

**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.

## Reading Comprehension (2022)

Q1 Why does the doctrine of power set by neo-imperial America deny space to Counselling?

Ans The doctrine of power set by neo-imperial America ~~to~~ deny space to Counselling because America made it clear that to protect her national interest, she can start a war without the help of any other country. Also the other countries do not affect her decision. This shows the America Chauvinism over her military might.

Q2 What is the essence of 'moral equivalence' whereas war has no moral justification?

Ans The essence of 'moral equivalence' in war is that to protect a country from its adversary, a country can wage war despite opposition from other countries. A war started/initiated by a country is not answerable by the allies of that country. Because the security of a country comes foremost to it than any other thing.

Q3 Why do countries occupied and under the tutelage of hyperpower have no peace?



Ans The countries that are under the tutelage of the hyperpower have no peace because the hyperpower see them just as a pawn to achieve its security objectives. They did not care about innocents lives or destruction in the countries. So the aftermath of this occupation is always disastrous.

Q4 Arguably Europe and hyperpower US are at cross purposes over the concept of war. Are they? Why?

Ans Yes, Europe and hyperpower US are at cross purposes over the concept of war because Europe emphasize on the dialogue and mutual cooperation whereas US has more emphasize<sup>s</sup> on using military might to secure national interest.

Q5 What Tony Blair's meant by 'wise

counsel', and did it prevail?

Ans The 'wise counsel' means the diplomats that engage in dialogues instead of wars. To avoid wars, hyperpower must use the tactics of negotiation rather than indulging in war. However, this concept did not prevail in the hyperpower which show interest in wars instead of dialogues.