**1. Analyse the status of Ethiopian foreign policy toward West and East Blocks.**

Ethiopia's foreign policy during the Cold War era was a complex dance between the competing ideologies and power dynamics of the West and East blocs. While often presented as non-aligned, Ethiopia’s foreign policy trajectory was profoundly influenced by the Cold War’s machinations, resulting in a unique blend of alliances, strategic maneuvering, and occasional defiance.

The Cold War’s influence on Ethiopia began early, with the country aligning with the West for historical and strategic reasons. A long-standing relationship with the United States, dating back to the early 20th century, deepened during this period. Ethiopia’s strategic location, bordering the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa, made it a crucial ally in the US’s Cold War strategy to contain Soviet influence. Ethiopia received significant military and economic aid from the US, solidifying its commitment to the Western bloc.

However, internal political complexities and the burgeoning presence of the Soviet Union in the region complicated this alignment. The Soviet Union actively courted Ethiopia’s Marxist-Leninist opposition groups, particularly after the 1960s, escalating internal instability. This culminated in the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974. The subsequent Derg regime, initially leaning towards the West, eventually shifted towards the Soviet Union, embracing a socialist ideology and receiving substantial military support and economic assistance.

Ethiopia's relationship with the East bloc was marked by contradictions. While accepting Soviet aid and aligning with the socialist bloc, the Derg regime maintained a degree of independence. Ethiopia’s socialist experiment, marked by economic mismanagement and human rights violations, failed to deliver on its promises. The Derg’s alliance with the Soviet Union, driven by a shared interest in countering US influence, also brought a wave of instability and conflict in the Horn of Africa, most notably with neighboring Somalia.

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked a turning point in Ethiopian foreign policy. The new Ethiopian government, led by the Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), adopted a more pragmatic and multi-faceted approach. Ethiopia re-engaged with the West, seeking economic assistance and political support for its development agenda. The country also embarked on a cautious rapprochement with its neighbors, including Somalia, seeking regional stability. Despite the post-Cold War shift, Ethiopia’s foreign policy still carries the legacy of its Cold War past. Ethiopia continues to navigate a complex web of international relations, seeking to balance its interests with different global powers, including the US, China, the EU, and Russia. The country’s pursuit of a more independent foreign policy has, however, been challenged by internal instability and the ongoing humanitarian crisis in the Tigray region.

**In conclusion;** Ethiopia’s foreign policy during the Cold War era exemplifies the challenges of navigating the global ideological struggle. The country’s alignment with the West, its flirtation with the East bloc, and its eventual shift towards a more pragmatic approach reflected the evolving political and economic landscape of the Horn of Africa and the wider world. Understanding this historical context is crucial for

**2. Discus the pros and cons of current Ethio-somali Land agreement on port issues.**  
  
The current Ethio-Somali land agreement concerning port access is a complex issue, fraught with potential benefits and risks for both countries. This agreement, which grants Ethiopia access to a port on the Somali coast, presents a strategic opportunity for Ethiopia to overcome its landlocked status, but also raises concerns about potential security risks, political instability, and environmental implications.

**Pros:** 1,***Enhanced Access***: The agreement grants Ethiopia access to a vital seaport, potentially reducing its reliance on Djibouti and other neighboring countries for maritime trade and transportation. This could significantly boost Ethiopia's economic development by facilitating easier and cheaper access to global markets. 2, ***Economic Growth***: The agreement could serve as a catalyst for economic growth in both Ethiopia and Somalia. Ethiopia could leverage the port to export goods and attract foreign investment, while Somalia could benefit from increased trade and economic activity in the port area.3, ***Regional Integration***: The agreement has the potential to foster stronger regional integration and cooperation between Ethiopia and Somalia. This could contribute to stability in the Horn of Africa and promote joint development initiatives.4, ***Improved Security***: By granting Ethiopia access to a port on the Somali coast, the agreement could enhance security in the region. Ethiopia could play a more active role in maritime security and counter-terrorism efforts.

**Cons: 1,** ***Security Concerns:*** The port's location in a volatile region like Somalia raises security concerns. The port could become a target for terrorist groups or Somali militias, potentially jeopardizing the agreement and leading to instability.• Political Instability: Somalia remains a fragile state with ongoing political instability and conflict. Any political upheaval in Somalia could disrupt port operations and undermine the agreement's success. 2, ***Environmental Impacts***: Developing the port could have significant environmental impacts on the surrounding coastal ecosystems. Concerns about pollution, habitat destruction, and potential conflicts with local communities need to be addressed. 3, ***Economic Feasibility***: The success of the agreement hinges on the port's economic viability and the efficient management of its operations. Any logistical challenges, lack of infrastructure, or corruption could hinder the port's effectiveness.

