



# 3<sup>rd</sup> Undergraduate Poster Conference

**From Peter to Putin :  
An Astonishing Journey From  
Pro- Westernernzation to  
Anti-Westernzation 2.0**



## CONFERENCE PROCEEDING

**JOINTLY ORGANIZED BY**

Department of International Relations,  
Federal Urdu University of Arts Science  
& Technology Karachi, Pakistan

Russian Center for Science and  
Culture Karachi, Pakistan

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Undergraduate Poster Conference

# **CONFERENCE PROCEEDING**

"From Peter to Putin: An Astonishing  
Journey from Pro-Westernization  
To Anti Westernization 2.0"

**Venue:** Russian Center for Science and Culture  
(Friendship House Karachi)

06 June 2024

Prepared by  
**Hafiz Muhammad Yousuf**

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### **Preface**

This volume presents the proceedings of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Undergraduate Research Conference, showcasing the research posters and contributions of all presenters. The conference, entitled “From Peter to Putin: An Astonishing Journey from Pro-Westernization to Anti-Westernization 2.0”, was held on June 6<sup>th</sup> 2024, at the Russian Centre for Science and Culture in Karachi. Jointly organized by the Department of International Relations, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology (FUUAST) Karachi and the Russian Centre for Science and Culture. This event represents a significant collaboration between academic and cultural institutions.

The conference highlighted an important moment in Russo-Pakistani relations, building on the foundation laid by previous conferences. It opened new channels of dialogue and understanding, further strengthening the ties between Pakistan and Russia. Researchers presented insightful explorations into the historical and contemporary dimensions of Russia, spanning Imperial to modern times, with a focus on its politics, economy, and cultural society.

We were privileged to have Mr. Ruslan Prokhorov, Vice Consul General of the Russian Federation in Karachi, grace the event with his presence. We were also honored to welcome distinguished guests, including Prof. Dr. Shahid Iqbal, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and In-charge of Abdul-Haq Campus (FUUAST), Dr. Syed Shahabuddin, Head of the Department of International Relations at FUUAST, Dr. Umair Rafique of the Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology, and Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ali from the University of Karachi. The presence of session chairs, international relations scholars, academics, and students from FUUAST added to the richness of the discussions.

This conference marks a pivotal step in fostering academic exchange and cooperation between Pakistan and Russia, and we hope these proceedings will serve as a valuable resource for further scholarships and dialogue.

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# Inaugural Session



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The 3<sup>rd</sup> Undergraduate Poster Conference commenced with the recitation of a few verses from the Holy Quran by Hafiz Muhammad Yousuf, invoking the name of Almighty Allah. This was followed by the national anthems of both Pakistan and Russia. The inaugural session was chaired by Mr. Ruslan Prokhorov, Vice Consul General of the Russian Federation in Karachi, and moderated by Erum Naz.

The conference was graced by the presence of several notable session chairs, esteemed Russian guests, FUUAST faculty and students. The welcome address was delivered by the Conference Convener Dr. Faisal Javaid, and the session proceeded with the following speeches by distinguished guests:

### **Dr. Faisal Javaid (Conference Convener)**

Dr. Javaid addressed the audience, briefly highlighting the significance of Russia's captivating history, from Peter the Great to Vladimir Putin. He outlined the purpose and objectives of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Undergraduate Poster Conference, emphasizing its primary goal: to explore the political, cultural, and economic factors that have shaped Russia's attitude toward the West. The conference provided an excellent opportunity for undergraduate students to delve into the fascinating history of Russia and engage in meaningful research that will help them advance in their academic and professional careers. He concluded by expressing his sincere gratitude to the faculty members, students and the Russian Culture Center for making this conference possible.



### **Dr. Shahid Iqbal (Dean Faculty of Arts, FUUAST Abdul-Haq Campus)**

Dr. Iqbal expressed his sincere gratitude to His Excellency Mr. Ruslan Prokhorov, as well as all the attendees and participants. He noted that events like these enhance students' research skills and confidence, which play a crucial role in their professional and practical lives. He emphasized that the Federal Urdu University is committed to providing quality education and assured that the institution will continue to do its best for the benefit of its students. Dr. Iqbal also expressed hope that the Russian Centre for Science and Culture would continue its support and foster further cooperation in the future.





### **Mr. Ruslan Prokhorov (Director, Friendship House and Vice Consul General of Russian Federation in Karachi)**

Mr. Ruslan warmly welcomed all the attendees and briefly highlighted the richness of Russian culture. He encouraged students to deeply study and gain a strong understanding of Russia's remarkable history. He expressed his strong hope that this conference would foster mutual collaboration between the Russian Federation and Pakistan.

Mr. Ruslan also congratulated the Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Technology for establishing the Russian Language Center, advising students to take advantage of this opportunity, as it will benefit them in both their professional and practical lives. He mentioned that Russians celebrate Russian Language Day on June 6<sup>th</sup>, and coincidentally, this conference was scheduled on the same day. June 6<sup>th</sup> also marks the birth anniversary of the Great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin, widely regarded as the founder of the modern Russian language.

He concluded by expressing his appreciation and special thanks to the organizing committee for their dedicated efforts in making this conference a success.



### **Dr. Muhammad Arif Khan (Conference Coordinator)**

Dr. Khan delivered the vote of thanks, expressing his deep appreciation for the insightful remarks shared by all the distinguished speakers. He extended his sincere gratitude to all the attendees and the entire organizing committee for their efforts. He expressed strong hope that this third successful conference would play a pivotal role in strengthening collaboration between Pakistan and Russia.

The inaugural session concluded with Dr. Khan's vote of thanks. Dr. Shahid Iqbal then presented a souvenir to His Excellency Mr. Ruslan Prokhorov, Vice Consul General of the Russian Federation in Karachi, and received one in return.



## Glimpse of the Conference



# First Session





## THE RUSSO - TURKISH (OTTOMAN EMPIRE) WARS, MILITARY STRATEGIES AND RUSSIAN EXPANION



**AUTHOR**  
Sanjay Kumar  
BS-IR FUUAST

### INTRODUCTION

The Russo-Turkish Wars (16th-20th centuries) were a series of conflicts driven by Russia's expansionist ambitions, resulting in significant territorial gains and cementing its position as a dominant European power. These wars had far-reaching consequences, contributing to the decline of the Ottoman Empire, and reshaping the regional political landscape.

### OBJECTIVE

Find out the historical factors that contributed the wars between the empires of Russia and Ottomans. The analysis aims to present comprehensive understanding of conflicts between Russo - Turkish Empires from 16th to 20th century, highlighting key wars, actions, military strategies and Russian expansionism.

### MILITARY STRATEGIES

Throughout the Russo-Turkish Wars, both sides employed a diverse range of military strategies to gain the upper hand on the battlefield. These included fortification and siege warfare, cavalry maneuvers, infantry tactics, naval engagements, guerrilla warfare, and diplomatic alliances. Adaptation and innovation were key as both sides sought to counter emerging technologies and circumstances, ultimately shaping the outcomes of these conflicts.

### EXPANSION

Russian expansionism during the Russo-Turkish Wars was driven by a myriad of factors, including imperial ambitions, religious and ideological motivations, economic interests, and geopolitical rivalries. The desire to establish Russia as a major European power, gain access to strategic waterways, and protect Orthodox Christians within the Ottoman Empire fueled this expansionism, leading to significant territorial gains and a lasting impact on the region.



### RESULTS/FINDINGS

- The Russo-Turkish Wars spanned from the 16th to the 20th centuries, marked by conflicts driven by Russia's expansionist ambitions and the Ottoman Empire's efforts to maintain its power.
- Russian victories in these wars resulted in significant territorial gains, including Crimea, the Caucasus, and parts of Eastern Europe, establishing Russia as a dominant European power.
- Military strategies employed included fortification and siege warfare, cavalry maneuvers, naval engagements, guerrilla tactics, and diplomatic alliances.
- Russian expansionism was fueled by imperial ambitions, religious motivations, economic interests, and geopolitical rivalries, aiming to establish dominance in Eastern Europe and the Middle East.
- The decline of the Ottoman Empire and the rise of Russia as a major European power were direct outcomes of the Russo-Turkish Wars, shaping the geopolitical landscape of the region for centuries to come.

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## WHY MONARCHY ABOLISHED IN RUSSIA?



**AUTHOR**  
Shafiq un Nisa  
M.Phil-IR FUUAST

### THE FALL OF THE RUSSIAN MONARCHY



### 03. Methodology

In order to accumulate data about these situations, historical, qualitative, and quantitative methods are required to be used.

### 04. Results/Findings

The Tsar's luxurious lifestyle contrasted sharply with the struggles of the general populace, leading to discontent. The establishment of the Duma was an ineffective attempt at reform. The massive mobilization for the First World War, famine, and poor working conditions led to widespread revolts.

### 01. Introduction

This paper discusses the root causes of the Tsar's relinquishment after a prolonged dynasty. There are many reasons: political, social, judicial, administrative, and foreign policies.

### 02. Objective

To explore the factors leading to the abolition of the Russian monarchy and the eventual fall of the Tsar, considering political, social, judicial, administrative, and foreign policy issues.

### 03. Related Literature

The analysis draws parallels with historical events such as the French Revolution and Hitler's rise to power, highlighting similar socio-political dynamics.

### 05. Analysis


This urgency was highlighted by events such as the Bloody Sunday incident of 1905. Despite the establishment of the Duma, it proved ineffective. The Tsar's decision to send five million soldiers to World War I left factories vacant, leading to economic turmoil. Famine exacerbated the situation, igniting revolutions across the country. The Tsar's arrogance and failure to address public grievances accelerated the dynasty's downfall.

### Research Questions

What were the major causes that led to the Tsar's abdication?  
How did political, social, and economic factors contribute to the fall of the monarchy?  
What were the impacts of the First World War on the Russian Empire's stability?  
How did the behavior of the Tsar influence the revolution?


### 06. Conclusion

The cumulative effect of political mismanagement, economic hardship, and social unrest led to the collapse of the Russian monarchy. The Tsar's inability to adapt to the changing socio-political landscape and the devastating impact of World War I were key factors in the revolution.



## Imperial Russian Army: military reforms and its role in European conflicts

*The Russian Orthodox Church: A Pillar of Spiritual Authority, Cultural Patronage, and Political Power in Imperial Russia*



**AUTHOR**  
Anumta Noor  
BS-IR FUUAST

### 01. Introduction

The Russian Orthodox Church in Imperial Russia held a unique and powerful position that intertwined spiritual authority, cultural influence, and state relations. This poster explores the multifaceted role of the Church from the early 18th century to the fall of the Russian Empire in 1917. It examines how the Church not only served as a spiritual guide for the populace but also played a crucial role in shaping Russian culture and maintaining the autocratic regime. By understanding these dynamics, we can gain insights into the Church's enduring legacy and its influence on modern Russian society.

### 03. Methodology

- Historical-analytical approach
- Primary sources: official documents, Church records, contemporary accounts
- Secondary sources: scholarly articles, historical texts, research studies
- Analysis structured around spiritual authority, cultural influence, and state relations.

### 04. Results/Findings

- The Russian Orthodox Church played a crucial role in sustaining the autocratic state through its spiritual authority and cultural influence.
- Its deep integration into Russian society ensured its continued power despite political changes.
- The Church's support for the Tsarist regime made it a target during periods of social and political upheaval.
- This support led to its persecution during the early Soviet era.

### 02. Objective

This study aims to analyze the relationship between the Russian Orthodox Church and the state during Imperial Russia. It focuses on:

- Examining the Church's spiritual authority and its impact.
- Assessing the Church's cultural contributions in education, art, and literature.
- Investigating the Church-state relationship and its political implications.

### Related literature

The literature on the Russian Orthodox Church in Imperial Russia is extensive. Gregory Freeze's "The Russian Orthodox Church: A Historical Introduction" offers a broad historical overview, while Nicholas Riasanovsky's "Russian Identities: A Historical Survey" examines the Church's cultural and social impact. Daniel Rowland's "The Role of the Orthodox Church in Imperial Russia" provides detailed insights into Church-state dynamics.

### 05. Analysis

**Spiritual Authority**  
The Russian Orthodox Church wielded significant spiritual authority, with the Tsar often portrayed as a divine ruler chosen by God. The Church's rituals, liturgy, and pastoral care deeply influenced the daily lives of the Russian people, reinforcing the autocracy's legitimacy. The analysis reveals that the Church's spiritual guidance was pivotal in shaping societal norms and values.




**State Relations**  
The relationship between the Church and the state was characterized by mutual support and dependency. The Tsarist regime relied on the Church to legitimize its rule and suppress dissent, while the Church benefited from state patronage and protection. This alliance in return for prayers that enforced religious conformity and censored secular opposition.

**Cultural Influence**  
The Church played a crucial role in the cultural development of Imperial Russia. It was a major patron of the arts, commissioning religious icons, architecture, and literature that defined Russian cultural identity. Church-sponsored education also promoted literacy and learning, contributing to the intellectual growth of Russian society.


### 06. Conclusion

The Russian Orthodox Church in Imperial Russia was a cornerstone of the state's power and cultural identity. Its spiritual authority provided the ideological foundation for the autocracy, while its cultural contributions enriched Russian society. The intricate relationship between the Church and the state highlights the complexities of governance and the role of religion in shaping national identity. Understanding this historical context is crucial for comprehending the Church's enduring influence in contemporary Russia.



## PUTIN'S ARSENAL: DECIPHERING RUSSIA'S MILITARY DOCTRINE, HYBRID WARFARE TACTICS, AND NUCLEAR DETERRENCE STRATEGY IN THE 21ST CENTURY



**AUTHOR**  
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### INTRODUCTION


The dissolution of the Soviet Union was a setback for Russia and Vladimir Putin, who aimed to restore Soviet honor. Putin's rise marked Russia's resurgence in global politics, prioritizing military reforms. He revamped military structures and approved a new doctrine, driven by deterring US and NATO threats. NATO's eastward expansion concerns Russia. Hybrid warfare tactics emerged from this doctrine shift, countering conventional threats and color revolutions. Nuclear policy evolved post-Cold War, with cooperation and strategic use remaining vital. Under Putin, Russia modernized its nuclear arsenal, rivaling the US.

### OBJECTIVE

- Analyze the influence of Putin's leadership on the development of Russia's military doctrine and assess its impact on global security.
- Identify the key components of Russia's hybrid warfare tactics and evaluate their effective projection on a global scale.
- Examine the challenges and opportunities of Russia's nuclear deterrence strategy and assess its significance for international security dynamics in the 21st century.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Post-Soviet Russia has been analyzed for its transition from communism, economic changes, and political restructuring. Key debates focus on democratic reforms, oligarch influence, and Putin's authoritarianism. Scholars highlight Putin's power consolidation, nationalism, and foreign policy. Discussions continue about the future of his leadership model.




### METHODOLOGY

This section outlines the research methodology employed in this study, focusing on qualitative analysis using both primary and secondary sources. While the research primarily utilizes secondary sources, such as books, journal articles, news media, and internet sources, it also incorporates primary sources, including interviews and published official documents. The study examines Russia's emergence as a great power, applying a realist theoretical framework to understand how Russia maintains the balance of power through military modernization. The realist perspective is particularly relevant in analyzing how Russia's security dilemma drives its efforts to enhance its military doctrine, hybrid warfare tactics, and nuclear deterrence strategy.


### RESULTS/FINDINGS

- Russia's military doctrine has evolved, with a primary focus on NATO expansion perceived as a significant threat due to the reduction of neutral states and military buildup around Russia.
- Russia's hybrid warfare model, demonstrated in Crimea annexation and Syria intervention, effectively projects power and achieves national interests. It combines cyber operations, propaganda, and economic coercion to weaken rival governments and impact Russia's political will without direct military confrontation.
- Russia's nuclear strategy, influenced by arms control treaties with the US, remains vital for national security deterrence in the 21st century. It is closely tied to international security and deals with the US and NATO, providing a protective shield to ground forces in limited theaters.
- The reliance on Russia's nuclear arsenal is expected to persist, with the potential for greater access to nuclear deterrence.



### RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- How has Putin's leadership influenced Russia's military doctrine, hybrid warfare tactics, and nuclear deterrence strategy, and what has been their impact on global security?
- What are the key components of Russia's hybrid warfare, and how effectively does it project power globally?
- What are the challenges and opportunities presented by Russia's nuclear deterrence strategy in the 21st century, and how crucial is it for international security dynamics?



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## THE REVOLUTION OF 1905: POLITICAL UNREST AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS



**AUTHOR**  
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BS-IR FUAAST

### INTRODUCTION

The Revolution of 1905 stands as a pivotal moment in Russian history, marked by significant political upheaval and social transformation. This poster aims to explore its causes, unfolding, and lasting impact through a review of historical sources and scholarly perspectives.

### OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of this poster is to provide a comprehensive overview of the Revolution of 1905, exploring its political, social, and economic dimensions. By examining the factors that led to the revolution, the methodology of protest and resistance, and the outcomes of this tumultuous period, this poster aims to deepen understanding of a pivotal moment in Russian history.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

This poster engages with a diverse array of scholarly literature on the Revolution of 1905, including works by historians, political scientists, and sociologists. By synthesizing existing research and incorporating various theoretical perspectives, this study contributes to ongoing debates surrounding the causes, dynamics, and legacies of the revolution.

### METHODOLOGY

Our research involves a comprehensive review of primary and secondary sources, including historical documents, scholarly articles, and books related to the Revolution of 1905. Visual aids such as maps, timelines, and infographics are utilized to enhance presentation.

### RESULTS/FINDINGS

- Political Disaffection: Criticism and opposition to the autocratic rule of Tsar Nicholas II were widespread among various political factions.
- Social Inequality: Stark disparities in wealth and services characterized Russian society.
- Economic Hardship: Peasants and industrial workers faced harsh living and working conditions, leading to discontent.
- Bloody Sunday: The massacre of peaceful demonstrators ignited nationwide protests and strikes.
- Formation of Soviets: Workers' councils emerged as key forces in coordinating revolutionary activities.

