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MEDIA STUDIES AND MASS COMMUNICATION

**Q1. Discuss Pakistan’s external challenges in the light of Pakistan’s Foreign Policy.**

EXTERNAL CHALLENGES FACED BY PAKISTAN KEEPING IN VIEW THEIR FOREIGN POLICY.

Before starting off discussing about the challenges what are the objectives and conditions within the foreign policy of Pakistan.

* **FOREIGN POLICY**

A foreign policy is linked with the country’s standing position internationally and is directly linked to its socio, political, economic and its strategic power.

* **PAKISTAN’S FOREIGN POLICY**

The foreign policy of Pakistan was founded by Quaid e Azam in 1948,

The foreign policy of Pakistan aims to seek peaceful relations with other states by building an internationally recognizable norms of the interstate relations.

* **OBJECTIVES OF PAKISTAN’S FOREIGN POLICY**

**Following are the objectives that falls under the Pakistan’s foreign policy,**

1. Promoting Pakistan as a democratic, moderate and Islamic country.
2. Formation of cordial relations with the foreign states including those countries of major power and with the neighbouring states as well.
3. Protecting the nations geo strategic interest and security including kashmir.
4. Integration with the other states for commercial and economic cooperation’s.
5. Protecting the interest of the migrated living abroad.
6. The favourable use of natural resources for both the national and international level cooperation.

**EXTERNAL PROBLEMS FACED BY THE PAKISTAN**

The two of the major external problems faced by Pakistan is over the Kashmir dispute and relations with the Afghanistan.

* AFGHANISTAN
* Afghanistan became the last front of the Cold War following the Soviet military interference back in 1979
* The exit of the Soviet troops in 1989, the world attention shifted to Eastern Europe and broke Soviet Union.
* The condition of Afghanistan suffered internationally and the conflict continued from getting bad to worse.
* Pakistan also suffered by its side effects.
* Pakistan welcomed four million Afghan refugees without international support.
* The land of Afghanistan became extremist in particular Al-Qaeda that had merged around the isolated Arab youths brought into Afghanistan a period ago.
* The 9/11 circumstances, the international community has reconnected itself to support Afghanistan.
* Pakistan supported the bon system and the government of former President Karzai (Afghanistan) and efforts to help retain peace in Afghanistan.

**2. THE KASHMIR ISSUE**

* Pakistan tried and is still working with India through maintaining peaceful dialogues to bring peace and stability to the region of Kashmir and its people.
* All the happenings occurred from the former Prime Minister Vajpayee and is continuing with narednra modi to a worsening situation of the Kashmir.
* Kashmir is the root cause of militancy in the south Asia.
* In 2019 the Indian forces airstrikes on the line of control border when Pakistan shot down its two fighter pilot aircrafts significantly increased the tensions between the two states. Followed by the Kashmir lock down conflict made by the prime minister narendra modi, making the Kashmiri muslims captives in their own land.
* UN remains a keen observer of the Kashmir conflict between Pakistan and India, centring on the disputed state of Jammu and Kashmir. Since the transfer of power to both countries in 1947 of the divided territory, the UN has played an extensive role in regulating and monitoring the dispute.

**3. ISSUE OF PAKISTAN’S SECURITY**

Pakistan is facing the problem of territorial integrity and security challenges from the start. The security of Pakistan has been influenced largely by its relations with India and Afghanistan.

