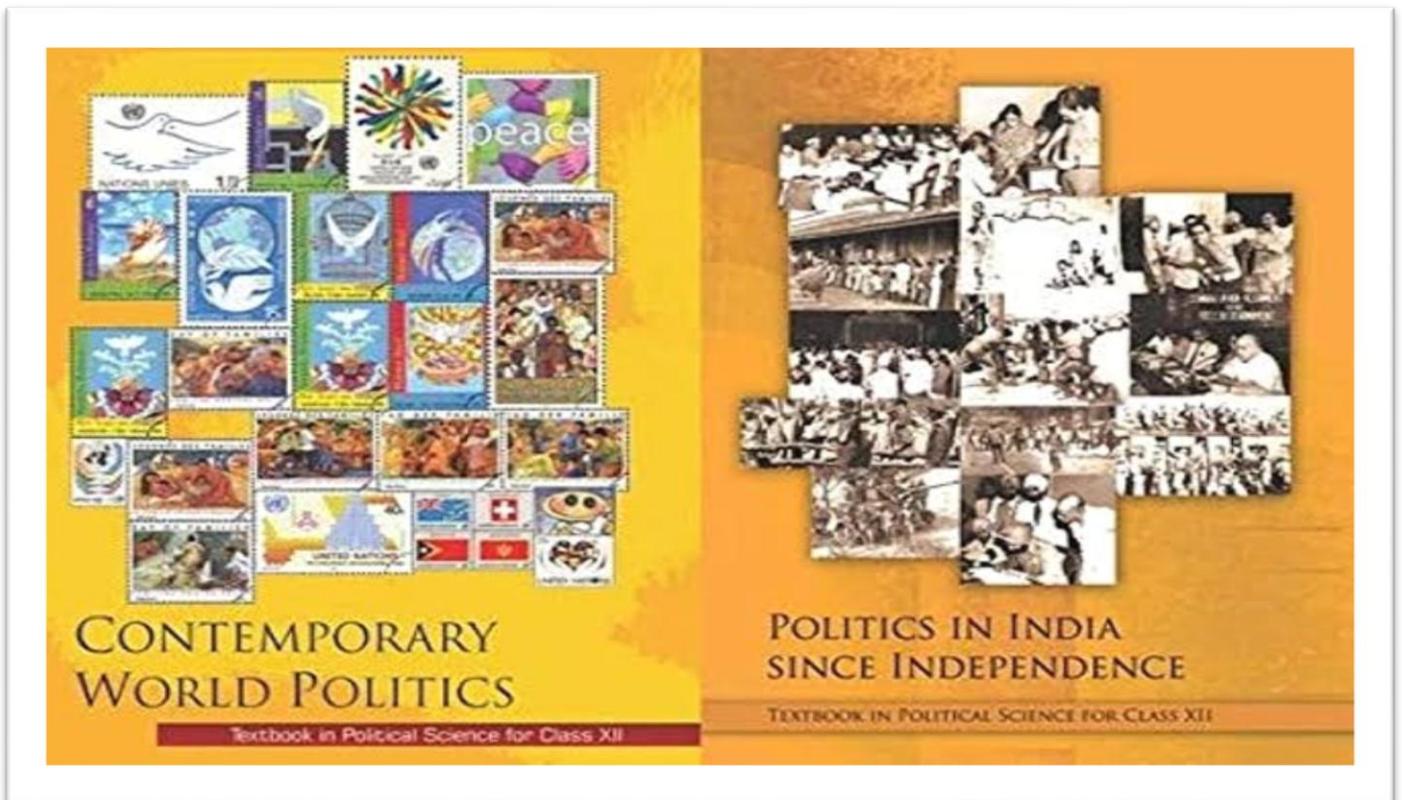


# KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN REGIONAL OFFICE RANCHI



**CLASS – XII**

**Study Material**

**(English)**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

**Based on Latest CBSE Exam Pattern for the Session**

**2023-24**

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# **THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

## **PREAMBLE**

**WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA**, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **<sup>1</sup>[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC]** and to secure to all its citizens :

**JUSTICE**, social, economic and political;

**LIBERTY** of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

**EQUALITY** of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all;

**FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of the individual and the **<sup>2</sup>[unity and integrity of the Nation]**;

**IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY** this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949 do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
2. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

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### CLASS XII

### COURSE STRUCTURE

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	No. of Periods	Marks Allotted
<b>PART A-CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS</b>			
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	4
	Total	<b>95</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>PART B-POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE</b>			
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
		<b>118</b>	<b>40</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>80</b>

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## Chapter-1

### **THE END OF BIPOLARITY**

- With the breaking of the Berlin wall on 9th November 1989 the end of the cold war was inevitable.
- On 25th December 1991 Soviet Union was officially disintegrated, heralding the end of the cold war.

#### **Birth of Soviet Union**

- The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic came into being after the socialist revolution in Russia in 1917. The revolution was inspired by the ideals of socialism as opposed to capitalism and the need for an egalitarian society and classless society.
- Vladimir Lenin was the founder of the Bolshevik Communist Party and the leader of the Russian Revolution. He was the founder head of the USSR and practitioner of Marxism and also a source of inspiration for communists all over the world.
- After the second world War the Soviet Union became a great power.