### ANALYSIS

Through critical analysis, this poster illuminates the underlying tensions and contradictions within the Russian Empire that fueled the revolutionary fervor of 1905. By examining the response of the tsarist regime, the role of revolutionary actors, and the legacy of the revolution, this study seeks to discern the broader implications of this transformative moment in Russian history.




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## Imperial Russian Army: Military reforms and its role in European conflicts



**AUTHOR**  
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BS-IR FUAAST

### 01. Introduction

The Russian Imperial Army underwent significant military reforms in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, transforming it into a modern fighting force. This research explores the impact of these reforms on the army's performance in European conflicts, shedding light on its evolution and contributions to military history.

### 03. Methodology

This research employs historical analysis, examining primary sources and secondary literature to investigate the military reforms and their effects on the Russian Imperial Army's role in European conflicts.

### 04. Results/Findings

The military reforms significantly improved the Russian Imperial Army's performance, enabling it to play a significant role in European conflicts. Despite challenges and defeats, the army's modernization efforts continued, shaping its development and legacy.



### 02. Objective

This research aims to understand the impact of military reforms on the Russian Imperial Army's performance, analyze its role in European conflicts, and highlight its significance in military history.

### 05. Analysis

The military reforms modernized the army, introducing conscription, reorganization, and technological advancements. The army's performance in European conflicts, including the Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878), Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905), and World War I (1914-1918), demonstrates the reforms' impact on its effectiveness and mobilization capacity.



### 06. Conclusion

The Russian Imperial Army's military reforms and performance in European conflicts had a profound impact on Russian history and military development. This research provides insights into the army's transformation and its contributions to military history, underscoring the importance of understanding the evolution of military forces and their role in shaping global conflicts.

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## POST - SOVIET RUSSIA AND PUTIN'S LEADERSHIP



**AUTHOR**  
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BS-IR FUAAST

### INTRODUCTION

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked a period of significant upheaval in Russia, characterized by economic instability, political chaos, and social challenges. During the 1990s, Russia struggled with rampant corruption, a weakened state, and widespread hardship among its citizens. In this context, Vladimir Putin emerged as a key figure in Russian politics, becoming Prime Minister in 1999 and President in 2000. Putin's leadership has been pivotal in shaping Russia's post-Soviet trajectory. Domestically, he focused on restoring stability, strengthening state control, and promoting economic recovery. Internationally, Putin's assertive policies have reasserted Russia's influence on the global stage.

### OBJECTIVE

To critically assess the impact and evolution of Vladimir Putin's leadership in shaping the political, economic, and social landscape of post-Soviet Russia.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Post-Soviet Russia has been analyzed for its transition from communism, economic changes, and political restructuring. Key debates focus on democratic reforms, oligarch influence, and Putin's authoritarianism. Scholars highlight Putin's power consolidation, nationalism, and foreign policy. Discussions continue about the future of his leadership model.



### METHODOLOGY

- Review academic literature and credible sources on post-Soviet Russia and Putin's leadership.
- Analyze primary sources like government documents and speeches.
- Use data from World Bank, IMF, and Russian Federal State Statistics Service.

### RESULTS/FINDINGS

- Consolidation of Power:** Putin centralized political power, reducing the influence of oligarchs and regional leaders, establishing a strong presidential system.
- Economic Transformation:** Shifted from chaotic privatization to state capitalism, leveraging natural resources, especially oil and gas, to stabilize and grow the economy.
- Control Over Media:** Tightened control over major media outlets to shape public opinion and suppress dissent.
- Foreign Policy Assertiveness:** Reasserted Russia's influence on the global stage, challenging Western dominance, exemplified by actions in Ukraine and Syria.
- Internal Stability vs. Democratic Backsliding:** Prioritized stability and order over democratic institutions, leading to reduced political freedoms and human rights concerns.
- Nationalism and Identity:** Promoted Russian nationalism and traditional values as pillars of societal cohesion and legitimacy.

### ANALYSIS

Putin's leadership is marked by centralizing power and controlling state institutions. His policies aim for stability, economic growth, and global influence. Key events include the Chechen Wars, Crimea annexation, and Western tensions. Challenges include sanctions, internal dissent, and economic issues. Putin's rule has deeply impacted Russia's political and social landscape, increasing national pride but also international isolation.



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## Nicholas I : The Policeman of Europe



**AUTHOR**  
Arooba Khan  
BS-IR FUAAST



### 01. Introduction

Tsar Nicholas I of Russia, who reigned from 1825 to 1855, earned the nickname "policeman of Europe" due to his active role in maintaining the conservative order and suppressing revolutionary movements across the continent. This title reflects his commitment to autocracy and his interventions in various European conflicts to uphold monarchical and traditional power structures.

### 03. Methodology

Assessing the label "policeman of Europe" for Nicholas I requires an analysis of his interventionist foreign policy but overstates his influence. Supporting autocracies/monarchies intervened in European affairs to suppress revolutions, mainly in Austria and Hungary. Complexities: It overlooks the complexity of his interventions, including his desire for Russian influence and expansion. It neglects his pursuit of balance and territorial expansion beyond intervention. Despite calling Nicholas I's actions were influenced by many historians and nationalists in 19th-century Europe, which threatened his autocratic rule and control over the empire.

### 04. Results/Findings

The actions of Nicholas I as the "policeman of Europe" had significant implications for the political landscape of the continent.

- Stabilization of Monarchical Regimes:** His interventions helped stabilize monarchical regimes in Europe, particularly those threatened by nationalist and liberal uprisings.
- Resistance to Change:** By consistently opposing revolutionary movements, Nicholas I delayed the spread of democratic and nationalist ideas in Eastern Europe.
- International Relations:** Nicholas I's role as the "policeman of Europe" shaped Russia's international relations, fostering alliances with conservative powers but also creating tensions with more liberal and revolutionary states.



### 02. Objective

Maintaining order within Europe by intervening in conflicts and revolutions. Upholding the conservative political order established after the Napoleonic Wars. Protecting the interests of monarchies against threats of liberalism and nationalism.

### 05. Analysis

**Suppression of Domestic Revolts:** Nicholas I's reign began with the suppression of the Decembrist Revolt in 1825. This uprising by Russian army officers sought to implement a constitutional monarchy, but Nicholas responded with harsh measures.

**Foreign Interventions:** Nicholas I's most notable foreign intervention was in Hungary in 1849, where he sent Russian troops to help the Austrian Empire crush the Hungarian Revolution.

### 06. Conclusion

The label "policeman of Europe" captures Nicholas I's emphasis on suppressing revolutions and upholding conservative order. However, it's an incomplete picture, overlooking his other foreign policy goals and neglecting the perspectives of those who opposed him.

### Related literature

Linda S. Frey and Martha L. Frey, "The French Revolution and the Napoleonic Era" (2004): This work provides context for the rise of liberalism, which Nicholas I viewed as a threat. Charles Blacker, "Nicholas I and Europe" (1988): Blacker offers a more balanced view. He acknowledges Nicholas I's interventionism but argues that his motivations were not solely ideological.

## THE RUSSO-TURKISH (OTTOMAN EMPIRE) WARS, MILITARY STRATEGIES AND IMPERIAL EXPANSIONS

Sanjay Kumar<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

This research paper examines, The Russo-Turkish Wars, spanning from the 16th to the 19th centuries, were a series of conflicts between the Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire (also known as the Turkish Empire) that shaped the geopolitical landscape of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and the Middle East. These wars were driven by imperial expansion, with both empires seeking to expand their territories, secure strategic locations, and assert dominance over the region. Military strategies played a crucial role in these conflicts, with both sides employing various tactics to gain the upper hand. The Russian Empire, with its superior artillery and infantry, focused on siege warfare, cavalry tactics, and guerrilla warfare. In contrast, the Ottoman Empire, with its mobile cavalry and well-trained infantry, relied on defense in depth, ambushes, and raids. This research also explores how the military strategies and tactics employed during the Russo-Turkish wars influenced the development of modern warfare and international conflict, and how the legacy of these wars continues the shape of political landscape of the region. Imperial expansion was a key driver of these wars, with both empires seeking to expand their territories and influence. The Russian Empire aimed to secure access to the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, while the Ottoman Empire sought to maintain its control over the region and protect its borders. The wars resulted in significant territorial changes, with the Russian Empire gaining control of Crimea, the Caucasus, and parts of the Balkans. The Russo-Turkish Wars had far-reaching consequences, including the displacement of indigenous populations, the exploitation of resources, and the imposition of foreign values and beliefs. The conflicts also contributed to the decline of the Ottoman Empire and the rise of the Russian Empire as a major power in the region. The Russo-Turkish Wars were a complex and multifaceted series of conflicts that shaped the modern political landscape of Eastern Europe and the Middle East. Through an insightful analysis of military strategies, political maneuvering, this research paper reveals the complex dynamics of imperial rivalry and the human cost of conflict. The Russo-Turkish Wars serve as a paradigmatic case study for understanding the intricacies of great power politics, the consequences of imperial overreach, and the enduring legacy of historical conflict in shaping contemporary international Relations.

**Keywords:** Ottoman Empire, Imperial Expansion, Russo-Turkish War, Military Strategies.

### Introduction

The Russo - Turkish Wars (16th-20th centuries) were a series of conflicts driven by Russia's expansionist ambitions, resulting in significant territorial gains and cementing its position as a dominant European power. These wars had far-reaching consequences, contributing to the decline of the Ottoman Empire, and reshaping the global political landscape.

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### **Objectives**

- 1) The objective of this poster research to find out the historical factors that contributed the wars between the empires of Russia and Ottomans.
- 2) This posters highlights the key wars, actions, military strategies and Russian expansionism.

### **Analysis & Findings**

There are several wars fought between these two empires but in this poster 11 most important wars have been described. The Russo-Turkish War of 1568-1570 took place in Astrakhan Khanate, which was started by the Ottoman Empire's desire to capture Astrakhan Khanate, which was conquered by Ivan The Terrible in 1556 but the war resulted in a Russian victory, with the Ottoman Empire suffering heavy losses. The war is significant because it marked the beginning of Russian Expansion into the Caucasus and Black Sea regions and had a profound impact on the balance of power in Eastern Europe. After that The Russo-Turkish War 1676-1681, The Russo-Turkish War 1686-1700, The Pruth River Campaign 1710-1711, The First Austro-Russo-Turkish War 1735-1739, The Russo-Turkish War 1768-1774, The Second Austro-Russo-Turkish War 1787-1792, The Russo-Turkish War 1806-1812, The Greek War of Independence 1828-1829, The Crimean War, The Russo-Turkish War 1877-1878, The First World War 1914-1918 happened.

### **Military Strategies**

These wars saw a diverse range of military strategies employed by both sides, such as Fortification and Siege warfare, Cavalry and Mobility, Infantry and Artillery, Guerrilla Warfare, Naval Warfare, The Scorched Earth Policy, Intellectual gathering, Logistics and Supply Chain management etc. In all these wars the Russian Empire remains victorious except The Crimean War and some others.

### **Russian Expansion**

Russian expansionism during these Russo-Turkish Wars was a complex phenomenon driven by various factors. Imperial Ambitions, Religious and Ideological Factors, economic interests and geopolitical rivalries all played a role in Russia's expansionist policies. Russia sought to establish itself as a major European power, gain territory and influence, and secure strategic waterways. The desire to protect Orthodox Christians within the Ottoman Empire and the influence of Pan-Slavism also fueled Russian expansionism. Economically, Russia sought control of the Black Sea and access to the Mediterranean for trade and growth. Geopolitically, Russia aimed to counterbalance the influence of other European powers, particularly Austria-Hungary and Britain.

### Conclusion

This expansion and wars led to significant territorial gains, including the annexation of the Crimean, Caucasus, and the parts of Eastern Europe. The impact of the Ottoman Empire was profound, contributing to its decline and eventual collapse. The Russo-Turkish Wars led to significant territorial losses, economic strain, and internal instability within the Ottoman Empire.

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## **The Russian Orthodox Church in Imperial Russia: Spiritual Authority, Cultural Influence, and State Relations**

Anumta Noor<sup>2</sup>

### **Abstract**

This research explores the complex relationships between the Russian Orthodox Church and the state, as well as the church's spiritual authority and cultural impact, within the context of Imperial Russia. Through a thorough examination of historical accounts and original materials, it sheds light on the Church's significant influence on the community, its part in forming cultural standards, and its complex relationships with the governing classes. By examining these relationships, the study sheds light on the intricate sociopolitical context of Imperial Russia and emphasizes the critical role the Russian Orthodox Church had in forming the governmental system and national character of the country. It also looks at the Church's efforts to spread Catholic doctrine, its involvement in teaching and philanthropic endeavors, and its reactions to social issues and political changes. This comprehensive analysis highlights the Church's ongoing importance as a cornerstone of Imperial Russian society, having an impact on both the religious and secular spheres.

**Keywords:** Russian Orthodox Church, Imperial Russia, Authority.

### **Introduction**

This section introduces the central theme of the study; the powerful and multifaceted role of the Russian Orthodox Church in Imperial Russia. It outlines how the Church influenced not only as a spiritual life but also cultural and state affairs from the early 18th century until the 1917. By doing so it provides a framework for understanding the Church's lasting impact on Russian society.

### **Objectives**

The objectives highlight the goals of the research by focusing on three key areas: the Church's spiritual authority, its cultural contributions and its relationship with the state. These objectives guide the investigation into how the Church influenced Russian life and governance during the Imperial period.

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### Literature Review

The related literature outlines key sources that inform the study. It references significant works that provide insights into the Russian Orthodox Church's history and its relationship with the state, culture, and society, offering a foundation for the study's analysis.

### Methodology

This section explains the research method used in the study, a historical analytical approach. The analysis draws on both primary and secondary sources to comprehensively examine the Church's spiritual, cultural, and political roles in Imperial Russia.

### Findings

This section presents the findings, emphasizing the Church's significant role in supporting the autocratic regime and shaping Russian society. It also discusses how the Church's alignment with the state eventually led to its persecution during the early Soviet era.

The section is divided into three themes:

- 1) ***Spiritual Authority***: This explores the Church's role in maintaining the Tsar's divine legitimacy and its influence on Russian societal values.
- 2) ***Cultural Influence***: This section examines how the Church shaped Russian cultural identity through art, literature, and education.
- 3) ***State Relations***: It looks at the symbiotic relationship between the Church and the Tsarist state, with both relying on each other for legitimacy and control.

### Conclusion

The conclusion ties together the analysis, affirming that the Russian Orthodox Church was a foundational institution in Imperial Russia, influencing governance, cultural identity, and societal norms. It highlights the Church's lasting influence on Russian national identity and governance.

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Dominic Lieven, *Empire: The Russian Empire and Its Rivals*

## Why Monarchy Abolished in Russia?

Shafiq-un-Nisa<sup>3</sup>

### Abstract

This paper discusses the root causes of the Tsar's relinquishment after a prolonged monarchy. There are many reasons: political, social, judicial, administrative, and foreign policies. The Tsar and only the upper class used to enjoy every luxurious piece of life. Hence, for the sake of bettering their fetters a little bit, a constitution was the need of the hour at that time, given the high demand of the public, but the king did not care. Rather, in 1917, approximately five million soldiers were sent to the First World War, and factories became vacant. Famine was the last nail in the coffin; due to the horrific conditions of the workers, revolutions erupted all over the country under the leadership of Lenin. To accumulate data about those situations, historical, qualitative, and quantitative methods are required to be used. To know the answer to what the major causes were, the Tsar not only had to deprive the dynasty but also had to leave the country within a year. Even so, he was aware of the earlier European uprising.

### Introduction

This paper discusses the root causes of the Tsar's relinquishment after a prolonged dynasty. There are many reasons: political, social, judicial, administrative, and foreign policies.

**Keywords:** Monarchy, Abolish, Famine, Revolution.

### Research Questions

- 1) What were the major causes that led to the Tsar's abdication?
- 2) How did political, social, and economic factors contribute to the fall of the monarchy?
- 3) What were the impacts of the First World War on the Russian Empire's stability?
- 4) How did the behavior of the Tsar influence the revolution?

### Objectives

- 1) To explore the factors leading to the abolition of the Russian monarchy and the eventual fall of the Tsar, considering political, social, judicial, administrative, and foreign policy issues.

### Related Literature

The analysis draws parallels with historical events such as the French Revolution and highlighting similar socio-political dynamics of Europe.

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### **Methodology**

In order to accumulate data about those situations, historical, qualitative, and quantitative methods are required to be used.

### **Findings**

The Tsar's luxurious lifestyle contrasted sharply with the struggles of the general populace, leading to discontent. The establishment of the Duma was an ineffective attempt at reform. The massive mobilization for the First World War, famine, and poor working conditions led to widespread revolts.

### **Analysis**

This urgency was highlighted by events such as the Bloody Sunday incident of 1905. Despite the establishment of the Duma, it proved ineffective. The Tsar's decision to send five million soldiers to World War I left factories vacant, leading to economic turmoil. Famine exacerbated the situation, igniting revolutions across the country. The Tsar's arrogance and failure to address public grievances accelerated the dynasty's downfall.

### **Conclusion**

The cumulative effect of political mismanagement, economic hardship, and social unrest led to the collapse of the Russian monarchy. The Tsar's inability to adapt to the changing socio-political landscape and the devastating impact of World War I were key factors in the revolution.

