

# The 27<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment & What It Means

## AFGHANISTAN & PAKISTAN: HISTORY OF TENSION

The relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan is woven from centuries of shared history, ethnic bonds, and geopolitical friction. At its heart lies the contentious Durand Line, but over time, ties have evolved through ideological struggles, proxy wars, refugee crises, and shifting regional alignments.

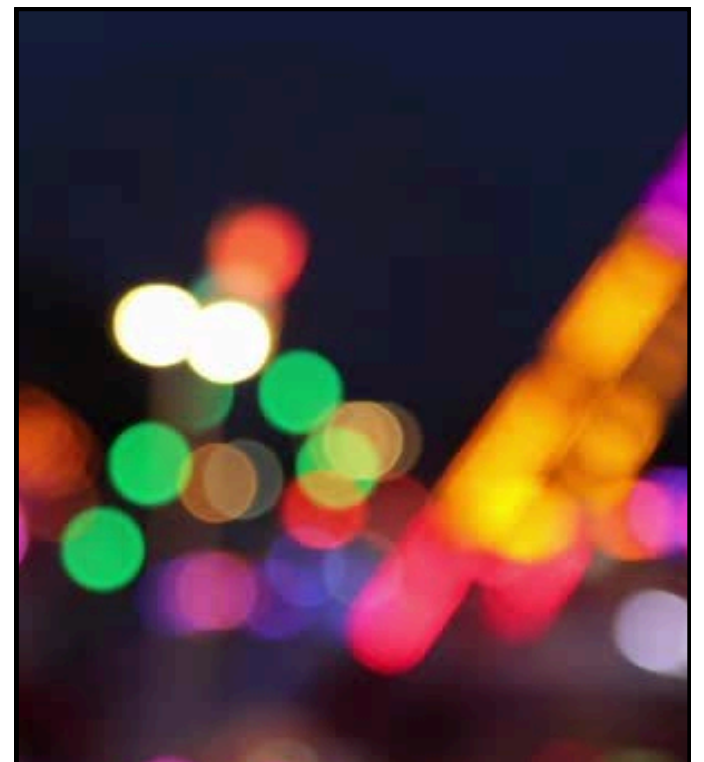
To understand the current tension, one must trace back to key historical decisions. The Durand Line of 1893 is where it all began—a colonial drawing that cut through Pashtun lands. To Pakistan, it became the legal international border after 1947; to Afghanistan, it remained a wound...



## DENNING'S CARNIVAL OF LIGHTS - WHAT TO EXPECT

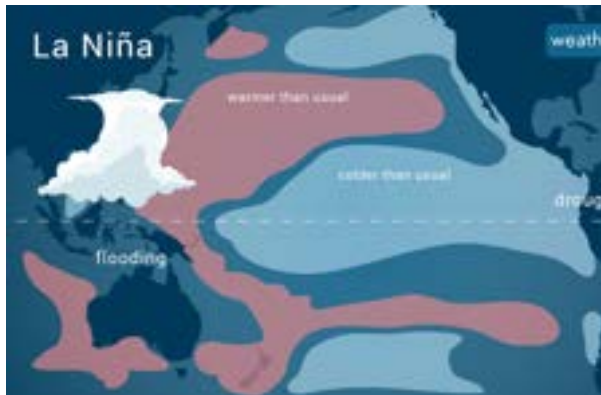
The Denning community is set to witness one of the biggest and most spectacular evenings of the year. The Carnival of Lights is an event that promises a blend of glamour, creative expression, and compassion in one unforgettable night.

Organised by the Denning Public Services in collaboration with the Denning Fashion Society, this event is set to leave a mark and stand as a testament to what can be achieved when social impact meets artistic expression. Set to take place on 6th December 2025 ...



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# 2025 Climate alert: Can La Niña redraw Pakistan's weather map?



Renowned meteorologists began tracking the return of La Niña recently in late 2025, a phenomenon that is essentially a Pacific-wide cooling of sea surface temperatures that reconfigures global weather patterns. A transition has been indicated, by forecasts from the World Meteorological Organization and regional agencies, towards a weak to moderate La Niña for the November–January period, a change that is now already being excessively felt in South Asia and all over Pakistan's varied terrains.

Pakistan's geography, as it exists, makes the country considerably sensitive to such shifts in large-scale climate directors. The low lying Indus plains (Punjab and Sindh) are hosts to dense agriculture and urban centers, and the western highlands and Hindu Kush, Karakoram, Himalaya (northern areas and Gilgit Baltistan) are glacier and snow-fed river sources. Additionally, the arid Balochistan and the uplands of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa side more on the continental extremist scale. La Niña clashes with seasonal monsoon dynamics and "western disturbances" which are essentially extratropical storms that bring winter rain and snow. Then, as a result, regionally contrasting effects are observed, such as heavier monsoon extremes in some months and colder, drier winter spells in others.

Pakistan's Met Office (PMD) and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) have reported that the ever evolving La Niña-like conditions are likely to directly affect Pakistan's late 2025 weather, which means weaker overall rainfall in some provinces but more frequent western disturbances and increased snowfall in high mountains in short spells. NDMA

situational reports emphasize, and as we as a nation have already witnessed, that the 2025 monsoon season has already brought intense rains, flash floods, and landslides, and that La Niña may amplify such hazards while moderating others. Flooding and flash floods, or adequately, even a "weak" La Niña can drastically shift storm tracks and terrorize moisture patterns.

