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U.S.A: A FABLE OF HYPOCRISY AND HOW INDIA SHOULD SAFEGUARD ITSELF FROM IT

Arnav Jindal¹

ABSTRACT

This research paper would shed light on the voyage of the Bald Eagles: The United States of America. Washington from the very starting point got joined to the heinous quirk of hypocrisy: from respecting and maintaining human rights and cultures of discrete ethnicities to subjugating the aboriginal communities, from taking oath for upholding the democratic ideals, values and principles to carrying out PR campaign all across the orb for upholding the American thesis of democracy and almost conceding a coup at Capitol Hill in 2021, from voicing for global peace and stability to incorporating oneself with acquitted territories and many more acts like that makes the third world and other palatinates wary and agonized by it. It would embark the readers depicting the colonies of the Land of Statue of Liberty, how the pathway of being a hegemonic power was doable due to the World Wars, how post-wars led to an inhumane gruesome and grueling two-horse race that changed the global dynamics, how it be fooled the globe and churned an enterprise out of regional conflicts which eventually led to its downfall which emerging giants like India should be wary, and safeguard itself from.

KEYWORD

World War, Democracy, Conflicts, Security, Human Rights.

INTRODUCTION AND BRIEF BACKGROUND

"No man can put on only one face and another to the world for an extended period without becoming perplexed as to which is true."

¹ Law Student, 1st Year, BBA.LL.B., Indian Institute of Management, Rohtak.

-Nathaniel Hawthorne

The United States is a democratic state located in Northern America. It's composed of 50² sectors, a federal region (Washington, D.C.), and assorted districts. The country is the third largest in the world by both land area and population, with approximately 330 million people.

The USA was founded in 1776 when 13 British provinces proclaimed their sovereignty from the Britishers. The country grew rapidly during the 19th and 20th centuries, with waves of immigration from Europe and other parts of the world contributing to its diversity. The USA has a diverse economy, with industries ranging from agriculture and manufacturing to technology and finance. It is also a world leader in scientific research, education, and innovation.

The country has a rich cultural heritage, with contributions from indigenous peoples, as well as immigrants from all over the world. The USA is also known for its democratic political system, which has been a model for other countries seeking to establish representative governments.

ABORIGINAL AMERICANS**• *Indigenous communities of USA***

The indigenous communities of the USA, also known as Native Americans American Indians, have a rich and complex history that spans thousands of years³. There are over 570 nationally acknowledged races in the U.S., each with its separate identity, lingo, and ancestry. Here are some key facts about the indigenous communities of the USA:

² Study IQ IAS, 'How America became United States of America? Journey of USA from colony to superpower, UPSC History' (*YouTube*, 9 Nov. 2021) <<https://youtu.be/MAUoAS5SUEI>> accessed 12 April 2023.

- **Population:**

According to the 2020 US Census, there are an estimated 9.7 million citizen who categorize as Aboriginal American/ Alaska Native, either separate/in combination with multiple other tribes. This represents about 2.9% of the total US population.

- **Sovereignty:**

Many indigenous communities have a unique political status as sovereign nations within the United States. This means that they have their own governments, laws, and legal systems, and are not subject to state or local jurisdiction.

- **Cultural Diversity:**

The indigenous communities of the USA are incredibly diverse, with hundreds of distinct languages and cultures. Some of the largest tribal nations include the Navajo, Cherokee, Sioux, Choctaw, and Chippewa.

- **Historical Trauma:**

The indigenous communities of the USA have experienced significant trauma and loss due to colonization, forced removal from their lands, and other forms of violence⁴ and oppression. This has had lasting impacts on their health, well-being, and cultural traditions.

- **Activism and Resilience:**

Despite the challenges they have faced, indigenous communities in the USA have a long history of activism and resistance. Today, many are working to revitalize their cultures and languages,

⁴ Abhijit Chavda, 'How America Was Stolen From Native Americans' (*YouTube*, November 18 2021) <<https://youtu.be/QxreRN3t8qM>> accessed 17 May 2023.

protect their lands and resources, and promote social justice and equality.

- **Contributions to Society:**

Indigenous peoples have made significant contributions to American society, including in areas such as art, literature, music, medicine, and environmental conservation.

The genocide of the native Americans refers to the systematic and intentional destruction of indigenous peoples of the Americas by European colonizers, settlers, and the United States government over several centuries.

The European colonization of the Americas, which began in the 15th century, resulted in the displacement, enslavement, and extermination of millions of indigenous peoples. The native populations suffered from diseases brought over by Europeans, such as smallpox, measles, and influenza, to which they had no immunity. Estimates vary, but it is believed that between 50 and 90 percent of the native population died as a result of these diseases.

In addition to the spread of disease, European colonizers often used violent tactics to subjugate and control native populations. They took over native lands, destroyed traditional ways of life, and forced assimilation to European culture and religion. They also committed acts of violence and genocide, such as massacres, forced removals, and forced sterilization.

