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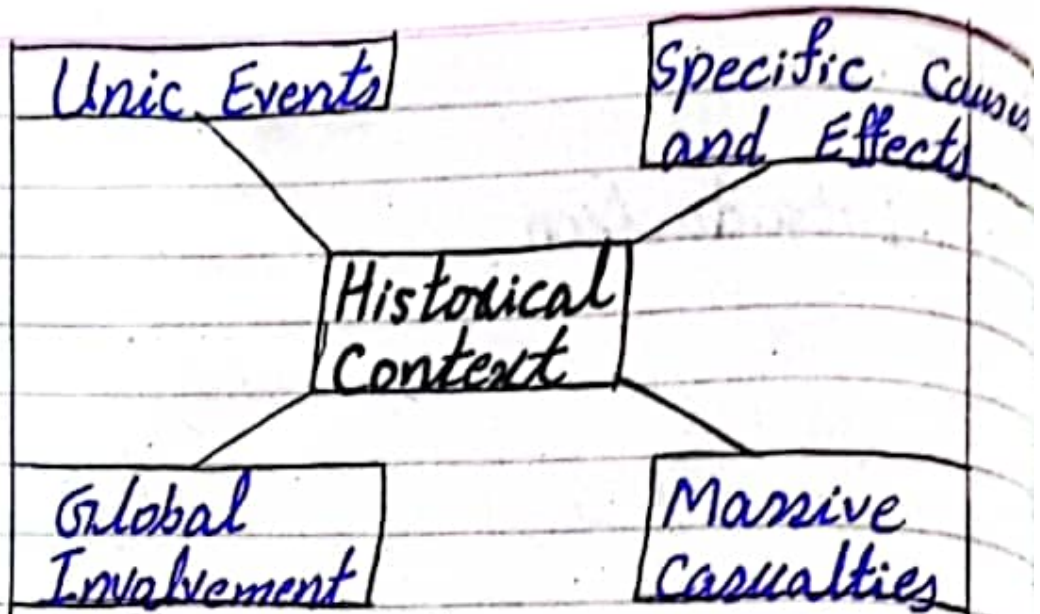
## 1. Introduction

The term "World War" is historically significant, mainly associated with World War I and World War II. These wars were massive, involving many countries and causing great destruction. As Winston Churchill said,

"Those who fail to learn from history are condemned to repeat it."

This highlights the importance of understanding past world wars while carefully using the term for modern conflicts.

## Reluctance to Reuse the Term "World War"



i) Historical context: (Unique Events)

World War I and World War II were unique in their scale and impact, involving many countries and causing significant changes.

ii) Specific Causes and Effects:

Each war had distinct causes, like the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand for World War I, leading to major consequences.

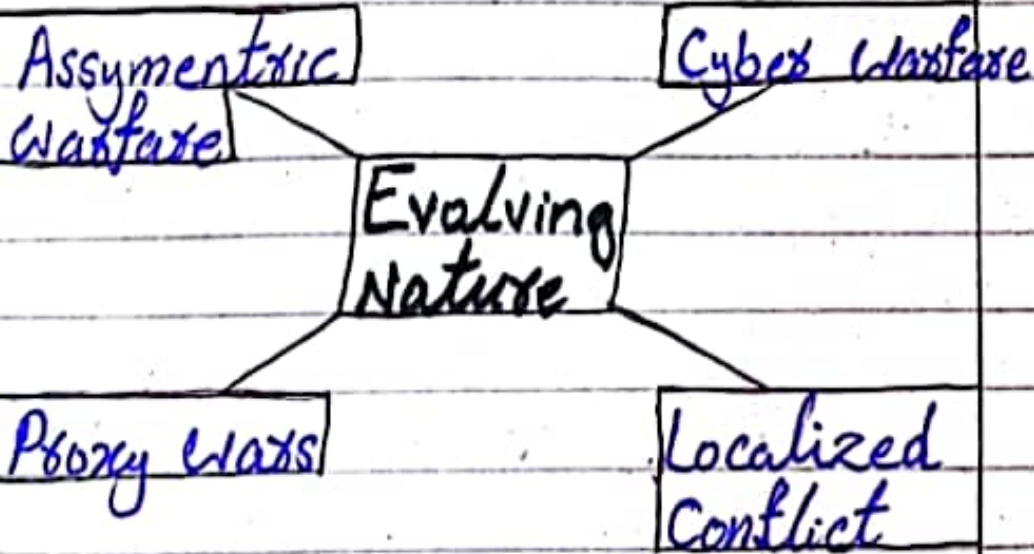
### iii) Global Involvement:

