو میں نے دیکھا کہ دنیا کے کسی لیڈر کی تصویر وہاں نہیں لگی تھی سوائے شہید محترم بینظیر بھٹو کے انکی تصویر آکسفورڈ یونیورسٹی کی دیواروں پر بڑے آزر کے ساتھ تقریباً 11



مقامات پر لگی نظر آئی جہاں مجھے فخر محسوس ہوا کہ وہ میرے ملک کی بیٹی تھیں خیر آتے ہیں اس سیاہ رات پر میری عمر 4 یا 5 سال ہوگی کراچی کے چھوٹے علاقے کورنگی کے ایک کمرے کے مکان میں ہم رہتے تھے والد صاحب گھر سے باہر گئے ہوئے تھے والدہ بچن میں تھی میں اندر کمرے میں کھیل رہا تھا ٹی وی پر نیوز چینل چل رہا تھا چونکہ میری والدہ کٹر جیالی ہیں تو وہ ٹی وی پر بی بی شہید کا جلد دیکھنے کے لیے نیوز چینل لگا کر گئی تھی اچانک نیوز چینل پر بینظیر صاحبہ کی شہادت کی

خبریں چلنے لگی نیوز ایسکر زور رہے تھے کارکنان اپنے آپ کو مار رہے تھے بھگت دھڑتھی میں بھاگا بھاگا کچن میں امی کو اپنی ٹوٹی پھوٹی زبان میں کہنے لگا امی "ٹی وی تے اماں بینظیر کھے ہم" ہم گھر پر سندھی میں بات کرتے ہیں یعنی امی ٹی وی پر اماں بینظیر کو ہم لگا ہے مجھے یاد ہے کہ میری والدہ کے ہاتھوں پر آنا لگا تھا غائب اوہ آنا گوندھ رہی تھی وہ کمرے کی طرف بھاگی کیونکہ انکو جھٹکا لگا کے کچھ ہوا ہے کیونکہ دو ماہ پہلے ہی سانحہ کار ساز ہو چکا تھا بی بی صاحبہ کو ٹھہریت تو تھے ہی اور میرے گے ماموں اس سانحہ کار ساز کے غازی ہیں خیر امی کمرے میں آئی ٹی وی پر برابر اعوان کنفرم کر چکے تھے کہ بی بی نہیں رہی پھر ہمارے گھر کا موبائل بجنے لگا رشتے داروں کی گاؤں سے کال تھی ٹی وی دیکھی بی بی نہیں رہی ہمارے گلی میں پڑوسیوں کے گھروں سے چپلانے کی آوازیں آرہی تھی لوگ ادھر ادھر بھاگ رہے تھے دکانوں کے سٹردھڑ دھڑ گرنے کی آوازیں گونج رہی تھی والدہ جو کہ بے ہوش ہو چکی تھی والد صاحب بھی بھاگے بھاگے اندر آئے خود کا سر پیٹ رہے تھے اور ہم ستم ہو گئے بی بی چلی گئی ہماری بہن چلی گئی ہماری ماں چلی گئی ارے اونٹنوں کیوں مارا،

دھاڑے مار کر رو رہے تھے اڑوس پڑوس
کے گھروں سے بھی ایسی آوازیں آرہی تھی جیسے ہر
گھر میں میت ہوئی ہو میں بچہ ہتا
اور آج 18 سال بعد بھی میں اس ٹراما
سے باہر نہیں

نکل پایا۔

بی بی کی شہادت قومی سانحہ ہتا یقینا
شہید محترمہ بینظیر بھٹو صاحبہ
کسی ایک سیاسی پارٹی کی میراث نہیں
تھی وہ عوام کا اثاثہ تھیں انکی 18 ویں برسی پر

انہیں سرخ سلم پیش کرتے ہیں اور انکے
بلند درجات کیلئے دعا کرتے ہیں۔

اظہر علی مبین

بین الاقوامی غزہ امن معاہدہ اور اسرائیلی جارحیت اور فلسطین کا مستقبل کیا؟

تحریر: کبیر علی

تعارف:-

اکتوبر 2025 کو غزہ امن معاہدہ طے پایا 10 گیا۔ اسرائیل اور حماس کے درمیان اس امن معاہدہ میں امریکہ، قطر ترکیہ، اور مصر کا اہم کردار تھا۔ امریکہ کی طرف سے مشرق وسطیٰ کے نمائندے سٹیو کلوف جو کہ قطر، مصر اور ترکیہ کے نمائندوں سے رابطہ میں تھے اور غزہ جنگ بندی پر کام کر رہے تھے۔ ان کے تعاون سے حماس اور اسرائیل جنگ بندی پر راضی ہوئے۔ یہ جنگ اختتام کو کیسے پہنچی اور حماس نے وہ کیا س یا س ی تدبیر کی کہ اسرائیل اور امریکہ کے گمان میں نہ تھی۔ کیا واقعہ ہی یہ جنگ بندی ہے؟ اور کیا یہ واقعہ ہی جنگ بندی کام کرے گی؟ اور کیا فلسطین ر یا ست۔ بن پائے گئی کہ نہیں؟

