

Q3 Cold War Scenarios

1. Introduction

Cold war between US and USSR was based on ideological settings. However, now the ~~seem~~ parties have change with China replacing USSR as a rival of US, resulting in a cold war on economic fronts. From containing Russia to containment of China, alliance against Russia to alliance against China, and Nuclear arms race to Technological expansion, the world has change but the script remains same.

2. Cold War in Ideological settings

i) Containment of USSR

After the emergence of USSR and US in a bipolar world. Both states started ideological war front against each other. USSR

to expand communism while US tried to contain it. Truman Doctrine was a clear manifestation of putting capitalism ahead of communism.

ii) Alliances for collective security
US and other European states looked for collective security to prevent the threat of USSR expansion. These states aligned with each other signing a treaty. NATO came into being containing states of North Atlantic. Article 5 of NATO states aggression against one is aggression against all. This resulted in cold war scenarios militarily and ideologically.

iii) Promotion of liberal democracy as ideal governance system
US promoted liberal democracy as ideal political system in the world. To

counter USSR influence and communism, liberal democracy aligned with capitalism was viewed as ideal structure

iv) Traditional Arms race

During the cold wars of ideological setting, both US and USSR were competing against each other. This resulted in arm race and nuclear proliferation. Treaties like NPT emerged to counter nuclear proliferation. However this race continued because of the security Dilemma presented by one state to the other.

3. Cold War of Economic Fronts

i) Containment of China

Likewise, at economic front, now US is trying to contain China. China has expanded its economic capability recently challenging the influence of US. The

USA which once viewed as a economic and military power is threatened by emergence of another power showcasing the concept of power transition theory.

ii) Emergence of Alliances

Collective security during ideological cold war is now way through alliance of NATO. In the present situation, alliance like Quad and AUKUS are advocated as collective security by USA to contain the threat of China. These alliances will help US to secure the trade routes in Indo-Pacific Ocean.

iii) Economic sanction as a tool

US as an economic power and a benefactor of Bretton woods agreement has significant clout over other countries. by USA we use economic sanction as a

weapon against other states that threaten its national security.

According to Realism, sanctions are used to prevent aggressors in an anarchic world.

iv) Trade war through tariffs

US has pursued trade war with China making it evident that both countries are in a cold war scenario. In 2018, Trump administration started increasing tariff war citing China as a economic security threat to US. Moreover, US has banned all the advanced technology export to China.

v) Technological Arms race

Furthermore, both China and US are emerging as a global leader in the global arena for technological arms race. Both

states are using technology for military and economic purposes.

Emergence of Artificial Intelligence and Quantum computing is viewed as significant threat that one can use against another.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, US has been in cold war with USSR on an ideological basis and now US is in a cold war scenario with China over economic front. The scenario has changed but the storyline remains the same with containment policies, alliances and arms race.

Q4 Revisionism

1. Introduction

Russia and China are back on global stage with their revisionist approach in global politics. This emergence is viewed as a shift toward multipolar world where both countries wanted to compete for their respective regional hegemon while countering west-based rule order. Moreover, both countries manifest representation of global South demanding for equality.

2. Manifestation of Russian and Chinese Foreign Policies towards

i) Ambitions for Regional Hegemon

Russia after invading Ukraine has asserted its ambition about regional influence to counter NATO

expansion while China has asserted its claim over South China Sea and view Taiwan as breakaway province. Manifestation of regional hegemon points toward multipolar world.

ii) Preserving national interest by countering west based order

Both Russia and China, once great powers of their time are looking to preserve their national interest ~~with~~ by countering west based world order. BRICS, according to experts, lay stress on countering west led order and demand equal representation.

Both countries lay emphasis on multipolar nature of world.

iii) Representation of Global South

Both countries claim that by BRICS they ~~is~~ represent Global South. The division between

North and South needs immediate redressal where South is dictated by the policies of Global North.

iv) Equality in world order

Russia and China through revisionist approach in their foreign policy argue about equal world order where every state is treated equally. In recent BRICS summit, all the leaders laid stress upon equality to remove stark division among world.

3. Impacts of both toward revival of multipolar world

i) Emergence of middle powers

This revisionist approach has impacted toward revival of multipolar world. The emergence of middle powers like Brazil,

Turkey, India, and EU shows the impact and are evidence of emergence of multi-polar world where states are treated equal.

ii) Alignment resulting in increased mistrust

In this multipolar world, as Realist claims, mistrust increases where the states are unable to cooperate resulting in Security Dilemma. Pakistan's alliance with China to develop CPEC is viewed by many as increased threat in Western Circle.

iii) US-China rivalry

This revisionist approach has led to the US-China rivalry. US is pursuing to contain China to diminish its influence about China, through BRI expansion,

is looking for new markets to increase its economic growth. Moreover, BRI will help China in preventing the threat of oceanic chokepoints.

iv) Divide between Global North vs Global South

This emergence of multipolar world is resulting in a significant divide between Global North and Global South. For instance, failure of COP 29 to achieve targeted funding demonstrate this gap where Global North accuses China of significant emissions. This competition over global hegemony is impacting ~~the~~^{toward} multipolar revival.

Conclusion

Foreign policies of Russia and China to counter West-based

order indicates their revisionist approach that manifests toward transition to multipolarity. The consequent preside over regional hegemonic ambitions, preserving their interest while representing global South to foster equality. This revisionist approach indicates emergence of multipolar world that will result in an anarchic system of world.