Pakistan's exposure has been noted to remain high after the recent destructive 2025 monsoon floods that inundated large areas, destroyed infrastructure, and displaced several communities.

In the north, as far as snow and glacier hazards are concerned, increased amounts of snowfall during discrete western disturbances can elevate the risk of avalanches and glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF). Mountain valleys will directly be affected, which means endangerment of remote communities and dangerous and critical highway corridors and conditions.

Historically, La Niña is associated with changed monsoon patterns where parts of Sindh and Balochistan could record below normal rainfall, worsening the areas' soil moisture deficits and severely stressing winter crops and affecting water supplies.

Subsequently, these repeated cycles of flooding, waterlogging, and severe dry spells ultimately increase the risk of vector-borne diseases. Drinking water is contaminated, for which there is already limited healthcare and housing, especially for those displaced and residing in informal settlements.

However, La Niña is not a solo performer. Background global warming has already intensified the heavy

rainfall events we have observed, increasing destructiveness of floods where La Niña tendencies would otherwise moderate the temperatures. This compound effect means Pakistan can expect more extreme hydrological swings, heavier short-duration downpours amid longer dry intervals, further complicating water resource planning and disaster preparedness.

Policy and planning priorities should be made to include strengthening the early warning systems, restoring and upgrading drainage and river embankments. Additionally, targeted support for vulnerable farmers (seed, soil moisture management) is also crucial, as well as prepositioning humanitarian supplies, and monitoring mountain glaciers and GLOF hotspots. NDMA and provincial disaster authorities have reportedly circulated advisories and outlook bulletins, which allegedly continue coordination with international agencies (UNOCHA, WMO), an action that is important for rapid response and adaptation financing.

La Niña's return in 2025 highlights Pakistan's extreme climate vulnerability, which stems from oceanic teleconnections, a fragile hydrological system, and a continuously warming baseline that amplifies extremes.

The immediate outlook is mixed: some regions will see reduced rainfall, while others face sudden, intense storms and increased mountain snowfall.

Ultimately, preparedness, resilient infrastructure, and rapid humanitarian readiness will determine the severity of impacts on Pakistani communities in the coming months.

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# CARNIVAL OF LIGHTS COMES ALIVE AMIDST CHILLY WINTER NIGHTS



The Denning community is set to witness one of the biggest and most spectacular evenings of the year. The Carnival of Lights is an event that promises a blend of glamour, creative expression, and compassion in one unforgettable night.

Organised by the Denning Public Services in collaboration with the Denning Fashion Society, this event is set to leave a mark and stand as a testament to what can be achieved when social impact meets artistic expression. Set to take place on 6th December 2025 at The Palm Marquee from 4 PM to 10 PM, the carnival will host an impressive lineup of activities, performances, and stalls.

At its heart, The Carnival of Lights is a fundraising initiative where every ticket, every stall, and every moment contributes to charity. The event aims to support meaningful causes through an evening that celebrates both student talent and Karachi's love for good food, good music, and a good cause.

The highlight of the night will be a grand live concert by Asim Azhar. With his new album release, this performance is set to be one of his tour dates and is expected to attract a large audience of around 4,000 attendees. Sharing the spotlight, the Denning Fashion Society will take the runway with a grand fashion show featuring original designs and concepts. They are surely here to show that Denning's style and fashion sense extend far beyond the classroom.

Adding to the excitement, over 60 small businesses and food vendors are expected to be present at the carnival. Each will contribute a small participation fee that will support the charitable causes endorsed by Denning Public Services.

From handcrafted jewellery and local art to street food favourites, the stalls promise an immersive and lively marketplace atmosphere.

With the amount of buzz the Carnival of Lights marketing has created, and the excitement for the Fashion Society's grand return to modelling after last year's Femshion, the event may very well be the biggest one Denning has witnessed in 2025. It is very clear that this is an event not to be missed, so mark your calendars, get your tickets, bring your friends, and be part of a night where every laugh, cheer, and applause contributes to something greater.

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# Compassion Buried Beneath the Rubble



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The sudden demolition of Lahore's Bhati Chowk bird and pet market left the city stunned. What had once been a lively marketplace filled with chirping birds, rabbits, cats, and other small pets turned into a scene of devastation overnight. In the early hours of November 6th, heavy machinery destroyed more than a hundred pet shops to rubble, with videos shared on social media showing cages crushed beneath debris and terrified shopkeepers trying to rescue whatever animals they could. It wasn't just a market that was destroyed that morning; it was hundreds of innocent lives that were lost in the process.

According to reports from Dawn and The Express Tribune, many traders said they received no prior notice. Some were even promised a meeting with authorities to discuss relocation, but that never took place. They instead woke up to find bulldozers tearing down everything they had built over the years. This operation wiped out about 150 shops within hours, leaving behind both financial ruin and emotional trauma. The traders considered these pets as if they were living beings; they were fed and cared for. Watching them die helplessly under the rubble was an unbearable experience.

