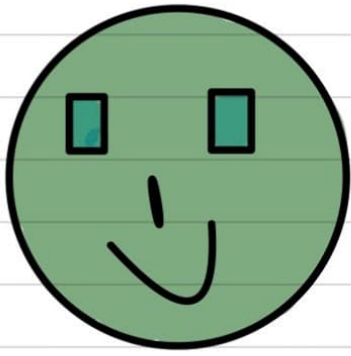


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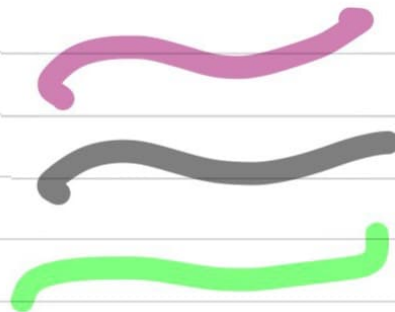


4

12-C

POLITICAL SCIENCE

WORK



April 12, 2021

Cold War

Cold War

A cold war is a state of conflict between nations that doesn't involve direct military action but is pursued primarily through economic and political actions, propaganda, acts of proxy wars waged by surrogates.

This term is most commonly used to refer to the Soviet-American cold war 1947-1991.

→ The cold war was a period of geopolitical tension between the Soviet Union and the United States and their respective allies, the Eastern Bloc and the Western Bloc, after the World War II.

The end of the Second World War is a landmark in contemporary world politics. In 1945, the allied forces, led by the US, Soviet Union, Britain and France defeated the ~~the~~ Axis powers led by Germany, Italy and Japan, ending the Second World War (1939-1945). The war had involved almost all the major powers of the world and spread out to regions outside Europe including Southeast Asia, China, Burma (now Myanmar) and parts of India's northeast.

The war devastated the world in terms of loss of human lives and civilian

property.

→ The Cuban missile crisis was a high point of what came to be known as the Cold War.

The Cold War referred to the competition, the tensions and a series of confrontations between the United States and Soviet Union, backed by their respective allies.

Fortunately, however, it never escalated into a 'hot war', that is, a full-scale war between these two powers. There were wars in various regions, with the two powers. There were wars in various regions with the two powers and their allies, but at least the world avoided another global war.

→ The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries, of military alliances and of the balance of power. These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well, a difference over the best and the most appropriate way of organising political, economic, and social life all over the world.

* The western alliance, headed by the US, represented the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism while the eastern

alliance, headed by the Soviet Union, was committed to the ideology of socialism and communism.

Basic terms :-

Capitalism - An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.

liberal democracy - is a political ideology and a form of government in which representative democracy operates under the principles of liberalism.

Socialism

Socialism - An economic and social doctrine that calls for public rather than private ownership or control of property and natural resources.

Communism - system of social organisation in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.

How did it begin?

~~The end of the world war was also the beginning of the cold war.~~

Q The end of 2nd world war was also the beginning of the cold war. How?

Ans

→ In 1945, the allied forces, led by the US, Soviet Union, Britain and France defeated the Axis powers led by Germany, Italy and Japan, ending the 2nd world war (1939-1945)

The war devastated the world in terms of loss of human lives and civilian property.

→ The world was ended when the US dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, causing Japan to surrender.

Whatever the motives, the consequence of the end of the 2nd world war was the rise of 2 new powers on the global stage.

→ With the defeat of Germany and Japan, the devastation of Europe and in many other parts of the world, the US and the Soviet Union became the greatest powers in the world with the ability to influence events anywhere on earth and hence began the cold war era.

→ The aftermath of 2nd world war was the

beginning of an era defined by the decline of the old great powers and the rise of two superpowers: the Soviet Union (USSR) and the United States of America (U.S.) who soon entered the Cold War.

Cold War was an outcome of the emergence of the US and the USSR as two superpowers rival to each other.

Q Explain the incident of dropping of bombs on Japanese cities by the US.

OR
Was US dropping of bombs on Japanese cities justified?

