



KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN



केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

पटना संभाग

Patna Region

विषय संवर्धन सामग्री
Subject Enrichment

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Subject: POLITICAL SCIENCE

कक्षा : बारहवीं

Class: XII



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PREFACE

This study material for class XII (Political Science) has been prepared according to the new syllabus prescribed by CBSE. The gist of lessons and sample questions like MCQ, Very Short Questions, Short Questions and Long Questions issued by CBSE have been included. Marking scheme for different questions and questions of different difficulty level have been included.

This study material has been prepared in English. Students are instructed to go through it carefully. Regular practice of solving questions from this study material will help the students to get high marks. Teachers can give four-five questions daily to the students for practice. Along with it after weekly test, slip test, monthly test, this material can be used for remedial teaching.

The diligence and whole hearted cooperation of the coordinator, teachers and proof readers is really praise worthy.

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CLASS-XII
COURSE STRUCTURE-2023-24

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	No. of Periods	Marks Allotted
PART A-POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE			
1	Challenges of Nation-Building	16	6
2	Era of One-Party Dominance	8	4
3	Politics of Planned Development	12	2
4	India's External Relations	20	6
5	Challenges to and Restoration of the Congress System	12	4
6	The Crisis of Democratic Order	15	4
7	Regional Aspirations	15	6
8	Recent Developments in Indian Politics	20	8
	Total	118	40
PART B-CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS			
1	The End of Bipolarity	15	6
2	Contemporary Centres of Power	18	6
3	Contemporary South Asia	18	6
4	International Organizations	10	6
5	Security in the Contemporary World	10	6
6	Environment and Natural Resources	12	6
7	Globalisation	12	6
		95	24
	Total	213	80

CLASS XII
QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

S. No.	Competencies	Marks	Percentage
1	Knowledge and Remembering: Exhibit memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts.	22	27.5%
2	Understanding: Understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, explaining, describing, and stating main ideas.	24	30%
3	Applying: Solve problems by applying acquired knowledge, facts to interpret a situation/ cartoon/ clippings/ sources/ Map	22	27.5%
4	Analysis and Evaluation: Classify, compare, contrast, or differentiate between pieces of information; organize and/ or integrate from a variety of sources; Examine, synthesize information into parts and identify motives or causes. Make inferences and find evidence to support generalizations.	12	15%
		80	100%

Note: Competency based questions for the examinations to be conducted in the academic year 2023-24 will be 40% in class XII

Book	Objective Type/ MCQ (1 Mark)	Short Answers Type I (2 Marks)	Short Answers Type II (4 Marks)	Passage /Map / Cartoon based (4 Marks)	Long Answers (6 Marks)	Total Marks
Book 1 Contemporary World Politics	6	3	3	1(Passage)	2	40
Book 2 Politics in India since Independence	6	3	2	2(Cartoon and Map)	2	40
Project/Practical						20
Total No. of Marks and Questions	1x12=12	2x6=12	4x5=20	4x3=12	6x4=24	80+20=100

CLASS XII GUIDELINES FOR PROJECT WORK

Project Work: 20 Marks

Rationale

Political Science as a field of study in senior secondary classes enable students to get an exposure to political activities and processes that they are exposed to in everyday life. The study of political science has emerged as a multifaceted discipline, involving a contemporary interdisciplinary approaches and empirical framework, emphasizing more on field work rather than theoretical perceptions. The connect between government and citizen ensures the emergence of an active and reflective citizens and vibrant democracy. CBSE has therefore incorporated project work in Political Science to enable students to extend their interest beyond textbooks and provide them with a platform to gather information, value the decisions made to shape the community and visualize future course of action to be taken to ensure healthy democracy.

Objectives of project work:

- To enable learners to probe deeper, initiate action and reflect on knowledge and skills acquired during the course of class XII
- To analyze and evaluate real world scenarios using social constructivism, a theory based on observation and scientific study
- To become independent and empowered to choose their topic and gather data from a variety of source, investigate varied viewpoints acquired during the course XII and arrive at logical deductions.
- To enquire into, and reflect on, issues independently /in collaboration with others and identify the limitations
- To develop 21st century skills of communication, cooperation, coordination, critical thinking, creativity and collaboration to produce an extended and independent work.
- **Role of the teacher:**
- A teacher should:
 - help each learner select the topic based on recently published extracts from the news media, government policies, RBI bulletin, NITI Aayog reports, IMF/World Bank reports etc., after detailed discussions and deliberations of the topic.
 - play the role of a facilitator to support and monitor the project work of the learner through periodic discussions.

- 🎬 guide the research work in terms of sources for the relevant data
- 🎬 ensure that students understand the relevance and usage of primary evidence and other sources in their projects ensure that students are able to derive a conclusion from the content; cite the limitations faced during the research and give appropriate references used in doing the research work
- 🎬 educate learner about plagiarism and the importance of quoting the source of the information to ensure authenticity of research work
- **Project overview:**
- 🎬 The Project work will be implemented for 20 Marks.
- 🎬 Out of 20 marks, 10 marks are to be allotted to viva voce and 10 marks for project work.
- 🎬 For class XII, the evaluation for 20 marks project work should be done jointly by the internal and external examiners and for class XI the evaluation can be done by the internal examiner.
- 🎬 The project can be individual/pair/group of 4-5 each. The Project can be made on any of the topics given in the syllabus of a particular class or any contemporary issues.
- 🎬 The project work can be culminated in the form of films, albums, songs, storytelling, debate, Role Play, Skit, Presentation, Model, Field Survey, Mock Drills/Mock Event etc.
- 🎬 The teacher should give enough time for preparation of the Project Work. The topics for Project Work taken up by the student must be discussed by the teacher in classroom.

• Students can use primary sources available in city archives, Primary sources can also include newspaper cuttings, photographs, film footage and recorded written/speeches. Secondary sources may also be used after proper authentication.

Viva-Voce

🎬 At the end of the stipulated term, each learner will present the research work in the Project File to the External and Internal examiner.

🎬 The questions should be asked from the Research Work/ Project File of the learner.

🎬 The Internal Examiner should ensure that the study submitted by the learner is his/her original work.

🎬 In case of any doubt, authenticity should be checked and verified.

The marks will be allocated under the following heads:

SL.NO.	COMPONENTS	MARKS ALLOTTED
1.	INTRODUCTION/OVERVIEW	2
2.	VARIETY OF CONTENTS	3
3.	PRESENTATION	3
4.	CONCLUSION	1
5.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	1
6.	VIVA-VOCE	10
	TOTAL	20

Class XII: Assessment will be done by external examiner in coordination with internal examiner and the date of Project Assessment will be fixed by CBSE. The project reports are to be preserved by the school till the final results are declared, for scrutiny by CBSE.

Suggested Topics

CLASSXII

1. NAM- 1961 to present times.
2. Division of Germany with special focus on the construction and dismantling of the Berlin Wall.
3. CIS-Central Asian Republics
4. Disintegration of USSR with special focus on Gorbachev.
5. Arab Spring
6. Cover the negative as well as positive aspects of relationship between India and the following countries.

Focus on any one of the following (current updates should be highlighted):

- a) Relationship between India and Russia
- b) Relationship between India and China
- c) Relationship between India and Pakistan
- d) Relationship between India and Bangladesh
7. ASEAN
8. European Union and BREXIT
9. BRICS
10. SAARC
11. India's Nuclear Policy
12. United Nations with focus on India's candidature in Security Council.
13. UN Agencies – UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO
14. Pandemics: Covid 19- Its global impact (focus on worldwide cooperation and preparedness along with controversies (please collect newspaper clippings for the same)
15. Partition of India-Theory behind it and its legacy
16. Comparison between NITI AAYOG and Planning Commission and their contribution in India's Development.
17. Election 2019- Rise of BJP and Downfall of Congress (1989-2019).
18. Emergency – A blot on Indian Democracy
19. NDA III and NDA IV – Social and Economic welfare programmes.

Part A: Politics in India since Independence

Chapter-1: Challenges of Nation Building Sub-Topic: 'Patel and National Integration'

The first deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, emerged as a major leader of the freedom movement after the Kheda Satyagraha (1918) and the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928).

At the time of independence, the problem of integration of princely states was a big challenge for the national unity and integrity of India. Under such difficult times, Sardar Patel undertook the daunting tasks of uniting all 565 princely states of India. Known as an 'Iron Man' of India, Patel's approach to the question of the merger of princely states into independent India was very clear. He was not in favour of any compromise with the territorial integrity of India. By his political experience, diplomatic prowess and foresightedness, out of India's 565 princely states many had already given their consent to merge with India even before achieving the independence.

Sardar Patel faced key challenges of integration from three states, viz., Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir. It was under his leadership that Indian forces compelled Hyderabad and Junagarh to merge with India. Keeping well-versed with Pakistan's intentions from Jinnah's divisive 'Two Nation Theory', Sardar Patel's opinion on Kashmir was different from other leaders. Like Hyderabad, he also wanted Kashmir's integration with India through military operations. But due to various reasons, Sardar Patel could not succeed in integrating Kashmir fully with India. However, Patel will always remain as an astounding leader who combined in himself the features of a true 'Nationalist', 'Catalyst' and 'Realist' – popularly characterised as NCR in Indian political history.

Chapter-3: Politics of Planned Development Sub-Topic: 'NITI Aayog'

After independence, a Planning Commission based on socialist model was formed for the planned development of India. But in the era of globalization, especially in the 21st century, it was becoming ineffective and irrelevant, particularly in terms of coping with the pressing challenges of development. Hence, during his Independence Day speech on 15 August 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi talked about the abolition of the Planning Commission. NITI Aayog was constituted in place of Planning Commission on 1 January 2015 with the objective of providing the necessary and technical advice to the Union Government regarding policy making at the Central and State levels.

The Prime Minister of India is the ex-officio Chairman of NITI Aayog and he appoints the Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog. The first Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog was Arvind Panagariya. Shri Suman Bery is the current Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog.

To harmonize the interests of national security and economic policy and to prepare strategic and long-term framework of policy and program, NITI Aayog acts as a think tank of the Union Government. By adopting a 'Bottom-Up Approach', the NITI Aayog acts in the spirit of cooperative federalism as it ensures equal participation of all states in the country.

Sub-Topic: National Development Council (NDC)

The National Development Council (NDC) or Rashtriya Vikas Parishad is the apex body for decision creating and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister. It was set up on 6 August 1952 under the chairmanship of India's first Prime Minister

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to strengthen and mobilize the effort and resources of the nation in support of the Five Year Plans made by Planning Commission. The Council comprises the Prime Minister, the Union Cabinet Ministers and Chief Ministers of all States or their substitutes, representatives of the Union Territories and the members of the NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission).

Objectives of the Council:

- To secure cooperation of the states in the execution of the plan
- To strengthen and mobilize the effort and resources of the nation in support of the Plan
- To promote common economic policies in all vital spheres and
- To ensure the balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country.

Functions of the Council:

- To prescribe guidelines for the formulation of the National Plan, including the assessment of resources for the Plan;
- To consider the National Plan as formulated by the NITI Aayog.
- To make an assessment of the resources required for implementing the Plan and to suggest measures for augmenting them.
- To consider important questions of social and economic policy affecting national development; and
- To review the working of the Plan from time to time and to recommend such measures as are necessary for achieving the aims and targets set out in the National Plan.
- To recommend measures for achievement of the aims and targets set out in the national Plan.

Nearly 45 years after independence, due to various reasons, India's foreign policy with Israel remained largely unexplored notwithstanding the two nations gaining independence from the British colonial rule in 1947 and 1948 respectively.

Though historical and cultural ties between India and Israel have gone back from times immemorial, diplomatic relations formally developed between the two after the opening of Israeli embassy in India in 1992.

Relations between the two democratic nations further intensified with the visits of the Two Heads of Government in 2017 and 2018. The two nations have started cooperation in various fields like cultural exchange, security and defense, counterterrorism, space research, water and energy and agricultural development.

Sub-Topic: 'India's Nuclear Program' (Updates)

India's nuclear policy has always been peace-oriented, whose clear impression is reflected in the policy of No First Use. But in view of contemporary regional security challenges, the present government has made it clear that the policy of no first use can be reviewed and changed in consonance with India's regional and national security. In addition, India is committed to ensuring its membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and opposing partisan and unjust nuclear treaties like CTBT and NPT.

Jaya Prakash Narayan is known for three key contributions: Fight against Corruption, Principle of Communitarian Socialism and Championing of 'Total Revolution'.

Jaya Prakash Narayan was the first leader in post-independence India who undertook a tirade against corruption through the participation of youth, particularly in Gujarat and Bihar. He the office of Lokpal against corruption. His principle of Communitarian Socialism views India as a

society of communities encompassing three key layers, viz., community, region and rashtra – all combining together as an example of true federation.

Based on the above principles, Jaya Prakash Narayan advocated transformation of individual, society and state through his call for 'Total Revolution'. His call for total revolution sought to encompass moral, cultural, economic, political, educational and ecological transformations. His political transformation included the right to recall, the importance of village/ mohalla samities in democratic

politics, and his call for Upper Ke Log to join political struggle for a clean politics in the country.

The essence for transformation according to Jaya Prakash Narayan revolves around 'Man' who could be the real catalyst of change in India.

Sub-Topic: 'Ram Manohar Lohia and Socialism'

Ram Manohar Lohia has been one of the main proponents of socialism in India. He championed the idea of 'Democratic Socialism' while associating his socialism with democracy. Lohia considered both capitalism and communism equally irrelevant for Indian society. His principle of Democratic Socialism has two objectives - the economic objective in form of food and housing. And the non-economic objective in form of democracy and freedom.

Lohia advocated Chouburja Rajneeti in which he opines four pillars of politics as well as socialism: Centre, Region, District and Village – all are linked with each other. Giving consideration to affirmative action, Lohia argued that the policy of affirmative action should not only be for the downtrodden but also for the women and the non-religious minorities.

Based on the premise of Democratic Socialism and Chouburja Rajneeti, Lohia supported a 'Party of Socialism' as an attempt of merging all political parties. The Party of Socialism according to Lohia should have three symbols, viz., Spade [prepared to make efforts], Vote [power of voting], and Prison [Willingness to make sacrifices].

Sub-Topic: 'Deendayal Upadhyaya and integral Humanism'

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya was a philosopher, sociologist, economist and politician. The philosophy presented by him is called 'Integral Humanism' which was intended to present an 'indigenous socio-economic model' in which human being remains at the centre of development. The aim of Integral Humanism is to ensure dignified life for every human being while balancing the needs of the individual and society. It supports sustainable consumption of natural resources so that those resources can be replenished. Integral Humanism enhances not only political but also economic and social democracy and freedom. As it seeks to promote diversity, it is best suited for a country as diverse as India.

The philosophy of Integral Humanism is based on the following three principles:

- Primacy of whole, not part
- Supremacy of Dharma
- Autonomy of Society

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya opposed both Western 'capitalist individualism' and 'Marxist socialism'. According to Deendayal Upadhyaya, capitalist and socialist ideologies only consider the needs of the human body and mind, so they are based on materialistic purpose whereas spiritual development is equally considered important for the complete development of human being which is missing in both capitalism and socialism. Basing his philosophy on the internal conscience, pure human soul to be called Chhitti, Deendayal Upadhyaya envisaged a classless, casteless and conflict-free social system.

DeenDayal Upadhyaya advocated Indianization of Democracy, particularly with a focus on Economic Democracy. For him, decentralization & Swadeshi are the foundation of Economic Democracy. His philosophy broadly revolved around the principle of Arthayaam which states that both the absence and prominence of artha lead to the destruction and denigration of Dharma which

is so central to Integral Humanism.

Sub-Topic: 'Democratic Upsurges'

Increasing participation of the people in the democratic politics of the country is broadly characterised as democratic upsurge. Based on this principle, social scientists have characterized three democratic upsurges in post- independence history of India.

The 'First Democratic Upsurge' could be attributed from the 1950s till 1970s which was based on the participation of Indian adult voters to the democratic politics both at the Centre and in states. Falsifying the western myth that the success of democracy requires modernization, urbanization, education and access to media, the successful holding of elections to both Lok Sabha and legislative assemblies all across states on the principle of parliamentary democracy were the testimony of India's first democratic upsurge.

During the 1980's, the increasing political participation of the lower classes of the society such as SCs, STs and OBCs has been interpreted as 'Second Democratic Upsurge'. This participation has made Indian politics more accommodative and accessible for these classes. Although this upsurge has not made any major change in the standard of living of these classes, especially Dalits, the participation of these classes into the organizational and political platforms gave them the opportunity to strengthen their self-respect and ensure empowerment in the democratic politics of the country.

The era of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization from the early 1990s is attributed to the emergence of a competitive market society encompassing all important sectors of economy, society and polity thus paving way for the 'Third Democratic Upsurge'. The Third Democratic Upsurge represents a competitive electoral market which is based not on the principle of survival of the fittest but rather the survival of the ablest. It underlines three shifts in India's electoral market: from State to Market, from Government to Governance, from State as Controller to State as Facilitator. Moreover, the Third Democratic Upsurge seeks to promote the participation of the youth who constitute a significant chunk of Indian society and have emerged as the real game changers in view of their increasing electoral preference for both development and governance in India's contemporary democratic politics.

Since its integration with the Union of India, Kashmir has remained one of the burning issues in post-independence India. The problem became more complicated when it was accorded a special status in the Constitution through Article 370 and Article 35A – the former giving it special powers like having its separate Constitution/Constituent Assembly/Flag, new nomenclature for Chief Minister as Prime Minister and Governor as Sadr-e-Riyasat, and the non-enforcement of most of the Union laws in the state while the later imparting it special citizenship rights prohibiting the non-Kashmiris from buying property in the state.

It was against the special status of the state of Jammu and Kashmir that there was a clarion call for abrogation of Articles 370 and 35A. Others equated Article 370 and 35A as 'constitutionally recognized separatism'.

It was against this backdrop that current NDA Government presented the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill in Rajya Sabha on 5 August 2019 for the abolition of Section 370 and 35-A from Kashmir, which was passed by a majority. The bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 6 August 2019. After the President's assent on 9 August 2019, Sections 370 and 35A were repealed and Jammu and Kashmir got divided into two Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Chapter-8: Recent Development in Indian Politics Sub-Topic: 'NDA III & IV'

The Bharatiya Janata Party led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi got an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha elections held in May 2014 and after nearly 30 years in Indian politics, a strong government with an absolute majority was established at the Centre. Though called NDA III, the BJP-led coalition of 2014 was largely different its predecessor coalition governments. Where the previous coalitions were led by one of the national parties, the NDA III coalition was not only steered by a national party, i.e., BJP it was also dominated by BJP with an absolute majority of its

own in Lok Sabha. It was also called a 'surplus majority coalition'. In that sense a major transformation could be seen in the nature of coalition politics which could be seen from one party led coalition to one party dominated coalition.

The 2019 Lok Sabha elections, the 17th since independence, once again brought back BJP led NDA [NDA IV] to the centre of power by winning more than 350 seats out of 543. The BJP on its own won 303 seats in Lok Sabha, the biggest number any single party has won in the lower house since 1984 when Congress swept the elections in the aftermath of Mrs Indira Gandhi's assassination. Based on the tumultuous success of the BJP in 2019, Social Scientists have started equating the contemporary party system with the 'BJP System' where an era of one-party dominance, like the 'Congress System' has once again started appearing on the democratic politics of India.

Sub-Topic: 'Issues of Development and Governance'

In addition to schemes already existing, several socio-economic welfare schemes have been initiated to make development and governance accessible to the masses such as –

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Jan-Dhan Yojana, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, Kisan Fasal Bima Yojna, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Ayushman Bharat Yojana, etc. All these schemes are intended to take administration to the doorstep of the common man by making the rural households, particularly the women, real beneficiaries of the Central Government schemes.

Part B: Contemporary World Politics

Chapter-1: The End of Bipolarity

Sub-Topic: 'Arab Spring'

The 21st century witnessed emergence of new developments for democracies and democratization in West Asian countries, one such event is characterized as Arab Spring that began in 2009. Located in Tunisia, the Arab Spring took its roots where the struggle against corruption, unemployment and poverty was started by the public which turned into a political movement because the people considered the existing problems as outcome of autocratic dictatorship. The demand for democracy that started in Tunisia spread throughout the Muslim-dominated Arab countries in West Asia. Hosni Mubarak, who had been in power in Egypt since 1979, also collapsed as a result of the massive democratic protests. In addition, the influence of Arab Spring could also be seen in Yemen, Bahrain, Libya and Syria where similar protests by the people led to democratic awakening throughout the region.

Chapter-2: Contemporary Centre's of Power

Sub-Topic: 'BRICS'

The term BRICS refers to Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa respectively. BRIC was founded in 2006 in Russia. BRIC turned into BRICS after the inclusion of South Africa in its first meeting in the year 2009. The key objectives of BRICS are primarily to cooperate and distribute mutual economic benefits among its members besides non-interference in the internal policies of each nation and mutual equality. The 11th conference of the BRICS concluded in Brazil in 2019, chaired by Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro.

Sub-Topic: 'Russia'

Russia has been the largest part of the former Soviet Union even before its disintegration. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in late 1980s and early 1990s, Russia emerged as the strong successor of USSR [Union of Soviet Socialist Republics]. Russia's GDP is currently 11th in the world. Russia has reserves of minerals, natural resources and gases that make it a powerful country in the global world. In addition, Russia is a nuclear state with a huge stock of sophisticated weapons. Russia is also a permanent member of the UN Security Council, called P-5.

Sub-Topic: 'India'

The 21st century India is being seen as an important emerging global power. The world is experiencing the power and rise of India in a multidimensional way. The economic, cultural, strategic position of the country with a population of more than 135 crores is very strong. From an economic perspective, targeting the goal of a \$5 trillion economy, a competitive huge market, an ancient inclusive culture with 200 million people of Indian Diaspora spreading across the globe impart distinct meaning and salience to India as a new Centre of power in the 21st century.

From a strategic perspective, the military of India is self-sufficient with indigenous nuclear

technology making it another nuclear power. 'Make in India' scheme in technology and science is another milestone of Indian economy. All these changes are making India an important Centre of power in the present world.

Sub-Topic: 'Israel'

Shown on the world map with a pointer, Israel has emerged as one of the most powerful nations in the 21st century world in terms of science and technology, defence, intelligence besides economy. Situated in the middle of the burning politics of West Asian countries, Israel has reached to the new heights of global political standing by virtue of its indomitable defence prowess, technological innovations, industrialization and agricultural development. Sustaining against adversity is the principle with which a small Jewish-Zionist nation, i.e., Israel is placed in the contemporary global politics in general and the Arab-dominated West Asian politics in particular.

Chapter-4: International Organisation

Sub-Topic: 'UNESCO'

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was established on 4 November 1946. With its headquarter in Paris, France, UNESCO is a special body of the United Nations whose main objective is to promote education, natural science, society and anthropology, culture and communication. During past several years, the special work done by UNESCO has been to promote literacy, technical and educational training and independent media etc. all across its member nations.

Sub-Topic: 'UNICEF'

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established in 1946 by the United Nations General Assembly as a body whose main task was to collect emergency funds for children and to help in their development work all across the world. Apart from this, UNICEF helps and encourages the works that promote children's health and better life in all parts of the world. With its' headquarter in New York, United States, UNICEF has been working successfully in almost all 193 countries of the world.

Sub-Topic: 'ILO'

The International Labour Organization (ILO), founded in October 1919 with its headquarter in Geneva, Switzerland, is a body of the United Nations which aims to promote efficient conditions of social justice and work for workers through international labour standards at the global level. In addition, there is an incentive for women and male workers to engage in productive work and to create safety, parity and self-respectful conditions for them at the workplace.

Chapter-5: Security in the Contemporary World

Sub-Topic: 'Terrorism'

Terrorism refers to systematic use of brutal violence that creates an atmosphere of fear in society. It is used for many purposes, very prominently the politico-religious purposes.