#### **Soviet System**

- The Soviet system gave privacy to the state and the Institution of the party .
- The political system centred around the Communist Party no other political or opposition party was allowed .
- The economy was planned and controlled by the state.
- The Soviet economy was more developed than the rest of the world except for the US.
- It had a modern and complex communication network having energy resources including oil, iron steel, machinery, production and transport sector that connected its remotest area with efficiency.
- Its domestic industry was well developed .
- The Soviet state insured minimum standard of living for all its citizens,
- The government subsidize basic necessities including health, education child care and welfare schemes for its citizens.
- There was no unemployment .
- State ownership was the dominant form of ownership land and productive ,assets were controlled by the state.
- There was no private property and the society was based on the principles of equality.

#### **Causes of collapse of Soviet union**

- The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian making life very difficult for it citizens.
- Lack of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech among citizens.

- The one party system and the tight grip of the Communist Party of union over all Institutions.
- The Communist Party was not accountable to the people and functioned in a dictatorial manner.
- The party refused to recognise the respiration of the people in its different republics to manage their own affairs including their cultural affairs .
- Russians and dominated all over the other groups people from other reasons wealth neglected in office rise of nationalism and the desi public growth.
- Russians dominated over all the other ethnic groups. People from other regions felt neglected and often suppressed. Rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty rose within various republics.
- The Arms race with the USA depleted its resources and effected its economic growth.
- The Soviet Union lagged behind the West in technology and infrastructure.
- There was growing economic distress among its citizens and regional aspirations grew stronger in the Republics.
- The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 weakened the system and wages continued to grow, productivity and technology saw lowered growth. There were shortages in all consumer goods and food imports increased every year.
- The Soviet economy was faltering in the late 70s and became stagnant.

### **Gorbachev and the Disintegration:**

- Mikhail Gorbachev became General Secretary of Communist Party in 1985.
- Information and Technological revolution taking place in West.
- Decision of Gorbachev was to normalize Relations with the West.
- The people of East European Countries started to protest against their own Government and Soviet Control.
- Gorbachev initiated the policies of economic and political reform and democratisation.
- Reforms were opposed by leaders within the Communist Party.
- A Coup took place in 1991.
- This coup encouraged by Communist Party hardliners.
- Boris Yeltsin emerged as a National Hero in opposing coup.
- Boris Yeltsin won election and shake off centralised Control.
- Power began to shift from Soviet Centre to Republics.
- The Central Asian Republics did not ask for independence.
- Central Asian Republics (CARs) wanted to remain with Soviet Federation.
- Under the leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus declared that Soviet Union was disbanded. Communist Party was banned.

- Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) came as other Republics.
- Russia was now accepted as the successor state of the Soviet Union.
- Russia accepted all the International Treaties and commitments of the Soviet Union.
- The Old Soviet Union was dead and buried.

### **Why did Soviet Union Disintegrate?**

- Internal weaknesses of Soviet Political and Economic institution was failed to fulfilled aspirations of the people.
- Economic Stagnation.
- Shortages of Consumer Goods.
- Large section of the society began doubt.
- The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal.
- This led to a huge economic burden.
- Ordinary citizens became more knowledgeable about the economic advance of the West. They could see the disparities between their system and the systems of the West.
- The reality of its backwardness came as a political and psychological shock.
- The Soviet Union had become stagnant in an administrative political sense.
- The Communist Party that had ruled the Soviet Union for over 70 years.
- The Communist Party was not accountable to the people.
- Rampant corruption.
- Inability of the system to correct mistakes.
- The unwillingness to allow more openness in government.
- Centralisation of authority in a vast land.
- The party bureaucrats gained more privileges than ordinary citizens.
- Gorbachev promised to reform the economy and loosen the administrative system.
- Gorbachev's accurate diagnosis of the problem.
- There were sections of Soviet society which felt that Gorbachev should have moved much faster
- They did not benefit in the way they had hoped, or they benefited too slowly.
- In this 'tug of war', Gorbachev lost support on all sides and divided public opinion.
- People felt that he did not adequately defend his own policies.
- The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia.

- Baltic Republics (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), Ukraine, Georgia, and others proved to be the final and most immediate cause for the disintegration of the USSR.
- During the Cold War many thought that nationalist unrest would be strongest in the Central Asian republics.
- Ethnic and religious differences with the rest of the Soviet Union.
- Three broad kinds of enduring changes that resulted from it.

### **Results of Disintegration of USSR**

- The end of the Cold War and of ideological confrontation .
- Rise of a unipolar world with the hegemony of USA.
- End of arms race in the world and the possibility of new peaceful world order.
- End of the Warsaw Pact. Change in the balance of power of the world.
- Power relation in world politics changed. The USA became the sole superpower.
- Capitalist economy became the dominant economic system. International institution like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund became powerful advisors to all these countries.
- Emergence of 15 sovereign countries from the erstwhile Soviet Union.
- Russia inherited the USSR status as a permanent member of the United Nation Security Council.

### **Shock Therapy:**

- Countries by a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to
- democratic capitalist system.
- The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and east Europe that was influenced by the World Bank and the IMF came to be known as 'Shock Therapy'.
- Shock therapy varied in intensity and speed amongst the former second world countries, but its direction and features were quite similar
- These countries were required to make a total shift to a capitalist economy,
- Private ownership was to be the dominant pattern of ownership of property.
- Privatisation of state assets and corporate ownership patterns were to be immediately brought in.
- Collective farms were to be replaced by private farming and capitalism in agriculture.
- Shock therapy also involved a drastic change in the external orientation of economies
- The free trade regime and foreign direct investment (FDI) were to be the main engines of change.
- This involved openness to foreign investment, financial opening up or deregulation and currency convertibility.