After major backlash, authorities have defended the demolition as part of an anti-encroachment drive, claiming that the market was operating illegally on public land. In addition, a spokesperson for the Lahore Development Authority stated that notices were served multiple times to the encroachers before the operation. However, this explanation fails to justify the lack of planning and the carelessness with which this matter was approached. Even if the destruction was lawful, it was far from humane. There were no animal rescue teams, no veterinarians, and no prior coordination with the Wildlife or Livestock Departments. As a result, animals trapped in cages had no chance of survival. This made the civilians realise that compassion is often an afterthought when it comes to urban planning in Pakistan. Consequently, animal welfare lawyers and rights organizations stepped in to seek justice. Petitions were filed in the Lahore High Court demanding accountability.

Moreover, animal welfare activists have used this tragedy to highlight a larger issue at hand, which is Pakistan's lack of proper laws to protect animals during government operations. There should be clear guidelines for handling animals. Furthermore, these protocols should include coordination with rescue teams, prior warnings, and safe relocation measures. Without such protocols, incidents like the Bhati Chowk tragedy will continue to occur.

The incident has also forced many people to reflect on what kind of society we are becoming. Cities must develop, and encroachments must be addressed, but progress should never come at the cost of cruelty. The demolition at Bhati Chowk revealed how easily lives, both human and animal, can be ignored in the name of efficiency. It also showed how disconnected policy decisions can become from empathy on the ground.

Nonetheless, the strong response from lawyers, journalists, and citizens has kept the issue alive. If the Lahore High Court's inquiry leads to reforms, it could set an important precedent for the entire country. Authorities might finally be required to plan humane enforcement operations and treat animal welfare as a serious legal responsibility rather than just an afterthought.

To conclude, the destruction of Lahore's animal market was more than just the loss of a physical space. It was a test of compassion, one that the city failed that morning. However, the ongoing legal and social pressure offers a chance for the authorities to plan better. Real progress will come only when development and empathy can exist side by side and when no animal has to die beneath a bulldozer for the sake of a cleaner street.

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# Breaking Down the 27th Constitutional Amendment

The 27th Constitutional Amendment has been laid in the National Assembly. It was moved by Law Minister Azam Nazeer Tarar. The Amendment has already been passed by the Senate.

Sharing main features, the 27th constitutional amendment envisages the establishment of the Federal Constitutional Court. The federating units will be given equal representation in the constitutional court as per the spirit of Charter of Democracy. Islamabad High Court will also be given representation in the federal constitutional court.

The federal constitutional court will hear cases relating to constitutional matters and interpretation of the constitution. The permanent seat of the Federal Constitutional Court shall be at Islamabad.

The Law Minister said the president may transfer a judge of a high court from one high court to another high court on the recommendations of and on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Judicial Commission of Pakistan. For this purpose, the chief justices of both high courts shall also be members of the Judicial Commission of Pakistan.

As per the amendment, the President shall, on advice of the Prime Minister, appoint the Chief of the Army Staff concurrently, the Chief of the Defense Forces. The appointment of the chief of air staff

and chief of naval staff will be made on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The office of the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee shall stand abolished with effect from the twenty-seventh day of November 2025. The Prime Minister shall, on the recommendation of the Chief of the Army Staff concurrently the Chief of the Defense Forces, appoint the Commander of the National Strategic Command from the members of Pakistan Army and shall also determine his salaries and allowances.

Where the Federal Government promotes a member of the Armed Forces to the rank of Field Marshal, Marshal of the Air Force or Admiral of the Fleet, such officer shall retain the rank, privileges and remain in uniform for life. Upon completion of the term of his command, under the law, the Federal Government shall determine the responsibilities and duties of Field Marshal, Marshal of the Air Force or Admiral of the Fleet in the interest of the state.

According to the constitutional amendment, no criminal proceedings whatsoever shall be initiated or continued against the president for his life and for a governor during his term of office in any court. These provisions shall not be applicable during the period the President holds a public office after he ceases to be the President.

The Law Minister said that effort was made to hold detailed discussions on the constitutional amendment. He mentioned the discussions that took place in the relevant standing committees of National Assembly and the Senate. He thanked the coalition partners for their support and guidance on

the constitutional amendment.

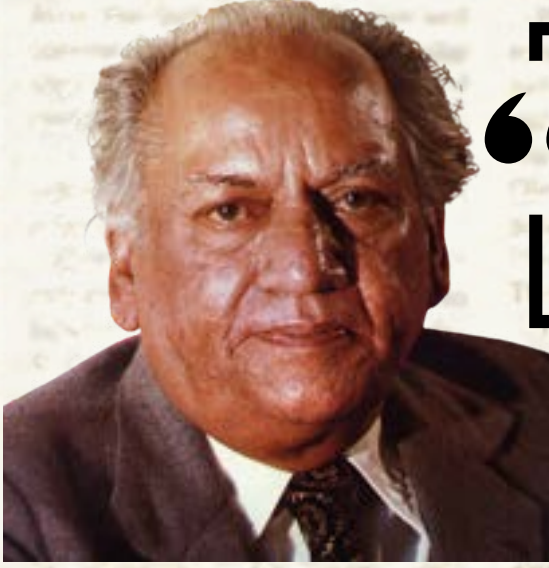
Meanwhile, taking part in the discussion on the Amendment, Defence Minister Khawaja Asif emphasized the need for strengthening the local government system to strengthen the federation. He said devolution of power as envisaged in the 18th constitutional amendment, is important for promotion of democracy.

