

Strengthening International Relations

The Symbi Tribe
May 2025





DEDICATED TO

26 Indians

We are deeply saddened by the loss of
tourists in Kashmir,

The people of India from different
states,

As a result of a Pahalgam terrorist
attack.

Our condolences to their grieving
family, loved ones and the entire
nation.





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Editor's Note

My greetings to all dear readers,
Hope you all are enjoying this magazine as usual.

I am here to open a new episode : "Strengthening International Relations"
as the theme for this month.

We have witnessed many global issues, out of which the relationship
between countries is an important aspect.

We have recently noticed the terrorist attack from our neighborhood and
this is what violated not only human rights, but also rules and regulations
and splashed the borderline.

Many such issues are still ongoing such as Russia and Ukraine, Israel and
Palestine and so on.

As an active citizen of our country, it is important for us to be aware of
current affairs and what is happening in our surroundings daily and which
factors and reasons are behind it. We must learn from International
relations about the core values of India aiming nationalism like Liberty,
Fraternity, Equality, Justice, etc.

This month is celebrating Birth Anniversary of Swatantryaveer Vinayak
Damodar Savarkar, offering Respectful Obesciances to him on behalf of
whole community. Let us take the teachings of nation pride and courage to
face and enlighten ourselves with International relations. His bravery and
determination for freedom of country will be inspiration for many
generations.

That's all from my side. Over to all readers, enjoy this reading and let us
know about your feedbacks, suggestions and improvements you expect.
Thank you!

Pranav Jamale
12th Arts

OPERATION SINDHOOR

How India Silenced Terrorism Through Operation Sindhoor: A New Epoch in National Security

-Varad Sahasrabudhe 12th Arts

In a daring, strategic, and historic gesture, India redefined the strategy of counterterrorism in 2025 through Operation Sindhoor, a military operation that not only decimated entrenched terrorist networks along the border but also opened a new chapter in strategic superiority. Energized by the heinous Pahalgam terror attack, this operation became a testament to India's emergent defense prowess, technological advancements, and unshakeable resolve.

The Spark: Pahalgam Attack and National Fury On April 22, 2025, the peaceful landscape of Pahalgam was torn apart by a brutal terrorist attack. Twenty-six lives—25 Indian civilians and one Nepali tourist—were lost in a brutal attack orchestrated by Pakistan-based terror groups such as Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed. The terror of the attack reverberated through the country, sparking anger, sorrow, and a call to action. But this time, India's reaction was not confined to condemnation or diplomacy. New Delhi geared up for war—not an attrition war, but a precision, strategic, and just war.

Operation Sindhoor Starts: May 7, 2025 Within a month, India initiated Operation Sindhoor—a term representing the holy blood of martyrs and the red sign of retribution. Exactly at 0500 hours on May 7, India launched a multi-directional attack aimed against nine prominent terror camps in various places in Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK). Some of the major targets were:

Bahawalpur, the ideological center of Jaish-e-Mohammed. Muridke, headquarters of Lashkar-e-Taiba. Camps at Muzaffarabad, Kel, Athmuqam, and Titrinote, all sheltering militant handlers.

The attacks were quick, crippling, and precision-based. Rafale fighter jets equipped with SCALP cruise missiles, Su-30MKIs firing BrahMos, and Pinaka rocket launchers were employed in cohesive symphony. Satellite-guided bombs and homegrown drones tracked targets in real-time. It was a demonstration of India's new doctrine of active defense—not merely deterrence, but outright neutralization.

Aatmanirbhar Arsenal: India's Indigenous Might Perhaps the most remarkable feature of Operation Sindhoor was its widespread deployment of indigenous defense mechanisms. From the DRDO-generated drones to Make-in-India missile systems, the operation was a benchmark in self-reliance.

India demonstrated: State-of-the-art anti-jamming and electronic warfare capabilities. Real-time surveillance systems. Domestic cyber-ops that jammed enemy communications. This wasn't simply a military operation—it was a techno flex, a clear signal that India did not require foreign defense canopies anymore. The battlefield was now a testing ground for innovation.

Breaking Barriers: Women in Combat For the first time ever, two Indian Army women colonels were at the forefront of the operation. They were deployed at Pathankot and Suratgarh and headed air defense batteries responsible for taking out enemy drones and missiles. When Pakistan fought back through air-based operations in Operation Bunyan al-Marsoos on May 10, it was these same women who were at the forefront, operating Akash-NG missile systems and guarding Indian airspaces with lethal precision.

Their command was not symbolic—it was tactical. Operation Sindhoor broke the glass ceiling, reiterating that India's daughters are as powerful as its sons. Pakistan's Faltering Response: Operation Bunyan al-Marsoos Three days later, Pakistan retaliated with a campaign called Operation Bunyan al-Marsoos—"The Solid Structure"—named after a Quranic phrase. Their mission was to attack Indian air bases. But India was prepared. Pakistani aircraft and drones were rebuffed within hours. Indian air defenses eliminated several LY-80 and HQ-9 Chinese-supplied batteries. Indian fighter aircraft conducted combat air patrols over Rajasthan and Punjab, so that complete air dominance belonged to them. Pakistan's operation folded before it could do any real harm. The world gasped in amazement as India stood firm, without resorting to all-out war.

