

Marshall Plan, Turning Point of Economic World Order, Its Consequences and Present Relevancies

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Abstract: Through the victory of the allied power and the defeat of axis power in World War II, beginning the new rivalry between the capitalist block under the leadership of the USA and socialist bloc under the leadership of the then the USSR. Most of the countries of the defeated axis power were the fertile land to be dazzled with the rhetoric ideology of communism and socialism. To contain the rhetoric ideology of communism and socialism the capitalist block warded in the name of liberty, democracy, freedom of speech and open market economy. The then communist bloc created a craze among the youth advocating class war against the capitalist Bourgeoisie in the name of equality. Following this inscription, the leader of the capitalist bloc the USA declared the 'Policy of containment' in the name of 'Economic recovery' under the shade of 'Marshall Plan'. After the postwar era this bipartisanship of 'Marshall Plan' induced bipolar economic world order. This review study is intended methodologically to depict and examine the epigraph that catalyzed to emerge the rival economic world order in the post-world war era. At present, presumably a new world order is emerging like the post second world order era.

Keywords: Marshall Plan, Economic World Order, Containment Policy, Truman Doctrine.

1.0 Introduction

Though there are many controversial causes of First World War, but in a nutshell it is said that the European colonial expansionism, rival hostilities over Balkan states (German and Austria-Hungary Empire), Russian Civil War's impact which ended with Bolshevik victory over Menshevik (Encyclopedia, 1983, P.371.) played the catalyst role for the First World War. This period was tumultuous and turmoil for trade and commerce (Dimitry, 2002, p.189). Defeat and reparation of blue blood Germany treat the Versailles Treaty as 'Carthaginian peace' that stimulated the German to take revenge which was the unique cause of the Second World War. In this Second World War USA and the then USSR were in the allied force to deter axis Germany but in the post-World War era USA and USSR became political, ideological, and economic rivals. In the post-world war era USA came with comprehensive support to repair the war-damaged Europe in the name of democracy, liberty and human rights which USSR considered 'US containment Policy'. The USSR exported its socialist ideology all over the world and affiliated vast peripheral territory in the name of 'Unionism' which the USA considered a 'seize of liberty'. It was said by Harry S. Truman on January 15, 1953 in his

farewell address that 'the free world grows stronger, more united, more attractive to men on both sides of the Iron Curtain—and as the Soviet hopes for easy expansion are blocked—then there will have to come a time of change in the Soviet world. Nobody can say for sure when that is going to be, or exactly how it will come about, whether by revolution, or trouble in the satellite states, or by a change inside the Kremlin. I have a deep and abiding faith in the destiny of free men. With patience and courage, we shall someday move on into a new era' (Levering, *The Cold War; A Post-Cold War History*, 2016, P. 215). These two rival ideologies make the world conflictive. The USA emerged as the leader of Capitalism under the coverage of democracy, liberty (Ikbal, 2007, p. 1) and human rights. The USSR emerged as the communism and socialism under the coverage of equal rights for all. In the name of 'United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance' USA expanded its influence in the Middle East as well (David, 1956, p. 1). These rival rhetoric ideologies begot the bipolar economic world order situation that denoted the Cold War. It is urgent to remember that the Cold War began not on any particular date or for a particular incident but the result of numerous Soviet and Western actions in the mid 1940s (Levering, 2016, P. 215).

It is said that the core dump of diplomacy is economic achievement. Economic Policy is considered as 'Rule of Conduct' of a nation (Sutton, , 1937, p. 44). Connoting this policy in the name of 'The European Recovery Program' (ERP) European countries took advantage from the USA; USA contributed this huge amount of assistance in Europe to deter the communist's advancement in Europe; In the long run USA enforced unitary supremacy and forfended the advancement of communism in Europe. At the beginning of the 20th century's last decade, it was perceived that the cold war was ended but the present scenario of the Ukraine-centric conflict compelling the world to visualize the Heraclitus of Ephesus (535–c. 475 BCE) saying that 'Everything flows, everything changes' (Imtiaz, 2011). Really the present political scenario of the world is like the aftermath of the Second World War. After the world war the capitalist and communist economy emerged as a rival economic order that intensified the cold war. To keep the balance of power in favor of capitalist economy the then US launched 'the Marshall Plan' in name of 'The European Recovery Program (ERP)' denoting three objectives. These were (*The Marshall Plan: Design, Accomplishments, and Significance*.): (1) To prevent the economic deterioration of postwar Europe; (2) To prevent expansion of communism; (3) To prevent the stagnation of world trade.

