

Q. No. 3

Cold war in ideological setting, to the cold-war of economic fronts.

Ans: Cold-war.

The phrase cold-war refers to the prolonged period of geopolitical tension and rivalry between two superpowers, United States and USSR, and their respective allies.

The cold-war primarily revolved around the competition between capitalism (led by USA) and Communism (led by USSR).

The term cold-war coined by British writer George Orwell in 1945:-

The above phrase cold-war in ideological setting to the cold-war of economic fronts highlights the shift in global conflicts from ideological competition primarily between USA and USSR and China to economic competition in modern geopolitics.



## Cold-war in Ideological setting (1947-1991).

The origin of cold-war was period of intense ideological rivalries, primarily between the USA and USSR, after WW-II.

The USA represented capitalist democracies, advocating for free market individual rights, and liberal democracy. In contrast, the USSR promoted communism emphasizing state control of resources, a planned economy and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

**example:**

The Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) (one of the most intense moments of the cold-war, where USA and USSR faced off over the presence of USSR's (secretly Uran Nuclear Missile) in Cuba.

This was not just geopolitical political struggle but an ideological contest between communism and capitalism.

The Vietnam war (1955-1975) was another proxy battle between Communist and Capitalist.

Communist — North — Backed by Soviet

Capitalist — South — Backed by USA.

Reflecting the ideological divide of the cold war.

## Cold War Economic Front post-1991.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the cold-war's ideological component largely diminished. However, new forms of competition have been emerged, particularly in the economic areas. The primary competitors are now the USA, China and the European Union, each vying for economic dominance through trade, investment, technology, and market influence.

## i) Economic Cold-war.

The US - China trade war that began in 2018 represents an economic cold war. The US imposed imposed tariffs on Chinese Goods, accusing China of unfair trade practices, intellectual property theft, market manipulation. In response, China sought to reduce its dependence on US by pursuing economic ties with other countries and developing its own technological innovations such as Belt and Road Initiatives (BRI). aimed at creating economic partnership across Asia, Africa and Europe.

## ii) Technology war

The rivalry between US and China over 5G and 6G technology is another example.

The US has had efforts to block Chinese tech-giant (Huawei).

This economic competition extends to other technologies like artificial intelligence and quantum computing.

## Similarities In Both: Cold-war.

### Power-struggles.

Both ideological and economic cold-war are driven by a fundamental struggle for global dominance.

### Proxy Conflicts.

In both cases, direct confrontation between the superpowers were avoided, but conflicts played out through proxy wars or economic sanctions.

In past USSR and US proxies  
Vietnam, Korea and Afghanistan.

Today - Economic sanctions and tariffs are used to influence countries' policies without military confrontation.

### National Interest.

Whether through military alliance (NATO), Warsaw Pact or economic agreement and institutions like WTO, IMF.



# Differences Between The Two Cold-Wars.

## Nature of Conflict

In the past cold-war was a direct clash of systems, while the modern cold-war is primarily economic focusing on trade.

## Scope of Influence.

In the past cold-war had a clear divide between capitalist and communist. Today, economic alliances are more complex, with countries like China, India and European Union (EU) playing important role.

## Conclusion.

The cold-war has shifted from ideological conflict to economic

competition but core struggle for global power, dominance, and influence remains constant. Nations continue to shape the world base on their values through military alliance and economic pacts.

Q No 3::

## Introduction:

### Historical Context

The Pakistan-Afghanistan border has been a volatile region historically marked by tribal autonomy, cross-border ties, and insurgencies.

The Durand Line (1893) has remained a contentious issue, causing longstanding tensions. In the 1980s

Pakistan became a frontline state, hosting Afghan refugees and supporting mujahideen, which created long-term instability.

Similarly, post-9/11 era, the US invasion of Afghanistan in 2001 led to the rise of terrorism in Pakistan due to spill-over

effects, especially with the Taliban and affiliated groups.

However, the US withdrawal from Afghanistan in 2021, and the Taliban return to power have intensified regional instability with militant groups like

Taliban-Pakistan (TPP)

using Afghanistan as a foil to launch cross-border attacks.

## ~~Q.1~~ Measures to bring stability on western border.

The instability in Afghanistan has significantly contributed to the revival of terrorism and insurgency in Pakistan, particularly along the western borders. Given the changing regional dynamics, effective policy measures are essential to counter these challenges.

### 1) Enhanced Border Security Management.

a) Strengthen Border-Patrols.

- Deploying additional border security forces utilizing modern surveillance.

### b) Fencing of physical borders.

- conform with physical barriers, such as Fencing, to limit cross-border movement of militants.

### c) Cooperative Border Control

Establish joint border patrol with Afghanistan to monitor and control the movement of insurgents and staff of A.S.