ابتدا:-

اکتوبر 2023 سے لے کر 10 اکتوبر 2025 تک تقریباً 2 سال کی اس جنگ یا ہم اسے نسل کشی کہیں تو زیادہ بہتر رہے گا۔ جس میں ہم نے بین الاقوامی قوانین کا دعویٰ کرنے والے ہاتھوں سے خود ہی قوانین کے ٹکڑے ٹکڑے کرتے کرتے دیکھے اور جو انسانیت کے

ساتھ کیا گیا کہ بچے، بوڑھے، مرد، عورت کسی کا کوئی لحاظ نہیں کیا گیا۔ تقریباً 70 ہزار تک معصوم لوگوں کو شہید کر دیا گیا۔ جن کا کوئی قصور بھی نہیں تھا۔ اس سب پر بین الاقوامی قوانین اور ادارے صرف



بیانات دیتے رہے کوئی جنگ بندی کی طرف سخت اقدام نہیں لے سکا۔ یورپ کی طرف سے جب دباؤ بڑھا تو اسرائیل بھی جنگ بندی پر مجبور ہوا۔ اس جنگ پر حماس پر پہلے سے ہی دباؤ تھا کہ وہ ہتھیار ڈال دے اور اسرائیل کا مقصد اس جنگ میں حماس کا خاتمہ تھا مگر جو کہ ناکام رہا۔ اس جنگ بندی سے قبل جو کہ ٹرمپ کی طرف سے 20 نکات بتائے کہ جنگ بندی پر جو کہ اسرائیل کی طرف زیادہ جھکے ہوئے تھے ان 20 نکاتی منصوبے کہ تحت ٹرمپ اور اسرائیل نے باقاعدہ اعلان کیا کہ اگر اس منصوبے پر عمل ناکیا تو بہت برے

نتیجے دیکھنے پڑیں گئے۔ اسرائیل اور امریکہ کا پورا پورا خیال تھا کہ حماس اس منصوبے کو مسترد کر دے گی اور اسرائیل اس کو ہسٹن بن کر حماس اور اہل غزہ پر اپنی جارحیت مزید سخت کر دے گا اور الزام حماس کو دے گا۔ جیسا کہ اس سے پہلے بھی یہی پریڈیکشن اچھلا رہا تھا۔ مگر ہوا اس سے الٹ حماس نے یہ سب شرائط مان جس میں یہ شرط بھی تھی کہ حماس کو عسکر کی طور پر ختم ہونا ہوگا۔ حماس نے یہ شرائط تسلیم کر لی اور جنگ بندی ہو گئی جنگ بندی پر عمل ہونے کے ساتھ ساتھ قیدیوں کے تبادلے شروع ہو گئے دونوں طرف ساتھ اسرائیل نے خوراک اور امداد کے سامان کو گزارنا شروع کر دیا اور جو شرائط طے پائی گئی اس میں یہ بھی تھی کہ اسرائیلی فوج آہستہ آہستہ غزہ سے نکلنا شروع ہو جائیں گی۔ جب ان شرائط پر عمل ہونا شروع ہوا تو وہاں کچھ مسائل بھی پیش آنا شروع ہو گئے۔ جیسا کہ اسرائیل ہمیشہ کرتا آ رہا ہے جنگ بندی کے ساتھ ہی معصوم لوگوں پر فائرنگ شروع کر دی اور اب تک ملی معلومات کے مطابق تقریباً 400

فلسطینی اسرائیلی فوج شہید کر چکی ہے اور امدادی سامان کو بھی روکتی رہتی ہے اس کے علاوہ اسرائیل نے غزہ سے مکمل انخمال سے انکار کر دیا ہے۔ دوسری طرف حماس نے ہتھیار ڈالنے سے انکار کر دیا اور کہا کہ جب تک فلسطین کی ریاست قائم نہیں ہو جاتی اس وقت تک حماس ہتھیار نہیں ڈالے گی۔ ہتھیار ہمارا دفاع ہیں ہماری حفاظت کے ضامن ہیں۔ ان مسائل نے ابھی تک اسرائیل اور حماس کے درمیان مسائل کو ختم نہیں کیا اور اسرائیل دوریاستی حل سے صاف صاف انکار

کر چکا ہے ہے جب کہ حماس دوریاستی حل کے لیے تیار ہے۔

اختتام:-

سب سے پہلے یہ بات جان لینی چاہیے کہ مشرق وسطیٰ میں امریکی حنا جب پالیسی اسرائیل کی مرضی کے مطابق بنتی ہے اور امریکہ اور اسرائیل کا آپسی تعاون مضبوط ہے۔ دوسری طرف فلسطینی اکیلے ہیں ہمدردی اپنی جگہ مگر ان کے ساتھ دینے والے اتنے طاقتور نہیں کہ اور فلسطین کے ساتھ کندھے سے کندھا ملا کر کھڑے ہوں۔

