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"SUCCESSFUL NATIONS Date _____

WIN WITHOUT FIGHTING"

OUTLINE :-

1. Introduction

Thesis Statement :

Successful nations iron out their differences peacefully, as they know that peace is the vital element for success. Despite the fact there are some obstacles to these peaceful solutions, they can be resolved.

2. Significance of peace for being a successful nation

3. How successful nations win without fighting?

- i. Diplomacy as path to success.
- ii. Following the policy of neutrality
- iii. Focusing on building their economies rather than their militaries.
- iv. Fostering international and regional cooperation
- v. Provide economic aid and development projects
- vi. Balancing the power force
- vii. Use of "Smart Power", a diplomacy tactic
- viii. Case studies :
 - a. Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)
 - b. The Paris Climate Agreement (2015)
 - c. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

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4. "What are the some notable challenges to these peaceful techniques to resolve disputes?"

- i. Geopolitical rivalries among countries
- ii. Nationalism and populism
- iii. Territorial disputes among countries
- iv. Domestic pressure on leadership.

5. How to overcome these challenges hindering the mechanism of peaceful solutions?

- i. Build more comprehensive and economic interdependent world.
- ii. Make conflict resolution mechanisms more robust and effective
- iii. Give more more to international organisations in certain conditions and violations.

6. Conclusion.

"The supreme art of war is to subdue the enemy without fighting" (Sun Tzu). This saying by a successful Chinese military strategist underscores ^{the fact} that war can never be a viable option to win over one's enemy, but to subdue the enemy without resorting to fight is the supreme art. Modern world is replete with such examples of how nations have become successful without fighting their opponents besides accomplishing their desirable interests. Successful nations use diplomacy as a tool to mitigate clashes and win peace. ~~They also~~ ^{some of them} follow policy of neutrality in times of rift among countries, and use this neutrality as a base ~~for~~ ^{to} resolving differences among other

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countries. They also foster international and regional cooperations. In addition to these techniques, they also focus on building their economies in spite of their military prowess beyonds their means. Succeeding economies extend their helping hand towards struggling nations and provide them aid in economic and development areas. Other than these peaceful gestures, successful countries also maintain balance of power in order to ward off any malicious design of their opponents. Further, they also follow carrot and stick policy to ^{accomplish} ~~get~~ their interests. But this is not the whole picture of the world affairs. There are some challenges to these peaceful resolution tactics such as geopolitical rivalries, territorial disputes, nationalism and populism and domestic pressure on a country's leadership. However, these all challenges are resolvable through building more comprehensive ^{and} economic ~~and developmental~~ interdependent world; making conflict resolution mechanisms more robust and effective; and through giving more powers to international organisations in certain conditions and violations.

In a nutshell, successful nations follow peaceful paths to resolve their differences, as they know the peace is an essential factor for success. Although there are some challenges to these peaceful paths, but they are solvable through corrective and preventive measures.

Significance of peace in pursuit of success cannot be denied. One can find peace a common trait among almost all successful nations. According to the Institute of Economics and Peace Report (2020), the cost of global impact of violence was approximately \$14.5 trillion.

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equivalent to 10.5 per cent to the total world's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This data shows how negatively the violence is impacting the world's GDP. Peaceful countries are more prosperous and more progressive than the contentious or destabilized countries. Why peaceful nations are more prosperous than the tumultuous ones? Because they invest their energies and efforts on their economic, social and political developments rather than on management of conflicts. Conflicts undermine countries' abilities and destabilize them.

How successful nations resolve their differences? Successful nations use diplomatic ~~tool~~ means as a tool to understand ^{the} stance of their opponents and ^{try to} resolve the conflicts. Through these means, they win. Diplomacy has two types: direct and indirect diplomacy. Direct diplomacy is to engage rival in direct negotiations through formal diplomatic channels. Example of this direct diplomacy is ^{the} Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) - Iran's ~~new~~ nuclear deal. Whereas, indirect diplomacy is to engage opponent into negotiations through informal channels. ~~To this~~ ~~resolution of the conflict~~ Kargil conflict (1999) between Pakistan and India was resolved through this indirect diplomacy technique. In a nutshell, Albert Einstein has rightly said, "peace cannot be kept by force, it can only be achieved by understanding (the opponent)".