Today, Pakistan is challenged with

* a three-threat scenario—the perennial threat from India, Afghanistan, and the threat emanating from a changing domestic situation. Threats from India and Afghanistan make a formidable task for Pakistani security planners.
* Pakistan’s Afghan dilemma appears to be more complex than it needs to be. Basically, this revolves around the policy pursuits of the incumbent Afghan government. Six issues have been impacting Pakistan-Afghanistan relations rather consistently since the emergence of Pakistan as an independent country, and each of them has taken some toll on the Pak-Afghan reservoir of goodwill. These issues include unbridled rumours regarding the Taliban’s linkages with Pakistan and their periodic adventurism, the status of the Durand Line, Indo-Afghan relations, the landlocked nature of Afghanistan, the presence of foreign forces (including American and NATO forces), and the undesired critical speeches of the Afghan leaders unnecessarily vilifying Pakistan. Each of these issues has been periodically making adverse contribution

4. **PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE ISSUES**

Pakistan has bilateral investment treaties with more than 40 countries, with double taxation agreement with 50 countries, pakistan is currently going through deficit because of the known fact that its imports are more than its exports. Pakistan’s foreign share continues to get lower by which the country has taken several measures to liberalise the trade by making agreements with organizations such as IMF. Pakistan largest exports are of textile, cotton and rice and the largest imports are of gas, feul, petroleum etc. but for the many past years it has been under deficit because of its heavy rates of imports.

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* **MY VIEW POINTS TO BE SHARED**

According to my opinion, for the sake of political stability and integrity of Pakistan, as it is already mentioned in the objectives of the foreign policy , maintenance of a stabilized relations with the foreign and the neighbouring countries is essential for the better development of the nations as to grow and evolve together, such cold war’s aren’t a solution and a big no for Pakistan especially as already we are suffering from a lot of crisis situation. It is much important to involve in the peace building process for our neighbouring countries in order to protect our national security. The upbringing of the peace resolutions to be considered essential to combat the upcoming external challenges ahead for a better future of our state.

While looking towards the condition of the low trade market of pakistan so our country is already stuck within the policies implemented by the IMF and that is of loans, so is pakista capable enough to take more loans to repay some of them which already been taken from other countries. I don’t think that’s how a system works, because through this situation we are never going to come out of the burdens of loans ever. But yes by giving advancements to the small industries which already exist in Pakistan by the government will increase the employment opportunities and leads towards our national development all together and by taking such measures I don’t think we are going to need any imports from around the world as pakistan itself is a resourceful countries hiding many treasures inside but we are only lacking behind due of the bad government systems (democracy) from years. In every regime a leader comes and fulfil his duties of remarkable speeches and take more loans and implement few policies to make the citizens happy but on the other hand places another hurdle in the way of nations betterment.

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2. Discuss the implications of current Indo-China military standoff for Pakistan and the region.

* **INDO-CHINA MILLITARY STANDOFF FOR PAKISTAN.**
* **BACKGROUND.**

The main reason of the war was a dispute over the sovereignty of the widely separated Aksai Chin and Arunachal border regions.

claimed by India to belong to Kashmir and by China to be part of Xinjiang, contains an important road link that connects the Chinese regions of Tibet and Xinjiang.

China's construction of this road was one of the causes of the conflict.

**STARTING OFF A COLD WAR.**

* It is not the first time that India and China have come face to face on the Line of Control, that came to be the de facto border between the two countries after the 1962 Sino-Indian War.
* In last 50 years, both countries have squabbled over territorial demarcations all along the China- Indian border.
* Ladakh area, near the Bhutan-China border, and in Arunachal Pradesh where the two countries differ over the on-ground position of the LAC.
* 2017 Doklam dispute, in the central sector, was one such dispute.
* The current crisis has seen Chinese troops build up at Galwan Nala and Pangong lake area in the Ladakh region and at the Nathu La pass near the Bhutan-China border.
* The possibility is that the China’s strength to the world audience after the covid 19 pandemic to regain its strength.
* It is also a possible pre-emptive move by China to forestall India’s supposed intentions for a military adventure in the northern areas of Pakistan (Gilgit and Baltistan), through which the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) passes.