**Conclusion**: The Ethio-Somali land agreement on port access presents a unique opportunity for both countries to benefit from enhanced trade, economic growth, and regional stability. However, the agreement also raises significant security, political, and environmental concerns. Addressing these challenges will be crucial to ensure the success and sustainability of the agreement. A collaborative approach between Ethiopia and Somalia, incorporating strong security measures, responsible environmental management, and effective governance, is essential to maximize the benefits of the agreement and minimize potential risks.

**3. Discus the geopolitical competition on the Horn of Africa by great powers.**

The Horn of Africa, a strategically vital region at the crossroads of Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, has become a focal point of geopolitical competition among major global powers. The region's strategic location, rich natural resources, and complex political dynamics have attracted the attention of the United States, China, the European Union, and other key players, each seeking to advance their own interests and influence.

**The US: Counterterrorism and Strategic Partnerships:** The US has long maintained a significant presence in the Horn of Africa, primarily driven by counterterrorism concerns following the 9/11 attacks. The US has established military bases in Djibouti and has been actively involved in combating Al-Shabaab in Somalia. The US also seeks to foster strategic partnerships with countries in the region to secure vital shipping lanes in the Red Sea and ensure stability in a critical geopolitical area. **China's Ascendance: Infrastructure Investments and Economic Diplomacy:** China’s growing influence in the Horn of Africa is evident in its substantial investments in infrastructure projects, particularly in the areas of transportation, energy, and telecommunications. China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has significantly expanded its presence in the region, aiming to secure access to resources, markets, and strategic ports. China's economic diplomacy has also been instrumental in forging close ties with various countries in the Horn of Africa.

**The EU: Development Aid, Migration Control, and Maritime Security:**

The European Union has a long history of providing development aid to the Horn of Africa, focusing on alleviating poverty, promoting good governance, and addressing humanitarian crises. The EU is also concerned with migration flows from the region and seeks to strengthen its partnerships to manage migration and address related challenges. Additionally, the EU plays a crucial role in maritime security, cooperating with countries in the Horn of Africa to combat piracy and safeguard shipping lanes.

**Other Players: Diverse Interests and Shifting Alliances:**

Other key players like Russia, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates have also expanded their presence in the Horn of Africa, each pursuing their own interests. Russia seeks to strengthen its military and political influence in the region, leveraging its historical ties and offering arms sales and training programs. Turkey has been actively involved in development projects and military cooperation, particularly in Somalia. The United Arab Emirates has invested heavily in infrastructure and security, establishing military bases and forging alliances with various governments in the region.

**Impact and Challenges:** The intense geopolitical competition in the Horn of Africa has significant implications for the region's development, security, and stability. The influx of foreign actors can exacerbate existing conflicts, influence political dynamics, and potentially create new tensions. Furthermore, the competition for resources and influence can create economic imbalances, leading to uneven development and exacerbating poverty.

**Conclusion:** The Horn of Africa has become a microcosm of global geopolitical rivalry, with major powers vying for influence, resources, and strategic advantage. While some of their interests may overlap, there are also significant areas of competition and tension. Navigating this complex geopolitical landscape presents challenges for countries in the Horn of Africa, who must carefully balance their relationships with different global powers and prioritize their own development and stability.

**4. Discus the impact of Russia and Ukraine war on the global world including.**

**Introduction:** The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine has unleashed a cascade of ramifications far beyond the borders of the two nations. From economic upheaval to geopolitical shifts, the war has demonstrably altered the global landscape in profound ways. This essay delves into the multifaceted impact of the conflict, examining its influence on energy markets, food security, inflation, international relations, and the future of global order.

**Impact on Energy Markets:** The war has sent shockwaves through global energy markets. Russia's role as a major energy exporter has been severely disrupted, leading to soaring prices for oil and natural gas. This has created significant economic strain on countries heavily reliant on Russian energy imports, while also pushing nations towards alternative energy sources and accelerating the transition to renewable energy. The conflict has highlighted the vulnerability of global energy supply chains and the need for greater energy diversification.

**Food Security Crisis:** The war has exacerbated an already dire food security crisis. Ukraine is a major grain exporter, and the disruption of its agricultural production and export capabilities has triggered a global food shortage. Furthermore, the war has disrupted supply chains, blocked access to fertilizers, and increased shipping costs, all contributing to rising food prices. This has pushed millions into hunger and threatens to destabilize regions already grappling with food insecurity.