Both wars involved multiple continents and many nations, making them truly global.

### iv) Massive casualties:

The human and material losses were immense, with millions of lives lost and widespread destruction.

## Evolving Nature of Conflict



## i) Asymmetric Warfare:

Modern conflicts often involve non-state actors and irregular tactics, such as guerrilla warfare and terrorism.

## ii) Cyber Warfare:

The rise of cyber threats and digital espionage has added new dimensions to modern conflicts.

## iii) Proxy Wars:

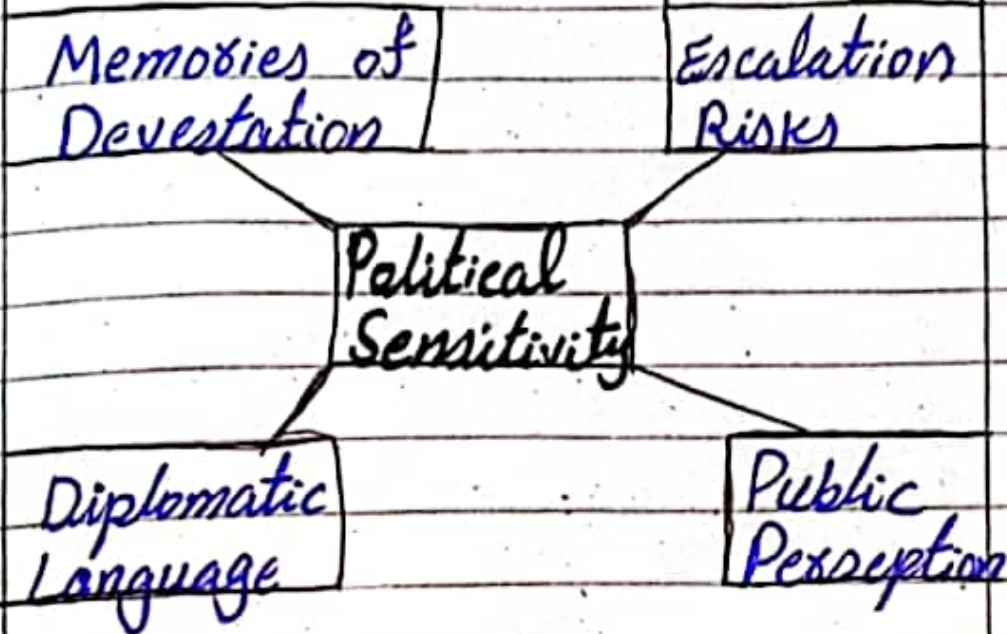
Many current conflicts are ~~caused~~ fought indirectly through support of allied factions, like in Syria and Yemen.

## iv) Localized Conflicts:

Modern wars are often region-specific rather than global, focusing on local disputes and

power struggles.