اسرائیل کا امریکی مدد سے دنیاوی سیاست میں پلڑا بھاری ہے اس لیے ابھی وہ وقت نہیں کہ فوری فلسطینی ریاست قائم ہو جائیں۔ 7 اکتوبر کے بعد سے دنیا کو فلسطین کا مدد سمجھ آ گیا ہے۔ جب تک یہ صیہونی نظریہ زندہ ہے یہ مشرق وسطیٰ میں آسانی اور مسائل الجھتے رہیں گے کیوں ان کا نظریہ حقیقت سے دور منتقی کے بجائے غیر منتقی ہے اور جب تک غیر منتقی ہے یہ مسائل مزید الجھتے جائیں گے اپنے سوچ اور فتنہ کو کام میں نہیں لائیں گے تو یہ واقعات جاری رہیں گے۔

کیہور علی

وفاتی اردو یونیورسٹی اسلام آباد

سوانح حیات اشوکادی گریٹ

تحریر: افشاں عمر

قدیم ہندوستان کا بادشاہ اشوک۔ جو اشوکا دی گریٹ کے نام سے مشہور ہے۔ موریا سلطنت کا تیسرا بادشاہ تھا، جو 268 سے 232 بی سی تک حکمران رہا۔

ابتدائی حالات

میں پائلی پتھر پٹنہ میں ہندوسارا کے گھر پیدا ہوا۔ ابتدا سے ہی اس نے اشوک 304 مارشل BCE انتظامیہ، آرس اور فوجی تربیت حاصل کی۔ اپنی قابلیت کی بدولت احبین اور نکشاشیال پروائسرائے کی حیثیت سے نامزد ہوا۔ اپنی بہترین انتظامی صلاحیتوں، سیاسی اور فوجی بصیرت اور وراثت کی جدوجہد کے نتیجے میں موریا سلطنت کے تخت پر بیٹھا۔

ابتدائی دور حکومت

اشوک کا ابتدائی دور فوجی کامیابیوں اور انتظامی تبدیلیوں سے وابستہ تھا۔ اپنی حکمرانی کے آغاز میں اشوک ایک سامراجی حکمران تھا جس کا مقصد سلطنت کے حجم کو بڑھانا اور مضبوط کرنا تھا۔ اس کے دور میں کی عمارتوں کی تعمیر ہوئی۔ جنوبی ہند کی ریاستوں ٹمل ناڈو اور کیرالہ کو چھوڑ کر آج کا پورہندوستان، پاکستان اور کم از کم افغانستان کا مشرقی حصہ اشوک کے دائرہ

اختیار میں تھا۔ اس نے پائلی پتھر میں ایک عیاشان محل بنوایا اور وادی کشمیر میں سری نگر کی بنیاد رکھی۔ اپنے دور حکومت میں اشوک نے تقریباً پورے برصغیر کو ایک حکومت کے تحت متحد کر دیا تھا۔



اشوک کے دور کی معیشت

اشوک کے عہد میں زراعت میں ترقی ہوئی، دستکاری ایک بڑی صنعت بن گئی اور اندرونی اور بیرونی تجارت میں اضافہ ہوا۔ اشوک کے ماتحت ریاستی انتظامیہ نے تجارت کی تنظیم کا آغاز کیا۔ شمالی تجارتی راستے کی تعمیر میں ایک گرینڈ ٹرنک روڈ بنایا گیا جو بعد میں شیر شاہ سوری نے استعمال کیا۔

کلنگا جنگ کے اشوک پر اثرات

کلنگا کی جنگ 261 قبل مسیح میں موریا سلطنت اور کلنگا ریاست کے درمیان لڑی گئی تھی۔ یہ جنگ غالباً دریائے دیا کے کنارے پر لڑی گئی تھی جو بہت اہمیت کی حامل ہے۔ کلنگا جنگ نے اشوک پر گہرا اثر ڈالا اور اس کے ذاتی عہد اور پالیسیوں کو نئی شکل دی۔ اس جنگ کی وجہ سے ہونے والی تباہی اور مصائب کی وجہ سے اشوک نے تشدد ترک کر کے بدھ مت کو قبول کیا جس نے اس کی حکمرانی کی تشکیل میں مرکزی کردار ادا کیا۔ اشوک نے معشرہ بلی ایشیا اور یونان میں امن کے سفیر بھیجے اور عدم تشدد، رواداری اور اخلاقی طرز عمل کو فروغ دینے پر توجہ مرکوز کی۔

معاشرتی نظام

اشوک کا دور حکومت فنون لطیفہ، ثقافت اور بنیادی ڈھانچے کی ترقی کا دور تھا۔ اس نے بہت سے کنوئیں کھدوائے، دھرم شا الائیں تعمیر کروائیں، سڑکوں پر سایہ دار درخت لگوانے، بیٹھار جگہوں پر پانی کا بندوبست کیا، کی عنریہوں، قیہوں اور بیواؤں کی پرورش کا ذمہ اٹھایا، انہوں اور