Ans The United States ~~to~~ caused nuclear weapons over the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and 9, 1945 respectively. The two bombings killed between 129,000 and 226,000 people, most of whom were civilians, and remain the only use of nuclear weapons in armed conflict.

→ The world war ended when the US dropped 2 atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, causing Japan to surrender.

→ In the final year of WWII, the allies prepared for a costly invasion of the Japanese mainland.

→ The war in Europe concluded when Germany surrendered in May, 1945 and the Allies turned their full attention to the Pacific War.

By July 1945, the Allies 'Manhattan Project' had produced 2 types of atomic bombs: "Fat Man", "Little Boy".

The Group of the United States Army Air Force was trained and equipped with specialized Silverplate version and deployed to Tinian in the Mariana Islands.

The Allies called for the unconditional surrender of the Imperial Japanese armed forces in the Potsdam Declaration on July 26, 1945, the alternative being "prompt & utter destruction" Japan ignored the ultimatum.

Potsdam Declaration: was a statement that called for the surrender of all Japanese armed forces during WWII. On July 26, 1945, US president Harry Truman, UK PM Winston Churchill and President of China issued the document, which outlined the terms of surrender for the Empire of Japan, as agreed upon at the Potsdam Conference.

The ultimatum stated that, if Japan did not surrender, it would face "prompt and utter destruction".

Japan ignored the ultimatum.

→ The consent of the UK was obtained for the bombing as was required by the Quebec Agreement, and orders were issued on July 25 for atomic bombs to be used against Hiroshima, Kokura, Niigata and Nagasaki.

These targets were chosen because they were ~~large~~ large urban areas that also held militarily significant facilities. On Aug 6, a little Boy was dropped on Hiroshima; 3 days later, a fat man was dropped on Nagasaki.

→ For the months afterward, large no. of people continued to die from the effects of burns, radiation sickness and injuries.

Japan surrendered to allies on August 15. The Japanese government signed the instrument of surrender on Sept 2, 1945 effectively ending the war.

Against Critics of US decision to drop the bombs have argued that the US knew that Japan was about to surrender and that it was unnecessary to drop the bombs. They suggest that the US action was intended to stop the Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia and elsewhere and to show Moscow that the US was supreme.

Support US supporters have argued that the dropping of the atomic bombs was necessary to end the war quickly and to stop further loss of American and Allied lives.

Q What were the ideologies of superpowers?

Ans The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries, of military alliances, and of the balance of power. Cold War was accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well, a difference over the best and the most appropriate way of organising political, economic and social life all over the world.

→ The Western alliance, headed by the US, represented the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism.

→ The Eastern alliance, headed by the Soviet Union, was committed to the ideology of socialism and communism.

Q What is/was 'logic of deterrence'?

Ans

→ In the event of a nuclear war, both sides will be so badly harmed that it will be impossible to declare one side or the other as the winner.

→ Even if one of them tries to attack and disable the nuclear weapons of its rival, the other would still be left with enough nuclear weapons to inflict unacceptable destruction.

This is called the logic of 'deterrence': both sides have the capacity to retaliate against an attack and to cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate war.

Thus, the Cold War — in spite of being an intense form of ~~war~~ rivalry between great powers — remained a 'cold' and not hot or shooting war.

The logic is simple yet powerful.

→ The deterrence relationship prevented war but not the rivalry between powers.

→ Deterrence enabled the essence that both superpowers behaved rationally and responsibly and restrained the risk of another world war. In this sense the Cold War was managed to ensure human survival.

Q Which forces led WWII?
Ans

Allied forces: US, Soviet Union, Britain, France, Poland, Greece, Belgium etc.

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Axis forces (Powers): Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Finland, Croatia etc.

Q Explain Cuban missile crisis?

Ans

The Cuban Missile Crisis also known as the October Crisis of 1962, the Caribbean Crisis or the Missile Scare was a 13 day (16 October - 20 November 1962) confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

It was a high point of Cold War, acting both as an arena and act of deterrence.

→ In April 1961, the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) were worried that the US would invade communist-ruled Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro, the Prime Minister of the small island nation off the coast of the US.

Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received both diplomatic and financial aid from it.