The World Watches: Diplomacy in the Dust While the dust was settling, international reactions slowly filtered through. Most major powers urged restraint, but none of them outright condemned India's actions. Why? Because the Pahalgam massacre was undeniable. Because the case against Pakistan-based groups was unshakeable and since India's raids were clean, accurate, and justified. Even traditionally reserved states such as France and Germany recognized India's right to defend herself. Operation Sindhoor had altered the rules of engagement—terrorism could no longer take shelter behind boundaries.

Strategic Brilliance: Political and Military Synergy Political will lay hidden behind the military finesse. Prime Minister Narendra Modi, addressing the NITI Aayog Governing Council, associated Operation Sindhoor with the 'Viksit Bharat' (Developed India) spirit. He appealed to Indian states to utilize the same harmony, intent, and implementation as the armed forces had displayed. Defense Minister Rajnath Singh carried it a step further, comparing Indian troops to "skilled surgeons", carrying out the operation with accuracy and compassion—minimizing civilian casualties amid deep penetrations into enemy territory. A Fire-Forged Legacy Operation Sindhoor was not a military operation like any other. It was a warning written in missile streaks across the PoK and Pakistani skies. It stated:

That India would no more accept proxy wars. That terror would be met with iron, not with pen. That each drop of innocent blood shed on Indian land would be avenged.

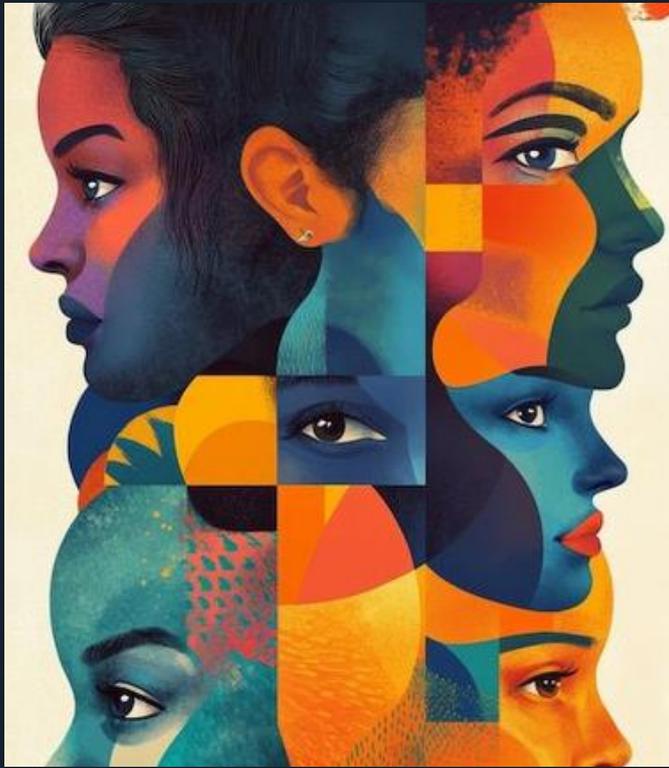
But above all, it represented a maturing power—a power that is strategic, independent, inclusive, and world-aware.

Conclusion: The Dawn of a New Era Out of the ruins of Pahalgam emerged the firestorm of Operation Sindhoor. It wasn't a war—it was a just reckoning. A campaign that combined military brilliance, local innovation, gender inclusivity, and political clarity. Terrorism was not just repelled. It was muzzled—not with rage, but with concentrated, disciplined power. India did not merely avenge her martyrs. She established a new creed for the world: that in combating terror, justice must be swift, smart, and unyielding. When the tricolour waved in the victory winds, one thing was clear:

India no longer responds. India takes the lead.

Jai Hind.





Cultural Evolution Part 1

-Isha Zadgaonkar 12th Arts

The term reminds me of the cultures we have in India. India is a diverse country with many cultures and religions, and that's what makes India unique. India is a blend of different cultures, every culture has its own importance and its own space in this country. People are free to practice any religion they want, but what is cultural evolution?

The term 'Cultural Evolution' refers to the changes in human culture over time, particularly the development of socially transmitted knowledge, beliefs, customs, and behaviours. Here's a more broader meaning of cultural evolution. Cultural evolution is an evolutionary theory of social change. It follows from the definition of culture as "information capable of affecting individuals' behaviour they acquire from other members of their species through teaching, imitation and other forms of social transmission". This is just what is the meaning of it. Let's see the broader perspective of this.

Cultural evolution consists of aspects which are as follows -

1. Social transmission
2. Cultural traits
3. Evolutionary processes
4. Dual inheritance theory

Social transmission

This means that the culture is passed from one generation to another through teaching, inheriting, imitation and other social interactions.

