



R.K.

GROUP OF COLLEGE

Behind Kalwar Police Station, Kalwar, Jaipur (Raj.)



ASSIGNMENT

Q1 "Explain in detail the causes of the Cold War."

Answer in English (Long Answer)

Causes of the Cold War

The Cold War was a period of political tension and military rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union, along with their respective allies, after World War II. It lasted roughly from 1945 to 1991. Although it did not result in direct large-scale fighting between the two superpowers, it influenced international relations for nearly half a century. The main causes of the Cold War are as follows:

1. Ideological Differences

The United States followed a **capitalist and democratic system**, while the Soviet Union believed in **communism and one-party rule**. These opposing ideologies created a fundamental distrust between the two nations, as each sought to spread its political and economic model across the world.

2. Power Vacuum after World War II

After the Second World War, **Europe was devastated**, and former great powers like Britain, France, and Germany were weakened. The **USA and the USSR emerged as the two superpowers**. Both wanted to expand their influence over Europe and the rest of the world, leading to competition and hostility.

3. Expansion of Soviet Influence in Eastern Europe

The Soviet Union established **communist governments** in Eastern European countries such as Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany. The Western powers saw this as **Soviet expansionism**, and in response, the USA adopted a policy of **containment** to prevent the spread of communism.

4. Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan

In 1947, **President Harry S. Truman** announced the **Truman Doctrine**, promising support to nations threatened by communism. The **Marshall Plan** offered economic aid to Western European countries for reconstruction. The USSR saw these moves as attempts to create an American sphere of influence, which deepened the divide.

5. Formation of Military Alliances

Both sides created powerful military alliances:

- The **United States** and its allies formed **NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)** in 1949.
 - The **Soviet Union** responded by forming the **Warsaw Pact** in 1955.
- These alliances further intensified the arms race and division of the world into two opposing blocs.
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6. Nuclear Arms Race

Both the USA and the USSR started producing **nuclear weapons** and competed to build more powerful weapons, leading to fear and mistrust. This **arms race** became a major cause of Cold War tension.

7. Propaganda and Espionage

Both superpowers used **propaganda, espionage, and psychological warfare** to promote their ideology and weaken the influence of the other side. Intelligence agencies like the **CIA (USA)** and **KGB (USSR)** played crucial roles in this competition.

8. Division of Germany and Berlin Crisis

After World War II, **Germany** was divided into **East (Soviet-controlled)** and **West (Allied-controlled)** zones. The **Berlin Blockade (1948-49)** and later the **construction of the Berlin Wall (1961)** became powerful symbols of Cold War division.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Cold War resulted from a mixture of **ideological, political, economic, and military factors**. The mutual suspicion and struggle for global dominance between the United States and the Soviet Union shaped the second half of the 20th century, influencing world politics, economics, and military affairs for decades.

Q2 Describe the role of India in the United Nations Organization (UNO)."

Role of India in the United Nations Organization (UNO)

India has played a significant and constructive role in the United Nations since its very beginning. As one of the founding members of the UNO in 1945, India has always supported peace, international cooperation, and the promotion of human rights and development. The following points describe India's important role in the United Nations:

1. Founding Member of the UNO

India was one of the original 51 countries that signed the **Charter of the United Nations** in 1945. This shows India's early commitment to world peace, justice, and equality among nations.

2. Contribution to Peacekeeping Operations

India has been one of the **largest contributors to UN peacekeeping forces**. Indian soldiers have served with courage and dedication in countries like Korea, Congo, Sudan, Lebanon, and many others. India's peacekeepers are respected worldwide for their professionalism and sacrifice.

3. Support for Decolonization

India has strongly supported the **freedom and independence of colonized nations**. India played a leading role in helping countries in Asia and Africa gain independence and raised the issue of decolonization in the United Nations.

4. Promotion of World Peace

India has always believed in **non-alignment and peaceful coexistence**. Guided by the principles of **Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru**, India has promoted dialogue, cooperation, and peaceful settlement of disputes instead of war and aggression.

5. Advocacy for Disarmament

India has continuously supported **global nuclear disarmament** and reduction of weapons of mass destruction. India has urged all nations to adopt fair and equal measures to reduce arms and avoid nuclear conflicts.

6. Role in Human Rights and Development

India actively participates in **UN agencies** such as **UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, and UNDP**. It supports education, health, and development programs for improving the living conditions of people worldwide.

7. Demand for Security Council Reforms

India has been a **strong candidate for permanent membership** in the **UN Security Council**. India argues that the Council should be reformed to represent the realities of the 21st century and include major developing nations.

8. Humanitarian Assistance

India provides **aid, relief, and technical assistance** to other countries through UN programs. During global crises — such as natural disasters or pandemics — India has extended medical and financial help under the UNO framework.

Conclusion

In conclusion, India's role in the United Nations has been **active, responsible, and peace-oriented**. Through its contributions to peacekeeping, development, and global cooperation, India has proved itself to be a **true supporter of the UN's ideals of peace, equality, and humanity**.

Functions of ASEAN

Introduction

The **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)** is a regional organization formed to promote political, economic, and cultural cooperation among Southeast Asian countries. It was established on **8 August 1967** in **Bangkok, Thailand**, through the **Bangkok Declaration**. The founding members were **Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand**.

Today, ASEAN has **10 member countries**:

Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia.

