

**DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION  
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL**

**MASTER OF ARTS-HISTORY  
SEMESTER -II**

**TWENTIETH CENTURY WORLD AFTER  
THE SECOND WORLD WAR**

**CORE-201**

**BLOCK-1**

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We have tried to put together information from various sources into this book that has been written in an engaging style with interesting and relevant examples. It introduces you to the insights of subject concepts and theories and presents them in a way that is easy to understand and comprehend.

We always believe in continuous improvement and would periodically update the content in the very interest of the learners. It may be added that despite enormous efforts and coordination, there is every possibility for some omission or inadequacy in few areas or topics, which would definitely be rectified in future.

We hope you enjoy learning from this book and the experience truly enrich your learning and help you to advance in your career and future endeavors.

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# **TWENTIETH CENTURY WORLD AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR**

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## **BLOCK- 1**

### **Unit 1- COLD WAR AND BIPOLARISM IN WORLD**

**POLITICS:BACKGROUND AND RESPONSIBILITY, IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL BASIS OF COLD WAR, PACTS AND TREATIES, TENSIONS AND RIVALRIES ..... 7**

**UNIT 2- COLD WAR AND ITS EFFECTS AROUND THE WORLD: BEYOND USA AND USSR ..... 24**

**UNIT 3 - HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE EMERGENCE OF THE THIRD WORLD: PRINCIPLE OF NON-ALIGNMENT MOVEMENT, CONFERENCES AND IDEOLOGY IN THIS REGARD ..... 51**

**Unit 4 - Third World And Revolution ..... 73**

**Unit 5 POST WORLD WAR II – THE RISE OF UN ..... 94**

**Unit 6 – UNO AND THE CONCEPT OF WORLD PEACE AND REGIONAL TENSIONS ..... 122**

**Unit 7- Cultural Revolution, Civil Rights Movement, Apartheid, Feminism, Gender Issues In Global Context. .... 150**

## **BLOCK -2**

Unit 8. Towards the Millennium

Unit 9. International affairs – The Change from Unipolar to Bipolar

Unit 10. Real socialism

Unit 11. Disintegration of the Socialist Bloc

Unit 12. First Step towards Globalization

Unit 13. The Crises decades

Unit 14. The Avante – Garde Dies – The Arts after 1950

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# **BLOCK -1: TWENTIETH CENTURY WORLD AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR**

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## **INTRODUCTION TO THE BLOCK**

The block introduces you the immediate after-effects of the world war and what started the cold war. It sets the understanding for the many decades to come and gives us an idea of what governed international politics at that time.

UNIT-1. Cold War and its Effects. Cold War and Bipolarism in World Politics: Background and Responsibility, Ideological and Political basis of Cold War, Pacts and Treaties, Tension and Rivalries. – Establishes the background and conditions for the cold war and what ensued in the following years.

UNIT-2. Cold War and its Effects around the World: Beyond USA and USSR – Gives us a thorough picture of what were the effects of the Cold War on all the nations apart from USA & USSR

UNIT-3. Historical Context of the Emergence of the Third World: Principle of Non- Alignment Movement, Conferences, and Ideology in this regard - Give a brief introduction into the formation and the emergence of the Third world with emphasis on special conferences and agreements that were signed.

UNIT-4. Third World and Revolution – Explains what spurred a boom in economy and prosperity post the crisis decades in the context of modernization and liberalization

UNIT-5. Post-World War II World – The Rise of UN - Introduces United Nations and how it came into being.

UNIT-6. UNO and the Concept of World Peace and Regional Tensions – Dives deeper into how UNO functioned and what made it an essential body for world Peace.

UNIT-7. Cultural Revolution, Civil Rights Movements, Apartheid, Feminism, Gender Issue in Global Context – Explores topics very integral to cultural revolution like Apartheid and Gender Issues

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# **UNIT 1- COLD WAR AND BIPOLARISM IN WORLD POLITICS:BACKGROUND AND RESPONSIBILITY, IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL BASIS OF COLD WAR, PACTS AND TREATIES, TENSIONS AND RIVALRIES**

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## **STRUCTURE**

1.0 Objective

1.1 Introduction

1.2 An Opportunity Of Peace Missed

1.1.1 The Yalta Conference

1.1.2 The Potsdam Conference

1.3 What Is Cold War

1.4 The Rise of Two Power Blocs

1.4.1 The United States Of America and the Western Bloc

1.4.1.1 The Truman Doctrine

1.4.1.2 The Marshall Plan Mad the Establishment of OEEC

1.4.2 The USSR and the Eastern Bloc

1.4.2.1 The Creation of Soviet Buffer Zone

1.4.2.2 The Zhdanov Doctrine And Cominform

1.5 Let Us Sum Up

1.6 Keywords

1.7 Questions for Review

1.8 Suggested Readings

## 1.0 OBJECTIVE

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This chapter provides a background to the entire Cold War. The end of the Cold War is typically seen as the beginning of the modern era in world politics but that is not the subject matter of this chapter. It is, therefore, applicable that we tend to begin the story with a discussion of the conflict. The chapter shows how the dominance of two superpowers, the United States Of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was central to the conflict. It tracks the assorted arenas of the Cold War in numerous components of the world.

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

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The end of the Second World War failed to signal a comeback to normality; on the contrary, it resulted in a very new conflict. The most important European powers that had been at the forefront of the international stage within the 1930s were left exhausted and ruined by the war, setting the scene for the emergence of two new international superpowers. Two blocs developed around the Soviet Union and the United States, with other countries being forced to settle on between the two camps. The USSR came out of the war territorially enlarged and with an aura of status from having fought Hitler's Germany. The country was given a brand new lease of life by its heroic resistance to the enemy, exemplified by the conclusion at Stalingrad. The USSR additionally offered an ideological, economic and social model extending as never before to the remainder of Europe. Moreover, the Red Army, unlike the US Army, wasn't demobilized at the tip of the war. The Soviet Union thus had a true numerical superiority in terms of men and significant weapons.

The United States, however, was the great victor of the Second war. Its human and material losses were comparatively low, and although the US Army was nearly utterly demobilized a couple of months after the end of hostilities, the United States remained the world's leading military



power. Its navy and air force were one, and until 1949 it had been the sole country with the capacity to supply nuclear weapons. It additionally confirmed its standing because of the world's leading economic power, in terms of each the amount of trade and industrial and agricultural production. The USA currently owned over two-thirds of the world's gold reserves and also the dollar became the first international currency. The conflicts of interest between the new world powers step by step increased, and a climate of fear and suspicion reigned. Every country feared the new power of the opposite. The Soviets felt enclosed and vulnerable by the West and suspected the United States of spearheading 'imperialist expansion'. For the other half, the Americans were involved at Communist growth and suspected Stalin of breaching the city Agreement on the right of free peoples to self-determination.

The result was an extended amount of international tension interspersed with dramatic crises that, from time to time, led to localized armed conflicts while not really inflicting a full-scale war between the United States and also the USSR. From 1947, Europe, divided into two blocs, was at the centre of the struggle between the two superpowers. The conflict reached its first climax with the Soviet blockade of Berlin. The explosion of the primary Soviet atomic bomb within the summer of 1949 strengthened the USSR in its role as a superpower. This case confirmed the predictions of Winston Churchill, who in March 1946, had been the primary Western statesman to speak of an 'Iron Curtain' that currently divided Europe in two.

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## **1.2 AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PEACE MISSED**

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The Second World War fully modified the face of the globe. The toll in each human and material terms was the heaviest that world had ever acknowledged. Europe was on its knees; it had been in ruins and reduced to total confusion. Factories and transportation facilities had been destroyed, traditional trade links had been stopping and lack of raw

## Notes

materials and foodstuffs were prevalent. Even before the Axis countries relinquished, the three Super Powers — the United States, the Russians and the British got along to handle the question of a way to organize the world after the war. The Teheran Conference that ran from 28 November to 2 Dec 1943 was the first summit between Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. It set out the most important pointers for post-war international politics.

The leaders mentioned the Normandy invasion, that at that time was scheduled to be held on 1 May 1944, as well as the fate of Germany and its potential mutilation and how the world ought to be organized after the conflict we're supposed to be discussed. They determined to entrust the study of the German question to a European Consultative Commission. Two different Allied conferences were later held, one in Yalta (from 4 to 11 February 1945) and the other in Potsdam (from 17 July to two August 1945). However, the close period of time alliance shortly gave way to a climate of mistrust. At the peace conferences, the three superpowers quickly realized that the Western and Soviet spheres were divided by more and more divergent views. Antique antagonisms that had been buried throughout the war resurfaced, and therefore the Allied powers were unable to succeed in agreement on a peace treaty.

### **1.2.1 The Yalta Conference**

From 4 to 11 Feb 1945, Churchill, Joseph Stalin, and Franklin D. Roosevelt met in Yalta, within the Crimea on the Black Sea, to settle the queries raised by the inevitable German defeat. Roosevelt was notably anxious to secure the cooperation of Joseph Stalin, whereas Churchill was apprehensive of the Soviet power. He wished to avoid the Red Army exerting too widespread an influence over Central Europe. At this point, the Soviet troops had already reached the centre of Europe, whereas the British and Americans had not yet crossed the Rhine. The three superpowers initially agreed on all the arrangements for the occupation of Germany. The country would be divided into four zones of occupation, with France allotted a zone of occupation to be carved out in

part from the British and United States of America zones. Berlin, placed within the Soviet zone, would even be divided into four sectors. The USSR secured the extension of the eastern German border to the Oder-Neisse line, placing nearly all of Silesia, a part of Pomerania, a part of eastern Brandenburg and a small area of Saxony within Poland. The northern a part of East Prussia, round the town of Königsberg (renamed Kaliningrad), was incorporated into the Soviet Union. Joseph Stalin managed to secure use of the Curzon line as the eastern border of Poland, thereby keeping all Ukrainian and Byelorussian territories inside Moscow's sphere of influence. The three Heads of government conjointly signed a 'Declaration on the policy to be followed within the liberated regions', a text that envisaged free elections being held and democratic governments taking office. The United States obtained the USSR's agreement to enter the fight against Japan, and Roosevelt saw the booming conclusion of his arrangements for the formation of a United Nations organization, that was to be created on 25 April 1945. Yalta perceived to be the ultimate plan to reorganize the world on a basis of cooperation and agreement. the world wasn't nonetheless divided into two hemispheres of influence; however, the Western Powers were obligated to simply accept Stalin's role within the territories liberated by Soviet tanks. Central and Eastern Europe were henceforward below the exclusive management of the Red Army.

### **1.2.2 The Potsdam Conference**

The last of the Allied conferences occurred from 17 July to 2 August 1945 in Potsdam, near Berlin. Six months earlier, within the Crimea, Churchill, Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin had arranged the preparations for the post-war period, however, the promises created in the city were unable to stand up to the balance of power on the ground. The climate had modified considerably within the intervening period: Germany had relinquished on 8 May 1945 and therefore the war in Europe had returned to an end. Japan obdurately resisted United States of America bomb attacks however the US had a final trump card: on 16 July, the first atomic bomb test explosion passed off within the desert in New Mexico.

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At the Potsdam Conference, Harry Truman replaced Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had died on 12 April 1945, and Clement Attlee took over as head of British people delegation when Winston Churchill was defeated in the general elections of 26 July. Joseph Stalin was personally present in all the Allied conferences.

The atmosphere was rather more tense here than at Yalta. A couple of weeks before the surrender of the Reich, the Red Army had quickly occupied the eastern a part of Germany, a part of Austria and all of Central Europe. Stalin, conscious of this territorial advantage, took the chance to put in Communist governments within the countries liberated by the Soviets. With the Western powers protesting at their lack of management over the elections held within the countries occupied by the Red Army, Joseph Stalin fully redrew the map of eastern Europe. The conclusion of peace treaties was still pending when the British and Americans provisionally accepted the Soviet annexations and therefore the new borders set at the Oder-Neisse line. The Potsdam Agreements conjointly supported huge movements of population. The three Heads of State did nevertheless agree on the sensible arrangements for Germany's complete demobilization, the termination of the Nazi Party, the trial of war criminals and the amount that was supposed to be paid in reparations. Negotiations conjointly confirmed the necessity to dismantle German business and therefore the sequestration of the powerful Konzerns, that was to be broken up into smaller independent firms. Previous agreements on the occupation regimes for Germany and Austria were confirmed. At Potsdam, the three superpowers were divided by their progressively contradictory viewpoints. The paramount aim was not to unite to defeat Nazism, however rather organize for the post-war era and to divide up the 'spoils'. Simply a couple of months after the Yalta communique that had secured a lot of deep divisions were already commencing to form between the West and the Soviets.

### **Check your progress-1**

Q1. Name the conference held from 28th November to 2nd December 1943, also name the pers who were in that conference.

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Q2. Name the two conferences with locations where the allied conferences were held.

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### **1.3 WHAT IS THE COLD WAR**

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The cold war was a prolonged struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union that began within the aftermath of the surrender of Hitler's Germany. In 1941, Nazi aggression against the Soviet Union turned the Soviet regime into an ally of the Western democracies. However, within the post-war world, progressively divergent viewpoints created rifts between those that had once been allies. The United States and also the USSR, bit by bit engineered up their own zones of influence, dividing the world into two opposing camps. The conflict was thus not completely a struggle between the United States and also the USSR however a worldwide conflict that affected several countries, significantly the continent of Europe. Indeed, Europe, divided into two blocs, became one among the main theatres of the war. In Western Europe, the European integration method began with the support of the United States, whereas the countries of eastern Europe became satellites of the USSR. From 1947 onwards, the two adversaries, using all the resources at their disposal for intimidation and subversion, clashed during a prolonged

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strategic and philosophical conflict punctuated by crises of varied intensity. Though the two superpowers never fought directly, they pushed the globe to the brink of nuclear war on many occasions. Nuclear deterrence was the only effective means of preventing a military confrontation. Ironically, this ‘balance of terror’ actually served as a stimulus for the arms race. Periods of tension alternated between moments of relief or improved relations between the two camps. Political expert Raymond Aron perfectly outlined the conflict system with a phrase that hits the nail on the head: ‘impossible peace, improbable war’. The conflict finally came to finish in 1989 with the fall of the Berlin Wall and therefore the collapse of the Communist regimes in Eastern Europe.

### **Check your progress -2**

Q1. Name the countries between whom the struggle of Cold War had happened with its reason.

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## **1.4 THE RISE OF TWO POWER BLOCS**

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The two superpowers were keen on increasing their spheres of influence in numerous sectors of the world. In a world sharply divided between the two alliance systems, a state was speculated to stay tied to its protective superpower to limit the influence of the opposite superpower and its allies. The smaller states within the alliances used the link to the superpowers for their own benefits. They were promised of protection, weapons, and aid against their native rivals, largely regional neighbours with whom they have had rivalries. The alliance systems led by the two superpowers, therefore, threatened to divide the complete world into two

allies. This division happened initially in Europe. Most countries of Western Europe sided with America and people of Eastern Europe joined the Soviet camp. That is why these were conjointly referred to as the 'western' and the 'eastern' alliances.

### **1.4.1 United States of America and the Western Bloc**

From 1947 onwards, the Western powers were more and more involved at the advance of Communism: in many European countries, Communist parties played an energetic role in coalition governments (for example in Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, France, Belgium, and Italy), generally even excluding different parties from power. Greece was in the middle of a civil war since the autumn of 1946, and Turkey was threatened successively.

#### **1.4.1.1 The Truman Doctrine**

In this tense international atmosphere, USA President Harry S. Truman broke with the policy of his precursor Franklin D. Roosevelt redefined the country's policy guidelines. On 12 March 1947, during a speech to the US Congress, the President conferred his philosophical system of containment that aimed to supply monetary and military aid to the countries threatened by Soviet enlargement. Clearly geared toward stopping the spread of Communism, the Truman doctrine positioned the United States as the defender of aggregation within the face of Soviet aggression. An aid package of around four hundred million dollars was granted to Greece and Turkey. This new philosophical system provided a legitimate basis for the United States' policy throughout the conflict. Applying the philosophical system of containment, the Americans inspired Turkey to resist Soviet claims to rights over naval bases within the Bosphorus. They additionally secured the withdrawal of Russian troops from Iran. Meanwhile, since March 1947, efforts to restrain on Soviet espionage had been coordinated and also the United States found its Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). These changes to external policy marked a true turnaround within the history of the US, which remained

antecedent on the side-lines of European disputes. For the US, isolationism was no longer an option. This new philosophical system provided a legitimate basis for the United States' policy throughout the conflict. Applying the philosophical system of containment, the Americans inspired Turkey to resist Soviet claims to rights over naval bases within the Bosphorus. They additionally secured the withdrawal of Russian troops from Iran. Meanwhile, since March 1947, efforts to restrain on Soviet espionage had been coordinated and also the United States found its Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). These changes to external policy marked a true turnaround within the history of the US, which remained antecedent on the side-lines of European disputes. For the US, isolationism was no longer an option.

### **1.4.1.2 The Marshall Plan and the establishment of the OEEC**

At the same time, the USA Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, was involved in the economic difficulties in Europe. In the aftermath of the Second World War, intra-European trade was hindered by an absence of interchange and also the absence of a global economic authority who was capable of effectively organizing worldwide trade. The United States, whose interests lay in promoting such exchange order to extend its own exports, set to assist the European economy via a large-scale structural recovery program. The US wished to guard American prosperity and prevent the threat of national overproduction. However, its need to provide Europe with a massive economic aid was additionally politically driven. The concern of Communist enlargement in Western Europe was undoubtedly a decisive factor that was even as necessary as that of conquering new markets.

The Americans, therefore, set to fight the economic condition and hunger in Europe, factors that they felt inspired the spread of Communism. In a speech made on 5 June 1947 at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, General George C. Marshall projected the granting of economic and monetary help to all the countries of Europe, subject to closer European cooperation. This was the foreign aid or European



Recovery Program (ERP). France and Great Britain were terribly keen, convening a conference three weeks later in Paris, to which they additionally invited the USSR, so as to elaborate a standard program in response to General Marshall's proposal. However Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet foreign minister, flatly refused to countenance any international management and opposed economic aid for the European nations. The country rejected the foreign aid and persuaded its satellite countries and neighbouring Finland to refuse USA aid. Those countries that had been interested, like Poland and Czechoslovakia, had to give in.

This rejection concentrated the split between eastern and Western Europe. Ultimately, sixteen countries signed up to the Marshall Plan: Austria, Belgium, Denmark (with the Faroe Islands and Greenland), France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy (and San Marino), Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (with Madeira and also the Azores), Sweden, Switzerland (with Liechtenstein), Turkey and also the United Kingdom. They instantly found out a Committee of European Economic Cooperation (CEEC) that drew up a report establishing the priorities for the European economy. However, the Americans insisted that these countries ought to control the management and distribution of the funds themselves. The CEEC thus found out a permanent agency for this purpose. On 16 April 1948, in Paris, the 16 countries signed a convention to determine the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). West Germany and also the territory of Trieste joined in 1949. This treaty was known as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). This declared that an armed attack against any one of them will be an attack against all of them.

The colonies and overseas territories of the OEEC countries were described by their parent state, and also the US and Canada, even though they didn't belong to the Organisation, were additionally involved in its work. The OEEC was, therefore, an actual worldwide organization. In 1960, when the US and Canada joined it became the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which later dilated even further. In April 1948, the US passed a law covering economic aid and created the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) to manage foreign aid. They set to send a permanent representative to Europe and to

## Notes

line up a special agency in every one of the countries involved. Bilateral agreements were finished between us and each country. The program for European recovery was divided into subsidies and loans amounting to a total of roughly thirteen billion dollars distributed between April 1948 and June 1951. Apart from being endowed in modernization schemes, USA aid was primarily accustomed to purchasing things indispensable to the European economies: food and agricultural goods, raw materials, tools, and industrial instrumentation. The US additionally allotted cash to developing the assembly of strategic product in European colonies wherever the Americans wished to prevent the spread of Communism.

In October 1948, the OEEC found out a Committee for Overseas Territories (COT), which, through a special fund, inspired European countries to get together with the United States. The political importance of the foreign aid cannot be overestimated. Through this aid, US President Harry Truman wished to assist the free nations of Europe to solve their economic problem. However, it absolutely was additionally a matter of stopping Communism that was a threat in countries such as France and Italy. This policy paid off. Within the April 1948 elections, the Christian Democrat Party defeated the Italian Communist Party that had been powerful before these elections. The press, radio, and TV were additionally called in to assist. The program for recovery in Europe was undoubtedly a weapon in the conflict. However, foreign aid additionally marked the entry of Western Europe into the consumer age. In 1948, the OEEC negotiated a tripartite agreement on intra-European payments. That was followed, in 1949, by a trade relief theme. From July 1950 to December 1958, a European Payments Union (EPU) rebuilt the interchangeability of European currencies and removed quantitative trade restrictions. The OEEC additionally promoted economic productivity in Europe via the European Agency for Productivity, which is discovered in 1953 to check and disperse information concerning technical advances within the industrial sector. As an initial umbrella organization for European democratic countries with a free-market economy, the OEEC was actually an important forerunner of a united Europe. Nevertheless, it remained an organization for intergovernmental cooperation that was unable to make a customs union.

The political importance of the Marshall Plan cannot be overestimated. Through this aid, US President Harry Truman wanted to help the free nations of Europe solve their economic problems. But it was also a question of stopping Communism, which was a threat in countries such as France and Italy. This policy paid off. In the April 1948 elections, the Christian Democrat Party defeated the Italian Communist Party, which had previously been so influential. Intense propaganda campaigns also formed part of the Marshall Plan. For example, a 'train for Europe', filled with food supplies and staple goods, travelled through the recipient countries to publicize the work in progress and the results already obtained. The press, radio, and television were also called in to help. The program for recovery in Europe was undoubtedly a weapon in the Cold War. But the Marshall Plan also marked the entry of Western Europe into the consumer age, symbolized, for example, by Coca-Cola and Hollywood films. In 1948, the OEEC negotiated a multilateral agreement on intra-European payments. That was followed, in 1949, by a trade liberalization scheme. From July 1950 to December 1958, a European Payments Union (EPU) restored the convertibility of European currencies and removed quantitative trade restrictions. The OEEC also promoted economic productivity in Europe via the European Agency for Productivity, which is set up in 1953 to study and disseminate information about technical advances in the industrial sector. As an initial umbrella organization for European democratic countries with a free-market economy, the OEEC was, in fact, an important forerunner of a united Europe. Yet it remained an organization for intergovernmental cooperation that was unable to create a customs union.

### **1.4.2 The USSR and the Eastern Bloc**

In August 1949, the Soviet Union exploded its first atom bomb, then, its first hydrogen bomb in 1953. Its claim to be a world power may now not be controversial. Within the country, Stalin continued to manipulate alone. Liberalizing tendencies that had appeared throughout the war disappeared once more, and Stalin's personality cult reached its height.

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An additional wave of repression was interrupted, however, by the death of Joseph Stalin on 5 March 1953.

### **1.4.2.1 The creation of the Soviet buffer zone**

Territorially enlarged, the Soviet Union came out of the war with an aura of status from having fought Hitler's Germany. Though in 1945 the Communist world was restricted to the Soviet Union, it speedily enlarged to Central and Eastern Europe, forming a protecting buffer zone for the USSR. Communist propaganda was greatly helped by the presence of the Soviet army within the countries that it had liberated in Central and Eastern Europe. The leaders of non-Communist parties were increasingly removed: they were either discredited, intimidated or subjected to point out trials resulting in their imprisonment or perhaps execution. 3 years was enough for the Soviet Union to ascertain people's democracies dominated by Communist parties. Poland, Hungary, Romania, and Czechoslovakia were more or less viciously forced into the Soviet embrace. Even so, the refusal in 1948 of the Yugoslav Communists to follow the road prescribed by the Cominform showed that the Soviet Union had some problem keeping the management of all its satellite countries.

### **1.4.2.2 The Zhdanov Doctrine and the Cominform**

On 22 September 1947, delegates from the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union, Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and France gathered close to Warsaw and created the Cominform, an information bureau placed in Belgrade. It quickly became the Communist movement's agent for spreading its ideology through its newspaper for a feeling of lasting peace for a people's democracy. Conferred as a 'revival' of the Comintern, the Cominform truly served as an instrument for the Soviet Union to keep a close eye on Western Communist parties. The aim was to close ranks around Moscow and to confirm that European Communists were in line with Soviet policies. Tito's Yugoslavia, suspect of abandonment, would presently be excluded from the Cominform.

Andrei Zhdanov, the Soviet delegate, ideologist within the CPSU and Stalin's supporter, persuaded the participants within the constitutional meeting to approve the philosophy according to which the world was currently divided into 2 irreconcilable camps: an 'imperialist and anti-democratic' camp led by the United States and an 'anti-imperialist and democratic' camp led by the USSR. This doctrine was the Soviet response to foreign policy. Zhdanov condemned imperialism and establishment however advocated 'new democracy'. He stressed the actual fact that the anti-imperialist coalition across the world relied on the democratic workers' movement, on Communist parties and on those concerned in liberation movements in colonial countries. In 1947, the planet thus became bipolar, divided into 2 conflicting blocs. Then in Jan 1949, in response to the Marshall Plan, the USSR created a program of economic cooperation with the Soviet alliance countries called the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA or Comecon).

**Check your progress 3**

Q1 When was Traumatic Doctrine formulated and what was it?

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**1.5 LET US SUM UP**

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This chapter focuses on the major world event that succeeded in the Second World War. It gives a detailed background to the Cold War between the USA and USSR, the two superpowers that emerged after WWII. The chapter also explains the important conferences, treaties and doctrines that became the most significant aspects of the Cold War. It includes the history of the rise of these two superpowers, their respective

## Notes

ideologies and allies around the world. Also, the transformation made during the Cold war for international scenes.

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### 1.6 KEYWORDS

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Cold War                      It was a prolong struggling situation between the Soviet

Union and the United States

Truman Doctrine      Truman doctrine positioned the United States as the defender

of aggregation within the face of Soviet aggression.

The Soviet Union      officially called as USSR

Interim                      For the interval

Communist coalition      When parties seek the social and economic aims of the

community

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### 1.7 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

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- Explain the Yalta Conference
- What is the Potsdam conference?
- Define the Cold War.
- Who were the two Power Blocs?
- Explain the Truman Doctrine.
- What is the Marshall Plan?
- How did the OEEC come into existence?
- What is the Soviet Buffer Zone?
- What is the Zhdanov Doctrine?