The title of the program comes after then foreign secretary of the USA George Marshal. He termed the program as the most effective ever 'United States' foreign aid programs in the foreign policy at his Harvard University speech in 1947.

The Truman Administration and US Congress developed the new foreign aid program to provide political, military and economic assistance to the all war-torn European democratic countries in the Second World War to deter the threat of communist expansion. The then 33rd US president Harry S. Truman (1945-1953)

approved this special interim aid package on December 17, 1947. This special interim aid package program anticipated 'Marshall Plan' elaborately which was extended to France, Italy, Germany (The then West Germany), Turkey and Austria. This special interim aid package program included food, fuel, defensive military support and financial assistance (*The Marshall Plan, 194*, p.10) for post-war rehabilitation, infrastructural construction, and development. This special interim aid package program is known as 'Truman Doctrine' as well as 'the Policy of Containment'. The aim of the 'Truman Doctrine' as well as 'the Policy of Containment' was to prevent the communist influences and expansion of communism in the democratic countries (*The Marshall Plan, 194*, p.17). This newly emerged foreign policy introduced a newer phase in US foreign policy, which could be best considered as 'Economic Diplomacy' (Imtiaz, 2011, p. 207-218) in the post-world war consecutive era. This program stimulated cold war between the US and USSR, bipolar economic order, and division of the world into capitalist and communist fronts. So this study intends to trace out the historical relevance to link between the launching period of 'Marshall Plan' and the present situation in the world with special reference to Ukraine war's impact on the world economy.

2.0 Methodology of the Study: The study was based on literature review. Principally, historical materials, Journals, Newspaper, and different types of research activities are investigated to have insight from relevant document analysis. Considering the nature of this study was to investigate the pertinent historical incidents and contemporary international political and economic situation rather than evolutionary historical approach. As it was perceived that society is a multilayer entity, this existing document can enlighten us about the uniqueness of some layers of the society and its changeability and context. For this reason, identifying and analyzing the moral fiber and characteristics of the political economy. This inquiry would follow the qualitative approach as researcher's in-depth understanding and subjective elucidation would be the key to reach an inference. This study and investigation reviewed several research works as well as the political history and world politics literary works. Socio-political analysis is to identify the structure of socio-political organizations, system of values and morality of the understudy socio-political organizations to some extent.

3.0 Findings

3.1 Description: Changing is the instinct of world politics and it is constantly changing. All strategies of world politics such as world wars, proxy wars, limited wars, wars between state parties, non-state actors and the art of blaming and accusing each other are always changing (Rashid & Semul, 2018: P. 40.). The following incidents detour the world politics and international relations.

3.2 Cold War: Almost last-half of the 21st century was a prolonged time of the Cold War and it was a melodrama between America and Russia but also featuring such colorful actors as China and Cuba, held center stage in world affairs (Levering, 2016, P. 214). This Cold War prolonged even after a few years during

Gorbachev's regime that started on 11 March, 1985 (Levering, 2016, P. 214). The Cold War eclipsed from the world's political platform after the declaration of Gorbachev's new policy '*Glasnost*' (openness to public debate) and '*Perestroika*' (restructuring of the economy) (Levering, 2016, P. 214).

3.3 Marshal Plan: 'Marshall Plan' is widely considered one of America's more successful foreign policy initiatives and its most effective foreign aid programs. It was officially known as the Economic Recovery Program. Congress overwhelmingly passed the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 - President Truman signed the act on April 3, 1948 which was mainly the brainchild of the then US Secretary of State George Marshall. The aid was mainly distributed to 16 European nations including France, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, and Norway. The major industrial powers such as West Germany, France and Great Britain were provided comparatively larger amounts.