**THE MILITARY STANDOFF FOR PAKISTAN**

* As Pakistan is acting as an ally state to China and it is very clear that Pakistan will support china at all cost as being a close friend towards the state.
* China cannot remain ignorant towards India’s illegal activities of roads in Ladakh.
* India’s aggressive behaviour towards its neighbours that could put regional peace and Pakistan’s security at stake.
* Prime Minister of Pakistan also criticized the Modi era and the Hindu Ideology and policies of India.
* India has already disputed with Nepal, China, and Pakistan and is being constantly endangered with false flag activities.
* Pakistan are constantly making efforts to awaken international community in order to awake them to be attentive about Indian actions.
* India has already adopted to divert attention from all these issues is to take action against Pakistan, to win hearts of Hindu nation through anti-Pakistan policies and hide their failures. Keeping in view the nature of present Indian government.
* The main point of worry for Pakistan is to preserve its internal and external security and sovereignty and the other to reserve its victory in term of CPEC as a party to Chinese great economic project and security of CPEC is one of the biggest concerns of china and Pakistan.
* India are biggest worry for China especially because it’s a security threat for China’s road networks and road Initiative and CPEC.
* **THOUGHTS TO BE SHARED**

In the light of the current situation going on between the china India issue, the main role that Pakistan can play is to act as a mediator among these two countries, to help both the countries in solving their conflict. But in the real case situation pakistan is only happier to see such situation of india now. It is going to support china anyway because of the stronger trade relations with china and there is no possible situation to be seen uptil now that pakistan is going to act as a neutralizer in solving both the india and china conflict.

If it does so it is only possible to safeguard their own interests and to build new revenues of safeguarding their sovereignty.

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3. The Arab uprising is the corner stone in shifting the world attention and balance of power. How would you describe this event and what other conclusions can be drawn from the fiasco?

**THE ARAB UPRISING**

The Arab spring started in the began in December 2010, it was a protest to bring upon the regime changes in areas like Libya Egypt and Tunisia for the purpose of bringing democracy and to promote the cultural freedom.

It was basically an anti-government protest that took place to neglect the low standards of living but their basic agenda was to seek the international attention from the countries for in favour of democracy in Muslim states.

**THE BEGINNING OF JASMINE REVOLUTION**

* it all started when a Tunisian vendor named Muhammad buoazizi set himself on fire to protest against the police for not giving him a permit.
* The buozizi act was later called as a jasmine revolution. Major protests started in the countiry.
* It soon started to spread in five other countries including Libya, Egypt, yemen, Syria and Bahrain.

**ALL THE EVENTS OF THE ARAB SPRING TIMELINE**

**December 17, 2010:**

Street protests soon occurred after the incident of mohammed buozizi.

**January 14, 2011:**

The president of Tunisia Zine El Abidine Ben Ali resigned and went to Saudi arabia.

**January 25, 2011:**

First protests occurred by a coordinated number of people in Square in Cairo, Egypt.

**February 2011:**

Protestors in the majority of the Muslim countries point “Days of Rage” to oppose authoritarian governments and push for democratic systems.

**February 11, 2011:**

The Egypt’s Mubarak stages down.

**March 15, 2011:**

Anti-government and pro-democracy protests began in Syria.

**July 1, 2011:**

A huge number of voters of morocco approved the constitutional change which limited the power of their country’s monarchy system.

**August 20, 2011:**

The Protestors in Libya started a battle to take control of Tripoli.

**September 23, 2011:**

Yemenis hold a “Million Man March,” a large-scale pro-democracy protest.

**October 20, 2011:**

Libyan dictator Colonel Muammar Qaddafi is captured by rebels, tortured and killed.

**October 23, 2011:**

Tunisian first democratic parliamentary elections took place.

**November 23, 2011:**

The dictator of Yemen Ali Abdullah signed a mutual power agreement.

He resigned in February 2012 and was later killed, in 2017, while the country is engulfed in a civil war.

**November 28, 2011:**

TheEgypt holds first democratic elections for parliament.

In June 2012, Morsi is elected president, but is later removed in July 2013.