One example of such genocide is the Trail of Tears, in which the United States government forcibly removed approximately 100,000 indigenous people from their ancestral lands in the southeastern United States and relocated them to Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) in the mid-19th century. Many died during the forced march due to starvation,

exposure, and disease.

The genocide of the native Americans was a complex and multifaceted process that resulted in the loss of millions of lives and the destruction of countless communities and cultures. The effects of this genocide continue to be felt today, as indigenous peoples in the Americas continue to face discrimination, marginalization, and challenges in preserving their cultures and ways of life.

COLONIAL AMERICA

The colonization of the USA began in the 16th century, when European powers such as Spain, France, and England established colonies in what is now the United States. These colonies were founded primarily for economic reasons⁵, such as the extraction of natural resources and the establishment of trade routes.

The colonization of the USA had a profound impact on the indigenous peoples who already inhabited the land. European colonizers brought with them diseases to which the indigenous masses lacked immunity which led to devastation of entire hamlets due to the deadly epidemics. Colonizers also forcibly removed indigenous peoples from their lands, often through violent means, and implemented policies of cultural assimilation that sought to erase indigenous languages, traditions, and identities.

The colonial period in the USA lasted until the late 18th century, when the U.S. province proclaimed their sovereignty from Britishers and created the U.S.A. The legacy of colonization continues to shape American society today, particularly in terms of the ongoing struggles for indigenous sovereignty, land rights, and cultural preservation.

It is important to acknowledge the harm and injustices inflicted on

⁵ 'Colonial America' <<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/colonial-america>> accessed May 10 2023.

indigenous peoples during the colonization of the USA, and to work towards justice and reconciliation for these communities. This can involve initiatives such as land repatriation, language revitalization, and the recognition of indigenous sovereignty and self-determination.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Between 1765 and 1783, the thirteen British colonies in North America experienced the American Revolution⁶, a political upheaval that ultimately resulted in the creation of the United States of America. The Revolution was primarily a response to British attempts to exert greater control over the colonies, including taxation without representation, the quartering of British troops, and restrictions on trade and commerce.

The Revolution began with protests against British policies, including the Stamp Act of 1765 and the Tea Act of 1773⁷. These protests escalated into violence, encompassing the Boston Massacre⁸ of 1770 and the Boston Tea Party of 1773.

In 1775, armed conflict broke out b/w British forces and colonial militias, leading to the start of the Revolutionary War⁹. The colonists eventually received support from France, which provided military and financial aid that contributed to the war drifting in their favour.

The Paris Agreement¹⁰ of 1783, which recognized American sovereignty

⁶ 'American War of Independence Civil War' <<https://www.insightsonindia.com/world-history/american-war-of-independence-civil-war/>> accessed 26 May 2023.

⁷ '1773-Tea Act' <<http://www.stamp-act-history.com/tea-act/1773-tea-act/>> accessed 12 April 2023.

⁸ BTP, 'The Boston Tea Party and Massacre, Two Acts Leading to the American Revolution' (*History Things*, 16 March 2022) <<https://historythings.com/the-boston-tea-party-and-massacre-two-acts-leading-to-the-american-revolution/>> accessed 12 April 2023.

⁹ 'Overview of the American Revolutionary War' (*Battle Fields*) <<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/overview-american-revolutionary-war>> accessed 11 March 2023.

¹⁰ 'Treaty of Paris' (*History.com*, 09 September 2019) <<https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/treaty-of-paris>> accessed 26 May 2023.

and outlined its borders, marked the end of the war.

The American Revolution was a significant event in global antiquity, as it marked the maiden triumphant colonial sovereignty movement against a European force. It also embarked the path for the development of democratic principles and institutions in the United States, including the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

However, it is vital to take a count that the benefits of the uprising were not equally distributed, as many groups, including women, African Americans, and Native Americans, were excluded from the political and economic opportunities that were created. Additionally, the Revolution did not lead to the abolition of slavery, and in fact, slavery continued to be a major issue in American society for decades to come.

FROM BEING COLONIZED TO COLONIZERS

The United States did not establish colonies in the traditional sense of the term after its sovereignty¹¹. However, the U.S. did acquire territories through various means, such as purchase, annexation, and military conquest. Here is a list of some of the territories that the U.S. acquired after its sovereignty:

- Louisiana Territory¹² (1803) - Purchased from France
- Florida¹³ (1819) - Ceded by Spain
- Texas¹⁴ (1845) - Annexed after sovereignty from Mexico
- Oregon Territory¹⁵ (1846) - Acquired through treaty with Britain

¹¹ General Knowledge, 'The United States' Colonial Empire' (*YouTube*, 6 December 2019) <<https://youtu.be/DLhrij8MLtk>> accessed 11 March 2023.

¹² Joseph A. Harriss, 'How the Louisiana Purchase Changed the World' (*Smithsonianmag*, April 2003) <<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/how-the-louisiana-purchase-changed-the-world-79715124/>> accessed 17 March 2023.