3.4 Truman Doctrine: US President Harry Truman declared his policy to promote democracy among his allied countries world-wide. Truman Doctrine, also known as Policy of Containment, was President Harry Truman's foreign policy that the US would provide political, military, and economic aid to democratic countries under the threat of communist influences to prevent the expansion of communism. Before that the US was into isolationist policy which prevented it from getting involved in other state affairs. The policy was during a speech to congress in 1947. President Truman urged Congress to grant aid to the Greeks who were fighting against the Greek Communist Party and the Turks who were resisting the Soviets. President Truman successfully convinced Congress to provide 400 million USD in aid to support the two countries as Britain announced its incapability of assisting Greece and Turkey. The Truman Doctrine was part of an overall strategy which included the economic assistance program 'Marshall Plan', many other political assistance programs, and Military program 'NATO'.

In 1949, the US organized the creation of a defensive military bloc consisting of 12 North American and European nations, namely 'NATO' to resist Soviet expansionism. The Korean War in 1950 and the Vietnam War also demonstrated the instance of 'Truman doctrine' in Asia. Although America gained a victory in the Korean War, due to the public dissatisfaction America pulled out of the Vietnam War and it emerged as a communist nation in 1975. In the post-world war era, the only world power which was not affected by the war damage was the US which extended its helping hand towards countries of Eastern Europe and Soviet Union also, although these countries denied assistance. Instead, they formed another organization named 'COMINFORM'.

The 'Marshall Plan' and 'Truman Doctrine' jointly included following programs-

3.5 Political Support: After the end of the Second World War and at the beginning of the Cold War USA emerged as unparalleled economic and military power in the world and Ideologically USSR became the threat for its unitary

hegemonic supremacy. The US foreign policy's strategy mentally and psychologically constrained (The Marshall Plan, p.17) the US's allied states to receive political assistance in the name of upholding democracy, preserving human rights and freedom of speech. The small states are considered as peripheral of center-periphery in the international arena (Afroz, 1993, p. 1). But this political support to the allied regimes over the world was one type of imperative to receive from the superpower in the cold war era (Akmal, 2010: 14). The US allied states stood on behalf of it in the context of international diplomatic issues supporting the US stand. The US continued its support in the favor of the ruling regime to remain in power and sometimes extended its military support to change the anti-US regime if it felt a necessity (The Marshall Plan, p.19).

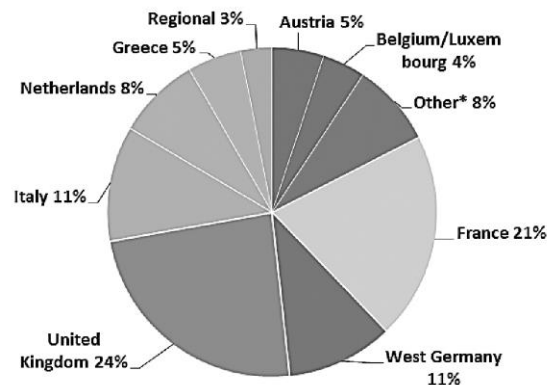
3.6 Military Support: It is thought that the economic crisis of the United Kingdom after 1945 was because of tremendous efforts to win the Second World War and its declining position was due to extreme military expenditure (Pelling, 1988, p. 1). Because of the British declining position many countries became vulnerable and unprotected. Without US support many countries like Japan, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and West Germany (the then) were not capable of defending themselves. Moreover, during the Second World War many territories were included under the Soviet peripheral that denied US hegemonic presence. The wartime Anglo-Russian-Iranian Treaty of 1942 was as likely as that allowed Soviet presence (Bein, 2018, p.31). Ankara accepted joint control over the strategic Turkish Straits Bosphorus and Dardanelles, demanded removal of Soviet military bases, Europe rejected Egypt's monopoly control over Suez Canal, and the United State Government felt the necessity of presence on the Panama Canal. The US argued in favor of its military presence in the Mediterranean, Balkan, Pacific and Japan Sea ((Bein, 2018, p.31). The USA and its allied countries argued for the presence of US military support to secure a weak regime internally to deter the threat. For the continuation of the ruling regime the presence of US military support was desirable for sustainable internal harmony. No negotiation was fruitful to bear such a type of Washington foreign policy apparatus. So, this was one type of intervention, expansionism and consequential.