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### 1.8 SUGGESTED READINGS

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- The cold war: a world history by odd arne wested
- The Global Cold War by Odd Arne Westad
- The Cold War Era by Fraser J. Harbutt
- The End of the Cold War: 1985-1991 by Robert Service

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## 1.9 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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The Teheran Conference that ran from.....(Answers to check your progress –I Q1)

Two different Allied conferences were.....(Answers to check your progress -1 Q2)

The cold war was a prolonged struggle.....(Answers to check your progress-11 Q1)

On 12 March 1947, during as.....(Answers to check your progress- III Q1)

However Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet foreign.....(Answers to check your progress III-Q2)

Some thought that the declaration should.....(Answers to check your progress IV-Q1)

The “Rwandan Genocide” which.....(Answers to check your progress IV-Q2)

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# **UNIT 2- COLD WAR AND ITS EFFECTS AROUND THE WORLD: BEYOND USA AND USSR**

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## **STRUCTURE**

2.0 Objective

2.1 Introduction

2.2 The Division of Germany

2.5.1 The Berlin Blockade

2.5.2 The foundation of the FRG]

2.5.3 The foundation of the GDR

2.3 The strengthening of the alliances

2.4 The first confrontations

2.4.1 The Civil War in Greece

2.4.2 The Revolution in China

2.4.3 The Korean War

2.5 From Peaceful Coexistence to the Paroxysms of the Cold War (1953–1962)

2.5.1 The agreement on Austrian neutrality

2.5.2 The ‘Geneva spirit’

2.5.3 The Repression of the Hungarian Uprising

2.5.4 The Building of the Berlin Wall

2.5.5 The Cuban Missile Crisis

2.6 From Escape to Renewed Tension

2.7 The Improvements of the East and the West



2.8 Towards the End of Cold War

2.8.1 Gorbachev's 'Perestroika' and 'Glasnost'

2.8.2 The Collapse of Communist Bloc

2.8.3 The Fall of the Berlin Wall

2.9 Let Us Sum Up

2.10 Keywords

2.11 Questions for Review

2.12 Suggested Readings and References

2.13 Answers to Check your Progress

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## 2.0 OBJECTIVE

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The world has mysterious ways. This chapter is just dedicated to the events which conspired throughout the world just after the Second World War. The chapter would begin like that and throughout the lesson, you shall be reading about how this leads to the creation of the world, which had 2 superpowers. We shall also cover all the bases while seeing the changes all throughout the world and how the time now was moving towards bipolarity.

The end of the Second World War did not signal a return to normality; on the contrary, it resulted in a new conflict. The major European powers that had been at the forefront of the international stage in the 1930s were left exhausted and ruined by the war, setting the scene for the emergence of two new global superpowers. Two blocs developed around the Soviet Union and the United States, with other countries being forced to choose between the two camps.

The USSR came out of the war territorially enlarged and with an aura of prestige from having fought Hitler's Germany. The country was given a

## Notes

new lease of life by its heroic resistance to the enemy, exemplified by the victory at Stalingrad. The USSR also offered an ideological, economic and social model extending as never before to the rest of Europe. Furthermore, the Red Army, unlike the US army, was not demobilized at the end of the war. The Soviet Union thus had a real numerical superiority in terms of men and heavy weapons.

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## 2.1 INTRODUCTION

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The United States was the great victor of the Second World War. Its human and material losses were relatively low, and even though the US Army was almost completely demobilized a few months after the end of hostilities, the United States remained the world's leading military power. Its navy and air force were unrivalled, and until 1949 it was the only country with the capacity to produce nuclear weapons. It also confirmed its status as the world's leading economic power, in terms of both the volume of trade and industrial and agricultural production. The US now owned more than two-thirds of the world's gold reserves and the dollar became the primary international currency.

The conflicts of interest between the new world powers gradually multiplied, and a climate of fear and suspicion reigned. Each country feared the newfound power of the other. The Soviets felt surrounded and threatened by the West and accused the United States of spearheading 'imperialist expansion'. For their part, the Americans were concerned at Communist expansion and accused Stalin of breaching the Yalta Agreement on the right of free peoples to self-determination. The result was a long period of international tension interspersed with dramatic crises which, from time to time, led to localized armed conflicts without actually causing a full-scale war between the United States and the USSR. From 1947, Europe, divided into two blocs, was at the heart of the struggle between the two superpowers. The Cold War reached its first climax with the Soviet blockade of Berlin. The explosion of the first

Soviet atomic bomb in the summer of 1949 reinforced the USSR in its role as a world power. This situation confirmed the predictions of Winston Churchill, who, on March 1946, had been the first Western statesman to speak of an 'Iron Curtain' that now divided Europe in two.

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## 2.2 THE DIVISION OF GERMANY

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The division of Germany into the East and the West had a great impact on how the world was going to shape. This has been divided into three subsections.

During 1945, the Allies began organizing their respective occupation zones in Germany. The Americans occupied the South, the British the West and North, France the South-West, and the Soviets Central Germany. The Eastern part was administered by Poland, except the town of Königsberg (renamed Kaliningrad) and its surrounding area, which were annexed by the USSR. On 30 August 1945, the Inter-Allied Control Council was founded. Berlin was divided into four sectors and placed under the administrative control of the Allied *Kommandatura*. In 1946, the main war criminals were tried in Nuremberg by Allied judges. In the same year, the fate of the German satellite states and of Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, and Finland was determined in Paris by separate peace treaties.

On 28 July 1946, the United States proposed a plan for economic unification of the occupied zones. Faced with the refusal of France and the Soviet Union, the British and Americans decided to unite their zones economically and, in December of the same year, created the Bizone. On 1 August 1948, the French occupation zone joined the Bizone, which then became the Trizone. Gradually, relations between the Allies deteriorated, and the quadripartite structures became unmanageable. In March 1948, the Inter-Allied Control Council ceased to operate, as did, in June 1948, the *Kommandatura*.

### 2.2.1 The Berlin Blockade

Germany rapidly became a sparring ground for the Cold War. After having politically reorganized their occupation zones in defeated Germany, the British and Americans wanted to revive the German economy, which implied radical monetary reform. On 20 June 1948, the Western Allies introduced a new unit of account. The German mark, the *Deutsche Mark* (DM), was introduced in all the Western zones and replaced the *Reichsmark*, which had lost all its value. This monetary reform enabled the shops to be filled once again with goods that had, until then, only been obtainable on the black market. While the Communists took over nearly all the command posts in the Eastern zone, the ideas of the former Allies about the economic and political organization of Germany became more at odds with each other every day.

Hoping to keep Berlin united in the heart of the Soviet zone, and denouncing what it called the Anglo-American policy of acting without consultation, the USSR reacted to this initiative on 24 June 1948 by imposing a total blockade of the Western sectors of Berlin. The city lay in the Soviet zone, but the Americans, the British and the French were established in their respective occupation zones. Access to Berlin by road, rail, and water was impossible until 12 May 1949. Food supplies and electricity were cut. The introduction of the DM in the Western sectors of Berlin was the official cause, but the Soviet Union probably wanted to capture the capitalist island in its occupation zone by making the British, French and Americans leave Berlin. The latter reacted swiftly: the Allied airlift, introduced by General Lucius D. Clay, was to be the appropriate American counter-measure.

Each day, thousands of aircraft (more than 270 000 flights in total) brought food, fuel, and other essential goods to the beleaguered city. In all, over 13 000 tonnes of goods were delivered every day. Berlin

became one of the main theatres of confrontation between East and West. The division of Europe into two blocs was confirmed. The city became a symbol of freedom for the West. The inhabitants of the city were no longer thought of as former Nazis to be punished but as victims of the Soviet threat. When Stalin decided to lift the blockade on 12 May 1949, the political division of the city was firmly established. Two municipal administrations were put in place, and the Soviets began to merge the Social Democratic and Communist Parties. In contrast, democratic elections were held in West Berlin in December 1948. The outcome was a victory for the anti-Communist Social Democratic Party. The success of the Berlin Airlift enabled a Western opinion to accept the inevitable partition of Germany. On either side of the Iron Curtain, the divided city of Berlin became the showcase for the Western and Soviet models. Confronted with the Soviet threat, the idea of German rearmament and the country's integration into a united European structure became more and more vital in Western eyes.

### **2.2.2 The foundation of the FRG**

On 2 December 1946, the British and Americans decided to merge their respective occupation zones. With the addition of the French zone in 1948, West Germany became the Trizone. From 20 April to 2 June 1948, the three powers met in London to discuss the future of the country and decided to call a constituent assembly, the German Parliamentary Council. Its members were appointed by the parliaments of the federal states, the *Länder*. These federal entities were created by the occupying powers, on more or less historical lines. For example, whilst the State of Prussia was abolished by the Allies, Bavaria was retained. On 1 September 1948, the Parliamentary Council started work in Bonn. It elected a Christian Democrat, Konrad Adenauer, to lead it and formulated the Basic Law which was promulgated on 23 May 1949. This Law became the provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). Its adoption after a referendum gave rise to the first

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legislative elections for the entire Trizone. Bonn was chosen ahead of Frankfurt to be the provisional capital. The city of West Berlin became a *Land* but remained under Allied control. West Berlin had to be shown to be part of the FRG in spite of its special status. Economic development was encouraged by the granting of subsidies to companies and civil servants who decided to move there.

Even if the right of supervision enjoyed by the Western Allied powers limited German sovereignty, the FRG was seen as the only rightful heir to the German Reich, dissolved in 1945 when Germany unconditionally surrendered. The election of the Bundestag in August 1949 confirmed the victory of the Christian Democrats (CDU) over the Socialists (SPD) led by Kurt Schumacher, whose Marxist tendencies scared the Western occupying powers. The Communists and the Liberals made few gains. The CDU, led by Konrad Adenauer, confirmed its role as the champion of a return to a free-market economy. Adenauer, who was the preferred partner of the Americans, became the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

### **2.2.3 The foundation of the GDR**

As a response to the foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) in Bonn, in October 1949 the USSR encouraged the proclamation of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) in Berlin. East Berlin became the capital of the GDR. The West refused to recognize this State which, following the example of the FRG, presumed to speak for all of Germany. The Communist Wilhelm Pieck became President of the GDR and Otto Grotewohl, a former Social Democrat, was made the head of the government. However, it was Walter Ulbricht, leader of the Communist Party, who played the crucial role. Since 1946, the Social Democratic Party (SPD) of the Soviet zone had had to merge with the Communist Party (KPD) to form the Socialist Unity Party (SED). This

Stalinist party, led by Communists, dominated the political scene in the GDR until the end of the Communist era in 1989.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS-1

Q1. What was the reason for division of Germany?

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Q2. Describe about foundations of FDR and GDR.

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## 2.3 THE STRENGTHENING OF ALLIANCES

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On 22 January 1948, Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, gave an address in the House of Commons in which he denounced the Soviet threat. He affirmed his resolve to develop Britain's cooperation with France and the Benelux countries within a Western Union.

A few days later, the coup d'état in Prague on 25 February 1948, in which the Communists took power in Czechoslovakia by force, heightened the climate of international tension and danger that prevailed during the Cold War. On 17 March 1948, in Brussels, five countries signed the Treaty establishing Western Union, which aimed no longer merely to guard against a potential German threat but to prevent any armed aggression in Europe.

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This treaty was amended by the Paris Agreements of 23 October 1954, founding Western European Union (WEU) shortly after the failure of the proposed European Defence Community (EDC). The five European signatories to the Brussels Pact soon realized that alone they would be incapable of mounting an effective resistance to an attack from the USSR.

On 11 June 1948, the US Congress passed the Vandenberg resolution, which put an end to American isolationism by authorizing the United States to be involved in international alliances even in peacetime. This paved the way for the Atlantic Alliance. On 4 April 1949, twelve Foreign Ministers signed the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington, thereby establishing the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). The Five of Western Union were joined by the United States, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway, and Portugal.

The creation of a Euro-American alliance was strongly contested by Communists across the world. Negotiations on the North Atlantic Treaty were marred by threats and barely veiled intimidation from the Kremlin towards the Western powers. But the climate of fear surrounding the ratification of the accession treaties by the Western Parliaments only served to speed up the process. The North Atlantic Treaty came into force on 23 August 1949 and established a transatlantic framework for the defence of Western Europe.

In 1953, the new US President Dwight D. Eisenhower and his Secretary of State John Foster Dulles extended the Truman Doctrine by introducing the 'rollback' policy, which aimed not merely to contain Communism but to actively drive it back. This required the formation of military alliances with countries threatened by Communist expansion. The early 1950s were characterized by a phenomenon termed 'pato mania'. Several treaties similar to the North Atlantic Treaty were signed: the ANZUS Treaty (Australia, New Zealand, and the United States) in 1951, SEATO (the Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation) in 1954 and the Baghdad Pact in 1955.



The USSR responded in 1955 with the creation of the Warsaw Pact. Following the FRG's accession to the North Atlantic Treaty on 9 May 1955, the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe also united to form a military alliance. The members of this mutual defence pact to counter aggression were the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

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## 2.4 THE FIRST CONFRONTATIONS

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From 1947 onwards, the Cold War gave rise to localized conflicts that opposed the two camps without triggering an outright war between the United States and the USSR.

Greece was in the midst of a civil war since the autumn of 1946, and after initially having let the United Kingdom act alone, the United States later intervened actively to help the anti-Communist forces. In China, American aid was given to the Nationalist Chang Kai-Shek, but that failed to halt the advance of the Communists, supported by the Soviet Union. The Cold War reached its first climax with the Soviet blockade of Berlin. In June 1950, the stage moved from Europe to South-East Asia as Communist North Korean troops invaded South Korea. The region became a bloody ideological battleground, pitting the West against the Communist world. This indirectly precipitated the rearmament of the Federal Republic of Germany.

### **Check your progress-2**

Q1. Give a short description on the first confrontations.

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### **2.4.1 The Civil War in Greece**

In the years following the Second World War in Greece, the Communists engaged in violent conflicts against the government forces who were receiving massive military and financial aid from Britain and, later, from the USA. These countries feared that Greece, the last of the Balkan states to resist Soviet domination, would, in turn, fall to the Communists. As a neighbour of Turkey, Greece was an area of prime importance from an economic and strategic viewpoint for preventing Soviet domination of the Eastern Mediterranean and protecting Middle East oil supplies. The United States was therefore committed to preserving the independence and territorial integrity of the kingdom and encouraged the authorities to establish a government of national unity and to undertake a series of economic reforms. By launching a campaign that would culminate in victory for the royalist armies within two years, the United States assumed the position of undisputed leader of the 'free world'. Greece enjoyed the benefits of the Marshall Plan and gradually became part of the Western system, joining the Council of Europe in 1949 and NATO in 1951. The defeat of the Communist revolt in Greece, in which more than 50 000 people died, marked the end of the spread of Soviet influence in Europe.

### **2.4.2 The Revolution in China**

In the spring of 1946, civil war broke out in China. The Communists led by Mao Tse-Tung, hardened by resistance to the Japanese, promised to redistribute land to the peasants. In spite of American aid, which had by now begun to focus more on Europe, the National Government of General Chiang Kai-Shek had to leave the mainland in 1950 and take refuge on the island of Formosa. On 1 October 1949, the People's Republic of China was proclaimed, and Mao became President. The Communists held all the key jobs in the government. Opponents were systematically arrested or executed. This victory greatly strengthened the position of world Communism, which now spread from the China Sea to

the Elbe. But Communist China, which had certainly needed Soviet economic aid in the early years of the People's Republic, was not a mere satellite of the Soviet Union. It joined forces with the USSR in some Cold War conflicts but did not become part of the Soviet bloc.

### **2.4.3 The Korean War**

On 25 June 1950, Communist troops from North Korea crossed the 38th parallel, which since 1945 had been the military demarcation line between the North of the country (under Soviet influence) and the South (under US influence). The confrontations along the border and the invasion of the South of the peninsula would mark the beginning of the Korean War. The United States, determined to support the authorities in the South, were able to take advantage of a moment when the Soviet delegate was temporarily absent from a United Nations Security Council meeting to commit the United Nations (UN) to defend South Korea. They called on the UN to apply the principle of collective security and to vote for sanctions against North Korea. In June 1950, US air and naval forces landed on the peninsula. Sixteen countries, including the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg, were involved in the creation of an international force under US command. North Korea, on the other hand, enjoyed the diplomatic support of the Soviet Union and military aid from Communist China.

Although his forces had been able to drive the North Korean troops back to the Chinese border, US General Douglas MacArthur was confronted by a massive counter-attack led by Chinese reinforcements from the beginning of 1951. He, therefore, put to the US President, Harry Truman, a proposal to bomb Communist China, resorting to atomic weapons if need be. The situation became truly dramatic — a new world conflict seemed imminent. But Truman refused to use the atomic bomb and the war continued, despite constant diplomatic efforts to broker a ceasefire. An armistice was finally signed in July 1953 in the climate of

international détente brought about by the death of Stalin four months earlier. However, as the United States continued to offer substantial economic aid to South Korea, whilst the Soviet Union supported North Korea, the reunification of the country would clearly be impossible for some time to come.

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## **2.5 FROM PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE TO THE PAROXYSMS OF THE COLD WAR (1953–1962)**

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After the death of Stalin in March 1953, his successors adopted a more conciliatory attitude to the West. From 1955, Nikita Khrushchev, the new First Secretary of the CPSU, developed a policy of peaceful coexistence. Boosted by the advances that it had made in thermonuclear power and the space race, the USSR wanted to use the new climate of peace in the world to take the rivalry between itself and the United States onto a purely ideological and economic level.

In the United States, President Eisenhower had to make allowance for the risk of escalation and the hazards of direct nuclear confrontation with the Soviets. In 1953 he opted for the so-called ‘new look’ strategy. This combined diplomacy with the threat of massive retaliation. To complicate matters further, the United States was no longer the only country with nuclear weapons. It had to come to terms with technological progress made by the Soviet Union, which tested its first atomic weapon in 1949, with the first hydrogen bomb following in 1953.

The first tangible consequence of the new Soviet policy was the agreement on Austria in May 1955. The Austrian State Treaty officially put an end to the war in the Alpine country and gave it back its independence, subject to its permanent neutrality.

But despite certain encouraging signs, the distrust and ideological opposition between the two blocs continued. In Central and Eastern Europe, the populations of several satellite states attempted to cast off the

Russian yoke, and the Cold War reached its peak in the early 1960s. In Europe, the status of the city of Berlin remained a major stumbling block for the two superpowers. The construction of the Berlin Wall in the summer of 1961 closed the last crossing point between West and East. Elsewhere in the world, the tension surrounding Cuba culminated in a trial of strength played out between John F. Kennedy and Nikita S. Khrushchev in October 1962 over the stationing of Soviet nuclear missiles on the island.

By the mid-1950s, East-West relations had certainly evolved and were characterized by the principle of peaceful coexistence, but the Cold War was not over and the ideological tensions between the two blocs prevailed.

### **2.5.1 The agreement on Austrian neutrality**

On 15 May 1955, the USSR, together with the three Western powers occupying Austria (USA, Great Britain, and France), signed a treaty which officially put an end to the state of war in the Alpine country. Post-war Austria often served as a forward post for the Americans and the Soviets when they wanted to prove their readiness to talk to one another. In accordance with the new State Treaty, the Austrian Government had to proclaim the country's military neutrality in exchange for the withdrawal of the occupation forces. The Soviet occupation zone in eastern Austria, together with Finland, northern Norway and the Danish island of Bornholm, was the only region in Europe from which the Red Army finally agreed to withdraw. That same year, Austria joined the United Nations (UN) and the Council of Europe.

### **2.5.2 The 'Geneva spirit'**

From 18 to 23 July 1955, the Heads of Government of the Four Great Powers (the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and the USSR) met in Geneva. It was their first summit meeting for ten years. The negotiations focused on European security, disarmament, and East-West relations. Although the four powers did not reach an agreement, especially as far as the fate of Germany was concerned, the meeting

closed in a climate of détente between the various protagonists. There was even talk of a new ‘Geneva spirit’, referring to the peaceful climate which had inspired the League of Nations in the interwar years.

Other signs that hinted at this desire for peaceful coexistence included the visit of FRG Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to Moscow in 1955, the trip by Khrushchev to the United States in 1959 and his meeting with US President John F. Kennedy in Vienna in 1961.

But despite these encouraging signs, the distrust and ideological opposition between the two blocs continued.

### **2.5.3 The repression of the Hungarian Uprising**

In Central and Eastern Europe, with the death of Stalin and the start of de-Stalinisation launched by the new Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, the populations of several satellite states attempted to free themselves from Soviet rule. In Poland, despite several violent clashes in Poznan, Władysław Gomułka, the former General Secretary of the Workers’ Party, was rehabilitated after being arrested in 1951. In October 1956 he became the new First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers’ Party. He managed in extremis to prevent a Soviet military intervention aimed at suppressing riots by workers and an attempted takeover in October 1956.

The situation in East Germany and Hungary was very different. The Soviet military intervened in both countries — in June 1953 and November 1956 respectively — Moscow is determined to crush the popular uprisings and reassert full control over its satellite states.

In Hungary, intellectuals and students embittered by the Communist regime demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the organization of free, multi-party elections. In the 1950s, the people began to protest more and more openly against the fall in their standard of living and the renunciation of national independence.

In late October 1956, following the news of the Polish rebellion against Soviet hegemony, Hungary’s political opposition also demonstrated its

discontent by marching peacefully through the streets of Budapest before organizing armed conflict. Some members of the Hungarian army fought on the side of the rebels. A new Hungarian government, led by Imre Nagy, supported the rebels. It called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops and abolished the one-party system before announcing Hungary's unilateral withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact and proclaiming the country's neutrality.

On 1 November 1956, the Red Army seemed to be withdrawing. In reality, however, it continued to keep an eye on the country, which was foundering in a 'counter-revolution'. Between 4 and 8 November 1956, Nikita S. Khrushchev ordered the Red Army to put down the Hungarian Uprising by force. Soviet troops attacked en masse and abolished the independent national government.

Hungary was immediately subjected to merciless repression, and hundreds of thousands of Hungarians fled to the West. The new Hungarian Government, bankrolled by Moscow, restored a dictatorial regime in the country and closed all the borders again. This forceful intervention, which trampled democracy underfoot, resulted in the USSR's standing in the countries of Western Europe falling to its lowest level since the Second World War. But the moment chosen by the Soviets was very favourable to them because the Western powers were deeply divided and weakened by the Suez Crisis, which was happening at the same moment. The West was in no position to react appropriately and was forced to stand helplessly by as the Russians returned to Hungary.

#### **2.5.4 The building of the Berlin Wall**

During the 1950s, the City of Berlin was still divided into a Western zone, consisting of the American, British and French sectors, and a Soviet zone. Berlin constituted a thermometer during every international crisis, registering the degree of seriousness of the crisis. The Western Allied powers were determined to uphold their rights in the former capital of the Reich. For the Communist Government of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), West Berlin was a constant provocation, as

## Notes

it was an easy escape route for many East Germans who wanted to flee the country.

In 1953, production levels in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) were poor. In order to stimulate production, the Socialist Unity Party (SED), led by the Stalinist Walter Ulbricht, imposed increasingly severe working conditions on the workforce. However, he did not offer in exchange any prospect of an improvement in the people's standard of living. East Berliners noted with envy the ever-increasing economic prosperity in the Western sectors.

On 16 and 17 June 1953, strikes broke out in East Berlin and spread rapidly throughout East Germany. These uprisings, however, were brutally put down by Soviet troops, leaving many dead and injured. The defeat of the June 1953 riots resulted in several hundred thousand East Germans fleeing to the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). More than two million people had crossed from East to West in less than ten years.

In order to stop this mass exodus, which particularly weakened the country's economy, the GDR finally prevented people from crossing to the West. During the night of 12 to 13 August 1961, East German workers, flanked by soldiers, built a wall between East and West Berlin that made passage impossible. The Western powers resigned, could only register their verbal protests. During a visit to Berlin on 26 June 1963, US President John F. Kennedy expressed his sympathy for West Berlin by declaring 'Ich bin ein Berliner'.

In practice, it was virtually impossible to cross the 'wall of shame'. This closed border became the most tangible symbol of the Cold War and the division of Europe.

### **2.5.5 The Cuban Missile Crisis**

In 1962, a brand new trial of strength unrolled in Cuba. For two weeks, the world teetered on the brink of nuclear war. Since the overthrow of



Fulgencio Batista's military authoritarianism in January 1959, Cuba had been dominated by Fidel Castro. Within the course of agricultural reform, Castro nationalized the Cuban property of American undertakings on the island, thereby acquiring the wrath of Washington. In response, the pro-Communist Cuban leader moved nearer to the USSR, who was delighted to find a replacement ally within the western hemisphere and within the American security zone. The Cuban and Soviet regimes signed consecutive agreements on trade and military cooperation. In April 1961, the United States tried to overthrow the new regime by arranging for anti-Castro exiles to land within the Bay of Pigs. The operation was unsuccessful and ultimately solely strengthened Castro's position. He enticed several Latin American revolutionaries to Cuba that was the sole Communist country within the Americas security zone and threatened the United States' status within the region. Khrushchev set to secretly give Cubans with intermediate-range offensive missiles that could cause an immediate threat to the territory of the United States.

On 14 October 1962, when Soviet freighters carrying missiles had been identified on their way to Cuba, American spy planes conjointly photographed launchers for Soviet intermediate-range rockets. The United States of America President, John F. Kennedy, so set to impose a naval blockade, isolation access to Cuba. Any attempt by Soviet ships to force their means through might have enkindled the power keg, agitating open conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. Europe, and especially Germany, would inevitably have then become a theatre of war. However, at the last minute, and after continual contact between Moscow and Washington, largely through the intermediary of the United Nations, a compromise emerged. The Soviet ships agreed to show back, and therefore the Americans undertook to not invade Cuba and to get rid of their rockets from Turkey. On 28 October, the world avoided another nuclear war by a whisker and therefore the 2 Great Powers came to demobilization negotiations. In Europe, Franco-German links were strengthened by the crisis.

**Check your progress-3**

Q1. What was the reason for Cuban crises?

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## **2.6 FROM ESCAPE TO RENEWED TENSIONS**

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Having narrowly avoided nuclear war, the United States and the USSR drew conclusions from the Cuban Crisis. This direct clash between the 2 superpowers caused a kind of armistice in the conflict. In 1963, a direct line — the famous ‘red telephone’ — was established between Washington and Moscow and therefore the two superpowers opened discussions on limiting the arms race. There have been various reasons behind the moderate approach adopted by the two parties. The United States was finding it progressively troublesome to finance its world military presence, and its growing involvement within the warfare from 1964 which was met with robust criticism from the general public. In Europe, all eyes currently turned to the Ostpolitik, the Federal Republic of Germany who was developing closer relations with the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia and therefore the USSR. As Europe remained at the centre of the East-West confrontation, it wanted to market alleviation between the two military blocs. It conjointly contributed to the maintenance of world peace and raised hopes of the conjugation of the continent at the Helsinki Summit in 1975. However, the attempt by Alexander Dubček to liberalize the Communist regime in Czechoslovakia was crushed in August 1968 by the troops of the Warsaw treaty. Within the late 1970s, the two superpowers wanted to increase their individual influence. The Soviet policy in Africa and therefore the United States invasion of Afghanistan led to a cooling of

relations between the US and the USSR. Within the US, the ‘America is back’ rhetoric adopted by new President Ronald Reagan set the tone for the conflict within the 1980s. This era was marked by a brand new arms race.