There could be three broad meanings of terrorism:

- A systematic use of terror, often violent, especially as a means of coercion.
- Violent acts which are intended to create fear (terror); are perpetrated for a religious, political or, ideological goal; and deliberately target or disregard the safety of non-combatants (civilians).
- Acts of unlawful violence and war.

There is not a single nation in the world that does not suffer from terrorism. Although some countries have tried to divide terrorism into good and bad terrorism, India has always denied this distinction. India's current Prime Minister Narendra Modi has also clarified that terrorism cannot be divided into good or bad; it is a global problem and should be combated collectively.

Chapter-1

Challenges of Nation Building



1. Challenges
2. Partition, Displacement and Rehabilitation process & consequences of partition.
3. Reorganisation of States.
4. Integration of princely states is the problem of government - approach to Hyderabad and Manipur.

→ After the British rule of nearly 200 years, India became independent on the midnight of 14-15 August 1947.

→ The 1st Prime Minister was Jawaharlal Nehru

→ He delivered a speech '**Tryst with destiny**'

1. Challenges of Nation Building • To shape a nation that was united.

Size ←(Diversity)→ Different culture



Language, Religion and Tradition • Establish democratic system.
(Democratic system)



[Constitution]

→ Fundamental rights

→ Right to vote

- Parliament form of government
- Democratic framework • Ensure the development of the entire society.
 - Right to equality
 - Spatially protection
 - Social disadvantage

2. Partition:- Displacement and Rehabilitation

- On 14 to 15 August 1947 two nation states **India** and **Pakistan** were formed.
- On the basis of Muslim majority belt, west and east **Pakistan** was created. → Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan known as '**Frontier Gandhi**'.
- The portion of Punjab and Bengal caused the deepest trauma of partition.

Consequences of Partition

- The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt, Unplanned & Tragic transfer of Population of human history as known.
- Women were often abducted, Raped, attacked and killed. They were force fully converted to other religion.
- Political and administrative machinery failed on both sides.
- Minorities on both sides of the border left their home and secured temporary shelter in refugee camps.

3. Reorganisation of states

- 1920 → Nagpur session → State reorganisation → linguistic
- Draw the internal boundaries of Indian states
- This was not just administrative division

*Some people think the country will divide on the basis of [**linguistic**].

Cultural plurality → Reflected → Challenges → Without affecting the unity of nation

*[**Colonial period**] → Administrative nation

↓
Nation Congress ↓
Reject

*[**1920 Nagpur Session**] → Linguistic → Formation of state

- *[**1947**] → Madras → Telugu speaking area demand
 - Andhra Pradesh {new state}
 - A Congress leader potti sriramulu
 - Indefinite fast that led to death after 56 days
 - Result violence in Andhra Pradesh
 - Finally separated in 1952

State reorganisation commission

In the initial years it was felt that linguistic states may foster separatism and create pressures on newly founded nations, but India considered democracy and federalism by making a favour to linguistic states only.

1. In 1953, Jawaharlal Nehru appointed the State Reorganisation Commission. The retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Fazal Ali, was appointed as its Chairman; its other two members were H. N. Kunzru and K. M. Panikkar.

2. The State Reorganisation Commission was appointed in 1953 by the central Government to rearrange the boundaries of states.
3. Its main recommendations were to organise states on language basis as well as the boundaries of states could reflect the linguistic aspects also.
4. The State Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956 which created 14 states and 6 union territories.
5. Linguistic states enhanced democratic practices.
6. Linguistic states reduced separatist attitudes by accepting the regional and linguistic claims of all regions.

*[1956] State Reorganisation Act * 14 States, 6 UTS

4. Integration of Princely States

{Two types of Provision in India}

1. British government * Governed by britishers.

2. Princely States

* Governed by Indian Princes * 565 Princely States.

→ Travancore, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur initially refused to join Indian Union

★ Government Approach

→ The interim government took a firm step against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes.

→ The government approach was guided by three considerations.

- I. The people of most of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.
- II. The government was prepared to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions.
- III. Consolidation of territorial boundaries of the nation had assumed supreme.

★ Instrument of accession

→ Most states signed a document called the Instrument of Accession, but accession of the Junagarh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur proved more difficult than the rest.

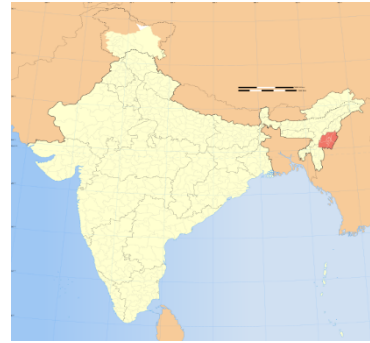
→ After initial resistance, in September 1948 Hyderabad was merged with the Indian Union, by a military operation.

→ The government of India succeeded in pressurizing the Maharaja of Manipur into signing a merger agreement in September 1949. The government did so without consulting the popularly elected legislative assembly of Manipur.

□ HYDERABAD

❖ Ruler title **Nizam**

- ❖ Para military force known as **Razakars**
- ❖ They are murdered raped and looted.
- ❖ People of Hyderabad against the Nizam.
- ❖ The Indian Government sent the Indian Army {Sep 1948}.
- ❖ Launched Operation **Polo**.
- ❖ After this Hyderabad accession to join India.

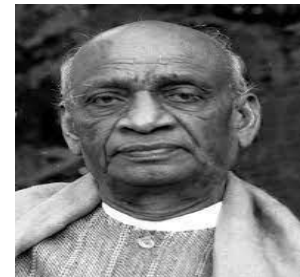


□ MANIPUR

- ❖ In order to keep the internal status of Manipur the Maharaja **BodhChandra Singh** and the government of India signed an agreement for merger and the election was held.
- ❖ Manipur was the First part of India where elections were held in June 1948.

★ Patel and national integration

- **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** was the first deputy prime minister and the home minister of India.
- He was known as the **Iron man of India**.
- The biggest challenge in India facing post Independence was unity.
- He undertook the daunting task of uniting all 565 Princely states of India.
- He faced key challenges when it came to the state of
 - A. Hyderabad
 - B. Junagarh
 - C. Kashmir



➤ 2 MARKS QUESTIONS

01. Analyse the two political developments of the 1940s that led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan?

Ans. During the 1940s in India, there were many political developments which led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan. Two prominent among them were :

1. The political competition between the Congress and the Muslim League was taking place. The Congress wanted to make a nation that reflects democratic government, whereas the Muslim League propounded Two-Nation Theory to gain power and status for minority communities politics.
2. The British were also playing their role of 'divide and rule policy' and accepted the Two-Nation Theory for partition India. Thus, in 1947 the two-nation i.e. India and Pakistan came into existence.



in

of

02. What was the instrument of accession?

Ans. A legal document signed by Princely states to join with India is called Instrument of

accession.

03. Who was the first Indian governor general of Independent India? Also name the political party formed by him.

Ans. The first Indian governor general of India was **C.Rajagopalachari** and he formed a political party named **Swatantra party 1959**

04. Who was Maharaja BodhChandra Singh

Ans. Maharaja BodhChandra Singh was the maharaja of Manipur.

05. What was the basis of the report of the state reorganisation commission?

Ans. Accepted the boundaries of the state on the basis of different languages.

06. Who delivered the speech “**Tryst with destiny**” and when?

Ans. **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru** delivered the “TRYST WITH DESTINY” speech on the midnight of 14 - 15 August 1947.

➤ 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

01. Write reasons responsible for the partition of India?

Ans. The partition of India was the most notable event that had occurred in Indian history . Its main reason was the thinking of the Muslims and their communalism.

- The three causes that lead to the partition of Indian are:-

*Activities of the Muslim league

-The formation of the Muslim League and the English government played a significant role.

*Communal reaction

-Hindu communalism also came into existence as a result of Muslim communalism. As a result of the Hindu communism , the Muslim communalism grew all the more powerful and raised the slogan for the creation of a separate nation.

*Congress policy

-According to the congress, the only way to get rid of this problem was the partition of India & it accepted the partition formula laid in the 3rd June plan of Lord Mountbatten.

02. Write the consequences of Partition of India in 1947

Ans. The consequences of partition are:

- Transfer of population.
- Problem with minorities on both sides.
- Exploitation of women and children.
- Division of properties

*Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata became divided into communal zones.

*People from both sides of border suffered a lot called Refugees and live in refugees camps

*Everything was divided: property, liabilities, land, financial assets, chairs, table instruments of police land, everything was divided.

03. What were the three major challenges of nation building? Ans. The three major challenges of nation building are:-

- To shape a nation that was united
- Establish democratic system

- Ensure the development of the entire society.

04. Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India.

- Ans. (1) It was a landlocked state in southeastern India .
- (2) Majority people were Hindu, its ruler Nizam Osman Ali Khan was a Muslim.
- (3) Nizam demands a separate state from India.
- (4) But the vast majority of his subjects wanted the state to accede to India.
- (5) Hyderabad congress launched the join India movement in May 1947.
- (6) Nizam responded by unleashing force on the people.
- (7) Nizam force were looted , raped by its own people.
- (8) Operation Polo on the 17th September 1948 moved to control the Nizam forces.

➤ 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

01. Analyse any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947.

Ans. Muslim League advanced 'Two-Nation Theory' which advocated India consisted of not one but two 'people', Hindus and Muslims. That is why Muslim League demanded Pakistan, a separate country for the Muslims. The two main causes of partition in 1947 were as follows :

- Political competition between the Congress and the Muslim League.
- The role of Britishers in dividing the Hindus and Muslims by their policy of 'divide and rule'.

The consequences of partition of India in 1947 are as follows:

1. Division of provinces according to majority- The implementation of partition was very difficult because there was no single belt of Muslims majority in British India. The concentration of Muslims were in Punjab which was in the West and Bengal which was in the East. The problems lied in these areas as concentration of non-Muslims were more. Therefore, it was decided that these two provinces would be bifurcated according to the majority at the district or even lower level.

2. Exploitation of minorities- Further there were problems with the minorities on both side of the borders, they were easily targeted and there was no option except to leave their own land and homes and go across the border.

This transfer is said to be the most abrupt, largest and unplanned transfer known in human history. There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border in the name of religion. The minorities on both sides fled from their homes and often secured temporary shelter in refugee camps. Even though they were not safe in refugee camps, they travelled to the other side by all means by railways, roads and by foot.

3. Exploitation of women -During this journey, women were off and attacked and killed. Women were abducted and raped and also forcefully converted to other religion. Therefore, family members killed their girls and women. 80 lakh people migrated across the new border and between 5 to 10 lakh people were killed during partition. Thus, partition of India established the deep trauma within the minds of the citizens.

4. Problem with refugees - Those who did manage to cross the border found that they had no home. For lakhs of these 'refugees' the country's freedom meant life in 'refugees camps', for months and sometimes for years.

5. Administrative failure- There were competing political interests behind communal conflicts. The Muslim league was formed to protect the interests of the Muslims in colonial India. It was in the forefront of the demand for a separate Muslim nation. Similarly there were organisations, which were trying to organise the Hindus in order to turn India into a Hindu nation. This situation led to administrative failure in the country.

6. Distribution of financial assets -The financial assets and things like tables, chairs, typewriters, paper-clips, books and also musical instruments of the police band were divided. The employees of the government and the railways were also 'divided'. It was a violent separation of communities who had hitherto lived together as neighbours.

02. What was the States Reorganisation Commission? When was it constituted? What was the most important recommendation of this commission?

Ans. State Reorganisation Commission - The formation of Andhra Pradesh spurred the struggle for making of other states on linguistic basis in other parts of the country. These struggle forced the Central Government into appointing a States Reorganisation Commission in 1953 to look into.

Recommendations of State Reorganisation Commission were :

1. To look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of states.
2. This commission in its report accepted that the boundaries of the state should reflect the boundaries of different languages. On the basis of its report the States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956.

Process and the basis of Reorganisation of States of Indian Union - After partition the challenge was to draw the internal boundaries of the Indian states. The boundaries had to be drawn in a way so that the linguistic and cultural plurality of the country could be reflected without affecting the unity of the nation. Indian National Congress and many leaders recognised the linguistic principle as reorganisation of new states' boundaries.

But our leader further felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration and would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced.

Thus, protests began in the Telugu speaking areas of the old Madras province. The Vishal Andhra Movement (the movement for a separate Andhra) demanded that the Telugu speaking areas should be separated from the Madras province and be made into a separate Andhra province.

The movement gathered momentum. Potti Sriramulu, a Congress leader and a Veteran Gandhian, went on an indefinite fast that led to his death after 56 days. This caused great unrest and resulted in violent outbursts in Andhra region. Finally, the Prime Minister announced the formation of a separate Andhra State in December 1952.

New States formed after 1956 were :

1. This commission led to the creation of 14 states and six union territories.
Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are the new states formed after 1956.
2. Uttarakhand from Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand from Bihar all of these were created in 2000.
3. In 2014, another state was created after bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, namely Telangana. As a result Gujarat was formed by Bombay. Haryana was from Punjab, Himachal Pradesh was formed out of Punjab. Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh were created from Assam.

➤ IMAGE BASED QUESTIONS



Question

1. Name the 4 princely states that refused to join India
2. Who is called '**The uniter of India**' ?
3. For whom, the tallest statue in India has been made as the state of India?
4. What is the 'instrument of accession' ?

Answers

1. Kashmir, Hyderabad, Junagarh, Manipur
2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
3. Vallabhbhai Patel
4. It is a legal document designed to bring about accession

➤ PASSAGE BASED QUESTIONS

The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into smaller principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period, immediately after Independence, played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of Princely States in bringing most of them into the Indian Union.

Question

1. Which government has been referred to as the interim government?
2. Why did the Muslim League oppose the Indian National Congress?
3. What makes the role of Sardar Patel a historic one? Explain.

Answers

1. The Indian National Congress has been referred to as the interim government.
2. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress because it was of the view that the states should be free to adopt any course they liked.

3. Sardar Patel was India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period immediately following Independence. He negotiated with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and brought most of them into the Indian Union.

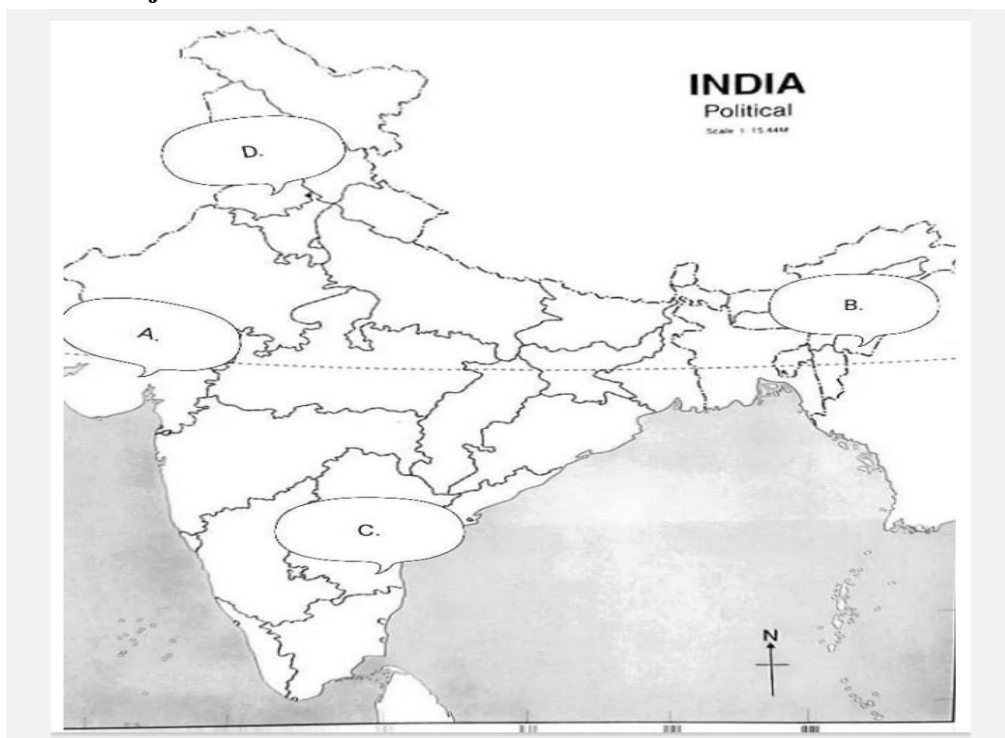
➤ MAP BASED QUESTIONS

Question

- A. Sardar Patel home state
- B. State ruled by Bodhchandra Singh
- C. State related to Potti Sriramulu
- D. State which was mostly affected by the India- Pakistan partition in 1947

Answers

- A. Gujarat**
- B. Manipur**
- C. Andhra Pradesh**
- D. Punjab**



CHAPTER -2, ERA OF ONE PARTY DOMINANCE

Challenge of Building Democracy

The Election Commission of India was set-up in January 1950. Sukumar Sen was the first Chief Election Commissioner.

India's vast size and low literacy rate etc were some of challenges to hold general elections in 1952. Despite these challenges the election was held successfully in 1952.

Changing Methods of Voting

In the first general election it was decided to place inside each polling booth a box for each candidate with the election symbol of that candidate.

By 2004 the entire country had shifted to the Electronic Voting Machine (EVM).

First Three General Elections

- The Congress dominated in the first three general elections. It had many popular faces like Jawaharlal Nehru, C Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel etc. Moreover Jawaharlal Nehru was charismatic and a very popular leader.
- Congress worked at upper level as well as at grass root level. Congress was popularised due to the participation in Civil Disobedience Movement.
- In Kerala, in 1957 the Communist Party came to power in the world for the first time through democratic elections.
- This was the first state where Non-Congress Government was formed after independence.

Factors responsible for dominance of Congress party.

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Congress worked at upper level as well as at grass root level. Congress was popularised due to the participation in Civil Disobedience Movement.

In Kerala, in 1957 the Communist Party came to power in the world for the first time through democratic elections. This was the first state where Non-Congress Government was formed after independence.

Nature of Congress Dominance

- The dominance of Congress party was in democratic condition. The roots of extraordinary success of the Congress party go back to the legacy of the freedom struggle.
- The Congress brought together diverse groups, whose interests were often contradictory.
- By the time of independence, the Congress was transformed into a rainbow-like social coalition broadly representing India's diversity in terms of classes and castes, religions and languages and various interests.
- This coalition-like character of Congress gave it an unusual strength.

Tolerance and Management of Factions

Groups within party with diverse ideologies are called factions. Some of these factions were based on ideological considerations but very often these factions were rooted in personal ambitions and rivalries.

The coalition nature of the Congress party tolerated and in fact encouraged various factions.

Emergence of Opposition Parties

The roots of almost all the Non-Congress parties of today can be traced to one or the other of the opposition parties of the 1950s.

These opposition parties offered a sustained and often principled criticism of the policies and practices of the Congress party.

This kept the ruling party under check and often changed the balance of power within the Congress.

Socialist Party

- The Congress Socialist Party (CSP) was formed within the Congress in 1934 by a group of young leaders who wanted a more radical and egalitarian Congress.
- In 1948, the Congress amended its Constitution to prevent its members from having a dual party membership. This forced the socialists to form a separate socialist party in 1948.
- They criticised the Congress for favouring capitalists and landlords and for ignoring the workers and peasants.

The Communist Party of India (CPI)

- In the early 1920s communist groups emerged in different parts of India taking inspiration from the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.
- In 1951 the communist party abandoned the path of violent revolution and decided to participate in the approaching general elections.
- AK Gopalan, SA Dange, EMS Namboodripad; PC Joshi, Ajay Ghosh and P Sundarraaya were among the notable leaders of the CPI.

Bhartiya Jana Sangh [BJS]

- The Bhartiya Jana Sangh was formed in 1951 with Shyama Prasad Mukherjee as its founder President.
- It emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation and believed that the country could become modern, progressive and strong on the basis of Indian culture and traditions.

Swatantra Party

- Swatantra party was formed in August in 1959. The party was led by old Congressmen like C. Rajgopalachari, KM Munshi, NG Ranga and Minoo Masani.
- The party was critical of the development strategy of state intervention in the economy, centralised planning, nationalisation and the public sector. It instead favoured expansion of a free private sector.

Objective type question

1. Who was the founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh?

- Indira Gandhi
- Sukumar Sen
- Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
- Mahatma Gandhi

ANS- c.Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

2. What was India's partition plan called?

- Nehru Plan
- Mountbatten Plan
- Gandhi Plan
- Jinnah Plan

ANS- b.Mountbatten Plan

3.ElectionsThe first general elections in India were held in the year?

- 1953

b.1954

c.1952

d.1941

ANS- c.1952

4.Which of these is the main component of a political party?

a.Leaders

b.All of these

c.Followers

d.Active Members

ANS-b.All of these

5.The party that won second largest number of Lok Sabha seats in the first general election

a.Communist Party of India

b.Bharatiya Janata Party

c.Bhartiya Singh

d.Praja Party

ANS-a.Communist Party of India

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION 2 MARKS

1.Explain the major difference of ideology between that of Congress and the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

Answer: The major difference of ideology between Congress and the Bharatiya Jana Sangh was that Bharatiya Jana Sangh emphasised on one party country. One culture, one nation i.e. a Hindu nation or Hindutva whereas Congress formed ideological and social coalitions accommodating social diversities.

2.When was Communist Party emerged?

Answer: The Communist Party emerged in 1920 in different parts of India. It took the inspiration from Bolshevik revolution in Russia. The important leaders of CPI were A.K. Gopalan, S.A. Dange, E.M.S. Namboodiripad, P.C. Joshi, Ajay Ghosh etc.

3.India's experiment with universal adult franchise appeared very bold and risky". Justify the statement.

Answer: Because:

1. Country's vast size and electorates made these elections unusual.
2. The year 1952, it was a big test for poor and illiterate country.
3. Till then, democracy had been existed only in the prosperous countries mainly in Europe and North America where everyone was almost literate.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION 4 MARKS

**1.Examine the comparative analysis of nature of Congress dominance. OR
How was one party dominance of India different from the other examples of one party dominance in the world?**

Answer: India is not the only country to have dominance of one party but we have some other examples also for the same. But the dominance of one party in India does not compromise democratic spirit of constitution whereas other nations have compromised it:

1. In countries like China, Cuba and Syria are permitted to be ruled by one party only by the constitutional provisions.
2. Myanmar, Belarus, Egypt also experience one party system due to legal and military measurer.
3. In India, Congress dominates on behalf of free and fair elections based on democracy where the losing of other party is also fair.

2.What were the reasons for dominance of one party system in India?

Answer: The dominance of Congress in India was due to following reasons:

1. Congress was identified with the freedom struggle for building national unity and solidarity.
2. Congress was associated with Mahatma Gandhi's name.
3. It had a broad based manifesto to include the various section of society.
4. Congress bore a popular appeal of charismatic leader like Mahatma Gandhi, J.L. Nehru, Sardar Patel, Indira Gandhi etc.
5. Congress focused on building role.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION -6 MARKS

1.Describe the various steps taken to hold the first general elections in India. How far these elections were successful?

Answer: The first general elections had to be postponed twice and finally held from October 1951 to February 1952:

1. These elections were referred to as 1952 elections because most parts of country voted in January 1952.
2. It took six months for campaigning, polling and counting to be completed.
3. Elections were competitive because there were on an average more than four candidates for each seat.
4. The level of participation was encouraging to vote out in the election.
5. The results were declared and accepted as fair even by losers to prove critics wrong.

These elections were successful:

1. The losing of the parties was also accepted as fair.
2. These elections became a landmark in the history of democracy.
3. It was no longer possible to argue that democratic elections could not be held in conditions of poverty or lack of education. Instead, it can be practised anywhere in the world.

2. Why was Congress considered as a social and ideological coalition in independence days? Explain.

Answer: The Congress Party became a social and ideological coalition for it merged different social groups along with their identity holding different beliefs:

1. It accommodated the revolutionary, conservative, pacifist, radical, extremist and moderates and the right and the left with all other shades of the centre.
2. Congress became a platform for numerous groups, interacts and even political parties to take part in the national movement.

