

Subject: **ESSAY**

Name of Candidate **TINA**

Test Code **605**

Schedule **26.10.2015**

Registration No. **13773**

Place **NEW DELHI**

Time **10:30 AM**

Module **433**

Classroom ☐

Distance Learning ☒

Classroom & Distance Learning ☐

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INDEX TABLE

Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.			
2.			
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8.			
9.			

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code)
The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for him/her.
2. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
3. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
4. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
5. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
6. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
7. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.
8. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination.
9. However, he/she is allowed to take away the question paper.

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Q. 4. THE COLD WAR IS OVER BUT COLD WAR THINKING SURVIVES.

Francis Fukuyama famously proclaimed after the disintegration of USSR in 1991 as the "END OF HISTORY." He proclaimed that history of two superpowers competing for hegemony in world affairs has come to an end with the triumph of USA. However, Fukuyama's assessment proved to be shortlived. Like the ancient monster Hydra, with its main head cut off, Cold War has birthed its many ugly heads. Rather than disappearing into oblivion, Cold War has taken even more dangerous manifestations.

The Cold War was marked by heightening tensions and suspicions, arms race, especially nuclear arms race, strategic and ideological bipolarity with the world getting divided into two antagonistic military camps. However, all of this happened without

existing a direct ^{military} confrontation. This was the most distinct feature of cold war that it saw no direct war between the two rivals, USA and USSR, but a number of proxy wars spread all across the globe.

This strategic and military thinking still survives not only among USA and Russia, the successor to USSR, but among other different actors as well. This cold war thinking can be found at both the international level as well as regional level. This is due to the fact that the world is neither strictly unipolar (dominated by USA) or multipolar (dominated by many great powers), but somewhere in the middle. Today's world is a world of complex interdependence where different countries are applying cold war thinking of getting a strategic and military edge over each other, without risking a direct war. This is because a

direct war in an age of complex interdependence would produce no clear winners or losers but mutual destruction.

At the international level, cold war thinking still exists between USA and USSR Russia. This is because the USA never accepted Russia as the successor of a great empire, but as a defeated nation. This treatment has provoked Russia to constantly challenge and undermine USA's hegemony. Right from taking mutually opposed stances at global platforms like United Nations security council, for instance on Syrian civil war or Iran's Nuclear Programme, to getting involved in different theatres of war across the globe, for instance in Ukraine, the cold war thinking of pursuing hegemonic ambitions continues.

A special mention needs to be made of the various theatres of

conflict where these two great powers are colliding, though indirectly. The system of building strategic alliances via installing regimes friendly and obliging to one's hegemonic ambitions continues. For instance, in 2008, Russia invaded Georgia to prevent it from joining the US backed NATO. Russia then ensured that the regime in Georgia would continue to be under the Russian sphere of influence. Similarly, the Ukraine crisis of 2013-2014 was triggered by USA and EU trying to convince Ukraine to join EU as well as NATO. This provoked Russia into directly supporting the pro Russian rebels in Ukraine, while the US jumped into the crisis to support Western sympathisers. The result is that Ukraine has now become Germany of 1961 when the Berlin Wall was erected, diving the country into two spheres of influence.

An "Iron Curtain" has been erected in Ukraine, with Western ~~Russ~~ Ukraine wanting integration with the West and East Ukraine wanting to join Russia.

Such a proxy war can now be seen even in the Syrian Crisis raging since 2012. Russia in October 2015 has started direct air strikes against the Western backed anti-Assad Regime rebels. The US has already been going for military air strikes against the Assad Regime since 2014, apart from supplying arms and giving training to anti-Assad regime rebels.

Apart from USA - Russia rivalry, another rivalry which reminds us of the Cold War driven by the same strategic thinking of pursuing hegemonic ambitions without risking war

is that of USA and china. Though USA and china have not come directly in opposition in any conflict like USA and Russia, USA and china are involved in getting ahead of each other in economic development, military accomplishments and maintaining their influence over other nations of the world.