### **Consequences of Shock Therapy**

- Shock therapy did not lead the people into the promised utopia of mass consumption.
- *Ruin to the economies.*
- Large state-controlled over industrial complex almost collapsed.
- 90 per cent of its industries were put up for sale to private individuals.
- Restructuring was carried out through market forces and not by government-directed industrial policies. This was called ‘the largest garage sale in history’, as valuable industries were undervalued and sold at throwaway prices.
- Vouchers were given to citizens.
- Citizens sold their vouchers in the black market because they needed the money.
- The value of the RUBLE, (Russian currency) declined dramatically.
- Rate of inflation was so high.
- People lost all their savings.
- The collective farm system disintegrated.
- Russia started to import food.
- The old trading structure broke down.
- The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed.
- Withdrawal of government subsidies.
- Large sections of the people fell into poverty.
- The middle classes were pushed to the periphery of society,
- Academic and intellectual manpower disintegrated or migrated.
- A mafia emerged in these countries and started controlling many economic activities.
- Privatisation led to new disparities.
- Russia, were divided between rich and poor regions.
- The construction of democratic institutions was not given the same attention and priority as the demands of economic transformation.
- The constitutions of all these countries were drafted in a hurry, including Russia.
- In Central Asia, the presidents had great powers and became very authoritarian
- The presidents of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan appointed themselves to power first for ten years.
- Economy of Russia, started reviving in 2000, ten years after their independence.
- The reason for the revival for most of their economies was the export of natural resources like oil, natural gas and minerals.
- Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are major oil and gas producers

### **Areas of tension and conflicts in the former Soviet Republics**

- Soviet Republics are prone to conflicts and many have civil wars and insurgencies.
- In Russia, two republics, Chechnya and Dagestan, have had violent secessionist movements.
- Moscow’s method of dealing with the Chechen rebels and indiscriminate military bombings have led to many human rights violations but failed to deter the aspirations for independence.
- Tajikistan witnessed a civil war that went on for ten years till 2001.
- In Azerbaijan’s province of Nagorno-Karabakh, some local Armenians want to secede and join Armenia.

- In Georgia, the demand for independence has come from two provinces, resulting in a civil war.
- There are movements against the existing regimes in Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia. Countries and provinces are fighting over river waters.
- The Central Asian Republics are areas with vast Hydrocarbon Resources, which have brought them economic benefit.
- Central Asia has also become a zone of competition between outside powers and oil companies.
- After 11 September 2001, the US wanted military bases in the region.
- Russia perceives these states as its 'Near Abroad' and believes that they should be under Russian influence.
- China has interests here because of the oil resources.
- Czechoslovakia split peacefully into two, with the Czechs and the Slovaks forming independent countries.
- Balkan republics of Yugoslavia. After 1991, it broke apart with several provinces like Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina declaring independence.

### **India and the post communist**

- India has maintained good relations with all the post-communist countries strongest relations are still those between Russia and India.
- India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy.
- Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests.
- Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar world order.
- A Multipolar World is the co-existence of several powers in the international system, collective security greater regionalism, negotiated settlements of international conflicts and an independent foreign policy for all countries.
- More than 80 Bi-lateral Agreements have been signed between India and Russia as part of the Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement of 2001.
- India stands to benefit from its relationship with Russia on issues like Kashmir, Energy Supplies,
- Sharing information on international terrorism access to Central Asia, and balancing its relations with China.
- India is the Second Largest Arms Market for Russia.
- The Indian military gets most of its Hardware from Russia.
- India is an Oil Importing Nation.
- India is seeking to increase its energy imports from Russia and the republics of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan.

- Russia is important for India's Nuclear Energy plans and assisted India's Space Industry by giving, for example, the Cryogenic Rocket when India needed it.
- Russia and India have collaborated on various Scientific Projects.

## **Unipolar world**

Unipolar world unipolarity means there is a single superpower that is dominant in the international system. Unipolarity means that at present the USA is the only superpower and its military power economic power but also its cultural presence. It means the domination of single power in the world that is USA in politics.

## **US military action**

- First operation Desert Storm 1990-91 President George W Bush senior
- First Gulf War a military operation consisting of 34 coalition forces to expel occupying Iraqi forces from Kuwait.
- Operation infinite reach 1998 President Bill Clinton-
- A series of retaliatory cruise missiles carried out by the United States against Al-Qaeda in Sudan in Tanzania following the 1998 United States Embassy bombing in Kenya and Tanzania.
- Operation enduring freedom 2001 President George W. Bush-
- US military response against 9/11 attack in Afghanistan to destroy Taliban.
- Operation Iraqi freedom 2003 President George W.Bush
- Second Gulf War :Immediate goal of removing Saddam Hussain 's regime and destroying its ability to use weapons of mass destruction.