## Political Sensitivity



i) Memories of Devastation:

The term "World War" brings back memories of immense suffering and devastation.

ii) Escalation Risks:

Using the term can heighten tensions and provoke reactions, potentially

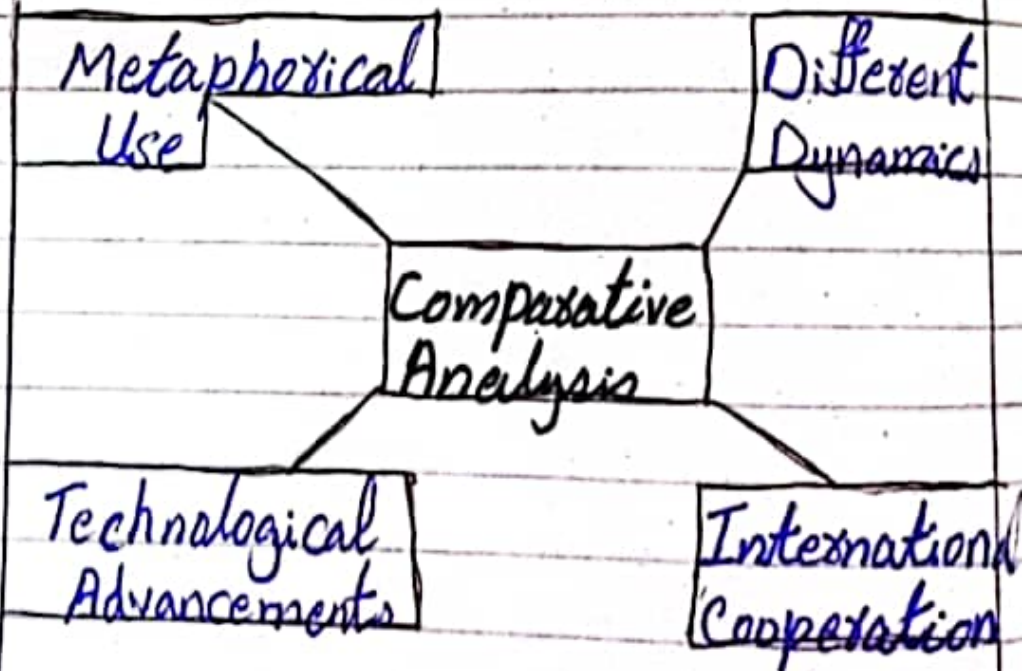
### iii) Diplomatic Language:

Analysts and policy makers prefer more specific and less provocative terms to avoid unnecessary alarm.

### iv) Public Perception:

Managing public fear and anxiety about global conflict is crucial, and the term "World War" can have a significant psychological impact.

## Comparative Analysis



### i) Metaphorical Use:

Terms like "War on Terror" highlighting global impact without direct comparison to the world wars.

### ii) Different Dynamics:

Modern conflicts have different political, economic, and social dynamics; making ~~it~~ direct comparisons to past world wars inappropriate.

### iii) Technological Advancements:

The role of technology in contemporary warfare, like drones and cyber capabilities, has transformed the nature of conflict.

#### iv) International Cooperation:

Increased emphasis on multilateralism and international institutions has changed how conflicts are managed and resolved.

#### II. Conclusion

In comparative settings, it is essential to recognize the differences in the nature, causes, and consequences of conflicts across different historical periods. While the term World War remains a powerful symbol of global conflict, its use for modern issues requires careful consideration to avoid historical inaccuracies and political misinterpretations. This understanding helps maintain the integrity of historical analysis and provides a more accurate framework for addressing modern global challenges.