USA, fearing china's rise, has started "ASIA PIVOT POLICY" to counter china's hegemonic ambitions in Asia-Pacific by entering into defence pacts with countries in china's neighbourhood such as India, Japan, South Korea. China, on its end, has begun countering US Hegemony by bringing more and more countries into its umbrella by giving them massive monetary assistance, investing in their infrastructure, initiating

projects like 'ONE ROAD, ONE BELT' (OROB) and establishing institutions to counter western backed IMF and World Bank such as Asian Investment and Infrastructure Bank (AIIB) and the BRICS New Development Bank.

Apart from states competing with each other at the international level to achieve dominance in world affairs, cold war thinking is also driving hegemonic ambitions in the regional context.

A nuclear arms race, which reminds us of the cold war era, has been triggered between India and Pakistan. In fact, many believe that a full scale war between India and Pakistan has been prevented because of the "mutually assured destruction" (MAD) that accompanies a nuclear arms race.

Hegemonic ambitions have also

been observed between china and India over the Indian Ocean Region. The Chinese policy of "STRING OF PEARLS" which encircles India by building Chinese naval bases around it in the Indian Ocean is very much reminiscent of the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. India is responding to this by PROJECT MAUSAM, very similar to Chinese strategy.

Cold War thinking and strategies can even be witnessed in the Middle East. Iran and Israel continue provoking each other. It is believed that both are engaged in an undeclared ^{nuclear} ~~arms~~ ^{arms} race. Cold War like suspicions and rivalries are also said to be simmering between Iran and Saudi Arabia. Both are trying to create strategic partnerships with other countries in the Middle East to bolster their clout.

Therefore, it is wrongly perceived that cold war ~~has~~^{has} come to an end. Even though, cold war as an ^{exclusive} competition between two superpowers has ended, the ideology of cold war, the strategic and hegemonic thinking has continued and taken more ugly proportions. It is now not only confined between two powers at the international level, but between different actors at international as well as regional level.

Though cold war thinking relies on not going for a direct military war, the possibility of the world witnessing a third world war due to heightening tensions and rivalries cannot be ruled out. Thus, the way forward is to realize the futility of such thinking by looking at the cold war between USA and USSR as an example, which had not only finished USSR but also denied USA

an opportunity to progress more. We need to remember that we live in a complex interdependent age where wars, conflicts, rivalries would be mutually harmful and deter each country's progress and development. There is a need to rethink our strategies of attaining stature and clout. The world needs to think afresh to understand that there is enough space for all countries to grow, progress and gain in greatness, without entering into ancient cold war thinking calculations and strategies.

Q.2. IS UNITY IN DIVERSITY OVERRATED IN THE INDIAN CONTEXT ?

Jawahar Lal Nehru in his book 'DISCOVERY OF INDIA' claimed that India as a "great civilization" existed in spite of all disruptions and obstacles over the centuries because of its "unique ability to blend unity in diversity". Sunil Khilani in his book, 'THE IDEA OF INDIA' has remarked that the very basis of India's survival upto now is due to its idea of integrating unity in diversity as opposed to the idea of Pakistan which believes in suppressing diversity and hence Pakistan's state of degeneration.

Indeed, it is this idea of unity in diversity which has kept our multicultural, multi ethnic, multi lingual and multi religious nation tied together, and therefore this idea cannot be considered overrated, when the nation's very

existence is dependent on it.

It is true that time and again, the Indian nation has been confronted with disrupting and disintegrating forces, however, the Indian nation has managed to tide over them by its unique way of accomodating diversity.

Being a multi religious society, the idea of unity in diversity has rested on the notion of secularism. Indian brand of secularism believes in Religious Harmony or "Sarna Dharma Sambhar". Therefore, our Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to ~~conscience~~, freedom of conscience along with right to freely profess, practice and propogate one's religion. To protect minority religions from the domination of majority Hindu religion, the Constitution has guaranteed several safeguards. Article 29 and 30 of the Indian

Constitution guarantees special cultural and education rights to minorities. Apart from this, the Indian state has established the National Commission for Minorities. The Indian state has also allowed different cultures to continue with their Personal Laws till a consensus is achieved on a uniform civil code.