**Summary of conflicts by country**

  Government overthrown more than once   Government overthrown   Civil war   Protests and governmental changes   Major protests   Minor protests   Other protests and militant action outside the [Arab world](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_world)

| hide**Country** | **Date started** | **Status of protests** | **Outcome** | **Death toll** | **Situation** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/ce/Flag_of_Tunisia.svg/23px-Flag_of_Tunisia.svg.png [Tunisia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tunisia) | 18 December 2010 | Government overthrown on 14 January 2011 | **Overthrow of**[**Zine El Abidine Ben Ali**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zine_El_Abidine_Ben_Ali)**; Ben Ali flees into exile in Saudi Arabia**   * Resignation of Prime Minister [Ghannouchi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohamed_Ghannouchi)[[133]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-Tunisian_prime_minister_Mohamed_Ghannouchi_resigns_amid_unrest-133) * Dissolution of the political police[[134]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-Tunisia_forms_national_unity_government_amid_unrest-134) * Dissolution of the [RCD](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Constitutional_Rally), the former ruling party of Tunisia and liquidation of its assets[[135]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-Tunisia_dissolves_Ben_Ali_party-135) * Release of political prisoners[[136]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-Tunisia_set_to_release_political_prisoners-136) * Elections to a [Constituent Assembly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011_Tunisian_Constituent_Assembly_election) on 23 October 2011[[137]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-Tunisia_election_delayed_until_23_October-137) | 338[[138]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-Report:_338_killed_during_Tunisia_revolution-138) | [**Government overthrown**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tunisian_Revolution) |
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| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/00/Flag_of_Palestine.svg/23px-Flag_of_Palestine.svg.png [Palestinian National Authority](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palestinian_National_Authority) | 10 February 2011 | Ended on 5 October 2012 | * Then Palestinian prime minister [Salam Fayyad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salam_Fayyad) states that he is "'willing to resign"[[182]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-BBCNewsPalestinianPMwillingtoresignafterprotests-182) * Fayyad resigns on 13 April 2013 because of political differences between him and the Palestinian president [Mahmoud Abbas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahmoud_Abbas) over the finance portfolio[[183]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-PMAsks-183) | None | [**Minor protests**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Palestinian_protests) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f6/Flag_of_Iraq.svg/23px-Flag_of_Iraq.svg.png [Iraq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraq) | 12 February 2011 | Ended 23 December 2011, instability and eventually civil war follows | * Prime Minister [Nouri al-Maliki](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nouri_al-Maliki) announces he will not run for a 3rd term;[[184]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-Iraqi_prime_minister_won't_run_for_third_term-184) * Resignation of provincial governors and local authorities[[185]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-Governor_of_third_Iraqi_province_quits_over_protests-185) * Two-third wage increase for Sahwa militia members * Elections held and [Haider al-Abadi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haider_al-Abadi) elected * [ISIL insurgents](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_State_of_Iraq_and_the_Levant) take broad swathes of Iraq   **Start of**[**Iraqi Civil War**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraqi_Civil_War_(2014%E2%80%932017)) | 35 35[[*clarification needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Please_clarify)] | [**Protests and a beginning of a civil war**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011_Iraqi_protests) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/2c/Flag_of_Bahrain.svg/23px-Flag_of_Bahrain.svg.png [Bahrain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahrain) | 14 February 2011 | Ended on 18 March 2011 | * Economic concessions by King [Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamad_bin_Isa_Al_Khalifa)[[186]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-Bahrain's_king_gives_out_cash_ahead_of_protests-186) * Release of political prisoners[[187]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-monstersandcritics-187) * Negotiations with [Shia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shia_Islam) representatives[[188]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-presstv-188) * [GCC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_Cooperation_Council) intervention at the request of the [Government of Bahrain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cabinet_of_Bahrain) * Head of the National Security Apparatus removed from post[[189]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-Economist_3.12.2011-189) * Formation of a committee to implement [BICI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahrain_Independent_Commission_of_Inquiry) report recommendations[[190]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-AJE_27.11.2011-190) | 120[[191]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-comprehensive4-191) | [**Sustained civil disorder and government changes**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahraini_uprising_of_2011) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/04/Flag_of_Libya_%281977%E2%80%932011%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Libya_%281977%E2%80%932011%29.svg.png [Libya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libya) | 15 February 2011 (Major protests began on 17 February 2011). | Government overthrown on 23 August 2011, [crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libyan_Crisis_(2011%E2%80%93present)) follows | **Overthrow of**[**Muammar Gaddafi**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muammar_Gaddafi)**;**[**Gaddafi killed by rebel forces**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Death_of_Muammar_Gaddafi)   * Government defeated by [armed