Minister for National Health Services, Mustafa Kamal, also raised voice for the empowerment of the local government system.

Minister of State for Finance Bilal Azhar Kayani said the 27th Constitutional Amendment is aimed at strengthening defence and the governance. He commended the sacrifices of security forces in the war on terrorism.

Minister for Board of Investment Qaiser Ahmed Sheikh emphasized the need for charter of economy in order to take the country forward on the path of sustainable economic growth. He was appreciative of the amendments proposed in the constitution through the 27th Constitutional Amendment.

# فیض احمد فیض



اے خاک نشینو! اٹھ بیٹھو! وہ وقت قریب آپہنچا ہے

جب تخت گرائے جائیں گے، جب تاج اچھالے جائیں گے

فیض 13 فروری 1911ء کو پنجاب کے ضلع نارووال کی ایک چھوٹی سی بستی کالا قادر (اب فیض نگر) کے ایک فارغ البال علمی گھرانے میں پیدا ہوئے۔ ان کے والد محمد سلطان خاں بیرسٹر تھے۔

فیض کی شاعرانہ قدر و قیمت کا اندازہ اس بات سے لگایا جاسکتا ہے کہ ان کا نام غالب اور اقبال جیسے عظیم شاعروں کے ساتھ لیا جاتا ہے۔ انہوں نے ایک نئے شاعری دبستان کی بنیاد رکھی جس نے جدید اردو شاعری کو بین الاقوامی شناخت سے ہمکنار کیا۔

فیض ترقی پسند تحریک کے بانیوں میں سے ہیں۔ اس تحریک کا مقصد ادب و شاعری کے ذریعہ معاشرتی اور اقتصادی انصاف اور مساوات کی تلقین ہے۔ فیض نے اس مقصد کے اس انداز سے پیش کیا کہ ترقی پسندی ایک ادبی اور شعری روایت کا درجہ حاصل کر گئی۔ ان کے ہاں دوسرے ترقی پسندوں کی طرح جھنجھلاہٹ اور تلخی نہیں ہے، انہوں نے مروجہ الفاظ کو نہایت فنکارانہ انداز میں نئے معانی عطا کئے، اور غزل کی معروف روایات کو اپنے نصب العین مفاہیم کے ساتھ بیان کیا۔

وہ ایک عہد ساز شاعر تھے اور ایک پورے عہد پر اثر انداز ہوئے۔ ان کی شاعری میں کئی اردو، انگریزی شعرا کی گونج سنائی دیتی ہے لیکن آواز ان کی اپنی ہے۔ وہ اس لحاظ سے ترقی پسند شعرا کے میر کارواں ہیں کہ انہوں نے جدید عہد کے تقاضوں سے اپنی شاعری کو ہم آہنگ کیا۔ ان کی غزلوں میں ایک نیا لب و لہجہ اور نیا تصورِ عشق ملتا ہے۔ اس میں اک نئی کیفیت کے ساتھ ساتھ تازہ احساس اور اک خاص ولولہ ملتا ہے جس میں تازگی اور شگفتگی ہے۔

محبت دنیا میں سب کرتے ہیں اور جبر و استحصال کسی نہ کسی شکل میں بنی نوع انسان کا مقدر رہا ہے۔ فیض نے انسانی زندگی کے ان دو پہلوؤں کو اس قدر یک جان کر دیا کہ کہ عشق کا درد اور جبر و استحصال کی اذیت اک دوسرے میں مدغم ہو کر اک فریادی بن گئی۔ فیض کی شاعری کی عالمگیر اپیل اور اس کی بین الاقوامی مقبولیت کا یہی راز ہے۔

فیض کی تصانیف میں نقش فریادی، دست صبا، زنداں نامہ، دست تہ سنگ، سروادی سینا، شام شہریاراں اور میرے دل مرے مسافر شامل ہیں۔

کر رہا تھا غم جہاں کا حساب  
آج تم یاد بے حساب آئے

اور بھی دکھ ہیں زمانے میں محبت کے سوا  
راحتیں اور بھی ہیں وصل کی راحت کے سوا

دل نا امید تو نہیں، ناکام ہی تو ہے  
لمبی ہے غم کی شام مگر شام ہی تو ہے

گلوں میں رنگ بھرے بادِ نو بہار چلے  
چلے بھی آؤ کہ گلشن کا کاروبار چلے

یہ داغ داغ اُجالا یہ شب گزیدہ سحر  
وہ انتظار تھا جس کا یہ وہ سحر تو نہیں

یہ وہ سحر تو نہیں جس کی آرزو لے کر  
چلے تھے یار کہ مل جائے گی کہیں نہ کہیں

# Masla-e-khaas, Mashwara-e-aam

## AAP KA MASLA

I screwed up one of the previous mocks because of extreme sleep deprivation but I was fully prepared. why isn't sincerity accounted for when they're marking the exams?

## HAMARA MASHWARA

Couldn't agree more. dogs do eat homeworks. traffic really is there when we're late to classes. the internet and laptops stop working. let's start a petition for sincerity in UoL exams too.

## AAP KA MASLA

I don't like this whole denning league situation. why can't we just take workshops or go to sports trials waghara like last year?

