

Question No 2

GIVE A FORMAL INTRO HERE THEN START YOUR ANSWER

Asymmetric Warfare (Never let your enemy identify you)

Asymmetric warfare is another name of non conventional warfare, which have evolved in modern era especially in the fourth and fifth generation warfare. In Asymmetric warfare, state rely on ~~using~~ fighting on political faultlines by promoting proxies, terrorism or insurgencies in the enemy state in order to create institutional crisis in that country - for example, during the Cold War, both USA and USSR feared each other due to nuclear capabilities, however they fought against each other on political faultlines, wherein they used all other tactics to weaken each other but avoided conventional war i.e. military to military.

Background and Point of origin:

In the first three generations of war, where country or empires used man to man tactics, Blitz Krieg technique or using their special techniques to surprise the enemy, were used. However, after the World War II and start of Cold War, there was also the beginning of Nuclear Age. World already had witnessed the dangers of nuclear in Japan -

Thus, after the white lightning operation of USSR, warfare gave birth to new tactics called Asymmetric Warfare.

These tactics later evolved and turned its shape into terrorism, insurgency and Guerrilla warfare.

Applications of Asymmetric Warfare:

Terrorism

Terrorism is one of the most important part applications in the Asymmetric Warfare. Terrorism mainly requires motivation (that could be divine guidance or claim on any rights), pre-planned targets and suitable attacks to create fear in the society. Terrorism involves both suicide bombing, and bomb plantation. Moreover, its main purpose i.e. create fear can also be achieved just by killing either from firing or by using knives.

Tactics of terrorism

1- Secret financing

The most important tactics of terrorism is secret financing.

The sponsor of terrorism always keep this subject secret

to fulfil their purpose and not to be caught.

2- Secret communication

Another tactic of terrorism is secret communication that don't allow the states or any other group, know about their mission.

3- Spreading terror

The criteria for success of terrorist act is that it must create fear in the societies which can be done by bomb blast, suicide attack or any other act.

4- Diversion tactics

Another purpose of the terrorism is to divert the consciousness of state towards other matter, so that they can fulfill their desired purpose or goal.

Types of terrorism with respect to contemporary conflicts including India and Pakistan -

1. State terrorism

State terrorism is the type of terrorism where in a state is involved in terrorist activities against its own people. For example, India has been voluntarily killing the innocent Kashmiris. This act from state of India can be called as state terrorism.

2. International Terrorism

In International terrorism, one states performs terrorism in another state. This type of terrorism can involve financing to conduct attacks on civilian or state infrastructure damage to weaken the military and government of another state.

Indian acts of International terrorism

India has been conducting terrorism inside Pakistan with help of terrorism organizations including Fithra al Khywanis and Fithra al Hindustan to kill innocent people or damage state infrastructure of Pakistan.

3. Anti State terrorism

This type of terrorism involves a terrorism against a state by any group or organization - The main motives of Anti state terrorism can be claim on some rights or to perform divine guidance.

Al Qaeda and Isis

Terrorist organizations like Al Qaeda and ISIS conduct terrorist activities against other states - for example attack on twin tower in USA was form of Anti state terrorism.

4. Domestic terrorism

Domestic terrorism occurs when one groups conduct terrorism against another group.

Secretarian conflicts in Yemen

The main crisis in Yemen are conflicts between Shia or Sunni groups that conducts attacks on each other.

Sudan Crisis

After the fall of Sudanese government, one group namely

: تاریخ

: دن

Rapid response force has been conducting attacks on Sudan military mainly for the resources - this Group against another group can fall in domestic terrorism category.

Gorilla Warfare

Gorilla Warfare is another application of Asymmetric Warfare which has evolved mainly in twentieth century.

Tactics of Gorilla Warfare

1- Organized group

Unlike terrorism, where one unorganized groups conduct the activities, Gorilla Warfare has organized and trained group that is capable to fight with the military of any country.

2- Hit, engage and settle

The important tactic in Gorilla Warfare is to hit the target and engage the enemy - Moreover rather than running, Gorilla Warfare intimate to settle in the area.

3- occupy territories

Gorilla Warfare also involves occupying the territories of the state in order to settle down - This activity help it in fighting with effective and efficient manner.