Ideological currents present within the Congress:

- (a) In pre-independence days, many organisations and parties with their own constitutions and organisational structures were allowed to exist within the Congress.
- (b) Some of these like 'Congress Socialist Party', later separated from the Congress and became an opposition party.

PICTURE BASED QUESTION



Questions

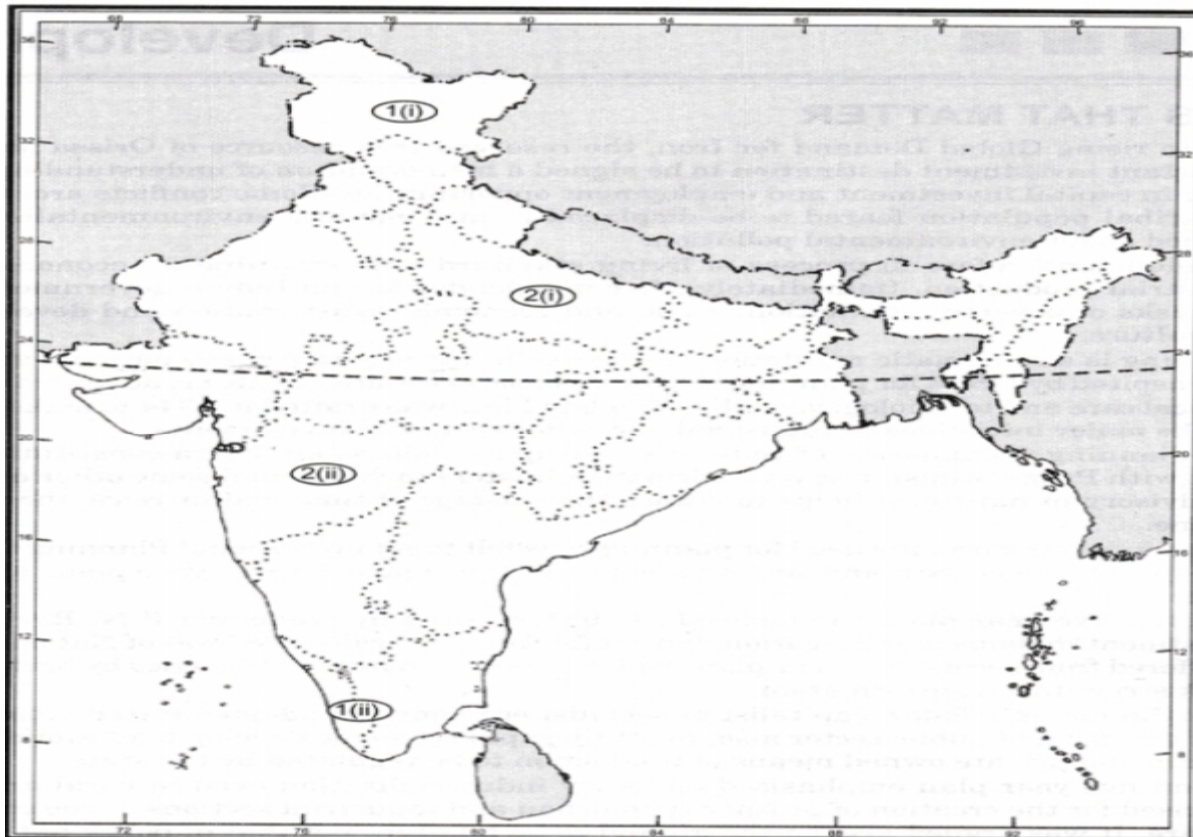
1. What does the cartoon represent?
2. What does the term 'Tug of war' refer to?
3. Who has been shown on the branches of tree?

Answer:

1. Cartoon represents dominance of Congress which is being tug by opposition parties to throw Congress out of power.
2. 'Tug of war' refer to pulling out the Congress by criticism and mentioning its weaknesses in an honest and justified manner.
3. Pt. Jawahar Lai Nehru along with his colleagues in the cabinet.

Map work

On a political map of India locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicated.



Questions

1. Two states where Congress was not in power at some point during 1952-67.
2. Two states where the Congress remained in power through this period.

Answer:

1. (i) Jammu & Kashmir (ii) Kerala
2. (i) Uttar Pradesh (ii) Maharashtra

PASSAGE BASED QUESTION

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions:

The socialists believed in the ideology of democratic socialism which distinguished them both from the Congress as well as from the Communists. They criticised the Congress for favouring capitalists and landlords and for ignoring the workers and the peasants. But the socialists faced a dilemma when in 1955 the Congress declared its goal to be the socialist pattern of society. Thus it became difficult for the socialists to present themselves as an effective alternative to the Congress. Some of them, led by Rammanohar Lohia, increased their distance from and criticism of the Congress party. Some others like Asoka Mehta advocated a limited cooperation with the Congress.

Questions

1. Mention the ideology of Socialists.
2. Name some leaders of the Socialist Party.
3. Why did it become difficult for socialists to present themselves as an effective alternative to the Congress?

Answer:

1. Socialists believed in the ideology of democratic socialism to be distinguished from Congress as well as from Communists.
 2. Ram Manohar Lohia, Ashok Mehta and Acharya Narendra Dev, Jayaprakash Narayan etc.
 3. Because in 1955, Congress declared its goal to be the socialist pattern of society.
-

Chapter-3

Politics of Planned Development

-
1. Political contestation ideas of development planning.
 2. Early initiative the first 5 years plan rapid industrialization.
 3. Key controversies.
 4. Major outcomes.

Question: At that time what kind of development?

Answer:

- * Interest of one social group against another.
- * Present generation compares the future generation.
- * Major group 1. Economist 2. Environmentalist
- * Final decision→ political leaders

1. Political contestation

→ In a democracy or a democratic country the final decision must be a political

decision, taken by people's representatives who are in touch with the feelings of the people.

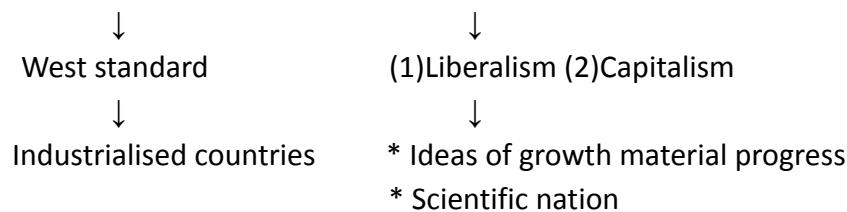
→ After independence everyone agreed that the development of India will take place by economic growth along with social and economic justice.

→ There was disagreement on the kind of role that the government must pay in ensuring economic growth with justice.

• Ideas of development

→ It was about becoming more modern and was becoming more like industrialised countries of the west, modernization was associated with the ideas of growth, material progress and scientific rationality.

Development → concept → (Modernization)



→ Two model of development in India

(1) Liberalism and capitalism

E.g Europe and U.S

(2) Socialist model

E.g USSR and India

2. Planning

→ Despite the various differences, there was a consensus on one point: that development could not be left to the private sector so there was the need for the government to develop a design or plan for development.

→ In 1944 the big industrialists drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country known as **Bombay plan**.

→ Soon after India became independent, the planning commission 1950 came into being as prime minister 's chairman.

→ 1940-50- Europe → Great depression

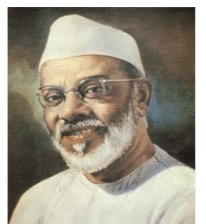
→ 1930-40- Soviet union → Economic growth based on model planning

3. Key controversies

Agriculture vs industry

Public vs private sector

→ After the first two plans agriculture could not develop at appreciable level Gandhian economist **J.C Kumarappa** proposed an alternative blueprint that put Greater emphasis on rural industrialization some other thoughts that without a drastic increase in industrial production there could be no escape from the cycle of poverty.



• The first five years plan major outcomes.

→ The early initiatives for planned development were at best releasing the goals of economic development of the country and well being of all its citizens.

1. Economic foundations

- ★ During the first two plans, foundations of India's future economic growth were laid and mega dams like Bakhra nangal and Hirakund for irrigation and power generation were built.
- ★ Some of the heavy industry in the public sector steel plant, oil refineries, manufacturing units, defence production, etc were started during this period.

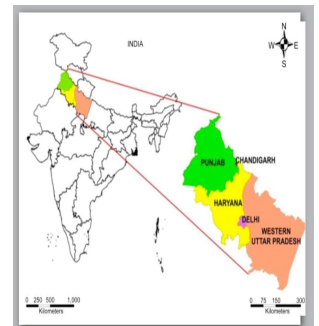
2. Land reforms

- ★ Colonial system of zamindari was abolished, an attempt at consolidation of . land bringing several pieces of land together in one piece was initiated.

- Green revolution
 - it is the rapid increase in the yield of rice and wheat the use of high yielding variety seeds.

→Benefits of green production

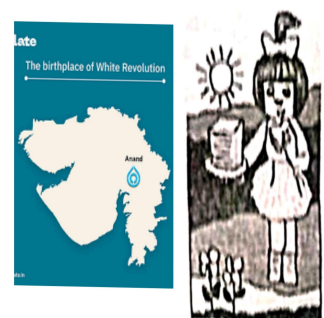
- *Industrial growth
- *Food availability
- *Higher yields
- *Poverty reduction
- *Increased production



- Features of green revolution
 - high yield variety of seeds
 - powerful in districts with rich irrigation system
 - developed the water system framework
 - use of fertiliser, manure weedicides and pesticides

- Drawbacks of green revolution
 - retardation of agricultural growth
 - concentrated in limited areas only
 - limited to crops like wheat and rice only
 - loss of soil fertility due to fertiliser and chemicals
 - It is lead by M.S Swaminathan
 - In the year 1965 the government launched

- The white revolution
 - the father of white revolution Dr Verghese Kurien
 - it took place in 1970
 - the white revolution known as 'operation flood'
 - it was an initiative by India's national dairy development and was the world's biggest dairy development program.
 - it transformed India from a milk deficient nation into the world's largest milk producer.



- Later development

→the period from 1967 onwards witnessed many new restrictions on private industry . fourteen banks were nationalised.

→between 1950 and 1980 the Indian economy grew at a sluggish per annum rate of 3 to 3.5%.

→the presence of inefficiency, corruption etc forced people to lose faith in the country's economic system thus it resulted in decreasing the significance of the state in India's economy from 1980 onwards.

- Niti aayog

→N- national

→I- institution for

→T- transforming

→I- India

→it was formed by a resolution of the union cabinet on January 1 2015. It is also a non constitutional body \advisory body.



- Objectives of NITI aayog

→to evolve a shared vision of national development priorities sector and strategies with the active involvement of the states.

→to foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the states on a continuous basis that recognize that strong states make a strong nation.

→to ensure in areas that are specifically referred to that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.

- Composition of NITI aayog

*Chairman

*Vice chairman

*CEO

*Chief minister of states

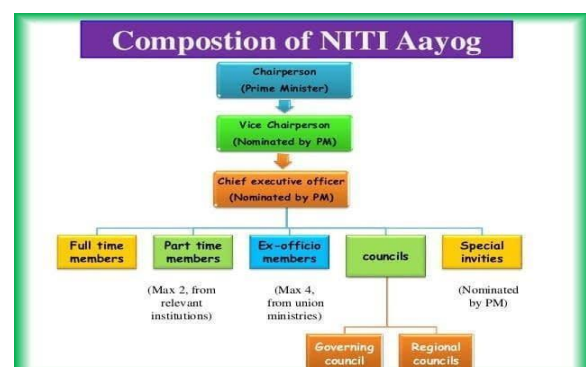
*Administrator of union territory

*Full time members

*Part time members

*Ex officio members

*Experts



- Salient features of NITI Aayog

1. Serves as a government think tank
2. Foster cooperative federalism
3. Empower the states to make a strong nation
4. Maintain coordination between National security and economic policies
5. Provides strategies and technical advice on policy matter

➤ 2 MARKS QUESTIONS

01. What was the Bombay plan?

Ans. A section of the big industrialists got together and drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country. It was called the Bombay plan. They wanted the states to make major initiatives for industrial and other economic investment.

02. Differentiate between the capitalist and the socialist models of development.

Ans. The capitalist economic model allows free market conditions to drive innovation and wealth creation. The socialist-based economy incorporates elements of centralised economic planning, utilised to ensure conformity and to encourage equality of opportunity and economic outcome.

03. Differentiate between the main objective of the First and the Second Five Year Plan.

Ans. There were some differences between First and Second Five Year Plan which are elaborated below :

1. The First Five Year Plan totally focussed on agriculture whereas Second on the industrial sector.
2. The First Five Year plan started all round balanced development which would ensure an increase in the level of national income .22.6 percent allocation was done on education, health, housing etc whereas Second Plan reflected the goal of socialist pattern of society and it allocated only 19.7 per cent on social services.
3. The First Five Year plan allocated 15 per cent on agriculture, 17 per cent on irrigation and food control whereas the Second Five Year Plan allocated only 11.8 per cent on agriculture and 10 per cent on irrigation and food control.

04. What is meant by decentralised planning?

Ans. Decentralised planning is a strategy to involve people directly in development activities through voluntary citizens' organisations. The state also takes initiatives to involve people in making plans at the panchayat, block and district level.

05. Mention any two merits of the Green Revolution.

Ans. The two merits of Green Revolution were :

1. After launching this revolution, India achieved self-sufficiency in food production. Poor farmers also benefit from this revolution.
2. Due to this, the states of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh flourished more and here the living standards also improved.

Thus, first socially, then politically and economically the status of farmers in these states rose

06. Which are the two models of development? Which model of development was adopted by India?

Ans. The two models of development are :

1. The liberal capitalist model as it was in much in Europe and US.
2. Socialist model as it was in the USSR. India adopted a mid way path of both the models i.e. mixed economics.

➤ 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

01. Evaluate the major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy.

Ans. The major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy :

- Private sectors and public sectors flourished well.
- State controlled the key industries and provided industrial infrastructure.
- The enlarged public sector provided powerful vested interests that built enough hurdles for private capital by way of installing the license and permit system.
- The state intervened into areas where private doctors made profits. The policy of state restricted import of goods and production in the domestic market.

02. Which two models of modern development were there before India on the eve of independence? Which model did India decide to choose and why?

Ans. On the eve of Independence, India had two models of modern development before it, they were the liberal-capitalist model as in much of Europe and the US and the socialist model as in the USSR. India decided to choose socialist model of USSR because :

- There were many in India then who were deeply impressed by the soviet model of development.
- These included not just the leaders of the Communist Party of India but also those of the socialist party and leaders like Nehru within the Congress.

03. Describe the strategy adopted by the Government of India to promote the Green Revolution,

Ans. Following strategies were adopted by Government of India to promote the Green Revolution :

- The New Agricultural strategy was adopted in India during the Third Five Year Plan i.e. during 1960.
- The government decided to shift the strategy followed in the agricultural sector of the country.
- The government introduced a pilot project known as Intensive Area Development Programme (IADP) in selected areas.
- In the Kharif season, in 1966, India adopted the High Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP) for the first time.

04. Explain any two merits and two demerits each of the Green Revolution.

Ans. For merits of Green Revolution

The two merits of Green Revolution were :

1. After launching this revolution, India achieved self-sufficiency in food production. Poor farmers also benefit from this revolution.
2. Due to this, the states of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh flourished more and here the living standards also improved.

Thus, first socially, then politically and economically the status of farmers in these states rose.

Demerit/Negative Outcomes

1. This revolution created a valley between poor farmers and richer ones. Discrimination and exploitation of poor farmers by the landlords became a wide set practice. Some political parties started politics on it and managed seats in Assemblies and Lok Sabha elections.
2. This revolution also increased the power of middlemen who worked as mediators between poor farmers and affluent landlords.

Therefore the middleman created a condition due to which farmers were impoverished. The political strength of the middleman also increased.

➤ 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

01. Examine the different areas of agreement and disagreement with respect to the model of economic development to be adopted in India after independence.

Ans. Agreement of Economic Model After independence, there was a lot of discussion with respect to the model of economic development to be adopted in India. 'Development' was about becoming more 'modern' and modern was about becoming more like the industrialised countries of the West.

Indian planners did not follow any of the two known models of development i.e. capitalist model of development and socialist model of development

India adopted both elements of these models that is why the Indian economy is called Mixed Economy. Private sectors and public sectors flourished well. In India, the state controlled the key industries and provided industrial infrastructure.

Disagreement of the Economic Model - A mixed economy was criticised by many scholars and they argued that the planners had refused the private sector with enough space and the stimulus to grow. The enlarged public sector provided powerful vested interests that built enough hurdles for private capital by way of installing the license and permit systems.

Some critics have the opinion that the era of public sectors where poverty did not decline even the number of poor were adversely increased. The public sector did not spend much money on health care and education.

The state intervened in areas where the private sector made profits. The policy of the state restricted import of goods and production in the domestic market. Little or no competitors left the private sector with no incentive to improve their products and make them cheaper. After all this criticism the government adopted the policy of globalisation, liberalisation and privatisation in 1991. This policy is called the new economy policy where private firms enjoy their independence and the government interferes only in economic matters.

02. Assess the outcomes of the early phase of planned development in India.

Ans. In 1938, Indian National Congress set-up a Planning Committee to formulate a plan for the development of India's future. After independence in April, 1951 India adopted the planned development procedure. It was felt that the procedure of planned development created a sound economic development and land reform.

Some points which relates with the planned development towards the foundation of India's economic growth and land reforms are mentioned below :

1. In 1950, the Government of India passed a resolution and set-up the Planning Commission to prepare a plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources.
2. The Planning Commission initiated the process of development which would increase the living standard and provide new opportunities.
3. According to the long term objectives laid originally, it was to double the per capita income and to raise communication standards by 70% by 1977.

4. The First Five Year Plan brought with it an era of a planned country with total outlay of 2249 crore which had two fold aims.
5. The green revolution attained the record of production of food up to 75.6 million tonnes.
6. The Kerala model was also very effective in terms of land reforms, public distribution system, poverty alleviation, health and literacy rates.
7. Zamindari systems were abolished, consequently, lands were distributed among the landless farmers.
8. Also White Revolution and Blue Revolution raised the development of the country.
9. In 1990, we adopted the mixed economy due to this planning of development increased and allowed investment in public sectors also.
10. Research work, technologies in the field of agriculture have been adopted therefore, India became self-sufficient in food.
11. In 1991, the Indian Government adopted the new economic policy i.e., globalisation, privatisation and liberalisation. It helped a lot in development. Thus, the planning led to India's growth in terms of literacy, infrastructures moreover in GDP.

➤ IMAGE BASED QUESTION



Question

1. Which economic development model did India adopt?
2. Why was there a tilt towards the public sector?
3. What happened due to the excessive role of the public sector?
4. What is the man who is trying to balance the two sectors?

Answers

1. Mixed economy model
2. The state controlled key heavy industries, provided industrial infrastructure, regulated trade and made some crucial intervention in agriculture.
3. Due to this, public sector undertakings started failing and were shut down.
4. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- 5.

➤ PASSAGE BASED QUESTION

The Government of India replaced the Planning Commission with a new institution named

NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India). This came into existence on 1 January 2015. The Planning Commission is not one of the many commissions and other bodies set up by the Constitution. The Planning Commission was set up in March 1950 by a simple resolution of the Government of India. It has an advisory role and its recommendations become effective only when the Union Cabinet approves these. As in the USSR, the Planning Commission of India opted for five year plans (FYP). The idea is very simple: the Government of India prepares a document that has a plan for all its income and expenditure for the next five years. Accordingly, the budget of the central and all the State governments is divided into two parts: 'non-plan' budget that is spent on routine items on a yearly basis and 'plan' budget that is spent on a five-year basis as per the priorities fixed by the plan. A five-year plan has the advantage of permitting the government to focus on the larger picture and make a long-term intervention in the economy.

Question

1. Which of the following commissions was renamed NITI Aayog in 2015?
2. When the Planning Commission was set up by a simple resolution in India?
3. From which of the following countries was the idea of planning taken?
4. Into how many parts the budget of the central government is divided?
5. The recommendations of NITI Aayog can become effective only after which of the following's approval?

Answer

1. Planning Commission
2. 1950
3. USSR
4. Two
5. Union Cabinet

➤ MAP BASED QUESTION

Question

1. The state prone to food crisis during independence day
2. The state adopted decentralisation
3. The state where people protested POSCO plants
4. The state where white revolution took place

Answer

1. Bihar
2. Kerala
3. Orissa
4. Gujarat



Chapter 4- India's External Relations

International Context or Relations

- In post independence period, India faced many challenges to make a strong foreign policy
- India shaped its foreign relations with an aim to respect the sovereignty of all other nations and to achieve security through the maintenance of peace.
- In the post Second World War period, world politics led to the division of countries of the world into two clear camps-one under the United States and other under the Soviet Union.

The Policy of Non-Alignment

- The Cold War era marked the political, economic and military confrontation at the global level between the two blocs led by the superpowers, the US and the USSR.
- Along with this in other prevailing world politics Indian leadership was in the direction to pursue its national interests with these international context.



Father of Non-Alignment

Nehru's Role

- Nehru exercised foreign policy from 1946 to 1964. The three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity and promote rapid economic development.
- Despite the fact that many leaders from India, wanted India to follow a pro-US foreign policy; Nehru wished to achieve his objectives of foreign policy through the strategy of non-alignment.

Peace and Conflict with China

- Independent India began its relationship with China on a friendly note as India was one of the first countries to recognise the communist government.
- Some of Nehru's colleagues like Vallabhbhai Patel, were worried about possible Chinese aggression in future but Nehru thought it was exceedingly unlikely that India will face an attack from China.
- Panchsheel (The five principles of peaceful co-existence) Agreement signed between Indian Prime Minister Nehru and the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai on 29th April, 1954 was a step in the direction of stronger relationship between two.

Tibet

- Tibet, a plateau of the Central Asian region, is one of the major issues that historically caused tension between India and China.
- After the Panchsheel Agreement of 1954 India conceded China's claim over Tibet.
- In 1959, the Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama was given asylum (refuge) by India which worsened the relations between both countries.

The Chinese Invasion, 1962

- China annexed Tibet in 1950 and removed the historical buffer between two countries. The issue of the Dalai Lama added fuel to the fire.
- China claimed two areas within the Indian territory: Askai-Chin area in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir and state of Arunachal Pradesh in North Eastern Frontier Agency (NEFA).
- China launched a swift and massive invasion in October 1962 on both the disputed areas.
- The China war dented India's image at home and abroad.
- The Sino-Indian conflict and the growing rift between China and the Soviet Union created irreconcilable differences within the Communist Party of India (CPI). The Pro-USSR faction remained within the CPI and moved towards closer ties with the Congress.

India's Nuclear Policy

- The first nuclear explosion undertaken by India in May 1974.
- In India nuclear programme was initiated in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha.
- Nehru was against nuclear weapons and India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
- The five permanent members of the UN security council-tried to impose the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 on the rest of the world.
- India always considered the NPT as discriminatory and had refused to sign it.
- India conducted a series of nuclear tests in May 1998, demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes.

Objective type Question 1 Marks

Q1. When was the first conference of the Non-Aligned Held?

(a) 1955 (b) 1960 (c) 1961 (d) 1970

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q2. What are the three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy?

(a) To preserve the sovereignty gained from hard struggle

- (b) To maintain territorial integrity
- (c) To accelerate economic development
- (d) all of the above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q.3 In 1956 Britain attacked..... over the issue of Suez Canal?

- (a)Russia
- (b)Egypt
- (c)Hungary
- (d)None of these

Ans. Option (C) is correct

Q.4 Under the leadership of Nehru, India organized the Asian Conference in?

- (a)January 1947
- (b)March 1947
- (c)August 1947
- (d)February 1949

Ans. Option (B) is correct

Q.5 In which Conference was the foundation of the Non-Aligned movement laid?