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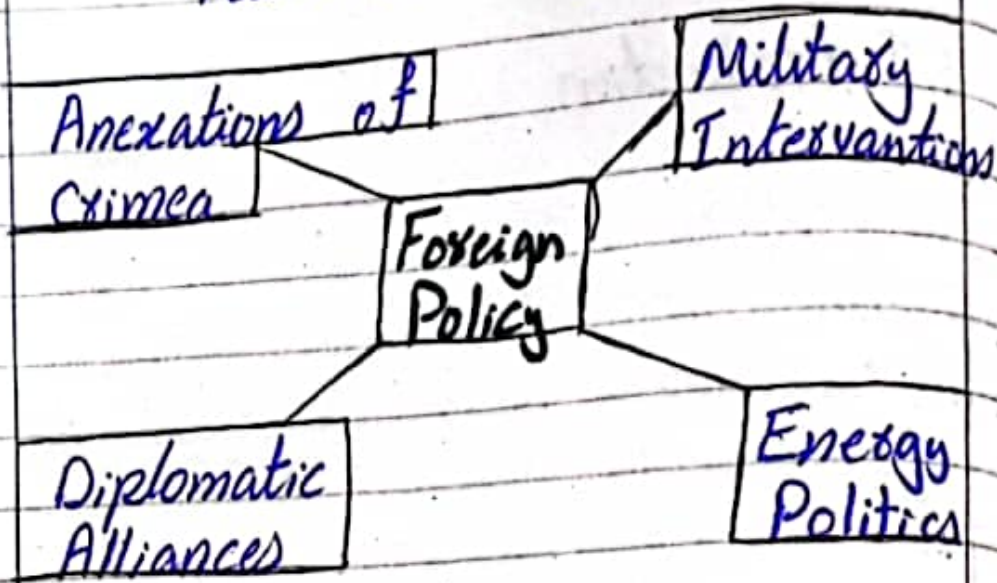
## 1. Introduction

Russian and Chinese foreign policies have been increasingly characterized by a revisionist approach, challenging the existing international order and advocating for a multipolar world. This approach aims to redistribute global power and reduce the dominance of the United States and its allies. As Henry Kissinger once said,

"The balance of power is the classic expression of the attempt to achieve security in a multipolar world."

This sentiment reflects the motivations behind the revisionist policies of Russia and China.

# Russian Foreign Policy



## i) Anexations of Crimea:

In 2014, Russia annexed Crimea, challenging international norms and asserting its influence in the region.

## ii) Military Interventions:

Russia's involvement in Syria and Ukraine demonstrates its willingness to use military force to achieve its strategic objectives.

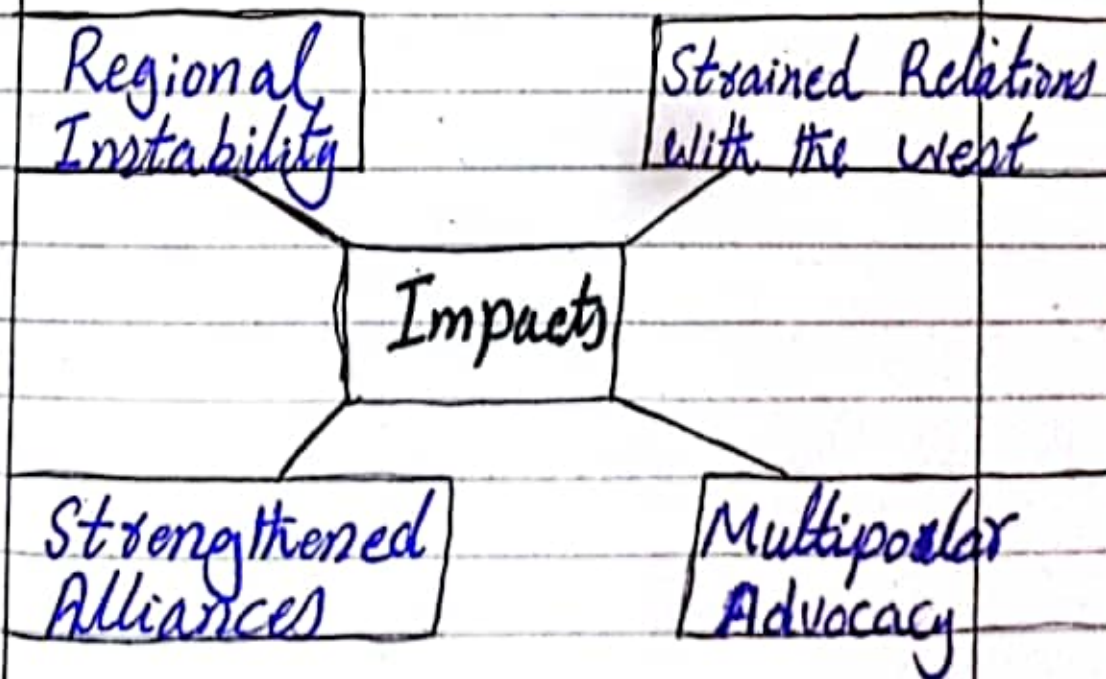
### iii) Diplomatic Alliances:

Russia has strengthened ties with countries like China, Iran, and Turkey to counterbalance western influence.

### iv) Energy Politics:

Russia uses its vast energy resources as a tool of foreign policy, leveraging gas supplies to exert influence over Europe.

### Impacts



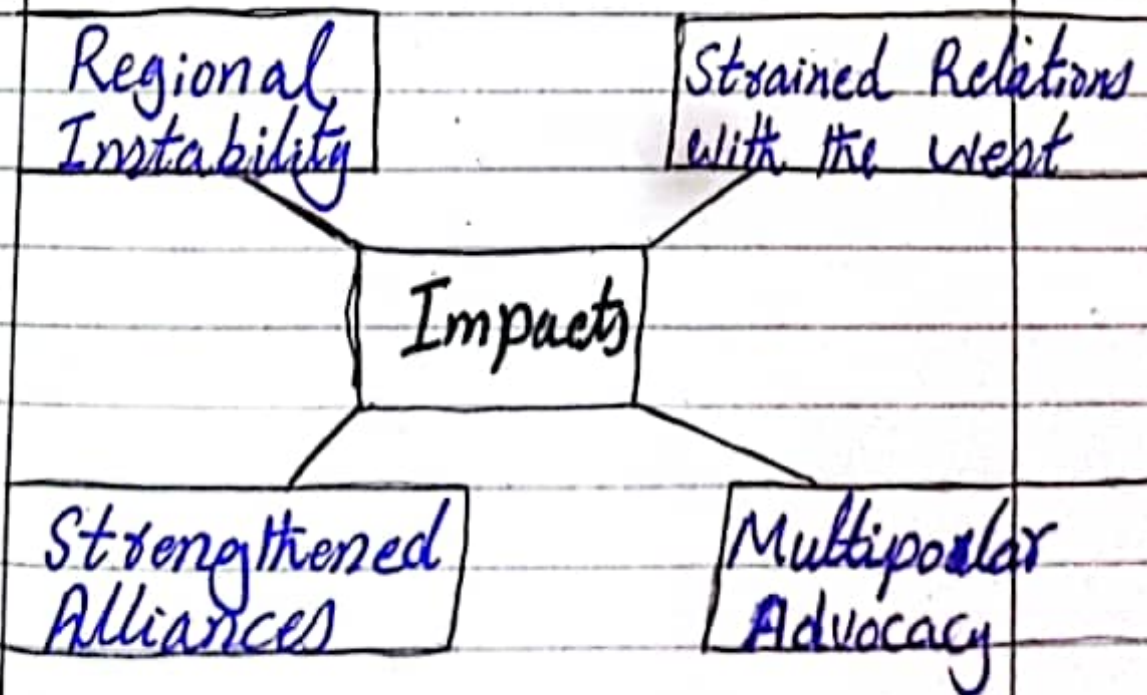
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### Impacts



## i) Regional Instability:

Russia's actions in Ukraine and Syria have contributed to regional instability and humanitarian crises.

## ii) Strained Relations with the West:

Russia's revisionist policies have led to increased tensions and sanctions from western countries.