حبانوروں کے ہسپتالوں کی تعمیر کی، شاہی
اناج اور خیرات کے ذریعے ضرورت
مندانوں کی مدد کی، کمزور گروہوں کے لئے تحفظ
کا انتظام کیا اور مجسموں کو سزائیں دی
گئیں۔

اخلاقی اور تعلیمی پروگرام

سپائی، ہمدردی، عدم تشدد، رواداری، والدین اور
استاذہ کا احترام اور تقصیر میں تحمل پر
زور دینے والے اخلاقی قانون کو رائج کیا گیا
جسے دھما کہا جاتا ہے۔ یہ قانون تنگ
گروہ وارانہ نظریے کے بجائے شہری کی
اخلاقی تعلیم کے طور پر کام کرتا تھا۔ اخلاقی
اصولوں کو فروغ دینے کے لیے سلطنت
بھر میں چٹانوں اور ستونوں پر اخلاقی
احکامات کھدوائے گئے۔

دھما کی پالیسی

اس پالیسی کے تحت اشوک کی طرف
سے معاشرے کے مسائل کو حل
کرنے اور کم سے کم طاقت کا استعمال کرتے
ہوئے لوگوں میں ہم آہنگی اور رواداری پیدا
کرنے کی ایک کوشش تھی۔ اس پالیسی کی
ضرورت کی وجہ وہ پچھتاوا تھا جو کلنگ
جنگ کی وجہ سے اشوک کو ہوا تھا۔
اس پالیسی میں تمام مسزہب اور

عقائد کے احترام پر زور دیا گیا۔ بزرگوں،
نوکروں، برہمنوں اور حبانوروں وغیرہ کے
ساتھ اخلاقی سلوک کی وکالت کی گئی اور
لوگوں کی اصلاح و بہبود کے لیے کام کئے گئے۔

مذہب بدھ مت

کلنگ جنگ کے بعد اشوک نے بدھ مت
مذہب کو اپنایا اور اس کے عقیدے کا
پر جوش سرپرستی بن کر بدھ مت کی
تعلیمات کو دوسرے ممالک تک
پھیلایا۔ اپنے مذہب ہی عقائد کو پھیلانے کے
لیے اشوک نے اپنی سلطنت میں
ستونوں اور چٹانوں پر احکام لکھے اور شیر
کی پٹیل کی تعمیر کی اور اشوکا چکر بنایا جو
ہندوستانی پرچم پر موجود ہے۔ اشوک کی
بدھ مت کے اداروں کی سرپرستی اسٹوپا
اور وہاروں کی تعمیر نے مذہب کو پھیلانے
میں مدد دی۔ اس نے تیسری بدھ مت
کونسل کی بھی حمایت کی۔ اشوک نے بدھ
مت کی تعلیمات کو اپنی حکمرانی پر لاگو
کیا۔ اشوک نے پریس داسی اور دیوانمپیا کے
القابات اختیار کئے۔ بدھ مت کے فروغ
کے لیے کئی حناقتا ہیں بنوائیں اور اپنے بیٹے اور بیٹی
کو بدھ مت کی تعلیمات کے لیے سری لنکا
روانہ کیا۔

اشوک نے اپنے احکامات چٹانوں اور
ستونوں پر لکھوائے جو بدھ مت کی تعلیمات
کے زیر اثر تھے مثلاً رحم کرو، نیک بنو، دل کو
پاک کرو، سچ بولو، بزرگوں کے ساتھ اچھا
سلوک کرو، حبانوروں پر رحم کرو
وغیرہ۔ اشوک کے ان احکامات کے آثار
پاکستان کے صوبہ پنجاب کے ضلع
میانوالی کے علاقے ماڑی انڈس میں بھی
موجود ہیں۔ ماڑی انڈس میں داخل ہوتے
وقت شمالی جانب واقع پہاڑی چوٹی پر
عالب کسی مندر کے آثار بھی موجود ہیں لیکن
زمانے کی دستبرد کا شکار ہو چکے ہیں۔

اشوک ہندوستان کا زریں عہد

قبل مسیح میں اشوک نے 232
وفات پائی، اس کے چالیس سال بعد
موریانہ اندان کا بھی حنا تھا ہو گیا۔
اشوک وہ پہلا حکمران تھا جس نے
ہندوستان کو بحیثیت ایک ریاست متحد
کیا۔ اشوک ہندوستان کا پہلا بادشاہ
تھا جس نے چکرورتی سمراٹ کا لقب
حاصل کیا اور ایسے اخلاقی افکار و
خیالات متعارف کروائے جن کے
اثرات آج تک دیکھے جاسکتے ہیں۔

افشاں عمر

اولڈ راوین گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور

بین الاقوامی نیوز راونڈ اپ

صدر ڈونلڈ ٹرمپ مصر کے شہر شرم
الشیخ میں غزہ جنگ کے خاتمے سے
متعلق عالمی رہنماؤں کے سربراہی
اجلاس کے دوران خطاب کرتے ہوئے۔