→ Nikita Khrushchev (Soviet 1st Secretary) agreed to Cuba's request to place nuclear missiles on the island to deter a future invasion. He decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base.

An agreement was reached during a secret meeting between Khrushchev and Fidel Castro in July 1962.

In 1962, he placed nuclear missiles in Cuba.

Meanwhile in 1962 US elections were under way, and the White House denied charges for months that it was going to ignore dangerous Soviet missiles (140 km) from Florida.

The missile preparations were confirmed when an Air Force U-2 spy plane produced clear photographic evidence of ballistic missile facilities.

→ When this was reported to President John F. Kennedy he then convened a meeting of the nine members of the National Security Council and five other key advisers in a group that became known as the Executive Committee of the National Security Council. After consulting with them, Kennedy ordered a naval blockade on Oct 22 to prevent further missile from reaching Cuba.

The US announced it wouldn't permit offensive weapons to be delivered to Cuba and demanded that the

weapons already in Cuba be dismantled and returned to the Soviet Union.

→ After several days of tense negotiations, an agreement was reached between Kennedy and Khrushchev publicly, the Soviets would dismantle their offensive weapons in Cuba and return them to the Soviet Union in exchange for a US public declaration and agreement to not invade Cuba again.

Secretly, the US agreed that it would dismantle all of the Jupiter MRBMs which had been deployed in Turkey against the Soviet Union.

A clash seemed imminent in what came to be known as Cuban missile crisis. Cuba became the arena of the Cold War, both sides decided to avoid war, knowing the intensity of loss.

Q Why did smaller states need superpowers?

Ans The smaller states needed superpower for:

a) Promise of protection, weapons and economic aid against their local rivals and neighbours,

b) limiting the influence of other superpower and its allies.

c) Economic and military support

d) Ideological rooting

Q Comment upon the western alliance.

Ans

→ The western alliance was formalised into an organisation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), which came into existence in April 1949.

→ NATO was an association of 12 states which declared that armed attack on any one of them in Europe or North America would be regarded as an attack on all of them, since each of these states would be obliged to help the other.

→ In east and south east Asia along with west Asia, US built an alliance system, called southeast Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO) and Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO).

Q Comment upon the eastern alliance system.

Ans

→ The eastern alliance, known as the Warsaw Pact, was led by the Soviet Union.

It was created in 1955 and its principal function was to counter NATO's forces in Europe.

→ The Eastern Bloc, also known as the Communist Bloc, the Socialist Bloc and the Soviet Bloc, was the group of socialist states of Central and Eastern Europe, East Asia, and Southeast Asia under the influence of the Soviet Union (USSR)

→ The Warsaw Pact was established as a balance of power or counterweight to NATO.

There was no directly military confrontation between them; instead, the conflict was fought on an ideological basis and in proxy wars.

Both NATO and the Warsaw Pact led to the expansion of military forces and their integration into the respective blocs.

Q What were arenas of Cold war? How did Europe become the main arena of Cold War?

Ans Areas where crisis and war occurred or threatened to occur between the alliance systems but did not cross certain limits.

e.g Korea (1950-53), Berlin (1958-62), the Congo (1960s), Vietnam etc.

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→ Europe became the main arena of conflict between the superpowers. Soviet Union used its influence in eastern Europe, backed by a very large presence of its armies in the countries of the region, to ensure that eastern half of Europe remained within its sphere of influence.

Q Why did superpowers need smaller states?
Ans The superpowers needed smaller states to gain access to:

- (i) vital resources such as oil and minerals.
- (ii) territory, from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops.
- (iii) locations from where they could spy on each other, and
- (iv) economic support, in that many small allies together could help pay for military expenses.
- (v) Ideological reasons, for winning was of ideas.

Q Importance of Arms Control
Ans Arms Control was important because:

→ Either side might miscalculate the no. of

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weapons in the possession of the other side.

→ Superpowers might misunderstand the intentions of other side.

→ There is risk of nuclear accident.

→ Someone can fire off a nuclear weapon by mistake or if a soldier mischievously shot off a weapon deliberately to start a war.