## iii) Strengthened Alliances:

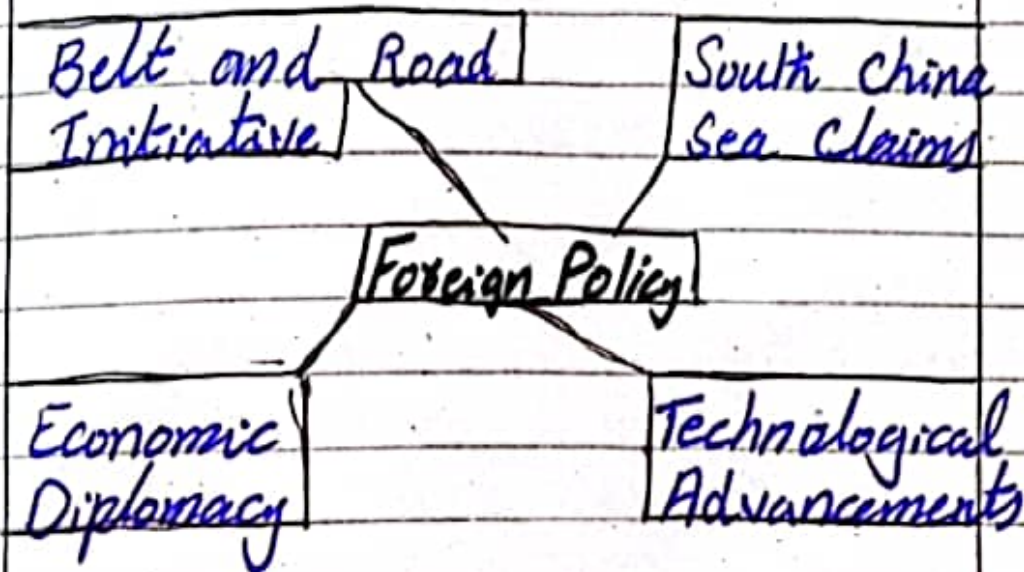
Russia's alliances with non-western countries have bolstered its position in the global arena.

## iv) Multipolar Advocacy:

Russia's actions have reinforced its commitment

to a multipolar world, challenging the unipolar dominance of the United States of America.

## Chinese Foreign Policy



i) Belt and Road Initiative (BRI):

China's BRI aims to expand its influence through infrastructure projects across Asia, Africa and Europe.

ii) South China Sea Claims:

China's assertive territorial claims and militarization of

the South China Sea challenge  
international maritime norms.

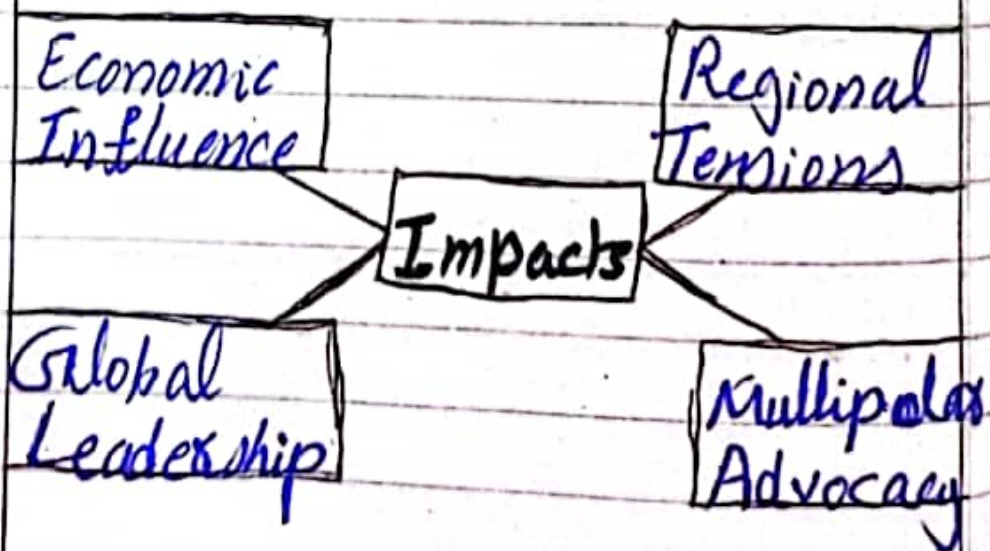
### iii) Economic Diplomacy:

China uses economic investments and trade partnerships to build influence in developing countries.