## HAMARA MASHWARA

Denning league is better because it has given a lot more structure to our extra curriculars. ab planning se aage barhna hoga.

## AAP KA MASLA

Why are classes at such an odd timing

## HAMARA MASHWARA

Ek banda tha jisne bola tha ke time uska rishtedaar hai. "Time is relative" or something. Do what you will with this information.

## AAP KA MASLA

How do I manage all this pressure?

## HAMARA MASHWARA

Let us know when you figure it out, thanks.

## AAP KA MASLA

Is it okay to not have started studying yet?

## HAMARA MASHWARA

Good luck. You're going to need it.

## AAP KA MASLA

I have a crush on someone in my class but I don't know how to approach them

## HAMARA MASHWARA

Mujhe to ye parhai ka weight hi crush kar rahi hai abhi tak.

## AAP KA MASLA

why does my brain shut down every time I open any module handbooks?

## HAMARA MASHWARA

this is completely normal. your brain is exercising its constitutional right to self preservation. respect its autonomy.

## AAP KA MASLA

pichle 36 hours mein nahi soya magar admin law mock ki puri tayari hogayi.

## HAMARA MASHWARA

Mubarak hou! this is the first sign that you're becoming a law monk. we believe the next step would be ascension where you will start to give legal advice to strangers on the street.

## AAP KA MASLA

dil mein dard hota hai jab bhi koi EU law kou simple kehta hai.

## HAMARA MASHWARA

tension nahi lein. take deep breaths and drink some water. and perhaps contemplate dropping out.

# FORGE THROUGH LEADERSHIP: THE EVOLVING JOURNEY OF TAHA EJAZ



From the polished classrooms of Beaconhouse and The Lyceum to the vibrant academic halls of Denning Law School, Taha's journey has been shaped by quiet determination and a steady pursuit of excellence. He describes his early motivation simply but powerfully: "I always wanted good grades; a desire lit by my parents' expectations and investments in me." What began as academic ambition gradually transformed into something deeper, a commitment to grow, to serve, and to lead with purpose.

During his first year at Denning, Taha planted the seed of an idea, a place where students could grow morally as well as intellectually. What initially began as plans for an Islamic society evolved into the Denning Ethics, Law & Morality Society (DENELM). For him, it aligned perfectly with his belief that students should develop into principled professionals. As he recalls, the society aimed "to create moral and ethical students and fine future lawyers, and improve the legal profession's poor public perception."

Although institutional restructuring later dissolved the society, its impact remained. Founding something from the ground up taught him the realities of leadership. He reflects, "Launching a new society is a whole new ball game... find a good team, be a good leader, and be damn good at navigating Denning's bureaucracy."

Running for President was a step he had never envisioned. Like many, he viewed student politics as complicated and draining. Yet when the ECA introduced a merit-based selection criterion, genuine possibility emerged. "Students like us got hope," he explains, recalling the moment he realized he could run with integrity and purpose.

The campaign was rigorous, transformative, and deeply human. From managing diverse personalities to navigating unpredictable political, social, and diplomatic currents, the experience carved resilience into him. Despite the eventual loss, he believes it was formative: "Perhaps it is our losses which shape us the strongest."

Internships added their own dimension of learning. While legal research and drafting strengthened his technical skills, he values something subtler:

"Understanding the people we work with and for, and then honing ourselves into the kind of intern they'll always welcome back."

For Taha, technical competence matters but character and adaptability matter more.

Balancing academics, leadership, and professional growth demands strategy. Borrowing from Sun Tzu, he lives by a simple principle:

"Know yourself and know your tasks... then prioritize, plan, and execute while improvising as per need."

Taha's evolution has been shaped by resilience. He encourages hesitant students to embrace uncertainty: "Leaders are not born, leaders are forged... failures forge you the strongest." From a shy, socially withdrawn child to an active student leader, his growth reflects that belief. "Even when asked what he would redo, he remains grounded and humorous: I wouldn't change a thing... although I would appreciate memorizing my property law

notes months before the exam."

Looking forward, he is driven by his next goals especially establishing The Centre for Human Excellence at Denning, alongside maintaining strong academic performance.

Beneath the seriousness of leadership lies a self-aware and humorous side to Taha. If his academic abilities were a superpower, he says he would be "LCD — Lazy-with-a-Chance-of-Distinction." His "main character moment"? He laughs: "I can't narrow it down... I try to make the most of every moment in a good way."

He rejects the myth that leadership belongs to a select few: "One myth? I've got many — that you need to belong to a particular background, twist morals, or be a popular male." If his Denning journey were a film, he would title it "LMFAO — Law, Memories, Friends, Academics and Optimism," a nod to humor wrapped around depth. And if internships awarded badges, he would earn "The Survivor." His friends describe him simply but fittingly as "Dynamic," a quality reflected in both his ambitions and personality.

His outlook on life is captured in one earnest philosophy: "Be good, to God, to people, to yourself... We may not be perfect, but we can try well."

# From Denning to Cnergyico: Khushi Ahmed's Journey Into Corporate Law.

At Cnergyico Pakistan Limited (formerly Byco Petroleum), one of Denning's own alumni is carving her path in the legal world, and she is certainly doing it her own way. Syeda Khushi Ahmed, working as a Management Trainee in the Legal Department of Cnergyico, explains what she adores the most about what she does at the company and her position, "I like to see myself as a hero saving the day. Not all lawyers have to wear the uniform to be saving the day." Her job involves sorting through matters and preventing the company from landing itself into issues that could end up requiring a court appearance. This role, she has told us, is preparing her for an eventual inhouse role she hopes to acquire in the future.