→ Even the leaders can misinterpret accident as an act of sabotage by the enemy.

In time, therefore, the US and USSR decided to collaborate in limiting or eliminating certain kinds of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons. A stable balance of weapons they decided could be maintained through 'arms control'. Starting in the 1960s, the two sides signed three significant agreements within a decade. These were the Limited Test Ban Treaty, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

Thereafter, the superpowers held several rounds of arms limitation talks and signed several more treaties.



LIMITED TEST BAN TREATY (LTBT)

Banned nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. Signed by the US, UK and USSR in Moscow on 5 August 1963. Entered into force on 10 October 1963.

NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT)

Allows only the nuclear weapon states to have nuclear weapons and stops others from acquiring them. For the purposes of the NPT, a nuclear weapon state is one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to January 1967. So there are five nuclear weapon states: US, USSR (later Russia), Britain, France and China. Signed in Washington, London, and Moscow on 1 July 1968. Entered into force on 5 March 1970. Extended indefinitely in 1995.

STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TALKS I (SALT-I)

The first round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks began in November 1969. The Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and the US President Richard Nixon signed the following in Moscow on 26 May 1972 – a) Treaty on the limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (ABM Treaty); and b) Interim Agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Entered into force on 3 October 1972.

STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TALKS II (SALT-II)

The second round started in November 1972. The US President Jimmy Carter and the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev signed the Treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms in Vienna on 18 June 1979.

STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY I (START-I)

Treaty signed by the USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev and the US President George Bush (Senior) on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms in Moscow on 31 July 1991.

STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TREATY II (START-II)

Treaty signed by the Russian President Boris Yeltsin and the US President George Bush (Senior) on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms in Moscow on 3 January 1993.

to limit their arms.

Q Explain the Arenas of Cold war

Ans

* Cuban Missile Crisis: Explained Earlier

The Cold War also led to several shooting wars, but it is important to note that these crises and wars did not lead to another world war.

* The two superpowers were poised for direct confrontations in Korea (1950-53), Berlin (1948-62), the Congo (the early 1960s) and in several other places.

Korean War (1950-53): It was one of the several military conflicts that occurred during the Cold War, as the US and its allies attempted to stop the spread of Communism.

The conflict began on June 25, 1950, when North Korea, a communist nation, invaded South Korea. Prior to World War II's conclusion, North and South Korea had been a single country known as Korea.

After the war, Korea became 2 countries. By invading South Korea, North Korea hoped to reunite the two nations as a single country under communism.

With North Korea's invasion of South Korea, the US feared the spread of

Communism

Berlin Crisis of 1961: The Berlin Crisis of 1961 occurred between 4-June-9 November 1961, and was the last major politic-military European incident of the Cold War about the occupational status of the German capital city, Berlin and of post-World War II Germany.

Berlin Crisis started when the USSR launched an ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of all armed forces from Berlin, including the Western armed forces in West Berlin. The crisis culminated in the city's de facto partition with the East German erection of the Berlin Wall.

Congo Crisis: Congo Crisis was a period of political upheaval and conflict in the Republic of the Congo between 1960 and 1965.

Constituting a series of civil wars, the Congo Crisis was also a proxy conflict in the Cold War, in which the Soviet Union and the US supported opposing factions. Around 100,000 people are believed to have been killed during the Crisis.

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Vietnam War: The Vietnam War was a conflict in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia from 1955 to 1975. It was the second of the Indochina Wars and was officially fought between North Vietnam and South Vietnam.

North Vietnam was supported by Soviet Union, China and other communist allies.

South Vietnam was supported by the United States, South Korea, Australia, Thailand and other anti-communist allies.

The war, considered a Cold War-era proxy war by some political historians.

Result: withdrawal of US coalition's forces from Vietnam.

Q Non Alignment

Difficult to define Non alignment offered the newly decolonised countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, a third option of not forming alliances.

The roots of NAM went back to the friendship between three leaders, - Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito, India's Jawaharlal Nehru, and Egypt's leader Gamal Abdel Nasser - who held a meeting in 1956. Indonesia's Sukarno and Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah strongly

supported them.