Gorilla Warfare in Contemporary Conflicts ::

The best example to define Gorilla Warfare is Afghan Jihad, wherein the groups like ITA

fought against a Soviet Union and used the manner of hitting, engaging and settling in the region with proper trained and organized military -

US War on Terror -

During the US War on Terror in Afghanistan, guerrilla warfare tactics was used by the Afghan Taliban to force the US leave their country -

Insurgency

Insurgency is the third type of Asymmetric Warfare in which the involved group follows the following technique -

- a) Hit the target
- b) Run from that place
- c) Hide from enemy -

Moreover, insurgency don't have organized military. These groups are irregular without any proper military training -

Kashmiri freedom fighters in India

Due to the state terrorism in India and its illegal occupation of Jammu and Kashmir, Kashmiri freedom fighters use the tactics of insurgency against occupied forces where they hit, run and hide from enemy -

Effects of Asymmetric Warfare in South Asia:-

1- International terrorism of India

India has been using Asymmetric Warfare in South Asia long since ago against its neighbors to create hegemonization.

a) Financing and supporting TTP and BLA

India has been financing and providing weapons & support to terrorist organization in Pakistan including TTP and BLA in order to kill innocent people and damage the infrastructure of the state.

b) Tamil Tigers and Srilanka

India used Tamil Tigers against Srilanka when the country tried to ~~use~~ have independent foreign policy by financing and supporting this said group.

c) Shanti Bahini in Bangladesh

After fall of Dhaka, another act of India to (control) Bangladesh was implantation of Shanti Bahini, a group that caused terror against the state.

2. Guerilla Warfare in South Asia

Guerilla Warfare is also used in South Asia for multiple purposes. For example terrorist groups that operate in Pakistan first used the subject Application. Whereas they settled in the tribal Areas and

Conducted attacks on state. However, military operations of Pakistan forced them to leave the country.

However, they have been using Afghan territory as a launching pad against Pakistan since then.

Conclusion

In this regard, Asymmetric that involves the tactics i.e. never let your enemy identify you and number don't matter, has evolved after the World War 2 and has become the leading factor in modern world.

DONT MAKE IT A PURE CURRENT AFFAIRS ANSWER
HIGHLIGHT THE IR TERMINOLOGIES AND JORGANS
NEED IMPROVEMENT
ANSWER IS VERY BLAND
ADD CHARTS TOO 9/20

Question No 3.

Determinants of Foreign Policy making :-

There are several factors involved in making of foreign policy of any country. These determinants may influence the foreign policy and shape it according to them. Thus, foreign policy of any country can only be analyzed by the factors given below :-

I. Economic Factor

The economic strength or weakness of any country has the largest impact on foreign policy of any country - for example if any country is rich in minerals and has ability to provide basic services to its people, its foreign policy will remain robust and independent. However, same goes with the countries having fragile economy, whose foreign policies are mostly influenced by others due to its dependence.

Affect of economic factor on foreign policy of US :-

United states has the strongest economy and has been ruling the world singularly after the disintegration of USSR and start of uni polar world. This allowed US to have

Foreign Policy that was hegemonic and relied on
Thucydides Concept - Moreover, it tried to adapt
free market economy to strengthen its economy.

However, China being an emerging economy has
lead the US to shift its foreign policy by
adopting mercantilism and aggressive behavior
towards other countries specially China.

2. Geographic Factor

Geographic factor is another important determinant of
foreign Policy of any country - The countries having
touching neighbourhood, shape their Foreign Policy
according to it - For example, Pakistan's foreign
Policy keeps India and Afghanistan in a
loop and relies to have being a part of Alliances
with other countries like China to counter
India.

Effect of geographic factor on US Foreign Policy:-

United States had a geography where its
neighbouring countries were weak to interfere in
its matters - Neither does the US felt any
threat from its neighbors. Thus, it never shared
its foreign policy according to its neighbors.

However, after emergence of China as a global power and its relations with its neighbors shifted the ~~the~~ Policy of US - For example, recent attack on Venezuela and arrest of its President along with his wife ~~was~~ right after meeting of Chinese officials is a clear evidence that US has started a to adopt aggressiveness in its foreign policy - Moreover, bad relations with Columbia, and Mexico also demonstrate the same. Thus, weak neighbors allow the foreign policy of US and any other country to be interest but stronger neighbors forces it shift towards balance of power and seeking alliances to counter it.