Objectives of ASEAN

The main objectives of ASEAN are:

1. To accelerate **economic growth, social progress, and cultural development** in the region.
2. To promote **regional peace and stability** through mutual respect for justice and the rule of law.
3. To promote **active collaboration and mutual assistance** on matters of common interest.
4. To maintain **close and beneficial cooperation** with international and regional organizations.
5. To create a **single market and production base** to increase the competitiveness of the region.

Organization of ASEAN

ASEAN functions through several main bodies:

1. ASEAN Summit

- It is the **highest decision-making body** of ASEAN.
- It consists of the **Heads of State or Government** of member countries.

- The Summit meets **twice a year** to decide on major policies and directions of ASEAN.

2. ASEAN Coordinating Council

- It is composed of the **Foreign Ministers** of member states.
- It prepares meetings of the ASEAN Summit and coordinates the implementation of its decisions.

3. ASEAN Community Councils

ASEAN has **three main community pillars**:

- **ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC)**
- **ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)**
- **ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)**

Each community focuses on specific areas of cooperation.

4. ASEAN Secretariat

- Located in **Jakarta, Indonesia**.
- It serves as the **administrative and coordinating body** of ASEAN.
- The **Secretary-General** of ASEAN leads the Secretariat and ensures the implementation of decisions.

Functions of ASEAN

- 1. Economic Cooperation:**
 - Promotes **free trade and investment** among member nations through the **ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA)**.
 - Encourages regional economic integration and development.
- 2. Political and Security Cooperation:**
 - Works to maintain **peace, stability, and neutrality** in the region.
 - Encourages **conflict resolution** through peaceful dialogue and diplomacy.
- 3. Socio-Cultural Cooperation:**
 - Promotes cooperation in **education, culture, environment, health, and science**.
 - Strengthens people-to-people connectivity among member countries.
- 4. Environmental and Sustainable Development:**
 - Works on issues like **climate change, biodiversity, and disaster management**.

5. External Relations:

- Maintains dialogue partnerships with major countries and organizations such as **India, China, Japan, the EU, and the USA.**
 - Plays an important role in **regional forums** like the **ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)** and **East Asia Summit.**
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Conclusion

In conclusion, ASEAN has become a **powerful regional organization** that promotes peace, stability, and prosperity in Southeast Asia.

Through its strong **institutional framework and cooperative programs**, ASEAN continues to strengthen economic ties, maintain regional security, and improve the quality of life for its people.

Q4 Discuss the Human Rights Commission.”

Human Rights Commission

Introduction

The **Human Rights Commission** is a vital institution established to protect and promote the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals. It ensures that every person lives with **dignity, equality, and justice** as guaranteed by the **Constitution of India** and international human rights laws.

In India, the **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** was established under the **Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993**. It is an independent and statutory body that looks into violations of human rights by public authorities and other entities.

Meaning of Human Rights

Human rights are the **basic rights and freedoms** that belong to every human being. These include the right to life, liberty, equality, education, and freedom of expression. They are essential for a peaceful and dignified existence.

Composition of the Human Rights Commission

The **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** consists of the following members:

1. **Chairperson** – A retired **Chief Justice of India** or a Supreme Court Judge.
2. **Members** –
 - One serving or retired Judge of the Supreme Court.
 - One serving or retired Chief Justice of a High Court.
 - Two other members with knowledge or experience in human rights.
3. **Ex-officio members** – Chairpersons of the **National Commissions for Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Women** are also members.

The Chairperson and members are appointed by the **President of India**.

Functions of the Human Rights Commission

The main functions and powers of the NHRC are as follows:

1. **Investigation of Complaints:**
It investigates complaints of **human rights violations** by public servants, police, or other authorities.
 2. **Protection of Human Rights:**
It protects the rights to life, liberty, equality, and dignity of citizens and takes action against any violation.
 3. **Recommendation to the Government:**
The Commission gives **recommendations to the government** on how to prevent human rights abuses and improve existing laws.
 4. **Visits to Jails and Institutions:**
It inspects **jails, detention centers, and mental health institutions** to ensure that inmates are treated humanely.
 5. **Promotion of Human Rights Awareness:**
It spreads **awareness through education, seminars, and publications** to promote respect for human rights among the people.
 6. **Research and Studies:**
It conducts **research** on human rights issues and suggests policy reforms.
 7. **Encouraging NGOs and Civil Societies:**
The NHRC supports the activities of **non-governmental organizations** working for human rights protection.
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Powers of the NHRC

- It has powers similar to those of a **civil court**.
 - It can **summon witnesses, demand documents, and conduct investigations**.
 - It can **recommend compensation** or relief for victims of human rights violations.
 - However, its **recommendations are not binding**, but the government usually takes them seriously.
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Importance of the Human Rights Commission

1. Ensures **justice and protection** for victims of abuse.
 2. Acts as a **watchdog** of democracy and good governance.
 3. Promotes **awareness and respect** for human dignity.
 4. Helps in improving **law enforcement and administrative accountability**.
 5. Builds trust between **citizens and the government**.
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Conclusion

The **National Human Rights Commission** plays a significant role in safeguarding the fundamental rights of individuals in India.

Although it has limited powers, it has made important contributions in exposing violations and promoting human rights awareness.

To make it more effective, its **recommendations should be made binding**, and it should be given **greater autonomy and resources**.

Thus, the NHRC is a **guardian of human dignity and liberty** in a democratic society.