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## **2.7 THE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE EAST AND WEST RELATIONS**

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On 1 August 1975, the ultimate Act of the Helsinki Summit closed the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) that had opened on 3 July 1973. The CSCE was a standing forum for negotiation that while not being institutionalized wanted to reinforce cooperation between long-standing foes and, indirectly, to beat the division of Europe into 2 major blocs on either aspect of the Berlin Wall. Based on a Euro-Atlantic approach, all states whose territory was partially or totally set within the continent of Europe were entitled to participate as full members, as were the United States and Canada. Only Albania declined to attend the CSCE. The thirty-five participants, as well as members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the Warsaw pact, also as non-aligned states, recognized the de facto borders established in Europe following the Second World War. The Helsinki Agreement lined non-interference in internal affairs, military problems, economic, technical and scientific cooperation, democratic principles and even environmental protection.

The early 1970s were conjointly marked by the two superpowers’ wish for detente. Within the strategic Arms Limitation Talks treaty of 26 May 1972 on limiting strategic weapons, they agreed to not manufacture strategic weapons for an amount of 5 years, to not construct land-based launchers and to limit the amount of ABM anti-missile missiles. However, the agreement did nothing to limit the ability of the United States and also the Soviet Union, since both of them maintained a nuclear arsenal with multiple overkill capability. In alternative words, the two countries had enough nuclear weapons to destroy each other over and over again.

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Another sign of detente was the partial lifting by the US of the trade stoppage obligatory on the USSR in 1949 and also the signing with Moscow of a trade agreement in October 1972. Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the United States in June 1973 was the occasion for the signing of a pact on the prevention of nuclear war. The 3rd summit between Leonid Brezhnev and Richard Nixon in Moscow and also the Crimea in June and July 1974 was less fortunate since world power relations were adversely stricken by the Yom Kippur War between Israel and an Arab coalition led by Egypt and Syria.

Paradoxically, the treaty agreement fuelled the arms race the development of missiles with multiple nuclear warheads, military science weapons, bombers and also the 'neutron bomb' was stepped up because these weapons weren't lined by the 1972 agreement. This meant that negotiations for a second SALT agreement dragged on and Soviet and US military expenditure enhanced. The SALT II agreement, that restricted the number of missile launchers and bombers, was finally signed on 18 June 1979. It failed to enter into force due to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Moreover, it failed to stop the preparation of the latest Soviet medium-range missiles, the SS-20s, in Europe: the late 1970s saw the beginning of the Euro missile crisis.

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## **2.8 TOWARDS THE END OF COLD WAR**

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The late twentieth century was a time of major political upheaval in Eastern Europe. The fall of the Berlin wall in November 1989 put an end to the conflict and its divisions that dated back to the Second war. The abolishment of the Communist coalition led to the end of a bipolar world designed around the rivalry between the United States and also Russia. Economic and military structures like Comecon, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and also the Warsaw treaty were dissolved in 1991. The events of the late Eighties marked the beginning of improved relations between 2 components of the continent that had long been divided.

### 2.8.1 Gorbachev's 'Perestroika' and 'Glasnost'

On 11 March 1985, at the age of 54, Mikhail Gorbachev, an apparatchik of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), was appointed General Secretary of the CPSU by the Central Committee. He aimed to hold out a root-and-branch reform of the Soviet system, the bureaucratic inertia of that brought about an obstacle to economic reconstruction ('perestroika'), and, at a similar time, to liberalize the regime and introduce transparency ('glasnost'), i.e. certain freedom of expression and knowledge.

In order to implement this formidable policy with success, Mikhail Gorbachev had to limit the USSR's international commitments and cut back its military expenditure so as to curb the country's ethical and economic decline. This resulted in a very beginning of a dialogue between the Americans and therefore the Soviets regarding nuclear arms and therefore the establishment of closer relations with the European Community. At a similar time, Mikhail Gorbachev terminated Soviet involvement in different components of the world, retreating from Afghanistan, wherever the Russian army was slowed down, exerting pressure on the Vietnamese to withdraw from Cambodia and restoring Sino-Soviet relations, withdrawing Soviet support for the Mengistu regime in Ethiopia and for Cuban troops in Angola, ending aid to Cuba and retreating Soviet troops from the island, restoring diplomatic relations with Israel and condemnatory Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Gorbachev's policy of disengagement would be even more marked in Europe, with reference to the previous satellite states of the USSR.

Although popular with the West, Mikhail Gorbachev was so much less therefore in his own country, where his reforms resulted in the disruption of the centralized coming up with system while not the implementation of any real market mechanisms. This resulted in reduced production, shortages and social discontent, which led to strikes. This discontent can be all the more powerfully expressed among the system of 'transparency'; all antecedently withheld information regarding the activities of the state and its administrative bodies would possibly

henceforth be disclosed and publicly debated. The lifting of the taboos obligatory by the Communist regime, of which intellectuals and liberated dissidents took full advantage, allowed essential judgment to be passed on the history of the country and on its political, economic and social organization.

### **2.8.2 The Collapse of the Communist Bloc**

Mikhail Gorbachev's reformist policies within the country fuelled opposition movements to the Communist regimes within the Soviet alliance countries. Demonstrations became a lot of frequent. Governments were forced to just accept measures — suggested, moreover, by Mikhail Gorbachev — towards alleviation. However, these measures weren't deemed to be adequate. Hopes of freedom, long suppressed by the Communist regimes within the countries of the Soviet bloc and within the USSR itself, were inevitably fuelled by Mikhail Gorbachev's tried reforms in the country and his conciliatory policy towards the West. It proved impossible to maintain reformed Communist regimes. They were entirely hyped up by the will for political democracy and economic liberty. among 3 years, the Communist regimes collapsed and individual nations gained freedom, at first within the USSR's satellite countries and then among the country itself. The structures of the eastern bloc disintegrated with the dissolution of the Warsaw treaty and Comecon. The country broke up into independent republics.

In Poland, economic reforms led to strikes within the spring and summer of 1988. The solidarity movement ('Solidarność') necessitated union pluralism. during the round Table negotiations, that enabled the gradual creation of the Third Polish Republic, the Polish Communist leaders recognized the social movement in April 1989. Solidarność was so able to participate within the initial semi-legal elections since the Second warfare. The elections, held on four and eighteen June, saw the collapse of the political party, and Tadeusz Mazowiecki became the primary non-Communist head of presidency in eastern Europe. He was appointed on 19 August 1989 and supported by an awesome majority by the Polish Sejm on 8 September 1989 as a result of a coalition between solidarity,

the agricultural party and therefore the Democratic party. In December 1989, LechWalesa, the symbolic leader of Solidarność, replaced General Jaruzelski of the Polish United Workers' Party as President. The triumph of the trade union's candidates in these elections triggered a wave of peaceful anti-Communist revolutions in Central and Eastern Europe. In Hungary, demonstrations against the regime enhanced throughout 1987 and 1988. The Opposition became more organized, and reformers entered the govt. in June 1988. On 18 October 1989, the Stalinist Constitution was abandoned, and the European country adopted political pluralism. Earlier that year, in May, the 'Iron Curtain' separating European country from Austria had been demolished, sanctioning several East Germans to escape to the West.

In Czechoslovakia, a program of reforms impressed by those of the USSR was adopted in December 1987 however wasn't widely enforced. The regime became additional oppressive and suppressed demonstrations in 1988. The fall of the Berlin Wall on 9 Nov 1989 more accelerated the death of the Communist governments. In Czechoslovakia, the Opposition leader, Vaclav Havel, was unanimously elected interim President of the Republic by the parliament of the Socialist Republic on 29 December 1989. Within the same vein, the anti-establishment Civic Forum movement won the primary free parliamentary elections on 8 June 1990 and reappointed Vaclav Havel as President of the Republic in July of that year. In Hungary, the parliamentary elections held on 2 April 1990 resulted within the formation of the Democratic Forum government. On 9 December 1990, LechWalesa became President of the Republic of Poland. In Balkan country, a coalition government was shaped on 7 December 1990, and a brand new Constitution was adopted on 9 July 1991. In Romania, following violent demonstrations, the Communist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu died on 25 December 1989 and a brand-new Constitution establishing pluralism was adopted on 8 December 1991.

This transformation proceeded, for the foremost half, in a very peaceful manner. Still, in Romania, the revolution against the dictator Ceausescu resulted in serious bloodshed, and the fragmentation of Yugoslavia led to protracted and bitter warfare. The collapse of Soviet Communism led to the dislocation of the country, sapped by an ideological, political and

economic crisis. This successively precipitated the break-up of the empire, both cause, and result of the end of Communism. The organizations specific to 'Soviet federalism' hastened the implosion of the country despite being primarily meant to consolidate it. One once another the Soviet Socialist Republics (SSRs) announced their sovereignty.

### **2.8.3 The Fall of the Berlin Wall**

Whilst Mikhail Gorbachev was liberalizing the Soviet regime and also the movements against Communism were gathering strength in Central and Eastern Europe, the German Democratic Republic (GDR) looked as if it would be an unacquittable defensive structure, solidly created by the Communist Party, that was supported by the military and also the police force. The leaders of that were set against any amendment and counted on the support of the Soviet troops stationed within the GDR. Reform teams advocated 'Socialism with a human face', a 3rd method between the Stalinist Socialism of the GDR and also the liberal capitalist economy of the Federal Republic of FRG (FRG). This, they claimed, would guarantee the survival of East Germany instead of its absorption into West Germany. However, the reformers shortly found themselves overtaken by events. A series of huge demonstrations took place, the line for freedom of thought, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly. The people needed over merely a reform of the GDR and Socialism; they wanted a share of the prosperity enjoyed by West Germany, which had seen a vast flow of refugees from East Germany. They demonstrated in favour of a united Germany.

The East German Government, led by Erich Honaker, was wishing on Soviet support to save the regime. However, Mikhail Gorbachev, cautious of compromising his policy of reconciliation with the West, refused any kind of military intervention and confirmed the very fact to Helmut make-up once he visited the city on 13 June 1989. Mikhail Gorbachev tried to influence the East German leaders to proceed with reforms, on the lines of Perestroika. On 18 Oct, Honaker, who refused to yield, was stripped of his post and replaced as leader of the Communist



Party by Egon Krenz, with Moscow's approval. Hans Modrow, who was in favour of the reforms, became Head of Government. However, it had been too late. On 4 November, the new leaders were booed by a crowd of a million individuals gathered on Alexanderplatz in East Berlin. On 9 November, this led to the decision to authorize travel abroad. Right away, thousands of individuals wished to cross through the frontier posts in Berlin that was forced to open up to the group. The demonstrators started to demolish the 'Wall of Shame'. Many million East Germans visited the city district, the 'shop window of the West'.

The following day, 10 November, the leaders of the GDR secure that 'free and secret elections' would manifest itself in May 1990. However, continued demonstrations forced them to bring the elections forward to 18 March. The Socialist reformers were defeated and the Christian Democrat Lothar de Maizière became Head of the presidency of the GDR, which on 12 April declared itself in favour of a unified Germany inside NATO and also the European Community.

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## **2.9 LET US SUM UP**

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All these factors we're relevant during the Cold War and this is how the Cold War came to an end. Out of all these events, one thing was firm and irreversible and that was the amount of suffering that humans did undergo during the Cold War. It is only citizens who suffered in the midst of the race for ultimate power

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## **2.10 KEYWORDS**

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- Exodus: people moving out in the group
- Civil war: a prolonged war between the Northern Union and southern confederacy
- Korean War: A three-year duration war between North and south Korea
- China Revolution: in 1946, Mao Zedong started a communist war of china

- Great powers: a country having an adequate dominance over international relations.

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### **2.11 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW**

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- When and how was Germany divided?
- Explain the Berlin Blockade.
- When and why was the Berlin Wall built?
- What was the Cuban Missile Crisis?
- How did the relationship between the West and the East improve?
- Explain 'Perestroika' and 'Glasnost'.
- How did the Communist Bloc collapse?
- What led to the fall of the Berlin Wall?
- Describe the strengthening of an alliance?
- Describe the first confrontations?
- Explain the civil war in Greece?

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### **2.12 SUGGESTED READINGS AND REFERENCES**

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- The cold war: a world history by odd arne wested
- The Global Cold War by Odd Arne Westad
- The Cold War Era by Fraser J. Harbutt
- The End of the Cold War: 1985-1991 by Robert Service

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### **2.13 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS**

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- 1.The division of Germany into the.....( Answers to check your progress I-Q1)
- 2.On 2 December 1946, the British.....(Answers to check your progress I-Q2)
- 3.Greece was in the midst of.....(Answers to check your progress II-Q1)
- 4.Since the overthrow of Fulgencio Batista's.....(Answers to check your progress III-Q1)

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# **UNIT 3 - HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE EMERGENCE OF THE THIRD WORLD: PRINCIPLE OF NON- ALIGNMENT MOVEMENT, CONFERENCES AND IDEOLOGY IN THIS REGARD**

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## **STRUCTURE**

- 3.0 Objectives.
- 3.1 Introduction.
- 3.2 About The Third World
- 3.3 The History Of The Third World
- 3.4 The Third World: Origin And Shift In The Meaning
- 3.5 All About Third – Worldism
- 3.6 Problems Faced By The Third World Countries
- 3.7 Third World – Development Aid
- 3.8 India As A Third World Nation
- 3.9 Let Us Sum Up
- 3.10 Keywords
- 3.11 Questions For Review
- 3.12 Suggested Readings And References
- 3.13 Answers To Check Your Progress

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## **3.0 OBJECTIVES**

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The objective of this chapter, “The Third World” is to give the readers and the students a deep knowledge about the Third World. The chapter explores the various concepts related to the Third World. These include topics such as the basic introduction about the concept of not only the

## Notes

Third World but also the First World and the Second World. The chapter gives details about what exactly do we mean when we use the term the Third World and what is its historical background.

The chapter explores other related topics such as the origin and the meaning of the Third World and the ideology of the Third – World and other topics and issues related to the Third World have also been discussed in the chapter. You will learn about them as you go through the chapter. The chapter provides the students with an in-depth knowledge about the Third World which will help them in not just their course but is useful at other times as well.

The objective of learning about the Third World is to enhance one's knowledge about the history and the current situation of the world that would help the students redefine their education in the developing world. Learning about the Third World would not only help the students and the readers in enhancing their knowledge and redefining their education but will also help them know about what history they have had and help them maintain their pace with the world.

Another objective that is achieved by learning about the Third World is that the students would get to know the difference between developed and the developing nations. Knowing what makes the nations come under the category of the developed nations would help them in understanding what are the requirements and policies to be met by the developing nations to take them towards progress and development at the maximum pace. It will help them understand what should be done, and what should be avoided in order to make the nation prosperous and take its economy, HDI and other factors towards a successful growth and development.

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### **3.1 INTRODUCTION – THE THIRD WORLD**

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The Third World is a concept that emerged during the Cold War. However, before going into the details of the Third World and what it is

all about it is important to understand the First World and the Second World. These two also emerged during the Cold War. The First World refers to the countries that were industrialized and capitalist in nature and these include Western Europe, North America, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. The First World concept came into being during the period of the Cold War. The First World generally included the countries that had been aligned with the NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and were opposed to the Soviet Union during the period of the Cold War.

However, after the collapse of the Soviet Union in the year 1991, the First World definition refers to any country that is at little or minimum political risk and the rule of law, democracy, economic stability, capitalist economy, and the standard of living is high and the functioning of all these factors is well. The First World countries are those that are determined on the basis of factors such as the literacy rate, GDP, GNP, life expectancy, and the Human Development Index.

The concept of the Second World also emerged during the period of the Cold War. This was to refer to the industrial states that were socialist in nature and were influenced by the Soviet Union at that time. The term Second World is still in use widely to refer to or describe the former communist countries that fall in between the two extremes of poverty and of prosperity. Most of these countries are capitalist states in current times. Examples of the Second World countries include Bulgaria, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Romania, and Poland, Russia and China, and others.

The Second World term has now been revised to refer to the nations or the countries that fall between the first and the third world countries on the basis of the economic indicators and the development status of these nations. The first world countries are more stable and better than the second world countries but the second world countries are better and more stable than the third world countries and this is the normal classification other than the time period of the three worlds at the time of and after the Cold War. We will now focus and discuss on the Third World and the current scenario related to these three worlds.

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## 3.2 ABOUT THE THIRD WORLD

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The Third World is the term that is used to usually refer to any nation that is currently at a developing stage. The developing countries come under the category of the Third World. The term is in use in present time, but the development of the origin of the word dates back to the Cold War to identify or refer to the nations that were not in alignment with the NATO and the capitalist nature of the states and also not with the communist nature of states that was supported by the Soviet Union. These were mostly nations in Africa and in Asia that were not aligned in the Soviet Union and also not with the NATO.

The United States was considered to be amongst the countries falling under the umbrella of the First World whereas Russia was considered to be one of the nations of the Second World countries. At present, after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the meaning or the definition of the Third World has become a little less clear and precise and has become more open to other interpretations.

To provide a little more clarity a Third World country is a developing nation that is characterized by poverty and a low standard of living for the majority of its population. The term is usually preferred to mean the developing nations with regard to their economy. The WTO (World Trade Organization) assists and also has provided certain rights to all the nations that have declared their status as that of a developing nation.

### Check Your Progress-1

Q1. What do you mean by the third world?

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Q2. Which organization provided certain rights to all nations?

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### **3.3 THE HISTORY OF THE THIRD WORLD**

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Most of the countries that fall under the category of the Third World are former colonies. After these countries gained independence, many of them, especially the ones that were smaller as compared to the other in the same category saw themselves fighting a lot of issues and challenges. The challenges were those of becoming a nation and those concerning the issue of institution-building by themselves, without any external aid. Due to this particular common characteristic and background, several of the nations were considered to be still ‘developing’ in the economic sense for the major time period of the twentieth century. The fact of the matter is that most of these nations are still on their path to development and are yet to make to the category of the developed nations.

In the current time and in general sense, the Third World is used to refer to the countries that have still not developed in the way the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries have developed and are still to reach that level. These nations are still in the process of developing themselves to the fullest extent and potential.

The economist, Peter Bauer in the 1980s gave a proper definition for the term that was so long in use, the Third World. He stated that the Third World status could not be attached or given to any country only on the basis of stable economic or political criteria, but instead it was more of an arbitrary procedure. The Third World consists of a large variety of countries which are extremely diverse in their makeup. The countries range from Indonesia to Afghanistan and range widely in terms of the economic permissivity to being economically advanced. They range from

## Notes

being politically non-aligned to being of Soviet- or Western-leaning. A long-standing debate with regard to the Third World is that the parts of the United States as compared to the other nations or states are quiet like the Third World.

There was a common ground or characteristics as one may say, in all the member countries of the Third World according to Peter Bauer. This common characteristic found among all the Third World countries was that the governments of these nations demanded as well as received aid from the west. Bauer was strictly opposed to this demand of and the receiving of the aid from the west. Because of this, the meaning of the term Third World was misleading and confusing at the time of the Cold War. The reason behind this unclear meaning was that the term did not have any collective identity and neither was there any form of consistency among the member countries that the Third World encompassed.

### **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) -**

It is an intergovernmental economic organization which was founded in the year 1961. The organization at present has thirty-six members and was founded to encourage and kindle economic development and progress and world trade. It is basically a congregation of countries that say they have been committed to the cause of democracy and to the market economy. It provides a platform to come up with a comparative analysis of the policy experiences and to come up with solutions to the common issues faced by them.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development also helps in the identification of the good activities in order to coordinate the internal or domestic and the international policies of the member nations. Most of the countries that are members of the OECD are the ones that are economies characterized by high – income and a very high HDI (Human Development Index) and these are considered as the developed countries.

The OECD came into being in the year 1948, as the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OECC). This was led by Robert Marjolin, a French man who would help in the administration of the



Marshall Plan (this plan had previously been rejected by the Soviet Union and the satellite states of the union). This goal was to be achieved by allocating the financial aid provided by the United States and then carrying out economic campaigns and programs in order to reconstruct Europe after World War II.

The OECC was reformed in the year 1961, as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. This was done by the Convention on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the membership of the organization was now not restricted only to the European countries. The headquarters of the OECD is in Paris, France at the Chateau de la Muette. The funding of the organization is done by the member nations at different rates.

**Check your progress-2**

Q1. Give the full history of the third world war.

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### **3.4 THE THIRD WORLD: ORIGIN AND SHIFT IN THE MEANING**

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The term Third World came up during the Cold War to give definition to the countries that continued to remain non – aligned with either the Communist Bloc or with the NATO. The United States, Japan, South Korea, Canada, Western European nations and the allies of these countries come under the First World. The countries like the Soviet Union, Cuba, China, and their allies fall under the umbrella of the Second World.

This terminology gave us the means of categorizing and dividing all the nations of the planet into three groups on the basis of the economic and political criteria and divisions. However, there has been a decrease in the

## Notes

usage of the term Third World since the Soviet Union fell and since the Cold War ended. In the current time, terms such as the least developed countries, the developing countries, or the term Global South has replaced the term Third World. The concept of the Third World has become redundant or one can say it is outdated. The reason behind this is that the term in the present time does not, in reality, represent or depicts the current economic or political scenario of the world.

As mentioned earlier, the countries of the Third World was seen to include all the countries that had in their past been colonies. These included the countries of Africa, Asia, Oceania, and Latin America. There is still no clear and proper definition of the term Third World that the educationists and historians agree upon. This is because of the complications that have been occurring in the history of changing contexts and meanings of the words. Cuba is one country of the Communist Bloc that is considered to be a “third world country”. There are other countries like Cuba as well that come under the category of the Communist Bloc but they are considered to be or are labelled to be third world countries.

Most of the Third World countries were away from industrialization and were also poor. Because of this reason, the countries that were poor were stereotypically referred to as the “third world countries”. However, several countries like Brazil, India, and China, and others, which are newly industrialized countries are also included and are members of the Third World countries. These countries are commonly known to be or referred to be a part of the BRIC. One thing to keep in mind is also that there were still a few countries that were since the very beginning non – aligned. Not just this, some of these countries were and still are very economically independent and these were Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Ireland, and Finland.

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** – The North Atlantic Treaty Organization or commonly called the NATO is an international alliance. The alliance comprises of a total of 29 member nations which are from North America and from Europe. The organization was

established on April 4, 1949, with the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty.

Out of all the articles of the Treaty, Article Five of the Treaty states that if any of the member nations or states are faced with an armed attack, the attack will not be on that particular state only but instead it will be an attack on all the members of the organization. The other members of the organization will assist the attacked member nation fight the attacker, with the use of armed forces, if it becomes necessary.

As mentioned above, the organization comprises of a total of 29 member nations. Out of these 29 members, two of them are nations located in North America and they are the United States and Canada. The other 26 members are countries located in Europe, and Turkey is the 29<sup>th</sup> member country that is located in Eurasia. All the member nations have their own military except Iceland. Iceland does not have a proper army but it does have a coast guard along with a unit of civilians who are specialists assigned for looking into and carrying out NATO activities and operations.

The United States, the United Kingdom, and France are the three-member nations of the organization that is nuclear-weapon states. NATO was originally founded by twelve member nation-states: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the United Kingdom, the United State, and Portugal. From 18 February 1952 to 6 May 1955, the organization was joined by Greece, Turkey, and West Germany. Spain joined the organization on 30 May 1982.

The organization added another 13 nations to its list of members after the Cold War came to an end. Out of these 13, 10 were former Warsaw Pact members and the other 3 were former Yugoslav Republics. These 13 additions were made from 12 March 1999 to 5 June 2017.

**The Communist Bloc** –The Communist Bloc also commonly referred to as the Eastern Bloc, the Socialist Bloc, or the Soviet Bloc used to be the group of the communist states that were the nations from the Central and Eastern Europe, from Southeast Asia, and from East Asia. These were

## Notes

under the dominion or the supremacy of the USSR or the Soviet Union during the time of the Cold War from 1947 to 1991. This bloc was in opposition to the capitalist Western bloc. The term Eastern Bloc that was another name of the Communist Bloc was used in reference to the USSR in Western Europe. It was also to refer to the East European Satellite States of the USSR that were in the Comecon.

The East European satellite states in the Comecon were: Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Albania, Hungary, and Bulgaria. In Asia, the Communist Bloc included the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the People's Republic of China. This was prior to the Sino – Soviet split that happened in the year 1961. When looking towards America, the Communist Bloc consisted of the Caribbean Republic of Cuba and this was since the year 1961.

In today's time, the states that once used to be a part of the Communist Bloc or the Soviet Union and are still standing are North Korea, China, Laos, Cuba, and Vietnam. The socialist experience of these countries was dominantly in accordance with the decolonization policy from the Global North. Their experience rather than being of the Red Army occupation of the former Socialist Bloc was anti-imperialism towards the states in the West. These five states that managed to survive even after the decline of the Soviet Union or the Communist Bloc in the year 1991, later went on to adopting certain economic policies that were of varying and diverse standards and degrees.

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### **3.5 ALL ABOUT THIRD – WORLDISM**

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Third – Worldism refers to a political concept or ideology that originated in the late 1940s or the early 1950s which were the Cold War years. The concept of Third – Worldism made an effort towards generating unity among the countries of the world which were not willing to take any sides when it came down to choosing between the United States and the

Soviet Union. The concept of Third – Worldism that we are talking about is somewhat similar and related to the political theory of Maoism – Third Worldism.

The leaders and the political thinkers who took up the formation of the concept of Third – Worldism presented the argument that the divisions and the conflicts that were faced by the North and the South were of greater importance when compared to that of the opposition shown by the East-West towards the Cold War period. When looking at the Three – World Model, the countries that had been aligned with the United States came under the category of the First World. These countries, had little risk of in political terms, better economic stability, better functioning of the democracy, and much better and higher standards of living.

The Second World refers to all the states that were formerly industrial socialist states and were under the supremacy of the Communist Bloc or the Soviet Union. Then comes the concept of the Third World from where the ideology of Third – Worldism has emerged. The Third World as mentioned previously was the term that was used to refer to the nations that continued to remain non – aligned with either the Communist Bloc or with the NATO.

The Third – Worldism was linked with the new political movements that were a follow up of the decolonization and also the new concept of the regionalism that was now taking form in the colonies of Africa, Asia, the Middle – East and in the older nations of Latin America. Third – Worldism was also sometimes taken to be synonymous to the Non – Aligned Movement. The concept was seen to connect the member nations of the Third World as the periphery countries of the world with the dominant core countries of the First and the Second World.