Cultural traits

These traits are specific elements of culture including beliefs, knowledge, skills and behaviours.

Evolutionary Process

This evolutionary process is influenced by many factors such as mutation which means (new ideas) and variation (different cultural traits) and selection (the success of some traits over others).

Dual inheritance theory

This theory considers both genetic and cultural inheritance in shaping human behaviour and society. There is some history and theory which proves that there is cultural evolution which are as follows



Unilinear Evolution:

The idea that all cultures progress through a series of predetermined stages, from simple to complex.

Multilinear Evolution:

The recognition that cultures can evolve in different directions and at different rates, influenced by various factors.

Neo-evolutionism:

A more nuanced approach to cultural evolution, emphasizing empirical evidence, adaptation, and the role of different levels of organization (individual, group, and cultural).

Cultural Transmission:

The process by which cultural information is passed on from one generation to the next, often through imitation, teaching, and social learning.

**Selection at the Level of Groups:**

The idea that groups with more adaptive cultural traits tend to outcompete and displace groups with less adaptive traits.

Cultural Diffusion:

The spread of cultural traits from one group to another, often through contact, trade, or conquest.

Cultural Adaptation:

The process by which cultures adjust to changing environmental conditions and other pressures.

**Conclusion**

Culture is dynamic and continually evolving, shaped by human interaction, technological advancement, environmental factors, and historical events. As societies grow and change, so do their values, beliefs, traditions, and behaviours. This evolution reflects both adaptation to new circumstances and the preservation of identity. It highlights the resilience and creativity of human communities in maintaining continuity while embracing change.



Cultural Evolution Part 2

-Srimayee Andulari 12th Arts

Culture is the soul of any society. It is a combination of beliefs, practices, values and material objects of a group of people, shaping their way of life and distinguishing them from other groups. It is a complex, dynamic, and evolving system of knowledge, customs and habits.

The origins of culture began with the ancient human beings, who developed the practices, beliefs and basic tools, languages and rituals. These early practices created a base for more societal developments.

Many ancient civilizations such as Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, China and Greece have enriched themselves through their cultures, writings, architectures etc. As and when trade and travel expanded the cultures of these civilizations influenced each other through art forms, technology and languages.

In cultural involvement the influence of religion and philosophy played a major role. Hinduism and Buddhism's teachings in Asia, also the philosophical thoughts from the west had deep reflection on cultures.

Cultural evolution is mostly seen in the growth of art, literature, music and some other kinds of fine arts. These forms not only entertain but represent the values, lifestyles and different societies.

The next most important change can also be viewed through Industrialization and modernization. They changed the living lifestyle of people in all ways like food habits, work style, clothing etc.

Globalization is the major cultural evolution. It allows a greater cultural exchange between people from the world. Due to this it raises concerns for the loss of the traditional roots.

The rise of social media and the internet has created a new digital era or platform where people connect with each other across the countries.

In today's time youth culture is driven with technology. Many trends, online influencers play an important role in shaping opinions, likes and dislikes. Simultaneously there is a cultural revival, youth is returning to traditional roots through the awareness created by digital and social media platforms.

CONCLUSION Culture is never a combination or collection of traditions and history, it is the guiding force which shapes our thoughts, behaviour. The evolution of culture is the major turning point in human history; transforming from stone age to technologically advanced lifestyles.

However there is a slight disadvantage of becoming disconnected from our roots. Many traditional values, customs and art forms are disappearing as this generation people are distancing themselves from these valuable ones. That's why never think that being culturally evolved is to forget our roots, history and past traditions. They should be carried forward to the next generation in a meaningful way which would help them to preserve for their next generations.

The actual cultural growth will take place when the individuals are open to learning from each other and also being proud and not forgetting themselves and their culture by respecting others diversity, giving no space to stereotypes and discrimination. In all ways an individual should strive to shape the culture for tomorrow. The present generation should ensure that the culture does not only remain as a memory but it should also be a meaningful route map for the future.



Hollywood as American Soft Power: The Impact of Trump's Tariff Regime

-Siyona Shetty 12th Arts

Recently, Trump, a man beyond introduction, made a jarring declaration on his self-owned social media platform, TRUTH. He announced a full tariff on all movies produced in foreign countries coming to America, even when created by American filmmakers but shot abroad. It is a landmark decision for a variety of reasons. For one thing, it is the first time that Trump's tariff regime has targeted services instead of goods. The increased production costs will be a massive blow to the already beleaguered film industry.

But despite his ineffective solution, his reasoning is not irrational. It's true that the liberal tax benefits provided by countries like the United Kingdom and Canada have led to an influx of films being shot in foreign countries, and in turn, leading to those in the American film industry being out of work.

