

IF YOU WANT PEACE, PREPARE
FOR WAR

6th August 1945 marked a watershed in the world history. It was the day when Little Boy was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. The world was rattled, having no clue of what had just happened. But it was not over yet. The game was on. Three days later, on 9th August 1945, Fat Bomb Man landed on the soil on Nagasaki. The two nuclear bombs shocked the world, took thousands of lives and disrupted the Japanese economy for years to come.

Any sane (wo)man would have guessed the future course of action of the world. Having learnt the disastrous impact of nuclear weapons, the world would have moved towards disarmament to avoid repetition of such a disastrous event.

But sadly, as we all know, instead of disarmament, there has been a wild arms race in the world.

Newer modes of warfare are taking shape - cyber war, space war and bio war. One can say that all this has prevented a third world war from happening. Does this mean - If you want peace, prepare for war?

How far have preparations for war prevented war and maintained peace in the world? Are there any other ~~per~~ modes to maintain peace? Finally, is peace just the absence of war? Let us see.

According to SIPRI, India is one of the largest importer of weapons in the world. This goes against India's image of a peace-loving-non-violent country. But it has indeed prevented our border skirmishes from blooming into full-fledged war. This shows that armament can lead to deterrence and maintain peace in long run.

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In the game of geopolitical hedging, armament becomes necessary to prevent attacks from one's enemies. As the prospects of space war are looming on the horizon, India had to launch ASAT and Netsa to protect its space satellites from attacks.

Similarly, the cases of small and weaker nations being attacked by global biggies shows that lack of armament and preparation can do much harm. The recent invasion by Russia on a less powerful Ukraine is a case in point. While Russia's main problem is with the USA, it chose to attack a militarily weaker nation than the militarily powerful one.

The above examples can make one think of the importance of war preparation for peace. But is it really the case?

ALL IS NOT WELL

Cuban missile crisis is a glaring illustration of the failure of arms in maintaining peace.

The so called "nuclear deterrence" escaped in thin air when the world got on the brim of a nuclear war.

The case of Middle Asia shows that mere preparation for war can do no good. It has led to unending fights, heavy loss of men and material and a heart wrenching refugee crisis.

One must not lose sight of the unfortunate possibility of the state armament falling in the hands of terrorists. The case of Taliban takeover of Afghanistan and Pakistan's state sponsored terrorism show that war arms can be misused and have detrimental affects on peace.

Finally, ethics also does not justify war preparations as means towards peace. As per ~~teleologists~~ deontologists like Kant and Gandhi, an unfair means can never justify a fair end.

Thus, the verdict is clear, preparation for war has not and can not lead to peace. Then

what can the world do to
attain peace?

THE SILVER LINING

"Two countries connected by
Macdonalds chains can never
go on war".

Economics is the root of the
tree of harmony. MNCs and
global citizens of the modern
era can lobby against wars
and demand peace.

NITI Tannekumar, a disarmament-
artist says the world needs
to change perception towards
arms. Instead of a sign of glory,
they need to be seen as a
"TABOO".

Democratic peace theory must also not be forgotten. It says that chances of war between democratic countries is lesser as ~~the~~ wars ~~are~~ are against the interests of people, so people can push their government to not initiate wars. This was seen when public opinion against Iraq invasion of 2003 led USA to the No boots on ground policy.

Finally, there is a need for global citizens to come together and form a world public opinion against wars by losing our narrow definitions of national borders and recognising the concept of "vasudhaiva kutumbam" (world is a global village).

PEACE : AN ABSENCE OF WAR?

"Peace is the greatest form of violence" — Mahatma Gandhi.

While the conventional discussion on peace revolves around prevention of wars, peace needs to be seen in the wider context of human well-being.

The global ~~well-being~~ south is fighting innumerable battles in the form of poverty, malnutrition, illiteracy and inequality.

Movements like Black Lives Matter, ~~and~~ Rainbow Movement and #MeToo show that discrimination against weaker sections of the society can hamper peace for all.

Thus we must remember that
"every gun fired, every warship
inducted and every rocket
launched is a robbery from
the one who is hungry and
not fed, one is cold and not-
clothed".

India, being a global proponent
of satyagraha and ahimsa,
has a major role to play
in steering the world towards
actual peace, a peace which
ensures:

"Same Bhavanthu Sukhina,
same Santu Niramaya,
same Bhadrani Pashyantu,
Maa kashchit dukh Bhagbhane".

A SELF THAT GOES ON
CHANGING IS A SELF THAT
GOES ON LIVING

One fine evening, tall man walked into a radio studio in Bombay to audition for a radio jockey. The judges mocked at him for his harsh voice and tall height. They went to the extent of asking him to get his legs trimmed to look normal. The disheartened man did not lose hope. He changed his career plans and tried his hand at acting. He went on to become the blockbuster hero of his times. Then he tried his hand at production and faced

huge losses, even went to the brink of bankruptcy. When the world thought it was his end, he made a comeback with a TV-reality quiz show which went on to become the all time favourite of masses. At an age when people get Lifetime Achievement Awards, he played the role of a twelve year old boy in Paa and got the Best Actor Award.

The man in question, is none other than the legend - Anilabh Bacchan. His life is a testimony to the age old adage - A self that goes on changing is a self that goes on living.

Change is the law of nature. Change makes one at par with the contemporary times, aids new inventions and prevents stagnation.