Her journey from law school to the corporate world wasn't exactly straightforward, as is often the way, but unlike many others she has chosen to focus on the learning, tough choices and the essential discovery her journey has introduced her to. "My journey in law school was fuelled by the passion I have had towards the legal field," She explains. "I believe that the legal field is often misunderstood as favouring the wrong-doers and delaying justice on purpose."

But during her time at university, she found herself drawn to something new, which is the corporate and commercial side of law. "I felt it was not just enough to develop an interest until and unless one has had a practical flavour of it. This led to the beginning of my professional journey, where I did an internship at two of the Top Firms in Karachi i.e., RIAA Barker Gillette, and Surridge & Beecheno. These internships helped me to decide if I was really meant for the corporate

world or not? Well, It is safe to say that the answer was affirmative," She has said, describing her discovery with the excitement expected of anyone who manages to successfully find their niche in life.

Of course, it wasn't all smooth sailing. "The biggest challenge I faced was to bring my heart and mind on the same page," Khushi Ahmed has admitted. Her heart wanted criminal litigation, but her mind pushed her toward corporate work. So, with a firm mind to conquer a decision, she explored both, visited the courts with her participation in the Denning Legal Clinic, and in true fashion of John Locke's empiricism, learned through sensory experience and empirical evidence. In the end, she knew where she could make her biggest impact.

One lesson that helped her shape her way through, that she shared with us here at The Denning Obiter, resonates particularly. "The skill of knowing what to ignore, and what to prioritize is the most underrated yet useful in all areas of life."

Her advice to current law students is especially helpful: "Law is a vast field, outside of books. Start interning early and get a practical flavour of the field."

Going from her long study sessions as a law student at Denning, with faith and hope in her heart, to now making an impactful difference at Cnergyico as a Management Trainee, her journey is a soft reminder that dedication is a train that will take you anywhere you aspire to go.

Beyond her academic and professional pursuits, what truly sets Khushi apart is the clarity with which she approaches growth. She sees every internship, every challenge, and every moment of uncertainty as a stepping stone rather than a setback. Her willingness to question her assumptions, step outside her comfort zone, and evolve with each experience reflects a maturity that many young professionals take years to develop.

It is this mindset rooted in curiosity, discipline, and a quiet confidence that continues to guide her as she navigates the corporate legal landscape.

# HAMLET (BEING TRUE TO YOURSELF) BY SYED HASAN RAZA SHAH

Man have always known this fact consciously or unconsciously, that being true to one self, ones beliefs and ones promises can he only achieve something great. Financial success can never be achieved if one is not true to own self, even if one is, he could never achieve true mental peace, true focus. Why is that, a question arises. Answering this question we have to look at several aspects, why does man create his own principles? why are they important?

and how does He feel following them.

A Man needs his own principles due to the fact that the world is changing so rapidly, cultures, people, lifestyle is changing at drastic speed. It is in a Man's nature to please others, hence he will start picking things from here and there from different people in order to please people. The consequence to that is well he picks up thousands of things, what the society thinks about certain something, what does this guy or that women thinks about it is what he start questioning prior to any action be it ethical, non ethical good or bad. He defines his goods and bad based on what the people around him think about it rather than the base concept. These reasons combined stresses out the Man to the point that his thoughts always gets stuck on things such as these, which leaves zero to none energy for the man to think about what actually matters, hence most of the time making him the Pariah, when all he did his whole life was to walk on other people beliefs, such a irony it is.

In order for Man to be free of this

“TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE”

loop he creates his own beliefs and his own principles based on "Society", "Family", "Peers", what he consumes and Mainly based on how he himself perceive the world around him, how he perceives people around him. Sometimes the man creates Principles that are good, other time he creates some that are not bad but rather loathed by the society. This creates an issue whether something is actually good or bad



but a principle that he must walk by, which the same the society does not accept, the Man still walks on his own path. He may be loathed by some, but the people who care about him, know him, and are literate would understand his actions, most of all he would not be loathed by his own self. The benefit's are not drastic but

they are important. Once A Man creates his principles does he only ever see the world from his own eyes for the first time. Once A man walks follows his principles does he see the people with his own eyes for the first time. Once a Man prioritizes his own principles over the society does he understand the true meaning of life for the first time. Now the last analogy might be a bit too much as it does not happen the moment you start making your own principles, But rather it is a path that leads to it. Most of all when a Man remains true to Own self his thoughts get clear, his vision extends, He gets ready to accept different things, he becomes ready to develop Himself even more, and most of all he becomes aware of His own self, His own thoughts, His own Mind, His desires, and his ambitions. That's why Shakespeare says in Hamlet:

P.S (The word Man used in this article is gender neutral which was used in old English period, so do don't mistake it for specific gender)

# HOW DOES A COUNTRY HEAL?

The question of accountability was one the Rwandans had to confront in the wake of the 1994 ethnocide that left 800,000 civilians dead and caused immeasurable damage to the nation's socio-political fabric. Atrocities so horrific, their echoes resonate in Rwanda even today.