But Trump's concerns aren't merely about the economic impact of the shifting film industry. He went so far as to label it a national security threat due to "messaging and propaganda". He concluded with a plea for "MOVIES MADE IN AMERICA, AGAIN." His concerns stem from the fact that Hollywood is the largest film industry in the world. It shapes the preferences of both American citizens and foreigners through cultural appeal. Trump is afraid that as a consequence of Hollywood losing its place in the film industry, the USA will lose an integral form of soft power. To understand the roots of Hollywood's global influence—and why Trump might consider it a security issue—we need to look at its early evolution.

Since its inception, the power of Hollywood to influence the minds of populations American and beyond was acknowledged by those in the industry.

The MPAA (Motion Picture Association of America) which represents major film studios in the United States, was created in 1922. The Hays Code was created alongside to maintain a clean moral tone and encourage investment. Created by conservative politician William Hays, its definition of morality was aligned with traditional Catholic values. As these films were popular beyond the United States, the Code discouraged racist portrayals of foreigners, henceforth depicting America in a positive light.

Thus, a majority of films produced by the studio represented the "American dream", the idea that in the United States, everyone has the freedom and opportunity to attain a higher standard of living, regardless of race, class or nationality. This patriotic attitude is especially clear in Western movies, which glamourize the spirit and struggle of early American Frontier expansion and nation-building. In other genres, nationalism is more subtle. We've all seen those memes about how when fictional aliens try to invade the Earth, they see nowhere to land but New York City.



This isn't a coincidence, but a conscious choice, an attempt to depict America as the centre of the world, and its sole, holy saviour. All these depictions paint an idealistic picture of America for prospective immigrants.

The sway of these films does not extend merely to citizens, but tangibly shapes policy. Walt Disney produced the Three Caballeros films with Latino characters during the second World War to keep countries like Brazil willing to fulfill American demands for goods and commodities

More recently, in *Top Gun: Maverick*, Tom Cruise's character boldly wore a jacket patch of the Taiwanese flag. This infuriated one of America's biggest rivals, China, which does not recognise Taiwan's right to self determination.

Tariffs will hit films that spread such decidedly American values if they are even partly shot in foreign countries (as most modern films are). When movies are so excruciatingly expensive to shoot, the number of movies produced will absolutely decline. Hollywood's power wasn't built with protectionist policies like the suggested tariffs. What made it so profitable are years of alliances and cooperation with movie studios abroad. Accompanied by Trump's callous, even racist remarks, global appreciation for the American film industry could be destroyed in a last-ditch attempt to save it.





Bureaucrats: Pillars of Indian Diplomacy

-Bhavikaa Dogra 12th Arts

*"A civil servant is not a master, but a servant of the people."
— Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel*

The growth of Bureaucracy is a major social trend of modern society. It is found in both public and private organizations. Literally, the term bureaucracy means administration by bureaus. Many thinkers from time to time share different views about what bureaucracy is. Some from their experience believe it to be just another tool to control the common such as the definition given by Karl Marx. "Bureaucracy is a tool used by the ruling class to maintain control over the working class through administrative power and rigid organization." Marx viewed bureaucracy as alienating and part of the state's oppressive machinery. This in itself is a testament to how difficult it is to establish a system that personifies the quote states above. According to another prominent sociologist Marx Weber (father of modern bureaucracy) "Bureaucracy is a system of administration characterized by strict policies, procedures, and hierarchy, where officials operate according to fixed rules and are appointed based on competence." Weber emphasized rational-legal authority, formal hierarchy, specialization, and impersonal relationships in bureaucracy. Indian bureaucracy from time to time has proved to be closer to Weber's form of the system than it is to Marx's.

Indian bureaucrats are the stability the state needs. While the elected representatives make or frame the policies, the permanent officials run and implement them. These officials don't just hold public office, they hold the entire diplomacy and nation together. Some might fear that this leads to concentration of power in the hand of few, but given the diversity in India it rather leads to inclusion.

The officer qualify the difficult exam conducted by UPSC which is second to the Gaokao exam of China in the list of most difficult exams worldwide. People from various backgrounds become a part of the system to serve their nation.

The diplomats of the country come from this community of people who have qualified the test and went through rough training to represent our country on various platforms, these bureaucrats form the pillars of Indian diplomacy. Civil servants bring years of domain knowledge, technical expertise, and administrative experience. Many specialize in fields like foreign policy, public finance, health, or infrastructure. People from esteemed universities and institutions enter the services with their skillset that complement the dynamic role of the job. Indian Foreign Service officers represent the country abroad, negotiate treaties, and protect national interest on global platforms. Bureaucrats help frame India's position on issues like climate change, trade, terrorism, etc. They play a crucial role during emergencies (e.g., COVID-19 pandemic, natural disasters, law and order issues). Often lead relief operations, public communication, and inter-departmental coordination.