These 5 leaders came to be known as the five ~~leaders~~ founders of NAM.

The first non-aligned summit was held in Belgrade in 1961.

~~NAM~~

→ The Non-Aligned Movement is a forum of 120 developing world states that are not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc.

NAM was a culmination of three points:
(factors)

- Cooperation among these five countries
- Resolving Cold War tensions and its widening arenas, and
- The dramatic entry of many decolonised African countries into the international arena. By 1960, there were 16 new African members in the UN.

The first summit was attended by 25 member states. The membership expanded to 116 member states and 15 observer countries in the 14th summit in Havana in 2006.

The latest meeting, the 18th summit, was held in Azerbaijan in 2019. It included 120 member states and 17 observer countries.

Difference between NAM, Isolationism and Neutrality

<u>NAM</u>	<u>Isolationism</u>	<u>Neutrality</u>
→ Policy of staying away from alliances	→ Remaining aloof from world affairs (e.g. US during WW)	→ Policy of staying out of war
→ Active role in mediating between		

non aligned alliances

→ Passive concept

→ Passive Concept

→ leads to peace and stability

→ No contribution to peace directly

→ No positive approach in peace

→ Involvement in world politics

→ No involvement in world politics

→ No involvement in world politics

→ The policy of staying away from alliances should not be considered isolationism or neutrality.

'Non-alignment is not isolationism'

'Non-alignment is not neutrality'

Q How did India play a crucial role in the NAM during the Cold War period?

Ans India's crucial role in NAM -

→ India took care to stay away from the 2 alliances.

→ It raised a voice against the newly decolonised countries becoming part of these alliances

→ India favoured active intervening in world affairs to soften cold war rivalries.

→ India communicated and mediated to

reduce tensions.

→ India involved other members of NAM in this mission.

→ Jawaharlal Nehru - one of the key leaders of the NAM - played crucial role in mediating between the 2 Koreas.

Q New International Economic Order

The non aligned countries were also the newly decolonised ones, categorised as least developed countries, facing the challenge of poverty, emphasising on viability of economic development in order to remain independent from colonial powers from which they attained political freedom.

This belief gave way to New International Economic Order. Under this order UN conference on trade and development (UNCTAD) brought out a report in 1972, entitled towards a New Trade Policy for Development.

The report highlighted the following demands of LDCs (least developed countries):

- a) Give LDCs control over their natural resources exploited by the developed western countries.
- b) Obtain access to western markets so that the LDCs could sell their products and

therefore make trade more beneficial for the poorer countries.

c) Reduce the cost of technology from the western countries, and

d) Provide the LDCs with a greater role in international economic institutions like IMF, WTO etc.

Gradually, the nature of NAM changed to give greater importance to economic issues.

In 1961, at the 1st summit in Belgrade, economic issues had not been very important. By the mid-1970s, they had become the most important issues.

As a result, NAM became an economic pressure group.

By the late 1980s however, the N150 initiative had faded, mainly because of the stiff opposition from the developed countries who acted as a united group while the NAM countries struggled to maintain their unity in the face of this opposition.

Q India and the Cold War

India's policy of NAM was 2 fold:

It took particular care in staying away from 2 alliances.

- It raised its voice against the newly decolonised countries becoming part of the alliance system.
- India's policy on NAM was neither negative nor passive. For Nehru, NAM wasn't "fleeing away" rather it was an active intervention in world affairs to soften cold war rivalries.
- India has often tried to reduce differences between 2 alliances and these escalating into a full scale war. For e.g. during Korean War in early 1950s.
- NAM was a mission for India to activate regional and international organisations which were not a part of the alliance system, led by US and USSR, Nehru reposed a great faith in a "genuine commonwealth of free and cooperating nations" that would play a positive role in softening, if not ending the cold war.

However, NAM served India's interest directly in 2 ways:

- It allowed India to take international decisions and stances that served its interest rather than the interest of superpowers and their allies.