تاریخ: 13 اکتوبر 2025

ذرائع: Al Jazeera

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/2025/10/13/ypt-for-signing-of-gaza-ceasefire-dealworld-leaders-gather-in-egypt-for-signing-of-gaza-ceasefire-deal>

دنیا کے معمر ترین سربراہ مملکت،
کو وسطی Paul Biya کیمرون کے صدر
امریقی آئسینی کونسل نے دوبارہ منتخب کر
لیا۔

تاریخ: 27 اکتوبر 2025

ذرائع: CNN

<https://cnn.com/2025/10/27/africa/cameroons-biya-wins-re-election-intl>

ڈونلڈ ٹرمپ اور شی جن پنگ کی اہم تجارتی
معاہدوں پر گفتگو کے لیے چھ سال بعد
پہلی بار ملاقات۔

تاریخ: 30 اکتوبر 2025

ذرائع: CNN

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/oct/09/first-phase-of-ceasefire-deal-to-end-war-in-gaza-agreed-by-israel-and-hamas>

María نوبل امن ایوارڈ، تیزویلا کی سیاست دان
Corina Machado کے نام۔

تاریخ: 10 اکتوبر 2025

ذرائع: Guardian

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/oct/10/venezuelan-politician-maria-corina-machado-wins-nobel-peace-prize>

پاکستان اور افغانستان کی طالبان
حکومت کا کہنا ہے کہ حالیہ
سرحدی جھڑپوں اور کابل وقتندھار
میں مبینہ پاکستانی فضائی حملوں کے
بعد دونوں منریق ایک عارضی جنگ
بندی پر متفق ہو گئے ہیں۔

تاریخ: 15 اکتوبر 2025

ذرائع: BBC

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/articles/c3dnvnjdg1ro.amp>

امریکی صدر ڈونلڈ ٹرمپ کی انتظامیہ
نے ڈیموکریٹک جھکاؤ والی ریاستوں کے لئے 26
بلین ڈالر منجمد کر دیئے، جس کے بعد
ڈیموکریٹک ترجیحات کو نشانہ بنانے
کے لئے حکومت کے شٹ ڈاؤن کو
استعمال کرنے کی دھمکی دی گئی۔

تاریخ: 11 اکتوبر 2025

ذرائع: Reuters

<https://www.reuters.com/world/us/us-government-begins-shut-down-most-operations-after-congress-fails-advance-2025-10-01/>

گزشتہ دسمبر میں احمد الشرا کے
بشار الاسد کو معزول کرنے کے بعد سے
شام میں پہلی بار انتخابات۔

تاریخ: 15 اکتوبر 2025

ذرائع: BBC

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/articles/czrxp1vvr45o.amp>

اسرائیل۔ حماس جنگ بندی
معاہدہ کا اعلان، پہلے مرحلے میں
غزہ کی جنگ ختم ہوگی۔

تاریخ: 8 اکتوبر 2025

ذرائع: Guardian

<http://cnn.it/3WP9fG1>

تسنزانیہ کی پہلی خاتون رہنما، جو 2021 سے صدر کے عہدے پر فائز ہیں، بلا معتابلہ کرنے کی وجہ سے شدید عوامی غصے کا شکار کیوں کہ ان کے دو بڑے حریفوں کو انتخاب لڑنے سے روک دیا گیا یا نااہل قرار دیا گیا۔

تاریخ: 31 اکتوبر 2025

ذرائع: CNN

<https://cnn.it/4326mFC>

تسنزانیہ کے انتخابات کے ایک دن بعد کینیا اور تنزانیہ کے درمیان نامانگا دن پوسٹ سرحدی گزرگاہ پر مظاہرین کا احتجاج۔

تاریخ: 31 اکتوبر 2025

ذرائع: Al Jazeera

www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025

[/10/31/protests-over-disputed-tanzania-election-enter-3rd-day-military-deployed](https://10/31/protests-over-disputed-tanzania-election-enter-3rd-day-military-deployed)

<https://10/31/protests-over-disputed-tanzania-election-enter-3rd-day-military-deployed>

[military-deployed](https://10/31/protests-over-disputed-tanzania-election-enter-3rd-day-military-deployed)

Dick سابق امریکی نائب صدر 84

سال کی عمر میں وفات پانچا Cheney گئے۔

تاریخ: 4 نومبر 2025

ذرائع: Al Jazeera

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025/11>

[www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025/11](https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025/11)

[/4/former-us-vice-president-dick-chenev-dies-at-84](https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/articles/cpwvg99e8vdo.amp)

34

سالہ زوہران مسدانی نے نیویارک سٹی کے میئر کے انتخاب میں کامیابی حاصل کر لی جو نوجوان ووٹروں کو متحرک کرنے کا باعث بنا اور امریکا کی ڈیموکریٹک پارٹی کے مستقبل کے رخ پر بحث چھیڑ دی۔

تاریخ: 5 نومبر 2025

ذرائع: BBC

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/articles/ceq0118reqlo.amp>

[www.bbc.com/news/articles/ceq0118reqlo.amp](https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/articles/ceq0118reqlo.amp)