revolt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libyan_Civil_War_(2011)) with [UN-mandated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Security_Council_Resolution_1973) [military intervention](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011_military_intervention_in_Libya)[[192]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-NATO_Withdrawal_from_Libya-192) * Assumption of interim control by the [National Transitional Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Transitional_Council) * [Beginning of sporadic low-level fighting and clashes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Factional_violence_in_Libya_(2011%E2%80%9314))[[193]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-Fighters_clash_again_near_Tripoli,_several_dead-193) | 9,400–20,000[[194]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-revolutioncasualties-194) | [**Government overthrown**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Tripoli_(2011))**and**[**civil war**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libyan_Crisis_(2011%E2%80%93present)) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/aa/Flag_of_Kuwait.svg/23px-Flag_of_Kuwait.svg.png [Kuwait](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuwait) | 19 February 2011 | Ended in December 2012 | * Resignation of Prime Minister [Nasser Al-Sabah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nasser_Al-Sabah)[[195]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-Kuwait_Government_resigns-195) * Dissolution of the [Parliament](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Assembly_(Kuwait))[[196]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-Kuwait_to_hold_early_general_election_on_2_February-196) | None[[197]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-30_wounded_in_Kuwait_protests_on_Friday-197) | [**Protests and governmental changes**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuwaiti_protests_(2011%E2%80%9312)) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/2c/Flag_of_Morocco.svg/23px-Flag_of_Morocco.svg.png [Morocco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morocco) | 20 February 2011 | Ended in March–April 2012 | * Political concessions by King [Mohammed VI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohammed_VI_of_Morocco);[[198]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-middle-east-online-198) * [Referendum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011_Moroccan_constitutional_referendum) on constitutional reforms; * Respect to civil rights and an end to corruption[[199]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-independent.co.uk-199) | 6[[200]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-Demonstrator's_death_energizes_Moroccan_protesters-200) | [**Protests and governmental changes**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011%E2%80%932012_Moroccan_protests) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/8f/Flag_of_Mauritania_%281959%E2%80%932017%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Mauritania_%281959%E2%80%932017%29.svg.png [Mauritania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauritania) | 25 February 2011 | Ended in 2013 |  | 3[[201]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-Mauritania's_Bouazizi_died_today-201) | [**Minor protests**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011%E2%80%9312_Mauritanian_protests) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/59/Flag_of_Lebanon.svg/23px-Flag_of_Lebanon.svg.png [Lebanon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lebanon)[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] | 27 February 2011 | Ended on 15 December 2011 |  | None | [**Protests and governmental changes**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011_Lebanese_protests) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/0d/Flag_of_Saudi_Arabia.svg/23px-Flag_of_Saudi_Arabia.svg.png [Saudi Arabia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saudi_Arabia) | 11 March 2011 | Ended on 24 December 2012 | * Economic concessions by King [Abdullah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abdullah_of_Saudi_Arabia)[[202]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-Saudi_King_Boosts_Spending,_Returns_to_Country-202)[[203]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-King's_order_to_benefit_180,000_temporary_employees-203) * Male-only [municipal elections held 29 September 2011](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011_Saudi_Arabian_municipal_elections)[[204]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-alawsat_details-204)[[205]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-bloom_women-205) * [Abdullah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abdullah_of_Saudi_Arabia) announces women's approval to vote and be elected in the [2015 municipal elections](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2015_Saudi_Arabian_municipal_elections) and to be nominated to the [Shura Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consultative_Assembly_of_Saudi_Arabia" \o "Consultative Assembly of Saudi Arabia)[[206]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-oman_observer_electionday-206) * Commitment to the expansion of [women's rights in Saudi Arabia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women%27s_rights_in_Saudi_Arabia), especially after the ascension of [Mohammad bin Salman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohammad_bin_Salman) to position of [Crown Prince](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown_Prince_of_Saudi_Arabia).[[207]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-207)[[208]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-208) | 24[[209]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-comprehensive-209) | [**Minor protests**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011%E2%80%9312_Saudi_Arabian_protests) |
| [Borders of Israel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borders_of_Israel) | 15 May 2011 | Ended on 5 June 2011 |  | 35[[210]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-FRANCE24-210)[[211]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#cite_note-Pillay-211) | [**Major protests**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2011_Israeli_border_demonstrations) |
| ***Total death toll and other consequences:*** | **61,080+**  (combined estimate of events) | * 4 governments overthrown as part of the events * Six protests leading to governmental changes * Five major protests * Four minor protests * 3 governments overthrown in the aftermath * Four civil wars in the aftermath (Syria, Iraq, Libya and Yemen) |  |  |  |