**Inflation and Economic Recession:** The war has fueled global inflation, primarily driven by soaring energy and food prices. The increased cost of living has strained household budgets and reduced purchasing power, impacting economies worldwide. Furthermore, the economic sanctions imposed on Russia and the disruption of global trade have contributed to a significant slowdown in economic growth, raising the risk of recession. **Geopolitical Shift:** The conflict has profoundly altered the geopolitical landscape. It has intensified tensions between Russia and the West, fostering deeper divisions and a resurgence of Cold War-era rivalries. The war has also strengthened NATO, as members have rallied in support of Ukraine and increased military spending. Moreover, the conflict has raised concerns about the future of international order and the effectiveness of global institutions in maintaining peace and stability. **The Future of Global Order:** The Russia-Ukraine war has exposed vulnerabilities within the existing global order. It has raised questions about the adequacy of international mechanisms for conflict resolution and the effectiveness of diplomacy in a multipolar world. The war has also emphasized the need for greater cooperation and solidarity among nations to address shared challenges, such as climate change and global poverty.

**In Conclusion:** The Russia-Ukraine war has ushered in a new era of uncertainty and complexity in the global world. The conflict's impact is far-reaching, affecting energy markets, food security, inflation, and international relations. The war has highlighted the interconnectedness of global systems and the fragility of peace and stability. Moving forward, the international community must work collaboratively to address the consequences of the war and strive to build a more resilient and just global order.

***5. Explain the following theories of International political Economy; Classical Mercantilism, Classical Liberalism and Keynesianism.***  
**Introduction:** International political economy (IPE) explores the complex interplay between economics and politics on a global scale. Different theoretical perspectives offer varying explanations for the dynamics of this relationship, each emphasizing distinct factors and proposing different policy solutions. This essay will delve into three prominent IPE theories: classical mercantilism, classical liberalism, and Keynesianism, examining their core tenets, assumptions, and implications for global economic governance.

***Classical Mercantilism:*** Mercantilism, prevalent in Europe during the 16th to 18th centuries, emphasizes national power and wealth accumulation as the primary objectives of economic policy. It posits that a state should strive for a positive balance of trade, maximizing exports and minimizing imports to amass gold and silver reserves. This accumulation of wealth translates into enhanced national power and influence on the global stage. Mercantilists believe in active state intervention in the economy through measures like tariffs, subsidies, and trade restrictions to promote domestic industries and protect them from foreign competition.

***Key Assumptions:***

• Zero-sum game: International trade is viewed as a competition for scarce resources, where one nation's gain comes at the expense of another.

• National interest: The primary focus is on the advancement of national power and prosperity, even at the cost of other nations.

• State-centrism: The state plays a dominant role in regulating and guiding economic activity.

***Classical Liberalism:*** Classical liberalism, emerging in the 18th century, champions free markets and limited government intervention in the economy. It argues that individual liberty, property rights, and free trade are essential for maximizing economic efficiency and prosperity. Liberals believe that the "invisible hand" of the market will allocate resources optimally, leading to the greatest good for the greatest number. International trade is seen as mutually beneficial, as countries specialize in producing goods and services they can produce most efficiently, leading to increased wealth for all.

***Key Assumptions:***

• Positive-sum game: International trade creates opportunities for mutual gains, benefiting all participating countries.

• Individual liberty: Individuals should be free to pursue their economic interests without undue state interference.

• Market efficiency: Unfettered markets will allocate resources optimally, leading to economic growth and prosperity.

***Keynesianism***: Developed by John Maynard Keynes in the 1930s, Keynesianism focuses on managing macroeconomic fluctuations through active government intervention. It emphasizes the importance of government spending, particularly during recessions, to stimulate demand and create jobs. Keynesian theory argues that the market mechanism is inherently unstable and prone to cyclical downturns, necessitating government intervention to smooth out these fluctuations and maintain full employment.

***Key Assumptions:***

• Government intervention: The state has a crucial role in stabilizing the economy through fiscal and monetary policies.

• Demand-side economics: Government spending can stimulate aggregate demand, leading to economic growth and employment.

• Deficit spending: Governments should run deficits during recessions to offset reduced private spending and stimulate the economy.

***In Conclusion:*** Classical mercantilism, classical liberalism, and Keynesianism represent distinct theoretical approaches to understanding international political economy. Each emphasizes different factors and proposes contrasting policy solutions. Mercantilism prioritizes national power and protectionism, while liberalism champions free markets and individual liberty. Keynesianism focuses on managing macroeconomic instability through government intervention. Understanding these the

ories provides a framework for analyzing contemporary global economic challenges and debates on the role of the state, the market, and international cooperation in shaping the global economy.

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