## **Middle East Crisis**

- In August 1990 Iraq invaded Kuwait occupying and subsequently annexing it.
- After a series of diplomatic attempts failed at convincing Iraq to quit its aggression the United Nations mandated the liberation of Kuwait by force .
- A massive coalition forces 6,60,000 troops from 34 countries fought against Iraq and defeated it and what came to be known as first gulf war .
- The UN operation ,which was called Operation Desert Storm was overwhelmingly an American military operation. The highly publicised use of so called smart bombs by the US led some observers to call this a computer war .
- As a part of its Global War on terror the USA launched operation enduring freedom 2001 against all those suspected to be behind this attack mainly Al-Qaeda and the Taliban regime in Afghanistan.
- On 19th March 2003 the US launched its invasion of Iraq under the code name operation Iraqi freedom more than 40 other countries joined in the US led coalition of the willing after the UN refused to give its mandate to the admission the US invasion of Iraq was in some crucial respect both a military and political failure.

## **Afghanistan War**

- After the Soviet forces left Afghanistan in 1991 in the year 1994 a group of Fundamentalist Islamic students took control of the city of Kandhar and started a campaign to
- seize power in the country
- They were called the Taliban. The Taliban ruled country also became safe heaven for international terrorists.
- The attacks on the World Trade Centre in New York which have come to be known as 9 /11 were launched by the terrorist outfit Al-Qaeda the led by Osama Bin Laden in the USA which killed US citizens and led to the subsequent war in Afghanistan .The war in Afghanistan began in 2001. The Taliban were overthrown in November 2001 by British and American armed forces. The US and NATO combat mission formally ended in December 2014, the 13- year Afghanistan War had become the longest war ever fought by the United States. However, the war in Afghanistan is far more over and throughout 2019 and into 2020, Violence continues the across Afghanistan as the United States increased air strikes and raids targeting the Taliban. In August 2021 Taliban has once again take an over Afghanistan. The US and its troops have left Afghanistan.

## **Democratic politics and democratization**

- Democratic politics depends on a free flow of information among citizens ,groups ,candidates for public office, rights of citizens and political parties .Democratic politics enhances the dignity of citizens
- Democratization is the process or transition to a more democratic political regime and government. It may also be a transition from an authoritarian regime to a full democracy.
- Democratization makes a government more accountable towards its citizens .
- It helps to improve the quality of decision making and increases the involvement of citizens in policy making.
- decisions. It also provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.
- The Middle East ,North Africa and many other parts of the world still do not have much or have a lesser form of Democratic politics as part of their system.

## **Democratization in CIS**

- The Commonwealth of independent States CIS was founded in 1991 after the dissolution of the Soviet Union.
- The start of systematic reforms in the CIS is closely linked to the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991.
- The Commonwealth of independent state CIS has 12 of the 15 former soviet republic as participants in the CIS.
- Membership :12 states Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. (presently only 9 countries- Georgia and Ukraine not formally part of it anymore) Georgia's 2003 Rose Revolution and the Orange revolution in Ukraine in 2004 have initiated the democratization process in CIS.

- Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan held parliamentary election in 2005 .
- The process of democratization and the establishment of proper public governance is in ongoing process in this region.
- Various democracy building endeavours like more rights for the citizens , holding elections ,constitutional are some of the measures being adopted.

## **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.

## **Immediate causes**

- It was sparked by the first protests that occurred in Tunisia on 18 December 2010 following to a fruit seller Mohammad Bouazizi's self immolation in protest of police corruption and ill treatment.
- The wave began when protests in Tunisia and Egypt toppled their regimes in quick succession, inspiring similar attempts in other Arab countries.
- A power struggle continued after the immediate response to the Arab Spring in these countries.
- These protests were against corruption, wanting increased political participation they brought greater economic quality.
- Social media has been heralded as the driving force behind the swift spread of revolution throughout the Arab world ,as new protests appeared in response to success stories shared from those taking place in other countries
- In 2019 ,multiple uprisings and protest movements in Algeria ,Sudan, Iraq Lebanon and Egypt have been seen as a continuation of the Arab Spring.
- In all these countries protest, anti-government rallies, sit -ins, strikes were organised .
- As of May 2019, only the uprising in Tunisia has resulted in a transition to constitutional democratic governance.

## **Consequences**

- Not every country so successful in the protest movement and demonstrators expressing their political and economic grievances were often met with violent crackdowns by their country security forces
- In some countries leadership changed and reserves were held accountable.
- Overthrow of the president Ben Ali and resignation of the prime minister in Tunisia .
- In Algeria the 19 year old emergency was lifted .

- In Jordan King Abdullah dismiss the Prime Minister of and his cabinet.
- Economic concessions by the rulers in Saudi Arabia and Oman .
- over through of the president .
- Over throw of the president Hosni Mubarak who was later convicted of corruption and ordered to stand trial for the killing of the protesters.
- This uprising has resulted in civil war and the overthrow of governments in Libya, Egypt, and Tunisia.

### **Outcome of the Arab Spring**

In the after math of the Arab Spring in various countries ,there has been a wave of violence in instability

The long term effects of the Arab Spring are yet to be seen.

### **OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS -**

**1 MARK**

1. Who was the 8th and final leader of the Soviet Union?

- a) Anatoly Lukyano
- b) Mikhail Gorbachev
- c) Vladimir Lenin
- d) Josneph Stalin

Ans: b) Mikhail Gorbachev

2. Who took over after Nikita Khrushchev?

- a) Joseph Stalin
- b) Leonid Brezhnev
- c) Vladimir Lenin
- d) Boris Yeltsin

Answer: b) Leonid Brezhnev

3. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) had a total of how many republics before its disintegration?