Indian bureaucrats have played a pivotal role in shaping and managing the often tense and complex relationship with China. The bilateral ties, marked by a mix of cooperation and confrontation, have required a careful balancing act. Shivshankar Menon, a former National Security Advisor and Foreign Secretary, was instrumental in managing the Special Representatives dialogue on the border dispute with China. Vijay Gokhale, an IFS officer and former Foreign Secretary, was a key figure in deescalating the Doklam standoff in 2017, using both firm diplomacy and deep understanding of China's internal mechanisms. These bureaucrats also actively help mend the relationships with China through BRICS and SCO and through other multilateral delegations. More recently, Harsh Vardhan Shringla, former Foreign Secretary and later India's ambassador to the U.S., was involved in expanding defense cooperation through agreements like COMCASA, LEMOA, and BECA, which laid the foundation for closer military and intelligence ties. Bureaucrats have also played a major role in forums like the Quad (with the U.S., Japan, and Australia), where India's positioning required delicate diplomatic calibration, balancing its traditional non-alignment with growing strategic cooperation.

Indian bureaucrats, especially those in the Ministry of External Affairs, the intelligence community, and security establishments, have long been central to managing the volatile relationship with Pakistan. From the Kargil War in 1999 to the Balakot airstrikes in 2019, bureaucrats have coordinated diplomatic responses, briefed international partners, and presented India's case on global platforms such as the United Nations and Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Bureaucrats also craft India's approach to SAARC and regional diplomacy, where engagement with Pakistan needs to be measured against broader regional goals. Whether it's responding to terror attacks or managing ceasefire violations, Indian bureaucrats ensure coordination between the MEA, Ministry of Defence, and intelligence agencies to maintain strategic coherence. Indian bureaucrats serve as the institutional backbone of the country's foreign policy. Their ability to offer continuity across governments, conduct crisis management, and engage in nuanced diplomacy has been vital in managing India's ties with China, the U.S., and Pakistan. Figures like Shivshankar Menon, Vijay Gokhale, Harsh Vardhan Shringla, Shyam Saran, and Satinder Lambah represent the quiet but powerful influence of Indian diplomacy. While political leadership sets the broad direction, it is the bureaucrats who implement strategies, manage risks, and keep the diplomatic machinery running in a complex international environment.





US Domination: A Modern Day Example of a Monopoly

-Mohammad Zain 12th Science

Everywhere when we turn our head or observe something, we see something that is foreign and not Indian. Car brands like Ford and Chevrolet are unique in off-roading and urban luxury cars respectively. Weapons from companies like Lockheed Martin and Northrop Grumman are dependable and trustworthy when in times of peril. Cloth brands like Under Armour and New Balance are major players in their field, offering comfortable sportswear. But what's common in all of these brands??

It's their place of origin, that being the **'Land of Freedom'** and the place where dreams come true, namely the **United States of America**. We all see and use these brands, not thinking much of it, all while in the name of capitalism and off the backs of the impoverished sweatshops, these American brands flourish and print more money than a bank in a fiscal year. Some part of our everyday life, we use something American. That can be our **Apple phones, our Ford Raptor or Nike shoes**. And they're seen as signs of luxury because they're costly per se.

But even if we ignore our everyday life for once and entire international politics, the monopoly and one-sided influence only deepens. If the US does not agree with **your** policy, which is meant for **your** people and **your** country, you are expected to change that policy as to not 'anger an international superpower'. And anyone who dare stand up against this monopoly, their 'country is oppressed and needs freedom; delivered straight from the hands of the Statue of Liberty'. And it's not a one-off incident. Saddam Hussein, however barbaric he was, tried standing up against the US and went on a blood-path of defiance over the bodies of Kuwaitis and Iraqis. And what happened ?? He was hanged till he died.

Muammar Gaddafi, former leader of Libya, tried creating an African currency, independent of the US Dollar which was unique in its own.

He also supported pan-Africanism, and saw himself as it's leader. But even here US saw a threat and neutralised, as he was 'liberating' Libya from the 'mad dog of the Middle East'. He was brutally killed and violated by his own countrymen which used American weapons.

Even in the UN, the US is a permanent member of the UN Security Council, and wield the power to 'veto' any resolution which would go against their own interests. A recent example being the Palestinian statehood being vetoed by the US, and there's an explanation everyone understood but did not say. The explanation being as Palestine would become a state and a member of UN, the UN would have no option but to protect its members, deploy UN troops and end the war. But as Israel, the other side in this conflict, is a major customer of American Arms and Weapons, the ending of the war would effectively end the major cash cow weapons manufacturer had created which was Israel. So as to protect the revenues of US corporations, they vetoed and everyone criticised them but not one questioned them, as **'no one would want to anger an international superpower'**



Even in sports do they leave little room for growth of smaller countries. Here's a list of major American Sportspeople

- The Greatest swimmer- Michael Phelps
- Multi-time Gold Medal winner in Gymnastics- Simone Biles
- Greatest Basketball player- Michael Jordan
- Greatest Baseball player- Babe Ruth
- Greatest Boxer- Muhammad Ali or Mike Tyson
- Greatest Golfer- Tiger Woods