### iv) Technological Advancements:

China's focus on technological innovations and cyber capabilities enhances its global strategic position.

## Impacts



### i) Economic Influence:

The BRI has increased China's economic influence and created dependencies among participating countries.

### ii) Regional Tensions:

China's actions in the South China Sea have heightened tensions with neighbouring countries and the United States.

### iii) Global Leadership:

China's investment technology and infrastructure position it as a leader of global economy.

### iv) Multipolar Advocacy:

China's policies support the creation of a multipolar world, reducing the dominance



of western powers.

## 11. Conclusion

The revisionist policies of Russia and China are clear evidence of their efforts to reshape the global order and promote a multipolar world. By challenging the existing norms and building strategic alliances, both countries aim to redistribute global power and reduce the dominance of United States and its allies. This approach has significant implications for international relations, contributing to regional tensions, economic dependencies, and a shift towards a more multipolar world.

Q.5

## 1. Introduction

The instability in Afghanistan has significantly contributed to the revival of terrorism and insurgency in Pakistan, particularly along its western borders. This situation necessitates comprehensive policy measures to ensure stability and security. As the famous saying goes, "Peace and stability in one country often depend on the peace and stability of its neighbours." This highlights the interconnected nature of regional stability.

Policy Measures to  
Bring Stability on  
Western Borders

Enhanced  
Surveillance

Boarder  
Fencing

Strengthening  
Boarder Security

Increased  
Patrols

Checkpoints and  
Fortifications

i) Enhanced Surveillance:

Implement advanced surveillance technologies, including drones and satellite imagery, to monitor boarder activities.

ii) Boarder Fencing:

Complete the fencing of the Pakistan-Afghanistan boarder to prevent illegal crossings and infiltrations by militants.

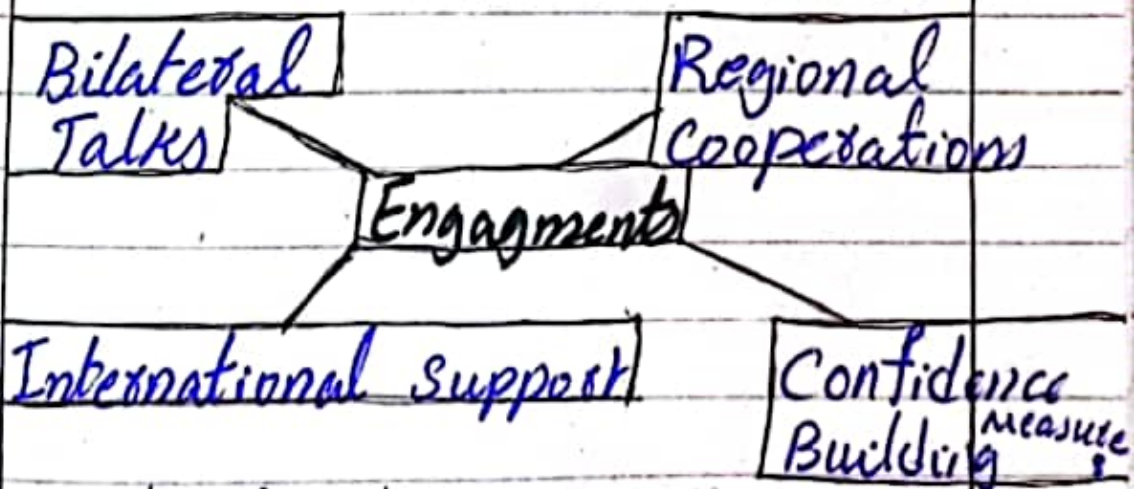
### iii) Increased Patrols:

Deploy additional border security forces to conduct regular patrols and maintain a strong presence along the border.