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# **Putin's Arsenal: Deciphering Russia's Military Doctrine, Hybrid Warfare Tactics, and Nuclear Deterrence Strategy in the 21st Century**

Muhammad Umar Farooq<sup>4</sup>

## **Abstract**

The collapse of the Soviet Union brought numerous critical challenges and threats to Russia's military, and it went through tremendous transformation and modernization under the leadership of Vladimir Putin. This paper will explain and examine Putin's influence in evolving military doctrine, hybrid warfare tactics, and nuclear deterrence strategy, and how crucial is in changing global security dynamics and challenges in the 21st century to survive in great power competition. The prevalent shift in the strategic balance of power influenced Putin to revolutionize Russia's military doctrines, hybrid warfare tactics, and nuclear deterrence strategy to deter danger and threats from NATO and the United States. The transformation of Russian military doctrine resulted in the success of hybrid warfare power projection capabilities in post-Soviet space and abroad because Russia's strategic culture considers subsequent non-military means to be based on the rules of Warcraft and its should be counter with Hybrid warfare tactics. The advancement in nuclear technology improved Russia's nuclear triad of conventional high-precision weapons replacing soviet systems and increasing survivability in the nuclear showdown, and the nuclear arsenals are the core pillars of the Russian National Security Deterrence Strategy. Putin's leadership significantly reformed Russia's military doctrine, hybrid warfare tactics, and nuclear deterrence strategy and these reforms have enhanced military hardware, combat training, and command and control structures. Putin's arsenal is now battle-tested in both conventional and unconventional scenarios, demonstrating Russia's military defensive posture to combat evolving threats to its national security.

**Keywords:** Putin, Russia, NATO, Military doctrine.

## **Introduction**

The dissolution of the Soviet Union was a significant setback for the people of Russia and Vladimir Putin, who rose to power with the vision of restoring the honor of the Soviet Union and revitalizing the morale of the Russian people.

The rise of Vladimir Putin marked the resurgence of Russia as a significant player in international politics. Since Putin came to power, military reforms have been a top priority. He implemented various drastic changes in the military structure and approved a new military

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doctrine. Throughout Russian history, the military doctrine has been considered a sacred document, addressing military threats to Russia.

In the post-Cold War era, all reforms and modernization efforts were driven by Putin's ambition to deter threats and dangers to Russia's sphere of influence from the US and NATO. NATO is a key factor in the formulation of Russian military doctrine, and its eastern expansion poses a strategic threat to Russia's borders.

Russia's hybrid warfare tactics are the ultimate result of the transformation of its military doctrine, allowing the Russian military to achieve strategic goals without conventional military means. These tactics have also been effective in countering color revolutions. Since the Cold War, Russia's nuclear policy has evolved, and it has cooperated with the United States under various treaties. The potential use of nuclear arsenals as a preemptive strike has always been a significant component of Russian strategy. Nuclear weapons remain the core pillars of Russia's national security deterrence strategy in the 21st century and are intricately connected with international security due to Russia's rivalry with the United States and NATO. Under Putin's leadership, Russia has made significant advancements in nuclear weapons modernization, surpassing the capabilities of the United States.

### **Research Question**

- 1) How has Putin's leadership influenced Russia's military doctrine, hybrid warfare tactics, and nuclear deterrence strategy, and what has been their impact on global security?
- 2) What are the key components of Russia's hybrid warfare, and how effectively does it project power globally?
- 3) What are the challenges and opportunities presented by Russia's nuclear deterrence strategy in the 21st century, and how crucial is it for international security dynamics?

### **Objectives**

- 1) To analyze the influence of Putin's leadership on the development of Russia's military doctrine and assess its impact on global security.
- 2) To identify the key components of Russia's hybrid warfare tactics and evaluate their effective projection on a global scale.
- 3) To examine the challenges and opportunities of Russia's nuclear deterrence strategy and assess its significance for international security dynamics in the 21st century.

### **Literature Review**

Post-Soviet Russia has been analyzed for its transition from communism, economic changes, and political restructuring. Key debates focus on democratic reforms, oligarch influence, and Putin's authoritarianism. Scholars highlight Putin's power consolidation, nationalism, and foreign policy. Discussions continue about the future of his leadership model.

### **Methodology**

This section outlines the research methodology applied in this study, focusing on qualitative analysis using both primary and secondary sources. While the research primarily utilizes

secondary sources, such as books, journal articles, news media, and internet sources, it also incorporates primary sources, including interviews and published official documents.

The study examines Russia's emergence as a great power, applying a realist theoretical framework to understand how Russia maintains the balance of power through military modernization. The realist perspective is particularly relevant in analyzing how Russia's security dilemma drives its efforts to enhance its military doctrine, hybrid warfare tactics, and nuclear deterrence strategy.

### **Analysis**

Russia's military doctrine has evolved from historical warfare experiences, adapting to conflicts in the post-Cold War era. Putin reform and modernization of Russian military are rooted in Russia's strategic culture and geopolitical landscape, this doctrine is motivated to protect national interests.

These reforms have enhanced military hardware (conventional & non-conventional weapons, strategic and tactical weapons), combat training, and command and control structures. Putin's arsenal is now battle-tested in both conventional and unconventional scenarios, demonstrating Russia's military defensive posture to combat evolving threats to its national security.

Russia's hybrid warfare tactics have proven to be effective in modern conflicts, allowing the achievement of military objectives without engaging in outright military annihilation of rival states. Recently, the invasion of Ukraine, annexation of Crimea, military intervention in Syria, and counter color revolutions in the sphere of influence, illustrate the efficiency of Russia Hybrid warfare tactics.

Finally, In my view after the Putin rise in the power Russia made tectonic shifts in reformation of military and its doctrine to achieve it symbol as great power and important player in the international theatre of power. Russia's military evolved and modernize over the period and now battle-tested in both conventional and unconventional scenarios, demonstrating Russia's military defensive posture to combat evolving threats to its national security and its projection on global level.

### **Findings**

- 1) The study finds that Russia's military doctrine has evolved over time, primarily focusing on the expansion of NATO. NATO's enlargement through the inclusion of neutral states and military buildups around Russia is perceived as a significant threat.
- 2) The study also investigates Russia's hybrid warfare model, which has proven successful in projecting power and achieving national interests, as demonstrated in the annexation of Crimea and the intervention in Syria. Hybrid warfare serves as an effective counter to color revolutions, maintaining a perpetual state of conflict to preserve a strategic advantage over opposing governments and weakening them. The purpose of hybrid warfare is to exploit or create internal divisions and crises within rival nations, thereby draining their political power and resources without direct military confrontation, and imposing Russia's political will without pursuing a policy of total war.

- 3) The study reveals that Russia's nuclear strategy has evolved over time, influenced by various arms control treaties with the United States. Nuclear weapons remain the core pillars of Russia's national security deterrence strategy in the 21st century and are intricately connected to international security due to Russia's rivalry with the United States and NATO. These nuclear arsenals provide a protective shield to ground forces in limited conflicts. Russia's reliance on its nuclear arsenal will likely remain high, with the potential for preemptive strikes to maintain its deterrence posture.

### **Conclusion**

The purpose of this study is to analyze Russia's military doctrine, hybrid warfare tactics, and nuclear deterrence strategy, and to examine how Vladimir Putin has influenced military reforms to help the Russian Federation regain its status as a great power after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

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## **The Revolution of 1905: Political Unrest, Social Movements, And Demands for Change in Imperial Russia**

Taba Sagheer<sup>5</sup>

### **Abstract**

The Revolution of 1905 stands as a pivotal moment in Russian history, marked by political upheaval, social unrest, and demands for change within the autocratic framework of Imperial Russia. This poster explores the multifaceted dynamics of the revolution, highlighting key factors that ignited and fueled the uprising. Beginning with the oppressive political environment under Tsar Nicholas II, the abstract delves into the diverse social movements that coalesced during this period. From industrial workers clamoring for better working conditions to peasants seeking land reforms and ethnic minorities advocating for autonomy, the revolution encompassed a broad spectrum of grievances. Central to the narrative is the harrowing event of Bloody Sunday, which catalyzed widespread protests and strikes across the empire. The formation of soviets, or councils, by workers and soldiers further solidified the revolutionary movement and laid the groundwork for future political activism. While the October Manifesto temporarily appeased the unrest with promises of civil liberties and the establishment of the State Duma, the revolution ultimately failed to bring about substantive political change. Nonetheless, it set the stage for the momentous events of 1917 and the eventual overthrow of the Tsarist regime. Through a comprehensive analysis of historical sources and scholarly research, this poster offers a nuanced understanding of the Revolution of 1905, shedding light on its enduring significance in shaping the course of Russian history.

**Keywords:** 1905 Revolution, October Manifesto, Russian History.

### **Introduction**

The 1905 Revolution in Russia was a crucial precursor to the more famous revolutions of 1917 that eventually led to the fall of the Romanov dynasty. It was a period marked by widespread social unrest and political dissatisfaction and demands for reform that shook the foundations of the Russian Empire.

### **Background**

At the turn of the 20th century and Russia was a vast empire under the autocratic rule of Tsar Nicholas II. The country was characterized by severe socio economic inequality and with a majority of the population comprising impoverished peasants and a burgeoning working class living in harsh conditions. The rigid and autocratic political structure allowed little room for public participation or dissent and furling widespread discontent. Russia's defeat in the Russo Japan's War (1904 1905) exacerbated the already existing dissatisfaction. The war highlighted

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the inefficiency and corruption of the Tsarist regime and led to economic turmoil. The failure in the war diminished the Tsar's authority and exposed the weaknesses of the Russian state and setting the stage for the unrest that would follow.

### **The Spark: Bloody Sunday**

The immediate spark for the 1905 Revolution was the tragic event known as Bloody Sunday. On January 9, 1905, a peaceful procession of workers and led by Father Gergy Gabon and marched to the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg to present a petition to Tsar Nicholas II. The petition called for basic reforms including a light hour workday and improved working conditions and the establishment of a representative assembly. However, instead of being received peacefully and the marchers were met with brutal force. Imperial troops fired upon the unarmed crowd and killing and wounding hundreds of people. The massacre and later dubbed "Bloody Sunday" ignited widespread outrage and led to a wave of strikes and protests and uprisings across the empire. The belief in the Tsar as the "Father of the Nation" was shattered and the event marked the beginning of the 1905 Revolution.

### **Spread of Unrest**

Following Bloody Sunday and the unrest quickly spread throughout the Russian Empire. Workers in major industrial centers went on strike and paralyzing the economy. Peasants in the countryside seized land from landlords and nationalist movements in various regions and such as Poland, Finland and the Caucasus and demanded greater autonomy or independence. The revolution was marked by its diverse and widespread participation from various social groups and each with its own grievances and demands. One of the significant developments during this period was the formation of "soviets" (councils) by workers. These soviets and most notably the St. Petersburg Soviet and became powerful organizations that coordinated strikes and articulated the demands of the working class. Although the soviets were eventually suppressed and they would later play a crucial role in the 1917 revolutions.

### **Political Concessions; The October Manifesto**

Facing mounting pressure and the threat of complete collapse and Tsar Nicholas II reluctantly issued the October Manifesto on October 17, 1905. The manifesto promised to grant civil liberties and such as freedom of speech and assembly and association and to create a legislative body and the State Duma and with the power to enact laws. This was a significant departure from the previously unchallenged autocratic rule of the Tsar. The October Manifesto succeeded in temporarily pacifying some segments of the revolutionary movement and particularly the liberal bourgeoisie and who saw it as a step towards constitutional monarchy. However, the manifesto did not satisfy the more radical elements of the revolution and including many workers and peasants and socialists and who saw it as insufficient and insincere.

### **Suppression and Aftermath**

Despite the promises of the October Manifesto and the Tsarist regime soon began to regain control and suppress the revolutionary activities. The government employed both military force and political maneuvering to quash the unrest. The leaders of the soviets were arrested and peasant uprisings were brutally crushed and the Duma and when it was finally established

and was given limited powers and was frequently dissolved when it attempted to challenge the Tsar's authority. Although the 1905 Revolution did not result in the overthrow of the Tsarist regime and it had a profound impact on Russian society and politics. It exposed the deep seated weaknesses of the autocratic system and demonstrated the growing power and influence of the working class and other disenfranchised groups. The revolution also set a precedent for mass political participation and the use of strikes and protests as tools for demanding change.

#### **Legacy**

The 1905 Revolution is often seen as a "dress rehearsal" for the more successful revolutions of 1917. It highlighted the vulnerabilities of the Tsarist regime and the potential for mass movements to challenge and disrupt the status quo. The events of 1905 instilled a sense of empowerment among the Russian people and contributed to the radicalization of political movements that would later bring about the fall of the Romanov dynasty and the establishment of the Soviet state.

#### **Conclusion**

The 1905 Revolution was a critical turning point in Russian history and marking the beginning of the end for the Romanov dynasty. Although it did not immediately lead to the fall of the Tsar and it laid the groundwork for the revolutionary changes that would reshape Russia in the years to come. The revolution exposed the inherent contradictions and weaknesses of the autocratic system and set the stage for the seismic political shifts that would follow.

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## **The Imperial Russian Army: Military Reforms And It's Reforms In European Conflicts**

Abiya Batool<sup>6</sup>

### **Abstract**

The Imperial Russian Army's story is one of constant evolution driven by the fires of European conflicts (17th-early 20th centuries). In the early 18th century, Peter the Great recognized the need for modernization and ripped out the outdated core of the military. He replaced it with a professional force reliant on conscription and modern weaponry. This reformed army proved its mettle in the grueling Great Northern War, securing Russia's place as a major European power. The 18th century saw further advancements, with the army playing a pivotal role in defeating Napoleon's forces. However, by the mid-19th century, a failure to embrace technological advancements and a rigid social structure led to stagnation. This weakness was brutally exposed in the Crimean War, where the Russian army suffered heavy defeats. The humiliation sparked significant reforms under Dmitry Milyutin. He implemented universal conscription and improved mobilization efficiency. Despite these efforts, the army entered World War I with vast numbers but poor equipment and outdated tactics. The immense casualties and hardships of trench warfare ultimately fueled the flames of the Russian Revolution, marking the end of the Tsarist regime and the Imperial Russian Army itself.

**Keywords:** Imperial Russian Army, Reforms, European Conflict.

### **Introduction**

The introduction discusses the significant military reforms the Russian Imperial Army underwent during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These reforms modernized the army, transforming it into a more effective fighting force. The research explores how these reforms impacted the army's performance in European conflicts and highlights the evolution and contributions of the Russian Imperial Army to military history.

### **Objectives**

- 1) The objective of the research is to understand the impact of the military reforms on the Russian Imperial Army's performance.
- 2) Analyze the role of Russian Military in European conflicts.
- 3) Highlight the significance of those reforms in the history of Russian Military.

### **Related Literature**

The research is grounded in various studied research papers and books about the Imperial era and its military reforms. Notable references include titles such as "The Russian Imperial Army"

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and "The Russian Army and the War in the Far East," which provide deeper insights into the Russian Imperial Army.

### Methodology

The research employs a historical analysis method, utilizing literature to investigate the military reforms and their effects on the Russian Imperial Army's role in European conflicts.

### Findings

- 1) The Russian Imperial Army underwent multiple changes, yet they adapted to them and kept their position strong.
- 2) They played a crucial role in maintaining their surroundings safe and took chances to expand their empire.
- 3) The Russian army has also played an important role in different wars in Europe and modernized themselves with the impact of Europe by making different reforms.

### Analysis

The Russian Imperial Army underwent significant military reforms during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Such as:

- 1) ***Milyutin Reforms (1860s-1870s)***: Introduced universal conscription, created a reserve system, and reorganized the army into corps and divisions.
- 2) ***Dragomirov Reforms (1880s)***: Emphasized infantry tactics, introduced new artillery and engineering technologies, and established the Imperial Russian General Staff.
- 3) ***Kuropatkin Reforms (1890s)***: Focused on modernizing artillery, introducing new small arms, and improving officer training.
- 4) ***Sukhomlinov Reforms (1900s)***: Aimed to increase mobility and firepower, introducing new artillery and machine guns, and reorganizing the army into more flexible units.
- 5) ***Russian Revolution and World War I (1914-1918)***: The army faced significant challenges, including heavy losses, supply issues, and political unrest, ultimately contributing to the Russian Revolution.

The military reforms modernized the army through conscription, reorganization, and technological advancements. Army's performance in significant European conflicts, such as the Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878), the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905), and World War I (1914-1918). These examples demonstrate the reforms' impact on the army's effectiveness and mobilization capacity.

### Conclusion

The Russian Imperial Army's military reforms and its performance in European conflicts had a profound impact on Russian history and military development. The research underscores the importance of understanding how military forces evolve and their role in shaping global conflicts. This poster succinctly conveys the key elements of the research on the Russian Imperial Army, focusing on military reforms, historical impact, and its role in European conflicts.

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## Post- Soviet Russia and Putin's Leadership

Shehryar Siddique<sup>7</sup>

### Abstract

This poster examines the evolution of Russian society in the post-Soviet era under the leadership of Vladimir Putin. Through a comparative analysis of socioeconomic indicators, political dynamics, and cultural shifts, it explores the impact of Putin's leadership on various aspects of Russian life. Drawing on a range of scholarly sources and empirical data, the poster highlights key trends and challenges faced by Russian society, shedding light on the complex relationship between governance and societal development in contemporary Russia. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the dynamics shaping post-Soviet Russia and the role of leadership in navigating its path forward.

**Keywords:** Soviet Russia, Putin, Leadership, Soviet Union, Russia.

### Introduction

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked a dramatic shift in global politics and the beginning of a turbulent era for Russia. The transition from a communist superpower to a capitalist state was fraught with economic instability, political upheaval, and a search for national identity. Amidst this chaos, Vladimir Putin emerged as a key figure who would redefine Russia's trajectory. Rising to power at the turn of the millennium, Putin's leadership has been characterized by a strong centralization of authority, a return to national pride, and an assertive foreign policy aimed at restoring Russia's influence on the world stage. His nearly two-decade rule has shaped modern Russia's politics, economy, and international relations, leaving a lasting impact on both the nation and the global order. This review will examine the key developments in post-Soviet Russia under Putin's leadership, exploring how his policies and approach have transformed the country.