All of these sportsmen come up in the discussion of the greatest in their own field. And what's common ?? They're all American citizens. That's because America invests so much in their sports industry. When children are in school, they usually choose basketball or American football as a sport to develop their skills. These were just a few examples of how US domination is prevalent and there will be more examples of them as they're undeniable and anyone who rebels ?? They're expendable. **"He came not with chains, but with choices — and by the time we realised, we were living in his world, not ours."**
-General Kael





Multipolar World Leaders

-Mohammad Zain 12th Science

We all push for peace and equality, but what divides us exactly? An answer to that would be our ideologies. An ideology is usually a set of beliefs regarding the sociopolitical conditions of their respective societies. A world renowned example of an ideology is Communism which was founded by Karl Marx in the bitter and politically charged atmosphere of mid-1800's Germany. Along with Friedrich Engles, he published 'The Communist Manifesto' in 1848, just before a worker's revolution began in Europe

Another example would be Conservatism. It is the ideology of preserving old political institutions in favour of new changes and revolutions. In the modern world, conservatism had suffered the most because of new and rising ideologies, often radical. Ideologies like Nazism and Fascism brutally dismantled the conservative order in their countries to pave way for futile governments which were seen as 'revolutionary'

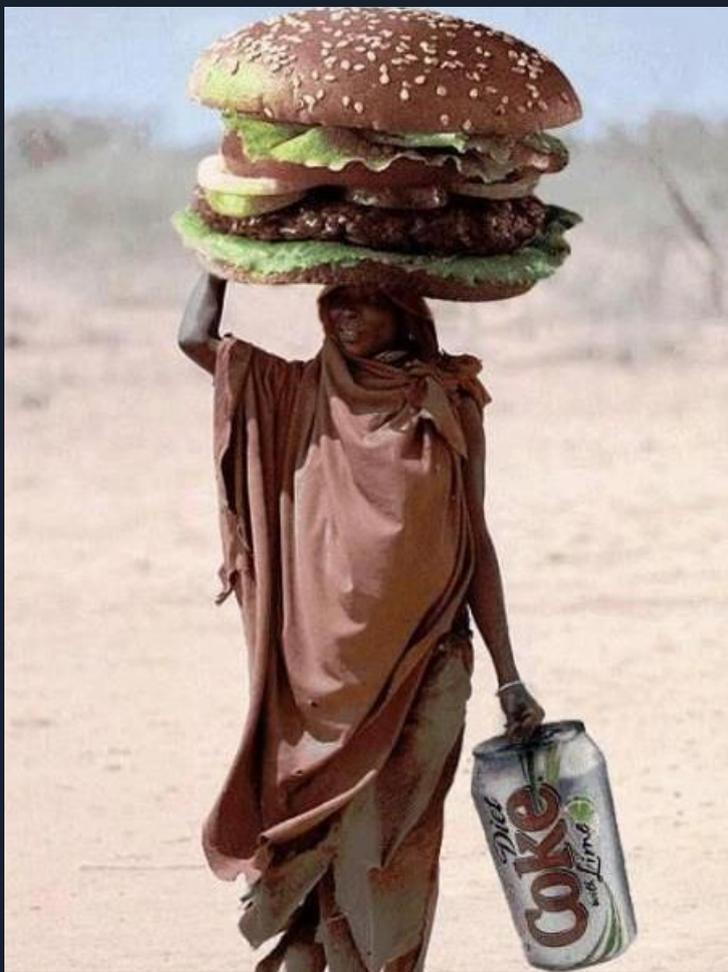
Now to our title, what does Multipolar exactly mean? A definition of it would be that many ideologies or 'poles' co-exist together on this Earth in support of fostering peace, fraternity and rising anew from the ashes of the old world which prioritised war and selfishness. Multipolarity started being actively included in discussion ever since the end of World War Two, specifically after the Korean War. As the USA and the Soviet Union were in an active tussle to secure more countries to their blocs, that being Capitalist and Communist respectively, many countries did want to join such rapid bi-polarisation of the world and anger a bloc while joining the other. In midst of all this, a few leaders provided a third option on 1st September 1961, which would become to be known as the 'Non-Aligned Movement', which was founded by the following

- Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru
 - President of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito
 - President of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah
 - President of Indonesia, Sukarno
 - President of the United Arab Republic, Gamel Abdel Nasser
- The NAM planted seeds for multipolarity in the Sociopolitical sector of the world. Many leaders now including

- Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi (Right-wing)
- President of Brazil, Lula da Silva (Left-wing)
- President of South Africa, Cyril Ramaphosa (Left-wing)
- President of China, Xi Jinping (Right-wing)
- President of Russia, Vladimir Putin (Right-wing)

Have founded BRICS, which is a multinational and multipolar organisation for world cooperation across continents. Many such organisations like the G20, CELAC, EU etc. have member states of differing ideologies, often clashing, but have also set their differences all in the name of 'Peace and Development' All the examples above really make a strong case for multipolarity's existence as a prevalent force in the political sphere of the Earth. Let us always vote for leaders which will support world peace and cooperation, while not compromising the needs and security of the nation of their own





Globalisation: Connecting the World Beyond Borders

-Aleesha Pathan 12th Arts

Globalisation refers to the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of nations through trade, communication, technology, culture, and the movement of people. Over the past few decades, it has transformed the world into a global village, breaking down barriers between countries and allowing for the rapid exchange of goods, ideas, and services.