¹³ Wiki User, 'What is the Florida Cession?' (*Answers.com*) <https://history.answers.com/us-history/What_is_the_Florida_Cession> accessed 17 May 2023.

¹⁴ 'Annexing Texas' (*Khan Academy*) <<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/the-early-republic/age-of-jackson/a/annexing-texas>> accessed 19 April 2023.

¹⁵ 'What was the Oregon Treaty of 1846?' (*Study.com*)

- Alaska¹⁶ (1867) - Purchased from Russia
- Hawaii¹⁷ (1898) - Annexed after the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy
- Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines (1898) - Acquired after the Spanish-American War
- American Samoa (1899) - Acquired by treaty with Germany
- U.S. Virgin Islands (1917) - Purchased from Denmark

It's important to note that the acquisition of these territories was not without controversy, and many of the people who lived in these territories were not granted full citizenship and political rights until many years later.

CASE STUDY: THE WORLD WARS AND U.S.A.

- **WORLD WAR I**

World War I¹⁸ was an international truffle that lasted from 1914 - 1918. It comprised most of the global major powers, including two opposing alliances: the Allies (primarily composed of France, Russia, and the U.K.) and the Central Forces (primarily composed of Deutschland, Austria-Hungary, and the Turks). The dogfight was ignited by the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austro-Hungary by a Serbian nationalist in June 1914.

The war witnessed some of the most devastating battles and casualties in human history, including the Battle of the Somme¹⁹, which resulted

<<https://study.com/academy/lesson/the-oregon-treaty-of-1846-definition-summary.html>> accessed 13 March 2023.

¹⁶ World Affairs, 'Why Russia Sold Alaska to USA? Russia's Biggest Blunder Explained | World History | World Geography' (*YouTube*, 03 November 2021) <<https://youtu.be/dQd3BXToHbI>> accessed 19 March 2023.

¹⁷ Kelli Y. Nakamura, 'How Native Hawaiians Have Fought for Sovereignty' (*History.com*, 10 May 2023) <<https://www.history.com/news/native-hawaiian-sovereignty-protest>> accessed 17 April 2023.

¹⁸ 'World War I' (*Byjus*) <<https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/first-world-war-1914-1918/>> accessed 11 May 2023.

¹⁹ Wars of the World, 'Britain's Bloodiest Day: The Battle of the Somme | WW1

in over a million casualties, and the Battle of Verdun²⁰, which saw over 700,000 casualties. The war also saw the first use of recent and deadly mechanization like machine guns, tanks, and nuclear weapons.

The U.S.²¹. initially maintained a stance of neutrality during the truffle, but as the conflict dragged on, President Woodrow Wilson became increasingly concerned about the impact it was having on the world and the potential threat it posed to American interests. In 1917, the U.S. entered the war on the side of the Allies after the interception of the Zimmermann Telegram²², which revealed that Germany was attempting to forge a coalition with Mexico against the U.S.

The United States' entry into the war tipped the scale in favor of the Allies, and American troops were crucial in several critical scuffles, including the Battle of Belleau Wood and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. On November 11, 1918, Germany signed the Armistice of Compiegne, thereby ending the war, effectively surrendering to the Allies. The war had a profound impact on the world, leading to the redrawing of national borders, the collapse of empires, and the rise of new powers.

- **WORLD WAR II**

Following the Spanish Civil Truffle outbreak in 1936, more vital legislation was enacted, effectively penalizing the Spanish govt., whose fascist opponents received rigid backing from Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler. In the Pacific battlefield, Roosevelt perpetuated Hoover's refusal to recognize Japanese expansionism in Asia. When Japanese

Documentary' (*YouTube*, 5 February 2021) <<https://youtu.be/LALHVCrEwVg>> accessed 11 March 2023.

²⁰ Rick H, 'The Battle of Verdun' (*YouTube*, 7 January 2014) <<https://youtu.be/y79-PJt-YzE>> accessed 19 April 2023.

²¹ Dhruv Rathee, 'How America became the No.1 Superpower?' (*YouTube*, 13 May 2021) <<https://youtu.be/Bj3glah53dk>> accessed 17 April 2023.

²² Evan Andrews, 'What was the Zimmermann Telegram?' (*History.com*, 01 September 2018) <<https://www.history.com/news/what-was-the-zimmermann-telegram>> accessed 10 March 2023.

annexed China²³ in 1937, he appeared to shift away from isolationism. With the plummet of Paris to Berlin in June 1940, Roosevelt overthrew the United States utility behind the British and French. He agreed in September to swap 50 outmoded destroyers for 99-year leases on 8 British naval and air stations in the Western Hemisphere.

Opinion polls, a new source of influence for legislators, suggested that the majority of Americans supported Britain but preferred to avoid Brexit. Roosevelt's opponent, Wendell Willkie, gained from this and slowly climbed the polls by denouncing the president as a warmonger. Roosevelt, petrified, pushed back, even making what he knew was a hollow commitment. "*Your boys will not be sent into any foreign wars,*" he announced shortly before the election. Despite their public declarations, both candidates acknowledged the intervention from the Bald Eagles in the scuffle may become requisite. Roosevelt easily won the election.