### Objectives

- 1) The aim of this review is to analyze the evolution of Russia in the post-Soviet era, with a particular focus on Vladimir Putin's leadership.
- 2) It seeks to examine how Putin's governance has influenced Russia's political, economic, and geopolitical landscape, while also exploring the broader implications of his policies on Russian society and the international community.
- 3) By assessing key events and strategies during his tenure, this review aims to provide a clear understanding of the transformations Russia has undergone and the legacy Putin is likely to leave behind.

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### **Literature Review**

Post-Soviet Russia has been analyzed for its transition from communism, economic changes, and political restructuring. Key debates focus on democratic reforms, oligarch influence, and Putin's authoritarianism. Scholars highlight Putin's power consolidation, nationalism, and foreign policy.

### **Methodology**

This research utilizes historical analysis of primary sources, including documents, letters, and diaries from the Napoleonic era, and also secondary sources such as scholarly works.

### **Analysis**

#### **1) Economic Instability and Recovery**

- Russia faced severe economic challenges after the Soviet Union collapsed.
- Putin's leadership, supported by rising oil and gas prices, brought economic stabilization.
- However, over-reliance on energy exports made Russia vulnerable to global market fluctuations.

#### **2) Centralization of Power**

- Putin strengthened presidential control by weakening the influence of oligarchs and political opposition.
- He brought the media and state institutions under tight control, creating a more authoritarian system.

#### **3) Foreign Policy and Geopolitical Assertiveness**

- Putin aimed to restore Russia's global influence, exemplified by actions like the annexation of Crimea in 2014.
- His foreign policies led to tensions with the West, resulting in sanctions but strengthening nationalist sentiment within Russia.

#### **4) Internal Challenges**

- Despite stabilizing the country, Putin's leadership is marred by issues such as corruption, a declining population, and limited political freedom.
- Protests and dissent have been suppressed, leading to concerns about democracy and human rights.

#### **5) Legacy and Future Prospects**

- Putin's long tenure has led to political stagnation, with few viable successors.

- The future of Russia's political and economic systems post-Putin remains uncertain, as his centralized leadership has left little room for alternative governance structures.

### Findings

The findings of this study indicate several key trends regarding Russia:

- 1) **Consolidation of Power:** Putin centralized political power, reducing the influence of oligarchs and regional leaders, establishing a strong presidential system.
- 2) **Economic Transformation:** Shifted from chaotic privatization to state capitalism, leveraging natural resources, especially oil and gas, to stabilize and grow the economy.
- 3) **Control over Media:** Tightened control over major media outlets to shape public opinion and suppress dissent.
- 4) **Foreign Policy Assertiveness:** Reasserted Russia's influence on the global stage, challenging Western dominance, exemplified by actions in Ukraine and Syria.
- 5) **Internal Stability vs. Democratic Backsliding:** Prioritized stability and order over democratic institutions, leading to reduced political freedoms and human rights concerns.
- 6) **Nationalism and Identity:** Promoted Russian nationalism and traditional values as pillars of societal cohesion and legitimacy.

### Conclusion

Vladimir Putin's leadership has significantly shaped post-Soviet Russia, bringing a measure of stability after the turmoil of the 1990s. His centralization of power and control over media and political institutions have reinforced an authoritarian regime, while his assertive foreign policies have reasserted Russia's global presence. Despite economic stabilization, driven by oil revenues, Russia remains vulnerable to external shocks and internal issues such as corruption and demographic decline. As Putin's long tenure continues, the future of Russia's political and economic landscape remains uncertain, particularly concerning potential transitions beyond his leadership.

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## Nicholas: The Policeman of Europe

Arooba Khan<sup>8</sup>

### Abstract

The purpose of this research paper is to investigate and analyze the key factors that why Nicholas II was called the police man of Europe and what were his big initiatives. Nicholas II, the last Tsar of Russia, was dubbed the "Policeman of Europe" due to his efforts to maintain conservative order amidst growing revolutionary fervor. Nicholas II supported fellow monarchies, believing in their collective strength against revolutionary movements. His diplomatic interventions during the Balkan Wars and his participation in the Triple Entente further solidified this image. His main work involved overseeing the Russian Empire during a tumultuous period of political unrest, economic instability, and social upheaval, which ultimately led to the Russian Revolution and the end of the Romanov dynasty. Additionally, he played a significant role in the country's involvement in World War I, which further exacerbated internal tensions and ultimately contributed to his downfall.

**Keywords:** Nicholas I, Conservative, Cremins War, Monarchy.

### Introduction

Tsar Nicholas I of Russia, who reigned from 1825 to 1855, earned the nickname "policeman of Europe" due to his active role in maintaining the conservative order and suppressing revolutionary movements across the continent. This title reflects his commitment to autocracy and his interventions in various European conflicts to uphold monarchical and traditional power structures.

### Objectives

- 1) The objective of this study is to analyze the role of Tsar Nicholas I of Russia in maintaining conservative order in Europe during the 19th century, particularly focusing on his efforts to suppress revolutionary movements, uphold monarchies, and preserve the balance of power through military and diplomatic interventions.
- 2) The study aims to investigate Nicholas I's motivations, strategies, and the broader geopolitical impact of his actions, which earned him the moniker "Policeman of Europe."

### Related Research

- 1) *Conservatism in 19th-Century Europe:* Works on European conservatism, such as "The Great Powers and the European States System, 1814–1914" by Roy Bridge and Roger Bullen, and "The Holy Alliance and European Politics after Napoleon" by René

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Albrecht-Carrié, explore the conservative monarchs' desire to maintain the pre-Napoleonic order, a framework in which Nicholas I operated.

- 2) ***Nicholas I and Russian Autocracy***: Studies like "Nicholas I: Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russia" by W. Bruce Lincoln provide insight into Nicholas's domestic and foreign policies, offering a basis for understanding how his authoritarian rule translated into his actions abroad.
- 3) ***Revolutions of 1848***: Research into the Revolutions of 1848, as detailed in Peter N. Stearns' "The Revolutions of 1848", examines how Nicholas I intervened to support Austria against Hungarian revolutionaries, underscoring his role as the defender of monarchies.
- 4) ***Eastern Question and Crimean War***: "The Crimean War: A History" by Orlando Figes and "The Eastern Question" by J.A.R. Marriott provide detailed accounts of Nicholas I's ambitions in the Ottoman Empire and how his involvement in the Crimean War reflected his declining ability to act as the "Policeman of Europe."
- 5) ***Diplomatic History of Europe***: "A Diplomatic History of Europe since the Congress of Vienna" by René Albrecht-Carrié examines the geopolitical landscape of post-Napoleonic Europe and the roles of various powers, including Nicholas I's Russia, in shaping European diplomacy and maintaining conservative order.

### Methodology

- **Primary Sources**: The study will rely on contemporary documents, including official Russian government correspondence, diplomatic communications, and speeches by Nicholas I and his ministers. These will provide insight into Nicholas's motivations and policies.
- **Secondary Sources**: Scholarly works, biographies, and historical analyses will be used to contextualize Nicholas I's actions within the broader political landscape of 19th-century Europe.

### Analysis

Nicholas I's approach to governance was characterized by a strict adherence to autocratic principles and a determination to resist liberal and nationalist movements.

- 1) ***Suppression of Domestic Revolts***: Nicholas I's reign began with the suppression of the Decembrist Revolt in 1825. This uprising by Russian army officers sought to implement a constitutional monarchy, but Nicholas responded with harsh measures.
- 2) ***Foreign Interventions***: Nicholas I's most notable foreign intervention was in Hungary in 1849, where he sent Russian troops to help the Austrian Empire crush the Hungarian Revolution.
- 3) ***Support for the Holy Alliance***: Nicholas was a key proponent of the Holy Alliance, a coalition of Russia, Austria, and Prussia formed after the Napoleonic Wars.



### Findings

The study "Nicholas: Policeman of Europe" reveals several key insights into Tsar Nicholas I's role in shaping 19th-century European politics and his efforts to maintain conservative order. Through an analysis of primary and secondary sources, the following results and findings have been identified:

#### 1) *Nicholas I's Conservative Ideology:*

- Nicholas I was a staunch advocate of monarchical legitimacy and believed in the divine right of kings. His conservative ideology was deeply rooted in autocracy, and he viewed any revolutionary or liberal movement as a direct threat to European stability and his own empire.
- This ideological stance made him a central figure in suppressing revolutions, as he sought to prevent the spread of nationalist and liberal ideas that emerged in the wake of the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars.

#### 2) *Suppression of the 1848 Revolutions:*

- One of the most significant examples of Nicholas I's role as the "Policeman of Europe" is his intervention in the Hungarian Revolution of 1848. At the request of Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph, Nicholas sent Russian troops to crush the Hungarian uprising, which had gained significant momentum.
- The Russian intervention decisively ended the Hungarian bid for independence, reaffirming Nicholas's role as a defender of conservative monarchies and consolidating the Austro-Russian alliance in maintaining the status quo in Europe.

#### 3) *Role in the Polish Uprising (1830-1831):*

- Nicholas I's suppression of the Polish November Uprising was another defining moment in his career as the "Policeman of Europe." Poland, under Russian control, sought to gain independence, but Nicholas swiftly crushed the rebellion.
- His harsh policies in Poland, including the dissolution of the Polish constitution, further solidified his reputation as a reactionary ruler who would not tolerate any challenges to his authority or to monarchies across Europe.

#### 4) *Holy Alliance and the European Concert System:*

- Nicholas I was a key proponent of the Holy Alliance, a coalition between Russia, Austria, and Prussia aimed at preserving the conservative order. Through this alliance, Nicholas I worked closely with other European monarchs to prevent the spread of revolutionary movements.
- His involvement in the Concert of Europe, which aimed to maintain a balance of power and ensure peace, highlights his diplomatic efforts to maintain monarchies in Spain, Italy, and other parts of Europe. Nicholas played a critical role in shaping the conservative diplomatic landscape of the 19th century.

#### 5) *Nicholas's Declining Influence; The Crimean War (1853-1856):*

- While Nicholas I maintained a strong position for much of his reign, his ambitions in the Ottoman Empire and the resulting Crimean War marked a turning point in his influence as the "Policeman of Europe."
- Nicholas sought to expand Russian influence over the Ottoman territories, but his confrontation with Western European powers, especially France and Britain, led to his defeat. The war weakened Russia's position and exposed its military and administrative shortcomings.
- The Crimean War's outcome damaged Nicholas's image as Europe's conservative enforcer and signaled the end of Russian dominance in European politics.

### 6) *Long-term Impact on European Conservatism:*

- Nicholas I's role as the "Policeman of Europe" had long-term consequences for European conservatism. His interventions, particularly in Hungary and Poland, helped preserve the existing monarchical structures for several decades.
- However, the rise of nationalist and liberal movements following his death in 1855, and the decline of Russian influence after the Crimean War, indicated the limitations of using force alone to maintain the conservative order.
- His policies contributed to the eventual unrest that culminated in larger revolutions and reforms later in the century, including the unifications of Germany and Italy and the eventual decline of autocracies in Europe.

### **Conclusion**

Nicholas I's efforts to act as the "Policeman of Europe" were successful in the short term, particularly in suppressing revolutionary movements and stabilizing monarchies. His actions through the Holy Alliance and his military interventions in Hungary and Poland cemented his image as a defender of European conservatism. However, his defeat in the Crimean War and the rise of nationalism eventually weakened his influence, signaling the beginning of the end for conservative dominance in European politics.

Overall, Nicholas I's reign left a complex legacy, while he managed to uphold the conservative order for a time, his inability to adapt to emerging political changes foreshadowed the eventual collapse of autocratic regimes in Europe.

### **References**

"Nicholas I: Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russia" by W. Bruce Lincoln

"The Great Powers and the European States System, 1814–1914" by Roy Bridge and Roger Bullen

"The Revolutions of 1848" by Peter N. Stearns

"The Crimean War: A History" by Orlando Figes.

"The Russian Empire: A Multi-Ethnic History" by Andreas Kappeler.

## 3<sup>rd</sup> UNDERGRADUATE POSTER CONFERENCE 2024



**RCSC KARACHI:** Sanjay Kumar while presenting his Research Poster (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)



**RCSC KARACHI:** Anumta Noor while presenting her Research Poster (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)



**RCSC KARACHI:** Muhammad Umar Farooq while presenting his Research Poster (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)



**RCSC KARACHI:** Tabia Sagheer while presenting her Research Poster (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)



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**RCSC KARACHI:** Shehryar Siddiqui while presenting his Research Poster (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)




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**RCSC KARACHI:** Shafiq-un-Nisa while presenting her Research Poster (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)

# Second Session





## The Bolshevik Revolution: Causes, Key Players, and The Fall of Romanov Dynasty



### 01 Introduction

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 was an irremovable chapter from the book of history, marking the great dynasty of Romanov and starting of Soviet Union. The Bolshevik Revolution was just output of economic, social, and political tensions of decades. The causes of Bolshevik Revolution were multifaceted, including the ruler's poor performance and serious economic conditions, but the participation of Russia in World War I spanned the lower class workers, and they overthrew the historic monarchy and controlled the power under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin the father of Marxist ideology.

### 02 Objective

"To find out the reason behind Russia's Bolshevik Revolution and its survival in Capitalist society under the leadership of Lenin, and causes of fall of Romanov Dynasty who ruled three Centuries?"

### 03 Findings

The Bolshevik revolution filled the gap between Russia and the developed countries due to the authoritarian rule of imperial Russia, and participation in various foreign wars instead of meeting the demands of the Russian people.

### 04 Key Players


Vladimir Lenin (1870-1924) was a Russian Revolutionary and politician who played a key role in the Russian Revolution of 1917. He was the founder of the Soviet Union and served as its first head of state from 1918 until his death in 1924. Lenin was a strong advocate for Marxism and socialism, and his ideas and policies had a profound impact on the development of Soviet Union and the world.

### 05 Methods


RESEARCH  
PROBLEMS  
PROCESSES  
PHASES

### 06 Conclusion

This researched poster addresses a significant gap in the understanding of the Bolshevik Revolution and its key players in Russia. The Bolshevik Revolution changed the world politics and bipolarized the world order under the ideology of communism. In conclusion, the impact of Bolshevik revolution opened the doors of hopes for other world who were being oppressed by their rulers.



## TRANS SIBERIAN RAILWAY: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND ITS ROLE IN UNITING IMPERIAL RUSSIA



### INTRODUCTION

Trans Siberian Railway served as a symbol of Russian modernization and power projection during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Construction began in 1891 under Tsar Alexander III and was completed in 1916, connecting the western part of Russia with its remote eastern regions. More than 85,000 workers constructed this single line route in seven phases. This world's longest rail route which simultaneously covers 9,289 kilometers and crosses 8 different time zones which takes up to seven days to complete a journey from Saint Petersburg located in western Russia to Vladivostok a city in the far East of Russia.

### RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- How did the Trans Siberian Railway play an interesting role to integrate imperial Russia?
- What were the Socio-economic and political circumstances of imperial Russia?
- How did this rail route become a lifeline for Russia in the Russo-Japanese war?

### POLITICAL CONDITION

- Vast territory and lack of Central Authority.
- Autocratic and nationalist rule of style.
- Generous, persecution of political opponents and suppression of minorities.
- Russification policy.
- Large distinction, 45% ethnic minorities.

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION

- Limited industries, mostly located in Moscow and St. Petersburg.
- Only 3.4% share in global manufacturing.
- 80% of the population were illiterate peasant farmers, suffering high land taxes.
- Low wages with the worst working environment.
- Food shortage and lack of shelters.

### METHODOLOGY

This research poster focuses on the exploration of Trans Siberian Railway role in integrating Imperial Russia. It includes the Socio-Economic and political circumstances of the Russian empire in which period this greatest railroad infrastructure was established. The combination of an eclectic approach with the primary and secondary data is utilized to explore the objective of research.

### FINDINGS

- Trans Siberian Railway connected remote parts like Siberia and Far East to European Russia.
- Facilitated economic growth by transporting goods and people between Siberia and European Russia.
- Transported agricultural products from the farming areas of Siberia to European part of Russia.
- Aimed to capture global trade from British hands.
- Merchandise and raw materials effectively transported from Europe to the Pacific in half time it took by sea.
- Enhanced Russia's geopolitical influence in Northeast Asia, improved connectivity and control over Siberia and the Russian Far East.
- Assisted in troops movement to defend Russian empire against Japan and China's threats.

### ANALYSIS

The Trans Siberian Railway was a major economic and strategic project started in the tenure of Tsar Alexander III. The initiative took to unite the vast territory of Russia which was a major challenge to govern most of the Tsars. Sergei Witte (Finance Minister) thought that political power derived from economic power, and he saw Siberia as an under utilized part of the Russian Empire. This rail route played a significant role in economic fostering of Russia and especially in Siberia, by facilitating the transportation of goods and agricultural products to the western part of Russia. This Railway road became a lifeline to transport troops in the Russo-Japanese war because no alternate quick way of communication existed as compared to this railway. The fragile system was incapable of handling the massive traffic expected during warfare thus the Japanese in 1904 thought they were secure in their war with Russia.

### CONCLUSION

The Trans Siberian Railway played a significant role in uniting imperial Russia by connecting the European heartland to the eastern part of Russia. This flagship project contributed to the consolidation of central authority and accelerated the economic growth in Russia, which was facing a severe financial crisis. This route served as a vital link for transportation, trade, communication and travel across Russia, offering stunning views of diverse landscapes and cultures along its long route. Additionally, this rail route portrays the uniqueness and creativity of Russian people in the field of art and developments.



## Westernization: A Double-Edged Sword? Russia's Complex Dance with the West



### 01. Introduction

This presentation explores the multifaceted relationship between Russia and Western ideas. We'll delve into the concept of Westernization and its historical impact on Russia's development, highlighting both its potential benefits and drawbacks.