- (a)Afro African Conference
- (b)Paris Conference
- (c)United Nations general assembly
- (d)Bandung Conference

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Very Answer Type Questions 2 Marks

1. How did the Sino-Indian conflict affect the opposition also?

Answer: The Sino-Indian conflicts affected the opposition as well. This and the growing rift between China and the Soviet Union created irreconcilable differences within the Communist Party of India (CPI). The pro-USSR faction remained within the CPI and moved towards closer ties with the Congress. The other faction was for sometime closer to China and was against any ties with the Congress. The party split in 1964 and the leaders of the later faction formed the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M). In the wake of the China War, many leaders of CPI(M) were arrested for being pro-China.

2.Highlight the contribution made by Pt. J.L. Nehru to the foreign policy of India.

Answer: (i) India's initiatives for non-alignment for maintenance of mutual understanding and security.

(ii) India always maintained her dignity and image of a peace loving country by taking initiatives to bring about equality and understanding among nations i.e. to end the Korean war in 1953, French rule in China etc.

3.Which two differences between India and China led to an army conflict in 1962?

Answer: (i) Serious conflict arose when China annexed Tibet in 1950 and removed a historical buffer between two nation and India did not oppose this openly. (ii) Another border dispute arose when China claimed Aksai Chin Area and NEFA (much of the state in Arunachal Pradesh) within the . Indian territory.

Short Answer Type Questions [4 Marks]

Q1.Explain India's Nuclear Policy.

Or

Explain any five important features of India's Nuclear Policy.

Answer: India's Nuclear Policy:

1. India advocates no first use and reiterates India's commitment to global verifiable on non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapon free world.
2. Pt. Nehru always promoted science and technology so build a modern India i.e. initiated a nuclear programme in the late 3.1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhaba.
3. India was against nuclear weapons, hence pleaded for nuclear disarmament with superpowers.
4. India always considered NPT as discriminatory and refused to sign on it.
5. Even India's first Nuclear Test in May 1974 was termed as a peaceful explosion and India argued to use nuclear power for peaceful purposes only.

Q2.Describe any two major issues of conflict between India and Pakistan leading to war of 1971.

Answer: Issues of conflict between India and Pakistan leading to War in 1971:

1. A serious armed struggle arose between India and Pakistan in December 1971 when Pakistan attacked on Punjab and Rajasthan. In turn India had to retaliate a war against Pakistan.
2. India had to bear 80 lakh refugees who fled from East Pakistan to take shelter in India. Hence, India had to extend moral and material support to the freedom struggle in Bangladesh against Pakistan.

Long type Questions 6 marks

Q1.Read this passage and answer the questions below:

“Broadly, non-alignment means not tying yourself off with military blocs....It means trying to view things, as far as possible, not from the military point of view, though that has to come in sometimes, but independently, and trying to maintain friendly relations with all countries.”
— Jawaharlal Nehru

- (a) Why does Nehru want to keep off military blocs?
- (b) Do you think that the Indo-Soviet friendship treaty violated the principle of non-alignment? Give reasons for your answer.
- (c) If there were no military blocs, do you think non-alignment would have been unnecessary?

Ans. (a) Nehru did not joined any of the capitalist and communist blocs. Nehru wanted to pursue his vision of peaceful world and wanted to remain away from the cold war rivalries of the US and USSR.

(b) I don't think that Indo-Soviet friendship treaty violated the principle of nonalignment. During this time the USA and other western nations was showing support to the Pakistan. India needed the support of a powerful nation to protect its national as well as international interest.

(c) In the absence of ideological drift there would have been no necessity of the nonalignment movement. India would have shown cooperation with all the nations and sought their development goals easily.

Q2.Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow



Q1. which year does the event happen?

- a.1962
- b.1974
- c.1969
- d.1950

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q2. Which two countries' relationships were strained after Suppression of Tibetan culture?

- a.India and Nepal
- b.India and Bangladesh
- c.India and China
- d.India and Myanmar

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q3. What message does this cartoon convey?

- a.Scenario of recession.
- b.Persisting Indo- China tensions.
- c.Boycotting foreign products.
- d.Reduce exports of Indian goods.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q4. Which event does this cartoon depict?

- A.Recession
- B.Globalization
- C.Chinese Invasion
- D.Historical buffer

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Chapter-5

CHALLENGES TO AND RESTORATION OF CONGRESS SYSTEM

Elections in India

Conducting elections in the country was no less than a challenge. It was because:

- Only 16 percent of the people in the country were educated.
- Most of the country's population was suffering from poverty.
- Lack of means of communication and technology
- 3200 MLAs and 489 MPs were to be
- elected by 17 crore voters. The constituencies were to be determined.

India's first General Election – 1952

For holding the first general election in the country ,

Nearly 3 lakh people have

- been trained Constituencies
- demarcated
- Voter list prepared (every person who was
- above 21 years of age) Election campaigning started in the country.

1952 Election Results

- Democracy was successful in India.
- People enthusiastically participated in the election.
- There was a tough competition between the candidates in the election and the losing candidates also declared the result correct.
- The people of India carried out the electoral experiment very well and all the critics were silenced.
- In the elections, Congress won 364 seats and emerged as the
- single largest party.
- The second largest party was the Communist Party of India

which won 16 seats. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of the country.

Second General Election – 1957

- In 1957, the second general elections were held in India, this time the situation remained the same as the last time and the Congress won the elections comfortably in almost all the places, the Congress got 371 seats in the Lok Sabha and Jawaharlal Nehru became the Prime Minister of India for the second time but in Kerala. The influence of the Communist Party was visible and the Congress could not form the government in Kerala.
- In 1957 the Communist Party of India formed the government in Kerala and E.S. Namboodiripad became the Chief Minister, but in 1959 the Central Government (Congress) dismissed his government using Article 356 of the Constitution. This decision also caused a lot of controversy in the future.

Third General Election 1962

- In 1962, the third general election was held in India, in which again the Congress easily won the elections in almost all the places. In this election, Congress won 361 seats in the Lok Sabha and Jawaharlal Nehru became the Prime Minister for the third time.
- The performance of the Congress remained the same as in the previous elections and no opposition party could compete with the Congress.

Congress Dominance

- In the elections of 1952, where Congress got 364 seats on one hand, the second largest party, Communist Party of India could win only 16 seats. These numbers clearly show the dominance of Congress. But why did this happen?
- This happened because –
 - biggest and oldest party
 - Congress was the only party whose organization was spread all over the country.
 - legacy of freedom struggle
 - Leadership of great and charismatic leaders
 - Support of all sections and inclusion of all ideologies

Death of Jawaharlal Nehru

- Jawaharlal Nehru died in **1964 due to a heart attack.**
- After the death of Jawaharlal Nehru, **the discussion of political successor** started, that is, who will lead the Congress after Nehru and who will take over the post of Prime Minister.
- But this problem was solved very easily.
- All the big leaders of the party after consultation **decided to make Lal Bahadur Shastri the Prime Minister.**

Who was Lal Bahadur Shastri?

- Lal Bahadur Shastri was one of the few well-known and popular leaders of the Congress.
- Lal Bahadur Shastri had been a minister in Nehru's government.
- Once taking the responsibility of a railway accident, Shastri had resigned from his railway minister's post, which showed his loyalty and responsibility towards his post. For this reason, the proposal to make Lal Bahadur Shastri the Prime Minister was accepted.
- In this way Lal Bahadur Shastri came after Nehru.

Reign of Lal Bahadur Shastri

The reign of Lal Bahadur Shastri was full of problems, during which there were two biggest problems.

Food Crisis

In the early 1960s, many parts of the country experienced drought due to lack of proper rainfall in many parts of the country. This had a direct impact on agriculture and a situation of food crisis arose in the country. Due to which it became necessary to increase food

production in the country.

Pakistan War (1965)

- After the 1962 China war, India's problems did not end and in 1965, a war between India and Pakistan started over the problem of water division.
- These were the two biggest problems of Lal Bahadur Shastri's reign. In view of the situation, Lal Bahadur Shastri gave the slogan of Jai Jawan Jai Kisan.
- Lal Bahadur Shastri went to Tashkent in 1966 to end the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 and to negotiate peace restoration. Lal Bahadur Shastri died suddenly on 10 January 1966.
- After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri again the problem of election of the next leader arose.
- This time the names of 2 leaders came out.

Indira Gandhi

President of Congress Daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru

Ministers during the Reign of Lal Bahadur Shastri

After Lal Bahadur Shastri

Morarji Desai

- He was the Chief Minister of Bombay (Maharashtra).
- He had also served as a minister in the central government.
- This time due to competition between two people, secret ballot
- was conducted. Indira Gandhi very comfortably defeated Morarji Desai and was elected to the post of Prime Minister.
- Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister of the country after Lal Bahadur Shastri

The main reason for choosing Indira

- At that time the group of big leaders present inside the Congress
- were called Syndicate. At the time of the election of the Prime Minister, the Syndicate decided to support Indira Gandhi thinking that Indira Gandhi does not have much experience, therefore she will depend on the Syndicate.

Fourth General Election (1967)

The fourth general election in India was held in 1967. The situation in the country was different from before and this time the Congress had a new challenge in the form of non-congressism.

State of the country at the time of the fourth general election

Face two wars

- ◻ China (1962)
- ◻ Pakistan (1965)

Death of two great leaders

Jawahar Lal Nehru Lal Bahadur Shastri

Economic problem Food crisis

Decrease in foreign exchange

Increase in military spending

Inexperienced prime minister

Fourth General Election (1967)

Due to the poor condition of the country and being an inexperienced leader, the opposition got an opportunity to remove the Congress from power.

- Ram Manohar Lohia called the Congress government undemocratic and against the poor and asked the opposition to come together so that the system can be brought back in the country.
- Ram Manohar Lohia called it non-Congressism and called upon the opposition to fight the elections together.
- Elections in the country went smoothly as usual, but their results surprised everyone.
- The Congress suffered a severe setback both at the Center and in the state.
- The Congress somehow managed to form the government in the Lok Sabha, but there was a drastic decline in both the number of seats and the number of votes.
- Many big leaders of
- Congress lost the elections. Congress could not form government in 9 states
 - ◊ Congress did not get majority in 7 states
 - ◊ Congress could not form government due to
- defection in 2 states The phenomenon of coalition unfolded

After the 1967 Election

- After the poor performance in the 1967 elections, some problems started emerging within the Congress as well.
- Indira Gandhi started making her place in the Congress, due to which the differences between the Syndicate and Indira started increasing.
- Indira Gandhi started running the Congress on her own terms and the Syndicate did not like this.
- Although all this was going on within the party and did not seem to be such a big problem, but this problem came in front of the country in 1969, when the President Zakir Hussain died.

1969 presidential election and split of Congress

- President Zakir Hussain died in 1969 and a new President was to be elected
- On one hand, where the syndicate selected the Lok Sabha Speaker N Sanjiva Reddy as the presidential candidate, Indira Gandhi on the other hand promoted VV Giri due to differences with Sanjiva

Reddy.

- N Nijalingappa, who was the party's president at that time, asked all the MPs to vote for the party's candidate Sanjeeva Reddy. Whereas Indira Gandhi asked everyone to vote after listening to the voice of their mind.

Results of Presidential Elections

V V Giri, supported by Indira, won the election and became the President, and the Syndicate candidate Sanjiva Reddy had to face defeat.

- This defeat was not tolerated by the Syndicate and they expelled the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi from the party and thus the Congress was split.
- Many MPs who supported Indira Gandhi also left the Syndicate Congress and joined Indira Gandhi's Congress.
- In this way the Congress was divided and two Congresses were formed.
 - Congress (O – Organisation)
 - Syndicate Congress (R – Requisitionist) Indira Gandhi
- Due to the partition, the Congress was reduced to a minority as the parliamentarians got divided.
- Meanwhile, CPI and DMK supported the Congress and the government was formed at the Centre.

After partition

- Now Indira Gandhi adopted socialist policies and decided to pay more attention to the poor.

Steps taken by Indira Gandhi Nationalization of 14 Banks End of Privy Purse Promoted land reforms ◊

- ◊ Made policies for the benefit of the poor in the country.
- ◊ **In 1970, Indira Gandhi decided to topple the government with this support. It was a bold move but the results were positive. The country held the fifth general elections in February 1971 due to the fall of the government in 1970.**

Fifth General Election (1971)

The fifth general elections were held in the country in February 1971. This time the contest was between Congress (O) and Congress (R).

- Everyone believed that the real power of Congress was in the hands
- of Congress (O). Meanwhile, all non-Congress and non-communist parties formed a coalition called the Grand Alliance.

Election campaign begins

Indira gave the slogan “Gareebi Hatao” Opposition gave slogan “Indira Hatao”

Election results

- Elections were held in the country and the results of the elections once again shocked everyone.
- In this election, Congress (R) had formed an alliance with CPI and the alliance of these two got the maximum number of seats in the country.
- The alliance got a total of 375 seats, out of which only
- Congress (R) got 352 seats. On the other hand, Congress (O)
- and Grand Alliance were completely wiped out. Congress (O) got only 16 seats
- Grand Alliance could win only 40 seats.
- In this way the Congress (R) and Indira Gandhi made a comeback.

Reasons of the victory of Congress (R)

Nationalization of 14 Banks

End of Privy Purse

Promoted land reforms

Made policies for the benefit of the poor in the country.

Socialist policies

Remove poverty slogan

Popularity of Indira Gandhi

Restoration of Congress

By restoration of Congress means to take Congress to its old position. As we read that in 1967 the Congress got very less votes and seats, but in 1971, under the leadership of Indira Gandhi, the Congress came back to its old position and got the same old position. This was called the restoration of Congress.

Features of the Restoration of Congress.

- Depends on Indira's popularity
- Elimination of different factions present in the party Socialist ideology
- Welfare of the poor was the main issue More organized and powerful than ever

QUESTIONS

Q 1. : The Indian leader who gave the slogan "Garibi hatao" was

- (a) Lal Bahadur shastri. (b) Indira Gandhi. (c) Jawaharlal Nehru. (d) B.R. Ambedkar.

Answer : B

Q 2. : The term "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" is associated with :

- (a) Corruption (b) Green Revolution (c) Politics of Defection
(d) Decentralisation

Answer : C

Q 3. : The chairman of drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly was

- (a) Lal Bahadur shastri. (b) Indira Gandhi. (c) Jawaharlal Nehru.
(d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Answer : D

Q 4. : The Congress Socialist party was founded by

- (a) B. R. Ambedkar. (b) Jawaharlal Nehru. (c) Indira Gandhi.
(d) Ram Manohar Lohia.

Answer : D

Q5.:The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open

- (a) Presidential Election, 1969 (b) Parliamentary Election, 1969
(c) State Election, 1969 (d) None of the above

Answer : A

Q6. : The fifth general election to Lok Sabha were held in_____.

- (a) October 1970 (b) November 1970 (c) January 1971 (d)
February 1971

Answer : D

7. Why was the general election of 1967 called a political earthquake for congress? Examine any four reasons.

Answer: Due to the following reasons, the general election of 1967 called the political earthquake for congress.

1. In the fourth general elections, the Congress party was defeated in many states due to the absence of a charismatic leader. Congress lost the majority in seven states.
2. Groupism and factionalism within the Congress party were mainly responsible for its defeat.
3. With the election of 1967, the phenomenon of coalition government began. In many states, United Fronts were formed.
4. After the 4th general election, the importance of 'Syndicate' increased within the Congress party. The syndicate was a group of leaders who controlled the Congress party.

Chapter- 6 THE CRISIS OF DEMOCRATIC ORDER

Background to Emergency

- The 1970's was a period of political turmoil in India. This period witnessed tensions in relationship between the government and the judiciary.
- Ideological differences erupted within the Congress and it sharpened the division between Indira Gandhi and her opponents.

Economic Context

- Congress gave the slogan of Garibi Hatao in 1971 elections. Due to various national and international factors, The social and economic condition in the country did not improve much after 1971-72.
- In such a context non-Congress opposition parties were able to organize popular protests effectively.

Gujarat and Bihar Movements

- Gujarat and Bihar were Congress ruled states. Despite this fact students from both the states started agitation against rising prices of food grains, cooking oil and other essential commodities, and against corruption in high places.

The Naxalite Movement

- In 1967, a peasant uprising took place in Naxalbari area of Darjeeling (West Bengal) under the leadership of CPI (M), headed by Charu Majumdar.
- After sometime one branch broke off from them and was known as Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) (CPI-ML). It was founded by Charu Majumdar.
- Government has taken stern measures in dealing with the Naxalite movement.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (1 MARKS)

1. Which judge of the Allahabad High Court declared Indira Gandhi's election as invalid?
(a) Om Prakash Trivedi (b) Jagmohan Lal Sinha
(c) Narain Dutt Ojha (d) Kunj Behari
Srivastava Ans. (b) Jagmohan Lal Sinha

2. Which of the following were the consequences of the emergency imposed in 1975?
(a) The government made large scale arrest under preventive detention
(b) Press Censorship was imposed on newspapers
(c) Fundamental Rights were suspended ex
(d) All of the
above Ans. (d) All of

the above

3. Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct about the proclamation of emergency in 1975?

- (a) Power politics became personalized
- (b) Bitter party competition
- (c) Tensed relations between the government and judiciary.
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

4. Choose the wrong statement from the given options.

- (a) Lohiya was one of the proponents of socialism in India.
- (b) Deendayal Upadhyaya championed the idea of 'Democratic Socialism' while associating with democracy.
- (c) Lohiya was a leader of Socialist Party.
- (d) Lohia considered both capitalism and communism equally irrelevant for Indian society.

Ans. (b) Deendayal Upadhyaya championed the idea of 'Democratic Socialism' while associating with democracy 1975

5. Why did the Janata Party government appoint a Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice JC Shah in May 1977?

- (a) To inquire into several aspects of allegations of abuse of authority, excesses and malpractices committed during Emergency.
- (b) To inquire into matters related to constitutional provisions.
- (c) To give suggestive measures to the government regarding the actions taken during Emergency.
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (a) To inquire into several aspects of allegations of abuse of authority, excesses and malpractices committed during Emergency.

Very Short Answer Type Questions (2Marks)

1. Highlight any two constitutional issues between the Parliament and the Judiciary during the 1970s.

Ans. Two constitutional issues between the Parliament and Judiciary during the 1970s were

(i) On the issue of Fundamental Right and right to property, the Supreme Court denied the amendment to the Constitution. While on the issue of Fundamental Right giving effect to Directive principles, Parliament amended the Constitution, but later the Supreme Court rejected it.

(ii) Court gave a decision that there are some basic features of the Constitution and the Parliament cannot amend these basic features. This created tension between Parliament and the Judiciary.

2. Mention any two reasons due to which Janata Party won the election of 1977?

Ans. The two reasons were

(i) Non-democratic outlook of Congress favored Janata Party.

(ii) Formation of the Janata Party also ensured that non-Congress votes would not be divided.

3. Why were newspapers censored during the Emergency?

Ans Newspapers were censored during Emergency to avoid anti-government feeling among

people.

Government ordered the press of various newspapers to get prior permission before publishing any matter.

Short Answer Type Questions (4 Marks)

1. Analyze any three lessons learnt from the Emergency of 1975.

Ans. The three lessons of Emergency were

(i) Though many observers who thought that India ceased to be democratic during the Emergency but it proved wrong and normal democratic functioning reduced within a short span of time and in

in this context it is said that it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.

(ii) It highlighted some ambiguities regarding the Emergency provision in the constitution that have

been corrected. Now 'internal' Emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of 'armed rebellion' and advice to President to proclaim Emergency must be given in writing by the Council of Ministers.

(iii) Emergency made everyone realised the value of civil liberties. The court too have become active after the Emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individuals.

2. How did Janata Party make the 1977 elections into a referendum on the Emergency imposed in 1975? Explain.

Ans. Janata Party made the election of 1977 into a referendum on the Emergency imposed in 1975 in the following ways-

Janata Party's campaign focused on the non-democratic character of the rule and on the various excesses that took place during this period.

In the backdrop of arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of the press, the public opinion was against the Congress.

Jayaprakash Narayan who led the party became the popular symbol of restoration of democracy.

The party ensured that non-Congress votes would not be divided.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (6 MARKS)

1. Explain the three democratic upsurges that emerged in the post-independence history of India.

Ans. Increasing participation of the people in the democratic politics of the country is broadly characterized as democratic upsurge. Social scientists have characterized three democratic upsurges in post-independence history of India that are discussed below-

The 'First Democratic Upsurge' could be attributed from the 1950s till 1970s which was based on the participation of Indian adult voters to the democratic politics both at the center and in states.

Falsifying the western myth that the success of democracy requires modernisation, urbanization, education and access to media, the successful holding of elections to both Lok Sabha and legislative assemblies all across states on the principle of parliamentary democracy were the testimony of India's

first democratic upsurge.

During the 1980's, the increasing political participation of the lower classes of the society such as SCs, STs and OBCs has been interpreted as 'Second Democratic Upsurge' by Yogendra Yadav.

This participation has made Indian politics more accommodative and accessible for these classes.

Although this upsurge has not made any major change in the standard of living of these classes, especially Dalits, the participation of these classes into the organizational and political platforms gave them the opportunity to strengthen their self-respect and ensure empowerment in the democratic politics of the country.

The era of Liberalization, Privatisation and Globalization from the early 1990s is attributed to the emergence of a competitive market society encompassing all important sectors of economy, society and polity thus paving way for the 'Third Democratic Upsurge'. The Third Democratic Upsurge represents a competitive electoral market which is based not on the principle of survival of the best but rather the survival of the ablest. It underlines three shifts in India's electoral market: from State to Market, from Government to Governance, from State as Controller to State as Facilitator.

Regional Aspirations

The basic principle of the Indian approach is to respect diversity and to allow democratic ideas to be expressed. Democratic politics also means that regional issues and problems to be accommodated. Soon after Independence, Jammu and Kashmir, North-East, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Gujarat-regional aspirations turned into agitation for separation from India.

Kashmir Issue

The 'Kashmir issue' is always seen as a major issue between India and Pakistan. Before 1947, Jammu and Kashmir was a Princely State. In October 1947, Pakistan sent tribal infiltrators from its side to capture Kashmir.

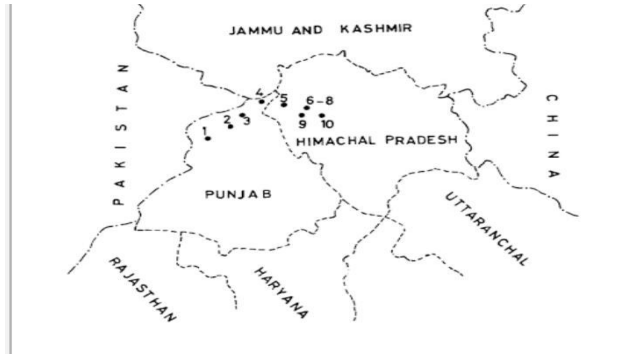
Indian Army successfully drove out infiltrators but India agreed to maintain the autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir.

Externally, Pakistan has always claimed that Kashmir valley should be part of Pakistan.

Internally Article 370 gives greater autonomy to J&K compared to other state of India. State had its own Constitution till August, 2019. In 1974, Indira Gandhi reached an agreement with Sheikh Abdullah and he became the Chief Minister of the State

Jammu and Kashmir is one of the; living examples of plural society and politics.

Punjab



Punjab had to wait till 1966 to be reorganised on linguistic lines for the creation of a Punjabi speaking state. The militants made their headquarters inside the Sikh holy shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar and turned it into an armed fortress.

In June 1984, the Government of India carried out 'Operation Blue Star' to flush out the militants. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated on 31st October, 1984

The agreement known as Rajiv Gandhi- Longowal Accord or the Punjab Accord tried to bring peace.

North-east Region



Three issues dominate the politics of North-East: demands for autonomy, movements for secession and opposition to 'outsiders,' The reorganisation of the North-East was completed by 1972.

In 1986 a peace agreement was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga granted Mizoram as full-fledged statehood.

The story of Nagaland is similar to Mizoram, Nagas signed an agreement with the Government of India but it was not acceptable to other rebels.

Assam

The Assam movement from 1979 to 1985 is the best example of such movements against 'outsiders'.