Greece and Turkey were the core targets of the Marshall Plan as these two countries were strategic lines for the US Marine army's movement as well as were equally important for the then USSR (Bein, 2018, p.46). Subsequently Truman's successor US President Eisenhower continued the same 'Marshall Plan' and 'Truman Doctrine'. Due to the USA's applying this type of foreign policy, Asia and Europe became important geopolitically and strategically. In this regard the concept of 'Pivot Area', 'Hinterland' and 'Heartland' (Dougherty & Pfaltzgraff, 1971, P. 50-54). Dougherty & Pfaltzgraff theory aggregated and enhanced the rivalry between the USA and the USSR which is known as 'cold war' in International Politics. In this situation armament competition, race in arms production (Dougherty & Pfaltzgraff, 1971, P.32) and conflict between opposing nation-states (Dougherty &

Pfaltzgraff, 1971, P.32) increased, collective power structure (Dougherty & Pfaltzgraff, 1971, P. 32) like 'NATO' (Betts, 1989, p.37-52) and 'Warsaw Pact' were introduced in the international politics to help allied states. Territorial integrity, Territorial separation of existing state and of self-determination became the issues in international politics as well after the World War (Rafiqul, 1984). Disintegration among the nation-states and state-nation became another principle for bargaining in international politics. Territorial disintegration in German, Korea, Yemen, and new territorial unification also begot new issues in world politics scenario.

3.7 Financial Support: After the industrial development in Europe, the 1st and 2nd World War were a miserable catastrophe for the European colonial powers and was a blessing for the USA through the creation of a platform to lead the world politically, economically and in modern military warfare. In two World Wars, the economic strength of the European colonial powers was destroyed and the American island being geographically separated from Eurasian warfare battlefield, USA gained economic strength gradually. After the 2nd World War most of the colonies were independent countries. Most newly independent countries were badly affected with the 2nd World War who needed financial assistance and this phenomenon was an element of international politics after the declaration of 'Marshall Plan' and during the cold war era (Shamsul & Abrar,1999, p.6). At the same time getting loans, borrowing in different modes, and lending to allied states were also strategies of world politics during the cold war era (Kjeldsen-Kragh, 2003, p. 319). To recover the teetering position of war-torn Europe USA proceeded with a witty extended hand to lead in world politics (Stevenson & Frye, 1989, p.52-71). For the rebuilding and reconstruction of war torn, economically, socially, and politically collapsed teetering Europe which was in dire need of such type of financial assistance for the maintenance of peace and stability (The Marshall, pp.7-8). The financial assistance of the US under 'Marshall Plan' programs worked like an energizer in Europe to formulate a new Economic and security architecture for the unification of divided Europe (Bein, 2018 p.46).

Percentage of Country Allocations



Source: USAID and CRS Calculations Congressional Research Service.

Notes: Other = Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and Turkey.

In Asia and Africa some US allied states also pursued US favor for the perpetuation of the ruling regime. Petro-Dollar, OPEC, North-South Dialogue, NAM, LDC and collective and cooperative non-nation actors played an important role in the international arena (Shamsul & Chowdhury, 1999, pp.5-15). The whole world was divided into many zonal and regional organizations, alliances, economic advantages and some countries superficially declared them as NAM (Non-Allied) but mentally and really each state was pro USA or pro-USSR. But the USA was a leading donor in all respects during the cold war era (Shamsul & Chowdhury, 1999, pp.5).

4.0 Discussion

4.1 Cold War Development, Emergence of Bipolarity, Durability, Breakdown and Aftermath

The Cold War developed through the declaration of ‘Marshall Plan’, ‘Truman Doctrine’ and ‘Policy of Containment’ which were integral part of US foreign policy during Cold War era. Through confrontation between the two rival superpowers Bipolar World Order System emerged and the duration of Cold War was till the breaking down of USSR and it ended in 1991 with the fall of the then Soviet leader Michael Gorbachev. The ‘Glasnost’ and ‘Perestroika’ (Holloway, 1989, p.78) as new thinking of Gorbachev’s policies (Holloway, 1989, p.66) played the catalyst role in breaking down the USSR. With the fall of USSR the exhausted cold war was over (Mandelbaum, 1989, p.16-37) with automatic transmission process and the world came under the unipolar dominance of US. Gorbachev’s new thinking of policies didn’t mean to give up military super Power’s position but it was to reconstruction of Expansionist Soviet military Doctrine (Holloway, 1989, p.72). The eclipse of Cold War overthrew communism in Eastern Europe and moved towards democracy and finally Soviet Union itself disintegrated (Levering, 2016, P. 214). This continued more or less till the death of Boris Yeltsin’s regime but whenever the former KGB chief Vladimir Putin came to power, the ended over Cold War tried to peep through the cheeping its voice to regain its former lost position as the then USSR. Through the killing of Grozny leader Zokhar Dodaev in 2008, present Russia started its present journey to deter the unitary US hegemonic authority over the world. Gradually Russia reoccupied the pivotal and peripheral territory from the neighboring states that were an integral part of former USSR.