After being re-elected, Roosevelt acted swiftly to aid the Allies. Lend Lease Act, approved by him in March 1941 after significant discussion, obligated the United States to supply the Allies on credit. On March 25, when the Germans expanded their scuffle area to inculcate Iceland and the Denmark Strait, Roosevelt retorted by extending the American Neutrality Patrol to Iceland in April. In July, the United States invaded Iceland, and US navy vessels started accompanying convoys of American and Icelandic ships. Lend-Lease was extended to Germany after it invaded the Soviet Union that summer.

Although World War II appeared to be inescapable, it was still a contentious issue in 1941. Exclusionism was a vital political power, and many prominent individuals believed that US aid policy should stop

²³ 'The Japanese Occupation of China 1937-45: The Divided Opposition and its Consequences by David White' (*Open History Society*) <<https://openhistorysociety.org/members-articles/the-japanese-occupation-of-china-1937-45-events-effects-and-consequences-by-david-white/>> accessed 18 May 2023.

short of truffle. Despite criticism from seclusionists, Roosevelt carried on with caution. In late August, the fleet boosted British and Allied ships to its Icelandic convoys. Its commands were to mow down German and Italian warships on sight, essentially involving the United States in the Battle of the Atlantic on an unofficial basis. During October, a German U-boat sank one US destroyer and destroyed another. Washington was now engaged in an unannounced naval scuffle against Berlin, but Roosevelt hesitated to request an official truffle proclamation. Polls show that the majority of Americans still believed to stay non-aligned as it was European headache, not of the orb.

The Pacific Truffle swiftly fathomed the war question. As much as a distant neutral could, the United States assisted China in its struggle against Tokyo. Nonetheless, it proceeded to exchange Japanese goods and utilities that were crucial to Japanese' battle struggle. In July 1940, the United States put an embargo on selling aviation fuels, lubricants and prime scrap metal to Tokyo. When Japanese forces annexed French Indochina in September, the obvious objective was to secure bases for an eastward attack. As a result, the United States banned scrap iron and steel and provided a credit line to the Chinese. Japan retorted by signing the Tripartite Pact, a limited alliance arrangement with Berlin and Rome. Roosevelt made a far larger lend to the Chinese in December and embargoed iron ore, pig iron, and other products.

In the early spring of 1941, Tokyo and Washington began stringent negotiations. However, neither state would budge on the China issue, with Tokyo spurning to retreat and the U.S. pushing on it. The United States halted oil trade with Tokyo at the end of the midsummer, fearing that Japan would attack the East Indies. With finite oil inventories and no other source of supply, Tokyo's determination to axe the US Pacific Fleet and annex Southeast Asia, turning self-dependent in crude oil and

other crucial utilities, has been verified. By the end of November, Roosevelt and his military confidants had learnt (through interpreted Japanese messages) that a military assault on the East Indies/Philippines was on the way. On December 7, Japan launched its maiden assault against naval and aerial depots in Hawaii, much to its surprise. At Pearl Harbour, Japanese aircraft devastated or vandalized 18 ships of war, including the entire battalion, and 347 aerships in a spectacular surprise strike.

With only one opposing vote, Congress declared war on Japan on August 8, 1941. Three days later, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States, and Congress declared war overwhelmingly. Because of the Pearl Harbour assault, the formerly divided nation joined the world war almost unanimously.

Although seclusions deciphered on December 7, 1941, its heredity of being caught napping endured. Anticipating war, Roosevelt and his confidants could develop and implement out some military expansionist conquests, but mass opinion opposed large-scale appropriations for armament and defence. As a result, when Pearl Harbor was deciphered, the States had approximately 2,200,000 men under arms, majority of them required to be properly trained and equipped. Only a few army battalions even approached a stage of preparedness. The Army Air Corps only had 1,100 combat planes, many of which needed to be updated. The navy was better equipped, but it needed to be greater to fight a two-moana scuffle, and it required more ships for North Atlantic convoy duty. More than 15,000,000 men and women would eventually join the military, but the United States would not be ferocious enough to undertake mega-scale offensive missions until 1943.

POST WORLD WAR ERA: COLD WAR

The Cold War²⁴ was a geopolitical conflict that lasted from 1947 to 1991 between Washington and Moscow.²⁵ Although there were no unswerving military clashes between the two superpowers, the Cold War was characterized by political, economic, and ideological competition, as well as proxy wars fought through third-party countries.²⁶

- **Foundation Stone of the Cold War:**

The rivalry emerged after Second World War, as the USA and the USSR emerged as two dominant world forces. The US and the USSR had fundamentally different political and economic systems. The USA was a capitalist democracy while the USSR was a communist state. The differences between the two superpowers eventually led to mistrust, suspicion, and rivalry. The USA²⁷ was concerned about the spread of communism, while the USSR was concerned about being surrounded by capitalist democracies.