With the successful completion of the movement and after the 'Assam Accord' Asom Gana Parishad (AGP), which came to power in 1985 with the promise of resolving the foreign national problem as well as to build a 'Golden Assam.'

Sikkim

In 1975, Sikkim was merged with India and it became the 22nd State of the Indian Union.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION

1 MARKS

1. What was the cause of the militant movement in Kashmir?

- (a) A separate Ladakh nation
- (b) A separate Jammu and Kashmir nation
- (c) An independent Kashmiri nation
- (d) An independent Jammu and Kashmir nation

ANS- (c) An independent Kashmiri nation

2. What are the three social and political regions that comprise Jammu and Kashmir?

- (a) Jammu, Rajasthan, and Ladakh
- (b) Jammu, Kashmir, and Ladakh
- (c) Jammu, Punjab, and Ladakh
- (d) Jammu, Haryana, and Ladakh

ANS- (b) Jammu, Kashmir, and Ladakh

3. Who was the Hindu ruler of Jammu and Kashmir before 1947?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Gyanendra Singh
- (c) Hari Singh
- (d) Manvendra Singh

ANS- C. Hari Singh

4. Who led the popular movement in Jammu and Kashmir to get rid of the Maharaja?

- (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Sheikh Abdullah
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

ANS- (c) Sheikh Abdullah

5. Which organization did Sheikh Abdullah lead in Jammu and Kashmir?

- (a) Muslim League
- (b) National Conference
- (c) Indian National Congress
- (d) Bharatiya Janata Party

ANS- (b) National Conference

6. Who was the Prime Minister of J and K after the Instrument of Accession was signed?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Sheikh Abdullah
- (c) Hari Singh
- (d) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

(ANS- b) Sheikh Abdullah

7. Who led the formation of Dravidar Kazhagam (DK) in the Dravidian movement?

- (a) M.V. Ramanidhi
 - (b) E.V. Ramasami 'Periyar'
 - (c) K. Karunanidhi
 - (d) C.N. Annadurai
- (ANS-) E.V. Ramasami 'Periyar'

8. . Which students group led the anti foreigner movement in Assam?

- I. Assam Students' Union, 1998
- II Assam Students' PARTY, 1998
- III. Assam Students' Union DAL, 1997
- IV. All Assam Students' Union in 1979 (AASU).

Answer: (IV.)All Assam Students' Union in 1979 (AASU).

SHORT TYPE QUESTION ANSWER 2 MARKS

1. What are any two features of Dravidian movement.

Answer: Dravidian movement was one of the first regional movements in Indian Politics with the ambition to create a Dravid nation:

- 1. This movement used democratic means like public debates and the electoral platform to achieve its ends.
- 2. Due to this strategy, movements acquired political power in the state and became influential at national level.
- 3. Dravidian movement led to formation of 'Dravid Kazhagam' (DK) under the leadership of Tamil Social reformer 'E.V. Ramaswami Periyar'.

2. Mention the outcomes of Assam Accord of 1985.

Answer: 'Assam Accord' was signed between Rajiv Gandhi-led government and AASU leaders over the issue of 'outsiders' in 1985:

- 1. The foreigners who migrated into Assam during and after Bangladesh war and since were to be identified and deported.
- 2. The Asom G. ,a Parishad came to power in 1985 with the promise of resolving the foreign national

3. Which communities wanted separate states in the North East region?

Answer: Despite reorganisation of North-East in 1972, autonomy demand arose:

- 1. Assam communities like Bodos, Karbis and Dimosias demanded separate states.
- 2. They mobilised public opinion and popular movement and same area was claimed by more than one community.
- 3. Federal set up satisfied their autonomy i.e. Karbis and Dimosias were granted autonomy under district councils while Bodos were granted autonomous council.

4. In what ways the issue of outsiders continues to be a live issue in Assam?

Answer: Assam Accord could not solve the problem of immigration:

- 1. The issue of 'outsiders' continues to be alive issue.
- 2. In Tripura, the original inhabitants have been reduced to being a minority in North-East.

3. The same feelings formed the hostility of local population to Chakma refugees in Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh

Q.5. What was 'Operation Blue Star'? Why did it hurt the sentiments of the Sikh Community?

Answer: - 'Operation Blue Star' was an army action against militancy in 1989 which was executed in Golden Temple, Amritsar. In this operation, the government could successfully flush out the militants, but it damaged the historic temple and deeply hurt the sentiments of the Sikhs.

Short Answer Type Questions [4 Marks]

Q.1. What was the main outcome of Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal accord in July 1985?

Answer: 1. Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab.

2. A separate commission to be appointed to resolve border dispute between Punjab and Haryana.

3. A tribunal to be set up to settle down the sharing of Ravi-Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

4. To withdraw the Armed forces special power Act in Punjab.

Q.2. What was Goa problem? How was Goa liberated and how did it become part of Indian Union?

Answer: 1. Goa was under Portuguese along with Daman and Diu since 16th century.

2. We expected freedom in 1947 but Portugal refused to withdraw but the people of Goa wanted to merge with motherland.

3. People of Goa suppressed from religious conversions and civil rights known as 'Goa Problem'.

4. In 1961, within two days Goa, Daman and Diu were liberated from Portugal rule under 'Operation Vijay' by Government of India.

5. Goa became part of India and in 1987, it attained the status of 'State Position'.

Q.3. Describe the outcome of Anandpur Sahib Resolution of 1973.

Answer: Anandpur Sahib Resolution was passed at the conference of Akali Dal at Anandpur Sahib in 1973:

(a) To ascertain regional autonomy and to redefine centre-state relations.

(b) Sikhs aspirations aimed at 'bolbala' of Sikhs.

(c) It could also be interpreted as a plea for separate Sikh nation despite federal spirit.

But, it became controversial due to following reasons:

1. Due to lack of popularity of Akali Dal resolution had a United appeal.

2. Akali government was dismissed in 1980 and it lost its importance.

3. Akali Dal launched a movement on the distribution of water between Punjab, and its neighbouring states.

4. Movement went into the hands of extremist elements from moderate

Akalis and converted into armed insurgency for which Anandpur Sahib Resolution considered responsible.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION -6 MARKS

Q.1. Describe the secessionist movement of Mizos. How as per the provisions of constitution, was it resolved on accommodation of diversities?

Answer: 1. After independence, the Mizo hills was made an autonomous district within Assam.

2. Some Mizos believed that they were never a part of British India and not to belong to Indian Union.

3. The movement of secession gained popular support after Assam government failed to respond adequately to great famine of 1959 in Mizo hills.

4. It led to formation of Mizo National Front (MNF) under leadership of Laldenga.

5. In 1966, the MNF started an armed campaign for independence.

6. The MNF fought guerrilla war, got support from Pakistan government and secured shelter in then East Pakistan.

7. At the end of two decades of insurgency, Mizoram under leadership of Laldenga started negotiations with Indian government.
8. 1986, a peace-agreement was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga which granted statehood to Mizoram with special powers and MNF agreed to give up secessionist struggle.
9. Today, Mizoram is one of the most peaceful places in the region along with big strides in literacy and development.

Q.2. "Regional aspirations, regional imbalances and regionalism are a hindrance in the way of national unity of India". Do you agree with the statement?

Answer: Because:

1. Regional aspirations are part of democratic politics.
2. Expression of regional issues is not an abnormal phenomenon.
3. Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland have regional aspirations in United Kingdom.
4. Regional movements are responded through democratic negotiations rather than suppression.
5. Its examples are in eighties, militancy erupted in Punjab, problems persisted in the North-East, students agitated in Assam and Kashmir Valley was on the boil.
6. The government of India settled down some negotiations with these regional aspirations to reduce tensions in many regions.
7. Mizoram is an example of political settlement to resolve the problem of separation effectively.

Q.3. Describe the role of EV Ramasami 'Pariyar' in the Dravid movement and formation of Dravida Kazhagam (DK). Why did the DK get split and enter into politics as DMK?

Answer:

Dravidian movement was a regional movement under leadership of EV Ramasami Naickar also known as Periyar. He played following role in this movement:

He was a strong supporter of atheism and was famous for his anti-caste struggle and rediscovery of Dravidian identity.

Initially he was a worker of the Congress Party and started the self-respect movement in 1925.

He led the anti-Brahmin movement and worked for the justice party and later founded Dravidar Kazhagam

He opposed to Hindi and domination of North India.

He propounded the thesis that North Indians and Brahmins are Aryans

The DK split because the Dravidian movement initially spoke in terms of the whole of South India, however lack of support from other states limited the movement to Tamil Nadu. The DMK made its entry into politics with a three-pronged agitation in 1953-54.

(d) Hence, Political process could not be restored in this atmosphere. Even during elections in 1992, only 24% electors turned out to vote.

Case study question

Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow

The best way to respond to regional aspirations is through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression. Look at the situation in the eighties -militancy had erupted in Punjab; problems were persisting in the North-East; Students in Assam were agitating. Kashmir valley was on the boil. Instead of treating these as simple law and order problems, the Government of India reached negotiated settlement with regional movements.

(i) How are regional aspirations dangerous for the unity of the country?

(ii) What is meant by democratic negotiations?

(iii) Who was leading the agitation in Assam?

(iv) What steps were taken by the Government of India to respond to the regional aspirations?

Answer:

- (i) Regional aspirations pose threat and lead to collapse of political and electoral process of the country. Hence, they are dangerous for the unity of the country.
- (ii) Democratic negotiations are process to solve the situation peacefully and with the help of dialogue.
- (iii) Students were leading the agitation
- (iv) Instead of treating these as simple law and order problems, the Government of India reached negotiated settlement with regional movements.

Picture based question



Q1. What does this picture depict?

Ans1. This picture gives the message of Goa's liberation.

Q2. Was Goa liberated after 1947?

Ans2. Goa was under the colonial rule of Portuguese. They refused to liberate Goa even after independence & the people of Goa were denied civil rights.

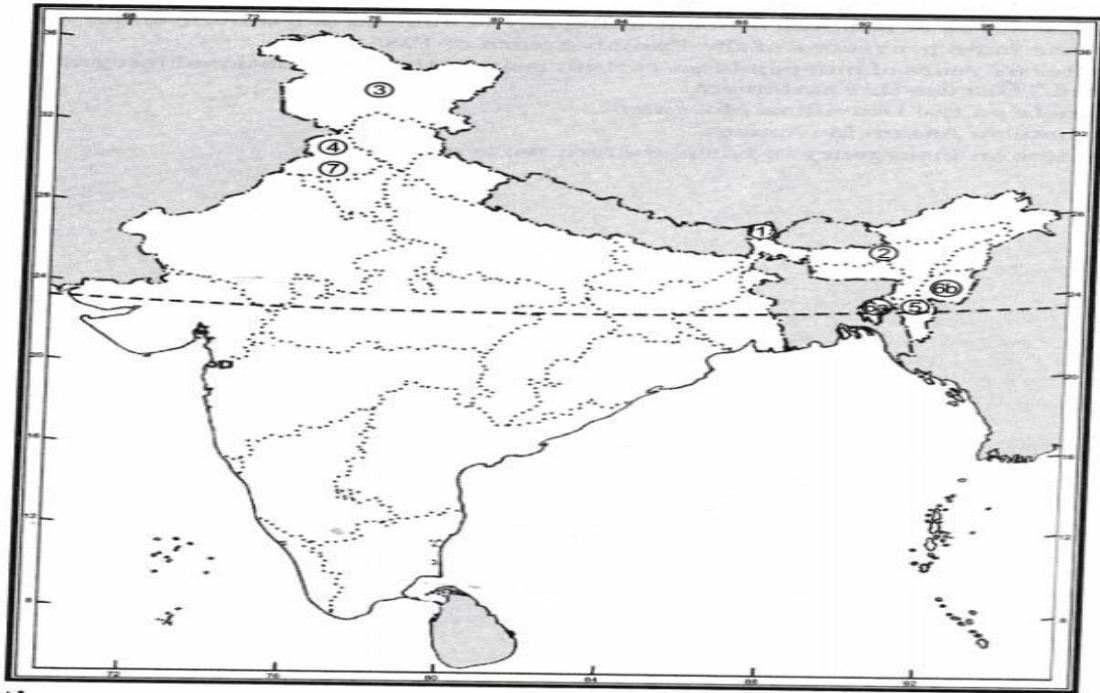
Q3. What were the consequences of this?

Ans3. a. Strong popular movement was started within Goa for freedom .

b. In Dec. 1961, the Indian government sent Indian army to liberate Goa which eventually turned to Union Territory. Finally, in 1987 Goa became a state of the Indian Union.

Picture/Map Based Questions [5 Marks]

1. On a political outline map of India locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicated:



Questions

1. The 22nd State of India due to its merger.
2. The state out of which the states of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh were created.
3. Article 370 has a special significance for this state of India.
4. The state whose leader signed an agreement with Rajiv Gandhi.
5. An important state whose leader was Lai Denga.
6. Two states which were not part of state of Assam at the time of India's Independence.
7. The state associated with Golden Temple and 'Operation Blue Star'.

Answer:

1. Sikkim
2. Assam
3. Jammu and Kashmir
4. Punjab
5. Mizoram
6. (a) Manipur (b) Tripura
7. Punjab

CHAPTER-8 RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIAN POLITICS

ERA OF 80s and 90s

In 1984, the assassination of Indira Gandhi saw the fate of Congress leadership passing into the

hands of a young and vibrant Rajiv Gandhi. The charismatic youth and aspirational leadership of Rajiv Gandhi saw a landslide victory for the Congress. But as the decade of 1990s came to a close, there were five developments which left a deep imprint on Indian politics. These included:

(1) **End of Congressism:** The most significant development of this period was the defeat of Congress in 1989 general elections. A party which got 415 seats in Lok Sabha elections was reduced to 197 seats in 1989 elections. The mid-term elections of 1991 once again saw the return of a Congress-led government to power but it could not restore the old glory of the CONGRESS. Political scientists described it as the end of Congress system. No doubt Congress has continued to be an important political party and ruled the country more than any other party since Independence. However, it has lost the kind of centrality it enjoyed earlier.

(2) **Mandalisation of Indian Politics:** The recommendation of Mandal Commission in Indian politics has been another major development in national politics. The 1990 National Front Government decided to implement the recommendations of Mandal Commission for reservation of jobs for other Backward Classes (OBCs) in central government. It led to violent anti-mandal protests in different parts of the country. This dispute between proponents and opponents of OBC reservation was known as Mandal issue and played an important role in shaping of Indian politics since 1989.

(3) **New Economic Reforms:** The economic policy pursued by successive governments has taken a radical turn. It is called structural adjustment programme or new economic reforms. Initiated by Rajiv Gandhi, these changes became visible by 1991 and radically changed the economic direction pursued by India since Independence. Though these policies have been criticised widely by several movements and organisations, successive governments have continued with these radical transformation known as New Economic Policy.

(4) **Rise of Rightist Forces:** A major development in Indian politics has been the rise of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) which represents the rightist perspective on Indian politics. A number of events triggered the demolition of Babri Masjid in Ayodhya in December 1992. This event opened a series of political changes and intensified debates in Indian nationalism and secularism. These developments were inextricably linked with the rise of BJP.

(5) **Change in Congress Leadership:** The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in 1991 saw a leadership change in Congress party. Rajiv Gandhi was killed by LTTE rebels linked to Sri Lankan Tamils on an election tour in Tamil Nadu. The 1991 elections saw the emergence of Congress as the single largest party. The death of Rajiv Gandhi led to the appointment of Narsimha Rao as the Prime Minister.

THE GENESIS OF COALITION POLITICS IN INDIA

FEATURES OF COALITION POLITICS

- (1) Coalitions are made for some material or psychic reward.
- (2) A coalition implies the existence of two or more than two partners.
- (3) Coalition is based on the simple fact of temporary conjunction of specific interest.
- (4) Coalition politics is not a static affair. It is a dynamic affair as coalitions dissolve old cohesion and form new ones.

- (5) In coalitions, compromise is the keystone with rigidity being sidelined.
- (6) Coalition works on the basis of a Common Minimum Programme (CMP).
- (7) Coalition politics is the highest expression of the politics which means the art of making impossible things possible.
- (8) Pragmatism and not ideology is the hallmark

COALITION POLITICS IN INDIA

In India, Congress party had a majority for a long time. For nearly 20 years (1947-67), Congress used to win about 45% of the popular vote. No opposition party got more than 6% of the vote. This unquestioned authority of the Congress was however, brought to an end in 1967 general elections. The drought, currency devaluation and growth of non-Congress electorate led Congress to win only by a slant majority of 23 seats. Further, it lost power in six state legislative assemblies. It opened the door for the rise of Indira Gandhi. Through her populist programme like abolition of privy purses and nationalisation of banks, she tried to reach the poor classes. The populist agenda alienated her from Congress party organisation even leading to her expulsion by the veteran old guards of Congress led by Morarji Desai. These plans, however, backfired when Indira Gandhi split the Congress and a majority of the Lok Sabha members supported her. With the outside support of Communists and some other regional parties, she ran a minority government for the first time. However, Indira Gandhi went for a snap poll and swept the elections in 1971 elections as the head of Congress (R) with the other group Congress (O) receiving a severe drubbing. She got 48% popular vote and 68% Lok Sabha seats.

However, within four years the situation changed once again. The drought situation and increasing prices of oil and food led to political turmoil. When the Allahabad High Court set aside her election, she declared emergency and suspended civil liberties. The entire opposition Company was put behind bars while the powers of judiciary were curtailed through constitutional amendments. For two years, Indira Gandhi ruled as a virtual dictator by imposing an emergency throughout the country. In 1977 Mrs. Gandhi called for surprise elections. The unity of the entire opposition OF anti-Congress forces led to the defeat of the Congress. The Janata Party, a strange Conglomeration of forces formed by anti-Congress forces campaigned popular votes.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION

- 1 - The reason for 2002 Gujarat riots is
- (a) earthquake relief was not provided by the Centre.
 - (b) A bogey of a train returning from Ayodhya carrying Karsevaks was set on fire.
 - (c) demolition of babri masjid.
 - (d) state emergency.

ANS- (b) A bogey of a train returning from Ayodhya carrying Karsevaks was set on fire.

- 2 Which political party was joined by B.P. Mandal in 1977?

- (a) Bahujan Samaj Party. (b) Rashtriya Swamsewak Sangh
- (c) Congress Party. (d) Janata Party. (d) Janata Party.

(d) Janata Party.

2- Which party pursued the politics of 'Hindutva' and adopted the strategy of mobilizing the Hindus?

(a) Bhartiya Janata Party.

(b) Congress.

(c) Communist Party of India.

(d) Bahujan Samaj Party.

Ans- (a) Bhartiya Janata Party.

4 -The recommendations of the Mandal Commission were implemented in the year

(a) 1990.

(b) 1991.

(c) 1992.

(d) 1993.

Ans- (a) 1990

5 -The political developments after the 1990s reveals the emergence of

(a) coalition government.

(b) consolidation of BJP.

(c) congress dominance.

(d) regional politics.

Ans-(a) coalition government.

Very Short Type Questions

6 Mention any two incidents of violence against minority community which are a threat to democracy.

Answer: 1. Violent anti-Mandal protest 2. Godhra incident

7 - What is the difference between a coalition party and coalition in Congress system?

Answer: Coalition party government refers government of more than two regional and political parties whereas coalition in Congress system refers to encouragement of various factions inside the party with different ideologies.

8 - What was the status of BSP?

Answer: The Bahujan Samaj Party emerged under the leadership of Kanshi Ram supported by Dalit voters in Punjab, Haryana and U.P. But in 1989 and 1991 elections, it achieved a breakthrough success in U.P.

9 - When did the phase of coalition politics begin?

Answer: With elections of 1989, coalition politics began in India i.e. National front in 1989, United Front in 1996 and 1997 and UPA in 2004

Short Type Questions

10 -. List the four groups which emerged in 1990s.

Ans. The political processes that are unfolding around us after the 1990s show the emergence of broadly four groups of parties such as:

(i) Parties that are in coalition with the Congress, i.e. UPA, United Progressive Alliance. (ii) Parties that are in alliance with the BJP i.e. NDA, (National Democratic Alliance)

(iii) Left Front parties and

(iv) Other parties who are not part of any of above three. The above situation suggests that political competition will be multi-cornered.

11 - What led to the serious debate over secularism?

Answer: The demolition of disputed mosque at Ayodhya on December 6, 1992, by Karseva, led to a serious debate over secularism:

1. Most political parties condemned the demolition and declared it to be against secularism.
2. A debate took place about using religious sentiments for electoral purposes.

18- Describe Lok Sabha elections 2004.
 Ans- General elections were held in India in four phases between 20 April and 10 May 2004. Over 670 million people were eligible to vote, electing 543 members of the 14th Lok Sabha. Seven states also held assembly elections to elect state governments. They were the first elections fully carried out with electronic voting machines.

The Indian National Congress, which had governed India for all but five years from independence until 1996, returned to power after a record eight years out of office. It was able to put together a comfortable majority of more than 335 members out of 543 with the help of its allies.

Part B: CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS

Chapter-1 The End of Bipolarity

Important notes-

Economic and political systems of the Soviet Union-

- 1) socialist economy.
- 2) planned economy
- 3) improvement in people's standard of living .
- 4) full employment

Main features of the Soviet or communist political system –

- 1) dictatorship of the Communist Party .

2) hold of the bureaucracy.

3) governments monopoly over newspapers radio television etc .

Gorbachev initiated reforms

1) economy stagnated

2) militarism.

3) Communist Party had weakened democratic character

Reforms of Gorbachev - through his policy of Glasnost (openness) and Perestroika (restructuring)

Gorbachev lead stress on political ,economic and Administrative Reforms.

Gorbachev resigned as Soviet president on 25 December 1991. Soviet Union went out of existence .

Disintegration of Soviet Union on 25 December 1991.

Causes of Disintegration-

- Weakness of Soviet political systems
- Weakness of Soviet economy
- Gorbachevs policies
- National aspirations of the union republic.

Consequences of the Disintegration of Soviet Union-

1. An end to the conflict,

2. End of the Bipolarity

3. USA emerging as the sole Supreme power.

4. Emergence of new nations.

Shock Therapy in Russia- Russia was to be transformed economically and politically. This transformation caused a great upheaval. Therefore it was called 'Shock Therapy '. It led to an

1. Economic crisis
2. A high rate of inflation and poverty in the country
3. The social security system fell to pieces .
4. Economic disparities . Impact of Disintegration of Soviet Union on India and other developing nations- 1. serious setback to Communist ideology. 2 . Intervention of USA increased in developing nations. 3 Reduction in aid to developing nations from world bank and IMF.

Unipolar world- After the disintegration, a Unipolar world was created with only one power of center - The USA . There was no power left to challenge the supremacy of USA.

Middle East crisis- i) Afghanistan- from 1978, onwards Afghanistan remained afflicted by armed conflict and war such as Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, emergence of Taliban ,terrorists attack of 11.9.2001.

ii) Gulf war - on 2 August 1990, the Iraqi forces attacked Kuwait and took it under their control. 34 countries invaded Iraq to liberate Kuwait on 17 January 1991. This was called 'Operation desert storm .'

Iraq invasion- on 19 March 2003 ,USA and a few allied nations invaded Iraq. This was named as 'Operation Iraqi freedom '. Iraq was freed from the dictatorial rule of Saddam Hussain. On 30 December 2006 Saddam Hussein was hanged to death.

Democratic politics-

1. Commonwealth of Independent States - CIS is a regional organization formed by the former Soviet republics to facilitate and strengthen cooperation among member countries.

2. Arab spring - It was a series of pre democratic protests and uprising which took place in Muslim dominated Arab countries. Its aim was to fight authoritarian regimes and to bring democracy in these countries.

India's relation with USA - i) The USA has been India's biggest partner in trade. ii) about three lakh Indians are working in Silicon Valley. iii) They cooperate each other in combating terrorism. iv) The two countries have agreed to cooperate in defense matters. v) greater cooperation in the fields of renewable energy and defense production.

Many public leaders and analysts do not want India and USA to move closer to each other. Many other political analysts are of the view that India should provide leadership to the developing nations.