Later on, interaction between expansions of NATO towards Eastern Europe and Vladimir Putin’s aspiration of re-ascendance of USSR might and influence engendered the current Ukraine crisis. It is not singly the outcome Vladimir Zelonosky’s foreign policy or internal politics Ukraine but it is resultant by the aspiration of Russian oligarchic power politics led by Vladimir Putin and Expansionist NATO politics of European hegemony. The inference can be drawn from above analysis that the Ukraine war will polarize further the world as well as

tension aggravate among the world superpowers. In addition, presumably the least developed nations and the poorest section of larger world mass will pay the excruciating prices as a result of such changing reality.

Polarization in world politics depends on the stability of world politics and international relations (Dougherty & Pfaltzgraff, 1971, P. 132). Where only two powers play their pivotal role in the system is called bipolarity and where many powers play the role in the system is called multipolarity. If only one power plays its role in the system to control the world, politics is called unipolarity of world politics (Dougherty & Pfaltzgraff, 1971, P. 132). After the end of the cold war only one superpower US remained unchanged in the system but many big powers played a role in world politics. The balance of power tilted in favor of the USA. As no power was to deter the USA it may be treated as a unipolar system in balance of power. After the break-down of the USSR and the end of the cold war it took almost three decades (Since 1991 to present 2023). Many nation-states changed their political, economic, and military position. Now they are peeping to show their capability in the international arena. Russia, China, India, Brazil are now active actors in international politics, but Russia, India and China are more capable in this context.

4.2 New World Order: Reality and Possibility

In 1991 the then Russian leader Boris Yeltsin, pushing Michael Gorbachev aside, ended the Cold War (Levering, 2016, p.215). But as the international politics is the matter of constant changing and Russia deserved to desire a powerful military role in the world politics, never it was reluctant for restoration of its former position. Russia is always on trial for that. The distribution of power and the incidence of war in the international system are very important for the polarization in international politics. These polarizations intensify new order, system, and wars. A new distribution system of powers is among the rising nations moving from existing polarity towards new polarity. These frequencies sometimes intensify the possibility of war, conflict and rivalry. In this situation it is assumed new coalitions, alliances, or blocs of nations. These alliance memberships sometimes minimize and reduce the range of conflict, sometimes intensity the conflict among the nations, sometimes reduce unification and sometimes increase disintegrations among the international actors in the international politics. Interaction among nations increases competition to be cooperative with each other. It is considered that the international system in case of pluralism model interaction with a great number of nations produces Cross Cutting loyalties and these Cross Cutting loyalties induce hostility between any single dyad of nations (Dougherty & Pfaltzgraff, 1971, P. 131). The hypothesis gives us the perception that any transition from any polarity to any polarity increases the possibility of war among the nations. Moreover, stable multi-polar order decrease the possibility of conflict among the nations in world politics. By the guide of the aforesaid hypothesis we can observe some changes in the eco-military world politics in the post-cold war era and some recent international

incidents that connotes the possibility of new world economic order and the possible new world economic order may change the existing balance of power in favor of USA and Dollar as currency.

4.3 Russian recent behavior to get back the previous position

After the fall of the USSR, at present the Russian economy is liberal and almost capitalist. The trend of Russian economic policy is global as well. As the trend of economy is global and interdependent (James & Rowley 1978, p.104), so economics and trade are interrelated and interdependent. After the end of the cold war era, the USSR lost its previous power and position, so it could not play as a super power's role as before. During Boris Yeltsin regime, the nationalist rhetoric leader of Russian right-wing populist politician (LDPR- the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia) Vladimir Volfovich Zhirinovskiy raised his voice to recover previous military power and position to deter the unilateral US world-wide hegemony.