3- Military factor

One of the most important factor in determining foreign policy of any country is its military strength - If any country has strong military then it likely to have independent foreign policy and it must be more tilted towards influencing the weaker nations - However, same goes with weak military capabilities, when country's foreign policy is shaped by the countries on whom

it is dependant on -

for example, in South Asia, the countries who have weaker military strength like Nepal and Sri Lanka, are forced to shape their foreign policy in accordance with their strong neighbour India. However, due to military strength, conventional and nuclear deterrence of Pakistan, India can't influence its foreign policy making -

4- Domestic factor

A country or nation is mainly consists of either one or many ethnic groups or religious identities. If any country has multiple identities, it shapes its foreign policy accordingly - Furthermore, same goes with religious groups - for example, Pakistan being a muslim majority country, shapes its foreign policy in a way to keep good relations with muslim world, wherein it supports each of them. However, it also balances relations between Iran and KSA pertaining to be a country catering both sects -

Effect of domestic factor on foreign policy of US :-

United States of America also shapes its foreign policy in accordance with the domestic

Domestic factor - For example after the war on Terror, US faced huge economic loss leading to inflation and poor industrial growth as compare to China. This led to a pressure building that forced US to not involve in war in future. Thus the current government of US even the election campaign after building a narrative that they will bring peace in the world. The continuous emphasises of Donald Trump to demonstrate himself a peace maker also proclaims the same.

5. International factor

Another important determinant of foreign policy is the international factor - For example Pakistan continuously strives to balance its relations with two global power US and China, on the other end also keeping Russia in loop. International Power or economies make the country to shape its relations.

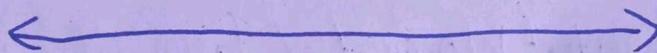
Affect on Foreign Policy of US

US has been dominating the world single handedly after the end of cold war. However, emerging China who has been showing its economic might and Russia who has been striving to find its lost glory, has forced US to shift

its foreign policy by following the thucydides theory in order to maintain its dominance on the world. This has lead US to ~~maintain~~ weapons the South China sea, tariffs on China and its long standing partner India.

Conclusion

Thus, every country shapes its foreign policy on the basis of economic, geographic, ~~political~~ domestic, international and military factors. These determinants explain the changes in the foreign policy of USA.



Question No 4

Water Scarcity in South Asia

Due to the climate change driven by the global warming has caused glaciers melting at an accelerated rate in Pakistan and other South Asian countries. Moreover, due to less rain fall, there is extreme shortage of water in South Asian countries especially in Pakistan being a country of lower riparian. South Asian countries mainly rely on Agriculture ~~mainly~~ which is considered to be the backbone of their economy and to fulfil their own

needs including food security. However, decreasing water has affected the economies of Asian countries especially Pakistan.

Background of Indus Water Treaty

Indus Water Treaty was signed between India and Pakistan brokered by World Bank to efficiently divide the waters between India and Pakistan and avoid any conflict. This river divided the waters by giving Eastern and Western rivers to India and Pakistan respectively. The treaty has survived through three major wars and was efficient till the false flag operation in Phebgam.

Unilateral suspension of Indus Water Treaty -

The Indus Water Treaty was unilaterally suspended by India after the brutal terrorist attack in Phebgam, IOK.

Indian Realistic Approach

As per the theory of realism, there is no global authority above states and international system is anarchic where stronger states try to outpace or outdo weaker ones. India is following the above given approach in order to weaponize water against weaker state Pakistan due to the scarcity of water. After the above given false flag operation, India unilaterally suspended the Indus Water Treaty by holding it in abeyance.

Pakistan's liberalistic Response

Pakistan on the other end, followed the liberalistic or idealistic approach of Emanuel Kant through filing the case against India in International Court of Justice -

The verdict of ICT came in favour of Pakistan that says that such treaty can't be unilaterally suspended without mutual consent of both parties involved.

Effects on regional security

Due to this approach of India i.e. weaponization of water against Pakistan, has given birth to forthcoming conflict between the two nuclear

Power Centres.

Pakistan's only source of water is Indus river and other western rivers on which its agricultural economy runs. However, if India intends to stop water entering from Pakistan will force Pakistan to declare war on India. Being nuclear capabilities, both centres can put the whole world under threat. Moreover, Pakistan already declared suspension of water as an act of war and red line that will result in war and can cost lives of millions of people.