### 02. Objective

- To define Westernization and its historical context in Russia.
- To analyze the contrasting viewpoints of Slavophiles and Westernizers on modernization.
- To examine the challenges and opportunities Russia faced during its post-Soviet era integration with the West.
- To explore the multifaceted impact of Westernization on Russia's social, economic, and cultural landscape.

### 03. Methodology

- Historical-analytical approach
- Primary sources: official documents, Church records, contemporaneous accounts
- Secondary sources: scholarly articles, historical texts, research studies
- Analysis structured around spiritual authority, cultural influence, and state relations.

### 04. Results/Findings

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia adopted Western economic reforms (free markets) and political structures (democracy). However, this integration presented challenges, including:

- Economic Struggles:** Transitioning from a planned economy to a market-based system wasn't smooth, leading to initial hardships.
- Political Tensions:** Differences in foreign policy and values sometimes strained relations with Western nations.

### 05. Analysis

This section focuses on the intellectual debate surrounding Russia's path to modernization. We'll compare and contrast the views of:

**Slavophiles:** Who advocated for preserving Russia's unique cultural and religious identity, often seen as more spiritual and communal compared to the West.


**Westernizers:** Who believed that adopting Western models of democracy, science, and industry was essential for Russia's progress.

### 06. Conclusion

Westernization has had a complex and multifaceted impact on Russia:


**Positive:** Modernization, technological advancement, economic growth (potentially).

**Negative:** Social inequality, cultural homogenization, loss of national identity (potentially).



## Peter the Great's Enduring Legacy

### A Transformative Era in Russian History




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#### 01. Introduction

Peter the Great, one of Russia's most influential and controversial leaders, his efforts to modernize Russia, centralize power, and shape society and culture have shaped the course of Russian history.




#### 03. Methodology

This research adopts a historical analysis approach, secondary sources, includes an examination of historical documents, letters, and firsthand accounts from the era, supplemented by contemporary historiography and analysis.

#### 05. Analysis

Peter the Great undertook, including the modernization of the military, the introduction of new administrative systems, the establishment of a new cultural ethos through the promotion of Western sciences and arts, and the founding of the city of St. Petersburg as a "window to the West." Each area will be examined in light of its intended and actual outcomes, as well as its reception among different segments of Russian society.



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#### 02. Objective

To dissect and understand the vast spectrum of changes initiated by Peter the Great and to assess the long-term effects of his reign on Russia's social structure, political landscape, economic development, and cultural orientation.

#### Related literature

Peter the Great's transformative era (1682-1725) revolutionized Russia, marked by a profound modernization and westernization (Anisimov, 2015). Peter's reforms transformed Russia's political, social, and cultural landscape, creating a new imperial state (Pipes, 1995; Carrere d'Encausse, 1996).

#### 04. Results/Findings


**The Great Transformation**  
Military Revolution: Russian warfare, overhauling the army and navy with strict discipline, advanced training, and state-of-the-art weaponry that cast Russia as a formidable military force.  
Administrative Reforms: Reorganization replaced outdated government structures with efficient bureaucratic ones. This streamlined the channels of power, enhanced tax collection, and centralized authority under the tsar's command.


**Cultural Overhaul** With an eye on Europe, Peter the Great transformed Russian society into a cultural renaissance, mandated Western attire, introduced secular education, and championed the arts and sciences, effectively erasing the old-fashioned identity. **Saint Petersburg: Window to the West** Construction of St. Petersburg stands as a crown jewel of Peter's legacy. This new capital also served as a beacon of progress and modernity.

**Results**  
These reforms collectively fostered a robust economy, integrated cultural life, and established Russia as a central player in global affairs.


#### 06. Conclusion

History reveals Peter the Great as not merely a ruler, his legacy is a testament to the power of vision and determination in shaping a nation's destiny.





## RUSSIA'S INCREASING INFLUENCE IN BRICS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES



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#### INTRODUCTION

The BRICS group, comprising Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, has emerged as an influential bloc of major developing economies on the global stage. Formed in the early 2000s, BRICS was initially conceived as an informal alliance of nations seeking to challenge the dominance of the Western-led international order. Over the past two decades, the BRICS countries have made concerted efforts to reshape global governance, promote South-South cooperation, and advance their collective economic and political interests.

This study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of Russia's increasing influence within the BRICS framework. It will examine Russia's motivations and strategies, the key areas where its influence is being felt, and the broader implications for the BRICS bloc and the global order. By exploring these dynamics, the study seeks to contribute to the scholarly understanding of power shifts and South-South cooperation in a multipolar world.

#### OBJECTIVE

- To analyze the changes in Russia's role and influence within the BRICS alliance over time.
- To identify the primary factors and strategies that have enabled Russia to expand its leadership within BRICS.
- To examine the perspectives and reactions of other BRICS member states towards Russia's growing influence in the alliance.
- To assess the implications of Russia's increasing influence in BRICS for the global geopolitical and economic landscape.



#### LITERATURE REVIEW

Russia is pursuing two key strategic goals with its BRICS membership, both of which have the potential to severely impact the existing Western-dominated world order. On the one hand, the Kremlin is seeking to open up new sources of sales following the loss of Europe as the main buyer of the only marketable Russian export, namely fossil energy in the form of natural gas and oil. With an eye on China and India, Vladimir Putin has already gained significant customers in this way. It is unlikely to be very effective for the West to appeal to China and India, the largest emerging industrialized countries in the state, not to import energy from Russia. Both countries have economic interests at the forefront of their minds. Both are still faced with the task of lifting millions of people out of abject poverty. The rise of the middle class in Asia, as in the western industrialized nations before it, has so far been inextricably linked to a greater need for energy.

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#### METHODOLOGY

- Qualitative case study approach, utilizing in-depth interviews with policymakers, diplomats, and experts from BRICS countries.
- Comparative analysis of the foreign policy priorities and strategies of BRICS member states vis-à-vis Russia's influence in the alliance.
- Scenario planning and foresight analysis to explore potential future trajectories of Russia's role in BRICS and their global ramifications.

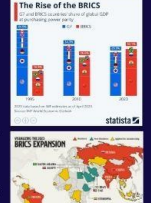
#### CONCLUSION

Russia's growing influence within the BRICS framework represents a significant shift in the geopolitical and economic dynamics of this emerging power bloc. Through its assertive strategies and actions, Russia has been able to carve out a central leadership role, shaping the group's priorities, initiatives, and global positioning.

The implications of this Russian assertiveness are complex, presenting both challenges and opportunities for the other BRICS members. On the one hand, Russia's strong engagement can bolster BRICS cohesion and reject momentum into joint development projects. Its diplomatic soft and financial resources have the potential to strengthen the group's collective bargaining power and voice on the global stage.

#### RESULTS/FINDINGS

- How BRICS is Challenging the West-led World Order? Changing and Comprehensive Nature of BRICS Interaction: Since 2009, the BRICS member countries have been holding annual summit meetings, Alternative Institutions. In response to their identification with Western-dominated institutions, BRICS nations have taken steps to promote alternative financial institutions. The most notable example is the establishment of the New Development Bank (NDB), also known as the BRICS Bank and Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA).
- The New South-South Strategy for Infrastructure and Sustainable Development: BRICS members have agreed to encourage the use of local currencies in intra-trade and financial transactions among themselves and with other trading partners. Advocacy for the BRICS nations are advocating for significant reforms in the existing international order.
- Increased Economic Influence: The BRICS grouping collectively possesses considerable economic power. The expansion of BRICS membership has further boosted its influence. Energy Sector Impact: The passage highlights the significant impact of BRICS expansion on the energy sector.





## Imperial Russia's Soft Power Diplomacy: Showcasing Russian Sway Abroad



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#### 01. Introduction

The term Soft power was set off by a political scientist Joseph Nye Jr. in the 1980s; however, its roots have been administered from the onset of Russian imperial relations. It is more prevalent in the contemporary globalized world due to its aptness to these modern times. (Gray, 2011) Analogously, the tsarist Russia has a set of examples of soft power implementation throughout its history even before the term was officially coined. Such an emphasis on cultural diplomacy in the reign of Catherine the great through art and education and in the period of Alexander III the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway for better economic engagement.

#### 03. Methodology

Qualitative research methodology has been applied to this poster presentation as a methodology, which is generally based on the comprehensive examination of a wide range of existing literary work and interviews. Correspondingly, this poster presentation has accumulated data from the accessible and issued books and research papers. It also includes the relevant articles for references.

#### Related literature

- The church in imperial Russia was headed by tsars and it sustained the propaganda of the tsars, leveraging their political, BRICS nations, etc.
- Catherine the Great speech unveiled the cultural outreach of Russia through its educational programs and alliances. In her era the Russian empire's influence was predominant in its neighboring countries. (Old Power diplomacy, n.d.)
- The Russian imperial state observed literary reforms which transformed the Russian language accessible comprehensively. (Chen, 2009).
- The Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society was established to promote Russian language and culture in the Middle East in 1882 with the endorsement of Alexander III.
- The Trans-Siberian railway was constructed to enhance the influence of Russian empire in East Asia which did not corroborated vigorously for its military effectiveness in the first world war but also served as a hub for cultural exchange between diverse cultures of Asia and Europe. (Samra, 2020)
- The Soviet Union promoted its culture and tradition through its art at global level in the Paris Exposition Universelle of 1900. (Sohn, 2021)

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#### 02. Objective

- The objectives of this poster presentation are as follows:
  - To ascertain the traces of soft power in the Russian Imperial State.
  - To scrutinize the repercussions of soft power in the Russian monarchy.
  - To investigate the ramifications of means of soft power of Imperial Russia on modern day Russian federalism.
  - To decisively evaluate the influence of Russian Tsardom's soft power globally.

#### 04. Results/Findings

The findings of this poster presentation are as follows:

- Soft power holds significance due to its inconspicuous compared to the hard power extravaganza and high-budget allocations for the military and economic progress.
- The inclusion in Economic Corollaries of the Russian Imperial State with its neighbors.
- The soft power approach has applied in the Russian empire keep contouring the foreign policy of the Russian federation.




#### SOFT POWER






#### 06. Conclusion

In conclusion, the display of soft power in the history of Russian monarchy is evident, which was exhibited through varied methods by different Russian Tsars in their respective terms. This demonstration of soft power improved the condition of economic connectedness in Eastern Russia as well as presented the Russian culture to the rest of the world as compatible with other imperial powers. The enactment of soft power, therefore, conspicuously contributed to the Russian hegemony in the region.





## EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS: AN ENTANGLED EVENT THAT DECIDED THE FATE OF IMPERIAL RUSSIA

**INTRODUCTION**

In 1861 serfdom, the framework which tied the Russian workers unvoluntarily to their landowners, was canceled at the Tsar's majestic order. The Emancipation of serfs had been the most critical decision of the Russian history. It eventually decided the fate of Russian imperialism with a sense of not so disparaging idea. The serfs made up a little more than 20% of the population and formed a portion of the lower class. They were most vigorously packed in the central and western territories of Russia. The overarching question of all time was that why was it necessary to end the serfdom? That question has multiple perplexing answers. However, the most adamant answer resides in the statement of Alexander II. He is said that "it is preferable to begin the destruction of serfdom from above rather than wait until it begins the destruction of itself from below."

**OBJECTIVE**

The foremost intent of this research poster is to convey an analytical inspection of the Emancipation of the Serfs in Imperial Russia.


This research poster tends to comprehensively examine the repercussions and the aftermath of emancipation of serfs.

Furthermore, it will examine the parallels between the United States of America and Imperial Russia in the epoch of Emancipation of serfs.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

The organization of serfdom has been a focal and much discussed element of early modern Russian history. It has now and again been depicted as Russia's 'unavoidable foundation', as vital to the Russian experience as black slavery has been to the American South, etc. Emancipation of serfs had proved to be the most ambitious event of Imperial Russian history. The supporters of that event has blurred the liberal notion of the state (Koch, 2003). After ascending the throne, Alexander II wanted to avert the revolution by implementing some substantial reforms. Nevertheless, it ignited the further rebellious attitude in the Imperial Russia (Ewing, 2022). Emancipation was planned to give Russia financial and social modernity and subsequently set up the way for its modern and business development. In any case, it finished in disappointment. It both benefited the favored classes and disheartened the reformers (Pogorelec, 2021).

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**METHODOLOGY**

Qualitative research methodology has been applied to this research poster as the core element. It has comprehensively examined the wide range of available publication sources. Collectively, this research poster has garnered the information from sources and have applied the pragmatic and rational analysis on the designated topic. Additionally, it has also investigated the repercussions of emancipation with an immense evaluative strategy conduct.

**CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS**

The conceptual analysis evaluates the intricate realities around the emancipation of serfs by utilizing the imperialistic concept. The imperialist theory narrates the subjugation of the peasants under the nobility of Russia which led to the potential revolution threat to the Tsar. The imperialistic mindset suppressed the serfs to please and garner the unswerving support from the elite status of the Imperial Russia. The emancipation manifests with the liberalizing ingredients somehow debilitated the pillars of imperialism in Russia.




**FINDINGS**

The findings tend to address the research question as mentioned earlier.

- The emancipation came up with betrayal to the peasants. They were given the leftover lands which were not actually suitable for plowing. The landowners were given financial compensation, but the peasants had to pay hefty amounts for their new property. It was an utmost discrimination regardless of the emancipation done by the Tsar.
- That discrimination also led to the assassination of Tsar Alexander II. Because the emancipation commission gave rise to the revolutionary and rebellious attitude due to dissatisfaction. The Tsar Alexander was killed by the People's Will (Radical Group). The group was dissatisfied and asked extensive reforms and transformation in Imperial Russia. Afterward, the history has witnessed that how those revolutionaries had played a great role concluding the Imperial Russia and ended the Romanov Family.
- The parallels were precisely between the Tsar Alexander II and the President Abraham Lincoln of United States of America. The fate of serfdom and slavery had put both leaders on the same dynamic. Both leaders eventually lost their lives due to their emancipation. History towards serfdom and slavery. They were both mindful that change was not to be far off but failed to contemplate the potential repercussions.

**RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

- How the discrimination after emancipation led to the serious repercussions for the Tsar of Imperial Russia and was the emancipation responsible for the end of Imperial Russia?
- What were the parallels between the Imperial Russia and United States of America related to the slavery and serfdom?



3rd Undergraduate Poster Conference 2024





## The Impact of World War I on Russia: Military Campaigns, Socio-Economic Disruptions, and Political Crises

**01. Introduction**

World War I had profound and far-reaching effects on Russia, encompassing military, socio-economic, and political spheres. The war exacerbated existing tensions and catalyzed transformative changes. Militarily, Russia faced significant challenges on the Eastern Front, leading to severe losses and demoralization. Socio-economically, the war disrupted agriculture, industry, and everyday life, resulting in shortages and inflation. Politically, the strain of war accelerated discontent with the Tsarist regime, ultimately contributing to the Russian Revolution of 1917.

**03. Methodology**

This research employs a multidisciplinary methodology, analyzing military campaigns, socio-economic disruptions, and political crises through a comprehensive lens.

- Historical Analysis:** Utilizing primary and secondary sources to understand military campaigns and political movements.
- Statistical Data Analysis:** Examining indicators like inflation rates and industrial production figures during the war.
- Case Studies:** Analyzing key events, such as the Brusilov Offensive and the February Revolution.
- Comparative Approach:** Comparing pre-war and post-war conditions to highlight disruptions and changes, using both qualitative and quantitative methods.

**04. Results/Findings**

**Military:** The Russian military suffered devastating losses, with over two million casualties and widespread demoralization, leading to significant setbacks and mutinies.

**Socio-Economic:** The war led to severe agricultural disruptions, contributing to famine and inflation. Industrial production plummeted, and the urban workforce faced dire conditions, resulting in strikes and protests.

**Political:** The immense strain of war exacerbated public discontent with the Tsarist regime. The February Revolution resulted in the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II, and the October Revolution brought the Bolsheviks to power, marking the end of the Romanov dynasty and the beginning of Soviet Russia.

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**02. Objective**

This research aims to explore World War I's impact on Russia across three main dimensions:

- Military Campaigns:** Analyze the effectiveness and strategic consequences of Russian military actions during the war.
- Socio-Economic Disruptions:** Examine how the war affected agriculture, industry, and economic stability.
- Political Crises:** Investigate the political, social, and revolutionary pressures triggered by the war's aftermath.

**Related literature**

Paice, R. (1990). The Russian Revolution: Frontiers in the depth analysis of the political upheaval in Russia during and after World War I.

Paice, R. (1996). A Russian Tragedy: The Russian Revolution: Offers a comprehensive account of the socio-economic and political crises that led to the revolution.

Saunders, R. (2010). Russia's First World War: A Social and Economic History. Explores the economic and social impact of the war on Russia.

Stone, N. (1976). The Eastern Front 1914-1917: Details the military strategies and outcomes of the Eastern Front campaigns.

**05. Analysis**

**Military Campaigns:** Analysis of major battles on the Eastern Front, including the Battle of Tannenberg and the Brusilov Offensive, highlighting strategic failures and occasional successes.

**Socio-Economic Disruptions:** Examination of war-time policies such as grain requisitioning and its impact on peasant livelihoods, industrial labor conditions, and urban food shortages.




**Political Crises:** Analysis of the growing discontent among various social classes, the role of the Soviets, and the impact of key events such as the February and October Revolutions.



**06. Conclusion**

World War I acted as a catalyst for profound changes in Russia. The military failures undermined confidence in the Tsarist regime, while socio-economic hardships fueled revolutionary fervor. The resulting political upheaval led to the collapse of the monarchy and set the stage for the establishment of a communist government. Understanding these multifaceted impacts is crucial for comprehending the historical trajectory of Russia in the 20th century. Future research should explore the long-term effects of these changes on Soviet policies and international relations.