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India was often able to balance one superpower against the other of India felt ignored or unduly pressurised by one superpower, it could tilt towards the other, which proved that India could not be taken by any superpower for granted or bully it.

Criticism of India's NAM

India's policy of NAM was criticised on a no. of counts, which included:

unprincipled: India's policy on NAM was criticised on grounds of refusal to take a firm stand on crucial international issues.

Inconsistent: India was inconsistent and often seem to take contradictory postures. For eg → Having criticised others for joining alliances, India signed the treaty of friendship in August 1971 with USSR for 20 years.

However, The Indian government's view was that India needed diplomatic and possibly military support during the Bangladesh crisis and that in any case the treaty did not stop India from having good relations with other countries.

including the US.

2. Relevance of NAM

The change in the nature of NAM from political to economic \Rightarrow made NAM an economic pressure group.

By the late 1980s, NIEO initiative failed because of stiff opposition from the developed countries who acted as a united group while NAM countries struggled to maintain their unity in the face of this opposition.

Despite the fact that non alignment as a strategy evolved in the cold war context, its relevance and effectiveness still remains in the post cold war era in the following ways:

\rightarrow NAM contained core values and relevant enduring ideas.

\rightarrow It was based on a recognition that decolonised states share a historical affiliation and can become a powerful force if they come together.

\rightarrow It meant that the poor and often very small countries of the world need not become followers of any of the big powers.

\rightarrow Even LDCs could pursue independent foreign policy.

→ It provided an alternative world order to address existing inequalities

→ LDCs could focus on their economic development.

Q The Cold War produced an arms race as well as arms control. What were the reasons for both these developments?

Ans The Cold War produced an arms race as well as arms control:

→ Cuban missile crisis engaged both of them (superpowers) in the development of nuclear weapons to influence the world.

→ US dropped nuclear bombs on the cities of Japan with the intention to stop USSR from making military and political gains in Asia.

→ Both the superpowers were not ready to initiate war because they knew that destruction from these won't justify any gain for them.

→ Both the superpowers were to be rational and responsible being restraint and avoiding risk of another world war to ensure human survival.

Hence, both the superpowers decided to

limiting certain kinds of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons by signing various significant agreements within a decade i.e. Limited Test Ban Treaty, Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, Anti Ballistic Missile Treaty etc.

Q Why did India sign the treaty of peace and friendship with USSR?

Ans India signed a 20-year treaty of peace & friendship with the Soviet Union in August 1971. This was done to counter the US-Pakistan-China axis. India signed this treaty assuming that it would receive Soviet support if the country forced any attack on it.

Q NAM wasn't Isolationism. Comment

Ans

→ ~~Neutrality~~ Isolationism means remaining aloof from world affairs.

→ Isolationism sums up for the foreign policy of the US from the American War of Independence in 1787 up to the beginning of 1st WW.

→ In comparison, the NAM countries including India played an active role in mediating b/w the 2 rival alliances in the cause of peace and stability.

→ Their strength is based on their unity and their resolve to remain NAM despite the

attempt by the 2 superpowers to bring them into their alliances.

Example - India's role in mediating during Korean War.

India played a unique role throughout the Korean War, having no specific geo-political interests in the Korean Peninsula and maintaining a neutral position before and during the war years, yet believing in the reunification of the peninsula.

Q NAM wasn't neutrality. Comment

Ans

- Neutrality refers principally to a policy of staying out of war.
- States practicing neutrality aren't required to help in ending war.
- They do not get involved in wars and do not take any position on the appropriateness or morality of a war.
- NAM states, including India were actually involved in wars for various reasons. They also worked to prevent war between others and tried to end wars that had broken out.
Example - India's role in Suez Canal crisis and Congo crisis.

From this chapter I've learnt :-

- Meaning of Cold War
- How WWII ended
- Ideologies of superpowers
- Logic of deterrence
- About Cuban Missile Crisis
- About the relation between allies and superpowers
- About Western and Eastern alliance
- About Arenas of Cold War
- Meaning & Importance of Arms Control
- NAM (Non-Alignment Movement)
- About New International Economic Order
- About India & the Cold War





THANK
you