Russia suppressed the self-determinant movement under the leadership of Chechen leader Dzhokhar Musayevich Dudayev who was a former USSR air force officer. The Chechen war was concluded without any achievement through the assassination of Chechen leader Dudayev during his satellite conversation with his allies in 1996.

In 2015 President Vladimir Putin gave the secret order to the Russian army for the annexation of Crimea with Russia. Earlier Crimea was integrated with Ukraine. Vladimir Putin declared to return Crimea to Russia. Russia took over Donetsk which is a major economic, industrial, and scientific center city. The capital of Ukraine, Kyiv applied for the membership of NATO. Russia considered it a threat. Strategically Crimea and Donetsk are important for Russia to keep Ukraine in Russia's sphere of influence (The Guardian, 30 September 2022).

Turkish-Russian relations are tested in the Syrian crisis. Economic and trade relations are the driving force of Turkish-Russian relations. Nuclear Power Plant projects, operation for energy, Natural Gas Pipeline, recent Turkey's role in the Ukraine in favor of Russia enhance Russian role in international politics. Relation with Iran is as well tested to create the sphere of influence in the international context. After the fall of Reza Shah Pahlavi, the then USSR and recently Russia is allied with Iran.

Politico-economic models and politico-metric estimation provide a belief that the government is interested in creating political business cycles. Economic theory of politics always provides distinct business cycles to stabilize the national economy (James & 1978, p.106).

The trend and phenomena of national politics after the Second World War was to enhance the regional integration, trading block, cooperative and collective alliance for both trade and security and still now this phenomenon is continuing which gives us the idea of the supra-national and non-state international actor. This phenomenon of economic regionalism is beneficial for each actor denoting

the significant intra-bloc liberal trade for mutual gains (Kabir, 2015: 181-204). International trade, foreign investment and allied assistance for development are core catalyst elements of economic diplomacy. Russia, India, China, South Africa, Brazil, Australia, Japan, Korea, Iran, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and some other influential international actors are in new trends for new economic divergence which is very significant for the emergence of economic world order. During the formation time of BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation), BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), newly peeping IPS (Indo-Pacific Strategy), IPEF (Indo-Pacific Economic Framework) and QUAD or QSD (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue among Australia, India, Japan and the United States) (10 June, 2022, The Guardian) is the similar just prior to cold war situation when Marshall Plan, Truman Doctrine and Policy of Containment were in semiotic stage. Quad Summit leaders U.S. President Joe Biden, Japanese PM Shinzo Abe, Australian Prime Minister John Howard, India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi sat at Kantei Palace in Tokyo, Japan to form the QUAD to deter sphere of influence zone of Sino- Soviet (May 24, 2022. REUTERS). At this palace Taiwan was present as well. The US is persuading Bangladesh to join Quad and on the other hand Beijing warned Dhaka about the possible consequences of joining the US-led anti-China coalitions. US is tantalizing Bangladesh to promote and facilitate high-standards in trade, govern the digital economy, improve supply-chain resiliency, security, catalyze investment in transparent, high-standards infrastructure, and build digital connectivity (11 January, 2022, Dhaka Tribune).

The above arguments picture our second inference that the world order all over again bouncing back to the era of bipolarized one but in different form and implications-that is not the USA and the USSR (Russia), but it is the USA and allies versus China.

4.4 Dilemma and Relevancies for Bangladesh

Though in this era of globalization, there's Open market and free economy but the Borders are still closed and considered as barriers (Peters, 2015, p. 155-175). Rather Bangladesh is at high risk for its geographical location, huge volume of population, trafficking, Drug routes, tradition of diplomatic relation, development, and commercial partners. Occidentalists are unavoidable for Bangladesh for multiple issues. But foreign policy's core value of Bangladesh is 'Friendship to all; malice to none'. Russian investment is now in huge amount in fuel and energy sector, and it has sought support from Bangladesh in international arena. Both Russia and USA sought Bangladesh's support in UN resolution for Russia-Ukraine war and Bangladesh is in the situation of paradigmatic situation. Huge amount of assistance for Bangladesh law enforcement is from the USA but already an American sanction is imposed on RAB (Rapid Action Battalion) for sustainable reformation. Bangladesh is badly affected by this sanction and recent incident of not allowing unloading of a Russian vessel 'Ursa Major', converted