However, secularism in India is increasingly being threatened by communal incidents such as Babri Masjid Demolition, Anti Sikh Riots, Kandamal violence against Christians in Orissa, to the recent Muzzafarnagar riots. The only solution to these incidents is reviving and drawing energy from the idea of unity in diversity. The communal elements in society can only be diminished when we realize our civilizational ethos and culture of welcoming diversity. It is due to the strong secular general perception that India has been able to move beyond these incidents, even more united. An interesting comparison can

be drawn with Pakistan. Due to its non respect for religious diversity, regular incidents of ~~rote~~ persecution of religious minorities take place, which has overall affected its growth and development and reduced it to a violence stricken nation. Everyday killings of Shi'as and Hindus in Pakistan has also brought down its credibility in the world and drawn condemnation of the international community.

Being a multicultural and multilingualistic society, India remaining true to its idea of unity in diversity, took enough measures to prevent any major cultural clash. For instance, in 1956, it created states on the linguistic basis, respecting people's right to preserve and promote their regional culture and language. Contrasting examples can be drawn from Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Pakistan's approach

of suppressing Bengali culture and language in East Pakistan, led to the disintegration of the country in 1971 and with the creation of Bangladesh. Sri Lanka ~~became~~ remained a civil war torn country for over three decades because the dominant Sinhalese culture of Sri Lanka failed to respect the Tamilian minority culture. Thus, it is clear that India by staying true to its ideal of finding unity in diversity was able to avoid the fate of its two closest neighbours. Indian Union has never shied away from paying heed to its people's cultural and regional aspirations, for instance the recent creation of the state of Telangana, who people felt discriminated at the hands of people of coastal Andhra.

Being a multi ethnic and multi racist nation, India has been conscious of the different lifestyles and food habits of its people.

India, therefore, has respected and promoted different lifestyle cultures of the tribals, people living in the North East Region, or even the cultural differences of North India and South India. We have been following Nehru's 'TRIBAL PANCHEEL POLICY' since the very beginning which rejects both assimilationist and isolationist approaches, but rather seeks tribal development by tribal 'genius' itself. This approach has been so successful that the United Nations has adopted it as a model to be promoted across the world. This can be contrasted with the approaches taken by USA towards the Native Americans and Australian government towards its Aborigines, which has not only caused resentment, violence and loss of culture, but also attracted international criticisms.

We have always remained respectful of different and diverse culinary habits. However, the recent

Dadri lynching case over suspected eating of beef is a shame to our civilizational cultural ethos. Such incidents need to be collectively condemned by people from all walks of life so as to publicly shame anti social elements spreading disunity and destroying India's credibility as a multicultural nation.

Thus, though Indian nation is facing challenges on various fronts which hurt its multicultural sensibilities, it is the idea of India as a nation which respects unity in diversity that helps its boat sail through the stormy sea. If it wasn't for our commitment to this timeless idea of accomodating diversity, we would be in a state of deterioration on various counts as Pakistan or Sri Lanka or even the USA which facing a spate of killings of Blacks due to racism.

Therefore, we certainly cannot

call the idea of unity in diversity as overrated. It is because of our excellent policy of ~~a~~ taking all types of diversity aboard, that we have been able to focus on our growth and development, and not facing a civil war as seen in the case of our neighbours who adopted different approaches.

Many often suggest that India's model of unity in diversity creates ~~at~~ more disunity since people retain their loyalties to their primordial identities, however, such an argument cannot be truly accepted. Countries like USA which have taken the approach of assimilating different cultures and identities into one have themselves been ^{NOT} successful as well. USA itself is facing racist killings and terrorist attacks.