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Another trait of successful nations is that they follow the policy of neutrality. In times of rift among countries, they do not ~~lean~~ ^{lean} towards one side. They use this neutrality as the basis for mediating the conflict among the countries. For instance, Switzerland is the prime example for following the policy of neutrality. It has successfully avoided conflict with other nations and inherited the policy for centuries, by maintaining a strong stance on neutrality. Due to this, it has been hosting international peace talks and several organisations. In essence, maintaining a neutral stance in international affairs ~~to be a successful nation~~ is as important as avoiding a conflict. ~~to be a successful nation~~.

In addition ^{following} of the policy of neutrality, succeeded countries focus on building their economic muscles rather than their military muscles. They invest their efforts and energies in education, research and development (R&D) innovations and human resource development. Here, Japan's destruction in World War II (WWII) and its rebuilding after losing WWII can be a test case. In WWII, the United States (US) bombed Japan. As a result, Japan lost the war. After WWII, ~~it~~ ^{it} focused on its economic rebuilding and left its security to the US. Within the next few decades, Japan emerged as a leading global economy. Today, it is the fourth (4th) largest economy in the world.

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All in all, investing in war will bring destruction, but investing in economy and development will ^{bring} prosperity for a nation. As Martin Luther King Jr. has rightly said, "darkness cannot drive out darkness, only light can do..."

International cooperation is another trait of successful nations. They foster international and regional cooperations where they discuss and find solutions for global and regional issues.

The European Union (EU) is a glaring example of such cooperations. Earlier, Europe had a dismal history as its mostly countries were at war with one another. World War I, World War II, Cold War and Europe 30 years wars are some

examples. In the 1990s, they agreed to make a union which would be a platform for conflict resolution, ~~would~~ ^{and} represent them ~~at~~ collectively in global area. Since its inception, European countries have progressed many fold and they all have emerged as ^{leading} economic, social and political powers. In essence, building regional and international can also help nations to be successful.

Besides building cooperations and alliances, successful nations share their prosperity with other nations in the form of economic aid and development projects. They make struggling economies partners in their progress. Through this, they do not only ~~help~~ help other countries but also reap its fruits for themselves. China's

development projects around the world are just a case in point. China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is a comprehensive project. Under BRI, China has invested around \$65 billion in Pakistan's struggling economy. Under this ^{BRI} project, China is fostering relations with several countries around the world even with its past rivals. In fact, successful countries dominate needy countries through helping them rather than ~~through~~ inflicting war upon them.

In addition to these peaceful techniques, triumphed nations ^{also} maintain peace through balance of power. They believe in peace but also prepare for their defense in case of any attack by their opponents. As discussed, Japan forbade its military building after losing in WWII; but it ~~has~~ remained vigilant of its defense. For defense, it entrusted the US for its security and ~~it~~ has been paying a nominal share of its GDP to the US in return. By maintaining this security apparatus, no country dares to attack Japan. This helps Japan to maintain peace and focus on its development. Another example is Pakistan's "minimum deterrence policy" against India. Pakistan built atomic bombs to counter weight India's alt. In a nutshell, balancing military power is also a tactic of successful nations to maintain peace and walk through hard times.

