Subhi Negi

TEST- 5

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या (Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ न (Don't write anyth in this part)

Ques. Explain in brief the rise and fall of the Cold War? (15)

Ans. The Cold War was a lengthy struggle of geopolitical and ideological tensions between the capitalist USA and the communist Soviet Union that began after World War II.

→ **PHASES OF COLD WAR**

① Phase I (1945-1962).

- Truman doctrine began the containment policy and Marshall Plan began to reconstruct European countries. Russia responded with Molotov plan in East Europe.
- In Europe, Berlin blockade of 1948 was the first direct confrontation.
- USA formed North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) to which USSR responded with Warsaw Pact.
- Construction of BERLIN WALL in 1961 became the strong manifestation that IRON CURTAIN has descended.
- In Asia, the US intervened militarily in Korean War and Vietnam War.

② Phase II - ("Détente") - 1962-1979

- Detente was a term used by scholars for the relaxation of tensions between US and USSR.
- Weak Russian economy and leadership struggles in Communist Party constained the USSR from Arms race.
- Similarly, hegemony of USA in economic sphere was challenged by the European Union and Japan. Through the Helsinki Accord of 1975, the west acknowledged Soviet's control over Eastern Europe.
- Russia in return recognised human rights. However proxy wars still existed like Indo Pakistan War of 1971, Arab Israeli War.

③ Phase III - "New Cold War" - (1979-1989)

- This phase started with Soviet's invasion in Afghanistan.
- On the other hand, the USA under President RONALD REAGAN adopted a dual approach policy.

- This included "challenging the USSR military through funding Islamic fundamentalists in Afghanistan" and "starting a nuclear arms race" to make USSR economically weak.
- Fall of the Berlin Wall and Malta Summit marked the end of Cold War.

Therefore, the traditionalist scholars have put the blame on Soviet and the foreign policy of Stalin for the Cold War tension while Revisionist scholars has put the blame on foreign policy of USA.

Ques- Discuss the collapse of Soviet Union and its impact on International Politics. (20)

Ans. The events of 1988 which culminated in the disintegration of the Socialist bloc, have been described as "an earthquake" in world politics with the end of communism in Eastern Europe to disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991 Cold War came to an end.

→ **REASONS FOR THE COLLAPSE OF SOVIET UNION**

- Huge corruption in Soviet.
- Soviet focused more on producing defence goods overlooking consumer goods leading to acute shortage of basic goods.
- Also Soviet suffred from natural calamities and the CHERNOBYL DISASTER further aggrevated the crisis in Soviet.
- Also Gorbachev introduced certain reforms to prevent the collapse but the reforms proved counter productive.

- Gorbachev decided to change the policy on two front which is on domestic front and on front of foreign policy.
- Gorbachev introduced Sinatra doctrine which stated that there is no need for tight political control over the satellite states.
- Gorbachev on domestic front followed the policy of PRESTROIKA and GLASNOST which means economic & political restructuring.
- Under Prestroika, Gorbachev decided for free and open economy and under Glasnost freedom of speech and expression was given.
- Because of these policies of Gorbachev people's resentment against the regime came to surface and Communism collapsed like House of Cards.

IMPACT OF END OF COLD WAR

- According to Realist scholar, the post Cold War World order has created more challenges as post Cold War World has seen rise of numerous ethnic conflicts.
- In the words of BAILEY'S AND SMITH World politics has moved from international politics to Global politics and Billiard board model is replaced by Cob Webb Model.
- However according to Joseph Nye the present World order is in state of complex interdependence and the post Cold War World Order is still evolving.

Thus, the collapse of USSR acted as a source of profound changes in International Politics of 21st century. The Post Cold war world saw the birth of new economic order, regional cooperation, trade agreements and new alliances based on there concept. At the same time new actors like terroist organizations, multinational

corporations, non governmental organisations, global social movements, alliances, freedom movements emerged as important players in international relations.

In contemporary times, a New Cold War is emerging between USA and China over the issues of trade and security.

Ques. Discuss the evolution of non proliferation of nuclear weapons in the post Cold War period? (15)

Ans. 1991-1992 was the historic year in the sense that due to the collapse of USSR, the enemy that fueled the arms race for US militarists broke up into 14 new states. And the whole political ideologic basis of the nuclear arms race ended.

→ POST COLD WAR SCENARIO

- In 1992-93, USA, Russia, France all agreed to hold the nuclear arms race totally except for Research and development purpose.
- At the regional level, there was further concretisation of Europe's complete demilitarisation by the signing of the HELSINKI DOCUMENT by all eastern and west european countries.
- In 1993, FISSILE MATERIAL CUT OFF treaty was proposed as an international

treaty to prohibit the futhurproduction of fissile material for nuclear weapons. The treaty has not been negotiated and its terms remaines to be defeated.