A conflict maturing from the pre-colonial era was brought forth by the political aspirations of the Hutu majority, who envied the status and higher societal strata enjoyed by the Tutsis. In the 1960s, the Hutus successfully subverted the political order with a coup backed by Belgian authorities, forcing many Tutsis to migrate to Uganda and neighboring nations. For three decades, the warring factions engaged in cross-border skirmishes. Subsequently, the exiled Tutsis created the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), demanding repatriation and a coalition government, which Hutu extremists vehemently opposed, viewing it as a threat to their hegemony.

The responsibility for the events of April 6, 1994, remains inconclusive, yet it was the catalyst that launched the nation into an all-out war on the Tutsis and moderate Hutus. The plane crash killing the Hutu President, Juvénal Habyarimana, gave the Hutu militia the perfect alibi to carry out a state-sanctioned massacre, eliminating all opposition. The horrific part was the active participation of two million Hutu civilians in the torture, murder, and rape of the 'Tutsi cockroaches'—a dehumanizing term propagated by the complicit media to valorize the movement. Rape became so widespread that it led to an outbreak of HIV/AIDS in the region, forcing the UN to recognize it as a war crime for the first time.

The international community's inaction was instrumental in prolonging the ceaseless warfare. During the peak of the massacres,

the UN recalled its troops under the guise of mandate restrictions requiring a ceasefire to be in place. France finally launched Operation Turquoise to establish safe zones, but the counter-attack rendered the mission "too little, too late."

The RPF's takeover of the country in mid-July was the nexus between the end of the old order and the rebirth of the new, as the nation prepared to account for the casualties. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), formed that November, promptly began dealing with the architects of the ethnocide, including political, media, and business personalities. However, the general public lay beyond their jurisdiction, posing a bigger dilemma that exceeded retributive justice. The perpetrator was not some distant sovereign but one's own neighbor and countryman who had crossed all thresholds of violence. Retribution was seen as a reductionist approach for a nation precariously tethered to peace, threatening to set ablaze all hopes of restoration. Moreover, the scale at which it would have to be employed was simply beyond any governmental capacity.



The answer lay in a unique concept of justice: Transitional Justice. The OCHR highlights its four pillars: reparation, truth, justice, and guarantees of non-recurrence. These contribute essentially to navigating complex transitions where narratives are at risk of extreme polarization. Through communal dialogue and accountability, victims can achieve closure to heal and unite as a society. This process, which must be context-specific and nationally owned, aims to prevent future trauma from being galvanized for political momentum.

The Gacaca courts (roughly translating to 'justice on the grass') were a paradigmatic example of Transitional Justice. Their most primitive model involved a village elder serving as judge in an open field. The post-1994 model, enacted by Organic Law 40/2000, categorized crimes by severity, limiting Gacaca's jurisdiction primarily to minor crimes. A total of 12,000 courts were established after the initial phase in 2002. The lay judges (inyangamugayo) were required to be individuals of integrity with no genocide or political involvement. The emphasis lay on confession and apology, which reduced the perpetrators' penalties. Mandatory community participation ensured testimonies were truthful and aligned with procedures. With their official closure on June 18, 2012, they had prosecuted around 1.9 million cases with an 86% conviction rate.

From a legal standpoint, the system was untenable due to the judges' lack of judicial knowledge and revealed political affiliations, which led to biased decisions. Expediting the process also meant most testimonies were rushed, and defendants lacked representation, infringing the fundamental human right to a fair trial. In the three decades since, after the initial phase of accountability and restoration, Rwanda has finally reached the stage of reconciliation—not to forget the past, but to heal the future. As survivor Claudette Mukarumanzi states, "If I died and that hatred still lingered, we wouldn't be building the Rwanda I'd want for my children; it'd be the Rwanda I grew up in. I cannot pass that on to my children."

# HISTORY AND THE DYNAMICS BETWEEN PAKISTAN - AFGHANISTAN.

The relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan is woven from centuries of shared history, ethnic bonds, and geopolitical friction. At its heart lies the contentious Durand Line, but over time, ties have evolved through ideological struggles, proxy wars, refugee crises, and shifting regional alignments. To understand the current tension, one must trace back to key historical decisions.

The Durand Line of 1893 is where it all began—a colonial drawing that cut through Pashtun lands. To Pakistan, it became the legal international border after 1947; to Afghanistan, it remained a wound. Afghanistan was the only country that initially opposed Pakistan's entry into the UN, not due to hostility toward the new state, but because of this unresolved border. Under King Zahir Shah and later President Daoud Khan, Kabul often pushed the idea of Pashtun self-determination, which Islamabad viewed as a direct threat to its territorial integrity. Early Pakistani leaders, from Liaquat Ali Khan to Ayub Khan, spent years trying to balance diplomacy with the persistent fear that Afghanistan could destabilize Pakistan's western frontier.

By the 1970s, tensions had sharpened. When Zulfikar Ali Bhutto came to power, the regional atmosphere was already volatile. Daoud Khan's government openly backed Pashtun and Baloch nationalist groups inside Pakistan, hoping to weaken Islamabad's control. Bhutto's response was both strategic and subtle: he created an Afghan "cell" within the government and quietly began supporting Islamist opposition groups inside Afghanistan. These early networks later grew into powerful mujahideen factions.