- a) 31
- b) 21
- c) 15
- d) 14

Answer: c) 15

4. In which year the Soviet Union disintegrated?

- a) 1991
- b) 1998
- c) 1987
- d) 1999

Answer: a) 1991

5. What is the Warsaw pact?
- a) Military alliance of socialist group
  - b) Military alliance of USA
  - c) Military alliance European nation
  - d) Reforms of Gorbachev

Answer: a) Military alliance of socialist group

6. Which of the following is one of the reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union?
- a) Gorbachev's reforms
  - b) The fall of Berlin Wall
  - c) Economic Weakness
  - d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

7. Which of the following is Gorbachev's plan for economic restructuring?
- a) Perestroika
  - b) glasnost plan
  - c) Cloud barrier
  - d) economic growth

Answer: a) Perestroika

8. Which of the following is Gorbachev's plan for political openness?
- a) Change ideology
  - b) Military
  - c) Glasnost
  - d) Perestroika

Answer: c) Glasnost

9. How many countries are in NATO?
- a) 39
  - b) 45
  - c) 30
  - d) 15

Answer: c) 30.

**VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-**

**2 MARKS**

Q1. What do you understand by Second World?

Ans.- The nations of Eastern Europe came under the control of USSR. Soviet army had liberated them from fascist forces. The political and economic system of all these countries were moulded as per USSR's political and socialist ideals. This group of countries was termed as Second World or Socialist Bloc.

Q.2-Which was the 'Largest Garage Sale in History' of Soviet Union?

Ans.- The large state controlled industrial complex almost collapsed in Soviet System, about 90% of its industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies.

Q.3- Give a brief description of Vladimir Lenin?

Ans.- Karl Marx's theory of communism inspired Vladimir Lenin. Lenin founded Bolshevik communist party of Russia. He became founder head of the Soviet Union by revolutionising against capitalism in 1917.

Q.4-Who was Joseph Stalin?

Ans. – Joseph Stalin is known to be the successor of Lenin. Stalin introduced rapid industrialisation and forcible collectivisation of agriculture. Stalin was responsible for the authoritarian functioning and elimination of rivals within the party.

Q.5-Write a short note about Nikita Khrushchev?

Ans. – He was President of Soviet Union from 1953 – 1964, After Joseph Stalin. He was a strong opponent of Stalin's leadership style. He introduced some reforms in 1956. He suggested the philosophy of 'Peaceful Co-Existence' and improve the relations with West in Cold War.

### **SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS- 4 MARKS**

Q.1-Describe the factors that made most of the former Soviet Republics prone to conflict and threats?

Ans:

- A- Internal weaknesses of Soviet political and economic institution.
- B- Economic stagnation for many years led to severe shortage of consumer goods.
- C- Soviet economy used of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal.
- D- They could see disparities between their system and the system of the West.
- E- Rise of Nationalism and the desire of Sovereignty within various republics.

Q. 2-Write the features that made Soviet System an exemplary Model?

Ans:- Features of Soviet System are:

1. Soviet Union had complex communication network. It had vast energy resources including iron, oil and steel.
2. It had machinery production system and transport sector that connected its remote areas with efficiency.
3. It had a domestic consumer industry that produce everything from pins to cars.
4. Soviet State ensured a minimum standard of living for all citizens.
5. Soviet government subsidised basic necessities including health, education, child care and welfare schemes.

Q.3 Explain the four consequences of Shock Therapy?

Ans. :- Consequences of Shock Therapy are following:

- i. **Collapse of Industries** – About 90 percent of its industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies. The restructuring was carried out through market forces. It led to the virtual disappearance of all the industries.
- ii. **Decline of Food Security** – The value of Rubel, the Russian currency, declined dramatically.

The rate of inflation was high that people lost their savings. The collective farm system disintegrated.

- iii. **Social Changes** – The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The middle classes were pushed to the periphery of society. The academic and intellectual men migrated.
- iv. **Insolvency** – Result of Shock Therapy banks and financial institution went bankrupt in Russia. Private shareholders were lost.

Q 5 Who was Mikhail Gorbachev? Was he responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union?

1. Mikhail Gorbachev was the last President of Soviet Union.
2. His policies were the reason behind the disintegration of Soviet Union. He introduced economic and political reform policies of Perestroika (Reconstructing) and Glasnost (Openness) to remove the dissatisfaction of public.
3. He established peace by withdrawing Soviet troops from Afghanistan.
4. It was his political failure that inspired his efforts.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- 6 MARKS**

**Q1 Examine any six consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.**

1. The disintegration of the Soviet Union meant the end of the Cold War because the Cold War was the culmination of the rivalries between the USA and the USSR. Thus, Cold War confrontations were put to an end.
2. The dissolution of the Soviet Union led to a dramatic change and upheaval in the power relations which had implications for world politics. The disintegration left open the world space to be dominated by the sole superpower called the USA or to have the dominance of several powers.
3. The Bretton Woods institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund became active players in the wake of developmental needs of the second world countries as they were borrowing money from the World Bank and IMF.
4. The world saw the emergence of many new countries with their own independent aspirations.
5. The Baltic states namely Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia joined the European Union and subsequently became members of the NATO.
6. Undoubtedly the significant consequence of the withering away of the USSR was the inauguration of the period of US hegemony in which capitalism was pronounced as the winner because socialism had been dead.