Steps to be taken to ensure stability -:

following steps are essential to ensure stability -

1- Engaging Global Powers and Institutions

Pakistan must follow the liberal approach by engaging the global power and institutions diplomatically in order to put a India under pressure and to abstain from any act that can result in war between the countries.

2- Engaging all weather Partner China

Another option for Pakistan is balancing its power through its engagement with China - River Brahmaputra enters into China, who can also built dam on it and can stop Indian water allowing India to do repairs for it -

3- Talks with India both bilateral and multilateral

Pakistan and India have to come on table and have talks on all issues including the water - otherwise, weaponization of water can't resolve any conflict.

4- Building water storage capacity

Pakistan also has to built dams in order to store water and avoid major floods, intentionally attempted by India - With building large dams having water storage capacity, Pakistan can fulfill its needs and also avoid any catastrophes caused by floods.

5- Considering suspension of water supply as act of war

Finally, Pakistan must consider the suspension of water as an act of war. Following the Realistic perspective that says that war only starts when the cooperation fails. Thus, if India keeps its water weaponization, Pakistan also has to counter it by war.

there is theoretical analysis needed in this answer this is not
Conclusion pak affairs 8/20

South Asia has been facing water scarcity due to climate change. However, unilateral suspension of IWT and stopping water flow is only an attempt that can result in nuclear war. However, by few essential steps the threat can be reduced.

Question No 5

Balance of Power

Balance of Power theory states that due to absence of global sovereign, every state has to rely on its own self efficiency and power. Thus, international anarchic structure puts the countries into a state, where the security of one state insecurities the other. Thus, every country puts efforts to balance its power by multiple steps including increase in military capabilities and forming alliance with another country. Balance of Power follows the realistic approach.

Geo Strategic

The most important factor in balance of Power theory is strategic military strength of one country, that puts the weaker state into insecurity. Thus the weaker state either increases its military strength or forms alliances to balance its powers with the rival - Case in Point is condition in South Asia when India conducted the nuclear attacks ~~is~~ ~~being~~ leading insecurity in Pakistan and forced it to do the same.

Geo Economic

Another factor in Balance of Power theory is Geo Economic. Economic strength of any country that also falls in the category of tangible power, puts the ~~is~~ ~~fragile~~ economies ~~into~~ in insecurity. Thus, the other countries also put efforts in building their economic strength either by fair or unfair means - For example, economic strength of India forced Pakistan to have CPEC agreement with China. Moreover, Economic Power of China has forced US to adopt mercantilism or bullionism by imposing tariffs on China - in order to keep its economy stable and keep its dominance on the world.

Diplomatic approach to achieve objectives and stability

Due to the international Anarchic structure, there is an instability in the world, thus following diplomatic steps can ensure stability.

1- Alliances with global Power -

First and foremost, any weak military or economic power can follow the step i.e. ~~enjo~~ form alliances with the global powers. This step can defuse the threat from controlling or influencing it. Moreover, through alliances each country can build its economy.

2- Cooperation through international institutions -

Weaker economies can also achieve stability through the liberal approach of IR i.e. cooperation through international organization - for example Pakistan being a part of UN and SCO helps it to remain stable and less inclined.

3- Economic dependence through trade -:

The most important step to ensure stability is having economic treaties among states allowing free trade among them. This step puts the states into dependence on interdependence on others and also forces it follow the peaceful and cooperative way to engage with the other countries.

Education and Cultural exchange :

Finally, education is the most efficient soft power that can allow the states to focus on peace and cooperation -

As per Idealistic perspective, with the help of education and service delivery, the people force their state to ~~avoid~~ avoid getting into a ~~conclusion~~ conclusion war - For example, if any country is prosperous

and has all the facilities, it won't indulge in war -

Like South Korea being a strong economy focused on peace, while North Korea stresses on aggressive approach -

Conclusion :

Above in view, balance of power theory states that due to absence of global sovereign, states indulge in uttering power to balance with their rivals - However, through diplomatic measures the countries can achieve stability -

←————→
need improvement in writing and presentation
theoretical application and analysis is missing in this answer
need improvement
over all answer is average