One of the most significant drivers of globalisation has been technological advancement. The internet, social media, and instant communication tools have made it easier for people from different parts of the world to interact, share knowledge, and collaborate. Businesses now operate on international scales, sourcing materials from one country, manufacturing in another, and selling globally.

Economic globalisation has created opportunities for many countries. It has opened up new markets, boosted international trade, and allowed developing nations to grow rapidly by attracting foreign investment. Countries like China, India, and Vietnam have witnessed remarkable economic growth due in large part to their participation in global trade networks. Consumers also benefit from globalisation through access to a wider variety of goods at lower prices.

Cultural globalisation has enriched societies by exposing people to different traditions, cuisines, music, fashion, and lifestyles. It promotes tolerance, understanding, and global awareness. English, as a global language, has played a key role in bridging communication across cultures, while international media and entertainment industries have created shared global experiences.

English, as a global language, has played a key role in bridging communication across cultures, while international media and entertainment industries have created shared global experiences.

However, globalisation also has its downsides. One major concern is the widening gap between rich and poor. While some benefit greatly, others are left behind. Small businesses may struggle to compete with large multinational corporations, and workers in some regions face exploitation, poor working conditions, and job insecurity due to outsourcing.

Another issue is cultural erosion. As global brands and Western culture dominate, traditional customs and local identities may be threatened. Additionally, globalisation has led to environmental challenges, as the rise in production and transportation contributes to pollution, deforestation, and climate change.

Furthermore, economic interdependence means that a crisis in one country can quickly impact others. The 2008 global financial crisis and supply chain disruptions during the COVID-19 pandemic are key examples of how interconnected the global economy has become.

In conclusion, globalisation has reshaped the world in profound ways. It has brought progress, innovation, and closer human connection, but it also poses significant challenges that need careful management. To ensure globalisation benefits all, it must be guided by fairness, sustainability, and respect for cultural diversity. Only then can it truly serve as a force for good in our shared future.



Technology and Terrorism: International Cooperation in Cybersecurity and Surveillance

-Avishi Bagga 12th Commerce

In an age where technology touches nearly every aspect of our lives, it's no surprise that it has become both a powerful tool and a serious threat when it comes to global security. While technology has made communication, innovation, and progress faster than ever, it has also opened up new doors for terrorism—especially in the digital world. From encrypted messaging apps used by extremists to state-sponsored cyberattacks, the landscape of terrorism has changed dramatically. And with it, the need for international cooperation has become more urgent than ever

The New Face of Terrorism Today, a lone individual with a laptop and internet access can cause chaos across borders. Cyberterrorism includes hacking into government systems, launching disinformation campaigns, and attacking critical infrastructure like power grids, hospitals, and financial institutions. These aren't just hypothetical scenarios—they're real threats that nations have already faced. Terrorist groups have become increasingly tech-savvy, using social media for recruitment, spreading propaganda, and coordinating attacks. Some groups even crowdfund through cryptocurrencies to bypass international banking systems.

Why International Cooperation Matters: Cybersecurity doesn't stop at national borders. A virus released in one country can quickly infect systems worldwide. That's why cooperation between countries is absolutely essential. Sharing intelligence, harmonizing legal frameworks, and developing joint response strategies are just a few of the ways nations can stand together against cyber threats.

By pooling resources and expertise, countries can respond faster and more effectively to threats. Organisations like Interpol and Europol work closely with member countries to track cybercriminals and terrorist networks.

Surveillance vs. Privacy: A Delicate Balance Of course, international surveillance efforts raise tough questions about privacy and civil liberties. How do we strike a balance between keeping. It's a dilemma faced by democratic governments around the world. Some countries have pushed for stricter regulations on data collection, while others argue that real-time surveillance is necessary to prevent attacks. Trust plays a huge role here—citizens need to believe that their governments are acting responsibly and with accountability.

In Conclusion, while there's no simple solution, one thing is clear: cooperation, not isolation, is the key. By working together, nations can create a safer digital world—one where technology is used to connect, protect, and empower, rather than divide and destroy. By sharing intelligence, building trust, and aligning strategies, the global community can stay one step ahead of those who seek to cause harm. The future of security lies not just in stronger firewalls or better algorithms, but in unity, collaboration, and a shared commitment to protecting the digital space for all.





Conflicts Between Various Countries

-Mahi Kalsi 12th Arts

Conflicts Between Various Countries

With all the new media and different ways of spreading the news around the globe, everyone now is aware of what international conflicts are. This article summarizes a few recent disputes between nations.