**Q2 Highlight any three positive and three negative features each of the Soviet system in the Soviet Union.**

The three positive features of the Soviet system were :

1. The Soviet economy was more developed than the rest of the world except the US. It had a complex communication network, vast energy resources, machinery production and a transport system that connected its remotest areas.

2. A minimum standard of living for all Answer: citizens was ensured by the Soviet state and the government subsidised basic necessities including health, education, child care and other welfare schemes.
3. State ownership was given more importance. Land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet state.

The three negative features of the Soviet system were:

1. The Soviet system was very bureaucratized and authoritarian in nature. It turned the life of the people into disorder.
2. The Soviet economy witnessed economic stagnation for a long time which led to market failure when demand failed to meet supply in the market for consumer goods.
3. State Treasury had spent a huge fortune on building and maintaining nuclear arsenals and in developing its satellite states in East Europe and within the Soviet system. It turned into a large economic burden for the Soviet system.

**Q 3. Describe the role of Gorbachev to reform the Soviet system and the effects of these reforms on the USSR.**

Answer:- Mikhail Gorbachev was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985. He initiated reforms in the Soviet system and tried to normalise relations with the West He also tried to democratise and reform the Soviet Union.

Some of the reforms initiated by Gorbachev are :

1. He introduced economic and political reform policies of 'Perestroika' (restructuring) and 'glasnost' (openness).
2. He stopped the arms race with the US by signing apart to control over nuclear weapons.
3. He withdrew Soviet troops from Afghanistan and Eastern Europe.
4. He helped in the unification of Germany.

The reforms initiated by Gorbachev had following effects on the USSR :

- Common people became impatient to bring openness and restructuring of the system faster than these were scheduled in the policy of Perestroika and Glasnost.
- Bureaucrats and communist hardliners did not want to adopt these policies, they felt their powers and luxuries would reduce.
- As a result, Gorbachev had to suffer and subsequently, he resigned and a coup took place in 1991 in which Communist Party hardliners were on one side and the staunch supporter of restructuring on the other.
- Gorbachev's reform policy geared up nationalistic feelings and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and Baltic Republics.
- People preferred the capitalist economy over the centralised economy under which they were suffering.

**Q 4 If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated and the world had remained bipolar, how would that situation have affected world politics)?**

Answer:- If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated, it would have affected world politics in the following manner:

1. The USA would not have become so powerful and its hegemony would not have been established. It

would not be interfering in the world affairs more unilaterally.

2. The world would have headed towards a Third World War if there was no disintegration of USSR. The war would have been more devastating and destructive.
3. The disintegration of USSR led to the independence of many countries which were part of erstwhile USSR. This would have not been possible without the disintegration.
4. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the USA's position in the UNO also became very strong. Almost all the decisions in UNO were taken under the influence of the USA. This situation could have been different if there was no collapse of USSR.
5. Most of the former Soviet Republics which are passing through conflicts and Civil Wars, would not have gone through this agony.
6. Accumulation of nuclear weapons would have continued endlessly.

**Q5'India and the USSR enjoyed a special relationship during the Cold War, which led critics to say that India was a part of the Soviet camp.' Do you agree? Support your answer with any two arguments.**

Yes, the special relationship between India and USSR reflected this. First, India's Non-Alignment was said to be 'unprincipled'. In the name of pursuing its national interest. India, it was said, often refused to take a firm stand on crucial international issues.

Second, it is suggested that India was inconsistent and took contradictory postures. Having criticised others for joining alliances, India signed the Treaty of Friendship in August 1971 with the USSR for 20 years.

This was regarded, particularly by outside observers, as virtually joining the Soviet alliance system. However, the Indian Government's view was that India needed diplomatic and possibly military support during the Bangladesh crisis and that in any case, the treaty did not stop India from having good relations with other countries including the US.

### **PASSAGE BASED QUESTIONS**

**1. Read the passage below and answer the following questions.**

The 21<sup>st</sup> 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,

I. Emergence of new developments for democracies and democratization in West Asian

Countries, started when?

- a) 20<sup>th</sup> Century
- b) Mid of 20<sup>th</sup> Century
- c) 21<sup>st</sup> Century
- d) 19<sup>th</sup> Century

II. Where Arab Spring took its roots?

- a) East Timor
- b) Nepal
- c) Iran
- d) Tunisia**

III. Which form is Arab Spring?

- a) A World Order

- b) A movement
- c) A planning
- d) A characterized

IV. In which form did the struggle of Tunisia people against corruption, unemployment and poverty transform?

- a) Political Movement
- b) Cultural Movement
- c) Social Movement
- d) Economic Movement

## Chapter-2

### Contemporary Centers of Power

#### Theme of the chapter:

We take a look at some emerging alternative centers of power and assess their possible role in the future.