In ^{the} last of these techniques, several successful nations use "Smart Power" (diplomatic tactic) to win over other countries to resolve their differences and accomplish ^{their} desired interests. Smart Power is a tactic of carrot and stick. ~~It~~ Through this, successful nations persuade a country by providing some leverage (carrot) to it, but at the same time, they also threaten it of dire consequences (stick) if it does not accede to the provided ~~the~~ terms. For example, the US has been successfully using this tactic to further its desired agenda across the globe. After 9/11, the US used the same tactic against Pakistan as it ~~tempted~~ lended ^{ed} a helping hand, in case, Pakistan help would help the US in its "War on Terrorism", and also threatened Pakistan of unimaginable repercussions if Pakistan would deny its offer. This example shows how successful nations present a favour to a country with one hand while keeping stick in the other hand.

After discussing the possible techniques used by the successful nations to win without fighting, there are some case studies which show how the successful countries applied all tactics and possible options except fighting to solve major global issues. Firstly, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) is one of the most important developments ^{in this regard} in which leading world countries, mostly western ones,

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made an agreement with Iran on its nuclear program. Those countries tried to convince Iran to use its nuclear program for peaceful purposes and hindered it from developing nuclear weapons through sanctions. This agreement saved the world from a major catastrophe. Secondly, the Paris Climate Agreement (2015) is another example. Climate change has been one of the major world issues. No one was willing to take responsibility for it and blaming others for it. In 2015, the world agreed to end playing blame game and to set a future course of action. In this agreement, almost all countries agreed to tackle the issue collectively. Thirdly, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is another example of cooperation and winning without fighting. Evidently, Southeast Asian region ^{has} remained one of the destabilizing ^{ed} regions of the world. Member countries of the region have several disputes ^{over} territorial ^{boundaries} and other issues. But ASEAN has mitigated these issues considerably, and made them all good neighbors of one another. The long of short is that when a matter could be resolved through parleys and without fighting then only the fool will resort to fighting.

After discussing all the possible tactics of winning without fighting, it is also important

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to recognize that there are some flies in ointment: geopolitical rivalries, nationalism and populism, territorial disputes and domestic pressure. Firstly, geopolitical rivalries have remain an unresolved issue of world history. Countries involved in ~~it~~^{this} rarely resort to peace. ~~For example~~ The Cold War between the US and Union of Socialist Republics (USSR), the US and China rivalry in 21st century, and Pakistan and India rivalry are some examples of geopolitical rivalries. These countries are not willing to make peace and want to subdue their enemy at any cost. This behavior could lead to a full fledged nuclear war because all these rivals have atomic bombs. According to the Bloomberg Economics 2019 report that the US ~~lost~~^{boyc} the loss of \$316 billion due to its war with China. For Russian loss in war in Ukraine, Forber reports, Russia had invested \$82 billion in its war with Ukraine. Further, Pakistan and India are investing a considerable amount of their GDPs for their defense. To cut the story short, these examples show how geopolitical rivalries are threatening the world peace and do not let the world win without fighting.

Secondly, nationalism and populism have become a considerable issue in the 21st century. Countries with these traits often reject peaceful resolution of differences.

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and solve them with force. In the past, for instance, Andrea Mussolini in Italy and Adolf Hitler in Germany used these same approaches to arouse sentiments in their respective populace. Those steps led to WWII and inflicted destruction on Europe. In ^{the} 21st century, former US president Donald Trump is also a populist leader who aroused sentiments of nationalism in Americans and brought them near to war with North Korea and Iran. Hence, it has become evident that nationalism and populism are also a major threat to world peace and a clear obstruction in the way of winning without fighting.

Thirdly, territorial disputes are another stumbling block in the way of peaceful resolutions. Countries do not want to lose an inch of territory, so they downgrade peaceful resolution. Some of the examples are: Pakistan and India dispute over Kashmir, India and China over Galwan valley, Pakistan and Afghanistan over Durand line and Taiwan issue. These issues often escalate wars between disputed countries such as Pakistan-India War 1965, India and China War 1962, etc. Thus, it has proved that territorial disputes are also a threat to winning without fighting.