- The period between 1993-1997 saw two significant events taking place in nuclear arms race. First in 1995 the Non Prolifuration Treaty review Confuence took place for an indefinite extension of the treaty.
- On 24th September 1996, CTBT- COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY was up for signature which is a multilatual treaty which bans all nuclear explosions for both military and civilian purpose. It has not entered into force.

1996

- Also in the year, WASSENAR AGREEMENT was established.
- On 2nd January 2021, TREATY ON THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS came into force.

• It is first legally binding international agreement to comprehensively prohibit nuclear weapons with the ultimate goal being their total elimination.

To conclude, both developing and developed world has made significant steps towards the non proliferation of these nuclear weapons and with more positive outlook the world should take measures to strengthen these treaties. As they are weapons of mass destruction and threat to humankind as a whole.

Ques. Critically examine the decline of US as a hegemon and its implications for the changing International political order. (15)

Ans. ANTONIO GRAMSCI described 'hegemony' as a process of "intellectual and moral leadership" that embedded a ruling class across society.

The USA's rise to global hegemony started with its economic emergence during the 19th century and by 1990s with the collapse of USSR, US emerged as a sole superpower.

→ **DECLINING AMERICAN HEGEMONY**

(1) Declining military power - military power no longer is the secure basis for US hegemony as evident from the forced withdrawls of USA from LEBANON, SOMALIA and AFGHANISTAN.

(2) Relative economic decline - Although USA remains the largest economy of the world but China have been growing much more rapidly which can surpass US economy in near future.

③ Damaged soft power - The USA's soft power has taken a significant turnout especially in the wake of widening global inequality and resentment developing against, 'Globalisation as Americanisation'.

④ Rise of other power - Today, the rise of powers like China, Russia, Brazil and India and emergence of new regional organisations such as BRICS, ASEAN, IBSA contest US influence.

⑤ New Cold War - at present, it seems China is not challenging US hegemony but aims to displace US hegemony by taking steps like Belt Road Initiative (BRI), New Development Bank (NDB).

→ **IMPLICATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.**

- After the disastorous withdrawl of US from Afghanistan Middle East is left with a highly vulnerable and unstable situation.

- As the world is shifting towards multipolarity there will be more confusion and power rivalry giving rise to military conflicts.
- Decline of rule based liberal political and economic order.

However, despite experiencing a relative decline the USA continue to maintain a pre eminence in multiple metrics of both hard & soft power.

प्रश्न संख्या (Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ न लि (Don't write anythi in this part)

Ques. "Non Alignment was a little more than a rational strategy on the part of a materially weak India to maximise its national interest with a bipolar distribution of global power." Comment. (20)

Ans. India after independence, propogated her passion for peace and cooperation rather than war or confrontation and pursued the policy of Non Alignment.

→ NON ALIGNMENT AS A FOREIGN POLICY

- The phrase Non aligned was first used by VK Krishna Menon at the United Nation General Assembly in 1953 and by Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1956.
- As Nehru stated the policy of Non Alignment is rooted in our history and culture that is the culture of Universal brotherhood.
- Nehru further clarified that as India has suffred from the evil of imperialism, non alignment is the policy of exercising sovereignty in external sphere. It's a policy to take decisions

which are in the interest of the state.

- Nehru stated that, Non Alignment as a policy is not just to fulfill our narrow national interest but its aim is in the complete harmony with international peace and collective security. According to Nehru it is not a policy of neutrality rather it is a policy of taking principle stand.

→ **VIEWS OF SCHOLARS ON NON ALIGNMENT POLICY OF INDIA.**

- According to Aparna Pandey non alignment as a policy allowed India to maintain its independence yet to be a part of international politics & maintain its relationship with both the superpower without coercion.

- According to Natwar Singh Non Alignment was a doctrine and never a dogma. According to him there was enough flexibility in the India that allowed India to

maintain its independence rather than becoming a camp follower.

- According to PAUL POWELL, Non Alignment policy made a good sense at that time as India was aspiring to play a leadership role in the region and the world.

- MICHEAL EDWARD has defined India's policy of Non Alignment as a defence by friendship.

Therefore, one can argue that Non Alignment was more than a rational strategy on the part of India when world was divided into two bloc.

As India was able to put its political weight way beyond its economic weight by pursuing non alignment policy and India took pinciple stand on issue as per our national interests.