A Multipolar world order has created. After the end of a Bipolar world there was left only one Super power in the world. We do need a Multipolar world order. Any threat to peace should be met by an international organization.

Answer these questions

1 .In which year did the Communist revolution take place in Russia?

Ans. Year 1917.

2. In which year did the Berlin wall fall ?

Ans. Year 1989.

3.In which year did the disintegration of Soviet Union take place ?

Ans. Year 1991

4. Who became the President of Russia after Boris yeltsin ?

Ans. Vladimir Putin .

5. First Gulf War 1990-1991 was known as.....

Ans. Operation desert storm .

6. What does the term Glasnost mean?

Ans. It meant openness to public scrutiny and criticism.

7. What was meant by Gorbachev policy of Perestroika?

Ans. It meant restructuring of representatives institutions.

8. Mention any two characteristics of Soviet political system.

Ans. Dictatorship of Communist Party and government monopoly over newspapers, radio television etc.

9. Name any three countries which came to be known as Soviet Unions satellite states.

Ans. Poland, Hungary and Romania .

10 . What is meant by the term planned economy.?

Ans .every aspect of the economy was planned and controlled by the state.

6 marks Question

QUESTION no.1 What was Soviet system? Assess any four features of Soviet system.

Answer:

Soviet system was introduced after Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917. It was based on the principle of egalitarian society and planned economy controlled by the state. Its four features can be summed up in the following ways:

1. The Soviet system ensured a minimum standard of living for its citizens.

2. The government subsidised basic necessities including health, education, childcare and other welfare schemes.

3. There was no unemployment in the Soviet system.

4. State ownership was the dominant owned and controlled by the Soviet state.

QUESTIONS: 2 . What were the causes of Soviet disintegration.

Answer: The causes of Soviet disintegration can be summed up as follows:

1. Economic Stagnancy:

(a) Economic institutions experienced internal weaknesses to meet the aspirations of people.

(b) Economic stagnation for many years to severe consumer shortages.

2. Political and Administrative Causes:

(a) The only ruling Communist Party was not accountable despite its rule of 70 years.

(b) The ordinary people were abstained from taking participation in political riots, hence the system became incapable of correcting its mistakes.

(c) The ordinary citizens were exempted from gaining the privileges.

(d) Due to non-participation of people, the government lost popular support from all sides.

3. Gorbachev's Reform Policies:

(a) Gorbachev's reforms aimed at keeping the USSR abreast of information and technological revolutions taking place in the west.

(b) Gorbachev focused to normalise relations with the west.

(c) Gorbachev worked to democratise the Soviet System.

(d) But Society was divided into two sections towards Gorbachev's reforms and both of them had contradictory views towards him.

4. Rise of Nationalism and Desire for Sovereignty:

(a) The rise of nationalism in various republics of Soviet Union proved to be immediate cause of revolutions

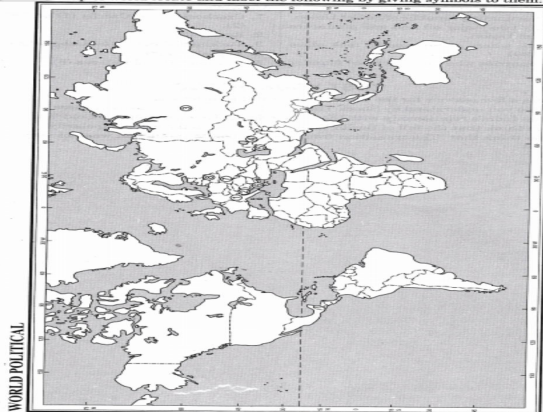
in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine and Georgia.

(b) The nationalist dissatisfaction with the Soviet Union was strongest in European and prosperous part in Russia and the Baltic areas as well as Ukraine and Georgia.

(c) Ordinary people felt alienated from Central Asia.

On a political map of world locate and label the following by giving symbols to them:

Map Based Questions



1. A republic of Eastern Europe split into two independent countries peacefully.
2. Most dominating republic of Soviet Union.
3. Identify two major oil and gas producers of Soviet Union.

Answer:

1. Czechoslovakia Czechs (1) and Slovakia(2).
2. Russia (3).
3. Turkmenistan (4) and Uzbekistan (5).

Chapter-2 Contemporary Centers of Power

Important notes

Three Important regional organizations- European union, ASEAN, and SAARC. These organizations are playing an important role at the international level too.

Objective of regional organizations-

- 1) amicably settling mutual disputes
- 2) Economic cooperation
- 3) Mutual cooperation in cultural, scientific and technical fields.

European Union 1993 -

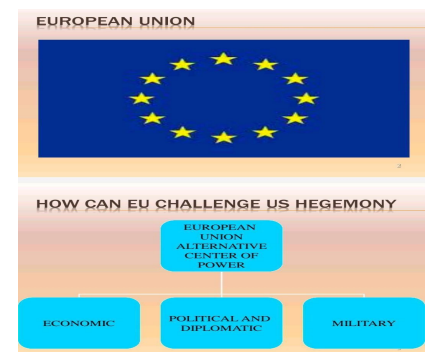
Objective-

1. Economic integration
2. The free flow of goods, persons and capital.
3. Agricultural and industrial growth.
4. Monetary stability by a single currency.
5. Improvement of the environment .

Role of European union in world politics-

Economic impact- Free flow of goods and services, people and technology. A Common Agricultural policy in global organization.

In January 2002 a new currency Euro was introduced in European countries. Britain and France are permanent members of the UN security council.



The EU can play an effective role in influencing world politics.

The EU is a supranational organization, but in 2016 Britain decided to leave the EU .It weakened the strength of the EU.

ASEAN -

The Association of SouthEast Asian Nations was established on 8 August 1967 by the Bangkok Declaration. Presently 10 nations are its members including Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam and others.

ASEAN's Objective-

1. Economic growth, social progress and cultural development
2. To promote peace and stability in the region.
3. Mutual cooperation
4. Expansion of trade
5. To maintain close cooperation .

Role and dimensions of ASEAN (three pillars)-

- 1) ASEAN as a security community .
- 2) ASEAN as an economic community.
- 3) ASEAN as a socio- cultural community.

India's relation with ASEAN ..

Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced that the 'Look East policy' will now be known as 'Act East policy '.



SAARC-

South Asian association for Regional Cooperation was formed in 1985 .In 2004 the SAARC nations signed the **SOUTH ASIA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (SAFTA).**

SAARC's role in bringing economic cooperation .

SAARC in fact became dysfunctional and a new organization BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative For multi sectoral, technical and economic cooperation) formed. It is a seven member group which includes Bangladesh, India, Sri lanka, Thailand, Myanmar, Nepal and Bhutan.

BRICS - Brics is an association of 5 major emerging national economies. Brazil, Russia, China, India and South Africa. These nations have significant influence on regional as well as global issues.



Very short answer type questions

1. When was the EU established?

Ans .1993 .

2. Name any 2 common economic features of the EU ?

Ans . Single market, single currency Euro.

3. Name the two landlocked SAARC countries .

Ans .Nepal and Bhutan.

4. In which year did India adopt the New Economic policy?

Ans In the year 1991 .

Long Answer Type Questions [6 Marks]

1. How did China rise to be an economic superpower? Assess.

Answer: China had adopted the Soviet model of economy. Despite development, China faced an

economic crisis as industrial production was not growing fast, international trade was minimal. Under these situations some major policy decisions were taken-

1. China established relations with the US in 1972.
2. China proposed four areas of modernisation as agriculture, industry, science and technology in 1973.
3. Open door policy was introduced to generate higher productivity by investment of capital and technology from abroad.
4. Privatization of agriculture and industry in 1982 and 1998.
5. China set Special Economic Zones to remove trade barriers.
6. The integration of the Chinese economy and inter-dependencies has enabled China to have considerable influence with its trade partners.
7. The open door policy has stabilized the ASEAN economy.
8. China's outward looking for investment and aid policies in Latin America and Africa are projecting China as a global player.

Discuss Indo-China relations.

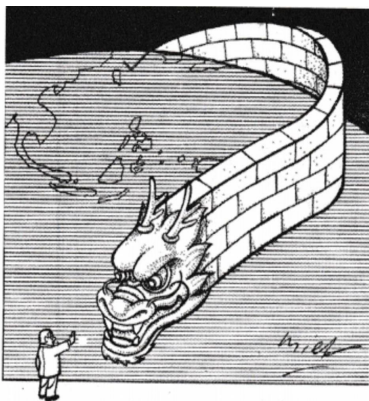
Answer: The relations with China experienced friendly gestures from India as India signed popular 'Panchsheel' to develop Indo-China relations in 1954 and advocated China's membership to the United Nations still, after 1957, various contentious issues arose in Indo-China relations-

1. In 1962, military conflict over a border dispute of MacMohan Line resulted in an unwarranted claim by China which lies now in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin regions of Ladakh.
2. Differences arose from the Chinese takeover of Tibet in 1950 which was protested by India against China.
3. After Panchsheel, an attack by China on India in 1962, to occupy larger territories of India, created humiliation.
4. China's assistance to Pakistan's nuclear programme also created differences.
5. China's military relations with Bangladesh and Myanmar were viewed as hostile to Indian interests.

All the above mentioned differences/ disputes could be resolved for greater cooperation.

1. Both countries should make some more efforts to revive harmonious attitudes between themselves.
2. Both the countries should move hand-in-hand to fight against terrorism, nuclear race and economic disparities.
3. Both the countries should develop mutual understanding and respect.
4. Hence, both of them have signed agreements on cultural exchange and cooperation in science and technology.

Cartoon Based Questions [5 Marks] Question.



Map based question

1. The given cartoon is related to which country?
2. Which two symbols in this cartoon helped in identifying the country?
3. What message does this cartoon convey to the world?

Answer:

1. This cartoon is related to China.
2. The Dragon and the Great Wall helped in identifying the country.
3. This cartoon conveys a message to the world that China is emerging as a great economic power

B. On a political outline map of world locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicated:



Questions

1. An older member of the EU between Portugal and France. Symbolise (A)
2. An older member near Belgium and Netherlands. Symbolise (B)
3. The four new members of the EU. Symbolize 1, 2, 3, 4.
4. Four old members of the EU. Symbolize 5, 6, 7, 8.

Answer:

1. Spain
2. Germany
3. 1. Estonia 2. Poland
3. Hungary 4. Lithuania
4. 5. Finland 6. Denmark
6. Austria 8. Ireland

CHAPTER-3

CONTEMPORARY SOUTH ASIA

The region provided space to superpowers during the cold war period. The region has a series of conflicts pertaining to border, Water Sharing, insurgency, ethnic conflicts and resources which made the region quite turbulent.

South Asia a brief Sketch –

South Asia is referred to as a group of seven countries namely Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka which stand for diversity in every sense and constitutes geo-political space. It is surrounded by Great Himalaya's in the North and the Vast Indian Ocean Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal in South East & West, which makes this region a distinctive social, linguistic

& cultural sub-continent. Afghanistan and Myanmar are often considered as part of this region. China is not considered as part of this region but it plays an impor

What is SOUTH ASIA??

- ✓ "South Asia" usually includes the countries Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (in 2014 Afghanistan).
- ✓ Himalayas in the North, the vast Indian Ocean in South, the Arabian Sea in West and the Bay of Bengal in the East.



Democratisation on South Asia

Despite the differing democratic experience, the people of South Asian Countries have a desire for democracy. They prefer democracy to any other type of administration and believe that democracy is the most appropriate form of government for their country.

Let's briefly discuss the Socio-political Scenario of this region.

The Military / Democracy in Pakistan

Pakistan came into being on 14th of August 1947 after two nation theory propounded by Mohammad Ali Jinnah. After the framing of the constitution of Pakistan General Ayub Khan took over the administration and soon got himself elected as the president of Pakistan. During this period the Indo-Pak war 1965 and Tashkent agreement was signed.

The Military rule was established under general Yahya Khan replacing

general Ayub Khan on 31st of March 1969. Under him East Pakistan broke away on the question of ill treatment to Bengali language and culture. This region later emerged as Bangladesh, an independent country in 1971. After the Bangladesh crisis, the elected government of Zulifkar Ali Bhutto came into power in Pakistan from 1971-77. During his tenure the famous Shimla agreement was signed between Indian Premier Indira Gandhi and her counterpart Zulifkar Ali Bhutto. Bhutto was later removed by Zia-ul-haq in July 1977. The Military rule of Gen Zia was replaced by the elected government of Benazir Bhutto in 1988. Zia died in an Air crash 17.08-1988. The successive elected government was formed by Nawaz Sharif. Nawaz Sharif's elected government was replaced by another camp of Gen. Pervez Musharraf in 1999. Musharraf later in 2001 got himself elected as president of Pakistan. Kargil war was fought between India & Pakistan followed by Agra Summit on 14-16 July 2001. On 25th of March 2008 democratic government was established in Pakistan but at huge cost of democracy as Benazir Bhutto was assassinated on 27.12.2007 in an election relay at Liaquat National Bugh Rawalpindi Pakistan. Tehreek Insaf Party founded by famous cricketer on 25th April 1996 who boycotted 2008 elections. This government



was followed by another democratic government under his leadership of Nawaz Sharif on 5th of July 2018 after the completion of term, fresh elections were held & PTI became the ruling party of Pakistan under the leadership of Imran Khan.

Indian Democracy

India-since its inception on 15th August 1947 from British rule it has adopted a parliamentary form of government with bicameral legislature J.C. Nehru with 15th Premier and Dr. Rajendra Prasad as first president. During the 1950's India started holding periodical elections with the Multi Party system proved its success till date except the constitutional crisis during 1975. The successive governments have strengthened the democratic institutes and made India as the largest democracy of the world keeping in position strong in terms of demography. It has fought several wars like 1947-48, 1962, 1965, 1971, 1999 from Pakistan except 1962 from China showing concern. India has signed several agreements with the Panchsheel, Tashkent, Shimla and Agra summit from its neighbouring state. It has also signed socio-eco & cultural treaties with the South Asian Countries to maintain its state as the founder of Non-aligned Movement (NAM) Its cooperative and Mutual trust has resulted in formation of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional corporation in 1985.

Monarchy and Democracy in Nepal

Nepal was Hindu Kingdom and became a constitutional Monarchy. Later the political parties demanded a more transparent and accountable government from time to time. Due to strong pro-democracy movements, the king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990.

The Maoist Nepal were successful in spreading their influence during the 90s in many parts of Nepal. After several conflicts between Maoist guerrillas & the armed force of the king and sometimes a triangular conflict among the Monarchist force, the democratic the Maoist king dismissed the government and abolished the parliament in 2002. Thus it ended the limited democracy that existed in Nepal.

A Non-violent movement was initiated by the Seven Party Alliance (SPA), the Maoists and social activities. In the year 2008, Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the Monarchy. A New constitution was adopted by Nepal in 2015.



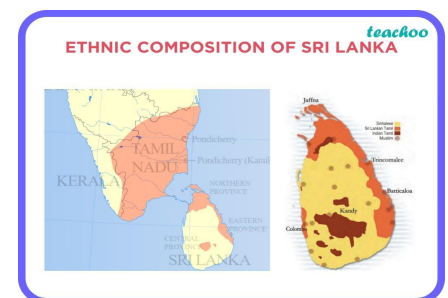
Ethnic conflict and democracy in Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka got its Independence in 1948 and since then it has retained its democracy. But it faced a serious challenge not from military or monarchy but rather from ethnic conflict leading to the demand for secession by one of the regions.

After Independence, Sri Lanka was known as Ceylon

and it was dominated by forces that represented the interest of the Majority Sinhala community.

Sinhalese people were the largest ethnic group of Sri Lanka. Tamil were the people who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka & settled there. According to Sinhala, nationalists Sri Lanka should not give concessions to Tamils as this state belongs only to Sinhala. The neglect of Tamils' concerns and interests resulted in Militant Tamil nationalism. The Militant organisation Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was working since 1983 onwards with the army of Sri Lanka for a separate country belonging to Tamil People. After the 1987 treaty with the Sri Lanka government by India.



The Indian army got involved in a fight with LTTE. The 1989 Indian peacekeeping force (IPKF) was pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objectives. In 2009 the armed rebellion came to an end as LTTE was defeated.

Objective Type Questions (MCQs) - 1 Mark

1. Name the party which won 1970s election under Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman
 - a. Awami league
 - b. Jatiya Party
 - c. Bangladesh Party Nationalist
 - d. Bangladesh People's League

Ans- (a) Awami league

2. Who took the administration after Pakistan framed its first constitution :

- a. Gen. Zia-ul-Itag
- b. Gen. Yahya Khan
- c. Gen. Parwez Musharraf
- d. Gen. Ayub Khan

Ans. - (d) Gen. Ayub Khan

3. Identify the issue where the government of India and Bangladesh have differences.

- a. Disaster Management
- b. Environmental issue
- c. Export of natural gas
- d. India's act east policy.

Ans.- (c) Export of natural gas

4. In which year the king of Nepal dismissed the government and abolished the parliament ?

- a) 2005.
- b) 2003.
- C) 2002.
- D) 2004

Ans.- (c) 2002

5. Assertion - Reason questions

Direction - In the question given below these are four statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) read the statements ? Choose the correction.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true.

Assertion (A) People of South Asia prefer democracy to any other type of administration and believe that democracy is the most appropriate form of government for their country.

Reason (R) Democracy is the system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of the state.

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Very Short Answer Type Questions - 2 Marks

1. What kind of relationship is India with Maldives ?

Ans. (i) India and Maldives have a warm and cordial relationship. In Nov. 1988 when some Tamil Mercenaries from Sri Lanka attacked the Maldives the Indian Air Force and Navy reacted quickly to the Maldives request to help to stop the invasion.

(ii) India has also contributed towards the island's economic development, tourism and fisheries.

2. Suggest any two measures to have good relations with Pakistan.

or

Suggest any two Measures to improve relations with Pakistan.

Ans. Two Measures to have good relations with Pakistan are -

- (i) Pakistan must stop helping the terrorists.
- (ii) Cultural delegates from both the countries must visit each other frequently.

3. What were the true main consequences of the Indo-Pak Conflict of 1971 ?

Ans. (i) Eastern Command of Pakistan Military Collapsed and East Pakistan was recognised as Bangladesh.

(ii) Over 93000 Pakistani troops surrendered to the Indian force Making the largest. Surrender since the Second World War.

4. Describe any two problems between India and Pakistan.

Ans. (i) The conflict over Kashmir is the major problem and reason for many wars that took place in the past.

(ii) Strategic issues conflicts are also evident among three countries like the control of the Siachen Glacier and over acquisition of arms.

5. Write any two significant points about Sri Lanka ?

Ans. (i) If ranked as 99th country out of 177 countries of the world in terms of human development.

(ii) It is successful in controlling the rate of population growth.

6. State any two reasons for the instability of democracy in Pakistan. Ans. The two factors for Pakistan's failure of stable democracy are :

(i) The social dominance of Military

(ii) Stiff confrontation for coming to power among political parties.

Short Answer Type Questions - 4 Marks

1. South Asia Stands for diversity in every sense and yet constitutes one geopolitical space justify the statement :

Ans. - (i) Yes, South Asia stands for diversity in every sense and yet constitutes one geo political because.

(ii) The mighty Himalayas in the north and the vast Indian Ocean, the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal in the South West and East respectively.

(iii) They provide a natural insularity to the region which is largely responsible for the linguistic, social and cultural distinctiveness of the sub-continent.

(iv) Though the various countries in South Asia do not have the same kind of political systems, democracy has become an accepted norm in this region.

2. How are the external powers influencing bilateral relations in South Asia :

Ans. - (i) No state or region exists in a vacuum. It is influenced by outside power events.

(ii) India's relations with China are improving rapidly but China's friendly relation with Pakistan is a Major irritant. South Asia is also influenced by big powers Such as China & the US.

(iii) China is also one of the chief contributors to Pakistan's nuclear programme.

3. Explain any four causes of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.

Ans.- Four causes of ethnic conflict never :

(i) The bone of contention was the region of Ceylon which was represented by the Majority Sinhala groups. They opposed the migration and settlements of Tamilians from India in their region.

(ii) This attitude of Sinhala people led to the establishment of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), its Militant organisation, which desired for a separate country.

(iii) There was a pressure on the government of India by the Tamils of Indian origins to intervene in the matter. Hence the government of India tried to negotiate with the government of Sri Lanka on the Tamil question. In 1987, India sent troops to Sri Lanka for the preservation of relations between Tamils & Sri Lanka Govt.

(iv) The presence of Indian troops was not liked by many in Sri Lanka and hence in 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was pulled out of Sri Lanka without

attaining its objections.

4. Suggest only four measures to improve relations between India and Pakistan.

Ans. - The following are the factors that hamper the normalization of relations between India and Pakistan.

- (i) Issue of Kashmir – Since Independence, India and Pakistan have been embroiled in a conflict on Kashmir wars too failed to resolve the territorial issues. It is one of the major causes of tension in the region.
- (ii) Creation of Bangladesh : Pakistan considers India responsible for the creation of Bangladesh as India gave financial and military help to Bangladesh during its freedom struggle.
- (iii) Shimla Accord : After the war of 1971, India and Pakistan signed the Simla agreement. But the Shimla record is regularly violated by Pakistan which hampers the normalization of relations between the two countries.
- (iv) Supply of arms from the U.S.A. Pakistan gets Military help from the U.S.A. which is a matter of concerns for India.

Long Answer Type Questions - 6 Marks

1. Why would democracy not succeed in Pakistan? Analyse any six reasons :

Ans. - Pakistan does not have a good experience with democracy. Several factors contributed to failure in building a stable democracy in Pakistan. They are as follows :

- (i) There was always social dominance of Military clergy and landowning aristocracy which resulted in the downfall of democratic government and existence of military government.
- (ii) Due to Pakistan's conflict with India, the Pro-Military group in Pakistan got strengthened.
- (iii) According to their Pro-Military groups, Political parties and democracy are defective and there is a chance of harm to the security of Pakistan . by narrow Minded parties and disorganised democracy.
- (iv) Lack of International Support has been there in Pakistan for democratic rule.
- (v) The U.S. and some Western Countries moved Pakistan towards authoritarian rule for their own benefits.
- (vi) Military rule in Pakistan is supported to be the protector of western interests in West Asia. South Asia as Global Islamic Terrorism and nuclear arsenal can only be controlled by Military.

2. Assets the positive and negative aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh.

Ans. - The issue of tension (negative aspects) between India and Bangladesh are :

- (i) The sharing of river water of the Ganga and Brahmaputra.
- (ii) The Indian government is not happy with Bangladesh's refusal to act on unlawful immigration to India.
- (iii) Bangladesh Support to anti-Indian Islamic fundamentalist groups.
- (iv) Bangladesh refused to export natural gas to India and allowed Myanmar to do so through its territory.

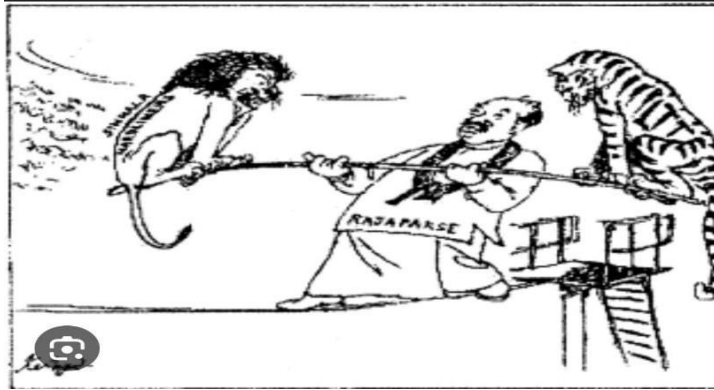
The positive aspects of cooperation between both the countries are.

- (i) Economic relations have been strengthened.
- (ii) India's book East policy involves Bangladesh that links South-East Asia via Myanmar.
- (iii) Cooperation is noticeable on the grounds of disaster management and environmental issues.
- (iv) The areas of cooperation are being broadened by identifying the areas of common

threat and by responding sensitively to each other's needs.