Table reference <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring#:~:text=The%20Arab%20Spring%20(Arabic%3A%20الربيع,2011%3B%20Maleki%2C%202011)>.

**THOUGHTS TO BE SHARED**

According to my view, All the cruelsome wars that erupted after the protests in libya, yemen and in syria is actually a start of a biggest downfall of the arab future .All the arab big tycoons or politicians are now not less than a puppets working on the patterns guided to them by the power countries. And they have failed enough in the muslim world by ignoring all the bloodshed that happened and what is still happening now, they have blindfolded their eyes to see the injustice that is taking place on the muslims throughout the world, they completely ignored the poverty rate of the arab muslim countries and all they did was to safeguard their own interests by letting the people die. To secure the muslim’s future, the only possible way is to implement the khilafat rule to preserve the norms and the Muslim culture as it is all linked with the preaching of islam. But the promotion of the democracy In the muslim states have failed badly because of their interests towards non-religious factors like power politics.

4. What are the different world problems? Discuss nuclear problems in detail.

**PROBLEMS FACED BY THE WORLD**

**The world is facing various crisis which are as followings,**

1. **NUCLEAR WEAPONS:**

The consequences of nuclear weapons is placing the world at a risk. A country build nuclear weapons for the safety of their territory. The major nuclear countries having a enormous amount of nuclear weapons when get into a clash with the other country increases the risk of explosive potential for damage. War is not the solution of creating the world a better place to live in. but on the other hand countries where there are a lot of developments they always try to overpower the other countries by their developments in the nuclear weapons, in the past whenever a war broke out it left a huge impact in the minds of the people till now, lets take the example of the japan attack of Hiroshima and Nagasaki like after so many years, the place weren’t in the condition to be stepped on again because of the harmful rays of the explosives.

Another accident of Chernobyl power plant that took place in north Ukraine in 1986 left a mark on the eyes of millions of people how dangerous are the nuclear plants actually is, because up till now after the disaster that took place decades ago makes the place inhabitable to live for the next 20,000 years because of the harmful radioactive rays existence over the area.

1. CLIMATE CHANGE

The world is operating unsustainably now, the world is at risk is of getting out of the resources very soon we will be out of fisheries, forestry, water about in the next coming 40 years.

1. INEQUALITIES BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES

In this globalized world, the poorer countries taking loans from the rich countries in case of crisis, and getting under the load of bigger loans to be paid in the future, no proper facilities and aid provided to them, organizations work for their benefit most of the time influencing people to work with them to help the poor. The less developed countries has not sufficient public health systems to cure against diseases like covid and malaria etc they are totally dependent on the help of the other countries.