### iv) Checkpoints and Fortifications:

Establish more checkpoints and fortify existing ones to control and monitor movements across the border.

## Diplomatic Engagements



### i) Bilateral Talks:

Engage in continuous dialogue

with the Afghan government to address security concerns and foster cooperation.

## ii) Regional Cooperations:

Work with regional powers, including China, ~~Russia~~ Russia and Iran to develop a coordinated approach to stabilize Afghanistan.

## iii) International Support:

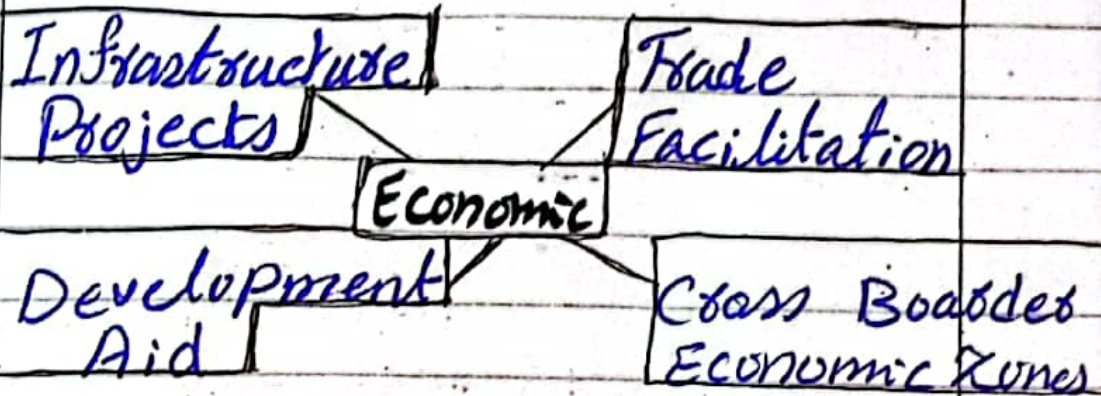
Seek support from international organizations like the United Nations to mediate and facilitate peace initiatives.

## iv) Confidence-Building Measures:

Implement confidence-building measures to reduce mistrust and promote mutual understanding between Pakistan

and Afghanistan.

## Economic Development



### i) Infrastructure Projects:

Invest in infrastructure projects in border regions to promote economic development and create job opportunities.

### ii) Trade Facilitation:

Enhance trade relations with Afghanistan to boost economic ties and reduce dependency on illicit activities.

### iii) Development Aid:

Provide development aid to Afghanistan to support reconstruction efforts and improve living conditions.

### iv) Cross-Border Economic Zones:

Establish cross-border economic zones to encourage legal trade and economic cooperation.

## Counterterrorism Strategies

Intelligence Sharing

Joint Operations

Strategies

De-radicalization Programs

Community Policing

### i) Intelligence Sharing:

Strengthen intelligence-sharing mechanisms with Afghanistan and other regional partners to combat terrorism.

### ii) Joint Opportunities:

Conduct joint military operations with Afghan forces to target terrorist hideouts and dismantle insurgent networks.

### iii) De-radicalization Programs:

Implement de-radicalization to rehabilitate former militants and prevent the spread of extremist ideologies.

### iv) Community Policing:

Promote community policing initiatives to build trust



between local communities and law enforcement agencies.

## II. Conclusion

The revival of terrorism and insurgency in Pakistan, capitalized by instability in Afghanistan, requires a multifaceted approach to ensure stability on the western borders. By strengthening border security, engaging in diplomatic efforts, promoting economic development, and implementing effective counter-terrorism strategies, Pakistan can address the root causes of instability and foster a more secure and stable region. These measures aligned with the ~~changing~~<sup>changing</sup> regional dynamics, will contribute to long term peace and stability.