Picture based questions

1. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow :



Questions :

- (i) What does the cartoon represent?
- (ii) Which animals do represent Sinhala and LITE ?
- (iii) What does the Sri Lanka leadership speak in the cartoon ?

Ans.

- (i) Sri Lanka's ethnic conflict between LTTE and Sinhala. It believes that Sri Lanka belongs to Sinhalese and no. 'concussion' to the Tamil should be given.
- (ii) Sinhala by Lion LTTE by Tiger.
- (iii) Sri Lanka leadership was supposed to balance both Sinhala hardliners and Militants while negotiating peace. Government thinks if it goes according to the Sinhala Community action would be taken by LTTE in Sri Lanka and if LTTE is given preference, the Sinhala community would become upset and the country would be divided.

Map based Questions

1. In the given outline map of South Asia the five countries have been marked as ABCD and E. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct name in your answer book with their respective serial number of the information used and the alphabet concerned as per the following format.



Sr No. of the information used	alphabet	Name of the concerned	country
(i)			
(ii)			
(iii)			
(iv) (iv)			
(v) (v)			

Information used

- (i) The country has experienced both civilian as well as Military rule.
- (ii) Democracy was restored in this country in 2006.
- (iii) This country is still a Monarchy.
- (iv) The parliament of this country voted unanimously to introduce a Multi-party system in June 2005.
- (v) The country is a part of India's Look East policy via Myanmar. Ans.

Sr No. of the information used concerned	alphabet	Name of the country
--	----------	---------------------

(i) The country has experienced both civilian as well as Military rule.	B	Pakistan
(ii) Democracy was restored in this country in 2006.	C	Nepal
(iii) This country is still a Monarchy.	A	Bhutan
(iv) The parliament of this country voted unanimously introduce Multi-party system in June 2005.	E	Maldives
(v) The country is a part of India's look East policy via Mayan	D	Bangladesh

Chapter -4

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

Meaning and Importance of International organisation :-

It is created by and responds to states. It comes into being when states agree to its creation. It can help member states resolve their problems peacefully.

International organisations are helpful in many ways : There are :

1. There are challenging issues like global warming that can only be dealt with when everyone works together and cooperates with each other.
2. Temperatures rise because of the increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere there is a danger that sea levels will also rise. Each country can try to find its own solution to the effects of global warming.
3. An International organisation can help produce information and ideas about how to cooperate.
4. It can provide mechanisms, rules and a bureaucracy to help members have more confidence that costs will be shared properly, that the benefits will be fairly divided, and that once a member joins an agreement it will honour the terms and condition of the agreement.

Evolution of the United Nations :-

Instantly the United Nations is the most Important International organisation. It helps countries to enhance cooperation and make better living conditions for all.

After the First World War, the League of Nations was born to deal with conflicts within nations. The League of Nations was founded on 10th January 1920 as a result of the Paris peace conference that ended the First World War. This was the first International organisation whose main objective was to maintain world peace.

However despite its initial success, it could not prevent the Second World War.

It was set up through the signing of the United Nations Charter by 51 states on 24 October, 1945. It tried to achieve what the league could not achieve between the two world wars.



Objective of the UN :-

The main objectives of the United Nations are :

- i. The UN's objective is to Prevent International Conflicts and to facilitate co-operation among states.
- ii. It helps to curb the situation of war between states.
- iii. It is intended to bring countries together to improve the prospects of social and economic development.
- iv. Another objective of the UN is to promote respect for human rights, dignity and freedom.

Members and reform of structures and processes of the UN.

The UN had 193 member states by 2011 (Last added South Sudan) which included almost all Independent states with one vote each in the UN General Assembly. There are five permanent members in the UN Security Council and they are: the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia, France and China. They all have veto power. The head of the UN is called the Secretary General. The present and ninth Secretary General of the UN is Antonio Guterres. It took over as the Secretary General on 1st January 2017.

Reform of Structures & Processes :-

Some of the criteria for a new member is :

- (i) It should be a major economic power and Military Power.
- (ii) A Substantial contributor to the UN Budget.
- (iii) A big nation in terms of its population and a nation that respects democracy & human rights.

Principal organs of United Nations :-

The United Nations (UN) has six main organs. Five of the are the General Assembly, the security council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship council and the Secretariat are based at UN Headquarters in New York. The sixth the International Court of Justice, is located at the Hague in the Netherlands



1. General Assembly :-

It is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations. It is composed of representatives from all member states, each of which has one vote. It also plays a significant role in the process of standard : setting and the codification of International law.

The Assembly meets from September to December each year and thereafter; from January to September as required.

Functions and Power of the General Assembly

- (i) The Assembly is empowered to make recommendations to states on international issues within its competence.

- (ii) Make recommendations for the peaceful. Settlement of any Situation that might impair friendly relations among countries.
- (iii) Consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of member states.

2. Security Council :-

It has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 members, in which five are permanent (veto right) and ten are Non-Permanent, later elected by the General Assembly for two year terms and each member has one vote.

3. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) :-

ECOSOC was established in 1945, It is the place where the World's economic, Social and environmental challenges are discussed and debated and policy recommendations issued Munnir Akram was elected seventy-sixth President of the Economic and Social council on 23rd July, 2020. The council is made up of 54 members.

4. Trusteeship Council :-

The Trusteeship Council was established to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories and to make sure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the territories for self-government or independence.

5. Secretariat :-

The United Nations Secretariat carries out the day to day work of the UN as Mandated by the General Assembly and the organisation's other main organs. The Secretary-General is the head of the Secretariat, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five year renewable term.

6. International Court of Justice :-

It is the Principal Judicial organs of the United Nations. The court is 15 charged with settling legal disputes between states and giving advisory opinions to the United Nations and specialised agencies. The International Court of Justice is composed of 15 judges elected to nine-year terms of office by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council by absolute majority.

United Nations Agencies :-

1. UNESCO :- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
(UNESCO) was established on 4th November, 1946. Its headquarter is located in Paris, France.
2. UNICEF :- The United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was created by the UN general assembly during its first session in 1946 to help in the emergency. The heads of the children in post war Europe. In 1950 its programme was extended to provide long range benefits



to children of all developing countries. 36 Members executive board
UNICEF HQ is in New York. It has been working successfully in almost
all 193 countries of the world.

3. **World Health Organisation (WHO):-** The World Health Organisation (WHO) is the United Nations specialised agency for health. It was established on 7th April 1948 when 26 members of the United Nations notified its construction.

World Health Day is celebrated on 7th April every year. The HQ of WHO is at Geneva in Switzerland.



4. **International Labour Organisation (ILO):-** The International Labour Organisation (ILO) was founded in 1919. Its constitution formed part of the treaty of Versailles. The ILO became the first specialised agency of the UN in 1946.



Its main aims are to

- o Promote rights at work.
- o Encourage decent employment opportunities.
- o Enhance social protection.
- o Strengthen dialogue in handling work related issues.

International
Labour
Organization

Objective Type Questions (MCQs) - 1 Mark

1. How Many UN Member were there by 2017 :

- a) 185
b) 190
c) 193
d) 140

Ans. - (c) 193

2. Which one of the following is not a principal organ of the United Nations :

- Security Council
- World Bank
- International Court Justice
- General Assembly of

Ans- (b) World Bank

3. Which one of the following statements does not justify India's claim to be a permanent member of the UN Security Council ?

- India is the world's largest democracy
- India is the second most populous country
- India has won two battles against Pakistan.
- India makes regular contributions to the United Nations.

Ans. (c) India has won two battles against Pakistan.

4. In which of the following areas does UNESCO work for their promotion ?

- i. Print and electronic Media

- ii. Education and Natural Science
 - iii. Culture & Communication
 - iv. Literacy, Technical and Educational Training.
 - a. (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - b. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - c. (i), (iii) and (iii)
 - d. (i), (ii) and (iv)
- Ans. (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

5. Which of the following changes occurred after the Cold War.

- a. The Soviet Union Collapsed
- b. The US become the strongest power
- c. Growth of major Military power
- d. Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) Both (a) and (b)

6. Study the logo given below and carefully answer the question that follows.



Name the organisation to which this logo belongs.

- a. United Nations Organisation
- b. World Health Organisation
- c. UN Security Council
- d. International Labour Organisation

Ans. (a) United Nations Organisation

Very Short Answer Type Questions - 2 Marks

1. What is the main objective of the United Nation ?

Ans. The main objective of the United Nation is prevention of conflicts and facilitating cooperation among states.

2. Mention any two functions of WHO ?

Ans. The two function of WHO are is follows -

- (i) Providing leadership on matters initial to health and engaging in partnership where joint action is needed.
- (ii) Monitoring the health situation and addressing health trends.

3. Mention any two reforms in the UN after the Cold War

Ans. UN was restricted and reformed after the cold war on following two basis-

- (i) Reform of the organisation's structures and process.
- (ii) Review of the issues that fall under the Jurisdiction of the UN.

4. List any two junctions of the General Assembly of the UN.

Ans. The two function of the General Assembly of the UN are -

- (i) To discuss and make recommendations on any issue under the ambit of the UN charter.
- (ii) To maintain international peace and security.

Short Answer Type Questions - 4 Marks

1. What is International Labour Organisation : Mention its objectives :
 Ans. - The International Labour Organisation is the only tripartite UN agency. It brings together government, employees and works of 187 member states to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.
 There are four principles strategic objectives of ILO which are as follows:
 - (i) To promote and realise standards and fundamental principles and rights at work.
 - (ii) To create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment.
 - (iii) To enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social projective far all.
 - (iv) To strengthen tripartism and social dialogue.
2. State the two Main expectations on the basis of which the United Nation was formed in 1945. Mention any two organs and agencies each of the UN.
 Ans. Two expectations on the basis of which the United Nation was formed in 1945 were :
 - (i) The UN's objective is to President International conflicts and to facilitate co-operation among states. It also helps to limit the situation of War between states. It is intended to bring countries together to improve the prospect of Social economics development.
 - (ii) To promote respect for human rights, dignity and freedom.
3. State the criteria that have been proposed in the recent years for new permanent and non. Permanent members of the UN Security Council.
 Ans. In view of reorganisation, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan initiated an inquiry into the ways of reformation of the UN on 1st January 1997. After years of inquiry, following criteria have been suggested for the permanent and Non-permanent members of the UN Security Council.
 - (i) It should be a major economic power.
 - (ii) It should Contribute substantially to the UN budget.
 - (iii) Population of the nation should be high.
 - (iv) Nations should respect human rights and democracy.
 - (v) It should be a major Military Power.
4. Explain any four reasons as to why India should be given a permanent membership in the UN Security Council.
 Ans. The four reasons suggesting that India should be given a permanent membership in the UN Security are -
 - (i) India is the second most populous country which constituted one-fifth of the population of the world.
 - (ii) India is also the world's largest democracy.
 - (iii) India actively participated in the UN's programme and played an important role in

keeping and managing peace and cooperation.

- (iv) The regular financial aid to the UN and evolution of its economy support India's desire to be a permanent member.

Long Answer Type Questions - 6 Marks

1. Describe the two basic reforms of the UN on which almost everyone agrees that they are necessary after the cold war.

Ans. - As reform and improvement are fundamental to any organisation, there have been demands for changes in the UN from different countries.

The Nature of reforms that are desired are of two types

- (i) Reform of the organisation's structure and processes.
- (ii) Review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the organisation. The major area of structural reform was the functioning of the security council. This covers increasing the numbers of permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council so as to show in a better way the realities of present world politics. Whereas, the proposed increment should be from Asia, Africa and South America. Another area of reform for the UN was its budgetary procedures and its administration. When the areas of Jurisdiction are taken, some states and experts wish that the UN should have more role in peace and security missions whereas others wish to restrict UN's role in development and humanitarian work like health, education, Environment, population control, human rights, gender and Social Justice.

2. Describe the Organisational Structure and working of the UN Security Council.

Ans. - Organisational Structure of the UN Security Council.

The Security Council is an important organ of the United Nations organisation (UNO). It consists of five permanent members (China, United States of America, United Kingdom, Russia and France) and ten non-permanent members who are elected for a period of two years.

Working of the UN Security Council.

The UN includes many different structures for dealing with different issues. The issues relating to war and peace and differences between member states are dealt with by discussion in the General Assembly as well as in the Security Council.

The other issues such as social and economics are dealt with by a number of agencies which include WHO, UNICEF and UNESCO.

Picture based questions

1. Observe the picture given below and answer the following questions.



- (i) To which organisation the above logo is concerned ? When did this organisation formally established :

Ans.- This is the 'United Nations logo. The UNO was formally established on 24th October, 1945.

- (ii) What is made in this logo or the emblem ? When did India Join it ? What is seen around the world map given in the emblem and what is being signified by them ?

Ans.- The logo or emblem has a world map. India Joined the UN on 30th October, 1945. The world map has our branches around it. The branches signify world peace.

- (iii) What is considered the most important organ among the principal organs of the UN ? How many members are there in it ?

Ans.- The Security Council is considered the most important organ among the principal organs of the United Nations.

It has fifteen members in all. Out of them, five members are permanent with veto rights and the other ten members are elected by the General Assembly or the UN for two years.

Passage Based Question & Answer

- (1) Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

By 2011, the UN had 193 member states. These included almost all independent states. In the UN General Assembly, all the members have one vote each. In the UN Security Council, there are five permanent members. These are : the United states, Russia, the United Kingdom, France and China.

These states were selected as permanent members as they were the most powerful immediately after the Second World War and they constituted the Victory in the War.

- i. Which of the following countries is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council ?
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| a. China | b. France |
| c. Vietnam | d. USA |

Ans. - (c) Vietnam

- ii. Which among the following states joined the UN before 2011 ?

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| a. Vietnam | b. Iraq |
| c. South Sudan | d. Japan |

- iii. Wars and peace differences between member states of the UN are discussed in____and____.

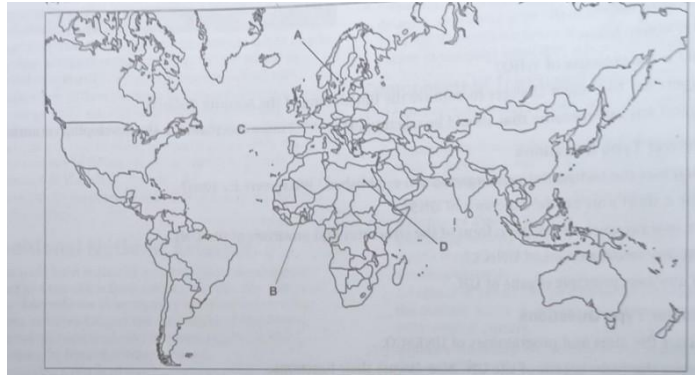
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. General Assembly | b. Security Council |
| c. WHO | d. both (a) and (b) |

Ans. - (d) both (a)

- iv. Why are only some states part of permanent membership in the UN Security Council ?

Ans.- Because they were the most powerful countries immediately after the second World War and they also emerged Victorious.

Map Based Questions



1. Study the given map of the World and Answer the following questions.
 - i. Write down the name of the following UN Secretary General with the names of the countries they belonged to -
 - (a) Dag Hammarskjöld Annan.
 - (b) Kert Waldheim
 - (c) Boutoros Boutros-Ghali
 - (d) Kofi Annan

Ans.-

 - (a) Sweden
 - (b) Austria
 - (c) Egypt.
 - (d) Ghana
 - ii. Identify and name the countries marked as A, B, C and D respectively.
- Ans. (i) Sweden (ii) Ghana (iii) Austria (iv) Egypt.

Chapter:5 - Security in the contemporary world

Traditional notions of Security : External

- When we read about security we are talking about traditional, national conceptions of security.
- In the traditional conception of security, the greatest danger to a country is from military threats.
- The source of this danger is another country which by threatening military action endangers the Core Values of Sovereignty, Independence and Territorial Integrity.
- Military action endangers the lives of ordinary citizens.
- Ordinary men and women are made targets of war, to break their support of the war.
- Traditional security policy has a Three Components - Deterrence, balance of power, Alliance Building.

Traditional notions of Security: Internal

- Traditional security must concern itself with internal security.

- It is not given so much importance after the Second World War.
- Internal security was more or less assured.
- It is important to pay attention to context and situation.
- After 1945, the US and the Soviet Union appeared to be united and could expect peace within their borders.

Traditional Security and Co-operation

- In traditional security, there is a recognition that cooperation in limiting violence is possible.
- These limits relate both to the ends and the means of war.
- It is accepted view that countries should only go to war for the right reasons, primarily self-defence or to protect the people from genocide.
- War must also be limited in terms of the means that are used.
- Force must in any case be used only after all the alternatives have failed.
- Traditional views of security do not rule out other forms of cooperation as well. The most important of these are disarmament, arms control and confidence building.
- Disarmament requires all states to give up certain kinds of weapons. For example, the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and the 1992 Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) banned the production and possession of these weapons.

Non-Traditional notions of security

- Non-traditional views of security have been called 'Human Security' or 'Global Security'.
- Human security is about the protection of people more than the protection of states.
- Protecting citizens from foreign attack may be a necessary condition for the security of individuals.
- More people have been killed by their own governments than by foreign armies.

MCQ TYPE (1 MARKS)

1. In the traditional conception of security, what is considered the greatest danger to a country?
 - (a) Economic threats
 - (b) Environmental threats
 - (c) Military threats
 - (d) Cyber threats

Ans:-(c)

2. Which weapons were banned by the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and the 1992 Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)?
 - (a) nuclear weapons
 - (b) Biological and chemical weapons

- (c) Conventional weapons
- (d) Ballistic missiles

Ans: - (b)

3. What did the US and Soviet Union pursue instead of disarmament?

- (a) Economic development
- (b) Humanitarian aid
- (c) Confidence building
- (d) Arms control

Ans:- d

4. What is confidence building?

- (a) A process in which countries increase their military power to avoid violence.
- (b) A process in which countries share ideas and information with their rivals to avoid misunderstanding.
- (c) A process in which countries refuse to share any information with their rivals to keep them guessing.
- (d) A process in which countries secretly plan their military strategies to surprise their rivals.

Ans: - (b)

5. What kind of information do countries share during confidence building?

- (a) Only information about their military plans.
- (b) Only information about their military power.
- (c) Information about their military intentions, plans, and forces.
- (d) None of these

Ans: - (c)

Very Short Answer type questions (2 marks)

1. What is the relationship between traditional security and cooperation?

Ans : Traditional security is closely related with cooperation as it recognises the need for cooperation to limit violence. This limit directly relates to both means and ends of the war. It has been universally accepted that countries should go to war for genuine reasons, say self-defence or to protect other people from genocide.

2. Highlight any two threats to a country's security as per the traditional notion of security.

Ans : Two threats as per the traditional notion of security are:

1. Military threats which endanger the core values of sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.
2. Balance of power which means some countries are bigger and stronger than other countries.

3. Describe any two components of India's security strategy.

Ans : Two components of India's security strategy are:

1. Strengthening of military capabilities as India has been involved in conflicts with its neighbours.
2. Development of economy is another component of India's security strategy.

4. Which are the New Source of Threats?

Ans : 1- Terrorism , 2- Human Rights, 3- Global Poverty, 4- Health Epidemics (HIV-AIDS, Bird Flu, SARS, COVID-19)

Short Answer type questions (4 marks)

1. Explain any four components of India's security strategy.

Ans :The security strategy of India involves four components:

- (i). Strengthening military capability: - This is the very first component of Indian security strategy because India has been involved in conflict with its neighbours. It is surrounded by nuclear-armed countries in the South Asian region, so India first tested a nuclear device in 1974 was justified.
- (ii). Strengthening International Norms and Institutions India took initiatives to bring about a universal and non-discriminatory non-proliferation regime in which all countries would have the same rights and obligations with respect to weapons of mass destruction.
- (iii). Internal security: - the very third component of Indian security strategy is geared towards meeting security challenges within the country. Several militant groups from areas such as Nagaland, Mizoram, Punjab, and Kashmir among others have, from time to time, sought to break away from India.
- (iv). Development of economy: India wants to develop its economy in a way that the vast mass of citizens are lifted out of poverty and misery and huge economic inequalities are not allowed to exist.

2. What are the reasons behind the rise of international terrorism?

Ans :The reasons behind the rise of international terrorism are: (i). Islamic Fundamentalism Orthodoxy, religious fundamentalism and narrow mindedness which preaches antagonistic feeling among different communities is responsible for this growth of international terrorism.

(ii) US Hegemony US policy of interference and its intentions of spreading its hegemony across the world has been vehemently opposed by the people of Iran, Iraq, Cuba, Palestine, etc and the same is also responsible for the spread of terrorism across the globe.

(iii) Failure of the UN and other International Body the UNO has remained merely a debating forum under the influence of major world powers and opinions and wishes of developing countries have been largely ignored.

The same is responsible for the growth of international terrorism.

(iv) Uneven growth of the economy Some parts of the world is over-developed whereas a major part of the world has remained underdeveloped and people in these countries are facing the problems of rampant unemployment, illiteracy, hunger, poverty etc. Suffering of people in these countries is also responsible for the growth of international terrorism.

3. Explain the concept of human security.

Ans: The concept of human security is concerned with protection of people. Though human security and state security are often considered the same, secure states do not mean secure people. Protection of citizens from foreign attack is a necessary condition for the security of people, but not a

sufficient one. During the last 100 years, there have been more killings by their own governments rather than foreign armies. According to the proponents (supporters) of human security, the basic goal is the protection of individuals. There are, however, differences over the threats from which individuals are to be protected.

4. What is meant by alliance building as a component of traditional security policy? What are its advantages?

Ans :Alliance building is the fourth element of traditional security policy. An association or an alliance is a partnership of states which coordinate with each other to deter and defend against military attack.

Advantages of alliance building as a component of traditional security policy are:

1. Most alliances are made in written treaties and are based on a clear identification who makes the threat.
2. Alliances are formed based on national interest and can change when national interests change.
3. Countries form alliances to increase their effective power relative to another country or alliance.

Long Answer type questions (6 Marks)

1. What is meant by global poverty? Suggest any two ways to reduce disparity between the poor and the rich at the global level.

Ans : Global poverty is another source of insecurity. At present, the world population is 7 billion which is likely to rise to 9-10 billion in upcoming decades. Currently, half of the world's population growth occurs in just six countries: India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, and Indonesia. Among the world's poorest countries, the population is expected to triple in the next 50 years, whereas the population is shrinking in many rich countries. High per capita income and low population growth make rich states or rich social groups get richer, whereas low incomes and high population growth reinforce each other to make poor states and poor groups get poorer. Globally, this disparity contributes to the gap between the Northern and Southern countries of the world. Poverty in the South has also been causing large-scale migration to seek a better life and economic opportunities.

Two ways to reduce disparity between the poor and rich at the global level are:

(i). Quality education Provides children knowledge and life skills to realise their full potential. Education is a means through which employable skills are imparted. To remove poverty globally, governments must ensure quality education to every child. Education is a liberating force which liberates the people from poverty, suppression, exploitation, etc.

(ii) Economic and social security: To overcome poverty, communities around the world must be provided economic and social securities they need to thrive. Governments across the globe must extend basic health care, education, housing, pension, disability insurance, survivor benefits and unemployment insurance to the families living under poverty.

Apart from these, people living in poverty must be ensured to have skills and knowledge they need to secure a livelihood, and support their families.

2. Question2.

Do you think that to deal with non-traditional threats to security cooperation is very important? How can international cooperation have to combat non-traditional threats?

Answer:

yes, it is true that to deal with non-traditional threats to security, cooperation is very important, rather than military confrontation. Military force may have a role to play in combating terrorism or in enforcing human rights, but it is difficult to see what force would do to help alleviate poverty, manage migration, and refugee movements and control epidemics. In most cases the use of military force would only make matters worse. International cooperation to combat non-traditional threats like way:

ignore the misery of their populations who are devastated by poverty, disease, and catastrophe.

(ii) International community may have to agree to the use of violence against international terrorist and those who harbour them.

(iii) Non-traditional security is much better when the use of force is sanctioned and applied collectively by the international community rather than when an individual country decides to use force on its own.