1. MAJOR GLOBAL HEALTH ISSUES

Diseases outbreak like covid19, malaria, dengue, hepatitis, hiv and tuberculosis is causing major health issues on a greater level . the countries with low income are mostly effected by such diseases for not having enough medical facilities.

1. Biodiversity loss

The biodiversity is in great danger to both the humans and the animals. Things as deforestation, wildfires, the environmental pollution, floods drastically changes the biodiversity thus decreasing the survival chances of species on earth.

**MY VIEWS.**

According to my opinion following steps should be taken to end the global problems, by

End hunger and improve nutrition and sustainable agriculture

1. Promote wellbeing for all ages
2. equitable and quality education
3. Achieve gender equality
4. Ensure water and sanitation for all
5. Ensure access to modern energy for all
6. Promote sustainable economic growth and productive employment
7. Build resilient and innovative infrastructure
8. Promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and forests, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss promote peaceful societies, provide access to justice and build effective, accountable institutions
9. Implement and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

According to the World Health Organization, about 7.1 million people die from air pollution each year, with more than 90% of these deaths from energy-related combustion. So switching out our energy system to nuclear would result in about 93 million people dying, as we wait for all the new nuclear plants to be built in the all-nuclear scenario.

Nuclear energy is not the solution for solving the climatic change as it only increases the risk of inhabitable land for the human to survive upon, and the risk of intake of harmful chemicals which may result in serious illness.

(reference)

<https://www.gvi.co.uk/blog/6-critical-global-issues-what-are-the-worlds-biggest-problems-and-how-i-can-help/>

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1. Pakistan strategic importance with futuristic perspective.

**STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF PAKISTAN**

* Pakistan exclusively in the context of South Asia or the South Asian subcontinent. Having split from that subcontinent with no topographical boundaries separating it from the Indian states of Punjab and Rajasthan and the disputed area of Kashmir.
* The topographical barriers separating Pakistan from its western and northern neighbours - Afghanistan, Iran and China are much more formidable, but the cultural affinities are greater still. Afghan Pashtu culture passes the Durand Line.
* Baluch-Brahui tribal culture is found in the Baluchistan of Pakistan and in the Baluchistan of Iran.
* Pakistan has a complicated web of relationships with the entire world of Islam (Ummah). It is a mistaken notion to think of Pakistan exclusively in the context of South Asia or the South Asian subcontinent.
* The topographical boundaries separating it from the Indian states of Punjab and Rajasthan and the disputed area of Kashmir, that assumption is easy to make.
* The topographical barriers separating Pakistan from its western and northern neighbours - Afghanistan, Iran and China - are much more formidable, but the cultural affinities are greater still. Afghan-Pushto culture oversteps the Durand Line. Baluch-Brahui tribal culture is found in the Baluchistan of Pakistan and in the Baluchistan of Iran.
* The Gwadar port, with its deep waters, attracts trade ships from China, Central Asian states and South East Asian countries of the world.
* Pakistan today stands at 138 in the position of 189 economies on base of starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, recording property paying taxes, and trading across borders.
* According to a research Chinese are developing Beijing’s “One Belt, One Road” project which is a global trade network.

Reference (GEOGHRAPHY OF PAKISTAN-K.U. KURESHY)

**THOUGHTS TO BE SHARED RELATED TO THE FUTURISTIC PERSPECTIVE OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF PAKISTAN**

According to my opinion the future of Pakistan could be better if we fully utilize the available resources within the country, the project of CPEC and its route can open new avenues for development of Pakistan by utilization of the resources.

Implementation of the hydroelectric stations will decrease the energy crisis for our country. The project of the one belt one road if implemented will open new arenas for trade towards the other countries thus strengthening the relations with them.

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