In this age of globalization

where the world is becoming more integrated, rather than cultural homogenization, we need a cosmopolitan culture which accommodates diversity. India is best suited to lead the world in this regard. The world should look up to India's example of finding unity in diversity and religious harmony to truly live in a world of peace.

Hence, the idea of unity and diversity is not overrated in the Indian context. It has enabled the Indian nation to not only survive but set an example for the world. In light of incidents undermining India's unity in diversity, steps need to be taken to enhance this ideal to overcome these incidents. Thus, the need of the hour is 'more' unity in diversity, rather than 'less' unity in diversity.

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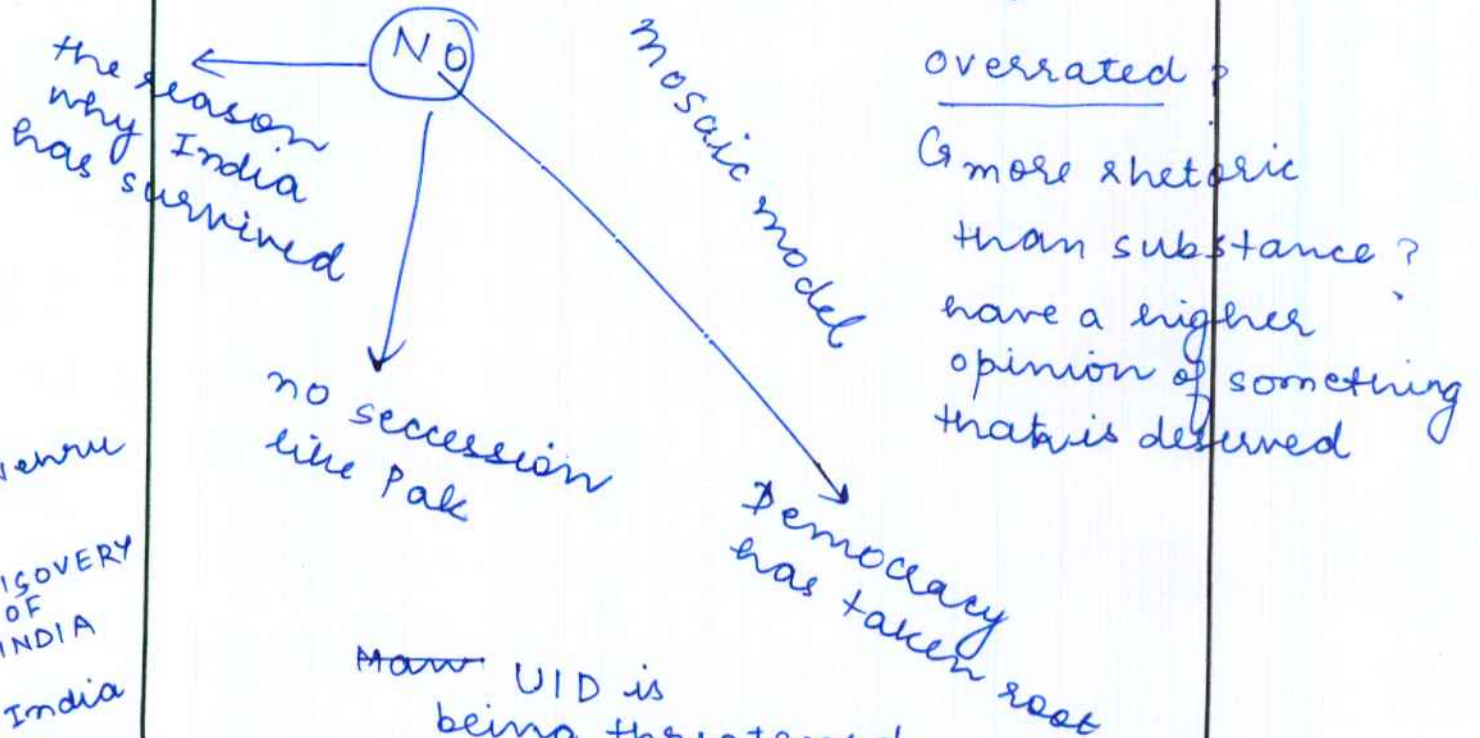
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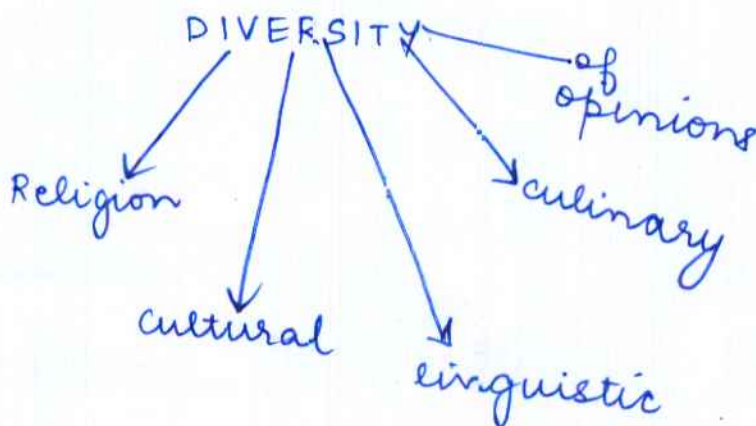
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IS Idea of Unity in Diversity