- **The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan:**

In 1947, the USA introduced the Truman Doctrine²⁸, which pledged military and financial help to palatinates menaced by communist agendas and forces. The following year, the USA introduced the Marshall Plan²⁹, which offered economic aid to European countries devastated by World War II. The USSR viewed the Truman Doctrine and

²⁴ The Life Guide, 'The Cold War Explained In 15 Minutes' (*YouTube*, 10 Nov. 2020) <<https://youtu.be/NF3u8Ju9aAg>> accessed 13 March 2023.

²⁵ 'Cold War' (*Britannica*) <<https://www.britannica.com/summary/Cold-War>> accessed 11 April 2023.

²⁶ 'Cold War' (*Drishti IAS*, 16 Nov. 2019) <<https://www.drishtias.com/to-the-points/paper1/cold-war>> accessed 23 March 2023>

²⁷ 'Henry Kissinger: Good or Evil?' (*Politico*, 10 Oct. 2015) <<https://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2015/10/henry-kissinger-history-legacy-213237/>> accessed 17 Feb 2023.

²⁸ 'Start of the Cold War - The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan' (*Khan Academy*) <<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/postwarera/postwar-era/a/start-of-the-cold-war-part-2>> accessed 11 March 2023.

²⁹ Study IQ IAS, 'Marshall Plan | US Hegemony | Post World War History | World History | General Studies | UPSC' (*YouTube*, 3 Nov. 2022) <https://youtu.be/yPwYu_H0uCE> accessed 17 April 2023.

the Marshall Plan as a direct menace to its affairs, as it believed that the USA was trying to spread its influence and undermine the Soviet sphere of influence.

- **The Berlin Obstruction and the Cuban Missile Crisis:**

In 1948, the USSR obstructed Western Berlin, which was controlled by the USA and its allies. The USA responded by airlifting supplies into West Berlin. The Berlin Blockade³⁰ heightened tensions between the two superpowers. In 1962, the USSR attempted to place nukes in Cuba³¹, which is merely 90 miles from the coast of Florida. The USA responded with a naval blockade of Cuba, and the two superpowers came close to direct military confrontation.

- **Arms Race:**

The USA and the USSR engaged in an arms race³² throughout the Cold War. The USA developed and deployed nuclear weapons, and the USSR followed suit. The arms race led to an increase in military spending by both superpowers, which had a significant impact on their economies. The arms race contributed to the development of new military technologies, including intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs).

- **Proxy Wars:**

The Cold War was characterized by proxy wars fought between the USA and the USSR through third-party countries. The most significant proxy wars were fought in Korea³³³⁴ and Vietnam. In Korea, the USA and its

³⁰ Dhruv Rathee, 'The Fall of Berlin Wall | Akhand Germany Unification' (*YouTube*, 25 June 2021) <<https://youtu.be/dYqtgpBg1ag>> accessed 26 March 2023.

³¹ Dhruv Rathee, 'Cuba Missile Crisis | How USA and Soviet Union almost started WW3 Rathee' (*YouTube*, 9 May 2022) <https://youtu.be/_6M4rX-PYzs> accessed 21 April 2023.

³² 'The Cold War origins 1941-56' (*BBC*) <<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3h9mnb/revision/10>> accessed 31 March 2023.

³³ Amit Sengupta, 'North Korea fires missile over Japan | NK vs US | tested Nuclear hydrogen bomb | Geopolitics' (*YouTube*, 8 Oct. 2022)

allies fought against North Korea, which was backed by the USSR and China. In Vietnam³⁵, the USA and its allies fought against communist forces supported by the USSR and China.

- **End of the Cold War³⁶:**

The superpower race personated in 1991 with the plummet of the USSR. Its economy was in shambles, and the USSR was unable to hold up with the USA in the arms race. Soviet helm Mikhail Gorbachev instigated amends that led to greater political freedom and economic openness, but they were not enough to save the Soviet economy. The plummet of USSR curtailed the closure of the Big Boy Rivalries and the beginning of a new age in world history.

THE RISE OF HEGEMONY

The post-Cold War period refers to the era following the culmination of the antagonism, a diplomatic struggle between the Capitalists and Communists that lasted from 1947 to 1991³⁷. The post-Cold War period began with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 and continued through the early 21st century.

One of the key characteristics of the post-Cold War period was the emergence of the Washington as the globe's mere superpower, leading to an unipolar world order. With the demise of the Soviets, the United States was left as the dominant military, economic, and political power

<<https://youtu.be/MVP9wYs0axc>> accessed 19 March 2023.

³⁴ Study IQ IAS, 'Korean War | Cold War geopolitics | World History | UPSC | General Studies' (*YouTube*, 22 Nov. 2022) <<https://youtu.be/DVyKzPwPMcQ>> accessed 24 March 2023.