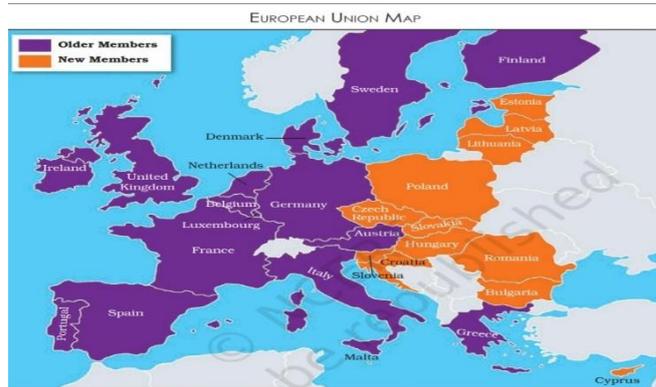


Circle of gold star- solidarity & harmony between people. 12 stars symbol of perfections, completeness & unity.

#### European Union:

- The second world war shattered many of the assumptions and structures on which the European states had based their relations.
- USA provided massive economic revival programme of Europe under its Marshall Plan. Under the Marshall Plan, the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation {OEEC} was established in 1948, where Western European states began to cooperate on trade and economic issues.
- The council of Europe was established in 1949 for political cooperation. The European Economic community was established in 1957.
- After the collapse of soviet bloc European Union {EU} was established in 1992. The European union {EU} is a political and economic union of 27 member states located in Europe. It was established by the MAASTRICHT TREATY. EU comprises its own flag, anthem, founding date and common currency.
- The European Union is the world's second biggest economy and its economic power gives influence its closest neighbor's as well as in Asia and Africa.
- The European union also has political and diplomatic influence as two members, Britain and France, hold permanent seats on the United Nation Security Council.

- In military, the European union's combine armed forces are the second largest in the world. Many member states of EU have their own foreign policy and defence policy are often at odds with each other. Example: Britain was by the side of US during Iraq invasion, Germany and France oppose the American policy.

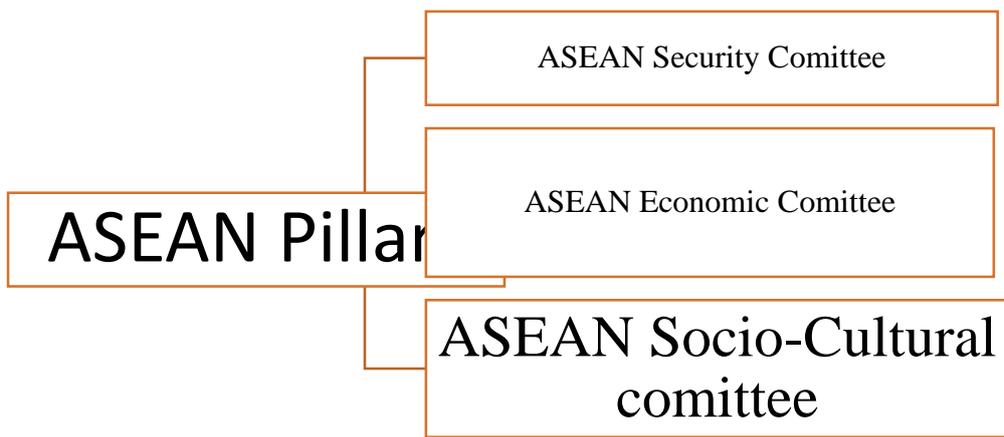


### **Timeline of European integration:**

- 1951 April- six west European countries sign the Treaty of Paris established EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY {ECSC}
- 1957 March- Treaty of Rome established EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY {EEC} & EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY {EURATOM}
- 1975 January- Denmark, Ireland & UK join European community.
- 1979 June- direct election to the European parliament.
- 1981 January- Greece join European Community.
- 1985 June- Schengen agreement abolishes border controls.
- 1986 January- Spain & Portugal join EC.
- 1990 February- Treaty of Maastricht established EUROPEAN UNION {EU}.
- 1993 January- single market was created.
- 1995 January- Austria, Finland & Sweden join the EU.
- 2002 January- New currency EURO, introduced in 12 members.
- 2004 May- ten new members joined EU.
- 2007 January- Bulgaria & Romania join EU.

### **Association of South East Asian Nation {ASEAN}:**

- The Asian region faced the economic and political consequences of numerous colonialisms, both European and Japanese, before and during second world war.
- Association of South East Asian Nation {ASEAN} was established in 1967 with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration by its founding members Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore & Thailand.
- Motto of ASEAN: “ONE VISION, ONE IDENTITY, ONE COMMUNITY”.
- Objective of ASEAN-
  - Social progress and cultural development.
  - Regional peace and stability based on the rule of law
- ASEAN countries celebrated the ASEAN WAY, a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontational and cooperative.



- The ASEAN Regional Forum {ARF} was established in 1994, is the organization that carries out coordination of security and foreign policy.
- ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area {FTA} for investment, labour and services.
- ASEAN 2020 vision an outward-looking role in international relations and encourage negotiation over conflicts in the region.



The ASEAN Flag and LOGO

in the logo ten stalks of paddy represent the ten southeast countries bound together in friendship & solidarity.