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## **3.6 PROBLEMS FACED BY THE THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES**

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In today`s time, countries of Asia, Africa, Oceania, and Latin America are considered to be part of the Third World as most of the countries of

## Notes

these continents are underdeveloped and towards development. These countries are considered underdeveloped because they have been struggling to free themselves from issues that are related to water and sanitation facilities, poverty, population growth, unemployment that leads to unrest, less industrialization, and low per capita income.

The unjustified distribution of these facilities and resources has resulted in the division of the world into “have” and “have not” countries. This is the general sense, these are identified as the Developed and Developing Countries. The countries considered to be developed are prosperous and are equipped with resources and are continuously progressing towards further growth and advancement. The countries that are still considered to be underdeveloped and developing are under stress with regard to the above-mentioned factors. All countries coming under the category of the Third World face the problem of stigmatization by the First World developed countries.

There are certain common traits or features that mark the underdevelopment of the Third World countries. One of these features or trait is that these countries have distorted and unstable and highly dependent economies. These economies are working rigorously towards the production of primary products that would be required and are demanded by the developed nations and for provision of markets for their finished goods and produce.

The other common traits of these underdeveloped countries are that these countries have a traditional, rural and social structure. The other issue faced by these countries that are underdeveloped or developing is the massive population growth and this is leading to widespread poverty and low standard of living. The Third World, nevertheless, it is much differentiated because of the fact that there are a number of countries included in the Third World that are developing at different economic levels. Even though there is poverty in the countryside of these nations and also in the urban towns of the country, it has been observed that the people in power come under the category of the ruling elite, and even though of the Third World countries, they are often very wealthy. The major problems are enlisted below:

1. **Water Crisis –**

A major problem encountered by these underdeveloped countries is the water crisis. Since the very beginning of human civilization, the Third World countries have been fighting for water for the survival of its people either by the use of military activities or by carrying out democratic activities. The availability of water and its resources becomes a reason for conflicts between countries and ethnic groups. An example of this is the Indo – Pak political confrontation can be seen in a separate angle. This is the distribution of water through rivers. There are many conflicts that keep happening between the two countries on the issues of dam construction or in case of river water distribution, even though both the countries have been following the ‘Indus Water Treaty’.

2. **Poverty –**

Poverty is the next big problem that is faced by Third World member nations. Poverty affects human life in various ways. With a rise in the poverty faced by these countries, the citizens of the countries face problems such as the lack of lodging and also of famines. One very obvious example of this is India. Poverty is accompanied by the problem of unhygienic conditions that result in the proliferation of the bacteria which are very dangerous and harmful. These result in diseases such as malaria, cholera, and others. The two situations that arise here are that either people do not have enough facilities and resources or these facilities and resources are very expensive to help them overcome or treat such diseases.

3. **Overpopulation –**

## Notes

A lot of member nations of the Third World have the problem of adjusting and fitting their population explosion within the boundaries of their own nation. Because of this the people are leaving their home countries and are migrating to the nations that are developing or are already developed. A major example of this problem is the India and Bangladesh, from where the people have been migrating to the Middle East and to China. These two are already very populated.

The nation is bound to fall if the economy is unable to sustain its population. The problem of rapid increase in population has also resulted in several other problems such as the problem of antagonism for the social infrastructure, the requirement of better and proper housing facilities, the need of a proper budget rather than a bombarded one, and another major issue would be the problem of unemployment that the countries with a large growing population have to deal with.

#### 4. Globalization –

The problem of the recent times is that of globalization which emphasizes on the fact that everyone should be in a position of benefit because of the transformation of the modern world (Phil Marfleet, 1988). The technological advancement is seen as a great aspect in today`s time but the Third World countries are suffering more harm than benefit because of it. One very simple phenomenon or example of this is that the First World countries use great technology today for the manufacture of their raw materials and the final products. They no longer require major manual labour and in turn, do not require the services that can be offered by the Third World countries. This leads to loss for the Third World nations and results in unemployment and poverty.

Another point is that the Third World countries are the economies that are struggling with a lot of issues and they are so engrossed in resolving them that they are unable to reap the advantages and the benefits that the technological advancement has to offer. The gap between the First and the Third World countries is also very wide in all aspects considered



important for the development and growth of a country. The poor nations are become even poorer as compared to the rich nations which are becoming richer day by day. The G8 nations thus, need to come up with certain solutions to solve the problems of the migrating population that is majorly labour class of the Third World countries rather than concentrating so much on the technological progress and advancement.

#### 5. **Terrorism** –

Of all the problems mentioned above, one very threatening problem is that of terrorism in the Third World countries. Terrorism is usually considered as violence against civilians of a country by the sub-national groups of a country for various political and other purposes. There has been violence throughout in history of human civilization and advancement but the threat of terrorism that the world is facing today is more dangerous than ever. Terrorism not only has effects in the physical sense but is also meant to have traumatic psychological effects that impact the population much more and the effects go much beyond the actual attack.

Terrorism is becoming multi-fold in today's time and new terrorist groups and organizations are coming up out of nowhere and this is a major threat that not only the Third World countries have to face and tackle with but the First and the Second World countries are also facing this problem. The issue at hand is also the fact that the politicians continuously try to put it at each other and are engrossed playing the blame game rather than truly doing something about it. The terrorist groups have the power to bribe and get the public servants and the officials to side with them and these are at times the same people who have been given the charge of shutting these terrorist organizations down.

#### 6. **Education** –

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One of the very important problems, but one which is highly neglected in the economic policies of a nation often is the problem of Education. The Third World countries lag behind when compared with the First and the Second World countries in a massive way when talking about the education of its citizens. This may be due to the lack of funds that can be allocated to the literary growth of a country. The other reason is maybe that these funds are not properly allocated or made use of or fall into the hands of wrong people.

A big population of the Third World countries has been and still is illiterate due to faulty planning by the officials of the country given the responsibility of forming the education policies. Under all such disadvantageous circumstances, these nations have failed to progress and grow in the field of Science and Technology. At times there is deliberate ignorance by the government officials when the issue of education is at hand.

### 7. Debt –

Debt is one thing that has had an extremely negative impact on several developing nations. These debts often refer to the loans that were taken by the dictators, rulers or the officials running the nation previously. These heads had been placed in these underdeveloped and developing nations to satisfy their own interests by the powerful Western countries. These loans have piled up as debts and impact the citizens of the present time and have deteriorated their conditions. It has resulted in poorer and worse standards of living and other problems. This is because the resources of the country that would be utilized in maintaining high standards of living and improving living conditions are instead allocated majorly towards the payment of these piled up debts.

This brings up the matters of corruption and transparency in the Third World countries. These issues have always been evident in the Third World member nations since the time of the Cold War itself. The Third World countries, especially in Africa has been governed and run by the most corrupted leaders and officials who have focused greatly on their own prosperity rather than taking up the issue of economic instability

and problems at hand. The money that is allocated to the nations is squandered with by the dictators. This should be used towards the cause of economic development but this malpractice is adopted in order to get more donations and funds from the developed nations.

It is important for the underdeveloped and the developing nations to identify and acknowledge these factors or indicators of slow growth and development. These issues and problems are often complicated for no reason by the stereotypes that go around in the First World and in the Third World member nations. People of the First World country often look down upon the citizens of the Third World countries and these countries are often described or rather stereotyped as being undeveloped and oppressed, backward, helpless and uneducated. There needs to be a change in the ideology and the thinking regarding these issues and problems. There is a need to end the global stratification.

**Check Your Progress-3**

Q1. What were the traits of underdeveloped countries?

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**3.7 THIRD WORLD – DEVELOPMENT  
AID**

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At the time of the Cold War, the countries that were aligned neither with NATO nor with the Soviet Union or the Communist Bloc were considered to be potential allies by the First World and the Second World. Hence, both the United States as well as the Soviet Union took great steps in establishing a connection with these countries and gain their support by offering them military and economic aid and support. This would help both the parties in winning to their side the strategically located countries as their allies.

## Notes

As the end of the Cold War came closer, many of the member nations of the Third World had already adopted either capitalist or communist economic policies or models for running their economy. The countries continued to receive the aid that they had been receiving from the nations of the side that had chosen for themselves. Throughout the years of the Cold War and even after that, the Third World countries have been the major recipients of the foreign aid that the two sides have to offer. The focus of economic growth and stability in these Third World countries has been through theories that are in truth very mainstream such as the dependency theory and also the modernization theory.

By the end of the 1960s, the Third World countries were considered to be those located in Asia, Africa, and in Latin America and these were considered to be underdeveloped by the Western countries. The underdevelopment feature was on the basis of several indicators and factors as mentioned previously in the chapter, such as high rate of diseases and poverty, low life expectancy factor, low economic development, and others.

The countries of the Third World were the ultimate targets of the First and the Second World countries and their governments and of NGOs and citizens coming from wealthy nations for providing economic and other forms of assistance and support and aid for their development and advancement. Rostow's stage of growth is a popular model that states that the development happened in five steps.

These steps are as follows:

- Traditional Society
- Preconditions for Takeoff
- Take – off
- Drive to Maturity
- Age of High Mass Consumption

According to W.W. Rostow, the Third World member nations were actually suffering from the problem of the Takeoff stage and that was what either missing or these countries were struggling with. Because of this reason, foreign aid became a necessity to help the nations to kick-

start the process of industrialization. This would, in turn, result in bringing about economic growth in these Third World nations.

The Third World countries continue to receive aid from various countries and organizations but these have failed to completely resolve the problem of underdevelopment. In the year 1971, New Delhi had been the host of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The conference declared that one percent of the industrialized nations' national income was to be allocated towards the development and growth and as an aid to the Third World member nations.

This suggestion was clearly not paid heed to as the figure was never reached in real terms. The Santiago (Chile) UNCTAD that was conducted in the year 1972, had set a goal of registering a total of 6 percent growth and development rate for the countries falling under the category of underdeveloped nations. This growth rate and goal were to be achieved through the 1970s, but, this goal was also not achieved. The massive population of about 3 billion people of the world living in poor countries has low and disturbing standards of living. The conditions of this majority lot have either not improved at all or have completely deteriorated to unreparable conditions.

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### **3.8 INDIA AS A THIRD WORLD NATION**

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India is among the few Third World countries that have managed to successfully achieve substantial and visible economic growth and advancement. India has been able to develop the service sector on a wide scale and it is one of the biggest megalopolis in the world. The economy has been progressive since independence in the year 1947. Though the rate of development, growth, and progress has been slow there has been remarkable growth in the economy. The country has cheap labour to offer and the democratic record of the country has been stable so far. This has proved to be an incentive for foreign interests and investments in India.

## Notes

However, this economic growth that the country has registered is not necessarily correlated with improvement in the conditions of the citizens of the nation. More than half of the population of the country, according to statistics and data, lives on less than two dollars per day. The economic growth and development have only profited some people of the nation and this population is comparatively very small. The rest of the country still has not received any benefit or relief and majorly continues to live in unsuitable and pathetic living conditions.

India is now faced with the challenge that it has to continue to grow and develop in all aspects and to keep improving its economy while at the same time improve the conditions of the masses. The constitution enlists a number of provisions and policies for equality among its citizens and for decreasing the gap between the elite and the rich and the poor. What is needed is the proper implementation of these policies and better schemes and policies that would not hinder the stability and growth of the economy but will continue to bring a positive change in the conditions of the people of India.

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### 3.9 LET US SUM UP

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This chapter “The Third World” has given insight into a lot of topics related to the Third World. The chapter focuses on the basic understanding of the three worlds with special emphasis on our main topic of study, the Third World. The countries of the Third World have been facing a lot of problems right from the time of the Cold War. These Third World member nations have continually made efforts to rise from the status of an underdeveloped nation to developing and finally developed nations. Some have shown remarkable progress in their ways and the others are still to go a long way.

There were several major areas of the Third World whose results were not possible to predict. There were areas related to the politics of the nations and areas that addressed the issues of social transformation that were almost impossible to foresee for the world. It was certain and

known that all there would be inflammability and instability in the Third World and to a certain extent, it was the case. The entire world had been witness to this evil faced by the Third World since the Second World War happened.

However, today the Third World countries have come out of the negatives to a certain extent and continue their efforts towards growth and development. Aid and support in terms of economic and military help and assistance are continually provided by the wealthy nations and several organizations (a very common example being the United Nations and the World Health Organization) and NGOs and influential and wealthy people of wealthy nations.

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### **3.10 KEYWORDS**

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- Third-world: the countries which are developing refers to as the third world
- Communist Bloc: The Communist Bloc also commonly referred to as the Eastern Bloc, the Socialist Bloc, or the Soviet Bloc
- North Atlantic treaty: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization or commonly called the NATO is an international alliance.
- Globalization: the process of liberalising the trade of goods and services between the international countries.

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### **3.11 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW**

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- Describe the third world?
- Explain the history of the third world?
- Explain Indian as a third world nation?
- What do you mean by third world development aid?

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### **3.12 SUGGESTED READINGS AND REFERENCES**

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- The Cold War: A World History by Odd Arne Wested

## Notes

- The Global Cold War by Odd Arne Westad
- The Cold War Era by Fraser J. Harbutt
- The End of the Cold War: 1985-1991 by Robert Service

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### **3.13 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS**

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The Third World is the term that....(Answers to check your progress-1-Q1)

The WTO (World Trade.... (Answers to check your progress-1-Q2)

In the current time and in general.... (Answers to check your progress-II-Q1)

The other common traits of these underdeveloped countries.... (Answers to check your progress-III-Q1)



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# UNIT 4 - THIRD WORLD AND REVOLUTION

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## STRUCTURE

- 4.0 Objective
- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 The Dawn of The Third World
- 4.3 Modernization and Revolution in The Third World
- 4.4 Liberal Reformism, Neo-Liberalism
- 4.5 The East Asian Miracle
- 4.6 Internationalisation
- 4.7 Let's Sum Up
- 4.8 Keywords
- 4.9 Questions for Review
- 4.10 Suggested Readings and References
- 4.11 Answers to Check your Progress

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## 4.0 OBJECTIVE

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The objective of this chapter is to provide an insight into the breadth and significance of the thought and accumulation that follow the rise and prevalence of Third Worldism. This chapter conjointly shed light on the history of the Third World and therefore the current perspectives on the accumulation of the Third World. There are a couple of factors ranging from political and intellectual positions to organizations and initiatives engaged within there thinking of the history and up to date significance of the accumulation of the Third World against the backdrop of a full array of different trends. it's hoped that by bringing along a variety of approaches to the question of 'After the Third World?' will facilitate and stimulate the engagement of power of the thought of the accumulation of

Third World countries and their relationship to the ever-changing world order of the twenty-first century.

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

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The idea of the Third World, which is typically derived to the late 1940s or early Fifties, was more and more accustomed try to generate unity and support among an emerging cluster of nation-states whose governments we're reluctant to require sides within the conflict. The First World was, by and large, politically and socially stable when the global Cold War began. Whatever simmered under the surface of the Second World was held down by the lid of party power and potential Soviet military intervention. These leaders and governments sought-after to displace the 'East-West' conflict with the 'North-South' conflict. The increase of the third Worldism within the Fifties and Sixties was closely connected to a spread of national liberation comes and specific types of regionalism within the erstwhile colonies of Asia and Africa, additionally because of the former mandates and new nation-states of the Middle East, and therefore the 'older' nation-states of Latin America. Exponents of Third Worldism during this period connected it to national liberation and various types of Pan-Asianism, Pan-Arabism, Pan-Africanism, and Pan-Americanism. The weakening or death of the first generation of Third Worldist regimes within the Sixties and Nineteen Seventies coincided with or was followed by the emergence of the second generation of Third Worldist regimes that articulated a more radical, expressly socialist, vision. A moderate variety of Third Worldism also became vital at the United Nations within the 1970s: it absolutely was centered on the call for a brand new International Economic Order (NIEO). By the Eighties, however, Third Worldism had entered into an amount of dramatic decline. With the tip of the conflict, some movements, governments, and commentators have sought-after to reorient and renew the thought of a 3rd World, whereas others have argued that it has lost its connection. This introductory article provides a vital summary of the history of Third Worldism, whereas elucidative each its constraints and its appeal. As a world-historical movement, Third Worldism (in each its 1st and second-

generation modalities) emerged out of the activities and concepts of anti-colonial nationalists and their efforts to mesh extremely romanticized interpretations of pre-colonial traditions and cultures with the Utopianism embodied by Marxism and socialism specifically, and 'Western' visions of modernization and development additionally typically. with the exception of the issues related to combining these totally different strands, Third Worldism additionally went into decline thanks to the contradictions inherent within the method of decolonization, the emerging new nation-states, the international political-economic order and therefore the dynamic character, and ultimate finish, of the conflict.

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## 4.2 THE DAWN OF THIRD WORLD

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The first stirrings of Third World are often derived to the complicated milieu of colonialism and anti-colonial nationalism within the early twentieth century. No matter how we interpret the changes of the Third World, its establishment and fall is different from the first world countries in one respect and it was the feeling of revolution whether emerging, occurred or possible. At an equivalent time, of course, the consolidation of Third Worldism is grounded within the post-1945 occasion of group action, national liberation and therefore the conflict. The persistent social and political instability of the Third World provided its common denominator. This instability was equally evident to the USA, protector of the global status quo, which identified it with Soviet communism, or at least regarded it as a permanent and potential asset for the other side in the great global struggle for supremacy. Almost from the start of the Cold War, the USA set out to combat this danger by all means, from economic aid and ideological propaganda through official and unofficial military subversion to major war; preferably in alliance with a friendly or bought local regime, but if need be without local support. This is what kept the Third World a zone of war, when the First and Second Worlds settled down to the longest era of peace since the nineteenth century.

## Notes

For example, the Bandung Conference flowed from the slow pace of decolonization and therefore the manner within which the United Nations had become tangled within the rivalry between the 2 conflict superpowers. A lot of specifically, the organization of the Bandung Conference by the governments of recently independent Indonesia, Ceylon, India, and Pakistan were a result of their frustration with the political logjam encompassing new membership within the United Nations. By 1953–54 no new members had been inducted into the organization since the acceptance of Indonesia in January 1950. The 1950s were full of the struggles of the Third World Country with those of the colonial superpowers. Most of the colonies peacefully resided leaving the Third World on their own. Fidel Castro who was a young and charismatic man was the leader of whatever caused this freedom against tyranny in the 1950s. The rebels of Latin America of the 1950s were inevitably drawn not only to their historic anti-imperialist and social revolutionary traditions of the post 1917.

The 1955 meeting in Bandung was attended by delegations from twenty-nine, primarily new, nation-states or nationalist movements in Asia and Africa. Conjointly enclosed within the proceedings were members of the African National Congress, moreover as observers from Greek Cypriot and African-American organizations. The key figures at the conference, and therefore the main leaders of the primary generation of Bandung regimes, were Sukarno, President of Indonesia (1945–65), Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India (1947–64), Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of Egypt (1954–70), Ho Chi Minh, leader of the democratic republic of Vietnam (1954–69), Kwame Nkrumah, the future Prime Minister of Ghana, (1957–66) and Zhou Enlai, Prime Minister (1949–76) and foreign minister (1949–58) of the People's Republic of China.

At the Bandung meeting, these leaders and therefore the other different assembled delegates emphasized their opposition to colonialism, singling out French colonialism in North Africa for specific criticism. The French war (1954–62) to stop Algerian independence was afoot at this point and representatives of the Front de Liberation Nationale, which might eventually come back to power in the Sixties and occupy a very

important position within the Third Worldist pantheon, were present in the city. There was conjointly a serious dialogue on whether or not soviet domination of Eastern Europe was corresponding to Western European colonialism in Asia and Africa. The ultimate communique' of the conference condemned all 'manifestations' of colonialism and was so widely viewed as not solely an attack on the formal colonialism of the Western European powers, but conjointly on the Soviet occupation of eastern Europe and therefore the informal colonialism or colonialism of the USA. The proceedings all over with a decision for increased technical and cultural co-operation between the governments of Asia and Africa, the institution of an economic development fund to be operated by the United Nations and the increased support for human rights and therefore the 'self-determination of peoples and nations', singling out South Africa and Israel for their failure during this regard and negotiations to scale back the building and storage of nuclear weapons. Although the Bandung Conference did not lead on to any long organizational initiatives it did, as already emphatic, offer the indirect inspiration for numerous Third Worldist organizations. A very radical example was the formation of the African-Asian Peoples' commonness Organisation (AAPSO) at a gathering in Cairo in 1957. In distinction to Bandung, that was primarily a gathering of Presidency leaders, AAPSO was found out as an organization of ruling and non-ruling political parties, as well as delegates from the Soviet Union and China. Despite the variety of meetings within the late Nineteen Fifties and early Sixties, AAPSO shortly lost its significance in the context of the Sino-Soviet split and therefore the formation of the lot of moderate movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which might be referred to as then-Aligned Movement (NAM) came into being by the Seventies. In September 1961 the primary conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Hosted by Josip Broz Tito, President of Yugoslavia (1953-80), it absolutely was attended by officials from twenty-five governments and representatives from nineteen completely different national liberation movements. Variety of governments, like Pakistan, that had been attending in Bandung, were excluded. Variety of former French colonies that were closely tied to Paris were also excluded, however, this stipulation didn't result in the

## Notes

exclusion of representatives from Castro's Cuba from the meeting, even if Havana was changing into an important client—an ally of Moscow.

The Belgrade Conference was followed by Cairo in 1964, then Lusaka (Zambia) in 1970 and Algiers in 1973. Despite Third Worldist attempts at non-alignment, most nationalist movements and collection regimes had diplomatic, economic and military relations with one or each of the superpowers. Also, as already noted, Third Worldism was additionally sophisticated by the Sino-Soviet split within the early Nineteen Sixties. when 1949 the People's Republic of China (PRC) had at first aligned itself with Moscow, signing a pact of friendship, Alliance and Mutual help with the Soviet Union. in 1950. This coincided with the increase and fall of the PRC's commitment to a Soviet-style development model and its increasing efforts within the Nineteen Fifties to play a leadership role within the rising collection. From 1949–53 Mao and therefore the Chinese leadership followed economic policies that enclosed co-operating with or allowing the continuing industrial activities of these members of the socio-economic class who had not worked with the Japanese.

By the last half of the Nineteen Fifties, however, several members of the Chinese leadership became progressively crucial of the operation of the Soviet model in China. Especially, they were involved regarding low levels of agricultural growth and excessive centralization. This was the context for the launch of the Great Leap Forward (1958–61). The Great discovery was closely connected to China's numerous foreign policy initiatives towards the rising collection typically and towards Southeast Asia a lot of specifically. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) leadership was seeking to extend China's economic significance and its international position dramatically.

China's relations with Cambodia, Laos and additionally the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) were also strengthened within the late Nineteen Fifties, whereas solely Asian country and therefore the Philippines had joined the US-sponsored South East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO), originated in 1954 to support the Asian nation. In 1960 the Great Leap Forward ended the relationship of Beijing and

Moscow. The great relations between India and China ended the Sino-Indian War which was fought over Himalayan frontiers was ended in 1962.

**Check your progress I**

How many nations attended the Bandung Conference in 1955?

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Who were the key figures who attended the Bandung Conference?

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What was the ultimatum of the Bandung Conference?

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What was the outcome of the Belgrade Conference?

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● **The NIEO and The Global Crisis**

Third Worldist regimes like Mugabe's in Zimbabwe had returned to power with the intention of dramatically remodelling what was still deeply gradable and primarily rural societies via reform and state-directed import substitution industry methods. However, despite these efforts, that sometimes ne'er went on the far side the design stage, long-standing divisions in these societies, within the context of advanced colonial legacies, were bolstered and reconfigured instead of the undermined, and most state-capitalist and socialist orientated national

## Notes

development comes within the assemblage were already in crisis before relative late-comers like Mugabe even came to power.

The state mediated national development project as it emerged in Africa and elsewhere rested on a growing array of governmental structures to manage production for domestic and export markets. These elaborate tariff systems and twin exchange rates, and a spread of subsidies on food and alternative things, combined with the expansion of the education system, health care and alternative social services led to the emergence of bowed down states that progressively buckled underneath rising foreign debt and also the predations of corrupt elites each civilian and military. This general crisis provided the context for the United Nations Declaration on the institution of a New International Economic Order (NIEO). The decision for a restructuring of the world economy in favor of the nation-states of the assemblage created at the special session of the overall Assembly of the world organization between nine April and 2 May 1974 was bolstered by the 1973 oil crisis.

The immediate impetus for the NIEO, meanwhile, was the choice of the Non-Aligned Movement, taken at its meeting in Algiers on September 1973, to raise the United Nations to carry a session on ‘problems regarding raw materials and development’. As noted earlier, a central figure within the promotion and coming up with of the NIEO Declaration was Houari Boumédiène, President of Algeria, who was responsible for the initial request to the world organization that a session on international economic development is commanded. The opposite main participants were the Presidents of Venezuela and North American country, Carlos Andres Pérez (1973–78) and Luis’s Echeverria A’ Alvarez (1970–76) and also the Shah of Iran, Mahomet Reza Pahlavi (1954–79). The changes asked for within the NIEO were, of course, ne’er enforced. The NIEO effectively necessitated the extension to the international financial set-up of the redistributive framework that had been consolidated within the social democracies of Western Europe once war II, however, was currently in crisis at its purpose of origin.

In retrospect, the NIEO was, as in the words of one commentator, the ‘last avatar’ of post-World War II development social science, whereas



the latter was, in turn, the intellectual anchor of state-mediated capitalist development between the Forties and the Nineteen Seventies. The decision for NIEO followed on the heels of the 1973 oil crisis and the demonstration by the Organisation of Petroleum exporting countries (OPEC) of its ability to line the worth of oil. OPEC's growing influence weakened the concept of Third Worldism. The increase of conservative, anti-communist, oil-rich nation-states, particularly within the Latin America, and their usually sturdy links to the USA, represented a significant obstacle to the realization of the NIEO and also the wider Third Worldist project.

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### **4.3 MODERNIZATION AND REVOLUTION IN THE THIRD WORLD**

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By the 1960s, several movements and governments in the 'Third World' had cast an alliance with the New Left within the industrialized countries of North America, Western Europe, and Japan. And the Vietnam War became exemplary of the broader struggle between United States imperialism and its allies on the one hand and the national liberation struggle sweeping Latin America, Africa, and Asia on the other. By the late 1960s, however, the United States led a mission to modernize the 'Third World' and guide it towards liberal capitalist democracy was more and more challenged by revolution and economic nationalism in Latin America, Africa and Asia, and by a priority in North America and Western Europe with the boundaries of 'Western' power. Beneath these circumstances, distinct radical discourses on the 'Third World' emerged to challenge the dominant educational and policy discourses.

