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QUIZ # 2

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ENGLISH ESSAY

GREAT NATIONS WIN WITHOUT FIGHTING

OUTLINE

10/20

1. Introduction:

1.1: Attention grabber: "The supreme ~~art~~ of war is to subdue the enemy without fighting" — Sun Tzu.

1.2: Background Information:

1.3: Thesis Statement: Success through use of force is neither ideal nor sustainable. The concept of "winning without fighting" emphasizes diplomacy, strategy and the use of soft power such as, economic, cultural and political influence over the use of force.

2. MAIN BODY:

2.1: War, what is it good for?

2.1.1: In war, winning is the only option.

2.1.2: War causes destruction and chaos.

2.1.3: Loss of life.

2.1.4: Instability.

2.1.5: War spreads fear and terror.

2.2: Nations who lost from war.

2.2.1: Napoleonic France.

2.2.2: Hitler's Germany: Hitler's Nero Decree.

2.2.3: The Great Britain: Aftermath of world war - II.

2.3: Nations which won ~~what~~ without fighting.

2.3.1: Japan's renaissance.

2.3.2: China: Rise of an Economic Giant.

2.3.3: EU: Sustainable prosperity for Europe.

2.4: What makes Nations Great?

2.4.1: Diplomacy

2.4.2: Economic prosperity

2.4.3: Technological advancements

2.4.4: Rule of law.

2.4.5: Welfare state.

2.5: Islamic concept of a welfare state.

2.5.1: Teachings of Prophet (P.B.U.H)

2.5.2: ~~The~~ Prophet (P.B.U.H)'s role as a peacemaker.

2.5.3: Treaty of Hudaibiya: Epitome of Diplomacy of a Great Nation.

2.6: Deterrence Policies: To maintain Peace and Stability.

2.6.1: Alliance and collective security.

2.6.2: Diplomatic deterrence.

2.6.3: Strategic Ambiguity.

2.6.4: Soft power influence.

2.6.5: Intelligence and surveillance.

2.7: Pakistan's Roadmap to becoming a Great Nation.

2.7.1: Balancing the odds of security and welfare.

2.7.2: Facing the menace of terrorism.

2.7.3: Peace and non-confronted relations with India.

2.7.4: Good Governance and Public Policy.

2.7.5: Rule of Law.

2.7.6: Export-Based ~~economy~~.

2.7.7: Strive to achieve Millennium

Development Goals (MDGs) of Education,

health and Social and political

development.

3.0: CONCLUSION

GREAT NATIONS WIN WITHOUT FIGHTING

In Medieval times, around 1100s - 1400s, where most great nations known in popular idea were focusing their time, money and efforts on warfare, military and such, Mali focused most of its goods into education, philosophy, law, civil-social issues and financial sciences. Mali boasted possibly the first university known. The University of Sankore in Timbuktu. They did have a military presence. Not as gigantic as others but still quite formidable, especially at tactics and defense - Mali's approach to becoming a great nation ~~stemmed~~ stemmed from sustainable development, socio-economic prosperity and deterrence - As the ~~great~~ Chinese Ancient Chinese military strategist Sun Tzu wrote: "The supreme art of war is to subdue the enemy without fighting". Sun Tzu's "Art of War" show us that seeking safety through development

cooperation and win-win growth is the right way towards world peace. Thus the concept of "Great Nations Win Without Fighting" ~~emphasizes~~ highlights diplomacy, strategy and the use of soft power such as economic prosperity, cultural and ~~political~~ influence over the use of force.

War, what is it good for? war, ~~is~~ means destruction of innocent lives. War means tears to thousands of mother's eyes. It is an enemy to all mankind. War in itself is an evil, above many kinds of evils like illness, poverty, illiteracy and instability. In war S. Sridhar in his book "Winning Without Waging War" says that, ~~in war~~, winning is the only option if you decide to fight it, winning is the only option. But in all ~~honesty~~ honesty, no one really wins in war. The disaster, fear loss of life on both sides is ~~always~~ ~~too~~.

almost unreasonable to call it a win. Even after an apparent "win", the instability ^{that} ^a Nation suffers in de trop.

Winning war, ~~accor~~ for some people, means power, prestige and supremacy.

Napoleon Bonaparte exercised this authority in France with unmatched human resources, financial and military assets. But failure to make peace and his thirst for ^{conquering land} ~~creating~~

~~an~~ ^{through brute force} a Greater France Empire [^] ~~re~~ resulted in his abdication. Similarly, when Germany ~~was~~ Adolf Hitler was faced with the collapse of his regime, he chose to ~~destroy~~ Germany's infrastructure; ~~but not as~~ Hitler was quoted as, "It is not necessary to worry about their (the German's) needs for ~~the~~ elemental survival". Resulting in the country's collapse with a catastrophic finality. In the race for power, one cannot simply over look the greatest living monarchy of the present and their ~~almost~~ ^{strive} for supremacy which almost costed their

entire Empire, that is The Great Britain. Between the world wars the British Empire ostensibly reached its zenith of power. It achieved its greatest geographical extent, when it controlled almost a quarter of the world's surface area and nearly the same proportion of the earth's population. Unfortunately, for the British, this facade of colonial dominance was largely an illusion. After the French-Indian war, and world war-II - Britain was on the verge of bankruptcy ~~and~~ ~~that~~ along with retaliations from their colonies; which ultimately lead to many colonies being freed from their hegemony. - war lead to financial and social-degradation of the lives of common man. But in case of Britain; they were able to sustain their economy through merchantilism.