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## NAPOLEONIC WARS: RUSSIA - THE SAVIOR OF EUROPE

**INTRODUCTION**

The Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815) significantly reshaped Europe, with Napoleon Bonaparte's conquests threatening to establish French dominance. Russia played a decisive role in halting Napoleon's advances, preserving the balance of power, and ultimately shaping the future of the continent. Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812 marked a turning point in the wars, as it showcased the resilience and strategic acumen of the Russian military. Despite initial setbacks, Russia's determination and strategic decisions were pivotal in weakening Napoleon's Grande Armée, leading to a broader coalition that eventually defeated him.


**OBJECTIVE**

Analyze Russia's strategic and military contributions to ending Napoleon's dominance. Highlight key events and battles that underscored Russia's role in the Napoleonic Wars. How Russia inspired the formation of the allied coalition and examine coalition's impact in defeating Napoleon.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

Previous research has delved into various aspects of Russia's involvement in the Napoleonic Wars. Studies have explored the strategic implications of the scorched earth policy, detailed accounts of significant battles such as Borodino, and the diplomatic efforts that led to the formation of the allied coalition. Scholars like Chandler (1966), Liewer (2010), and Zamojski (2005) have provided valuable insights into Russia's pivotal role in these events, offering a foundation for further analysis.

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**METHODOLOGY**

This research utilizes historical analysis of primary sources, including documents, letters, and diaries from the Napoleonic era, alongside secondary sources such as scholarly works. Comparative analysis is employed to evaluate different military strategies and their outcomes.

**RESULTS/FINDINGS**

- Russia's strategic use of the scorched earth policy and resilient military tactics critically weakened Napoleon's forces.
- The Battle of Borodino and the capture and abandonment of Moscow were pivotal in highlighting Napoleon's limitations.
- The formation of the allied coalition, heavily influenced by Russia's diplomatic efforts, was instrumental in defeating Napoleon.
- Russia's contributions were essential in preserving Europe's balance of power and shaping the post-war order.

**ANALYSIS**



**Causes and Preparations for Invasion:** Napoleon's expansionist goals clashed with Russia's vastness and climate, leading to logistical failures. Scorched Earth Policy: Russian tactics deprived Napoleon's army of supplies, severely weakening their capacity.

**Battle of Borodino and Capture of Moscow:** Heavy casualties at Borodino and an empty Moscow left the French without strategic gains.

**Retreat from Moscow:** The retreat was disastrous, with severe losses from weather, starvation, and Russian attacks.

**Formation of Allied Coalition:** Russia's resistance inspired a coalition that achieved decisive victories against Napoleon.

**Defeating Napoleon and Preserving the Balance of Power:** The coalition defeated Napoleon, leading to the Congress of Vienna which reshaped Europe.

3rd Undergraduate Poster Conference 2024

## **The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917: Causes, Key Players And The Fall of Romanov Dynasty**

Anees<sup>9</sup>

### **Abstract**

The purpose of this abstract is to discuss the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, an irremovable chapter from the book of history, marking the fall of a great dynasty and the start of a new era called the Soviet Union, which bipolarized the international world order. The dominant explanation for this revolution is an increasingly one-sided finding. Previous research has fundamentally relied on a capitalist-biased approach and observational data, thus being unable to define the causes, key players, and the fall of the Romanov Dynasty in Russia. We used data from secondary sources, including different books and research papers by academic generalists, to address the answers to all misconceptions regarding the Bolshevik Revolution and its reasons for the Romanov dynasty's ruling and its contribution to the interspace between the Tsar and Russian peoples. Apart from this, what has often been assumed, the rise of socialism or the Bolshevik Revolution and its contribution happened due to Jewish planning and rebellious activities in domestic politics. Our findings indicate that the rise of the Bolshevik Revolution was invited by the Romanov dynasty through their imperialist ideology and absence of skills to rule on the largest territory of Russia in the world, which ended the dynasty of the Romanovs and proved the existence of socialism in the world.

**Keywords:** Bolshevik Revolution, Romanov Dynasty, Lenin, Socialism, Russian History

### **Introduction**

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 was an irremovable chapter from the book of history, marking the fall of the great dynasty of the Romanovs and the start of the Soviet Union. The Bolshevik Revolution was just the output of economic, social, and political tensions of decades. The causes of the Bolshevik Revolution were multidimensional, including the ruler's poor performance and serious economic conditions, but the participation of Russia in World War 1 sparked the lower class workers, and they overthrew the Nicholas' monarchy and controlled the power under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin, the follower of Marxist ideology (Basil, 1968).

### **Objectives of Research**

To find out the reason behind Russia's Bolshevik Revolution and its survival in a capitalist society under the leadership of Lenin, and the causes of the fall of the Romanov Dynasty, which ruled three centuries in the world.

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### Methodology

This research is divided into two phases to find the gaps from the Bolshevik revolution and its impact on Russian history.

- 1) **Research Phase:** through secondary research approach used in this research and obtained the given data, the major part of data obtained from John Reed's book named *Ten days that shook the world*. Because the scholar was eye witness of this revolutions.
- 2) **Analysis Phase:** In order to derived data of Bolsheviks revolution in Soviet Union. An analysis the foreign policy makers, and interviews of former leaders of Soviet Union.

### Key Players

- 1) **Vladimir Lenin:** Vladimir Lenin (1870-1924) was a pivotal figure in modern history, spearheading the Russian Revolution of 1917 as a revolutionary and politician. As the founder of the Soviet Union, he served as its inaugural leader from 1918 until his passing in 1924. A staunch proponent of Marxism and socialism, Lenin's visionary ideas and policies profoundly shaped the Soviet Union's development and had far-reaching global implications (Krausz, 2015).
- 2) **Joseph Stalin:** Joseph Stalin, though not a central figure during the revolution, emerged as a dominant force in its aftermath. As a devoted member of the Bolshevik Party, he rose to prominence in Lenin's administration, serving as the People's Commissar for Nationalities, a position that laid the groundwork for his future ascent to power (Ree, 2002).
- 3) **Leon Trotsky:** Leon Trotsky was a pivotal figure in the Russian Revolution. Initially a member of the Mensheviks, he defected to the Bolsheviks on the eve of the October Revolution, bringing his exceptional leadership skills to the party. As chairman of the Petrograd Soviet, Trotsky played a crucial role in orchestrating the uprising, leveraging his organizational expertise to mobilize support and coordinate the insurrection. Following the revolution, he led the Red Army to victory in the Civil War, showcasing his strategic brilliance and tactical acumen. Trotsky's contributions were instrumental in the Bolsheviks' ultimate triumph, cementing his place as one of the revolution's key architects (White, 2021).
- 4) **Tsar Nicholas II:** Tsar Nicholas II was the last Emperor of Russia, and his actions and decisions significantly contributed to the revolution. His inability to effectively manage the country and the military during World War I led to wide spread dissatisfaction. The February Revolution resulted in his abdication, marking the end of the Romanov dynasty and the Russian Empire. His abdication created a power vacuum that the Provisional Government and later the Bolsheviks filled (Marc Ferro, 1990).
- 5) **Grigori Rasputin:** Grigori Rasputin, was a mystic and faith healer, he did not played indirect role in the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. However his influence over the Russian royal family and Russian Empire contributed to the decline of the Russian empire and the rise of the Soviet Union (Mark, 1982).

### **Analysis**

This study examines the devastating impact of Tsar Nicholas I I's authoritarian rule and flawed economic policies on Russian society, utilizing communist theory to assess the damage. The research reveals how Nicholas I I's policies led to economic crises and a severely diminished quality of life for Russians, creating widespread suffering. By exploring the root causes of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, this study provides a comprehensive understanding of the events that led to the overthrow of the Romanov dynasty and the rise of communism in Russia, highlighting the significance of economic factors in shaping the revolution's trajectory (Miller, 2022).

### **Conclusion**

This research poster bridges a critical knowledge gap in understanding the Bolshevik Revolution and its key players. The revolution's seismic impact reshaped world politics, dividing the global order along communist lines. In conclusion, the Bolshevik Revolution's far-reaching impact opened doors of hope for oppressed nations worldwide, offering a beacon of resistance against authoritarian rule. By exploring the revolution's complexities, this research illuminates the transformative power of ideology and the enduring legacy of the Bolsheviks, inspiring future generations to challenge the status quo and strive for a more equitable world order.

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# **The Trans-Siberian Railway: Infrastructure Development And It's Role In Uniting Imperial Russia**

Hafiz Muhammad Yousuf<sup>10</sup>

## **Abstract**

This research poster aims to explore the Trans-Siberian Railway role in uniting Imperial Russia which includes the social and political circumstances of the Russian empire in which era this greatest railroad infrastructure development has done. Previous studies particularly relied on the upgradation in this longest rail route track which was unable to portray the role of this historical project to integrate imperial Russia as a whole. This research is based on secondary data, which is collected through different channels like the government websites, books, academic journals, articles etc. The research findings indicate that this physical connectivity served as a vital link for transportation, trade, and travel across Russia, offering stunning views of diverse landscapes and cultures along its vast route. This railroad project helped in effective merchandise and raw materials to be transported from Europe to the Pacific in half the time it took by sea and vice versa. The study also reveals the uniqueness and creativity of Russian people in the field of art and developments. Additionally, this rail route played a strategic role in military transportation and communication in the Russo-Japanese war.

**Keywords:** Trans-Siberian Railway, Russia, Rail route, Siberia, Imperial Russia.

## **Introduction**

The Trans-Siberian Railway served as a symbol of Russian modernization and power projection during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Construction began in 1891 under Tsar Alexander III and was completed in 1916, connecting the western part of Russia with its remote eastern regions. The railroad was divided into seven sections, more than 85,000 workers estimated to take part in single line route construction. This world's longest rail route which simultaneously covers 9,289 kilometers and crosses 8 different time zones which takes up to seven days to complete a journey from Saint Petersburg located in western Russia to Vladivostok a city in the far East of Russia.

## **Research Questions**

- 1) How did the Trans-Siberian Railway play an interesting role to integrate imperial Russia?
- 2) What were the Socio-Economic and political circumstances of imperial Russia?
- 3) How did this rail route become a lifeline for Russia in the Russo-Japanese war?

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### **Objectives**

- 1) Analyze the role of Trans-Siberian Railway in uniting Imperial Russia as a nation like a steel thread weaving through the fabric of the Russian heartland.
- 2) To analyze the role of Trans-Siberian Railway in a period of economic turmoil under the leadership of Tsar.

### **Literature Review**

Previous studies focus on the current role of the Trans-Siberian Railway in Russia which do not provide any insight into its role in Imperial Russia. This study limits to the period of the establishment of Trans-Siberian Railway to the era of the Tsarist Russia.

The comprehensive study shows the following situation of the Imperial Russian Empire.

#### **1) *Socio-Economic condition***

- Russia had limited industries, mostly located in Moscow and St. Petersburg while the rest of the empire facing discrimination.
- Russia had only 3.4% share in global manufacturing like steel production, coal mining etc.
- Around 82% of the Russian population were illiterate and peasant farmers by profession who were suffering from high land taxes and liabilities.
- Workers get paid low wages with the worst working environment where their social, financial and employment rights were at high risk.
- Rest of the empire was facing severe food shortage and each flat providing shelters to sixteen people while six people per room which shows the terrible situation of the empire.

#### **2) *Political Condition***

- Russia had a diverse territory where Tsar's completely failed to maintain the Central Authority due to the bad governance.
- The Russian Tsar's following the Autocratic and nationalist rule of style to continue their imperialism.
- The Tsars imposed the Censorship on the Media to control the people's mindset. They persecute political opponents who criticize their policies based on cruelty and coercion. They suppress the minorities and their rights so that they bow on their knees.
- Alexander II imposed the Russification policy in Russian territories with the intention to reduce the threats of rebellion and increase the loyalty among non-Russians to the state, where 45% ethnic minorities were residing.

### **Methodology**

This research poster focuses on the exploration of the Trans-Siberian Railway's role in integrating Imperial Russia. It includes the social and political circumstances of the Russian empire in which period this greatest railroad infrastructure was established. The study is based on the eclectic approach, i.e. the combination of qualitative and quantitative data analysis.

which collected through primary and secondary sources is utilized to explore the objectives of research.

### **Analysis**

The Trans-Siberian Railway was a major economic and strategic project started in the tenure of Tsar Alexander III. The initiative took to unite the vast territory of Russia which was a major challenge to govern most of the Tsars. Witte (Finance Minister) thought that political power derived from economic power, and he saw Siberia as an underutilized part of the Russian Empire. This route played a significant role in economic fostering of Russia and especially in Siberia, by facilitating the transportation of goods and agricultural products to the western part of Russia. This Railway became a lifeline to transport troops in the Russo-Japanese war because no alternate quick way of communication existed as compared to this railway. The frangible system was incapable of handling the massive traffic expected during warfare thus the Japanese thought they were secure in war with Russia.

### **Findings**

- 1) The Trans-Siberian Rail Route connected remote parts of the Russian Empire, particularly Siberia, with the rest of the country.
- 2) The railway was seen as a means to promote economic development in Siberia by facilitating the transportation of goods and people between the resource-rich region of Siberia and the industrial center of European Russia.
- 3) The rail route helped to transport agricultural products from the farming areas of Siberia to the people in European Russia.
- 4) The intent was to extend Russian influence in int. markets and capture global trade from British hands. The merchandise and raw materials to be transported from Europe to the Pacific in half time it took by sea thanks to this railway.
- 5) This Rail route enhanced Russia's geopolitical influence in Northeast Asia, allowing for better connectivity and control over the vast territories of Siberia and the Russian Far East.
- 6) This project also helped to transport troops to the East in order to protect the empire against Japan and China.

### **Conclusion**

The Trans-Siberian Railway played a significant role in unifying imperial Russia by connecting the European heartland to the eastern part of Russia. This flagship project contributed to the consolidation of central authority and accelerated the economic growth in Russia, which was facing a severe financial crisis. This rail route served as a vital link for transportation, trade, communication and travel across Russia, offering stunning views of diverse landscapes and cultures along its long route. Additionally, this rail route portrays the uniqueness and creativity of Russian people in the field of art and developments

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## **Westernization: A Path of Progress? Influence Of Western Ideas On Russia**

Qurtuba Aslam<sup>11</sup>

### **Abstract**

This presentation explores the complex relationship between Russia and Western ideas. It defines Westernization and its historical influence on Russia, highlighting key figures like Peter the Great and Catherine the Great who actively sought Westernization. The debate between Slavophiles (traditionalists) and Westernizers (progressives) in the 19th and 20th centuries will be examined. The presentation will then analyze the post-Soviet era, where Russia adopted Western economic and political models but faced challenges in integration. Finally, it will conclude by acknowledging the multifaceted impact of Westernization on Russia's development, with both positive contributions like modernization and negative consequences like social inequality. The presentation will leave the audience pondering the question: Is Westernization ultimately a path of progress for Russia?

**Keywords:** Westernization, Modernization, Culture, Russia.

### **Introduction**

This revised theme offers a more nuanced perspective on Westernization in Russia, emphasizing the complexities and contradictions involved in the process. It highlights the idea that Westernization is not simply a matter of adopting foreign ideas but rather a complex transformation that has shaped Russia's history and identity.

### **Objectives**

- 1) To define Westernization and its historical context in Russia.
- 2) To analyze the contrasting viewpoints of Slavophil's and Westernizers on modernization.
- 3) To examine the challenges and opportunities Russia faced during its post-Soviet era integration with the West.
- 4) To explore the multifaceted impact of Westernization on Russia's social, economic, and cultural landscape.

### **Methodology**

- 1) Historical-analytical approach.
- 2) Primary sources: official documents, Church records, contemporaneous accounts.
- 3) Secondary sources: scholarly articles, historical texts, research studies.

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### Analysis

#### 1) A Historical Perspective

- ***Peter the Great's Modernization:*** Explore how Peter the Great's reforms in the 18th century set the stage for Russia's engagement with Western ideas and practices.
- ***Soviet Union's Ambivalent Stance:*** Discuss the Soviet Union's paradoxical relationship with Westernization, characterized by both resistance and selective adoption.

#### 2) Benefits and Challenges

- ***Economic Growth and Development:*** Analyze how Western ideas and technologies have contributed to Russia's economic modernization and prosperity.
- ***Cultural Exchange and Diversity:*** Explore the positive aspects of cultural exchange and the introduction of new ideas and perspectives.
- ***Loss of Identity and Social Issues:*** Address the potential negative consequences of Westernization, such as the erosion of traditional Russian culture and the exacerbation of social problems.

#### 3) A Balancing Act

- ***Preserving National Identity:*** Discuss the importance of preserving Russia's unique cultural heritage and identity in the face of Western influences.
- ***Selective Adoption:*** Explore the idea that Russia can benefit from Westernization by selectively adopting those aspects that align with its national interests and values.

### Conclusion

This revised theme emphasizes the multifaceted nature of Westernization in Russia. It suggests that while Western influences have undoubtedly shaped the country's development, the ultimate outcome depends on Russia's ability to navigate these complexities and find a balance between modernization and preservation of its cultural identity.

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# **Peter The Great's Enduring Legacy: A Transformative Era In Russian History**

Erum Naz<sup>12</sup>

## **Abstract**

In this abstract we will discuss the era of transformation from 1682 to 1725, when Peter the Great spearheaded a tremendous intellectual and Cultural Revolution in Russia, blending cutting-edge Western notions with long-standing Russian institutions. The convergence of the old and modern sparked a modernization movement that reshaped the country's social, political, and religious milieu. Theophan Prokopovich, a well-known figure at the time, had a significant influence on this new cultural identity. As Russia became increasingly open to foreign influences, its people discovered new ideas, challenged long held beliefs, and began the path to enlightenment. This rapid shift did, however, created a cultural gap, with the educated elite living apart from the ordinary population, who maintained traditional ways of life. Peter the Great's reforms were far-reaching, affecting everything from the military and government to education and the arts. The result was a Russia that was modernizing rapidly, yet still grappling with the tensions between its rich heritage and the allure of Western progress.