The revolutionary potential of the Third World was equally evident the communist regimes, if solely as a result of, as we've got seen, the leaders of colonial liberation attended to see themselves as socialists, acting on a similar style of project of liberation, progress and modernization as the Soviet Union, and on a similar lines. If educated within the Western style, they could even think about themselves as galvanized by Lenin and Marx, even though powerful communist parties within the Third World

## Notes

were uncommon, and (outside Mongolia, China and Vietnam) none became the most force within the movements of national liberation. However, many new regimes appreciated the utility of the Leninist form of party, and designed or borrowed their own, as Sun Yat-sen had wiped out China after 1920. Some communist parties that acquired explicit strength and influence were side-lined (as in Iran and Iraq within the 1950s) or eliminated by massacre, as in Indonesia in 1965, where almost like half a million communists or supposed communists were killed once what was aforementioned to be a pro-communist military coup - in all probability the most important political butchery in history. For many decades the Soviet Union took an primarily pragmatic read of its relations with Third World revolutionary, radical and liberation movements, since it neither supposed nor expected to enlarge the region underneath communist government on the far side the vary of Soviet occupation within the West, or of Chinese intervention (which it couldn't entirely control) within the East. This didn't modify even within the Khrushchev period (1956-64), once variety of home-grown revolutions, within which communist parties contend no vital part, came to power underneath their own steam, notably in Cuba (1959) and Algeria (1962). African group action additionally dropped at power national leaders who asked for nothing higher than the title of anti-imperialist, socialist and friend of the country, particularly once the latter brought technical and alternative aid not tainted by the previous colonialism: Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana, Sekou Toure in Guinea, Modibo Keita in Mali, and therefore the tragic Patrice Lumumba within the Congo, whose murder created him a third World icon and martyr. (The Soviet Union renamed the Peoples' relationship University it established for aggregation students in 1960, 'Lumumba University'.) Moscow sympathized with such new regimes and helped them, though' shortly abandoning excessive optimism concerning the new African states. Within the ex-Belgian Congo it gave armed support to the Lumumbist facet against the purchasers or puppets of the USA and therefore the Belgians in the war (with interventions by a social unit of the UN, equally unlikeable by each superpowers) that followed the precipitate granting of independence to the immense colony. The results were unsatisfying. One amongst the new regimes, Fidel Castro's in Cuba, truly declared itself to be formally

communist, to everyone's surprise, the Soviet Union took it underneath its wing, however not at the chance of for good jeopardising its relations with the USA. Still, there's no real proof that it planned to thrust ahead the frontiers of communism by revolution till the center Nineteen Seventies, and even then the proof suggests that the Soviet Union created use of a favourable occasion it had not taken off to make. Khrushchev's hopes, older readers might recall, were that market economy would be buried by the economic superiority of socialism and the dependency theory came into being.

Dependency theory was in the middle of the new political orientation. Dependency theory, as it came to be understood within the 1960s, had developed out of Latin American 'historico-structuralism'. The overwhelming emphasis on external factors that characterized the dependency approach in this amount and was connected to radical 'Third Worldism', contributed to a homogenized understanding of the 'Third World' as much as modernization. By the last half of the 1970s, dependency theory had peaked. Its demise can be derived to its failure as a revolutionary prophecy and therefore the finish of the US war in Southeast Asia. Despite the Communist ending over Washington's erstwhile Saigon based ally in 1975, by the late 1970s, Vietnam portrayed a major reversal for socialist 'Third Worldism'.

The rise of the 'Newly industrialized Countries' in Latin America (Mexico and Brazil) and East Asia and also the rise of Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries also contributed to each, the weakening of dependency theory and therefore the failure of radical 'Third Worldism'. At an equivalent time, by the late 1970s, stress on the corruption and autocracy of the many 'Third World' states, shifted the blame for 'underdevelopment' back on to the 'Third World'. Another vital issue behind the 'fall' of radical 'Third Worldism' and dependency theory was that by the mid-1970s the novel challenge had been partially contained via the political accommodation of radical 'Third Worldism' by varied international organizations, like the United Nations and by the theoretical incorporation of vital parts of the dependency approach into the dominant liberal discourses.

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In the Nineteen Seventies, building on debates inside Marxism, the 'mode of production' approach conjointly rose to prominence as a response to dependency theory's privileging of the market over relations of production. Although the 'mode of production' approach was vital in shifting the burden of rationalization for 'underdevelopment' back towards internal category structures and social formations, several of its proponents tended to issue external forces out of their analysis, whereas they conflated the 'capitalist mode of production' within the industrialized countries with capitalism within the 'Third World'. Although state and sophistication approaches and 'modes of production' approaches shifted the stress removed from international market relations, they usually fell back on the 'Third World' as a class with some instructive power instead of action the particularity of social formations on the alleged 'periphery'. The economic stagnation of the boundary, and therefore the continued, and even expanding gap, between it and therefore the core of the world-economy, flows from the privileged position control by core nations due to the historical terms under that they at first entered the world-economy. The conception of power used by world-system theorists sees power settled within the structure of the international economy itself, notably within the higher levels of the international order, in distinction to additional orthodox Marxist conceptions that see power as flowing from category relationships and state structures. Capitalism was not the enemy in such countries, insofar as it existed, but the pre-capitalism, local interests and the (US) imperialism that supported them. Armed struggle was not the way forward, but a broad popular or national front in which the 'national' bourgeoisie or petty bourgeoisie were allies.

The key to achieving modernization is that the development of science and technology . Meaninglessness can get our modernization programme nowhere; we should have information and trained personnel . . . currently it seems that China is absolutely twenty years behind the developed countries in science, technology and education. As early because the Meiji restoration the Japanese began to expend an excellent deal of effort on science, technology and education. The Meiji Restoration was a sort of modernization drive undertaken by the rising

Japanese middle class. As proletarians we must always, and can, do better.

As a result world-system theory tends to represent modification as a performance of elite decision-making, or of the system itself, instead of holding out category struggle or nation-state interactions and initiatives as agents of the amendment. In the late twentieth century, a few retrograde regions apart, revolution once more came from the city, even in the Third World. The world-system model has contributed to the standardization of historically specific relationships and socio-economic structures within the 'Third World'.

### **Check your progress II**

What is dependency theory?

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What led to the failure and fall of the Third Worldism?

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What is the 'mode of production theory'?

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## **4.4 LIBERAL REFORMISM, NEO-LIBERALISM**

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While changes within the post-war order stirred the emergence and therefore the diffusion of radical approaches, modernization theory continued to spread at the identical time because it underwent wide revision. An early shift was the rise of 'military modernization' theory and therefore the emergence of a 'politics of order' approach. This approach questioned the theory that there was a connection between

## Notes

'underdevelopment' and instability. Its exponents argued that it absolutely was the commitment to modernize within the 'Third World', rather than "the absence of modernity", that resulted in political instability. By the late 1960s, conservative developmentalism had conjointly found an attainable supply of stability in 'traditional' political and social establishments. A number of this work provided a degree of intellectual legitimacy for 'Third World' dictatorships. And much of this work conjointly continued to homogenize the 'Third World' and contribute to the general efforts to manage economic and political amendment in Latin America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania. At the identical time a lot of liberal trends had emerged by the early 1970s that built on the 'politics of order' approach, however, was conjointly influenced by and incorporated radical views on the 'Third World'.

This was a part of the wider shift within the late 1960s and 1970s towards bigger influence at the United Nations by 'Third World' governments, the decision for a New International Economic Order (NIEO) and therefore the apparent recognition in North America and Western Europe that the North-South conflict was a lot of vital than the East-West conflict. This liberal managerialism was reformist and envisioned improving North-South relations while not having to form major structural changes. At identical time the initiatives related to the New International Economic Order (NIEO) and therefore the liberal managerialism embodied by the Trilateral Commission, the Brandt Report and Carter Administration were underneath serious challenge by the end of the 1970s from a robust 'neo-liberal' approach to 'development' related to the ascendancy in the early 1980s of 'conservative' governments in North America and Western Europe. Although the 'conservatism' of the first 1980s discharged several of the concepts related to liberal managerialism and modernization theory, the 'conservative' revival still refreshed on the sooner diffusionist concepts that North American and Western European economic growth were primarily beneficial which economic process attended undermine needing for policies aimed toward the distribution of wealth. This 'free-market' counter-revolution emphasized economics and counselled that 'Third World' governments follow the North American and Western

European lead and privatize public corporations, additionally as curb the regulation of prices and wages and economic activity typically. These 'recommendations' were saved by North American and West European power over the International monetary fund (IMF) and therefore the world bank within the context of the newfound leverage provided by the Debt Crisis and therefore the international economic recession of the first Eighties. this conjointly weakened the impact of the United Nations and connected organizations like the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and therefore the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), wherever 'Third World' views had gained weight within the 1970s. Throughout the 1980s the mechanical application of free-market social science to the countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania, wherever markets are still fragmented, information is usually limited and vital aspects of economic exchange are still outside the money economy had a useful impact for the bulk of the population. There is another reason for the revival of the masses: the urbanization of the globe, and especially the Third World. In the classic era of revolution, from 1789 to 1917, old regimes were overthrown in the great cities, but new ones were made permanent by the inarticulate plebiscites of the countryside. The novelty of the post-1930s phase of revolutions was that they were made in the countryside and, once victorious, imported into the cities.

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## **4.5 THE EAST ASIAN MIRACLE**

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The East Asian 'miracle' provides a very ideal of the means in which the 'Third World' has been managed and homogenized over the course of the conflict. The dramatic rise of a variety of East Asian countries since World War II has resulted within the growing expectation that we are on the threshold of the "Pacific Century". The 'Newly Industrial Countries' of East Asia have undergone profound economic changes and it's terribly difficult to still assess their economies, politics, and societies as a part of the 'Third World'.\_ however, instead of seeing the East Asian 'success' as proof that the 'Third World' is way too solid a concept, history is neglected and therefore the 'lessons' of East Asian industrialization are

## Notes

often commanded out as promptly transferable throughout the rest of the 'Third World'. The East Asian 'miracle' is currently the central theme in an exceedingly wide selection of development and literature that has wanted to generalize the 'lessons' from East Asia. A key approach to East Asian development, as exemplified by the World Bank and therefore the connected literature, has been the purpose to show East Asian success as proof of the worldwide applicability of liberal economic policies. As per one unrepentant 'free trade' advocate "such success as Asia currently enjoys is that the results of unremitting exertions, an insatiable spirit of enterprise, and sound economic policies".

The famous novelist and one-time Peruvian presidential Mario Vargas Llosa insist that East Asian 'success' has incontestable liberalism which is the sole recipe" for the 'Third World'. Within the context of the enthusiastic response to the increase of East Asia there has been a bent to flux 'export-oriented' industrialization with 'free-trade', but, apart from metropolis, the governments of the East Asian NICs have a way more interventionist and exponent role in economic development than the liberal economic development model suggests. As a result of the central goal of the varied East Asian, NICs has been exported to success, their governments have, among alternative things, manipulated their interest rates and credit channels and have made major concessions to foreign investors. The importance of state intervention in East Asian development truly challenges neo-liberalism and has given rise to considerable literature and dialogue on East Asian and 'Third World' development.

However, most of the discussion of the pertinence of the East Asian model to the remainder of the 'Third World' did not transcend the debates over the role of state intervention, the link between economic development and political democracy, and therefore the role of liberal economic policies. There has been so much less work that seeks to deal with the 'problem' in every means that focuses on the traditionally specific expertise of East Asia in distinction to alternative components of the 'Third World'.



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## 4.6 THE LATE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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In the late twentieth century, a couple of retrograde regions apart, revolution yet again came from the town, even within the accumulation. It had to, each as a result of a majority of the inhabitants of any massive state currently lived there, or appeared seemingly to, and since the large town, seat of power, might survive and defend itself against rural challenge, as its authorities failed to lose the loyalty of their populations. The war in Afghanistan (1979-88) incontestable that a city-based regime might maintain itself in classic guerrilla country, covered rural insurrectionaries, supported and equipped with fashionable high-technology assemblage, even once the withdrawal of the foreign army on that it had relied. The govt of President Najibullah, to everyone's surprise, survived some years once the Soviet army left; and when it fell, it had been not as a result of national capital might not resist the agricultural armies, however as a result of a part of its own skilled warriors set to vary sides. Once the Gulf War of 1991, Saddam Hussein maintained himself in Iraq, against major insurrections within the north and south of his country, and in a very state of military weakness, primarily as a result of he failed to lose Baghdad. Revolutions within the late twentieth century need to be urban if they're to win. can they still occur? can the four nice twentieth-century waves of 1917-20, 1944—62, 1974-78 and 1989- be followed by any bouts of breakdown and overthrow? nobody who appeared back on a century during which no one or two of states existing nowadays have survived while not passing through revolution, armed counter-revolution, military coups or armed civil conflict. The planet that enters the third millennium isn't a world of stable states or stable societies. However, if it's nearly bound that the planet, or a minimum of a good a part of it, are filled with violent changes, the character of those changes is obscure. the world at the top of the Short Twentieth Century is in a very state of social breakdown instead of revolutionary crisis, although it naturally contains countries during which like Iran within the Nineteen Seventies, the conditions are gift for the overthrow of scorned regimes that have lost legitimacy, by common upsurge below the leadership of forces capable of substitution them: for example, at the time of writing, Algeria and, before the

## Notes

abdication of the social policy regime, African country. However, this kind of targeted discontent with the established order is nowadays less common than an unfocused rejection of this, an absence or distrust of political organization, or just a method of disintegration to that the domestic and international politics of states alter, as best they'll. it's conjointly filled with violence - additional violence than within the past - and, what's maybe equally relevant, filled with arms. within the years before Hitler came to power in Germany and Austria, acute although racial tensions and hatreds were, it's troublesome to imagine that they might have taken the shape of neo-Nazi adolescent skinheads burning down a house owner-occupied by immigrants, killing six members of a Turkish family. nevertheless in 1993 such a happening shocks however not surprises once it happens within the heart of tranquil Germany, incidentally in a very town (Solingen) with one in every of the oldest traditions of working-class socialism within the country.

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## 4.7 INTERNATIONALISATION

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While a historical approach to the increase of East Asia calls into question the prevailing conceptions of a 'Third World', the existence, and even the expansion, of 'Third World' conditions among the borders of the alleged 'First World' which more undermines the notion of a 'Third World'. The 'internal colonialism' that has characterized the history of the United States and Australia, as an example, has consigned native Americans and Australian aborigines to circumstances which mirror the conditions within which the rural and concrete poor of 'Third World' countries live in.

In a wider sense, this abstract issue points to the 'internationalization' of sophistication structure as ruling elites within the 'Third World' and therefore the 'First World' become progressively integrated. The governments and elites of Latin America, the center East, Africa, Asia and Oceania are incorporated into the worldwide political-economic order on favourable terms at an equivalent time as they enthusiastically claim to talk for the agricultural and concrete poor of the 'Third World'

who have clearly not been incorporated into the present international order on favorable terms. Globalization has meant the increasingly tight interlocking of multinational capital and 'national' capitalist categories. Over the past decade or additional, the Debt Crisis, "the generalized economic recession" and International Monetary Fund which backed the 'structural adjustment', has contributed to bigger concentration of financial gain, high rates of unemployment rates, widespread poorness and therefore the marginalisation of a growing number of rural and concrete poor round the globe.

It is valuable in noting that in contrast to the "great trendy theories of social emancipation for democratic rights, for socialist revolution, for liberation of women indeed is anti-colonial nationalism itself", 'Third Worldism' as a political project, and therefore the 'Third World' as a class, has sometimes denoted a collection of 'states' already concerned within the retention of power and in a whole array of consumptive and accumulative practices. There is a growing range of development theorists who emphasize the requirement to move on the far side of North America and Europe as implicit models and address 'development' as a historical and political question that's still common to all components of the world.

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## **4.8 LET'S SUM UP**

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Third World countries emerged as free non-aligned countries and gradually became to serve much more than a description. They are now important of world financial management and plays a huge role in the global economy as well. The Third World countries are now known as developed countries and the economic problems in these countries can be solved with a mix of advice, strategy, and governance.

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## **4.9 KEYWORDS**

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Third World: During the Cold War era the Third World usually referred to the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America who were not the part of any allies of the two super powers.

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NIEO: The New International Economic Order was established in order to promote the interests of the developing countries through the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the 1970s.

Modernisation: It is the attempt to adapt progressive measures to transform a society from traditional to modern.

Revolution: A revolt of the public to overthrow the government due to political incompetence and perceived oppression.

Liberal Reformism: A belief to adopt the policies of acquiring private property, strong economy for competition, individual freedom and rights and the establishment of rule of law.

Internationalisation: The process of involving the enterprises in the country to participate in the international markets.

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## 4.10 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

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1. How did the third world come into existence?
2. Explain the term NIEO.
3. How did NIEO contribute to the Global Crisis?
4. Explain how Modernisation and Revolution took place in the Third World.
5. What is Liberal Reformism?
6. What do you understand by Neo-Liberalism?
7. Explain East Asian Miracle.
8. Explain Internationalisation.

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## 4.11 SUBHEADINGS AND REFERENCES

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- Taking Power: On the Origins of Third World Revolutions John F. Foran Jr.
- Revolution in the Third World Gérard Chaliand
- Intervention and Revolution: The United States in the Third World Richard Barnet

- Mecca of Revolution: Algeria, Decolonization, and the Third World Order by Jeffrey James Byrne

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## 4.12 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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Check your progress I

The 1955 meeting in Bandung was attended by....(refer to 11.3)

The key figures at the conference and therefore the....(refer to 11.3)

At the Bandung Conference these leaders....(refer to 11.3)

The Belgrade Conference was held in Cairo....(refer to 11.3)

Check your progress II

Dependency theory was in the middle of the new political orientation....(refer to 11.4)

The rise of the 'newly industrialised countries' in Latin America....(refer to 11.4)

In the Nineteen Seventies, building on debate inside Marxism....(refer to 11.4)

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# **UNIT 5 POST WORLD WAR II – THE RISE OF UN**

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## **STRUCTURE**

5.0 Objective

5.1 Introduction

5.2 Background to the Formation of UNO

5.2.1 Downfall of Superpowers

5.2.2 Post and Pre-War

5.2.3 German Reform

5.2.4 The Spread of Democracy in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

5.2.5 Political Revolution

5.3 Formation of UN

5.4 The Term ‘United Nations’

5.5 The Objectives of the United Nations

5.5.1 Preamble to the Charter of The United Nations

5.5.2 Aims of the United Nations

5.5.3 Principles of the United Nations

5.6 Differences with the United Nations Policy

5.7 First Secretary Generals of the United Nations

5.8 Main Organs of the United Nations

5.8.1 General Assembly

5.8.2 Security Council

5.8.3 International Court of Justice

5.8.4 Secretariat

5.8.5 Economic and Social Council

5.8.6 The Trusteeship Council

5.9 Let Us Sum Up

5.10 Keywords

5.11 Questions for Review

5.12 Suggested Readings and References

5.13 Answers to Check Your Progress

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## **5.0 OBJECTIVES**

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This Unit is on the Four Policemen, referring to four major Allied countries, United States, Soviet Union, United Kingdom and the Republic of China which emerged in the Declaration of the United Nations. After going through this lesson, you will be able to learn:

- How The United Nations was formulated and negotiated among the delegations from the Allied Big Four (The United States, Soviet Union, United Kingdom and The Republic of China.)
- How the Charter of the United Nations - which is the foundational treaty of The United Nations - was formulated.
- About the establishment of The United Nations Operation in the Congo (UNOC)- this was the largest military force of its early decades.
- About how the United Nations' budget shifted to social and economic development from peacekeeping.

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## **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

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The United Nations was born when it was absolutely necessary for a peacekeeping international organization other than the old League of Nations. The Second World War made that crystal clear in the eyes of

people who witnessed it. On April 18, 1946, the League Assembly adjourned after taking the required steps to terminate the existence of the League of Nations. The counsels of the United Nations wanted it to be something new and unique, as it regarded the old League, a failure. The League of Nations was never intended to be, a revolutionary organization. It merely sought to provide a more satisfactory means for carrying some of the business between states, which is found in the world of states, which they transacted.

The growing Second World War became the real stimulus for the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union to begin formulating the original U.N. Declaration which was signed by 26 nations in January 1942, as a formal act of opposition to Germany, Italy, and Japan, the Axis Powers.

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## **5.2 BACKGROUND TO THE FORMATION OF UNO**

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### **5.2.1 Downfall of Superpowers**

Until the Second World War, Japan and Germany were recognized as superior and powerful countries but after the war, all of their power vanished. The conditions were so brutal for them that it was believed that they would never rise again. Building everything from scratch was not an easy job, especially in an economic crisis. The United States was both military power and an economic one; emerged as a new superpower. The great European empires, which had controlled so much of the world, from Africa to Asia, were on their last legs and soon to disappear in the face of their own weakness and rising nationalist movements. USSR or popularly known as the Soviet Union at that time was also powerful and stood neck to neck against the USA.

Countries which used to hold a stronghold among much weaker countries started fading away. The financial and military capacity started to deteriorate at a rapid rate leaving them defenceless. Furthermore, where the empires had once dealt with divided people, they now increasingly



faced assertive and, in some cases, well-armed nationalist movements. The defeat of Europe in Asia was one of the most significant attributes of the entire century.

The British pulled out of India in 1947, leaving behind two new countries of India and Pakistan. It would not be wrong to say that they completely destroyed Asia and looted most of the valuable assets. Burma, Sri Lanka and Malaysia followed the road of independence not long after. The Dutch fought a losing battle but finally provided independence to Indonesia, the former Dutch East Indies, in 1949. France tried to regain its colonies in Indochina but was forced out in 1954 after a humiliating defeat at the hands of Vietnamese forces. It was total havoc in the mid-1900s. The Europeans' African empires crumbled in the 1950s and early 1960s. All these countries who ruled over much weaker Asian countries did not loot them financially but caused war among them internally. Therefore, Europe faced a brutal downfall in the history of the twentieth century when its empire crumbled.

However, the downfall of supposed "Superpowers" has begun way before 1945, the rise of the US and the Soviet Union and the weakening of the European empires had been happening long before 1939. World War II although added fuel to the fire. The USA literally took charge of the world after that, there is no doubt that after the second world war till now the USA is one of the most powerful, progressive and advanced countries.

### **5.2.2 Post and Pre-War Situations**

There were many exceptions in those particular years, as USA took over the whole economy following World War II, which was not at all a revolutionary step. The expansion of the war was somewhat unique in that country that had a blooming period of escalated GNP by two thirds. With the two-thirds of industrial production, the war was almost ended. The golden years underwent through the boom and decline conditions of the business cycle. It saw the vast growth of the economy at the

## Notes

extraordinary rate which was twice the rate of economic expansion recorded during 1820-1950s. With the growth of the size of the US economy, its actual implementations for growth rate were not as successful in comparison to other countries during the golden years. In 1950 to 1973 it had a pace growth in comparison to Britain but it was no boom with the accordance of the past years.

The food production was almost low with increasing the vicious circle of poverty and occupational inequalities in post-war situations. The prices of the goods and services reached new heights with the downfall of trading with the other developing countries. The financial crisis were being an obstacle in the pathway of development of the developing countries. Britain also broke all the track records and apart from the USA which suffered the technological and industrial crisis with the reduction in productivity of the working labour. The countries of Germany and France had a blooming stage of escalated national income with the double amount of growth in per capita income. Both these countries did not only face the full employment situation but also suffered the problem of over employment regarding the fact that they were able to offer numerous jobs to migrant workers with the additional domestic force of labours. In both of these countries, the foreign labours were estimated only 10% in the 1960s.

### **Check Your Progress – 2**

Q.1 What was the condition of Golden years during World War II?

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Q.2 Which countries were having high growth of national income and per capita income?

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### 5.2.3 German Reform

The allies instituted an ambitious program of De-Nazification in Germany, later quietly abandoned as it became clear that German society would be unworkable if all former Nazis were forbidden to work. It is no new news that Japan and Germany suffered the most brutal consequences due to world war. Generally, Douglas MacArthur supported the imbalanced Japanese militarists and introduced a range of reforms, from a new school curriculum to a democratic constitution that was designed to turn Japan into a peaceable democratic nation.

Germany and Japan both were on the verge of falling apart and thus, signing treaties with new superpowers USA and Soviet Union was the only option left. President Roosevelt intended that the American vision should take solid institutional form. In the Atlantic charter later that year, he and Churchill sketched out a world order based on such liberal principles as collective security, national self-determination, and free trade among nations. A host of other allies, some of them represented by governments in exile, signed on.

### 5.2.4 The spread of democracy in the 20th century

The twentieth century saw the most number of world-changing reforms in the history of mankind. Democracy is considered as the most important element that was achieved after the war. At the beginning of the 21st century, independent observers agreed that more than one-third of the world's nominally independent countries possessed democratic institutions comparable to those of the English-speaking countries and the older democracies of continental Europe. Earlier, countries were ruled by kings and queens with no say of the public whatsoever. But that changed after 1945, the public got the right to vote for the person they want in order to lead the country. India is the biggest example of such. British Raj left India complete in 1947, giving us the much-deserved freedom. And since then democracy is prevailing in our country. Before that, we were living under the rule of kings and their kingdom. Democracy is recognized as a sign that one country is growing, prospering and living with harmony.

It should also be noted that many non-democratic systems crumbled like a stack of cards after the second world war, for example, the gradual disappearance of military dictatorships in latin america in the 1980s and 1990s.

### **5.2.5 Political Revolution**

During the 20th century, democracy continued to exist in some countries despite periods of acute diplomatic, military, economic, or political crisis, such as occurred during the early years of the great depression. Democracy also gave rise to heated politics and disputes. Politics, especially international politics was not really common before the twentieth century. The system was much simpler before the twentieth century. If one country has a dispute with another, they would fight a battle over that and whoever wins will accommodate that. This idea was completely rejected after the war. Everything after 1945 was done according to the rules and guidelines set by the unions formed to maintain world peace.

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## **5.3 FORMATION OF UNO**

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Imagine how the world might look if no opportunities were available for countries to discuss international matters. Would there be cooperation among countries? Would there be consensus on international matters? Would any international problems be resolved? Well, that was the situation until 1945.

There were so much tension and hatred all around, it was almost impossible to form peace among the nations. The League of Nations almost became ineffective by 1938. Aggressive activities keep taking place in Japan, Italy, and Germany causing havoc throughout. Few years before the end of the World War II efforts had already begun for the establishment of an international organization in the name of the United Nations. June 1941 was a turning point. A representative from New Zealand, South Africa, Australia, Britain, and Canada came forward with the proposal. President Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister

Churchill issued a declaration known as the Atlantic Charter. Although it was 26 June 1945 when it was founded completely to maintain and safeguard international peace.