While doing research on this topic, it is observed that conflicts can lead to diplomatic tensions, economic sanctions, in worst cases even military confrontations, which may cause global instability and souring international relations. These causes can be further classified into territorial claims, resource competition, ideological differences, and historical grievances. The nature and resolution of these conflicts are often influenced by power dynamics, alliances, and the involvement of international organizations. Following are a few key drivers of global conflict:

Clashes over land and borders

A notable example for this point is the South China Sea dispute, where some countries including China, Vietnam, and the Philippines, compete for control over important trade routes. This then impacts economic stability and local security. And as we know such disputes strain international relations and leave a mark on the future generation since these conflicts often continue for years.

Competition for Resources

The struggles over petroleum-rich areas in the Middle East highlight how management of resources can direct international alliances and rivalries, and setting global energy policies and economic decisions. We can observe here that the hunt for crucial resources, such as oil, water, and minerals, frequently escalate into conflicts, particularly when supplies are unequally distributed or dominated by one nation.

Ideologies and Political Differences

The U.S.-Soviet Union Cold War for instance, was locked in an extended political struggle that affected the global politics for years. Through this we can see that disagreements on control, democracy, rigid rules, and national identity can cause resentment.

Unresolved Historical Conflicts

The India-Pakistan conflict over Kashmir reveals how historical conflicts form present relations, extending instability between bordering nations. A possible nuclear conflict between these nations could cause disastrous environmental consequences, including a “nuclear winter” that would disturb the global agriculture and food supply.

Economic Rivalries and trade Disputes

While not a military conflict, the ongoing U.S.-China trade tensions involving trade restrictions, tariffs, and financial politics causing economic disputes that influence geopolitical arrangements, prompting countries to reevaluate trade dependencies, diversify alliances and reconsider supply chains.

Struggles for Regional and Global Influence

Russia started invading Crimea in 2014 and further escalated it into a full-blown invasion in 2022. This is an example of how territorial ambitions can lead to a major war, shifting the global equilibrium and triggering extensive diplomatic responses.



Comparing Conflicts and their Global Impact

Humanitarian Displacement and Casualties: Carved in historical claims to land, national identity, and religious significance, Israel-Palestine conflict has seen various escalations over years. This conflict has caused generations of families that have seen loss of lives of their loved ones and have faced mass displacement with ongoing struggles for stability.

Economic shocks: Trade restrictions and sanctions imposed on Russia after its invasion of Ukraine have sent ripple effects throughout global market on energy prices and altered trade relationships.

Security Concerns: Armed concerns force nations to reconsider defense strategies, leading to increased military spending. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO a military alliance established in 1949 to promote collective defense and security among its member countries) taking a strong stance on Russia's aggression reflects how global security dynamics shift in response toward.



Diplomatic Challenges: Myanmar's ongoing violence against the Rohingya minority population has led to mass displacement and criticism globally affecting its political standing in regional diplomacy.

Territorial ambitions, political ideologies, and economic rivalries, global conflicts continue to shape the world. However, history reveals that through diplomacy, cooperation, and strategic policy-making we can resolve opposing interests, promoting beneficial dialogue, mutual understanding and innovative strategies that are important to prevent extended disagreements. By studying past conflicts, we move closer to learning how we can build a world where partnerships replace conflicts building a future engrained in stability and shared prosperity.





तेरा युद्ध तुझे ही करना होगा...

-Shrushti Singh

जीत भले ही तय हो तेरी,
पर प्रयास तो करना होगा!

कृष्ण केवल बनेंगे सारथी, तेरा युद्ध तुझे ही करना होगा।
तेरा ध्येय, तेरा ही धनुष होगा, दिशा दर्शा देगा काई,
लक्ष्य तुझे ही भेदना होगा।
तेरा युद्ध तुसेही लड़ना होगा!

समेट ले ज्ञान का ढेर,
या अभ्यास कर कोई पूर जौर,
जीवन वास्तव में होगा कुछ और!

यहाँ मीठा हो या कड़वा,
परोसा सब चखना होगा,
अनुभवो से सीखना होगा,
तेरा युद्ध तुसे ही करना होगा!

कभी प्रत्याशित सफलता विफल हो जाएगी,
कभी कोई हार, साह सहसा जीत में बदल जाएगी !
जो भी जिस रूप में मिले स्वीकार करना होगा।

मन का हो या ना हो,
विश्वास, दृढ रखना होगा!
तेरा युद्ध तुझे ही लड़ना होगा...

Poet's note:

The poem "तेरा युद्ध तुझे ही करना होगा " emphasizes the importance of facing one's own battles in life. It states that while the outcome may be predetermined, one must still strive and make an effort. Guidance can be received from others, but ultimately, the fight belongs to the individual. The poem encourages gathering knowledge and practicing diligently, as life may present unexpected challenges. It advises embracing both the good and bad experiences, learning from them, and accepting whatever comes one's way. Even when faced with failure, one should maintain faith and persevere, as defeats can transform into victories. The poem concludes by reiterating that the battle is one's own to fight



The Symbi Tribe