**Keywords:** Peter the Great, Westernization, Modernization, Reforms.

## **Introduction**

Peter the Great was the czar, or monarch, of Russia from 1682 until he died in 1725. , When Peter was a young man, he travelled extensively throughout the kingdoms of Europe. He visited schools, factories, and shipyards, learning all about how the Europeans did things. He was greatly impacted by what he saw. During his reign, he worked to make Russia seem more European. This is called “westernization” as he sought to make things more like Western European countries of France and Great Britain.

He worked to modernize Russia and transform it into an empire that capable to be comparable to Europe. He instituted a series of reforms to make Russia more closely resemble European states, brought the church under his control, moved the capital and consolidated his power by taking it from the noble class. Peter started newspapers, opened schools, and even forced the men of Russia to shave their long beards to seem more like the Europeans.

## **Objectives**

- 1) The goal of this presentation is to take a close look at all the big changes that happened in Russia when Peter the Great was the leader.

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- 2) To understand exactly what Peter changed - about how people lived in Russian society, how the government and political system worked, the country's economy and development, and the overall culture and identity of the Russian people.
- 3) By examining these wide-ranging effects of Peter the Great's reforms, we can see how his ideas and actions had a lasting impact on the history of Russia.

### **Literature Review**

According to many scholars, Peter the Great's transformative era (1682-1725) revolutionized Russia, marked by a profound modernization and westernization. Peter's reforms transformed Russia's political, social, and cultural landscape, creating a new imperial state. His legacy continues to shape Russia's identity, politics, and culture, with a lasting impact on the nation's development.

### **Methodology**

This research uses a historical approach. This means we will closely look at old historical documents, and secondary resources that will also review more recent writings by historians and scholars. We will look at what modern experts have said about Peter the Great's reign and its long-term impacts on Russia.

### **Analysis**

Peter the Great undertook, including the modernization of the military, the introduction of new administrative systems, the establishment of a new cultural ethos through the promotion of Western sciences and arts, and the founding of the city of St. Petersburg as a "window to the West." Each area will be examined in light of its intended and actual outcomes, as well as its reception among different segments of Russian society.

### **Findings**

By combining this analysis from the past and the present, we can get a well-rounded understanding of the major political, economic, social, and cultural transformations that took place in Russia during Peter the Great's time as leader.

- 1) Peter the Great expanded the Russian army and made it into a professional unit. By 1725, the army boasted 200,000 regular troops and 100,000 other soldiers. This made it 40 per cent larger than the army of 1681.
- 2) In 1699, Peter the Great created a new standing army. He transformed the army from an ununiformed rabble into a professional army. He wanted to build a Russian navy. When Peter the Great returned to Russia, a large shipbuilding program was established.
- 3) Having built a strong army, Peter the Great built it up throughout his reign, and it helped him defeat Sweden in the Great Northern War. The army conquered the Ottoman Black Sea port of Azov on a second try in 1696, with the help of a newly formed navy. In 1703, a fleet was founded in the Baltic Sea.

- **Administrative Reforms**

- 1) The Office of the Governor-General (1708) Peter appointed governors-general to oversee large regions, implementing reforms and maintaining order. Governors-general were responsible for collecting taxes, maintaining law and order, and implementing the tsar's policies.
- 2) Peter the Great also divided the Russian Empire into smaller territories through his administrative reforms. In 1708, he created 8 large governorates, and in 1719, he further divided these into smaller provinces.
- 3) In 1711, Peter the Great abolished the Duma (Boyar Council) and established the Senate to make the government stronger and more organized. The Senate took over the responsibilities of the Boyar Council
- 4) The Collegia (1717) Peter established 9 departments called collegia to manage specific areas of governance which was headed by the minister. Collegia established such as:
  1. Foreign affairs
  2. War
  3. Finance
  4. Justice
  5. Commerce
  6. Industry
  7. Education
  8. Healthcare
  9. Transportation
- 5) The Bureaucracy (1717) Peter established a modern bureaucracy with clear hierarchies and responsibilities. The bureaucracy was organized into departments and ministries, each with specific functions and responsibilities.
- 6) The Centralization of Power (1717) Peter concentrated power in the hands of the tsar, reducing the influence of regional governors and the nobility. This reform made the tsar the supreme authority in Russia.
- 7) The Zemstvo (1719) Peter established local governments called zemstvo to manage local affairs. Zemstvo were responsible for collecting taxes, maintaining law and order, and providing public services.
- 8) The Table of Ranks (1722) Peter created a system of ranks for government and military officials. This system was based on merit, not birth or social status. Officials could rise through the ranks based on their performance and achievements.

- **Russian culture**

Peter the Great led a big change in Russian culture, looking to Europe as an example. He wanted Russia to be more like Europe, so he introduced many new ideas. He told people to wear Western-style clothes, introduce secular schools that focused on study other than religion, and encouraged art, science, and learning. He also made changes to the Russian Orthodox Church, giving the government more control over religious matters. This changed the way Russia was seen by the world and created a new Russian identity.

### Conclusion

These Reforms of Peter the Great's had a big impact on Russia. He made the economy strong, encouraged culture and arts, and made Russia an important player in global affairs. He looked to Europe for inspiration and ideas, which changed the way people thought about art, literature, religion, science, and architecture. He founded a new city, St. Petersburg, won a big battle against Sweden, and started a navy. Finally, he declared Russia an empire and became its first emperor.

Peter the Great wanted Russia to be modern and strong, like European countries. He succeeded, and his reforms changed Russia forever. He remains an important figure in Russian history, and his legacy continues to be felt today. In 1721, he was proclaimed the "Great Father of the Fatherland" and "Peter the Great", a title that reflects his lasting impact on Russia.

History shows that Peter the Great was not just a ruler, but a leader who made big changes in Russia. His ideas and legacy had a lasting impact on the country. He proved that having a clear vision and being determined can shape a nation's future.

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## **Russia's Increasing Influence In BRICS: Challenges and Opportunities**

Abdul-Samad<sup>13</sup>

### **Abstract**

The BRICS emerging economy alliance - Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa - has shown that it plays a significant role in the formation of a new international order at the beginning of the 21st century. Among this bloc, Russia obviously is trying to have its influence and leadership more evident in recent years which could be viewed both as a challenge and an opportunity for the other members. This investigation shall entail the Russian exercise of influence within the BRICS grouping. Russia will expand its role by providing an in-depth analysis and the bases to do so, such as challenging Western sanctions, diversifying partners, and building up the projection of its global power. A tactic it is using and can use is the expansion of the BRICS in all continents. The main purpose of the study is to provide a holistic view of Russia's growing power within BRICS and the ramifications of such change on the whole global strategy. It is the specific purpose of this study to provide yet in-depth insights to academic literature on the power dynamics between emerging economies and cooperation in today's multipolar world order.

**Keywords:** BRICS, Russia, Influence, Economies.

### **Introduction**

The group known as BRICS formed by Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa has come to the limelight in the international system. It was formed in the early of year 2000's, before it was founded the primary intention of BRICS was to form a united front of developing countries to challenge the supremacy of the Western world order. Since the beginning of the 2000s, the BRICS countries have united in line with their capabilities to transform global politics and economics, develop cooperation between countries of the South, and boost their mutual economic and political prerequisites (Hung Tran, 2023). In this paper, Russia rises as a key factor in the BRICS and the potential consequences of its agency for the given system and the world order is to be explored.

### **Objectives**

- 1) To identify the shifts in Russia's position and power within the framework of the BRICS.
- 2) To determine the key factors and measures that ensured Russia's leadership of BRICS.

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- 3) To analyze the views and the responses of other BRICS member states to the increasing dominance of Russia in the organization.
- 4) To evaluate its impacts on the international and regional power setting and economy of BRICS.

### Literature Review

Russia's strategic engagement with BRICS is driven by two primary goals that is raising its geopolitical clout and getting various economic deals that might help it soften the blow of the so-called 'rules-based order of the West.' The Kremlin sees BRICS as an instrument of diversification of its economic outreach, especially after the sanctions were applied after its action in Ukraine (Acharya, 2023).

The literature notes that after 2009 the member countries of BRICS have become more inclined to conduct annual summits, which provide more of an orderly base for the discussions. This partnership is seen as an antidote to Western banking institutions that have neglected emerging economies. For example, the New Development Bank (NDB) serves as the key source of infrastructure and sustainable development financing to enhance the members' economic cooperation within the BRICS (Europarl, 2024).

### Methodology

This study employs a multi-faceted qualitative approach to explore Russia's influence in BRICS:

- 1) **Secondary Qualitative Case Study Approach:** Thorough secondary research was utilized to obtain the relevant literature and also sought help from the interviews from the policymakers, diplomats, and experts from the BRICS countries to get a rich understanding of the role of Russia.
- 2) **Comparative Analysis:** In order to gain an insight into Russia therein, an analysis of the foreign policy agendas and approaches of member countries was conducted.
- 3) **Scenario Planning and Foresight Analysis:** This was utilized to discuss the possible future development paths of Russia's role in BRICS as well as its impact on the entire world.

### Findings

The findings of this study indicate several key trends regarding Russia's influence:

- 1) **Challenging the West-led World Order:** In the context of international relations, Russia's participation in BRICS is a challenge to the Western hegemony in the world. It can be seen that activities of BRICS member states aimed at the formation of the multipolar international system and attract growing attention in the discourse of international politics.
- 2) **Economic Interdependence:** This is because the BRICS countries are now seeking new forms of financing, while at the same time creating financial organizations that would

enable them to challenge the authority of traditional Western financial institutions, including the IMF.

- 3) **Energy Sector Impact:** The expansion of BRICS has a lot of effect on the global energy market, where Russia aims to strengthen its status as a major energy provider. It is evident that other nations in BRICS are dependent on Russia for its energy needs, be it oil or gas and this makes the economies so interlinked.
- 4) **Future Trajectories:** Using the approaches of the scenario analysis, Russian assertiveness is shown to bring potential positive influences as well as negative impacts of BRICS. It may enhance cooperation among the member states particularly in their foreign values, however it may include rivalry due to divergence of national interest.

### Conclusion

The change of this emerging power bloc in light of the increasing influence of Russia within the framework of BRICS is a major shift in the geopolitical and economic processes. Through the management of its energy and economic relations, Russia is changing and recreating the group's agendas, subjectivities, and geopolitics.

The outcome of such an aggressive policy is not innocuous, and for other members of the BRICS, it is both a threat and an opportunity. While Russia's integration can enhance economic relations, it may also bring about an understanding of the national interests so that conflicting situations can be avoided.

Finally, this research enriches the discourse and practical knowledge about how the role of Russia as a member of BRICS not only contributes to the improvement of its position but also affects the further development of this multi-national bloc in the global context. Thus, the shift of power within BRICS will define its further efficiency and ability to respond effectively to the challenges of the world.

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## **Imperial Russia's Soft Power Diplomacy: Showcasing Russian Sway Abroad**

Maryam Anwar<sup>14</sup>

### **Abstract**

The records of Russian empire portray the implementation of soft power approach by Russian empire to fortify its influence globally. Even though, the imperial Russian history is packed with the manifestation of hard power. However, there are several examples which include: the enhancement of Russian economic power and the promotion of Russian culture in its neighborhood, which demonstrated the use of soft power of imperial Russia in its foreign policy. The Russian empire also displayed religious diplomacy through the foundation of Russian Orthodox Church and cultural exchange programs in 18th and 19th centuries. As the imperial Russia required keeping up with the European economic and infrastructure developments, and the utilization of soft power in its policies prevented the empire from lagging behind other powers to some extent, such as the development of Trans-Siberian Railway. By employing soft power theory this research paper endeavors to stress the attempts of Russian Empire to reinforce its dominance globally. The objectives of this research paper revolve around the critical analysis of the impact of soft power on Russian empire. This research paper benefits from qualitative research approach as a research methodology, meanwhile it emphasizes that why soft power was obligatory for colossal Russian empire. In addition, this research paper inquires about the accomplishment of the soft power and how it intensified the hegemony of Russian empire.

**Keywords:** Imperial Russia, Soft Power, Trans-Siberian Railway.

### **Introduction**

The term Soft power was set off by a political scientist Joseph Nye Jr. in the 1980s; however, its praxis has been administered from the onset of human communal relatedness. It is more prevalent in the contemporary globalized world due to its appositeness to these modern times. (Gray, 2011) Analogously, the tsarist Russia has a set of examples of soft power implementation throughout its history even before the term was officially coined. Such as, emphasize on cultural diplomacy in the reign of Catherine the great through art and education and in the period of Alexander III the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway for better economic engagement.

### **Research Questions**

- 1) Why soft power is obligatory alongside hard power for states?

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- 2) What are some notable accomplishments of the soft power in that period in Russian monarch?
- 3) How the soft power intensified the hegemony of Russian empire?

### **Objectives**

The objectives of this poster presentation are as follows:

- 1) To ascertain the traces of soft power in several domains of Russian Imperial State, such as education, media, language, culture, cross border transportations and so on.
- 2) To scrutinize the repercussions of soft power in the Russian monarchy.
- 3) To investigate the ramifications of means of soft power of Imperial Russia on modern day Russian federation.
- 4) To decisively evaluate the influence of Russian Tsardom's soft power globally.

### **Literature Review**

The evidences of Soft Power in Imperial Russia are so vivid and cannot be overlooked. To be precise, during the Tsars regime, Church had the influence to alter the perspective of population either related to political or social issues. Hence, the Church propagated ideas regulated by the Tsars to reinforce and legitimize their rule, as the churches were under the influence of imperial Russia, as a result it leveraged the Russian monarchy politically. (BBC Bitesize, 2023) Culturally, the era of Catherine the Great holds immense significance, as she prioritized education. Her epoch unveiled the cultural outreach of Russia through its educational programs and alliances. The educational exchange programs included girls from notable families of the United Kingdom who attended and completed their education in the Russian Empire. In her era the Russian empire's influence was proliferated to its neighboring countries. Also, Catherine the Great welcomed ambassadors and intellectuals to showcase the culture of the Russian empire. (Diplo, n.d.)

Several efforts have been also made to promote Russian language in neighboring and foreign countries. (ŁOŚ, 2021) Therefore, the Russian imperial state observed literary reforms which formulated the Russian language accessible comprehensively. (Zhivov, 2019) For example, the Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society was established to promote Russian language and Culture in the Middle East in 1882 with the endorsement of Alexander III. Besides, the encouragement of the cultivation of Russian language, it served other facilitations as well, such as, it promoted Russian culture in the Middle East. This society preserved the Russian language and made it reachable for the locals of Palestine. It also encouraged culture exchange programs between the imperial Russia and Palestinian society. This society also provided accommodation for pilgrims, visitors and tourists. (Kildani, 2010) Another major development in the Russian Monarch was the construction of "Trans-Siberian railway" which also provided multiple functions to manifest soft power as well as hard power prowess of the empire, such as; it provided a way for transportation of Russian arms and troops, during World War 1, contributing to the hard power projection of the Russian monarchy. While, in terms of Soft Power, the Trans-Siberian railway served as a center for cultural exchange between diverse cultures of Asia and Europe. It also stimulated transportation of humanitarian aid to the needy

regions, which also helped in enhancing the dominance of Russian Empire on foreign lands. It also promoted Russian language and culture in the neighboring regions of Russia through outspreading newspapers in Russian language. It also allured tourists to view the natural scenery of Russia and its culture rich history. This railway also show cased Russian Empire's technological power as well as enhanced its diplomatic ties, meanwhile, supporting regional incorporation and coordination. (Postlethwait, 2017)

The tsarist Russia promoted its culture and tradition through its arts exhibition at global level. For example, the Tsardom's participation in the Paris Exposition Universal of 1900, (Swift, 2021) in which it presented numerous displays, including the Russian Pavilion and Russian Art.

### **Methodology**

Qualitative research methodology has been applied to this poster presentation as a methodology, which is generally based on the comprehensive examination of a wide range of existing literary work and interviews. Correspondingly, this poster presentation has accumulated data from the accessible and issued books and research papers. Furthermore, it also included relevant articles to provide rich and nuanced comprehension of Russian empire's soft power projection and to provide support to the review of study.

### **Findings**

The findings of this poster presentation are as follows:

- 1) Soft power holds significance due to its inexpensiveness compared to the hard powers extravagant and high-budget allocations for the military and economic prowess.
- 2) The escalation in economic correlation of the Russian Imperial State with its neighbors. For instance, goods and services were transported to/ from neighboring countries of imperial Russia, including, East Asian countries, China and Mongolia.
- 3) The soft power approaches applied in the Russian empire keep contouring the foreign policy of the Russian federation. For example, the Russian Federation achieves its economic and national interests through participating in international organizations as one of the significant member. It also builds strategic alliances with regional countries like China and India to balance the power or challenge the dominance of the United States regionally and globally. To project its non-coercive power and to negotiate its goals, the Russian Federation also leverages from its energy resources. Also, the modern day Russian Federation continues to promote its culture and language in several countries through language and cultural exchange programs.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the display of soft power in the history of Russian monarchy is evident, which was exhibited through varied methods by different Russian Tsars in their respective terms. This demonstration of soft power improved the condition of economic connectedness in Eastern Russia as well as presented the Russian culture to the rest of the world as compatible with other imperial powers. The enactment of soft power, therefore, conspicuously contributed to the Russian hegemony in the region.