Picture Based Question

Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow? 1+1+2=4



Q.1- What is depicted in this picture.

(I) Nature of the threat.

(II) Balance only in Natural Disaster.

(III) Balance only in Terrorism.

(IV) Conflict between two countries.

Q.2- How should the world address issue shown here?

- (I) It include any kind of disease in the Ambit of Security.
- (II) Include distress in the Ambit of Security.
- (III) Including all accepted standard.**
- (IV) None of these

Q.3- Which of the following is/ are involved in natural disasters?

- (I) Cyber attack
- (II) Mad-Cow disease**
- (III) Military operations (IV) Terrorism

Q.4- Which country is most at risk from global warming?

- (I) Cambodia
- (II) Canada
- (III) Maldives**
- (IV) USA

PASSAGE BASED QUESTION

Q.-1- Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow. 1+1+1+1=4

Cooperation may be bilateral (i.e. between any two countries), regional, continental, or global. It would all depend on the nature of the threat and the willingness and ability of countries to respond. Cooperative security may also involve a variety of other players, both international and national—international organisations (the UN, the World Health Organisation, the World Bank, the IMF etc.), non-governmental organisations (Amnesty International, the Red Cross, private foundations and charities, churches and religious organisations, trade unions, associations, social and development organisations), businesses and corporations, and great personalities (e.g. Mother Teresa, Nelson Mandela).

1- Bilateral means ?

- (A) Involving two groups of people.
- (B) Involving two countries
- (C) A and B
- (D) None of these

2- At what level can there be cooperation?

- (A) Bilateral
- (B) Regional
- (C) Continental or global
- (D) All of these

3- Which are no the international organizations involved in cooperative security?

- (A) UN
- (B) WHO
- (C) Red cross
- (D) WTO

4- Which is/are the Non-governmental organisation involved in cooperative security?

- (A) Amnesty International, Trade Union**
- (B) UN, WHO, WTO
- (C) Red Cross, IMF

(D) Trade Union, UN

Chapter:6

Environment And Natural Resources

Environmental Concerns in Global Politics

- Reducing cultivable land
- Deforestation and loss of biodiversity
- Water and Coastal Pollution
- Depletion of Ozone
- Depletion of water bodies
- Overgrazing of grasslands
- Over harvesting of fisheries
- ❖ The club of Rome, a global think tank, published a book in 1972 entitled 'Limits to growth' point out the depletion of the earth's resources against the backdrop of rapidly growing world population.
- ❖ United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) began international conferences and promoting detailed studies to get a more coordinate and effective response to environmental problems.

Earth Summit

- United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held at Rio-De-Janerio, Brazil in June 1992. This is known as Earth summit.
- The summit was attended by 170 states, thousands of NGO's and many multinational corporations.
- The Rio summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity forestry.
- Agenda 21 was passed in Rio summit, it recommended a list of development practices.
- The approach of combining economic growth with ecological responsibility is called **sustainable development**.

Common property resources

- Common property resources represent common property for the group. The underlying norms here is that members of the group have right and duties with respect to the nature, level of use, and the maintenance of a given resource.
- Privatization, agricultural intensification, population growth and economic degradation are causing common property to dwindle in size, quality and availability to poor.

Common but Different Responsibilities

- There are differences in approach between the countries of the North and the South over environment issues.
- The developed countries of North want everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation.
- The developing countries of the south feel that much of the ecological degradation in the world is the product of industrial development undertaken by developed countries. If they have caused more degradation must also take more responsibility for undoing the damage now. The developing countries are in the process of industrialization and they must not be subjected to the same restrictions.

Kyoto Protocol

- The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement setting target to cut their greenhouse gas emission.
- Certain gases like Carbon dioxide, Methane, Hydro-fluoro carbons etc. are considered at least partly responsible for global warming.
- The Kyoto protocol was agreed to in 1997 at Kyoto in Japan based on principles set out in UNFCCC.
- Developing countries like India and China were exempt from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change(UNFCCC -1992)

- It is a United Nations protocol for climate change.
- It provides that countries should act to protect the climate change “on the basis of equity and in accordance to their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

India's Stand On Environmental Issues

- India has signed and ratified Kyoto Protocol (1997) in August 2002.
- At the G-8 meeting in June 2005, India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.
- The Indian Government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes like Energy Conservation Act (2001), Electricity Act of 2003 etc.
- In 1997, a review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth Summit in Rio was undertaken by India.
- India suggested that the developing countries must get financial resources and clean technologies from the developed countries in order to meet UNFCCC commitments.

Environmental Movements

- Some of the most significant responses to the challenge of environmental degradation has come from groups of environmentally conscious volunteers working in different parts of the world.
- The forest movements of the South, in Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, Continental Africa and India are faced with enormous pressures regarding forest clearing.

Need of Environmental Movements

- Deforestation is being continued at an alarming rate.
- Exploitation of minerals is being continued. They are using chemicals for the exploitation of mineral and harming the environment.
- Mega –dam is being built in many countries of the world. Due to mega dam projects a large number of people are displaced from their home. It is also harmful for biodiversity.

Examples: Narmada Bachao movement (Andolan)

The Indigenous People and their Rights

- United Nations defines indigenous populations as comprising the descendants of peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world and overcame them.
- The World Council of Indigenous People was formed in 1975.
- Every year 9th August celebrate world indigenous day.

MCQ- 1 mark questions

1. Which of the following is the aim of the Kyoto protocol?

- a) To reduce the emission of gases
- b) To ban nuclear weapons
- c) To save water
- d) To educate

Answer: A) To reduce the emission of gases

2. Which of the following gasses is considered responsible for global warming?

- a) Carbon dioxide
- b) Methane
- c) Hydro-fluoro Carbons
- d) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

3. What does the UNEP stand for?

- a) United Nations Environment Programme
- b) United National Ecology Programme
- c) Union Nations Environment Programme
- d) Union National Ecology Programme

Answer- a) United Nations Environment Programme

4. The Earth Summit was held at?

- a) London
- b) New York
- c) New Delhi
- d) Rio-de-Janeiro

Ans- d) Rio-de-Janeiro

5. Which of the following is a global common?

- a) Hotel
- b) Oil Refinery
- c) Gas Line
- d) Ocean Floor

Ans – D) Ocean Floor

6. The World Council of Indigenous Peoples was formed in :

- a) 1950
- b) 1975
- c) 1990
- d) 2007

Ans- (b) 1975

7. World Environment Day is celebrated each year on?

- a) 5 March
- b) 5 June
- c) 5 January
- d) 7 June

Answer- 5 June

8. What was the title of Brundtland Report of 1987?

- a) Our common and precious future
- b) Our Common Future
- c) Our Precious Future
- d) Our Future

Answer- b) Our common future

9. Match the following in 'Column A' with those in 'Column B' in a meaningful way.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(I) Indigenous people of the cordillera region	(a) Chile
(II) Mapuche	(b) Bangladesh
(III) Tribal people of Chittagong Hill Tracts	(c) Philippines

(IV) Kuna Tribe

(d) East of Panama Canal

Answer- i-c, ii-a, iii-b, iv-d

10. Match the following in 'Column A' with those in 'Column B' in a meaningful way.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(I) Chipko Movement	(a) Maharashtra
(II) Narmada Bachao Aandolan	(b) Uttarakhand
(III) Dalit Panthers Movement	(c) Andhra Pradesh
(IV) Anti-Arrack Movement	(d) Gujarat

Answer- i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. Why should the 'environmental concerns' be part of contemporary global politics?

Ans. The environmental concerns should be part of contemporary global politics because no single government can address the environmental concerns in isolation.

2. Why were India and China exempted from the Kyoto Protocol?

Ans. India, China and other developing countries were exempted from the requirements of Kyoto Protocol because their per capita emission was comparatively lower than it was in developed countries.

3. What is sustainable development?

Ans.- Sustainable development is an approach of economic development without harming of environment.

4. Explain steps taken by Governments of India to curb the emission of greenhouse gases.

Answer: Steps taken by Government of India to curb the emission of greenhouse gases are :

- India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in the year 2002.
- The government has recommended cleaner and better fuels for vehicles under National Auto Fuel Policy.
- The Energy Conservation Act was passed in 2001 as to initiate the process of improving energy efficiency.
- There has been encouragement for using renewable sources of energy through Electricity Act of 2003.

5. What is meant by geopolitics?

Answer: Geopolitics is related to the geographical political affairs which deals with allocation and distribution of natural resources among the nation states of world. It is all about who gets what, when, where and how. Timber, oil and water have become important resources in today's world on which different want control

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (4 MARKS)

1. Describe any four issues relating to environmental degradation.

Answer: Following are the issues relating to environmental degradation :

- ❖ Grasslands and fisheries have been over-exploited
- ❖ Deforestation
- ❖ Ozone depletion
- ❖ Coastal and water pollution

2. What were the outcomes of Rio-Summit?

Answer. 1. Consensus on Sustainable Development.

2- List of development practices called 'Agenda-21'.

3- Dealing with Climate Change, Biodiversity and Forestry.

3. What are 'global commons'? Why is it said that international cooperation over the global commons is not easy?

Answer: Commons are those resources which are not owned by anyone but rather shared by a community.

- There are some areas or regions of the world which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state, and therefore require common governance by the international community. These are known as global commons or res communis humanitatis .
- It includes the earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, the ocean floor and outer space.
- Some agreements have been signed to protect and conserve global commons.

- Antarctic Treaty 1959
- Montreal protocol 1987
- Antarctic Environment Protocol 1991

The international cooperation over the 'global commons' is not easy because :

1. It is not easy to do cooperation over the 'global commons: It is very difficult to achieve consensus on common environmental agendas on the basis of vague scientific evidence and time frames.
2. The management of these regions is completely influenced by North-South inequalities.
3. Technological and Industrial development have also affected the earth's atmosphere and ocean floor.
4. Global commons have not only common, but differentiated responsibilities'? Do you agree with this view? Why?

Answer: Yes, I agree with this statement. There is a difference in approach by both North and South regarding ecological conservation. Following are the reasons :

- The developed countries of global North want everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation.
- Developing countries of global South state that maximum amount of degradation is because of the industrial development done by global North.

The concept of common and differentiated responsibilities were emphasized upon in 'Rio Declaration at the Earth Summit' in the year 1992.

Long Answer Type Questions (6 marks)

1. What are the causes of environmental pollution? Suggest measures to conserve the natural resources.

And. Causes : 1. Industrialisation

2. Population explosion

3. Misuse of natural resources

4. Deforestation

Measures to conserve natural resources:

1. Judicious use of natural Resources

2. Use of alternative source of power like wind and solar energy

3. Increased used of bio fuels.

4. Reducing dependency on fossil fuels.

5. Rainwater harvesting

6. Treatment of sewage and industrial waste.

7. Use of renewable resources

2. Write four environmental movements that have taken place all over the world.

Narmada Bachao Andolan:

Year: 1985

Place: Narmada River, which flows through the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Leaders: Medha Patkar, Baba Amte, Adivasis, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists.

Aim: A social movement against a number of large dams being built across the Narmada River.

Chipko Movement

Year: 1973

Place: In Chamoli district and later at Tehri-Garhwal district of Uttarakhand.

Leaders: Sundarlal Bahuguna, Gaura Devi, Suresha Devi, Bachni Devi, Chandi Prasad Bhatt, Govind Singh Rawat, Dhoom Singh Negi, Shamsheer Singh Bisht and Ghanasyam Raturi.

Aim: The main objective was to protect the trees on the Himalayan slopes from the axes of contractors of the forest.

Bishnoi Movement

Year: 1700s

Place: Khejarli, Marwar region, Rajasthan state.

Leaders: Amrita Devi along with Bishnoi villagers in Khejarli and surrounding villages.

Aim: Save sacred trees from being cut down by the king's soldiers for a new palace.

Save Silent Valley Movement

Year: 1978

Place: Silent Valley, an evergreen tropical forest in the Palakkad district of Kerala, India.

Leaders: The Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad (KSSP) an NGO, and the poet-activist Sughatha kumari played an important role in the Silent Valley protests.

Aim: In order to protect the Silent Valley, the moist evergreen forest from being destroyed by a hydroelectric project.

PASSAGE BASED, CARTOON BASED AND MAP BASED QUESTIONS – 4 MARKS

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

This summit was attended by 170 states, thousands of NGOs and many multinational corporations. Five years earlier, the 1987 Brundtland Report, Our Common Future, had warned that traditional patterns of economic growth were not sustainable in the long term, especially in view of the demands of the South for further industrial development. What was obvious at this Summit was that the rich and developed countries of the First World, called the 'global North', were pursuing a different environmental agenda than the poor and developing countries of the Third World, called the 'global South'. Whereas the Northern states were concerned with ozone depletion and global warming, the Southern states were anxious to address the relationship between economic development and environmental management.

A) Which summit has been referred to in the passage given above?

Ans: Earth Summit.

b) Name two countries each from the First World and the Third World.

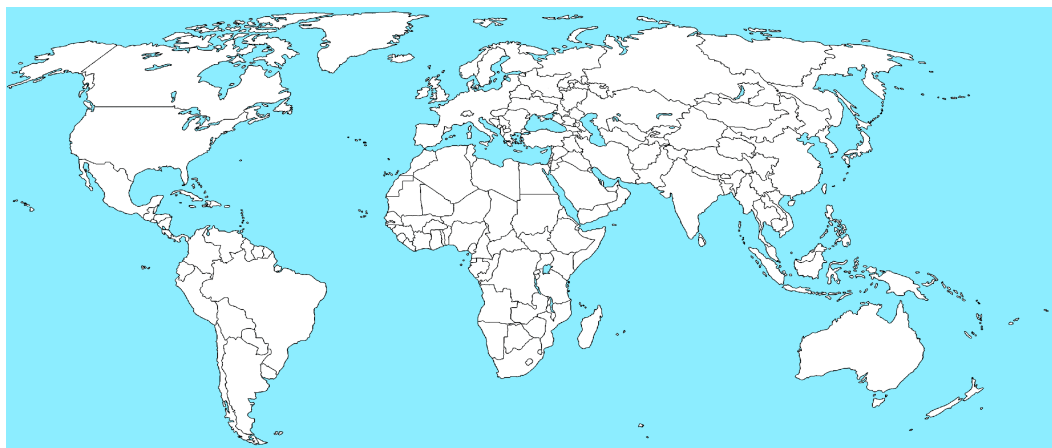
Ans: First World countries: America

Third World countries: Asian, African.

c) Why were the traditional patterns of economic growth not considered to be sustainable in the long term?

Ans: Because "our common future" report had warned that traditional patterns of economic growth were not sustainable in the long term, especially in view of the demands of the south for further industrial development.

2. In the given outline political map of world, Identify the mentioned nations.



(A) A country related to Narmada Bachao Movement.

Ans. India

(B) A nation where Kyoto Protocol was agreed in 1997.

Ans Japan

(C) Where UNFCCC was held in 1992.

Ans. Brazil

(D) A Nation which was exempted from the requirement of the Kyoto Protocol.

Ans. China

3. Study the cartoon below and answer the following questions.



(i) What does the above picture depict ?

Answer: The above picture depicts the way neocolonialism works.

(ii) What is the most important resource in global strategy ?

Answer: Oil is the most important resource in global strategy.

(iii) Why oil is most reliable resource in geopolitics ?

Answer: The global economy relied on Oil because it is portable and indispensable fuel.

4. Study the cartoon below and answer the following questions.



a) Why quantity of water is shown less in cartoon?

Answer: Scarcity of water

b) How is water a political issue?

Answer: Water is an example of common resource.

c) Which countries were involved in water wars?

Answer: Israel- Jordan-Syria

CHAPTER-7 GLOBALISATION

Concept of Globalisation

- Globalisation means the flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world. It is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished.
- Globalisation need not always be positive. It can have negative consequences for the people.
- As a concept, globalisation fundamentally deals with flows. These flows can besides moving from one part of the world to another, commodities being traded across borders and so on.
- The crucial element is the worldwide inter connectedness which is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.

Causes of Globalisation

- One important aspect of globalisation is that even though it is not caused by any single factor, technology remains a critical element.
- The ability of ideas, capital, commodities and people to move more easily from one part of the world to another has been made possible by technological advances.
- Interconnections is also an important aspect of globalisation. Any event taking place in one part of the world could have an impact on another part of the world.

Consequences of Globalisation Political Consequences

- Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity i.e. by reducing the ability of government to do what they want to do.
- It gives way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order, and the security of its citizens.
- In place of the state the market becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.

Economic Consequences

- In order to understand economic consequences of globalisation it is important to know that in economic globalisation involves many actors other than IMF, WTO. It involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world. Some of this is voluntary and some forced by international institutions and powerful countries.
- Globalisation has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe as it has reduced the imposing of restrictions on the imports of one country on another.

Cultural Consequences

- The consequences of globalisation can also be seen on our culture too and thus it is not confirmed only to the sphere of politics and economy.
- The process cultural globalisation poses a threat because it leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation.
- Cultural globalisation has both positive as well as negative effect on the world.
- While cultural homogenisation is an aspect of globalisation, the same process also generates precisely the opposite effect.

India and Globalisation

- Flows pertaining to the movement of capital, commodities, ideas and people go back several centuries in Indian History.
- During the British rule, India became an exporter of primary goods and raw materials and a consumer (importer) of finished goods.
- After independence, India decided to be a self-sufficient country rather than being dependent on others.
- In 1991, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms that has sought increasingly to de-regulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment.

Resistance to Globalisation

- Globalisation has invited strong criticism all over the globe. For some globalisation represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.
- Culturally, they are worried that traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values and ways
- The World Social Forum (WSF) is a global platform bringing together human rights activists, environmentalists, labour, youth and women activists opposed to neo-liberal globalisation.

Very Short Answer Type Questions [1 Mark]

Q1.To what extent does globalisation provide opportunities as well as challenges?

Answer: Globalisation creates new jobs in industries and MNCs and increases the volume of trade in goods and services. As a challenge it reduces the capacity of state to take decisions on their own.

Q2.Define Globalisation.

Answer: Globalisation refers to integration of an economy with the other country based on interdependence.

Q3.What is WSF?

Answer: WSF is the World Social Forum, a global platform to bring together a wide coalition of human rights activists, environmentalists and women activists.

Q4.Mention the main function of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Answer: The main function of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) is setting the rules for the promotion of international trade.

Q5.Where did the seventh meeting of world social forum take place?

Answer: Nairobi

Very Short Answer Type Questions [2 Mark]

Q1.Mention any two benefits of globalisation.

Answer: Two benefits of globalisation are:

- It provides job opportunities for the youth.
- It provides the exchange of ideas, capital, commodities and people from one place to another.

Q2.What are the political consequences of there globalisation.

Answer: Following are the consequences of political globalisation

- It has eroded the capacity of the state by reducing the ability of government to do what they want to do.
- The concept of welfare state has been reduced to a more minimalist state all over the world.

Q3.How has technological advancement affected globalisation.

Answer: Technology remains an important factor with regard to globalisation. The technological inventions such as telegraph, telephone and the microchip has revolutionised communication between various global factors. Hence, invention of printing laid basis for the creation of nationalism. Thus, technological advancement and regonition of inter-connectedness affected globalisation.

Q4.Define cultural heterogenisation.

Answer: When globalisation leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. It is called cultural heterogenization.

Short Answer Type Questions [4 Marks]

Q1.Mention any four political consequences of globalisation.

Answer: The political consequences can be understood through following points ;

- It decreases the role of state. It leads to market state rather than welfare state.
- It leads to the emergence of IMF, World Bank and WTO etc.
- Market factors influences the decision-making process of the governments.

- It has affected the traditional concept of state sovereignty.

Q2.Explain any two positive and two negative effects of globalisation.

Answer: Positive Impacts of globalisation are (any two):

- Increase in the volume of trade in goods and services.
- It attracts private foreign capital investment.
- Negative impacts of globalisation are (any two)
 - These foreign companies focus on their profit orientation projects only in place of social welfare.
 - It has widened income disparities by making the rich richer and the poor more poorer.

Q3.What is the impact of globalisation on state's sovereignty?

Answer: The impact of changing role of state in developing countries in the light of globalisation can be summed up as follows:

1. Globalisation reduces state capacity i.e. the ability of governments to do what they do.
2. Market becomes the prime determinant to down economic and social priorities.
3. Multinational companies effect on decision taken by governments because their own interest fulfillment depends on government policies.
4. The old Welfare state is now giving way to more minimalist state to perform certain core functions as maintenance of law and order and the security.

Q4.Define globalisation. How is it different from internationalisation?

Answer: For definition of globalisation, Globalisation means the flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world. It is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished.

It is different from internationalisation on the basis of following points :

1. Internationalisation believes in the integrity of community whereas globalisation believes in one umbrella concepts and sharing of ideas between other states.
2. Internationalisation believes in the use of resources of all the world equally for the benefit of mankind, but globalisation emphasise on the development of resources for the welfare and support of community.
3. Internationalisation also believes in the universal brotherhood and international peace whereas globalisation believes in the concept of flows of ideas, people and commodities throughout the globe, it also encourages the richer countries to support the poorer countries' economy.

Long Answer Type Questions [6 Marks]

Q1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

Advocates of economic globalisation argue that it generates greater economic growth and well-being for larger sections of the population when there is de-regulation. Greater trade among countries allows each economy to do what it does best. This would benefit the whole world. They also argue that economic globalisation is inevitable and it is not wise to resist the march of history. More moderate supporters of globalisation say that globalisation provides a challenge that can be responded to intelligently without accepting it uncritically. What, however, cannot be denied is the increased momentum towards inter- dependence and integration between governments, businesses, and ordinary people in different parts of the world as a result of globalisation.

Questions

- a) What is economic globalisation?
- b) How does economic globalisation benefit the whole world?
- c) How does the moderate supporters of globalisation view it?

Answer:

- a) Economic globalisation generates great or economic growth and well being for larger section of population when there is deregulation.
- b) Economic globalisation gives opportunities to countries to do best in their economy.
- c) Moderate supporters of globalisation view it as a challenge to be responded

intelligently without accepting it uncritically.

Q2. How has globalisation impacted India and how is India impacting globalisation?

Answer: Globalisation affected India economically, socially and culturally. After adopting New Economic Policy in 1991, India has removed restrictions on imports of goods. It also encouraged the investors to invest in India. FDI to produce goods and services has increased, it also enhanced foreign exchange reserves.

After adopting globalisation, USA and European culture spread in India. The food habit and dressing style is changing. Families are converting from joint to the nuclear. Eating burgers and pizzas and wearing jeans have brought dramatic change in our lives.

In India, information technology and space technology have been enhanced after globalisation. India is also involved in trade and commerce with other nations. Even though at some places India plays a leadership role. However, in India, resistance to globalisation has come from various quarters.

These are as follows:

1. Trade unions of industrial workforce, as well as social movements and farmer agitation against monopoly MNCs, are also some forms of resistance to globalisation.
2. The patenting of certain plants like Neem by American and European firms has also generated widespread opposition in India.

Q3. Explain any three benefits of globalisation with examples.

Answer: 1. Economic Benefits

- It involves greater economic flows among various countries.
- It has enhanced trade in commodities among countries.
- The restrictions on the imports and movement of capital have also been reduced.
- This has spread internet and computer related services across national boundaries.
- Technological Benefits

Technical equipments as telephone, internet, telephone and microchip have contributed to globalisation by exchanging ideas, capitals and people to make convenient to move from one place to another at a fast pace to stimulate the process of globalisation.

- Political Benefits
- The primary status remains unchallenged on the basis of political community.
- To some extent developing countries have received a boost to become more powerful and strong.

Q4. Study the picture given below and answer the questions based on it:



- What does the cartoon depicts?
- What is referred under the title yesterday?
- What message does the title 'Today' convey?

Answer:

1. Cartoon comments on the changing scenario due to globalisation.
2. It refers to earlier conditions of developing countries who were starving due to less growth in their economy.
3. Globalisation opened doors for new entrants from developing nations and resulted into brain drain.