Bhutto's approach wasn't driven by ideology alone; he simply couldn't afford an openly hostile Afghanistan aligned with India.

The most dramatic turn came after Bhutto's removal and General Zia ul-Haq's rise in 1977. When the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979, Pakistan found itself at the center of a global confrontation. Zia ul-Haq did not hesitate; the Afghan resistance became the backbone of his foreign policy. He reframed the war as an Islamic duty, consolidating power domestically but also fundamentally changing Pakistan's internal landscape. By the time the Soviets withdrew in 1989, Afghanistan was shattered. The ensuing civil war of the 1990s forced Pakistan to reassess its strategy. Leaders in Islamabad believed Afghanistan needed a force strong enough to impose order. When the Taliban emerged from Kandahar under Mullah Omar, Pakistan saw an opportunity. Their promise of stability and religious order aligned neatly with Pakistan's desire for a secure western border. Pakistan supported the Taliban under both Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif's tenures, hoping they would unify Afghanistan.

But after 9/11, everything inverted. The US invasion toppled the Taliban and created a new political order in Kabul under Hamid Karzai and later Ashraf Ghani. Both governments frequently accused Pakistan of playing a "double game," supporting Afghan Taliban factions while fighting militants inside Pakistan. Islamabad, in turn, accused Kabul of allowing TTP militants to operate across the border. Meanwhile, Pakistan bore the weight of millions of Afghan refugees, people who ultimately stitched Pakistani and Afghan societies closer together.

The Taliban's return to power in 2021 revived old expectations in Islamabad, but the reality proved more complicated. Pakistan hoped for cooperation, especially against the TTP, yet border clashes, militant sanctuaries, and disagreements over the Durand Line continued. The current relationship is a product of all these layers: colonial borders, nationalist dreams, Cold War calculations, proxy wars, refugee flows, and political gambles made by leaders on both sides. In 2025, relations are at a fragile but hopeful moment following a major escalation of border fighting, culminating in a Qatar and Turkey-mediated ceasefire in Doha in October, which pledges to "respect each other's sovereignty" and curb cross-border attacks.

The truth is simple but uncomfortable: the destinies of these two countries are inseparable, yet their distrust has kept them locked in a cycle neither can break alone.



# CAREER CORNER

## Hand-picked oppurtunities just for you!

LEGAL INTERN	Federal Ombudsperson Secretariat for Protection Against Harassment (FOSPAH)	Law Students	Internship	Karachi, Pakistan	<a href="https://www.fospah.gov.pk">https://www.fospah.gov.pk</a>
INTERNSHIP OPPORTUNITY	Mooraj Tariq & Company (MTC)	Law Students & Graduates	Internship program	Karachi, Pakistan	<a href="mailto:Contact@mtclaw.com.pk">Contact@mtclaw.com.pk</a>
LEGAL RESEARCH INTERN	Altaf & Co.	Law Students	Internship	Karachi, Sindh	<a href="https://www.juscorpus.com/internship-opportunity-at-altaf-law-chambers">https://www.juscorpus.com/internship-opportunity-at-altaf-law-chambers</a>
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT INTERN	Finixtle	Final-year students or fresh grads (BBA, etc)	Paid Internship program	Karachi, Pakistan	<a href="https://pk.linkedin.com/company/finixtle">https://pk.linkedin.com/company/finixtle</a>
BBA INTERN	Final-year students or fresh grads (BBA, etc)	Final year undergraduate/graduate students (including BBA Marketing/Finance)	Summer internship program for 6 to 8 weeks (paid)	Karachi, Pakistan	<a href="https://www.glassdoor.com/job-listing/summer-internship-program">https://www.glassdoor.com/job-listing/summer-internship-program</a>
LEGAL INTERN	AKJ Law Associates	Law Students	Internship	Karachi, Pakistan	<a href="https://akjlawassociates.com">https://akjlawassociates.com</a>
LAW SCHOLARSHIP	The University of Law International Bursary	Law Students	Scholarship	UK	<a href="https://uclamlpages.co/ucla-law-llm-program">https://uclamlpages.co/ucla-law-llm-program</a>
BBA SCHOLARSHIPS	Muhammad Ali Jinnah University (MAJU) Financial Aid	BBA Undergraduate	Scholarships / financial aid for BBA/UG students;	Islamabad, Punjab	<a href="https://jinnah.edu/scholarship">https://jinnah.edu/scholarship</a>
Scholarship	GREAT Scholarships for Justice & Law	1-year postgraduate law students	Scholarship	UK	<a href="http://www.london.ac.uk/study/courses/postgraduate/llm-postgraduate-laws">www.london.ac.uk/study/courses/postgraduate/llm-postgraduate-laws</a>
Legal Intern	Legal Aid Organisation (LAO),	Fresh graduates, law students	Internship	Karachi, Pakistan	<a href="mailto:laocpki@hotmail.com">laocpki@hotmail.com</a>
Scholarship	Fulbright Foreign Student Program) Depaul university	International Law students , LLM etc	Scholarship program	Onsite	<a href="https://core.depaul.edu/uwide">https://core.depaul.edu/uwide</a>

# THATS ALL FOLKS!

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Obiter: The Voice Of Denning



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