³⁵ Study IQ IAS, 'Vietnam War full timeline explained, How did the USA lose Vietnam War? UPSC GS Paper 1 World History' (*YouTube*, 4 September 2021) <<https://youtu.be/pwgbkv9qR-A>> accessed 12 March 2023.

³⁶ 'The end of the Cold War' (BBC) <<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zq63b9q/revision/1>> accessed 16 May 2023.

³⁷ 'The Post-Cold War World' (*Alpha History*) <<https://alphahistory.com/coldwar/post-cold-war-world/>> accessed 11 March 2023.

in the world. This led to an era of American hegemony, in which the US dominated global politics, economics, and culture.

The period also saw the expansion of democratic governance and market-based economies. Many countries that had previously been under the sway of the USSR, such as Eastern Europe and Central Asia, transitioned to democracy and market-based economies. This was known as the "*Third Wave*" of democratization, representing a major shift in global politics and governance.

However, the post-Cold War period was not without its challenges. The breakup of Yugoslavia³⁸ in the early 1990s led to a series of brutal conflicts, including the Bosnian War³⁹ and the Kosovo War⁴⁰, which tested the ability of the international community to respond to humanitarian crises. The terrorist assaults on September 11, 2001 were a watershed event in modern geopolitics, as the U.S. launched a "*War on⁴¹ Terror*" that would shape global politics and security for the next two decades.

The post-Cold War period was also marked by globalization, as advances in technology and transportation made it easier for people, goods, and ideas to move across borders. This led to increased economic interdependence and cultural exchange, but it also led to concerns about the impact of globalization on jobs, wages, and national identity.

Another important development of the culmination of the superpower

³⁸ 'Non-Aligned Movement (NAM): Yugoslavia' (*Byjus*) <<https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/yugoslavia-non-aligned-movement-1961-1992/>> accessed 10 April 2023.

³⁹ 'Balkan Wars' (*Byjus*) <<https://byjus.com/current-affairs/balkan-wars/>> accessed 1 March 2023.

⁴⁰ World History Episodes, 'Kosovo War/Crisis in 1999 and ethnic cleansing - documentary film' (*YouTube*, 14 July 2021) <<https://youtu.be/WgZBGpxu-S4>> accessed 1 March 2023.

⁴¹ Study IQ IAS, 'How U.S.A Destroyed Islamic Nations? Hypocrisy of U.S.A | UPSC Mains GS1 & GS2' (*YouTube*, 30 Aug. 2022) <<https://youtu.be/VOYA59CsYvU>> accessed 14 March 2023.

race was the surge of Beijing as a global economic might⁴². With its massive population and rapid economic growth, China has become an important player in global politics and economics, challenging the dominance of the Bald Eagles and other Western powers.

In the baby stages of the 21st century, the post rivalry age has been marred by ongoing conflicts and geopolitical tensions. The wars in Afghanistan⁴³ and Iraq, the Arab Spring uprisings⁴⁴, and the ongoing conflict in Syria⁴⁵ have all tested the ability of the international community to address complex global challenges. Tensions between the US and Russian have also increased in recent years, raising concerns about a new era of geopolitical competition and conflict. Overall, the post-Cold War period has been a complex and dynamic period in global history, marked by both opportunities and challenges.

COLD WAR 2.0

The Cold War b/w the Bald Eagle and Dragon refers to the ongoing tensions and competition b/w the two countries in various spheres, including economic, technological, military, and geopolitical.

The roots of the current tensions can be traced back to several factors, including China's ascent as a world economic and military force, its increasing assertiveness in regional and global affairs, and concerns among some U.S. policymakers about Chinese atrocious treatment of minorities especially the Uyghurs, unfair business tactics, and

⁴² Think School, 'How did China go from Poverty to becoming a Global Superpower?: China Growth case study' (*YouTube*, 9 Dec. 2022) <https://youtu.be/7UdCt_Rsevk> accessed 17 April 2023.

⁴³ Nitish Rajput, 'Why is Afghanistan so hard to conquer? | Afghanistan's history explained | Nitish Rajput | Hindi' (*YouTube*, 6 May 2023) <<https://youtu.be/PI5Sv0QNGvM>> accessed 10 May 2023.

⁴⁴ Erin Blakemore, 'What was the Arab Spring and how did it spread?' (*National Geographic*, 29 March 2019) <<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/article/arab-spring-cause>> accessed 1 April 2023>

⁴⁵ Study IQ IAS, 'Syrian War Explained - A Multi-Sided Armed Conflict-Current Affairs 2018' (*YouTube*, 6 March 2018) <https://youtu.be/PM_nmmk7YFA> accessed 9 April 2023.

expansionist agendas and violation of sovereignty in the South China Sea.

The U.S. and China have engaged in a range of actions aimed at challenging and containing each other's influence. For example, the U.S. has imposed tariffs on Chinese goods and technology, restricted Chinese investment in the U.S., and taken steps to limit the use of Chinese telecommunications equipment in American networks. China, in turn, has sought to extend its global sway through activities like the Belt and Road Initiative and by developing its military capabilities, particularly in the South China Sea.

