

Q. 3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

(20)

In its response to 9/11, America has shown itself to be not only a hyperpower but increasingly assertive and ready to use its dominance as a hyperpower. After declaring a War on Terrorism, America has led two conventional wars, in Afghanistan and Iraq, demonstrating its overwhelmingly awesome military might. But these campaigns reveal something more: America's willingness to have recourse to arms as appropriate and legitimate means to secure its interests and bolster its security. It has set forth a new doctrine: the right of pre-emptive strike when it considers its security, and therefore its national interests, to be at risk. The essence of this doctrine is the real meaning of hyperpower.

Prime Minister Tony Blair has consistently argued that the only option in the face of hyperpower is to offer wise counsel. But increasingly this is a course that governments and people across the world have refused. The mobilisation for war against Iraq split the United Nations and provoked the largest anti-war demonstrations the world has ever seen. And through it all, America maintained its determination to wage war alone if necessary and not to be counselled by the concerns of supposedly allied governments when they faithfully represented the wishes of their electorates. Rather than engaging in debate, the American government expressed its exasperation. The influential new breed of neoconservative radio and television hosts went much further. They acted as ringmasters for outpourings of public scorn that saw French fries renamed 'freedom fries' and moves to boycott French and German produce across America. If one sound-bite can capture a mood, then perhaps it would be Fox News' Bill O'Reilly. At the height of the tension over a second Security Council resolution to legitimate war in Iraq, Mr O'Reilly told his viewers that the bottom line was security, the security of his family, and in that matter 'There's no moral equivalence between the US and Belgium'. It is, in effect, the ethos of hyperpower articulated and made manifest in the public domain of 24-hour talk. And America's willingness to prosecute war has raised innumerable questions about how it engages with other countries. Afghanistan has seen the removal of the Taliban. But there are no official statistics on the number of innocent civilians dead and injured to achieve that security objective. The people of Afghanistan have witnessed a descent into the chaos that preceded the arrival of the Taliban, a country administered not by a new era of democracy under the tutelage of the hyperpower, but merely by the return of the warlords. Beyond Kabul, much of the country remains too insecure for any meaningful efforts at reconstruction and there is enormous difficulty in bringing relief aid to the rural population.

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ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

Questions:

(4 marks each)

1. Why does the doctrine of power set by neo-imperial America deny space to counselling?
2. What is the essence of 'moral equivalence' whereas War has no moral justification?
3. Why do countries occupied and under the tutelage of hyperpower have no peace?
4. Arguably Europe and hyperpower US are at cross purposes over the concept of war. Are they? Why?
5. What Tony Blair's meant by 'wise counsel', and did it prevail?

2021-Comprehension passage

1. Why does the doctrine of power set by neo-imperial America deny space to counselling?

The doctrine of power set by neo-imperial America denies space to counselling because of security of its interests. After 9/11, America dominates the world as hyperpower and creates deterrance by revamping arms. Moreover, it fills its security and hence, does not ready for any counselling.

2. What is the essence of 'moral equivalence' whereas war has no moral justification.

The essence of 'moral equivalence' is hyperpower's manifestation of war in the public. America's decision of war ~~was~~ provoked the fear of other countries. In addition to, the security of America cannot be compromised for moral equivalence between the US and other European countries.

3. Why do countries occupied and under the tutelage of hyperpower have no peace?

The countries occupied and under the tutelage of hyperpowers have no peace because of rife massacre of people to attain security. Furthermore, the security concerns increase due to domination of hyperpower. Besides, reconstruction and provision of aid in such areas become difficult.

4. Arguably Europe and hyper power US are at cross purposes over the concept of war. Are they? why? Europe and US are at cross purposes over the concept of war owing to the kind of strategy. US, being the hyper power dominates the world

and encourages nuclear war by recouring to arms. On the contrary, Europe is in favour of wise counsel. It fosters deep understanding and experience.

5. What Tony Blair's meant by 'wise counsel', and did it prevail?

Tony Blair is in favour of wise counsel in the face of hyper power. According to him, 'wise counsel' is based on deep understanding and experience. Like wise, it shows good judgments. Nevertheless, it was discouraged by the governments and people across the board. Hence, it could not prevail.