Ques. Discuss the ways to strengthen Non Align Movement to enable it to address the challenges faced by developing countries? (20)

Ans. Non Aligned Movement (NAM) is a forum of 120 developing world states that emerged during Cold War that ~~are~~ were not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc.

Post Cold War too, the grouping has made significant achievements and with the changing trends there's a change in its agenda and vision.

→ **Challenges faced by developing Countries**

- As time passes, the political scenario also changes which have thrown new challenges for NAM countries like - transnational crime, terrorism, violation of human rights, and environmental degradation.
- NAM can emerge as a platform to raise out concern and work out

strategies to tackle global problems of peace, security, development, and terrorism, human rights and environmental safety.

- These are the problems that extend beyond national borders and require a global approach for solutions.

→ **Ways to Strengthen NAM**

- The NAM countries should ask the developed countries for capacity development especially with respect to health and education sector.
- The ~~co~~ NAM countries can also pressurize the aggressive policies of of developed countries whether it is in context of USA or NATOs offensive moves. And pre emptive narrative building could be begun against USA.
- Also the combined diplomatic powers of NAM countries can force

the developing countries to make global institutions more democratic and representative.

- The NAM countries can also set the minimum limit in global climate change treaty such as Paris Climate Agreement as according to many experts temprature of 2°C above pre-industrial level is not adequate.

Thus, as Foucault says, 'Knowledge is Power'. Therefore NAM countries should begin with setting narrative against west.

The NAM countries with majority of human population should set agenda rather than following the agend of western industrialised countries.

Ques Do you endorse the view that the end of Bipolarity and the rise of multiple regional organisations has made Non Aligned Movement (NAM) more or less irrelevant? (20)

Ans. In the post Cold War Era, World has witnessed the rise of numerous ethnic conflicts, described by Samuel P Huntington as 'Clash of Civilisation'. And in contemporary times a new Cold War has begun to unfold USA and China which is reflected by Trade War, Protectionism, Indo pacific rivalry.

Therefore, rationality of continuing with the Non Aligned Movement has become irrelevant and one can argue that Non-Aligned Movement has not lost its relevance.

→ Points to substantiate above line of argument.

- NAM provides a much bigger platform- NAM becomes relevant to mobilise international public opinion against terrorism, weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), nuclear proliferation,

ecological imbalance, safeguarding interests of developing countries in World Trade Organisation (WTO).

- NAM as a tool for autonomy - NAMs total strength comprising 120 countries and most of them are members of United Nation General Assembly (UNGA). Thus, NAM members act as an important group in support of India's candidature as a permanent member of UNSC.
- A podium for India's leadership - India is widely perceived as a leader of developing world. Thus, India's ~~leadership~~ engagement with NAM will further help in the rise of India's stature as the voice of Global South.
- NAM for multilateralism - Though Globalisation is facing an existential crisis, it is not possible to return to isolation. Therefore NAM countries and Global South find

themselves in a precarious condition, thus they can go for multilateral cooperation to counter these rising threats like Climate change, terorism.

- NAM as a source for soft power- India can use its historic ties to bring together the NAM counties. India's stergth lies in soft power rather than hard power.

Non Aligned Movement today has become one of the dominant trends in international relations and politics. The growing membership of the NAM testifies to its popularity and increasing relevance.

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Ques Highlight the measure features of Non Alignment 2.0 document. (15)

Ans "Non Alignment 2.0: A foreign and strategic policy for India in the 21st century" is a publication by Centre for policy research that was released in March 2012 by a group of foreign policy analysts.

This document identifies the basic principle and drivers that would make India a leading player on the world stage while preserving its strategic autonomy and value system.

→ This document is an idea to identify the basic principles that should guide India's foreign and strategic policy over next decade which are as follows:-

- The core philosophy of the document is that - success of India's own internal development will depend decisively on how effectively we manage our global opportunities in order to maximise our choices - thereby enlarging our domestic options to the benefit of all Indians.

- It enhances our strategic autonomy and helps us to manage diverse pressures. It mentions that building better relation with rich and ~~poor~~ powerful is beneficial but abandoning the solidarity with the developing countries will harm our own interest.
- The report points out that in a situation where the world is no longer bifurcated between two dominant powers, non alignment today will require managing complicated coalitions and opportunities in an environment that is not structually settled.
- Report deals with India's approach towards the 'ASIAN THEATRE', the international order, hard power, internal security, non conventional security issues like energy and nuclear options, the knowledge and information foundations of power as well as the state and democracy.

Thus, NAM 2.0 doctrine suggests to go for multiple alignment (pursue

delhyphanation and should forge partnership with GREAT POWER like G-7, G-20 but should also be present in platforms like BRICS (Brasil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), IBSA (India, Brasil, South Africa).