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## **5.4 THE ORIGIN OF THE TERM ‘UNITED NATIONS’**

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The then U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt first suggested using the name United Nations, to refer to the Allies of World War II, to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill during Churchill’s three-week visit to the White House on December 1941. Roosevelt suggested the name as an alternative to "Associated Powers", a term the U.S. used in the First World War. Churchill accepted the idea and cited Lord Byron's use of the words "United Nations" in the poem Pilgrimage by Childe Harold's, which referred to the Allies at the Battle of Waterloo held on Sunday, 18 June 1815, near Waterloo in present-day Belgium, then part of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The U.S. State Department. President Franklin D. Roosevelt came up with the term "four policemen", Britain, United States, Soviet Union, and the Republic of China to be the major forces on what later became the members of UN Security Council to enforce worldwide peace. At that time, it was deemed as a modern approach to replace the old spheres of influence as they were called during the age of Imperialism.

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## **5.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

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### **5.5.1 The preamble to the Charter of the United Nations**

“We the people of the United Nations” Determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in the fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person,

in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.”

### **5.5.2 Aims of the United Nations**

United Nation was established with one aim through and through and that was the prevalence of international peace and harmony. To set certain guidelines such that dispute between the countries can be resolved easily and situation of war does not arise. Article I of the Charter of the United Nations explains the purposes of the UN in detail. The Charter of the United Nations (UN Charter) is the UN's governing document, much like the Constitution of the United States of America.

The main goals/purposes of the UNO were:-

1. To maintain international peace and security.
2. To develop friendly relations among Nations.
3. To cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and to promote respect for human rights.
4. To work as a Centre for achieving the goals written above.

### **5.5.3 Principles of the United Nations**

1. Based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members.
2. All members, to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them by the present Charter of the United Nations.

3. All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered.

4. All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

5. All members shall give the United Nation assistance in any action it takes by the present Charter of the United.

6. This organization shall ensure that states which are not members of the United Nations act following these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter of the United Nations shall authorize the United Nations in the present matters which are essentially within t the domestic jurisdiction of any states or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter-VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

**Check In Progress – I**

Q1. What does the Preamble to the charter of the United Nations determine?

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**5.6 DIFFERENCES WITH THE UNITED NATION’S POLICIES**

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Cordell Hull, who was The United States Secretary of State, said at the time while selling the idea to Congress, "there will no longer be need for spheres of influence, for alliances, for balance of power, or any other of the separate alliances through which in the unhappy past the nations strove to safeguard their security or promote their interest."

American enthusiasm for the UN soured after the Soviet Union vetoed most resolutions of the Security Council. However, the Soviets blacklisted the United Nations in 1950, allowing it to officially sponsor the Korean War. In practice, the United States made most of the decisions for the UN regarding the Korean war. When the Soviets came back in 1951, they caused UN decision making to stalemate, and the UN played a less prominent role in the Cold War.

The western military alliance of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) began in 1949 and played a much greater role in United States foreign policy commitments and decisions during the Cold War than the United Nations ever did. The only exception being the Korean War, which was fought under UN protection since the Soviet Union was rejecting the UN in and around the year 1950.

Originally designed to establish the military alliance as normal practice; the alliances that emerged as victors in World War II, the UN has shown no tendency to amend itself. Its governing Security Council is controlled by the victorious powers of 1945 and bears very little resemblance to the demographic changes of the 21st century. For example, (in the pre-Brexit era) the European Union had two votes, while India and the Muslim world remain unrepresented. Its supposed democratic underpinnings take no account of cultural differences. Shariah law, for example, proscribes over two billion Muslim population of the planet from forging alliances with non-believers or participating in legislative councils. In the Koranic system, all law comes from their God, Allah, and all man-made law, such as the United Nations Charter, is strictly null and void.



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## 5.7 SECRETARY GENERALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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When Trygve Lie of Norway, the first UN secretary-general, a Stalinist sympathizer, who was also the Minister of Justice in Norway, told Lenin's former right-hand man, Leon Trotsky, not to criticize Stalin or else he would be imprisoned and or kicked out of Norway; Lie eventually put him in prison, but later according to Stalin's wishes kicked him out to Mexico where one of Stalin's hitmen assassinated him in 1940. As secretary-general of a peacekeeping organization, he failed to maintain peace in the 1947 Kashmir conflict, the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict, and the Korean War which lasted from the year 1950 to 1953.

After Lie, the second secretary-general, Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden, who was the former head of the Bank of Sweden, the oldest central bank in the world, even older than the Bank of England, greatly appreciated the leaders of Red China and Soviet Union, and employed UN troops in 1961 to crush the Katanga province of Zaire when it tried to gain its independence from the Marxist government.

The third secretary-general, U Thant of Burma, was a Marxist whose mentor was Burmese prime minister U Nu, who in a 1948 speech said, "If we now look back in history, we find that Stalin followed the right path"; together, they abolished private property in Burma and U Thant chose a former KGB officer to be his personal assistant. U Thant was known for admiring Vladimir Lenin. So it is expected that U Thant was very well-liked by Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev, and did nothing to help John F. Kennedy and Khrushchev negotiate the Cuban Missile

## Notes

Crisis. He failed to maintain peace in 1967 after the Six-Day Arab-Israeli War between Israel and its neighbours.

The fourth secretary-general, Kurt Waldheim, who later on became the president of Austria, was a former Nazi infantry lieutenant who fought to help Adolf Hitler take over all of Europe, and he did not care about who ruled the world, whether it be Nazi Germany or the United Nations. It did not matter to him as long as there was a one-world government. He strongly believed that mass murder was merely a means to a better socialist end. So it should not come as a surprise that he sat down and simply watched and did nothing to prevent from 1975-79 Cambodia's Pol Pot from conducting his mass murders. Waldheim actually sent the UNICEF to send supplies to Hanoi, Vietnam, which in turn was sent to Pol Pot so he can conduct the "killing fields".

Javier Perez de Queller of Peru, the fifth secretary-general, who insisted on protecting the murderous regime of Pol Pot, did nothing to make peace during the Iraq-Iran War. After quitting his job, when he ran for president of Peru in the year 1995, he was surrounded by well-known communists who were running his campaign, even though his country was facing a Maoist insurgency.

The sixth secretary-general of the United Nations was Boutros Boutros-Ghali of Egypt. He was also the former vice-president of Socialist International and former member of the Arab Socialist Union, along with Undersecretary-general for Peacekeeping Operations Kofi Annan. He aided the Rwandan genocide in the year 1994. Kofi Annan would not allow Canadian general Romeo Dallaire to get his troops to seize Hutu weapons and thwart an extermination plan. Annan at one time ordered UN troops to withdraw from a school that held Tutsi refugees causing them to get murdered by the Hutu mobs.

Kofi Annan of Ghana became the seventh secretary-general. He did nothing to prevent the 2000's genocide in Sudan and sent the UN's troops to make peace in Zaire, but instead, they were raping women as young as 11. During the ceremonies surrounding his acceptance of the Nobel Peace Prize in 2001, Annan said, "The sovereignty of nations must no longer be used as a shield for gross violations of human rights." In his opening address to the fifty-third annual DPI/NGO (Department of Public Information) Conference in 2006, Annan said, "It has been said that arguing against globalization is like arguing against the laws of gravity."

The eighth secretary-general, Ban Ki-Moon of South Korea, like Kofi Annan, is a global warming alarmist and has criticized Dutch politician Geert Wilders for condemning Islam. He is also a sponsor of UN Agenda 21, a green socialist agenda for the 21st century meant to abolish private property.

The ninth secretary-general, Antonio Guterres, who was also the former prime minister of Portugal and former president of Socialist International as well as former secretary-general of the Portuguese Socialist Party, supported bringing in "refugees" from the Syrian Civil War into Europe. The majority of them, however, were soldiers of ISIS, as even the UN reported that 75% of them were young males.

**Check In Progress II**

Q1. Write about ten Secretary Generals of the United Nations in chronological order.

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## 5.8 MAIN ORGANS OF THE UN

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### 5.8.1 General Assembly

The main deliberative organ is the General Assembly which usually meets annually in September with representation by all member states. The General Assembly votes on the annual budget of the United Nations elects members to other UN organs and committees and makes non-binding recommendations to member states through resolutions.

General Assembly can be considered as one of the most important parts of the UN. It is also called the World Parliament of Nations. The session of the General Assembly is convened on the third Tuesday in the month of September every year. The General Committee consists of 21 members- the President of the General Assembly, 13 Vice-Presidents and the Chairman of the 7 Main Committees. The Assembly is entitled to discuss any matter within the scope of the Charter. It also looks after the annual budget of the UN. Its headquarters is located in New York (the USA). This organ is recognized as one of the most important ones because of the decision making the power it holds.

Composition:- All the member nations of the United Nations are the members of the General Assembly and no discrimination is made based on their size, population, and power, etc. Every member state sends 5 representatives whereas it has one vote.

Session:- Regular session every year, on the third Tuesday of Sept.

Chairman of the General Assembly:- It elects its own President for one year. Besides him, 7 Vice-Presidents are also elected.

Decisions:- The important decisions are taken by 2/3 majority of the present and voting members of the General Assembly.

Committees of the General Assembly:- It works through its committees. There are seven committees of the General Assembly which are the following:-

1. Political and security committee
2. Economic and Financial committee
3. Trusteeship Committee
4. Administrative and Budgeting Committee
5. Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee
6. Legal committee
7. Special committee
8. Special political committee

**Languages Used:-** English, Russian, Chinese, French, Arabic, and Spanish.

#### Functions of the General Assembly

1. Electoral Functions
2. Deliberative Functions
3. To pass resolutions
4. To pass uniting for peace resolution
5. Supervisory Functions
6. Financial Functions
7. Constitutional Functions
8. To promote cooperation in economic, social and cultural fields
9. Development of International Law

### **5.8.2 The Security Council**

## Notes

Security Council is an executive organ of the United Nations. Though it is smallest among all the organs of the United Nations, its main responsibility is to maintain international peace and security. It has 15 Members. It consists of five permanent members (USA, UK, France, Russia, and PR China), and ten temporary members, who are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. Each Member has one vote. On substantive issues, nine members must support the proposal, including all five permanent members, giving each permanent member effective veto power. The chair of the Security Council rotates each month among its members, in alphabetic order.

The Security Council comprises of fifteen members, every of that has only one representative and only one vote. There are 5 permanent members (China, France, Britain, the soviet unionand USA), and 10 non-permanent members electoral for biennial term and by twothirds majority of the final Assembly. Retiring members don't seem to be worthy for instant re-election. In selecting non-permanent members, the Assembly pays due attention to illustration from varied other regions and to the working of members to the fulfillment of the aims of the Charter. Any member of the UN, not a member of the Council, is nominated to participate while notselect the discussion of queries specially with its interests. The Council bears the first responsibility for the upkeep of peace and security; it's additionally liable for the functions of the UN in trust territories classed as strategic areas.

In the maintenance of international peace and security the Council can, in accordance with the special agreements to be ended decision for the military, help and facilities for the following-states.

It was to be motor-assisted by a Military employees Committee consisting of the

Chiefs of employees of the permanent members of the Council or their representatives. The Military employees Committee, however, has not been

established as a result of disagreement among major powers. The chairmanship of the Council is control for one month in rotation in alphabetical order by member states. The Council functions ceaselessly and its members are for good delineated at the seat of the

UN; it may, however, meet at anyplace which will best facilitate its work. The Council functions through 2 Standing Committees of

Experts and on the admission of recent members - and bound Adhoc

Committees and Commissions like the commission on Laws

and the peace direction in Palestine.

Under the charter, all member states are obligated to comply with council decisions the security council handles matters relating to international peace and stability. The council looks after that international peace is not threatened in any way or form. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of the settlement. The sole objective is to safeguard the best interest of the countries. The council functions through two standing committees of experts and on the admission of new members - and certain adhoc committees and commissions such as the subcommittee on laws and the truce supervision in palestine.

**Composition:-** The Security Council consists of 15 members out of which 5 are permanent and 10 non-permanent. The 10 non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by the General Assembly with 2/3 majority for 2 years. Out of the 10 non-permanent members 5 representatives are elected out of the Asian and African countries, 2 out of the Latin America states, 2 Out of Western Europe and one from Eastern Europe.

## Notes

**Right to Re-contest:-** The non-permanent members of the Security Council have the right to re-contest the election after the completion of their tenure of 2 years.

**Chairman of the Security Council:-** There is one chairman who is elected by the members out of themselves.

Voting procedure in the Security Council:- Article-27 of the Charter deals with the voting procedure.

**Principle of Double Veto:-** Members of Security Council work on the principle of double veto power.

Committees System in Security Council:- (i) Military Staff committee  
(ii) Disarmament committee.

### Functions and Powers of The Security Council

1. Security Council works for international peace and security.
2. Admission of new members in the United Nations
3. Electoral Functions
4. Constituent Functions
5. Enforcement of the decisions of the United Nations

### **5.8.3 The International Court of Justice**

In April 1945, the Permanent Court of International Justice was dissolved and the International Court of Justice was set up. It is also known as the highest court in the world. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) often known as the world court is one of the crucial organs of the UN. This institution was subsumed under the League of Nations in 1919 as the Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ) and adopted its present name with the founding of the UN in 1945



The International Court of Justice was founded to settle conflicts and disputes over questions arising from the interpretation of treaties among member states. It only entertains cases where all parties to the case in question have agreed to recognize the jurisdiction of the Court. The court looks into international criminal matters that cannot be solved elsewhere. The 15 judges of the court are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council voting independently. The Court also advises other organs of the United Nations on questions regarding the interpretation of treaties.

**Composition:-** It consists of 15 judges who are elected by the General Assembly on

the recommendation of the security council.

**Term of Judges:-** The Judges serve for a term of 9 years with the term of 1/3

judges expiring every third year.

**The seat of Court:-** The head office of the International Court of Justice is in Hague.

**Meetings of the Court:-** The meetings of the court continues throughout the year.

**Presiding Officer:-** The members of the court elect their President and Vice-president for a period of 3years.

#### **Powers and Functions of the International Court of Justice**

1. Voluntary Jurisdiction
2. Compulsory Jurisdiction
3. Advisory Jurisdiction
4. Enforcement of Decisions

#### **5.8.4 The Secretariat**

## Notes

The charter of the United Nations established a Secretariat which is the principal administrative head office of the United Nations. The Secretary-General is the head of this office and there are thousands of other officers to assist him. He is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the security council and his term of office is 5 years.

The secretariat comprises the secretary-general and thousands of other international un staff members who carry out the day-to-day work and activities of the un as stated by the general assembly and the organization's other principal organs. The secretary-general serves as the chief administrative officer at all meetings and important discussions and carries out many functions that those organs allot to the secretariat; he also monitors the preparation of the un's budget. It is responsible for preparing numerous reports, studies, and investigations, in addition to the major tasks of translating, interpreting, providing services for large numbers of meetings, and other work.

### Qualifications of The Secretary-General

1. He should be a mature and intelligent statesman.
2. He should be prepared to take all type of risks.
3. He should be an able administrator.
5. He should be an impartial person.
6. He should be acceptable to the Security Council and the General Assembly.
7. He should have experience of working at some high office.

### Functions and Powers of the Secretary-General

1. Administrative Functions
2. Financial Functions

3. Political Functions

4. Representative Functions

### 5.8.5 Economic and Social Council

Economic and social council (ecosoc) directs and coordinates the economic, social, humanitarian, and cultural activities of the un and its specialized agencies. It specially designed to discuss the social and economic issues directly affecting countries. Ecosoc is empowered to take any suitable direct action in order to prevent an economic and social crisis. Ecosoc conducts studies; formulates resolutions, recommendations, and conventions for consideration by the general assembly; and coordinates the activities of various un programs and specialized agencies.

**Composition:-** Its members are elected by the General Assembly with 2/3

majority for 3 years. Its 1/3 members retire every year.

Chairman and meetings: -One chairman. It holds two meetings in a year.

Powers and Functions of the Economic and Social Council

The powers and functions of the Economic and security council have been mentioned from Article-62 to Article-65 of the U.N Charter which is the following:-

1. The main function is to conduct studies and prepare a report regarding international economic, social, cultural, educational and health matters.
2. It prepares its report before the General Assembly regarding the subjects which come under its control.
3. It makes recommendations to promote respect for Human Rights and fundamental freedoms of all the people.
4. It establishes coordination among the various agencies of the United Nations.
5. It does all those functions which fall under its jurisdiction for carrying out the recommendations of the General Assembly.

### 5.8.6 The Trusteeship Council

The trusteeship council has been inactive since 1994. Article-7 of the Charter made provision of the Trusteeship Council. It was constituted to supervise and administer of trust territories placed at the disposal of the United Nations by individual agreements.

The Trusteeship Council was designed to supervise and assist the government of trust territories and to lead them to self-government or independence. The Trusteeship Council, which met once each year, consisted of states looking after trust territories, permanent members of the Security Council that did not monitor trust territories, and other UN members elected by the General Assembly. Each member has only one vote to cast, and decisions were taken by a simple majority of those present

Article eighty six of the Charter established a council to appear after the interests of the individuals in Trust territories. On the Council are all the world organisation members that hold the Trusteeships and as several alternative members electoral for three-year terms by the overall Assembly as is also necessary or they have to make sure that the overall variety of members of the territorial dominion

Council is equally divided between these members of the UN which administer Trust territories and people that don't.

The powers of the council as outlined by Articles 87 and eighty eight are three-fold. Firstly, it submits queries and accepts reports from administering authorities. Secondly, it accepts petitions, and third, it provides for scheduled visits to the individual Trust territories. Since it began its duties the council

has with success augmented its right of oversight. This has been however, a slow shifting from the first anti-colonialism to an acceptance of "a positive responsibility". The Assembly below whose power the Council works is, influenced by the AfroAsian states. They exert a growing pressure for anti-colonialism and slow independence of the territories of the trust. Of the 11 Trust territories British Togoland, Togoland and French Cameroon Italian Somaliland got freedom in 1960. Tanganyika and Western Samoa got independence by the year of 1961 and also the independence of Balkan country and Southern Cameroons shortly happened.

Some of the previous administering states, like Italy, was no longer one of the members of the Council and also the non-administering members normally gained preponderance within the Council. Each territory is command below a territorial dominion Agreement directed by Article

77 of the Charter. The terms of the territorial dominion agreement vary, but all of them change to Article seventy six. They confer the correct of oversight

on the U.N. These agreements are to be approved by the overall

Assembly. The strategic district of Samoa was but, under

U.S.A. And it absolutely was excluded from Assembly oversight. U.S.A. has

excluded world organisation Observers from this territory.

**Composition:** There are three types of members in the Trusteeship Council such as

(i) Permanent members of the Security Council.

## Notes

(ii) Those countries which administer the trust territories.

(iii) Members equal to both the above categories elected by the General Assembly for three years.

Meeting:- It meets twice a year, first on the 1st of Jan, and then on the 1st of June.

Chairman:- It has one Chairman and one Vice-Chairman who are elected by the member out of themselves.

Its mission fulfilled, the Trusteeship Council suspended its operation on 1st of November 1994, and although under the United Nations Charter it continues to exist on paper, its future role and even existence remain uncertain.

The formal elimination of the Trusteeship Council would require the revision of the UN Charter, which is why it has not been pursued. Other functions for the Trusteeship Council have been considered.

The Commission on Global Governance's 1995 report recommends an expansion of the trusteeship council. Their theory is that an international regulatory body is needed to protect environmental integrity and the global commons on the two-thirds of the world's surface that is outside national jurisdictions.

Powers and Functions of the Trusteeship Council

1. It works for the development of trust territories.
2. It enables the people living in trust territories eligible for getting independence and self-rule.

3. It supervises the developmental works being carried on in trust territories.
4. It sends a report to the General Assembly about the development of trust territories.
5. It works for the promotion of international peace and security.
6. It listens to the complaints of the people living in trust territories and issues instructions to the concerned states for their repair.

### **CHECK IN PROGRESS III**

Q1. Give the brief descriptions of all the organs of the United Nations.

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## **5.9 LET US SUM UP**

This unit gives a detailed study about the objectives, aims and principles of the United Nations. In this unit, the differences of the United Nations are briefed and the organs of the general assembly are also described with the detailed information. Also, the secretaries of the United Nations are briefed in the chronological order. Then, this unit ends with the achievements and failures of the United Nations.

## **5.10 KEYWORDS**

- Rehabilitation: To make an initiative for restoring someone's health or the prestige after the duration of their failures
- General Assembly: It is an organ of the United Nations which formulates policies and resolve the big problems
- Security Council: it is an organ of the United Nations which performs the role of resolving disputes or conflicts within the international countries and maintains peace with the international sovereign.
- Colonialism: It is an enactment of obtaining absolute or partial domination over another country by dismantling its operational activities.

- Apartheid: It is the manner of making distinctions between the citizens on the basis of race.

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### **5.11 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW**

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- What are the objectives of the United Nations?
- Explain the Preamble of the United Nations.
- What are the aims and principles of the United Nations
- Who were the Secretary Generals of the United Nations?
- What are the main organs of the United Nations?
- Explain the terms and functions of the General Assembly.
- Explain in detail the Security Council.
- What are the powers and functions of the Security Council?
- What do you mean by the International Court of Justice?
- What are the powers and functions of the International Court of Justice?
- What are the qualifications of the Secretary-General?
- What are the powers and functions of a Secretary-General?
- What is the composition of the Economic and Social Council?
- What are the powers and functions of the Economic and Social Council?
- Explain the composition of the Trusteeship Council.
- What are the powers and functions of the Trusteeship Council?
- What are some of the achievements of the United Nations?
- What are the failures of the United Nations?

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### **5.11 SUGGESTED READINGS AND REFERENCES**

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- The United Nations structure and functions of an international organisation by BasuRumki (512 Pages published by sterling publishers Pvt, ltd.)
- Charter of the United Nations and the statute of the International Court of Justice by United Nations: Department of Public Information (128 pages, published by the United Nations)
- A Life in Peace and War by B. Urquhart (420 pages by W. W. Norton & Company; Reprint edition )
- The Best Intentions: Kofi Annan and the UN in the Era of American World Power by James Traub (464 pages Bloomsbury Publishing PLC)
- Kofi Annan: A Spokesperson's Memoir by Frederic Ekhard (264 pages, published by Ruder Finn Pr.)

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## 5.12 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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1. "We the people of the....( Answer for check-in progress I- Q1)
2. Based on the principle....( Answer for check-in progress I-Q2)
3. When Trygve Lie of Norway.....(Answer for check-in progress II-Q1)
4. The eighth secretary-general, Ban.....(Answer for check-in progress II- Q2)
5. The main deliberative organ is.....(Answer for check-in progress III-Q1)
6. The Security Council consists of.....(Answer for check-in progress III-Q2)
7. Some thought that the declaration should.....(Answer for check-in progress- IV-Q1)
8. The "Rwandan Genocide" which.....(Answer for check-in progress IV-Q2)

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# **UNIT 6 – UNO AND THE CONCEPT OF WORLD PEACE AND REGIONAL TENSIONS**

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## **STRUCTURE**

6.0 Objective

6.1 Introduction

6.2 Objectives of the uno

6.3 Principles of the un

6.4 Organs of the un

6.5 Specialized industries under bretton woods system

6.5.1 International monetary fund

6.5.2 World bank

6.5.3 unido

6.5.4 unctad

6.5.5 unhcr

6.5.6 unicef

6.5.7 undp

6.5.8 unesco

6.6 the achievements and failures of the united nations

6.6.1 achievements of the united nations

6.6.2 failures of the united nations

6.7 let us sum up

6.8 keywords

6.9 questions for review

6.10 suggested readings and references

6.11 answers to check your progress

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## 6.0 OBJECTIVE

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The twentieth century is considered to be as revolutionary and world-changing in our history. The twentieth century is important for multiple reasons, invention, and growth of technology. But most importantly the leading factor of every change was the second world war. The second world war that was between 1939 and 1945 was even deadlier than the first world war. A state of total war emerged, directly involving more than 100 million people from over 30 countries. The horror and destruction caused by the war were all around. New advanced weapons were used to demolish the opponent; destruction of the property and humans was seen on a vast scale. But at the end of the war does not only brought many peace treaties and end of british raj in india, but it also became a sole factor for many social revolutions and changes that were much needed and important. Many international organizations were formulated to maintain world peace.

World peace that was the most essential thing missing from the world. Second world war does not only caused humongous human and property destruction it also spread hatred and became the reason for the formation of groups by countries and emerging international politics. In order to ensure the prevalence of harmony and peace some major social changes were introduced. It will not be wrong to say that the whole world, norms, rules, and regulations were rebuilt during the twentieth century. Let us see some major social transformation that was implemented after the disastrous second world war.

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## 6.1 INTRODUCTION

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Imagine how the world might look if no opportunities were available for countries to discuss international matters. Would there be cooperation among countries? Would there be consensus on international matters? Would any international problems be resolved? Well, that was the situation until 1945.

In 1945, everything was basically distorted, peace was one of the things completely missing from the world. International peace was much desired but no one had a clue where to start. The congress system, hague system, peace movement and proliferation of the universal organizations created a climate for formation of a league of nations. With the increase in distress, it became clearer that international peace should be established somehow or the war will never stop. And the united nations of organization (uno) was created by meetings, declarations, and conferences after the holocaust of the world war ii. The resolution came in the opera house of san francisco where the fifty nations collectively agreed and signed the un charter.

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## 6.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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The next big stage in foundation birth was the

Dumbarton Oaks Conference in Feb 1944. Once preliminary

negotiations were an off-the-cuff conference of the foremost powers was referred to as the birth stage.

The global organization in its main options made public the foremost troublesome question with

concern to the Veto Power. during this conference an agreement was

reached on the principle however presently variations arose on the extent

to that veto ought to be allowed within the council wherever a

great power was a celebration to the dispute. There have been alternative gaps on

trusteeship and colonial territories as conjointly Soviet claim to incorporate

all sixteen constituent republics of state as members of global organization. These

were noted to be the massive 3 in imminent

conference at Yalta they were ought to take place. At Yalta it had been in agreement that the

veto wouldn't apply to procedural matters, which is a celebration in

dispute as the veto was not involved in any peaceful adjustment.

However all the selections involving social control of measures

required superpower agreement.

The metropolis Conference was vital during this direction for

the second time in human history as an endeavor was created to recreate an

international organization. the selections were overtly found and were

accepted by majority of simple fraction vote. The question of colonies wasn't

resolved at Dumbarton Oaks. Within the Yalta conference the massive 3 had

agreed that every one existing necessary territories, ex-World War II colonies

and alternative territories ought to be placed below a district. At San

Francisco it came under attack and therefore the results of the agreement

ultimately reached is embodied in Chapter XI-XIII of the Charter.

The veto came under attack of criticism of the smaller powers under the junction rectifier by

Australia and New Zealand. It appeared that this question of veto would

ultimately wreck the entire conference. Fortuitously, a compromise was

found and this compromise failed to amend even a word of the Yalta

Formula. Finally once overcoming few additional hurdles, the U.N. Charter

## Notes

was prepared for signature and by day, 1945 this was finalised. The name world organization was fastened upon to worry the continuity of the wartime alliance and therefore the 1st meeting of the overall Assembly followed in London on Jan 10, 1946.