Now UID is being threatened by anti-social elements as well as religious fundamentalists



demand for UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

Int. exp. Britain - Salad bowl model
USA - melting pot model

case they happy?

Nehru
DISCOVERY OF INDIA
"India as a great civilization has survived due to UID"

Sunil Khilani in Idea of India diff. from Idea of Pak.

modern cosmopolitan world

↳ Indian culture
best suited.

COLD WAR IS OVER (BUT) COLD WAR THINKING SURVIVES

proxy wars
(no direct
confrontation)

mutual
suspensions
&
tensions
b/w the
2 super
powers

ideological
& strategic
bipolarity

hegemonic
interests
& ambitions

MAD

Ukraine
becoming
Berlin —



"Iron curtain"

arms
race
+
nuclear
arms
race

The West
doesn't see
Russia as the
successor to a
great empire
but a defeated
nation

The world is becoming
a theatre of conflict

Francis Fukuyama
"End of History"

Blocs &
Alliances
NATO

Georgia - 2008

Ukraine - 2013, 14

Syria - 2012 - current

Russia - china Alliance

US - china
rivalry

what is
CW thinking?
to obtain a strategic
edge without
risking direct
confrontation

Challenging US Hegemony
WORLD IS NOT UNIPOLAR,
BIPOLAR OR MULTIPOLAR
↳ complex interdependence
Actors challenging US
Hegemony

INTRO
Francis Fukuyama

general perception

end of USSR, Shock Therapy, pro US tilt

Features of CW — strategic thinking, alliances, proxy wars
world no longer arms race — WITHOUT DIRECT CONFLICT

b/v/or M

CW thinking survives
at both Int. level & Regional level

spread across the globe
↳ challenging
US Hegemony

Russia
↓
China
↓
countering
US dominated
inst.
↓
giving aid
more than
USA.

nuclear
arms race
has shifted
to South Asia
India v/s Pak.
↓
Israel v/s Iran

too early
to
conclude

Cold War
Hydra
multiple
ugly heads

especially

INDIAN CLASSROOMS NEED INDIAN SOLUTIONS

CBCS

Is the idea of Unity in Diversity overrated in Indian context? NO → only way

Salad Bowl model — a new identity is given, while the original stays intact. [WAYS OF ACCOMODATION OF DIVERSITY]

Idea of unity in diversity

Religious
Harmony
सर्व धर्म संगत

multicultural
pluralistic
multi religious
society

Incidents
Babri Masjid
Anti Sikh Rists
Godhara
Muzzfarnagar
Kandhamal
Dadri lynching