The ongoing tensions b/w the U.S. and China have important implications for global politics and the international order. Both countries are major powers with significant economic, military, and technological capabilities, and their competition is likely to shape the course of international relations in the years ahead.

The impact of Cold War 2.0 on the global order is complex and multifaceted, affecting various domains, such as politics, economics, security, and culture.

EFFECTS

- **Politics:**

The main impact of Cold War 2.0⁴⁶ on global politics is the polarization of the international system, as major powers are aligning themselves into opposing blocs. The United States and its allies are forming a coalition to contain and confront Russia and China, while Russia and China are forming their own alliance to counterbalance the Western powers. This polarization is leading to increased competition,

⁴⁶ WION, 'Gravitas Plus: Cold War 2.0: Who will shape the new world order?' (*YouTube*, 20 Aug. 2022) <<https://youtu.be/v-nHs-89PNA>> accessed 11 May 2023.

confrontation, and mistrust between the two blocs, as they seek to expand their spheres of influence and promote their respective ideologies.

Another impact of Cold War 2.0 on global politics is the erosion of multilateralism and international cooperation. The United States and its allies are increasingly adopting a unilateral approach to foreign policy, prioritizing their national interests over global concerns. This has led to the weakening of international institutions and agreements, such as the United Nations, the W.T.O., and the Paris Agreement on climate change.

- **Economics:**

The impact of Cold War 2.0 on the global economy is also significant. The United States and its allies are implementing economic sanctions and trade restrictions on Russia and China, which are affecting their economies and trade relations. For example, Washington has embargoed sanctions on Russian individuals and firms in response to the alleged intervention in the 2016 US presidential elections, the annexation of Crimea⁴⁷, and the poisoning of Russian opposition leader and anti-Putin critic: Alexei Navalny⁴⁸. Similarly, the United States has imposed tariffs and other trade restrictions on China in response to its alleged unfair trade tactics, violation of intellectual property rights, and extinction of human rights in Xinjiang⁴⁹.

These economic sanctions and trade restrictions are creating new trade and investment patterns, as Russia and China seek to diversify their economic partners and reduce their dependence on the Western powers.

⁴⁷ Think School, 'Why is the USA manipulating India & the World about Russia-Ukraine war?: Geopolitical Case Study' (*YouTube*, 11 March 2022) <<https://youtu.be/WnfgKTz3fk> > accessed 16 March 2023

⁴⁸ String, 'Don't be fooled by US hypocrisy: Russia-Ukraine (WW3)' (*YouTube*, 10 March 2022) <https://youtu.be/byctXBO_5bQ> accessed 19 April 2023.

⁴⁹ Amit Sengupta, 'Russia Ukraine war latest news & update January 2023 | Geopolitics' (*YouTube*, 21 January 2023) <<https://youtu.be/WH2s2jOJzT4>> accessed 11 March 2023.

For example, Russia has strengthened its economic ties with China, India, and other Asian countries, while China has increased its investment in Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East.

- **Security:**

The impact of Cold War 2.0 on global security is perhaps the most concerning. The renewed tensions between the Americans and Russians have led to increased military buildups and arms races, particularly in the field of nuclear weapons. The United States has withdrawn from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF) and the Open Skies Treaty, which were designed to reduce the risk of accidental nuclear war and promote transparency and trust between the two countries. Similarly, Russia has developed new nuclear weapons, such as the Avangard hypersonic missile, which can evade US missile defenses.

The tensions b/w the U.S. and Chinese are also affecting global security, particularly in the Indo-Pacific region. The US is increasing its military presence and involvement through the alliances in the region, while the Chinese is extending its naval capacities and asserting its territorial claims through its anti-social⁵⁰ nature in the South China Sea. This has led to increased military incidents and close encounters between the two powers, raising the risk of accidental conflict.

- **Culture:**

The impact of Cold War 2.0 on global culture is less tangible but still significant. The renewed tensions between the United States and Russia are affecting people-to-people contacts, cultural exchanges, and academic collaborations between the two countries. The United States has imposed visa restrictions and travel bans on Russian individuals,

⁵⁰ 'Antisocial personality disorder' (*Mayo Clinic*)
<<https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/antisocial-personality-disorder/symptoms-causes/syc-20353928>> accessed on 26 May 2023.

which are limiting their opportunities to study, work, and travel in the United States. Similarly, Russia has restricted the activities of US-funded NGOs, media outlets to retaliate to the US anguish.

ROLE OF INDIA TODAY

"India⁵¹ plays a significant role in today's multipolar world, both as a regional power in South Asia and as a growing global power. Here are some key factors that contribute to India's role:

1. Economic growth:

India is one of the fastest-growing major economies on the globe, with a large and expanding middle class. Its market size and potential make it an attractive destination for foreign investment and trade.