[lo.amp](https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/articles/ceq0118reqlo.amp)

حبر منی اور برطانیہ نے روسی اور چینی خلائئی سپلائرس سے لاحق بڑھتے ہوئے خطرے کے بارے میں خبردار کر دیا۔

تاریخ: 9 نومبر 2025

ذرائع: CNN

<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/11/09/europe/russian-satellite-spying-explainer-intl>

[/europe/russian-satellite-spying-explainer-intl](https://edition.cnn.com/2025/11/09/europe/russian-satellite-spying-explainer-intl)

[explainer-intl](https://edition.cnn.com/2025/11/09/europe/russian-satellite-spying-explainer-intl)

پاکستان نے سندھ طاس معاہدے کو یکطرفہ طور پر معطل کرنے کے بھارت کے اقدام کی شدید مذمت کی ہے۔

تاریخ: 7 نومبر 2025

ذرائع: Dawn

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.dawn.com/news/amp/1953682>

[www.dawn.com/news/amp/1953682](https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.dawn.com/news/amp/1953682)

بنگلہ دیش کی معزول رہنما شیخ حسینہ کو سزائے موت سنائی گئی۔

تاریخ: 17 نومبر 2025

ذرائع: BBC

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/articles/cpwvg99e8vdo.amp>

[w.bbc.com/news/articles/cpwvg99e8vdo.amp](https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/articles/cpwvg99e8vdo.amp)

[8vdo.amp](https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/articles/cpwvg99e8vdo.amp)

امریکی صدر ڈونلڈ ٹرمپ کی جانب سے سعودی ولی عہد شہزادہ محمد بن سلمان کا پر تپاک استقبال۔

تاریخ: 18 نومبر 2025

ذرائع: Al Jazeera

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025/11/18/trump-hosts-saudi-arabias-mohammed-bin-salman-five-key-takeaways>

[w.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025/11/18/trump-hosts-saudi-arabias-mohammed-bin-salman-five-key-takeaways](https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025/11/18/trump-hosts-saudi-arabias-mohammed-bin-salman-five-key-takeaways)

دبئی ایئر شو میں عالمی ہتھیاروں کے خریداروں کے سامنے بھارت کا تیجس لڑاکا طیارہ گر کر تباہ۔

تاریخ: 21 نومبر 2025

ذرائع: Reuters

<https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/tejas-crash-dampens-export-hopes-indian-fighter-jet-2025-11-23>

[-pacific/tejas-crash-dampens-export-hopes-indian-fighter-jet-2025-11-23](https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/tejas-crash-dampens-export-hopes-indian-fighter-jet-2025-11-23)

[2025-11-23](https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/tejas-crash-dampens-export-hopes-indian-fighter-jet-2025-11-23)

[2025-11-23](https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/tejas-crash-dampens-export-hopes-indian-fighter-jet-2025-11-23)

تاریخ: 19 دسمبر 2025

ذرائع: The national news

<https://news.ae/3Lc3ShZ>

پاکستانی آرمی چیف جنرل عاصم منیر

کے لئے سعودی حکومت کی جانب

سے کنگ عبدالعزیز میڈل آف

ایکسیلنس، دفاعی تعاون پر زور

تاریخ: 20 دسمبر 2025

ذرائع: Times of India

https://www.google.com/amp/s/timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/pakistan/saudi-arabia-honours-asim-munir-pakistan-army-chief-conferred-king-abdulaziz-medal-of-excellence-defence-ties-in-focus/amp_articleshow/126119051.cms

[esofindia.indiatimes.com/world/pakistan/saudi-arabia-honours-asim-munir-pakistan-army-chief-conferred-king-abdulaziz-medal-of-excellence-defence-ties-in-focus/amp_articleshow/126119051.c](https://www.google.com/amp/s/timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/pakistan/saudi-arabia-honours-asim-munir-pakistan-army-chief-conferred-king-abdulaziz-medal-of-excellence-defence-ties-in-focus/amp_articleshow/126119051.cms)

[ms](https://www.google.com/amp/s/timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/pakistan/saudi-arabia-honours-asim-munir-pakistan-army-chief-conferred-king-abdulaziz-medal-of-excellence-defence-ties-in-focus/amp_articleshow/126119051.cms)

مقدمے میں بنگلادیش میں دو سال

قید کی سزا

تاریخ: 1 دسمبر 2025

ذرائع: BBC

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

7.6

میگنیٹیوڈ کے شدید زلزلے کے جاپان میں

جھٹکے، سونامی کی وارننگ اور رہائشیوں کو نعتل

مکانی کا حکم

تاریخ: 8 دسمبر 2025

ذرائع: Guardian

https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/dec/08/japan-tsunami-warning-after-earthquake-tremor?utm_source=whatsappchannel

[/2025/dec/08/japan-tsunami-warning-after-earthquake-tremor?utm_source=whatsappchannel](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/dec/08/japan-tsunami-warning-after-earthquake-tremor?utm_source=whatsappchannel)