# ii) Engagement with Afghanistan Government

## Diplomatic Engagement

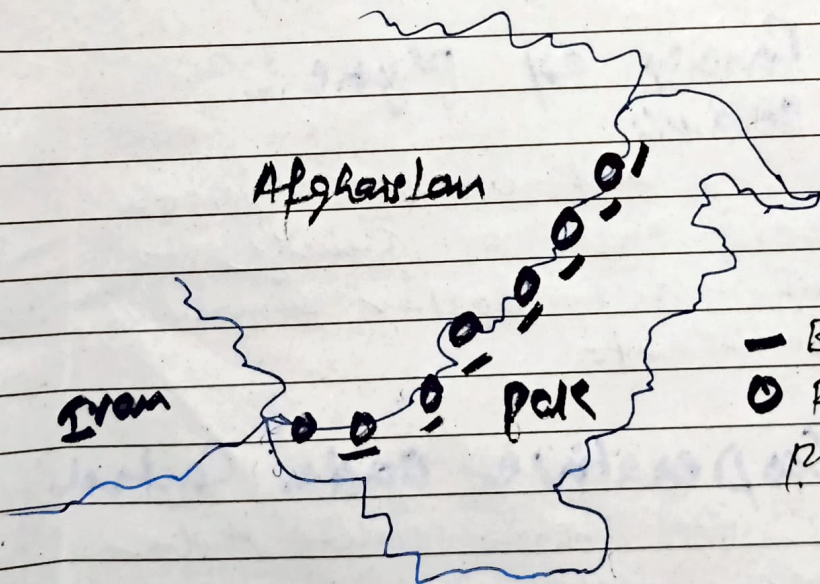
- Ensure  
cooperative efforts  
in counterterrorism

## Promote stability

- support  
Afghanistan's  
political stability  
through aid and  
diplomatic pressure.

## Cross-border Intelligence Sharing.

- To tackle  
terrorism and  
insurgency.



- Border-Patrol
- Penetration of  
physical  
Barriers.

### iii) Counter-Terrorism and Deradicalization programs

#### 1) Targeted Counter-Terrorism Operations.

Counter terrorist groups operating along the western border. Causing civilian casualties.

#### 2) Rehabilitation programs.

providing vocational training, education, and social integration to reduce their inclination towards violence.

#### 3) Community Engagement.

Engage local communities along the border region in counter-radicalization efforts to prevent the recruitment of youths by extremist groups.

### iv) Support for peace and stability in Afghanistan.

#### 1) Peace process involvement

Support peace process aimed at stabilizing Afghanistan, including negotiation with Taliban and other factions.

## ↳ post-war Reconstruction

Assist in rebuilding of war-torn  
infrastructure, especially in  
education and health.

## CONCLUSION.

To bring stability to its  
western borders, Pakistan must  
adopt a comprehensive approach  
that includes robust border  
management, proactive diplomacy,  
socio-economic upliftment, and  
collaboration with regional  
powers. Addressing the root  
cause of instability while  
fostering regional cooperation  
will be crucial in ensuring  
long-term peace and security  
in the light of evolving  
regional dynamics.

Q#06 Middle East.

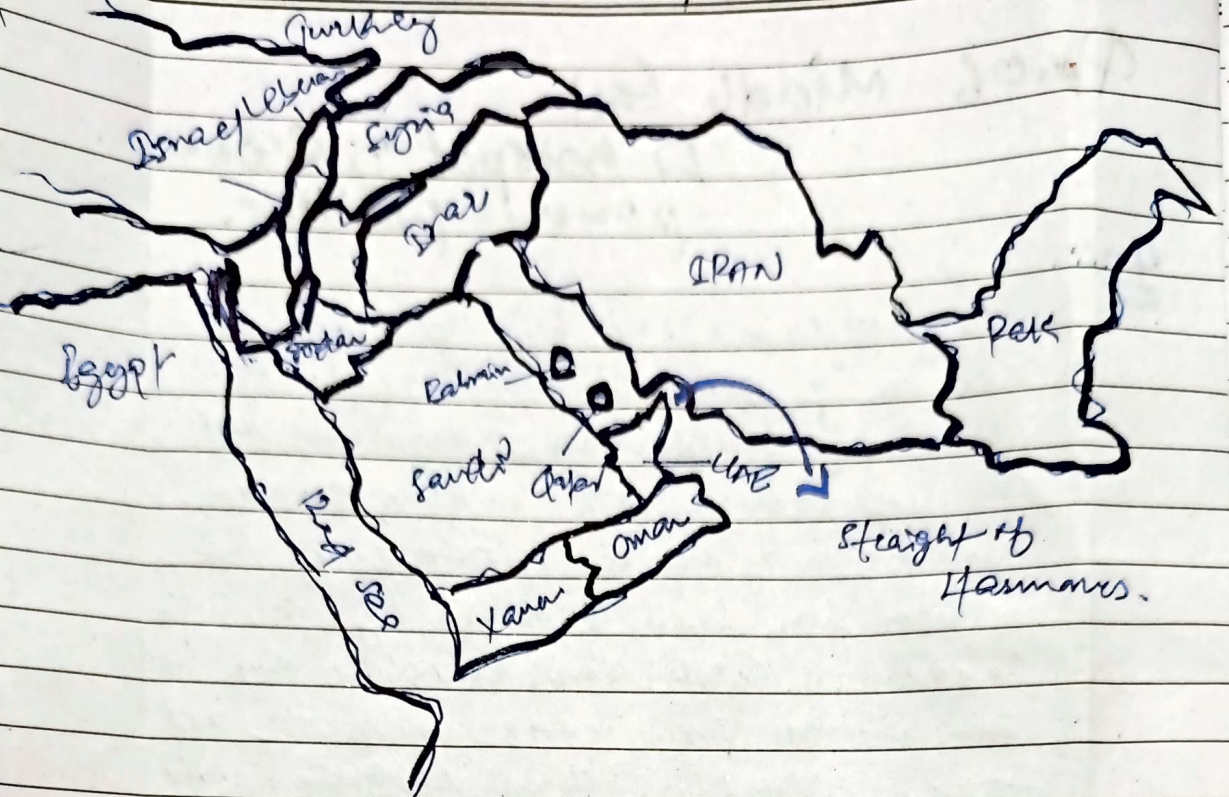
A hotspot of Global power-politics.

