

**August 7, 2017**

**US-Russia Tie and its effect on Afghanistan’s Evolution**

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**E**quality in Human Society<br>

By Dawn Sharazi<br>

human beings, living in today’s world, seem to be losing contentment and satisfaction. There are many incidents taking place in different parts of the world that human races are not able to attain bliss and fulfillment that are really essential for them and that they have to achieve in this world. There are many shortcomings coming both in human personality and human societies that have been proving as factors that are pushing human beings towards instability and disorder. The societies and states that have been facing this today’s world, though, have evolved with the passage of time, still possess something basic. These shortcomings if not met on time, the discrepancies and disorder would keep on rising with no barriers in disturbing the human beings, societies and the governments. If we analyze today’s societies, we come to know that there are some very basic requirements that are not met, and among those requirements, justice, equality and rights are the most essential. Not only in an essential, but wholly among them, we do not have much discussion available about the concept of equality. This particular article is an attempt to discuss the concept about the in order to have its basic understanding.

Giovanni Sartori has rightly observed that the term equality has many facets and so many implications that after we have examined it from all angles we are left with a feeling of not having really mastered it.

In common parlance the term equality is used for identity and treatment of rewards. However, this is not a correct use of the term because absolute equality is not possible. Again some scholars assert that nature has created inequalities.

However, this is also not correct because some people are physically weak which enables others which are similarly, some are white complexion while others are black; some have high IQ while others are dull. In short, nature has not created all as equals and there are differences between one another. In some cases people, therefore, absolute equality is a mere myth. Equality has been assigned both negative as well as positive meanings. In one case, equality means the absence of privileges and special conditions.

It is the difference of the barriers like birth, wealth, colour, caste, creed, etc. in the positive sense equality means providing equal opportunities to all members of the society. It may be observed that adequate opportunities for national or local opportunities for example, an engineer and an ordinary laborer cannot be treated and paid in the same way as other facilities. Equality in this sense is neither practicable nor desirable.

There are several factors that mean the absence of adequate opportunities to all citizens without any discrimination. Nobody should be debarred from certain facilities simply because of birth, status, caste, creed, class, etc. In short, equality implies the following things. First, it is provided with adequate facilities and opportunities for the development of the personality. Second, no class or caste or group enjoys special privileges or opportunities that are not available to other members of the society. Third, there should be no any discrimination among members of society and if there is any discrimination it should be on reasonable grounds. Thus, it does not prevent special treatment of handicapped and backward persons so that they can be brought at par with others. Fourth, rights are equally distributed among all and all have equal access to opportunities leading to authority.

The concept of equality is not basically very old, though, it is very much a part of the concept of the writing of the Socras as well as the Romans. It was only in the latter half of the eighteenth century that the concept gained popularity. The French Revolution of 1789 was largely a pro- bid against the prevailing inequalities and the Revolutionaries adopted the Declaration of the Rights of Man (1789) asserting, “Men are born and remain free and equal in rights of respect.” But, it was only in the present century that equality in human nature inequalities in the economic and social sphere and the political sphere have been stricken in order to improve the lives of the workers. It was emphasized that equality in the economic sphere was more important than equality in the civil sphere and political sphere. It was asserted that political liberty without economic equality was a myth. The political leaders of the industrial nations and communism at a certain stage of history, implemented a large number of independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America gave a further impetus to the principle of equality. All the states began to treat as equals as diplomats and other representatives of their state, its resources and importance. The war against racial discrimi- nation and the introduction of universal franchise further strengthened the doctrine of equality.

Most of the modern states deemed great attention to the improvement of economic lot of the deprived ones to bring about economic equality. Yet, there are serious matters to be resolved in this regard.

According to modern political principles, a state should make sure that the citizens have the freedom of expression of equality of all before law. (2) Political Equality – Equal representation in the administration of justice. (3) Economic Equality – No discrimination among citizens on the basis of class, color, creed, occupation, etc. (4) Political Equality – Equality in the opportunities to have sound knowledge. Unfortunately, these are all the principles based in many countries of the world and we have discomfited among the people.

“Political equality is never real unless it is accompanied by virtual economic equality; political power, otherwise, is bound to be handmade of economic power.” Definitely, in the absence of economic equality it is impossible to imagine a past century, it is unwise to want to remember that economic equality does not imply political equality. It may be observed that the social equality is in the absence of economic equality. This sort of equality is incapable of realization.

On the other hand, it means that the state can never be the concentration of wealth in few hands only and certain minority is unreasonably privileged over all other members of the society. Therefore, it is essential to have an equal treatment by every member of the society. Therefore, the society can become really happy when all belong have equal income and are allowed to have them. In other words, the basic needs of all should be met before some people are allowed to have more than others. Prof. Lakis expresses this point, “I have not right to take the cake if any other person is deprived of his share of the total bread.” Unfortunately, these concepts are being neglect- ed not only in the world but in the societies. Hence, it is essential to support the idea that every individual should have his share of the total bread.

By James M. Doorsey

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*Gulf Media Wars Produce Losers, no Winners*

By James M. Doorsey

Read Gulf states that have pumped millions of dollars into the media and diplomatic apparatus have done little to further their interests and have been better in damaging the reputations of their detractors. Although Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, all apply the same logic, there is a growing recognition of the risks associated with this approach. In one recent survey of public opinion. The announcement of the closure of all channels by Qatar was in response to the so-called ‘media boycott’ instigated by the Gulf crisis suggests, however, that Qatar so far has been more successful in garnering muted support for its call for direct talks to solve the crisis – a position rejected by its detractors.

In the only survey to date of public perceptions in the United States of the Gulf crisis by Britain’s YouGov on behalf of Saudi Arabia’s foremost English-language daily, Arab News, Qatar fared poorly in its approval rating. An October 2016 survey by Arab News of the Arab world’s influential newspapers found that Qatar was considered as unmistakably ill-placed ‘Brand Qatar’, at least in the US… It was interesting to see how America takes a very guarded policy with theGulf states and that they should have achieved by now. There are a number of factors that make it difficult to interpret.

Pill results showed that a mere 27 percent of the 2,263 people surveyed in the US thought Qatar and its media policies were in the best interest of the US. The United States compared to Saudi Arabia with 37 and the UAE with 13 percent. Qatar is seen as either non-aligned or an enemy of the US. Only 16 percent of those surveyed supported Qatar with its human rights for the 2022 World Cup while 34 percent linked Qatar to be accusing of supporting terrorism and 44 percent believe that it has been economically, controlled. As mentioned above Arab News television network provided a platform for and militia and mercenaries’ support among the international media.

Arab News reported extensively on the poll, but appeared to refrain from providing a link to the original survey results. The report was also not immediately accessible on YouGov, which is a research service. On the result, it was distanced considerably and independently evaluate the survey beyond the results published by YouGov. The critical aspect is based on the methodology asked. It was also not clear to what degree the poll further supported perceptions of Qatar’s detractors and how it compared to the Gulf states.

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