Fourthly, domestic pressure on a country's leadership also plays a role in

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matter of war and peace. Leadership in democratic countries are responsible to their ~~electables~~ electorates. They do not do anything contrary to their voters' ambitions. As a result, this domestic pressure thwarts the peace making efforts. For example voters of India vote of that party which take on Pakistan and shows ambitions of talking Pakistan with Iron hands. Bharatiya Janata Party ~~recognised~~ ^{read} the nerve of Indian voters and raises slogan against Pakistan. As a result, it has been in power for last eight (08) years. Evidently, domestic pressure also hinder the march of peace.

All challenges, as aforementioned in previous ~~paragra~~ paragraphs, are resolvable through corrective and preventive measures. There are some possible ways that can tackle these issues aptly. Some of them are: build a more comprehensive ^{and} economic interdependent world, make conflict ~~mechanism~~ resolution mechanisms more robust and effective, and give more powers to international organisations in certain conditions and violations.

Building a more comprehensive and economic interdependent world would be a better option to tackle ^{the} challenges to world peace. If the world is more interdependent

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in terms of economic, social and political developments, the countries will hesitate of conflicts. In terms of economic perspective, if the world is interdependent, all participants would get cold feet before going into conflict. Because they will also bear loss of destruction and disruption because they are also partners in the economy of that country. Resultantly, other countries will also take part in conflict resolution because their shares are also at stake. China's investments in other countries are example of such economic interdependence. For example, Australia, after being part of anti-China alliance, cannot go against China openly because its economy is highly dependent on Chinese economy. According to the report by Perth USAsia Centre at University of Western Australia, China's trade action, in response to Australia's participation in anti-China alliances, has disrupted Australian exports worth up to \$19.5 billion. Through this it has become evident that interdependent world can be a way to make this world peaceful and conflict free.

In this way, making conflict resolution mechanisms more robust and effective would be another way to tackle the challenges threatening the world peace. One of such mechanisms is United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Through UNSC, world

has solved several global issues but it becomes less effective in matters where its permanent members ^(PS) are involved. Veto power of PS is hindering a peaceful resolution of several issues. For example, UNSC has become less effective in the matter of war in Ukraine because, in this, Russia is involved. Permanent members struck down any resolution which goes contrary to their interest. To solve this issue, making UNSC and other such institutions are need of the hour. Indeed, powerful countries must be answerable for their deeds. This would be possible if conflict resolution mechanisms are more effective and able to solve world problems. As Mahatma Gandhi rightly said, "peace is not the absence of conflict, but the ability to cope it."

Last but not the least, giving more powers to international organisations in certain conditions and violation would also be a good option to resolve matters without fighting. Such powers include economic sanctions, political isolation, and social boycott. In the wake of war in Ukraine, for instance, the world has sanctioned Russia for its violation of international order. The west excluded Russia from international financial systems such as Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT). Resultantly, Russia has borne the loss of shrinking the country's

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GDP by 6%, as per Oxford Economics. These sanctions also frozen 60% of Russia's foreign assets worth upto \$275 billion. Although, these sanctions have not refrained Russia from its war ambitions, but they have slowed down its march over Ukraine. In a nutshell, it has become^a irrefutable fact that sanctioning the agitators through international organisation is a practicable way to refrain countries from going ~~to~~ into conflicts.

In conclusion, this piece of writing again reiterates the importance of peace and peaceful resolution of conflicts. As earlier discussed, ~~that~~ war is never a optimal option to resolve differences. Given to this fact, successful and responsible countries always favour diplomatic, economic, political and social ways to cope their conflicts. Further, in the 21st century, war has not remained an option for becoming victorious. In this century, there is no instance of a nation benefitting from a prolonged war. However, these peaceful resolutions have some stumbling blocks. But having these stumbling do blocks do not mean that these world is tired challenges cannot be resolved. In a nutshell, this piece of writing discussed the significance of peace for success, ~~it's~~ put forth the ways how the successful nations win without fighting, ~~it~~ threw light on some possible challenges to these peaceful resolution

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and in the last, suggested some solutions to rectify the shortcomings.