Ans.

The middle-East has long been a center of global-power politics due to its strategic location, vast energy sources, and complex socio-political dynamics. Historically, the region has been shaped by colonial legacies, cold-war rivalries and the competition for control over oil and trade routes. Theoretical concepts in International relation (IR), such as Realism, Liberalism and Constructivism, provide a framework for understanding the cause and effect of these regional dynamics. In recent years, factors like US decline, rivalry, the Iran, Saudi-power struggle, the rise of non-state actors, and ongoing conflicts in Syria and Yemen, and Gaza have reignited global interest in the middle East. These dynamics underscore the persistent challenges of instability, sectarianism, and external intervention while presenting opportunities for regional cooperation and global engagement.

# Middle-East

Date \_\_\_\_\_



## Key Causes of Regional Dynamics.

### 1) Resources wealth and Competition. (Realism).

The middle east holds 48% of global oil reserves.

Competition among global powers e.g. USA, China, Russia for energy access.

Conflict like the Iraq war (2003) driven by oil interest and power projection.

## ii) Proxy Wars and Sectarianism (Realism and Constructivism)

Rivalry between Saudi Arabia (Sunni) and Iran (Shia) over ideological and geopolitical dominance.

proxy war in Yemen and Syria and Lebanon.

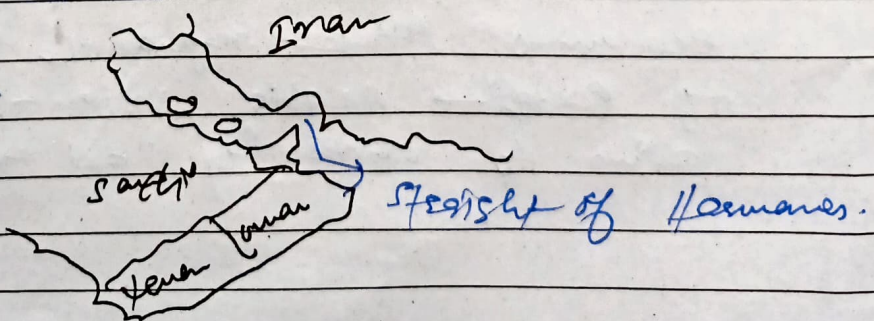
deepened sectarian divides of humanitarian crisis e.g. Syrian refugees crisis.

## iii) Strategic Geography (Realism).

Control over critical trade routes like the Strait of Hormuz and Suez Canal.

Tensions have risen between Iran and the West over navigation rights.

Militarization of checkpoints by global powers like the US and China.



#### iv) Rise of Non-State Actors (Confusionism)

Power vacuum and ideological radicalization.

Emergence of groups like ISIS when USA invaded/attacked Iraq to counter Saddam

Hussein regime, ISIS formed in 2004 — that led to disrupting regional stability.

#### v) Economic Dependency and Instability (Dependency Theory).

- Over reliance on oil exports without economic diversification.

Shaher or Pokorny model

Financial crisis in 2008 — gave birth to the vulnerability to global oil price fluctuations.

that led to the social unrest during Arab Spring (2011). due to unemployment and inequality.

## Current Scenario.

### US- China - Rivalry.

China's growing influence  
 via partnership with Iran  
 and Saudi Arabia challenges  
 US hegemony. However, US  
 withdrawal from Afghanistan  
 reflects a shift in strategic  
 priorities.

### Israel- Hamas Conflict (2023).

Renewed violence in Gaza  
 exacerbate regional instability  
 and disrupts peace efforts.  
 which led to the division  
 among Arab-states  
 regarding Palestine.

### Energy Transition.

Global transition of  
 energy to renewable energy  
 threatens oil-dependent  
 economies. The regional efforts  
 of Saudi Arabia Vision-2030  
 aims to diversify and adapt.



## Conclusion.

The Middle-East is central to global power politics (due to its energy resources, strategic location and ideological conflicts). IR theories like Realism, Liberalism, and Constructivism explain its complexities.

Addressing issues like proxy-wars, terrorism, and economic dependency is the key to stability.

Current challenges, including US-China rivalry and energy transition, require regional cooperation, diversification, and global engagement for a peaceful future.