Indian Constitution is the perfect example of this. Through various amendments, it has ~~proved~~ proved to be flexible to the changing times, while retained the basic structure of liberty, equality and fraternity.

In social sphere too, we see that change has enabled continued existence of our diverse culture. Decriminalisation of section 377 and adultery show this clearly.

In environmental conservation too, we see the importance of change in preserving the earth. First we moved from CFCs to HFCs and now via Kigali Amendment to Montreal Protocol, we are phasing out HFCs too.

World economics has also been changing to remain alive. From Washington Consensus we are moving to Cornwall Consensus. From globalisation, we are moving towards deglobalisation to protect the domestic business and self interest.

Indian National Movement means now change is sine-qua-non for survival. From higher participation in ILC, we moved towards demand for

Samrajya, then to dominion status
and finally prama samraj.

This ensured continued survival of
the movement and its eventual
victory.

Science and Inventions
show how changing theories
bring new concepts and
enhance our understanding of
the earth. From thinking of
earth to be flat, we have come
a long way towards manned
space missions and space mining.

Thus change is essential
for continued living. Darwin
in his theory of survival of
the fittest shows how species
which can't ~~time~~ ~~are~~ adapt to
changing nature are destined
to vanish.

Lack of change to realities of the global order can lead to dis harmony and distrust.

We see how global institutions that resist change to the rise of global south - WTO, IMF, UNSC - are losing legitimacy and being replaced by regional blocs like BRICS, Asian Development Bank, etc.

The differential development-status of Indian states is also due to implementation of change. States like Kerala which implemented land reforms well see high human development today, while states like UP & Bihar - which resisted these changes, are slipping in poverty and hunger.

During COVID-19 too, we saw how the combination of lockdowns and digitisation were responsible for increased inequality. The big corporates who could adapt to it saw their profits rising, while the MSMEs which could not adapt fell towards insolvency.

Does this mean change is always good? Can there be cases when change can bring detriment rather than development?

On 25th July 2022, Tunisian population voted in favour of a constitution that has pushed the nation back towards dictatorship. This change has undone the gains of Arab Spring and is certainly bad.

India's sex ratio has been changing since 1980s, certainly for the bad. Female Labour Force Participation Rate has fallen to 25%. Can this change be acceptable?

Rising consumerism is also an example of how change can be bad. Mindless consumption and blind following of the west has degraded our family values, led to higher divorce rates and rising inequality.

Global arms landscape is also experiencing a dangerous change. From conventional arms, the world has moved to cyber war, space war and bio war. How can this ensure

life? Will this not lead to the death of numerous innocent people?

Thus, while change is essential for continued living, not every change is good. We need to move from the concept of change to improvement and from mere living to holistic development. Only then can we achieve a peaceful and prosperous world, as imagined by Rabindranath Tagore in Gitanjali.

Don't write anything in margin
(अपने अक्षरों में कुछ न लिखें)

② ~~No ch~~

② No change death

↳ Darwin - "survival of fittest".

✓ In no change → WTO, UN → BRICS

↳ soberly

↳ COVID → modern dip - left behind

✓ Oligopoly → "Nokda"

✓ States → WB, Kerala vs UP, Bihar
land reforms

Sri Lanka

Bad Changes

④ Consumerism

↳ Values : cyber, space, ...

↳ Aggression Tunisia 6 sexual

↳ India : Sex ratio ↓, FLPFR ↓, bad change.

{ Conc → Change — Improvements

↳ Notup is perm, change in

↳ Anutabn Buchan or a Devoted Abraham

"Nothing is permanent, except change"

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NO. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

A self that goes on (changing) is a self that goes on (dying)

① Change → living

② No change → death

③ Change ≠ Mindless transformation

④ Change → Life : Reinforce

human body
metamorphosis
Earth → living → Posture - Holistic
SPEECHES

Section 2 - AB

① Change → living

→ Social - LGBTQ, marriage identity

pol → (C) - Amendments - 10P
defecting → survival
Washington → Criminal

Law → (HFC)

Cult → Kashmiris, abductees - stitched

X Int → Japan heat - cyber, space, bio

Art → SAT →

History → Nat. Mov [smaraj → DS → puna
sharaj]

class → cyber

If you want peace prepare for war reference

- India → peace non violence - SIPRI

- H & N → armed building instead of disarm.

- Cold War →

- New threats - cyber/space/Bio

- R-U → weak will be dominated

↓
Deterrence
unsuccessful
may not be successful
characteristics

Counters
R. Asia

India

* Concn: H & N → [Same Bhaurathi...]

1960s
1964

Intro: H & N - nuclear race... AVKOS
Does this mean " " ?

① Yes
India
R-U
Pacifist countries - 'Japan'
Iraq - 2003
Iran - Sputnik
USA - Space war

ALL IS NOT WELL

② No
Ethics
Cuban Crisis - cold war
detec - unsucces (R-U)
W. Kila - prepn - no peace
Terrorists (Taliban).

③ Global powers → ↑ mil - of arsenal.
US - hypocrisy

④ "Peace" → no war?
peace: Absence of war?

→ poverty, hunger, ...

→ pure world public opinion.

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⑤ Some → Other ways for peace
MDCs Page 30 of 30 Mac Donald.

⑥ Tannet → poverty → 'violence'
Democracy