[warning-after-earthquake-tremor?utm_source=whatsappchannel](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/dec/08/japan-tsunami-warning-after-earthquake-tremor?utm_source=whatsappchannel)

[tremor?utm_source=whatsappchannel](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/dec/08/japan-tsunami-warning-after-earthquake-tremor?utm_source=whatsappchannel)

تائیوان کے صدر لائی چنگ ٹی نے بدھ کو

اسلحے کی خریداری کے لیے خصوصی \$40

ارب کے بجٹ کا اعلان کیا۔

تاریخ: 26 نومبر 2025

ذرائع: AP news

<https://apnews.com/article/taiwan-defense-budget-arms-purchases-spending-clf34ad69a12b9599f4a356abd3b31c>

[defense-budget-arms-purchases-](https://apnews.com/article/taiwan-defense-budget-arms-purchases-spending-clf34ad69a12b9599f4a356abd3b31c)

[spending-](https://apnews.com/article/taiwan-defense-budget-arms-purchases-spending-clf34ad69a12b9599f4a356abd3b31c)

[clf34ad69a12b9599f4a356abd3b31c](https://apnews.com/article/taiwan-defense-budget-arms-purchases-spending-clf34ad69a12b9599f4a356abd3b31c)

4

جنوبی افریقہ کا ٹرمپ کے فلولورڈا کی

ملاقات میں شامل ہونے G20

سے روکنے کے سزائی اقدام پر جواب۔

تاریخ: 27 نومبر 2025

ذرائع: Guardian

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/nov/27/south-africa-hits-back-trump-move-g20-meeting-florida-2026>

[/2025/nov/27/south-africa-hits-](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/nov/27/south-africa-hits-back-trump-move-g20-meeting-florida-2026)

[back-trump-move-g20-meeting-](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/nov/27/south-africa-hits-back-trump-move-g20-meeting-florida-2026)

[florida-2026](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/nov/27/south-africa-hits-back-trump-move-g20-meeting-florida-2026)

لیبر ایہ پی ٹیولپ صدیق کو ان کی غیر

موجودگی میں چلنے والے بدعنوانی کے

صومالی صدر کے مطابق اسرائیل کا صومالی
لسینڈ کو ماننے کا اقدام اسٹریٹجک مقاصد
کے لیے ہے۔

تاریخ: 30 دسمبر 2025
ذرائع: Al Jazeera

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025/12/31/israels-recognition-of-somaliland-strange-unexpected-somali-president>

تاریخ: 28 دسمبر 2025

ذرائع: Tribune

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/tribune.com.pk/story/2584312/66-quake-strikes-off-taiwan-usgs%3famp=1>

حسین کی "انصاف مشن 2025" کے لیے
تائیوان کے متربب جنگی مشقیں۔

تاریخ: 29 دسمبر 2025

ذرائع: Reuters

<https://reut.rs/4qosi6U>

[sealed/amp_articles/126144152.cms](https://trib.al/zqJspYt)

شمالی اور جنوبی کوریا کے درمیان ہتھیاروں کی
دوڑپانی کے اندر تک پہنچ گئی۔

تاریخ: 25 دسمبر 2025

ذرائع: New York Times

<https://trib.al/zqJspYt>

تائیوان کے شمال مشرقی ساحل پر 6.6
شدت کا زلزلہ آیا جسے امریکی جیولوجیکل
سروس (USGS) نے دو سربازوں کو زلزلہ
مترادیا۔

قومی نیوز راولڈنڈا پ

غزہ جنگ رکوآنہ کی ملاقات میں
خطاب۔

تاریخ: 13 اکتوبر 2025

ذرائع: Al Jazeera

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/opinions/2025/10/26/a-pakistan-foreign-policy-renaissance-not-quite>

افغانستان طالبان حکومت کا پاکستان
پر کابل کی علاقائی خود مختاری کی خلاف
ورزی کا الزام۔

تاریخ: 20 اکتوبر 2025

ذرائع: BBC

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c62lp7yd1jeo>

پاکستان اور افغانستان کے درمیان
حالیہ سرحدی کشیدگی پر مذاکرات
دوبارہ شروع۔

تاریخ: 13 اکتوبر 2025

ذرائع: Al Jazeera

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025/10/30/pakistan-afghanistan-to-resume-talks-amid-tensions-over-border-clashes>

کم عمر پاکستانی وکسٹیل کا عدالت میں
ناحبائز "پیریڈ ٹیکس" پر مقدمہ
تاریخ: 3 نومبر 2025

سابق سینیٹر مشتاق احمد جو صومو و فسلوٹیل
میں شامل ہیں، اسرائیل کی
جانب سے گرفتار۔

تاریخ: 2 اکتوبر 2025

ذرائع: Tribune

<https://tribune.com.pk/story/257018/1/ex-senator-mushtaq-ahmad-captured-by-israeli-forces>