As discussed earlier, we already know that the main goals/purposes of the UNO were:-

- MAINTAINING WORLDWIDE PEACE AND SECURITY.
- DEVELOPING RELATIONS AMONG NATIONS PEACEFULLY.
- FOSTERING COOPERATION BETWEEN NATIONS IN ORDER TO SOLVE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, OR HUMANITARIAN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS.
- PROVIDING A FORUM FOR BRINGING COUNTRIES TOGETHER TO MEET THE UN'S PURPOSES AND GOALS.

As discussed earlier, we already know that the main goals/purposes of the UNO were:-

- Maintaining worldwide peace and security.
- Developing relations among nations peacefully.
- Fostering cooperation between nations in order to solve economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian international problems.
- Providing a forum for bringing countries together to meet the un's purposes and goals.

### **CHECK YOUR PROGRESS-1**

Q1.What are the objectives of UNO?

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## 6.3 PRINCIPLES OF THE UN

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Principles Can Be Defined As A Medium Or Method To Achieve These Above-Mentioned Objectives. These Are Contained In Article 2 Of The Un Charter. The List Is Given Below:-All The Members Of The Un Are Equal.

The Member's States Shall Fulfil Their Obligations Honestly Towards The Un.

The Member States Shall Settle Their International Disputes By Peaceful Means.

The Member States Shall Refrain In Their International Relations From The Threat Or Use Of Force Against Any Other State.

The Member States Shall Give To The Un Every Assistance In Any Action It Takes In Accordance With The Un Charter.

The States Which Are Not Members Of The Un Should Also Act In Accordance With The Rules And Principles For The Maintenance Of International Peace And Security.

No Member State Is Allowed To Interfere In The Internal Affairs Of Any Other State.

### CHECK YOUR PROGRESS-2

Q1. What are the principles of UN? Mention the points only.

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## 6.4 ORGANS OF THE UN

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AS MENTIONED EARLIER, FOLLOWING ARE THE PRIMARY ORGANS OF UN –

- THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:
- SECURITY COUNCIL:
- THE SECRETARIAT:
- THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL:
- ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC):
- THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ):

### **CHECK YOUR PROGRESS-3**

Q1. Name the organs of UN with their description.

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Q2 What is PCIJ?

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## 6.5 Specialized Agencies under Bretton Woods System

It was the duration of the high investment of gold by the countries under the Bretton Woods System that prevailed in those years, that was connected with the international institutions of the United Nations which are given as:



The most important was the International Monetary fund and the World Bank.

### **6.5.1 International Monetary Fund (IMF)**

The International Monetary Fund emerged on December 27, 1945. The IMF's fund was constituted on July 28, 1969, that formed Special Drawing Rights (SDR) with which it formed again on April 1, 1987. The formation of SDR had escalated the authority of IMF'S managing director for administrating the policies of the national exchange rate. The IMF was pre-determined to give a puff for promoting the international monetary cooperation and side by side to expand the trading policies and exchange rate stability. This expansion was decided to accelerate the elimination of exchange restrictions and the construct the multilateral system of payments. To secure the resources for any kind of crucial issue in the balance of payment the funds are made available to them. The actual growth of the economy was recorded in 1985-90 was average 4.5% in the report by the International Monetary Fund.

### **6.5.2 World Bank**

World Bank is also known as International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which was established during the Bretton Woods conference in July 1944. The functions and operations of the World Bank started after two years of its establishment that is June 1946. The work of IBRD is to guide for technical assistance and funds for the developing countries to facilitate their economic development. The countries in membership of the World Bank sell their securities as collateral for taking loans, which is the method of deriving funds from the bank. It is also be called as the Lender of the last resort or the leading agent for providing the investment fund to the countries. Being an assistant in providing funds it provided loans for infrastructural projects regarding roads, sewage, dams and the ports of airport and marines. The World Bank started its first funding from Western Europe in the mid-1950. The International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Development

Association (IDA), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are the five institutions of the World Bank that provides funds to the developing countries having middle and lower-income countries at the trending market rates.

### **6.5.3 United Nations Industrial Development Organization**

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) with five regional commissions. It is the sole body that performs the activities and promoting the industrialization since 1967. The Industrial Development Board is the major part which regulates the policies of UNIDO. This organization conducts research based on the activities and to promote the operation of the developing countries.

### **6.5.4 United Nations Conference on Trade And Development (UNCTAD)**

In the United Nations Conference, the organization of Trade and Development has also emerged as dated on December 30, 1964. It has its headquarters in Geneva and conducts meeting twice in a year. The decolonization took place only due to the forming of new nations and their link with the international institutions. It includes the countries which are members of the United Nations in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

### **6.5.5 U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**

The organization of UNHCR was established on January 1, 1951. Since the day of its establishment, it came into action the very following day and after 3 years it was extended for 5 years. In November 1977 the General Assembly decided to extend it for one more month.

### **6.5.6 U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)**

The UNICEF organization came into being in the year December 11, 1946. This organization was formed to help the children regarding their health, welfare, and nutrition under the eye-vision of Economic and Social Council. The working of this organization is financed through self-donation from the public and governments.

### **6.5.7 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

The UN Development Programme (UNDP) was formed on November 22, 1965, with the combination of Technical Assistance program including the special fund.

### **6.5.8 United Nations Educational, Scientific Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

This organization was established on November 4, 1946, for promoting the combination of Education, science, and culture. UNESCO headquarters is in Paris, France. The general conference is held in every two years with each member of UNESCO having a single vote. There are 58 members of the executive board who are selected by the general conference. This particular organization mainly focuses on

## Notes

reconstructing museums, libraries, and schools that were devastated during World War II in Europe. The organization mainly aims at providing literacy and expanding the sources for free education. UNESCO provides support and assistance and also conducts the general meetings for the services. Besides its support of combined programs, it is also involved in efforts to protect the natural environment and common cultural heritage of humanity.

UNESCO's initial stress was on reconstruction faculties, libraries, and museums that had been destroyed in Europe throughout World War II. Since

then its activities are chiefly helpful, geared towards helping, complementing and supporting, the national efforts of member states to

eliminate illiteracy and to increase free education. UNESCO additionally seeks to

encourage the free exchange of ideas and information by organizing conferences and providing clearinghouse and exchange services.

As several less-developed countries joined the international organization starting within the

1950s, UNESCO began to devote a lot of resources to their issues, which included impoverishment, underdevelopment and high rates of illiteracy. During

the Eighties UNESCO was criticized by the U. S. and different countries for its alleged anti-Western approach to cultural problems and for

the sustained growth of its budget. These problems prompted the United

States to withdraw from the organization in 1984, and also the United

Kingdom and Singapore withdrew a year later. Once the election success of

the party in 1997, the UK rejoined UNESCO, and the

United States followed suit in 2003.

Besides its support of academic and science programs, UNESCO

is also concerned in efforts to guard the natural setting and

humanity's common cultural heritage. For instance, within the Nineteen Sixties

UNESCO helped sponsor efforts to save lots of ancient Egyptian monuments

from the waters of the dam, and in 1972 it sponsored an

international agreement to ascertain a World Heritage List of cultural sites

and natural areas that might relish government protection. Within the Eighties a

controversial study by UNESCO's International Commission for the Study

of Communication issues, headed by country politician and Nobel

Peace laureate Seán MacBride, projected a brand new World Info and

Communication Order that might treat communication and freedom of

information as basic human rights and request to eliminate the gap in

communications capabilities between developing and developed countries.

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## **6.6 ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILURES OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

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### **6.6.1 Achievements of the United Nations**

Another polemical drawback that has mazed United Nations is that

of Palestine. The matter of Palestine was initial brought before the

## Notes

United Nations by United Kingdom in April 1947 once it wished the overall

Assembly to require up the longer term set-up of Palestine. A special committee on Palestine was started that submitted its report in August 1947 suggesting that Palestine ought to be divided into an Arab state, a individual state and a special space as well as capital of Israel

under the international government. These recommendations were accepted by the overall Assembly and a commission was established to implement these recommendations.

The Jews supported the move however the Arabs rejected it. The Palestine commission accordingly created the relatable safety Council and

urged for the unanimous support to implement the recommendations.

Accordingly, the safety Council in April 1948 urged all the involved parties to refrain from violence and started a cease-fire commission. However,

the violence failed to stop. The recommendation and efforts of the international organisation fell

flat thanks to the non-cooperation of the involved parties. That's why, the

question of Palestine remains hanging.

Besides these, there have been sure different problems wherever international

peace and security had been at stake. The Jammu and Kashmir crisis, the Korean

crisis the Cyprus issue, the Congo riddle the such crisis, Cuban missile

crisis, Arab-Israeli war of 1967, the Russian Intervention in Afghanistan,

American hostages in Iran are such problems that have vulnerable world peace and security from time to time. Although United Nations didn't settle

permanently majority of the disputes however it's not completely a negative role

as well. The United Nations has rather been instrumental in assuaging the strain. It

provides a chance to the human parties to place across their

view purpose and so evolve a world accord in grappling the difficulty.

It is the veto power, non-cooperative perspective of the member states that

renders the United Nations action ineffective. United Nations itself is decided to discharge its

duties as envisaged within the Charter. It's the guardian of world peace and

security.

Some of the major achievements of the United Nations in the past have been:

### **1. Maintenance of World Peace:**

The First and foremost it has prevented the occurrence of any further world wars instrumental in the maintenance of the international balance of power.

The Charter of the United Nations declares its primary goal "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," as well as "to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another." The message "May Peace Prevail On Earth" articulates these aspirations from the heart, while the unique World Peace Flag Ceremony with the flags of all nations united in harmony is a perfect expression of their achievement.

## **2. Economic and Social Progress:**

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs is part of the United Nations Secretariat and is responsible for the follow-up to major United Nations Summits and Conferences, as well as services to the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the Second and Third Committees of the United Nations General Assembly.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) conducts studies; formulates resolutions, recommendations, and conventions for consideration by the General Assembly; and coordinates the activities of various UN programs and specialized agencies. Most of ECOSOC's work is performed in functional commissions on topics such as human rights, narcotics, population, social development, statistics, the status of women, and science and technology; the council also oversees regional commissions for Europe, Asia and the Pacific, Western Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

## **3. Promotion of international Cooperation:**

Agencies of United Nations like WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO has keenly participated in the transformation of the international social sector.

In the organized promotion of international cultural cooperation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization clearly was given the central role among the United Nations agencies. Its focus was initially upon the general advancement of knowledge and promotion of international understanding by encouraging communication and cooperation in education, science, culture, and the mass media.

The rapid emergence of new states in former colonial territories led, however, to increasing focus upon cultural cooperation as a means of dealing with developmental problems. These called for assistance in strengthening the basic resources of education, science, the mass media, and the humanities. But from the start UNESCO assistance required coordination with the technical assistance coming from other United Nations agencies and especially the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Food and Agriculture



Organization, the United Nations itself, and the UN regional commissions in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

#### **4. Disarmament:**

It played a significant role in disarming the world and making it nuclear-free. Various treaty negotiations like 'Partial Test Ban Treaty' and 'Nuclear non-proliferation treaty' have been signed under the UN.

United Nations peace operations are the leading international partner of national institutions implementing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration initiatives, designing context-specific programs for members of armed groups.

Through a process of removing weapons from the hands of members of armed groups, taking these combatants out of their groups and helping them to reintegrate as civilians into society, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration seek to support ex-combatants and those associated with armed groups, so that they can become active participants in the peace process.

Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration lay the groundwork for safeguarding and sustaining the communities to which these individuals return while building capacity for long-term peace, security, and development.

In situations where it is too early or not possible to carry out disarmament, demobilization and reintegration work the UN supports Community Violence Reduction programs that lead to the right conditions for political processes to progress and armed groups to disband.

#### **5. Use of Atomic Energy for peaceful Purposes:**

Peacekeeping operations, peaceful resolution of disputes and refugee concerns had always been on the list of core issues. Also, the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes is always promoted.

The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission (UNAEC) which was founded on 24 January 1946 by Resolution 1 of the United Nations

General Assembly resolution "to deal with the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy" proposes the following:

(a) for extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends;

(b) for control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes;

(c) for the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction;

(d) for effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying States against the hazards of violations and evasions."

### **6. Universal Declaration of Human Rights:**

UN Acted as the vanguard for the protection of human rights of the people of the world, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.

After the war ended, several nations came together, and in 1945, formed an international peacekeeping organization called the United Nations. The entire goal of the UN was to prevent another global war from ever occurring again, and they promised to do this by promoting universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

However, as more and more evidence surfaced, the world realized that the genocidal programs of the Nazis were even worse than people could have imagined, and the UN decided that it needed to create a formal declaration that explained exactly what those fundamental rights and freedoms entailed. So, in 1946, they set up a commission to draft a universal declaration of rights, chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt, former first lady and widow of FDR. From the get-go, the commission was caught up in debates about the nature of human rights; after all, nobody had ever written a universal declaration of rights before.

Some thought that the declaration should only include natural rights, those granted by God or nature, such as the rights to happiness, safety, and health. Others favoured positive rights, or rights agreed upon by people through institutions like the law. This includes things like protection from racial discrimination. In the end, the Universal

Declaration included both of these in its 30 articles describing the rights of all human beings. In 1948, the member states of the UN approved the declaration with a vote of 48-0, although 8 nations did abstain from voting for various reasons. Since then, the document has guided human rights issues around the world.

### **7. Codification and development of international Law:**

Since 1945, the UN has been credited with negotiating 172 peaceful settlements that have ended regional conflicts.

The Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly is mandated to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification. The progressive development of international law encompasses the drafting of legal rules in fields that have not yet been regulated by international law or sufficiently addressed in State practice. In contrast, the codification of international law refers to the more precise formulation and systematization of rules of international law on subjects that have already been extensively covered by State practice, precedent, and doctrine.

### **8. Use of outer space for human welfare:**

The United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) is a part of the United Nations Secretariat, located at the United Nations Office in Vienna, Austria. It is tasked with implementing the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Their Office also coordinates and cooperates with space agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations involved in space-related activities and, on behalf of the United Nations Secretary-General, the Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space. The office also helps poor nations suffering from climate change-related problems by helping them access satellite images for free.

### **9. Rehabilitation of Refugees:**

The First World War displaced more refugees than in Europeans' living memory, first from Belgium in 1914, later in Eastern Europe. The

Second World War seemed likely to create still more refugees, prompting governments to act: U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt proposed the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in June 1943, to provide relief to areas liberated from Axis powers when the fighting ended. Roosevelt had already obtained the approval of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China; he later obtained endorsements from 40 other governments to form the first "United Nations" organization.

### **10. To end Apartheid:**

In 1962, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution condemning South Africa's racist apartheid policies and calling on all its members to end economic and military relations with the country.

During the period 1948 to 1993, apartheid meant government-sanctioned racial segregation and political and economic discrimination against South Africa's non-white majority. Among other injustices, the black people were forced to live in segregated areas and couldn't enter whites-only neighbourhoods unless they had a special pass. Although whites represented only a small fraction of the population, they held the vast majority of the country's land and wealth.

**11. Opposition to colonialism:** Demise of colonialism and imperialism on one hand and apartheid on the other had UN sanctions behind them.

The United Nations was born in 1945 and they accompanied the movement of decolonization that developed in the second half of the twentieth century.

When the United Nations was founded, some 750 million people, nearly a third of the world's population, lived in Territories that were dependent on colonial Powers. Today, fewer than 2 million people live under colonial rule in the 17 remaining non-self-governing territories. The wave of decolonization, which changed the face of the planet, was born with the UN and represents the world body's first great success.

**12. Help for children:** The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), originally known as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, was created by the United Nations General Assembly

on 11 December 1946, to provide emergency food and health-care to children and mothers in countries that had been devastated by World War II.

**13. Development of International Trade:** The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established in 1964 as a permanent intergovernmental body.

The primary objective of UNCTAD is to formulate policies relating to all aspects of development including trade, aid, transport, finance, and technology. The conference ordinarily meets once in four years; the permanent secretariat is in Geneva.

**14. Improvement in the condition of women:** In response to the UN General Assembly resolution 63/311, in January 2006 the Secretary-General presented the report A/64/588, entitled Comprehensive Proposal for the Composite Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. In his report, the Secretary-General resolved that, rather than relieving other parts of the United Nations system of their responsibility for contributing to the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment, the new entity should seek to sharpen the focus and impact of the gender equality activities of the entire United Nations system. Additionally, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon estimated that approximately \$125 million per annum were needed for operating costs and "start-up" capacity at the country, regional, and headquarters levels. Moreover, an additional \$375 million per annum were needed in the initial phase to respond to country-level requests for programmatic support.

The mandate and functions of UN Women consist of the consolidated mandates and functions of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

**15. Efforts to solve world food problem:** The World Food Program (WFP) is the food-assistance branch of the United Nations and the world's largest humanitarian organization addressing hunger and

promoting food security. According to the WFP, it provides food assistance to an average of 91.4 million people in 83 countries each year.

The WFP operations are funded by voluntary donations from governments of the world, corporations and private donors. The organization's administrative costs are only seven percent—one of the lowest and best among aid agencies. From 2008-2012, private voluntary donors donated around \$500 million. In 2016, the World Food Programme received from donors in total US\$5,933,529,247. The USA was the major donor of the World Food Programme with 2 billion US\$, followed by the European Commission (894 million US\$) and Germany (884 million US\$).

### **16. United Nations and the problem of growing world population:**

UNFPA is the United Nations reproductive health and rights agency. Their mission is to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

**17. Establishment of U.N. University:** The UN Secretary-General U Thant, proposed 1969 “the establishment of a United Nations University, truly international and devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress”.

Because of its unique identity as both a United Nations organization and a high-level research and teaching institution, the UN University is able to contribute directly to advancement of knowledge relevant to the role and work of the United Nations, and to the application of that knowledge in formulating sound principles, policies, strategies and programmes for action. With intellectual independence guaranteed by its Charter, the UN University can make these contributions objectively and with integrity, thereby presenting decision-makers and scholars — and its own students — with open-minded, fresh perspectives on the key global challenges of today and tomorrow.

**18. United nation and protection of the environment:** Although environmental protection is not specifically mentioned in the Charter of the United Nations, the organization has perforce become the leading catalyst for and coordinator of activities in this field. The UN Conference on the Environment and the UN Conference on the Environment and

Development adopted principles and recommendations that have guided the environmental protection activities of the UN and individual states.

### **6.6.2 Failures of the United Nations**

The responsibility of the UN is extremely wide as its ideals. Maintenance of world peace and security, settlement of disputes among the nations through mediation and peaceful means that, conclusion of cease-fire among the belligerent nations, codification of international laws and their amendments, advancement of the human society etc. return among its purview.

During the primary decade of its creation the UN failed to bring home the abundant facilities

by intervening within the international disputes. However it cannot be denied that

the UN has earned credit within the interior of adverse state of affairs straightaway

after the Second warfare. it had been well-tried just in case of the League of states

that no international organizations might bring home the success unless the

members significantly the most important members of a world organization

display an angle of patience and cooperation. This norm is not any exception

with the U.N.

**1. Rwandan Genocide:** The “Rwandan Genocide” which happened in 1994 was basically a mass slaughter in Rwanda of the ethnic Tutsi and politically moderate Hutu peoples. The killings began in early April of the year 1994 and continued for approximately a hundred days until the Hutu Power movement’s defeat in July of the same year. The genocide was primarily carried out by Hutu supremacist militia groups, co-operated by the state government of Rwanda, the Rwandan Army, and Rwandan civilians in compliance with the Hutu Power movement. By its conclusion, at least 500,000 ethnic Tutsis were murdered, along with thousands of Tutsi sympathizers, moderate Hutus, and other victims of the atrocity. Some estimates claim anywhere between 800,000-1,000,000 killed, with another 2 million refugees packed in disease-ridden refugee camps of neighbouring Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, and former Zaire.

Hutu nationalist group Parmehutu led a social revolution in 1959, which overthrew the Tutsi ruling class, resulting in the death of around 20,000 Tutsis and the exile of another 200,000 to neighbouring countries. Rwandan independence from Belgium would follow in 1961, marking the establishment of a Hutu-led Rwandan government. The Tutsis remaining in Rwanda, mostly due to intermarriage or other family ties, would be discriminated against as racially “lesser” citizens by the new Hutu government. The RPF (Rwandan Patriotic Front) was formed in as a political group of Tutsi nationalist exiles who demanded the right to return to their homeland as citizens and an end to social discrimination against the Tutsi in Rwanda. The RPF rebels invaded Rwanda from neighbouring Uganda in October of 1990. This act of Tutsi aggression, coupled with decades of discrimination and fear for a loss of power, paved the way to genocide. During the 1994 genocide, thousands of Tutsi were killed, along with moderate Hutus who sympathized with their Tutsi neighbours and resisted by defending, hiding, or providing aid to their Tutsi neighbours.

**2. Darfur Genocide:** The violence in Darfur received enormous public and international attention. Partially in response to pressure from human rights advocates, members of the United States government were some of the first international figures to label the violence in Darfur genocide.



In 2004 and 2005, respectively, Secretary of State Colin Powell and President George W. Bush issued statements condemning the ongoing genocide for which the Janjaweed and Sudanese government were considered responsible.

In 2004, the African Union Mission in Darfur (AMIS) was established to monitor the Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreement signed earlier that year. African Union and UN efforts to negotiate a permanent settlement expanded in the years following the initial AMIS deployment, resulting in the short-lived Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) in 2006. In 2007, the United Nations Security Council authorized a hybrid United Nations-African Union peacekeeping force to oversee the implementation of the DPA. Since its inception, the force has been underfunded, understaffed, and vulnerable to attacks from Sudanese government forces and rebel groups alike. While UNAMID was the largest peacekeeping force in the world from 2007 to 2014, with roughly 27,000 military and police personnel, its force has since been decreased to just over 17,000 personnel in 2016.

In March 2005, the UN Security Council referred the case of Sudan to the International Criminal Court (ICC) for investigation of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide.

**3. Child Sex Abuse Scandal:** Many nations plead for support from the United Nations in times of desperation and war. To the oppressed, the blue helmets of UN peacekeepers represent stability and safety. Unfortunately, this was not the case in numerous countries in the 1990s. Reports from Bosnia, Kosovo, Cambodia, Haiti, and Mozambique revealed a shocking trend; areas with peacekeeping forces saw a rapid rise in child prostitution. Often, soldiers would reward the children with candy or small sums of money, so they could claim the sexual relationship was prostitution rather than rape. Senior officials in the United Nations refused to condemn the peacekeepers, as they feared this public shaming would discourage nations from joining peacekeeping forces.

**4. Civil War in Sri Lanka:** The small island nation of Sri Lanka experienced a bloody civil war lasting from 1983 to 2009, pitting the militant, separatist Tamil Tigers against government forces. In the final months of the war, the opposing sides were fighting in the heavily populated northeast coastline, a designated safe zone. The fighting forced 196,000 people to flee, and trapped over 50,000 civilians. Independent experts urged the Human Rights Council of the UN to investigate claims of war crimes, and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon acknowledged being “appalled” by the situation, but the United Nations made no attempts to intervene on behalf of the civilian population. From January to April of 2009, over 6,500 civilians were killed in this so-called “safe-zone”.

**5. Nuclear Proliferation:** At the creation of the UN in 1945, the United States was the only nation in the world to own and test nuclear weapons. In 1970, the nuclear non-proliferation treaty was signed by 190 nations, including five nations that admitted to owning nuclear weapons: France, England, Russia, China, and the US. Despite this treaty, nuclear stockpiles remain high, and numerous nations continue to develop these devastating weapons, including North Korea, Israel, Pakistan, and India. The failure of the non-proliferation treaty details the ineffectiveness of the United Nations, and their inability to enforce crucial rules and regulations on offending nations.

**6. Misuse of Veto Power:** The United Nations Security Council consists of fifteen nations, five of which are permanent: France, Russia, China, the United States, and the United Kingdom. The other ten nations are elected to serve two-year terms. The five permanent members enjoy the luxury of veto power; when a permanent member vetoes a vote, the Council resolution cannot be adopted, regardless of international support. Even if the other fourteen nations vote yes, a single veto will beat this overwhelming show of support. The most recent use of the veto was by China and Russia, on July 19th, 2012. The Security Council attempted to evoke Chapter VII sanctions from the United Nations Charter to intervene and prevent genocide in Syria. But the vetoes by China and Russia halted any international intervention. Since the Syrian Civil War

began, an estimated 60,000 civilians have been killed, with thousands more displaced.

**7. Srebrenica Massacre:** This 1995 Bosnian War massacre was the single worst act of mass murder on European soil since World War II. After an ethnic cleansing campaign led by the Serbs targeted the Bosniaks, a largely Muslim community, the United Nations designated Srebrenica a safe-zone in 1993. Militarized units in the zone were forced to disarm, and a peacekeeping force was put in place, consisting of six hundred Dutch soldiers. The Serbs then surrounded the safe-zone with tanks, soldiers, and artillery pieces. With the zone surrounded, supply lines were slow-moving at best. The UN forces were running low on ammunition, fuel, and food, as the Serbs continued to build an army around Srebrenica. In July, Serbian forces invaded the area, forcing the small UN team back. As many as 20,000 Bosniak refugees fled to the UN compound in Potocari, seeking protection from the advancing Serbs. Despite the UN peacekeeping force present, Serbian soldiers entered the camp, raping Bosniak women and murdering freely while the Dutch peacekeepers did nothing. By July 18th, 7,800 Bosniaks were dead, due largely to an ill-equipped and unprepared UN force.

**CHECK IN PROGRESS- IV**

Q1.How the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was an achievement for the United Nations ?

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**6.7 LET US SUM UP**

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Organs of UNO

The golden age of capitalism

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## 6.8 KEYWORDS

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Capitalism: private enterprises control over the trading system of the country relating to economic and political conditions

Reforms: to make advanced changes

Munitions: delivery of weapons used for military purposes

Post-war: duration of the war that existed after World War 2.

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## 6.9 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

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How was the UNO formed?

ii. Describe the objectives of UNO

iii. Explain the principles of the UN

iv. Explain the downfall of superpowers

v. Describe the German Reform

vi. Explain gender equality and the condition of women?

vii. How do the empires crumble?

viii. Explain the political revolution

ix. How was the social structure reformed?

x. Describe the spread of democracy in the 20th century

xi. How was the economic growth post-war?