name 'Sparta-3', at Mongla port is also the part of the effect of the ongoing conflict. Bangladesh is almost locked by India and Indo-Bangladesh relation is bilaterally important for both their geographical location. On the other hand, Indo-China relation is malicious but both are important for Bangladesh. As nearest neighbor India is crucially important for the supply of daily essentials but for foreign aid China is unavoidable. India reiterated her grieves for Chinese presence at Teesta dam, but it is important for reservation for the use of water in lean season. US support is essential for Bangladesh, but India is silent and China is on behalf of Myanmar on the Rohingya issue. For the survival of the garment sector, the US and European cooperation is unavoidable for Bangladesh.

5. Conclusion: The present world order is changing rapidly even speedier than the scholastics community presumed. It was observed in some school of thought in the late twentieth century that world order is moving from bipolar to unipolar and multipolar in nature. However, that sort of inference eventually does not substantiate true and subsequently several new realities emerged through the interaction among nations, especially, Western Europe and their leader the USA, Russian Federation and China. The study found that China is becoming a superpower during the last few decades and the reemergence of Russia as a superpower. Amid the shifting of the existing world order from unipolar to multipolar, conflict between Ukraine and Russia became the novel reality on the global stage and gave birth to the new order. In reality, it is the newborn tussle of hegemony in the global reality between the last century superpower, then the USSR and the leader of Western Europe the USA. It seemed that the new reality is the outcome of their strategic rivalry about domination over wealth and institutions of nations of former colonies. In addition to expanding their influence and domination over the non-aligned countries they are trying to utilize policies like the Marshall Plan-the aid and loan as weapons. Thus, the investigation identified that the Ukraine war emerged as a new reality for the third world countries for all respects. The US and its partners as well as Russia may use their economic and strategic might resemblance with the Marshall Plan in the post second world war. Consequently, that sort of economic-strategic policy may engender dual faced global order which may pose an uneasy dilemma to a developing and underdeveloped world like the second half of the past century.

Additionally, the US hegemony in the name of democracy, human rights and free world and the USSR in the name of deterrence of imperialism to concise the porous vacuum came into advance there. The situation created following the declaration of the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan at that time is pretty much similar to the scenario now prevailing in world politics due to the tension arising among leading world powers. Redundant rhetoric tautology is being used by the leading world power in international politics. The whole world is divided among themselves regarding the Russia-Ukraine war issue. Russia is now demanding payment in Ruble from its trading partners to tear up the Dollar and Euro currency

system. Most European countries are dependent on Russian gas, oil, grain, fertilizers, coal, metals, and other commodities. The Chinese Government is demanding foreign payment in its own currency 'Yuan' to cut dependence on dollars. Russia banned 'SWIFT' code to exclude Russian payment in Ruble. This is very significant for international payment of financial institutions for the emergence of a new economic system. Scandinavian countries and Ukraine applied for NATO's membership which Russia perceived as a threat to it and the same stand believed Turkey not to allow their entrance in NATO. Now Russia is showing its capability expressing its behavioral attitude to re-define its affiliation with ex-Soviet states to be global leader. Russia and its associates are intended to form multiple level trading blocks and global economic groups. Russia is interested in diplomatic endeavors with external economic organizations. Russia is newly emerging as a donor instead of a receiver. Russia is actively interested with BSEC (Black Sea Economic Cooperation), BEAC (Barents Euro-Arctic Council), CBSS (Council of the Baltic Sea States), SES (Single Economic Space), EEC (Eurasian Economic Community), EU (European Union, APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) and OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe). Russia is caring none and is being exposed to be a global leader.

As a result, to deter Russia from the assimilation of Ukraine, the west is providing military assistance to Ukraine uninterruptedly. It is easily perceived that the existing international political scenario is pretty much similar to the situation created following the declaration of Marshall Plan, Truman Doctrine or Policy of Containment which may introduce to the world a new order. At present the world is waiting to see another melodrama of world politics among the super powers in international politics. The weak side of this study is that sources of information are from all over the world to understand the reality of power relations among the nations as well as sometimes shadows the accurate scenario of world politics.

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