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## Emancipation Of The Serfs: An Entangled Event That Decided the Fate of Imperial Russia

Nuzhat Tariq<sup>15</sup>

### Abstract

Serfdom has been a tenacious element of imperialist history. Their emancipation was the widespread and all-inclusive concern for the liberal mindsets in imperialistic epoch. Serfdom in Russia dates to 1649, when a legal code gave landlords unlimited control over the peasants who resided on their property. This implied that the landowners of that era had unquestionable control over the serf's livelihood including their right to move somewhere else. Humiliated defeat in the Crimean war considered as the significant factor behind the emancipation of serf. Nevertheless, there were another some crucial factors for that upgradation in Imperial Russia. For instance, unwavering uprisings of the peasants, influence of nobles, Slavophile, economic crisis and another social factor were responsible for the emancipation. As it was intended to address Russia's most fundamental social flaws. Many Tsars have gone through the predicament of serfdom. However, Alexander II got the propitious time to liberate the serfs. The land reforms and struggle for the emancipation had long been appreciated and somehow denied in Imperial Russia by nobility. Alexander II's remarkable statement to the nobles paved the way for the emancipation of serfs. He had stated, "It is preferable to begin the destruction of serfdom from above rather than wait until it begins the destruction of itself from below". Though, this emancipation had come with a hefty price for the peasants. This research paper will qualitatively analyze the aftermath of emancipation of serfs by utilizing imperialistic theory. This research poster would like to focus on some of the pivotal questions. Firstly, how the discrimination after emancipation led to the serious repercussions for the Tsar of Imperial Russia and was the emancipation responsible for the end of Imperial Russia? Finally, what were the parallels between the Imperial Russia and United States of America related to the slavery and serfdom?

**Keywords:** Emancipation of Serfs, Serfdom, Imperial Russia, Tsar, Discrimination.

### Introduction

In 1861 serfdom, the framework which tied the Russian workers unavoidably to their landowners, was canceled at the Tsar's majestic order. The Emancipation of serfs had been the most critical decision of the Russian history. It eventually decided the fate of Russian Imperialism with a sense of not so disparaging idea. The serfs made up a little more than 33% of the populace and framed portion of the lower class. They were most vigorously packed in the central and western territories of Russia. The overarching question of all time was that why was it necessary to end the serfdom? That question has multiple perplexing answers. However,

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the most adamant answer resides in the statement of Alexander II. As he said that “It is preferable to begin the destruction of serfdom from above rather than wait until it begins the destruction of itself from below.”

### **Research Questions**

- 1) How the discrimination after emancipation led to the serious repercussions for the Tsar of Imperial Russia and was the emancipation responsible for the end of Imperial Russia?
- 2) What were the parallels between the Imperial Russia and United States of America related to the slavery and serfdom?

### **Objectives**

- 1) The foremost intent of this research poster is to convey an analytical inspection of the Emancipation of the Serfs in Imperial Russia.
- 2) This research poster tends to comprehensively examine the repercussions and the aftermath of emancipation of serf.
- 3) Furthermore, it will examine the parallels between the United States of America and Imperial Russia in the epoch of Emancipation of serfs.

### **Literature Review**

The organization of serfdom has been a focal and much discussed element of early current Russian history: it has now and again been depicted as Russia's 'exceptional foundation', as vital to the Russian experience as black slavery has been to the American (Barlette, n.d). Emancipation of serfs had proved to be the most ambiguous event of Imperial Russian history. The vagueness of that event has blurred the liberal notion of the state (Lynch, 2003). After ascending the throne, Alexander II wanted to avert the revolutions by implementing some substantial reforms. Nonetheless, it ignited the further rebellious attitude in the Imperial Russia (Ewing, 2022). Emancipation was planned to give Russia financial and social steadiness and subsequently set up the way for its modern and business development. In any case, it finished in disappointment. It both terrified the favored classes and disheartened the reformists (Ferguson, 2021).

### **Methodology**

Qualitative research methodology has been applied to this research poster as the core element. It has comprehensively examined the wide range of available publication sources. Collectively, this research poster has garnered the information from sources and have applied the pragmatic and rational analysis on the designated topic. Additionally, it has also investigated the repercussions of emancipation with an immense evaluative strategy conduct.

### **Analysis**

The conceptual analysis evaluates the intricate realities around the emancipation of serfs by utilizing the imperialistic concept. The imperialist theory narrates the subjugation of the peasants under the nobility of Russia which led to the potential revolution threat to the Tsar. The imperialistic mindset suppressed the serfs to please and garner the unwavering support

from the elite stature of the Imperial Russia. The emancipation manifesto with the liberalizing ingredients somehow debilitated the pillars of Imperialism in Russia.

### **Findings**

The findings tend to address the research question as mentioned earlier.

- 1) The emancipation came up with betrayal to the peasants. They were given the leftover lands which were not actually capable for yielding. The landowners were given financial compensation and the best lands, but the peasants had to pay hefty amounts for their new property. The landowners got two-thirds of the land, while the peasants were only given one-third of the terrain. Even the peasants were brutally restricted from remaining in their localities. It was an utmost discrimination regardless of the emancipation stunt by the Tsar. Emancipation was not a genuine liberty to the peasants.
- 2) That discrimination also led to the assassination of Tsar Alexander II. Because the emancipation conundrum gave rise to the revolutionary and rebellious attitude due to dissatisfaction. Tsars were famous for being fond of hunting as an imperial hobby, ironically, after the emancipation saga, he was being hunted on the streets of St Petersburg. The Tsar Alexander was killed by the People's Will (Radical Group). The group was dissatisfied and wanted extensive reforms and transformation in Imperial Russia. Afterwards, the history has witnessed that how those revolutionaries had played a great role concluding the Imperial Russia and ended the Romanov dynasty.
- 3) The parallels were precisely between the Tsar Alexander II and the President Abraham Lincoln of United States of America. The fate of serfdom and slavery had put both leaders on the same dynamic. Both leaders eventually lost their lives due to their emancipation ideology towards serfdom and slavery. The demise of slavery resulted in the demise of these two people. They were both mindful that change was not too far off but failed to contemplate the potential repercussions. Declaration of Independence (USA) and the Emancipation of Serfs (Russia) mutually underscored the prevailing inconsistencies in the societies.

### **Conclusion**

To conclude, the emancipation of serfs had put the Imperial Russia on a perplexed horizon, which expedite the downfall of Romanov family as the emancipation was full of betrayals for the peasants. It is not fully responsible for the end of Imperial Russia. However, it paved the way for emancipation of the serfs and local civilians to get rid of Romanov family.

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## **The Impact of World War-I in Russia: Military Campaigns, Socio-Economic Disruptions, and Political Crises**

Abdul-Rehman<sup>16</sup>

### **Abstract**

This research poster examines the profound impact of World War I on Russia, focusing on military campaigns, socio-economic disruptions, and political crises. The war's extensive military engagements, notably the disastrous Battle of Tannenberg, resulted in significant Russian casualties and a severe blow to national morale. These military defeats, compounded by logistical failures and inadequate leadership, exacerbated the hardships faced by soldiers and civilians alike. The socio-economic fabric of Russia was severely strained under the weight of the war. Acute food shortages, rampant inflation, and widespread unemployment destabilized everyday life, leading to increasing unrest and dissatisfaction among the populace. The economic turmoil was further aggravated by the collapse of industrial and agricultural production, which had been repurposed to support the war effort. Politically, the stress of World War I acted as a catalyst for monumental change. The Tsarist regime, already weakened by years of ineffective governance, could not withstand the mounting pressures, culminating in the February Revolution of 1917. The subsequent October Revolution led by the Bolsheviks marked a radical shift in Russian politics, dismantling the centuries-old autocracy and establishing a communist government. This poster highlights how World War I was a pivotal event that reshaped Russia's military, socio-economic, and political landscape, setting the stage for the country's future trajectory.

**Keywords:** World War I, Russia, Bolshevik Revolution, Military Campaigns.

### **Introduction**

World War I (1914-1918) had significant impact on Russia, contributing to its military failure, socio-economic problems, and political instability. As one of the major participants in the war, Russia faced hard challenges on the Eastern Front, suffering heavy losses and logistical failures. The prolonged conflict drained the nation's economy, leading to severe food shortages, inflation, and unrest among the population. Social discontent grew as soldiers and civilians alike struggled under the immense pressures of war. Socio-economic crises and dissatisfaction with the Tsarist regime culminated in the 1917 Russian Revolution, marking the end of imperial rule and the rise of the Soviet Union. This poster examines the interconnected aspects of military, economic, and political turmoil in Russia during World War I, shedding light on how these factors collectively triggered one of the most significant revolutions in modern history.

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### Objectives

The primary objectives of this poster presentation are:

- 1) To explore the military challenges and outcomes faced by Russia during World War I, particularly on the Eastern Front.
- 2) To analyze the socio-economic impact of the war on Russian society, including food shortages, inflation, and labor unrest.
- 3) To investigate how World War I contributed to the political crisis in Russia, leading to the collapse of the Tsarist regime and the 1917 revolutions.
- 4) To understand the interconnectedness of military, economic, and political factors that collectively destabilized the Russian state and paved the way for the rise of the Bolsheviks.

### Findings

#### 1) Military Campaign

Russia's involvement in the war, beginning in 1914, saw early defeats and heavy casualties, especially at battles like Tannenberg. Poor military leadership, including Tsar Nicholas II's decision to personally lead the army, exacerbated the failures on the front lines. In 1917 Russian military was demoralized and facing mutiny.

#### 2) Socio-Economic Disruption

The war placed an enormous strain on Russia's economy, leading to severe inflation and widespread food shortages in urban centers. The government's inability to manage the war effort and economy led to strikes and protests, with industrial workers and peasants increasingly disillusioned by the war and economic hardships. Labor shortages and declining agricultural output worsened the situation, contributing to social unrest.

#### 3) Political Crisis

- The failures of the military and the economy catalyzed a political crisis. The Tsarist government lost its legitimacy, leading to the February Revolution of 1917, which forced Tsar Nicholas II to abdicate.
- The subsequent provisional government struggled to maintain control, ultimately leading to the Bolshevik Revolution in October 1917, as Lenin and his party capitalized on widespread discontent by promising "peace, land, and bread."

### Conclusion

World War I had a devastating and transformative impact on Russia, acting as a catalyst for one of the most significant political revolutions in modern history. The military's failures, combined with the economic collapse and social unrest, directly contributed to the overthrow of the Tsarist regime in 1917. The war highlighted the weaknesses of the Russian state and deepened the sociopolitical divides within the country, making it impossible for the existing government to maintain power. The rise of the Bolsheviks and the formation of Soviet Russia were directly influenced by the war, marking the end of imperial rule and the beginning of a new era in Russian history.

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## Napoleonic Wars: Russia - The Savior of Europe

Abdul-Basit<sup>17</sup>

### Abstract

The Napoleonic Wars, lasting from 1803 to 1815, were a significant time in Europe's history, characterized by Napoleon Bonaparte's ambitious conquests and attempts to make France the most powerful nation. In the midst of this chaos, Russia became an important player, playing a big part in stopping Napoleon and shaping Europe's future. This research wants to look at how Russia's strategic and military moves helped end Napoleon's dominance. By studying old documents, letters, and what other historians have written, this study examines Russia's strategic resistance, military tactics, and diplomatic alliances that weakened Napoleon's forces and inspired the formation of the allied coalition. The research focuses on key moments like Russia's scorched earth policy, the important Battle of Borodino, and how Russia's actions led to Napoleon's defeat and a new order in Europe and helps us understand better how Russia influenced European history during the Napoleonic Wars.

**Keywords:** Napoleonic War, Europe, Napoleon, Russia, Battle of Borodino.

### Introduction

The Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815) significantly reshaped Europe, with Napoleon Bonaparte's conquests threatening to establish French dominance. Russia played a decisive role in halting Napoleon's advances, preserving the balance of power, and ultimately shaping the future of the continent. Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812 marked a turning point in the wars, as it showcased the resilience and strategic acumen of the Russian military. Despite initial setbacks, Russia's determination and strategic decisions were pivotal in weakening Napoleon's Grande Armée, leading to a broader coalition that eventually defeated him.

### Objectives

- 1) Analyze Russia's strategic and military contributions to ending Napoleon's dominance.
- 2) Highlight key events and battles that underscored Russia's role in the Napoleonic Wars.
- 3) How Russia inspired the formation of the allied coalition and examine coalition's impact in defeating Napoleon.

### Related Research

Previous research has examined different parts of Russia's role in the Napoleonic Wars. Studies have looked at the impact of the scorched earth strategy, key battles like Borodino, and the diplomatic efforts that formed the allied coalition. Historians such as Chandler (1966), Lieven

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(2010), and Zamoyski (2005) have shared important insights into Russia's crucial part in these events, providing a base for further study.

### Methodology

This research utilizes historical analysis of primary sources, including documents, letters, and diaries from the Napoleonic era, and also secondary sources such as scholarly works.

### Analysis

- 1) **Causes and Preparations for Invasion:** Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812 aimed to expand the French Empire and enforce the Continental System against Britain. Despite assembling a massive army, logistical challenges posed by Russia's vastness and climate were underestimated.
- 2) **Scorched Earth Policy:** The Russian military's scorched earth policy deprived Napoleon's army of crucial supplies, weakening their capacity to sustain the invasion and forcing Napoleon to overextend his supply lines.
- 3) **Battle of Borodino and Capture of Moscow:** The Battle of Borodino (Sept 7, 1812) inflicted heavy casualties on both sides but ultimately weakened Napoleon's army. The subsequent capture of Moscow provided no decisive victory, as the city was abandoned and burned.
- 4) **Retreat from Moscow:** Facing winter and a lack of resources, Napoleon's retreat from Moscow in October 1812 was disastrous. The Grande Armée suffered immense losses due to harsh weather, starvation, disease, and continuous harassment by Russian forces.
- 5) **Formation of Allied Coalition & Defeating Napoleon:** Russia's resistance inspired other European powers to form a coalition against Napoleon. This alliance, supported by Russia's military and diplomatic efforts, led to decisive victories, including the Battle of Leipzig (1813). The allied coalition's efforts culminated in Napoleon's defeat and abdication in 1814.
- 6) **Preserving the Balance of Power:** The Congress of Vienna (1815) established a new balance of power in Europe, with Russia playing a crucial role.

### Findings

- 1) Russia's strategic use of the scorched earth policy and resilient military tactics critically weakened Napoleon's forces.
- 2) The Battle of Borodino and the capture and abandonment of Moscow were pivotal in highlighting Napoleon's limitations.
- 3) The formation of the allied coalition, heavily influenced by Russia's diplomatic efforts, was instrumental in defeating Napoleon.
- 4) Russia's contributions were essential in preserving Europe's balance of power and shaping the post-war order.

### Conclusion

Russia's role in the Napoleonic Wars was crucial in ending Napoleon's dominance and preserving Europe's balance of power. Through strategic resistance, military tactics, and



diplomatic alliances, Russia emerged as the savior of Europe during this tumultuous period. This research underscores the importance of Russia's contributions to one of the most significant conflicts in European history, highlighting the enduring impact of these events on the continent's political and military landscape.

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**RCSC KARACHI:** Anees while presenting his Research Poster (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)



**RCSC KARACHI:** Hafiz Muhammad Yousuf while presenting his Research Poster (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)



**RCSC KARACHI:** Erum Naz while presenting her Research Poster (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)



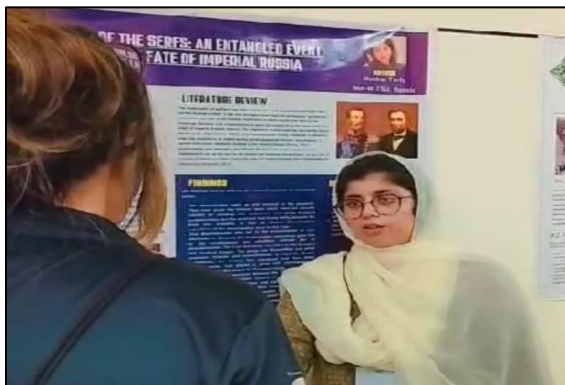
**RCSC KARACHI:** Abdul-Samad while presenting his Research Poster (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)



**RCSC KARACHI:** Abdul-Basit while presenting his Research Poster (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)



**RCSC KARACHI:** Abdul-Rehman while presenting his Research Poster (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)



**RCSC KARACHI:** Nuzhat Tariq while presenting her Research Poster (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)



**RCSC KARACHI:** Maryam Anwar while presenting her Research Poster (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)

# Concluding Session

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Undergraduate Poster Conference was successfully held with the aim of enhancing student's research skills and fostering stronger relations between the two nations. The conference provided a platform to discuss various opportunities for Pakistani students in detail. It was jointly organized by the Department of International Relations at Federal Urdu University of Arts Science & Technology Karachi, and the Russian Centre for Science and Culture.

Mr. Ruslan Prokhorov, Director of the Russian Centre for Science and Culture and Vice Consul General of the Russian Federation in Karachi, along with Dr. Shahid Iqbal, Dean of the Faculty of Arts at FUUAST Abdul-Haq Campus, served as chief guests. Additionally, Dr. Faisal Javaid, Dr. Arif Khan and Dr. Syed Shuj-ud-din from the Department of International Relations, FUUAST presented souvenirs to the session chairs, Dr. Umair Rafique from SZABIST and Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ali from the University of Karachi.

Mr. Ruslan Prokhorov praised the conference convener Dr. Faisal Javaid, conference coordinator Dr. Muhammad Arif Khan, and the organizing team by distributing certificates of acknowledgment. He also congratulated FUUAST alumni who recently received scholarships for their MS programs in the Russian Federation. He assured that the Russian Federation will continue to support academic activities in the future.

The conference concluded with the distribution of certificates to the poster presenters and photo exhibitors, who showcased their work on Russian history, economy, culture, and current strategies.



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Mr. Ruslan Prokhorov while giving his insightful remarks (Photo credit: Conference Media Team)



Group Photo with Chief Guests (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)



Group Photo with Dr. Ali (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)



Group Photo with Dr. Umair (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)



Group Photo of Conference Participants with their Certificates (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)



Group Photo of Organizing Committee (Photo Credit: Conference Media Team)





# 3rd Undergraduate Poster Conference



The third successful sequel of the undergraduate students conference