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## 6.10 SUGGESTED READINGS

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- U.N.O. (INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION) BY A.K. TRIPATHI (248 PAGES PUBLISHED BY MURARI LAL AND SONS)
- UNITED NATIONS AND GLOBAL CONFLICTS BY C.KUMAR (648 PAGES OF REGAL PUBLICATIONS)
- WORLD WAR II BY H.P. WILLIMOTT (336 PAGES OF DK PUBLICATIONS)

- THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPLETE WORLD WAR II BY NEW YORK TIMES, YORK, RICHARD BROKAW AND OVERY (EDITOR) (624 PAGES OF BLACK DOG AND LEVENTHAL PUBLICATIONS)
- THE SECOND WORLD WAR BY ANTONY BEEVOR (1024 PAGES OF W & N PUBLICATIONS)

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## **6.11 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS**

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1. The main goals/purposes.....(Answers to check your progress I-Q1)
2. All the members of the UN.....(Answers to check your progress II-Q1)
3. Principles can be defined as a medium.....(Answers to check your progress II-Q2)
4. General Assembly can be.....(Answers to check your progress III-Q1)
5. League of Nations in 1919 as the Permanent Court of.....(Answers to check your progress III-Q2)
6. Prior to world war, 2 women were mostly.....(Answers to check your progress IV-Q1)
7. It's estimated that up to six million women joined the civilian.....(Answers to check your progress IV-Q2)

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# **UNIT 7- CULTURAL REVOLUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT, APARTHEID, FEMINISM, GENDER ISSUES IN GLOBAL CONTEXT.**

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## **STRUCTURE**

7.0 Objective

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1. Arrival Of Household

7.1.2. Fluctuations Of Nuclear Families

7.1.3. Crises of Marriage

7.2 Enforcement Of Laws

7.2.1 Autonomy Of Youth

7.2.2 China Revolution

7.2.3 Stages Of Adulthood

7.2.3.1. Adulthood

7.2.3.2. Dominant Youth

7.2.3.3 Youth Culture

7.2.4 Teenage Boom

7.3 Demographic Transition

7.4 Demotic Turns in Western World

7.5 Personal and Social Liberty

7.5.1 Usage of Drugs

7.5.2 Social Behaviour of Humans

7.6 Cultural Revolution In Late Twentieth Century

- 7.7 Decades Of Social Revolution
- 7.8 Moral Systems
- 7.9 Materialistic Blessings Of Life
- 7.10 Let's Sum Up
- 7.11 Keywords
- 7.12 Questions for Review
- 7.13 Suggested Readings and References
- 7.14 Answers to Check your Progress

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## 7.0 OBJECTIVE

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The main objective of this chapter is to tell about the happenings of the Cultural Revolution, in which you will know about the following things:

- The generation of nuclear families and how they affected marriages and blood ties.
- The autonomy of youth and its threefold stages and the demographic transition
- Liberalism to society and how people took advantage.
- The decade of cultural and social revolution
- Moral values and material advantages in life
- How the capitalist system affected humans

These are the bulletins that will help you in taking the short overview of this chapter.

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## 7.1 INTRODUCTION

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The only possible way to reach the Cultural Revolution is by the household and family structures from generation to generation. These hierarchical structures are dynamic in nature. Over the wide areas of discussion, there are still basic similarities in the structures of family and households. But, on the technological and socio-economic grounds, there are broad variations between the countries in regard to marriage, households and child-bearing.

### 7.1.1 The Arrival of Nuclear Households

In western countries, Nuclear families were originating as couples with their children. Despite the complexity in blood ties, the relations came with obligations and mutual relations. By the nineteenth and twentieth century, Nuclear families were formed as a standard icon of western society. These nuclear families were especially originated from big or larger families. Yet, in this type of community, the institution of “Balkan Slaves”, also known by ‘Zadruga’ or Joint Family had popped-up who worked for their family, community, and orphans. The extent of this kind of family does not mean that it is similar to the blood ties on any ground.

### 7.1.2 Fluctuations in Percentage of Nuclear Families

There was a single household of 6% people in Britain in the First Third of the century which were increased afterward. The number of single households was doubled from 12% to 22% in 1960-80 and increased one more quarter by 1991. In the U.S.A., nuclear families had a downfall from 44% to 29% in twenty years. In Sweden, almost 37% to 25% of the births given by unmarried women were decreased. The developed countries like Federal Germany, Canada, Britain, and the Netherlands had more than half nuclear families by 1960. In 1991, household nuclear families had been very common. Before that, in 1940 only 11.34% of



black families in the U.S.A. were led by single mothers and in cities by 12.11 %. The total estimated figure was 33% by 1970. In 1991, 58% of U.S. A, black families were led by single mothers which were estimated to 70%.

### 7.1.3 Crises of Marriage

The melodramas of public guidelines governed the behavior, procreation, and partnership of the family crises. These are connected to the official and unofficial changes of the major clash in the 1960s and 1970s. Formally, it was an exceptional era of liberty for those heterosexuals who had less freedom than men and for homosexuals too. Homosexuality was decriminalized by the second half of the 1960s in Britain. After a few decades, the U.S.A. was made the first place where sodomy was legalized. The agreement of divorce was legalized in 1970, confirmed by referendum in 1974. The selling of contraceptives and birth control pills were started. Then finally, abortion was made legal in 1978, confirmed by referendum in 1981. The problem of marriage was still prevailing in other countries as the number divorces were still increasing in many countries. The household problems of illegitimate birth and divorces were the reason for crises in the relation of sexes and the rising of astounding youth that demonstrated the relationship between the generations.

#### Check your progress I

1. What were the Balkan slaves also called? Was their kind of institution similar to blood relations?

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2. When was the agreement of divorce first legalized? When was it confirmed by referendum?

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## **7.2 ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS**

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As a result of the enforcement of these new laws, the society began to perceive sexual acts in a different light. It was more as if the legalized sexual acts gained more publicity rather than tolerance. British couples who were not allowed to stay together earlier due to laws as well as social norms, could now co-exist without breaking the law. The percentage of British women living with their partners before marriage increased from 1% to 21% after the enforcement of laws.

### **7.2.1 Autonomy of Youth**

Youth – a self-conscious group extending from puberty that occurred in several generations prematurely in the mid-twenties. The mass of the age-band was not much popular in countries until the 1960s and 1970s. The rock music group gained reputation and started selling their music output of 75% to 80% to almost people aging fourteen to twenty-five years. The political revolutionary of 1960s was anticipated by small groups who were rejected by society.

More people started living alone than being a part of typical families. In Britain, the percentage of such people nearly doubled from 12% to 22% during 1960 to 1980. During the same period of time, the percentage of conventional nuclear families declined from 44% to 29%. By the 1990s, the singular youth accounted for nearly half of the household. This is the scenario of only USA. In other developed countries like Sweden, half of the births in the mid-1980s were to unmarried women. The nuclear families became a minority in almost all parts of the world.

### **7.2.2 China Revolution**

Excluding China where the ancient Mao organized the youth for the terrible effect of the young revolutionaries who were accepted leaders by the member of their group. This was legally true regarding the student movements. The mass labor war as an uprising in France and Italy in 1968-1969, the young workers also came into action. The Autonomy of the youth as a separate class was symbolized by a phenomenon on which this scale was having no other alternative. With the emergence of the nineteenth century, the life of hero and youth ended simultaneously. Rock music became the medium of expression for youth.

The emergence of the self-conscious adolescent as the social actor received recognition by the producers of consumer goods, by their seniors as they had discovered the difference between the adult and the child. Age groups are nothing in the society as there is a class of the bourgeois civilization who are involved in intellectual and physical growth. This type of civilization has sexually mature mentality with no experience of adult life. The tension was occurring between young and their parents and teacher who treated them as less-grown up but the children take themselves as an adult. This was the only main reason for conflicts between the young and their teachers and parents. The bourgeois milieu was presuming that young men were so distinct from women and in order to settle down they had to face a lot of hardships in life.

In the matter of the chain the political conflicts were huge and that led to the decline of the power of the dynasties that was ruling china at the moment. There was growing nationalism all over the country and people opposed the rule of the dynasties in china. There was also very little control over the military power of china as the dynasties failed and the people of the country revolted against them. At that time the Nationalist party which was governed by Chiang kai shek was travelling to the north from the south districts of china for form a new government and to make china once again a peaceful country. The people of the Chinese communist party who were convinced by the people of the nationalist party went from the south districts of china to the remote regions of china that was situated in the northern half of china to make plans for the

rural revolution and mobilization. All these efforts were made to rebuilt china from scratch after the war and the damage that the war brought with it. All the people were behind the nationalist party and the communist party of china and help them to govern the country and also supported them to the exten that they could

### **7.2.3 Stages of Adulthood**

There are threefold stages of young culture:

#### **7.2.3.1 Adulthood**

The first threefold is the adulthood of the youth. The youth in the first stage was totally not prepared for adulthood but had reached the last step in their development. Regarding the activities of sports, the interests of people declined after the age of thirty years. The post-world war situation was overlooked by some of the old gerontocracies to an extent. This situation had been mostly handled by men and hardly by women who were the young or old during the post-world war until the period of the 1970s. It was so rare that at the forty years of age, a man becomes a leader in revolutionary regimes. He comes out from the troop of military coups which is a kind of change that commonly made by junior officers who have less to gain, comparatively to senior officers. Hence, Fidel Castro is one example who had gained power only at the age of thirty-two.

Not every time, consciously the recognition was given to the period of being young in society. The young strata of society were made by the old establishments but at least not by personal hygiene, hair-care or cosmetics based industries that excessively gaining profits, by accumulating the wealth of the developed countries. At the coming end of the 1960s, the age for the right to vote was lowered in the countries of Germany, Britain, France and the U.S.A. They reduced the age limit for having sexual intercourse because they were expecting that this would result in the extension of life. The rate of old aging would also raise among the strata of those upper and middle class, retirements were nearer and in the period of tensions the 'early retirement' was one such method

of reducing the extra labor cost. The executives who run their business found the situation to be difficult when they started recruiting in their forties.

First, 'youth' was seen not as a preparatory stage of adulthood but, in some sense, as the final stage of full human development. As in sport, the human activity in which youth is supreme, and which now defined the ambitions of more human beings than any other, life clearly went

downhill after the age of thirty. At best, after that age it held little more of interest. That this did not, in fact, correspond to a social reality in which (except for sport, some forms of entertainment and perhaps pure mathematics) power, influence and achievement as well as wealth rose with age, was one more proof of the unsatisfactory way the world was organized. For, until the 1970s, the post-war world was actually governed by a gerontocracy to a greater extent than in most earlier periods, namely by men - hardly as yet by women - who had been adults at the end, or even at the beginning, of the First World War. This applied both to the capitalist world and to the communist world as well as to the large post-colonial states. A leader below forty was a rarity even in revolutionary regimes emerging

from military coups, a type of political change usually made by relatively junior officers because these have less to lose than senior ones.

### **7.2.3.2 Dominant Youth**

The second threefold had derived from the first threefold only. In this stage, the youth became partly dominant or it was before in the 'developed market economies'. The new youth showed a concentrated mass of the purchasing power, partly because they have been socialized on the platform of youth culture for self-conscious. The youth bores the marks of their own experience not because of the rapid technological speed that gave favors to youth over conservative or inadaptable changes. Whatever the things that children could've learned from their parents was already known by them even which their parents were not aware of. There was a reverse change in the role of the generations. As

the students who did not want to wear according to their parents wish came to appear on holidays and weekends.

### **7.2.3.3 Youth Culture**

The third peculiarity in urban societies of new youth culture was very surprising. Rock music and jeans had become the basic trend of that duration for the youth. These trends were slowly and gradually becoming major in every country. But, in some countries, these trends were accepted and in some, they were not.

Musicians who catered to the needs of the youth had to face early death. Famous names like Bob Marley and Buddy Holly died early. The aspect of youth which they focused upon was actually temporary. Being an actor is a lifetime career but being a youth voice is not, because eventually as years go by, other young people would become eligible to take that place.

The English lyrics of rock music was even never translated or converted to another language which demonstrated the cultural dominance of the USA in lifestyle and culture. The culture of western youth was opposing the chauvinist culture, specifically in their taste in music. They imported the varieties of style from Latin America and the Caribbean mostly from Africa in the 1980s.

### **7.2.4 Teenage Boom**

The students at the age of adolescent entering the full time working in the market at schooling age were between the age of fourteen and sixteen. These adolescents were having the power of spending money. It is the gratitude of the full employment and prosperity of the Golden age and the higher success of their parents whose children are not much needed and which the parents in managing their family. The youth market had discovered the business of pop music in the mid-1950s. In Europe, the mass-market end of the fashion industries was introduced by the youth market. The teenage boom that started during this moment was based on the urban areas of relatively well-paid girls in the large shops.

Comparatively, these girls were earning more than boys and were less addicted to usage of cigars and drinks. The teenage boom revealed the bonus points were the purchases made by the girls which were so prominent. The girls were purchasing the cosmetics, skirts, and blouse including the pop concerts of which they were important attenders. The strength of the youth's earning was estimated by the records sold in the USA. Those sold records were rose from \$277 million in 1955 to \$600 million in 1959, with the extent of 2000 million in 1973. Every particular person had nearly spent at least five times on a particular record in 1970. The record business was depending on the strata of the country which was, the richer country the more records. In the countries of Sweden, USA, West Germany, Britain, and the Netherlands the youngsters had already spent more than seven to ten times per head for the record show. In comparison to the rich countries, the poor countries but were developing countries like Spain and Italy had too had much to spend on rock music.

The golden age has widened the gap until the 1970s. The boys and girls who have grown up in the era of full employment were not aware of the consequences of the 1930s. The older generations think that the security of pensions is much better that these jobs who are not permanent or which do not have any security. This was the main gap between the generations that were not confined to the developed countries.

**Check your progress II**

1. What are the threefold stages of young culture?

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### **7.3 DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION**

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In the Third world, the demographic transition had not taken place from high birth rates to low birth rates. In the second half of the century, the inhabitants between the two-fifths were likely to be fourteen years old.

## Notes

Their strong family bond and web tradition that had bound them into one could not create a vast difference between their expectations, experiences, and understanding of life basically. The South Africans who had exiled before were returned back into their country in the early 1990s. They were having different interceptions of fighting for the African National Congress in comparison to the youth who roam about in the African township by carrying flags.

The youth culture became a social environment for the Cultural Revolution in a broad sense of revolution regarding their fashions and customs. The ways of spending on arts and leisure activities were forming a surrounding of urban men and women. The features of demotic and antinomian were most prominent regarding the affairs of personal behavior. The people of upper and lower status were trying to motivate themselves. The beginning of the inter-war years and ballads were being the genre of bourgeoisie class including the mixture of jazz music. This music was written for the middle strata in New York public with so many librettos and lyrics of the song which were represented before the audience. The audience saw the urban sophisticated stories of the adults. The novelty of the upper and middle-class young teen in the Anglo-Saxon world was increasing globally. They were accepting the tone, music, language, and clothes of the lower urban class. Rock music was one of the examples.

In the mid-1850 abruptly the ghetto of 'Rhythm and blues' or 'Race' emerged in the prospectus of the American record companies who were aiming at blacks of the lower strata in the USA. The working strata of youth had sometimes taken their style from the high trend fashion in the upper or middle social strata. The working girls were applying more styles of fashion on themselves. The market of fashion for the young youth had established their own reliance and they began to tune in for the patrician market. In 1965, the first French women of the clothing industry were established which produced more the number of trousers than the number of skirts. The aristocrats of the young age were beginning to shed their own accent and initiate the talk like the working class of London. The respectable young women and men were cloning



trend among the manual workers and soldiers. The literature maintained the rapid speed and the theatrical critics brought the new word 'fuck' to the public radio.

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## 7.4 DEMOCRATIC TURNS IN WESTERN WORLD

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The Democratic turnover regarding the preferences of the upper and middle-class young people in the western world had some similarity with the Third World. The parallels of the Third World with Brazilian intellectuals' championship of samba might or might not rush to take the students of the middle strata into the political revolution and thesis in later years. The world of fashion is so fateful, but we are not aware of how? But, it is. Certainly, the fashion was boosted among the male youth by the exposure of public in the new aura of liberty. The extraordinary importance of homosexual subculture was trending in arts and fashion. The Demotic was a dialect for the young youth who could find the good ways of handling the world where the values of their uppermost seniors no longer were important. The necessary vision for rejecting law against any social norms of the youth emerged out in the minute after establishing the expression of Paris May Days of 1968. The slogan of "When I think of revolution, I think of making love" in itself gives the idea of how much the society was impacted.

### Check your progress III

1. Which kind of music emerged in the mid-1850 targeting the youth?

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2. What was the name of the association to which the preferences of the young in the Western world were similar?

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The essential antinomianism of the new youth culture came out most clearly at the moments when it found intellectual expression, as in the instantly famous posters of the Paris May days of 1968: ‘It is forbidden to forbid’, and the American pop radical Jerry Rubin’s maxim that one should never trust anyone who had not done time in jail. Contrary to first appearances, these were not political statements in the traditional sense - even in the narrow sense of aiming to abolish repressive laws. This was not their object. They were public announcements of private feelings and desires. As a slogan of May 1968 put it: ‘I take my desires for reality, for I believe in the reality of my desires’. Even when such desires came together in public manifestations, groups and movements; even in what looked like, and sometimes had the effect of, mass rebellion, subjectivity was at their core. ‘The personal is political’ became an important slogan of the new feminism, perhaps the most lasting result of the years of radicalization. It meant more than simply that political commitment had personal motivations and satisfactions, and that the criterion of political success was how it affected people. In some mouths it simply meant ‘I shall call anything that worries me, political’, as in the title of a 1970s book. *Fat Is a Feminist Issue* (Orbach, 1978).

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## **7.5 PERSONAL AND SOCIAL LIBERTY**

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Personal and Social liberty went all together, hand in hand. Talking about personal liberty by doing sex and drugs was the most influential way of untying the bonds with parents, state and neighbors. The law and conventions are also broken. Larkin’s famous claim that “Sexual intercourse began in 1963 (which was rather late for me) – Between the end of the Chatterley ban and the Beatles first LP”, represented the spirit of the Sixties. The prohibition or banning of this happening was easier than stopping the homogenous relationships. It became crucial to have a public announcement for putting a stop to these kinds of activities.

People twisted the laws of both the kinds of liberties together and exploited the gray areas between these two categories to the fullest. Revolution was masked by sexual activities all through the way. Socially acceptable behavior was clouded by varying opinions of different sections of society and political agitation between groups. Homosexual culture was considered immoral, even in cities like San Francisco and New York.

What is even more significant is that this rejection was not in the name of some other pattern of ordering society, though the new libertarianism was given ideological justification by those who felt it needed such labels, but in the name of the unlimited autonomy of individual desire. It assumed a world of self-regarding individualism pushed to its limits.

Paradoxically the rebels against the conventions and restrictions shared the assumptions on which mass consumer society was built, or at least the psychological motivations which those who sold consumers goods and services found most effective in selling them.

### **7.5.1 Usage of Drugs**

On the contrary, the use of drugs was harmful to the people which they were not aware of. The users of drugs were getting addicted to it. The usage of drugs was restricted to particular societies of lower, middle and higher strata. It was a sign of rebel inside the people using drugs. But precisely, the usage of drugs was and is illegal. Doing drugs is an unlawful activity which was so popular among the marihuana, the western youth. The drugs were much more harmful than tobacco or alcohol.

Smoking banned products made more of a display of authority among the youth against those who banned it, rather being considered violation of the law. During the 1960s, when the rock music culture coupled with the radical youth generation of that time, smoking marihuana or getting stoned became quite common. Everything was mixed up and cluttered. Rock songs about drugs, drug abuse during rock concerts, everything

became so coherent that it was impossible to differentiate between the two.

### **7.5.2 Social Behavior of Humans**

Coming to the subject of the social behavior of an individual which was publicly accepted with the activity of sex was apparently expanding in the experimentation. This level of behavior was totally unacceptable and thus enlarged the observation. The cities of New York and San Francisco were influenced by each other did not occur too greatly regarding the trend-setters in the 1960s and came out as a group of political pressure until the year 1970s. The USA also had public emergence in the practice of the homogenous subculture. The main importance of these changes in the complete and absolute manner refused and discarded the relationships of humans in the prevailing society. In the society of human relations, the social standard and forbidding were banned. The particular thing which was more important that due to the liberty the thesis should be permissible to those who are justified with it.

With the newly formulated laws of sexual acts and regulation of drugs, the society was molded into people with variant sexual interests of all kinds- the ones that were legal, illegal and legal but socially unacceptable, so to say. It became a world of self-regarding individualism that often tried to stretch its boundaries beyond legal barricades.

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## **7.6 CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN LATE TWENTIETH CENTURY**

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The cultural revolution of the late twentieth century had ascendancy of an individual over the societies. The shattering of the earlier conventions made the human being much social textured. This social texture had described the behavior between person to person, their bonds and relations. Including their behaviors, it contains not only the relations but the varieties of organizational forms and general stereotypes. They already had many roles which had performed but they were never

described. Often the insecurity of earlier customs of behavior was diverted or lost or in the understanding which not observed by those had suffered loss. Over many of the rules and social textures that were not similar in economic and social transformations. These transformations were determined in the quarter of a century but still, they were not shattered into the fragments. The humans were fortunate to have the network of their neighbors, kinship and the community for their survival in this economic world.

Dance tunes and ballads constituted for most of the Broadway musical in those times.

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## **7.7 DECADES OF SOCIAL REVOLUTION**

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In the western world, the years of the social revolution was creating considerable destructions. The extreme of the breakdown was visible to the public under the statements which had no depth of understanding. Neo-Classical economics took the position of thesis and had its effect on the individuals of the American. The depth of the theory and the experiment was rarely lower. The social reformers of the Anglo-Saxon country were shocked by the institutional effect on the mentally ill people. The campaign was successfully brought out for taking great care of their community. These institutions were based on the morals of the individuals regarding the traditions of family and the church organizations which suffered the downfall of the west in the Last Third of the century. In the 1960s the percentage of Roman Catholics fell from 80% to 20% which also reduced the birth rates. The liberty of women was only when they were allowed to have birth-control and the measures of abortion. They were demanding the right to divorce and live freely. This issue of women's liberty was the bridge between the norms of the church. The moral values of the church were lost somewhere but it had brought the reality and rules of life in the twentieth-century behavior.

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## **7.8 MORAL SYSTEMS**

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The bonds of the non-economic groups were sabotaged by the moral systems. These moral systems were much older in comparison to the modern industrial society of the bourgeoisie. They were acquired by the moral system to form an important part of industrial society. The earlier dictionary of the rights, norms, duties, sin and virtue, sacrifice, mutual obligations, conscience, rewards, and penalties were no more converted into the speech of the desired language. The practices and the institutions were no more followed because it had an enormous effect on the lives and relations of the people negatively. They were limited to their preference and had an objective of not giving importance to their preferences. This was increasing and found a way of expressing the various theories from the liberty of free-market to the postmodernism. The expression of the postmodernism had kept aside the judgemental problems and values all together or they had minimized their freedom of restriction.

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## **7.9 MATERIALISTIC BLESSING OF LIFE**

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The materialistic advantages of life were turned down in the community and family. In the mid-twentieth century, so fewer people had actually observed the modernity of the industrial society between the community and the family values. These were the only people who were not able to manage or make living for full employment in society and had created the developed market. The act of the downfall of the traditions and values were not based on material disadvantages without any personal or social care provided by the community and family which was substituted for the welfare of the states. These are states were the major part of the human society was rely on the fragmentation of old customs and values which were in control of human behavior. They were feeling the loss and it was reflected in the rise of the phenomenon which was clearly be seen as the dirty politics which were generally based on the religion and ethics for recovering the order and security.

Family was no longer just the conventional source of reproduction but also a medium of social co-operation. Emotional needs and expectations started to rise. In such an atmosphere, industries were working to commercialize the whole scenario. The market by itself makes no provision for that central element in any system of private profit-seeking, namely trust; or, its legal equivalent, the performance of contracts. This required either state power (as the seventeenth-century political theorists of individualism knew well) or the ties of kin or community. Thus international trading, banking and finance, fields of sometimes physically remote activities, large rewards and great insecurity, had been most successfully conducted by kin-related bodies of entrepreneurs, preferably from groups with special religious solidarities like Jews, Quakers, or Huguenots. Indeed, even in the late twentieth century, such links were still indispensable in criminal business, which was not only against the law but outside its protection. In a situation where nothing else guaranteed contracts, only kin and the threat of death could do so. The most successful Calabrian mafia families therefore consisted of a substantial group of brothers.

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## **7.10 LET US SUM UP**

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The Cultural Revolution marked the triumph of the individual on his own. The system and operations of the market made the capitalist system. These systems were relying on the number of proclivities that had no connectivity with the advantage taken by an individual. The family had become an important part of the capitalism that provided ample of boons. The system of capitalism had retaliated by taking the environment for granted because we were the first ones to start taking capitalism for granted for our own benefits. The importance of the environment was only realized when it was getting affected badly and making the condition worse. The operation of capitalism was achieved because of the only reason that it also included the accumulation of resources for the maximization of the profits. The cultural revolution of the Last Third century was responsible to remove the traditional assets of capitalism and experimenting on the difficulties without operating them.

Since the major vigor of the Cultural Revolution was genuinely felt in the urbanized industrial market economies of the old capitalist lands reforms. Nevertheless, we saw the transformation of the Third World from the late twentieth century.

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### 7.11 KEYWORDS

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- Nuclear – relating to only the core or in other words, just the significant part.
- Revolutionaries – people who act fearlessly in bringing a political change.
- Adolescent – a stage where a person is developing from a child to an adult.
- Bourgeois – pertaining to the middle class in terms of perception and values.
- Demotic- related to the kind of language used by the local people of an area.

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### 7.12 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

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- How did nuclear households come into existence?
- What were the crises of marriage?
- What was the China Revolution?
- What were the stages of Adulthood?
- What was personal and social liberty?
- What was the Cultural Revolution in the late twentieth century?
- What was the Capitalist System?

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### 7.13 SUGGESTED READINGS

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- The Cultural Revolution: A People's History, 1962—1976 Frank Dikötter
- The Origins of the Cultural Revolution by Roderick MacFarquhar.



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## 7.14 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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I. 1. The Balkan slaves were also called Zadruga. They did not have any similarity to blood relations. (answer to Check Your Progress 1 Q1)

2. The agreement of divorce was first legalized in 1978. It was confirmed by referendum in 1981. (answer to Check Your Progress 1 Q2)

II. 1. Adulthood, dominant youth, youth culture are the threefold stages of young culture. (answer to Check Your Progress 2 Q1)

2. Rock music became the medium of expression for youth during the China Revolution. (answer to Check Your Progress 2 Q2)

III. 1. Rhythm and Blues emerged in the mid-1850 and targeted the youth. (answer to Check Your Progress 3 Q1)

2. The preferences of the young people in the Western world were similar to the Third World. (answer to Check Your Progress 3 Q2)