پاکستان کے مطابق ٹرمپ کا غزہ امن
منصوبہ مسلمان ممالک کے
مطالعات کے مطابق نہیں۔

تاریخ: 3 اکتوبر 2025

ذرائع: Reuters

<https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/pakistan-foreign-minister-says-trumps-20-point-gaza-plan-not-ours-2025-10-03>

امریکی صدر ڈونلڈ ٹرمپ کا پاکستانی وزیر
اعظم اور "پسندیدہ" فیئلڈ مارشل
عاصم منیر کا خاص شکریہ۔

تاریخ: 13 اکتوبر 2025

ذرائع: Dawn

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.dawn.com/news/amp/1948608>

پاکستانی وزیر اعظم شہباز شریف کا
امریکی صدر کے ہمراہ مصر میں

ذرائع: Guardian

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2025/nov/03/the-young-lawyer-taking-pakistan-to-court-over-its-unfair-period-tax>

صدر آصف علی زرداری کی قطری
امیر شیخ تیمیم بن حمد الشانی سے دو
میں ملاقات، دفاعی تعاون

بڑھانے کا ارادہ

تاریخ: 5 نومبر 2025

ذرائع: Dawn

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1953300/president-zardari-offers-expansion-of-defence-collaboration-production-to-qatari-emir>

پاکستان نے سندھ طاس معاہدے کو
یکطرفہ طور پر معطل کرنے کے بھارت
کے اقدام کی شدید مذمت کی ہے۔

تاریخ: 7 نومبر 2025

ذرائع: Dawn

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.dawn.com/news/amp/1953682>

پاکستانی 27 ویں ترمیم سے عدلیہ کمزور
ہونے اور طاقت فوج کے پاس جانے کا
امکان۔

تاریخ: 11 نومبر 2025

ذرائع: Al Jazeera

تاریخ: 21 دسمبر 2025

ذرائع: Dawn

<https://www.dawn.com/news/19624>

42

بانی پی ٹی آئی عمران حسان اور ان کی اہلیہ کی 9 مئی اور دیگر مقتدمات میں عبوری

ضمانت۔

تاریخ: 27 دسمبر 2025

ذرائع: Dawn

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.dawn.com/news/amp/1962944>

اماراتی صدر کے دورے کے موقع پر پاکستان اور امارات کے درمیان باہمی تعاون کا ارادہ۔

تاریخ: 26 دسمبر 2025

ذرائع: Tribune

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/tribune.com.pk/story/2584040/uaes-zayed-al-nahyan-lands-in-pakistan-for-maiden-visit-as-president%3famp=1>

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.dawn.com/news/amp/1960449>

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.dawn.com/news/amp/1963932>

عمران حسان اور اہلیہ بشری بی بی کی جانب سے اسلام آباد ہائی کورٹ میں

توشہ حنا کیس کے فیصلے کے

حسٹیا اپیل دائر۔

تاریخ: 29 دسمبر 2025

ذرائع: Dawn

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.dawn.com/news/amp/1963932>

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.dawn.com/news/amp/1963932>

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025/11/11/how-would-pakistans-27th-amendment-reshape-its-military-and-courts>

پاکستان اور افغانستان کے درمیان سرحدی کشیدگی پھر شروع، دونوں جانب سے جنگ بندی کی خلاف ورزی کے الزامات۔

تاریخ: 6 دسمبر 2025

ذرائع: BBC

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cn09zp87pz8o>

چیف کو سیاسی ISI پاکستانی سابق سرگرمیوں میں ملوث ہونے پر 14

سال قید کی سزا

تاریخ: 11 دسمبر 2025

ذرائع: BBC

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cwyv5q7d72lo>

بھارت کے مطابق بنگلادیش پاکستان میں شامل ہونے کے ساتھ کے امکانات۔

تاریخ: 11 دسمبر 2025

ذرائع: Dawn

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.dawn.com/news/amp/1960449>

ایشیا کپ فائنل U-19 پاکستان کی میں شاندار کارکردگی کے بعد بھارت کو شکست۔

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2025/11/11/how-would-pakistans-27th-amendment-reshape-its-military-and-courts>

پاکستانی پارلیمنٹ کا آرمی چیف کو نئی طاقت اور قانونی استثنیٰ دینے کے حق میں ووٹنگ۔

تاریخ: 12 نومبر 2025

ذرائع: Guardian

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/nov/12/pakistan-parliament-constitutional-amendment-bill-asim-munir-supreme-court>

پاکستان اور بھارت میں ایک دن کے فتنے سے ہونے والے دودھاکوں سے صورتحال مزید سنگین۔

تاریخ: 13 نومبر 2025

ذرائع: CNN

<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/11/12/asia/delhi-islamabad-blast-analysis-intl-hnk>

خیبر پختونخوا میں اٹلیجنس بیڈ آپریشن میں 22 بھارتی سپاہیوں کو ہلاک۔

تاریخ: 25 نومبر 2025

ذرائع: Dawn

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1957261/22-terrorists-killed-in->

پولیشیکووسٹا