2. Strategic location:

India's location at the crossroads of South Asia, East Asia, and the Middle East gives it an important strategic position in the region.

3. Soft power:

India's rich cultural heritage, diverse society, and successful democracy make it an influential player in global affairs. India's Bollywood movies, yoga, and cuisine are popular around the world, and its diplomatic efforts are respected internationally.

4. Military capabilities:

India possesses a large and capable military, including nuclear weapons, which gives it significant influence in regional security

⁵¹ 'Why India Doesn't Trust The USA?' (*DefenceXP*, 29 Nov. 2022) <<https://www.defencexp.com/why-india-doesnt-trust-the-usa/>> accessed 12 February 2023.

issues.

5. Regional leadership:

As the largest democracy in the world and a major power in South Asia, India plays a leadership role in the region, including through its efforts to promote economic integration, counter-terrorism cooperation, and peace-building initiatives.

India's growing economic, military, and soft power capabilities, combined with its strategic location and leadership role in the region, make it an important player in today's multipolar world.

LEGAL ASPECTS BREACHED BY USA⁵²

As a large and influential country, the United States has faced several legal problems over the years. Here are some examples:

1. Crimes against Humanity:

Washington has been alleged of enacting crimes against humanity in various scuffles, including the Vietnam War, the Iraqi War, and the War in Afghanistan. These allegations include the use of torture, extrajudicial killings, and other violations of international law.

2. Human Rights Abuses:

The United States has faced criticism for its treatment of prisoners at Guantanamo Bay, including indefinite detention without trial, and for its treatment of immigrants, including family separations and the use of excessive force by border patrol agents.

⁵² Rajkamal Rao, 'United States of Hypocrisy' (*The Hindu Business Line*, 22 Oct. 2020) <<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/opinion/columns/rajkamal-rao/united-states-of-hypocrisy/article32920907.ece>> accessed 10 February 2023.

3. Racial Discrimination:

The United States has a long history of racial discrimination⁵³, including slavery, segregation, and police brutality against African Americans. The Black Lives Matters (BLM) movement has instigated resumed heed to these concerns in recent years.

4. Environmental issues:

The United States has been blamed for its insincere approach on climate issues, including its termination from the Paris Agreement. The country has also faced lawsuits over environmental causalities, like the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico.

5. Violation of International Law:

The United States has faced criticism for its actions in foreign policy, including the use of military force and nukes⁵⁴ without United Nations authorization, violations of international trade agreements, and extraterritorial sanctions against other countries.

These are just some examples of legal issues that the United States has faced over the years. It's worth noting that the United States is not unique in facing legal challenges and that many other countries also struggle with similar issues.

CONCLUSION

"Armed Neutrality makes it much easier to ferret out double standards"

⁵³ WION, 'Gravitas Plus: US is among the worst countries for racial equality' (*YouTube*, 16 May 2021) <<https://youtu.be/R0UJCdW1jqM>> accessed 10 April 2023.

⁵⁴ WION, 'Gravitas: America's Nuclear Hypocrisy continues' (*YouTube*, 18 May 2021) <<https://youtu.be/Gv0ebdJYZ9I>> accessed 11 March 2023.

- **Criss Jami**

India⁵⁵, like any other country, should be aware of the potential for hypocrisy and double standards in international relations, particularly when dealing with a powerful country like the United States⁵⁶. Here are some factors that India may want to consider:

- **Strategic Autonomy:**

India should maintain its strategic autonomy and not become too reliant on any one country, including the United States. This means pursuing a foreign policy that is independent and focused on India's national interests.

- **Multilateralism:**

India should support multilateralism and the rule of law in international affairs. This means working with other countries and international organizations to address global challenges, rather than relying solely on the United States.

- **Balanced Approach:**

India should maintain a balanced approach to its relations with the U.S. and other states, based on mutual respect and cooperation. This means being willing to push back against U.S. policies that are detrimental to India's interests while also seeking areas of common ground.

- **Domestic Priorities:**

⁵⁵ Col. Dr Devakaran Kumar Pillay, "What India can learn and unlearn from America's rise to power" *Economic Times* (*The Economic Times*, 12 March 2022) <<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/view-what-india-can-learn-and-unlearn-from-americas-rise-to-power/articleshow/90164353.cms?from=mdr>> accessed 15 May 2023.

India should focus on its domestic priorities, such as economic growth, social development, and good governance. This means not allowing its foreign policy to be overly influenced by external factors, including the United States.

- **Regional Cooperation:**

India should strengthen its regional cooperation with other countries in South Asia and beyond. This means working to promote regional stability and economic integration, while also addressing common challenges such as terrorism and climate change.

India should be wary of potential hypocrisy and double standards in international relations, while also pursuing a foreign policy that is independent, balanced, and focused on its national interests. In a multipolar world, India should also work to promote multilateralism, regional cooperation, and the rule of law, while being willing to push back against policies that are detrimental to its interests.