Keshav, The Hindu

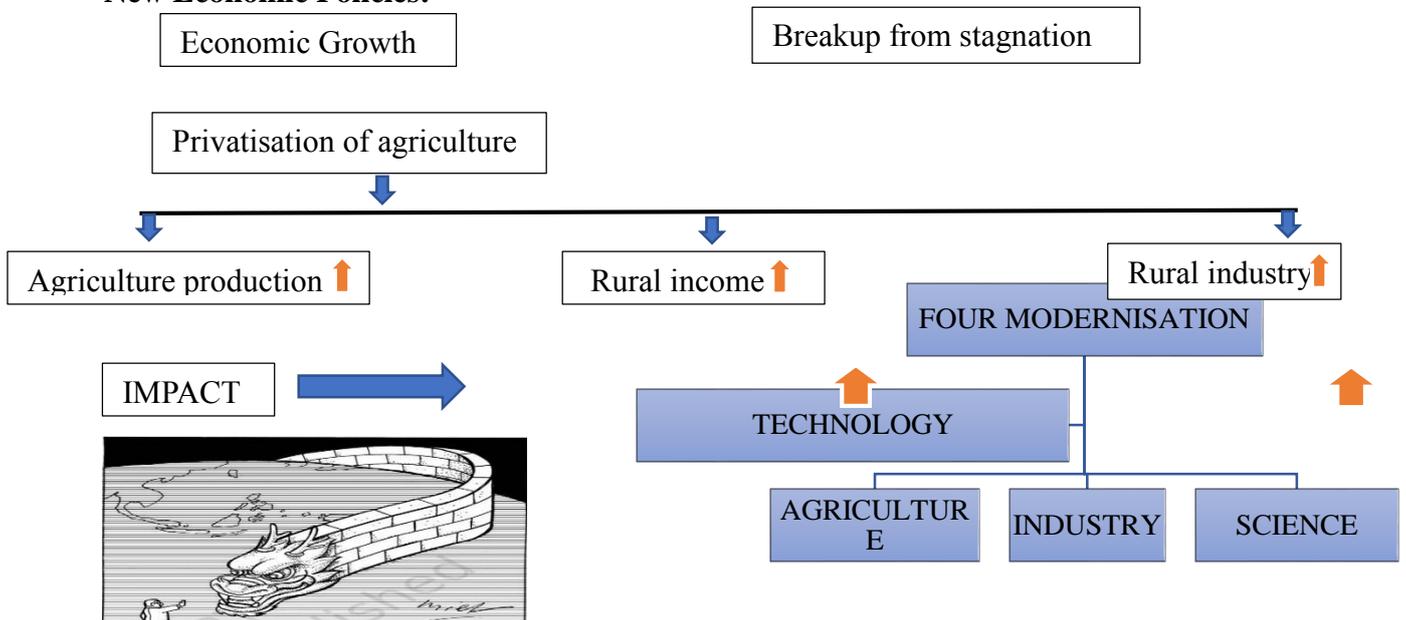
India's 'Look East' Policy since the early 1990s and 'Act East' Policy since 2014 have led to greater economic interaction with the East Asian nations (ASEAN, China, Japan and South Korea).

### The rise of the Chinese Economy:

- China's economic success since 1978 has been linked to its rise as a great power. China has been the fastest growing economy and projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040.
- Under the leadership of Mao in 1949, the economy was based on Soviet model. This model allowed China to use its resources for industrial economy, employments and social welfare assured to all citizens, education to all its citizens and ensuring better health to them.
- The economic growth of China was insufficient to meet the need of growing population, industrial production was not enough, international trade was minimal and per capita income was very low.
- China ended its political and economic isolation with the major policies:

- China-US relations ,1972
- Zhou Enlai proposed the Four  isations,1973
- Deng Xiaoping announced the OPEN-DOOR policy
- Privatisation of agriculture sector in 1982 and privatization of industries in 1998.
- Special Economic Zone {SEZ} was set up for foreign investors.

• **New Economic Policies:**



The great wall and dragon are two symbols most commonly associate with China

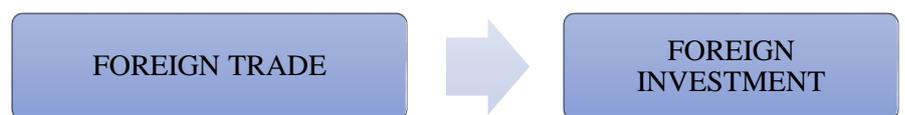
• **Indo- China relationships:** Indo-China relations was very friendly at the time of Indian independence. The slogan of ‘HINDI-CHINI BHAI-BHAI’ was popular. But 1950 onwards both nations were involved in different issues:

- Tibet problem
- Border issue in Arunachal Pradesh
- Aksai Chin area of Ladakh
- Chinese attack 1962
- Contribution to Pakistan’s nuclear programme

• The end of the cold war, there have been significant changes in China relations. A series of talks to resolve the border issue were also initiated in 1981.

• R.K. Narayana visit in 1976, Atal Behari Vajpayee’s in 1979, Rajiv Gandhi’s visit in December 1988, Chinese president Xi Jinping visited India 2014 and PM Narendra Modi visited China 2015.

• Increasing transportation and communication links, common economic interest and global concerns helped to established more positive and sound relationship between two most populous countries.



**BRICS-** BRICS is an acronym for five emerging economies of the world- Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa. The term BRIC was coined by Jim O' Neil, the then Chairman of Goldman Sachs in 2001.

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 BRICS leaders summit is convened annually. The 12th Conference of BRICS was concluded in Russia in 2020. It was chaired by Russian President Vladimir Putin.

**Russia-** Even before the disintegration of Soviet Union Russia has been its largest part. Russia emerged as the strong successor of USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republic), after the dissolution of the Soviet Union in late 1980's and the early 1990's. Russia has emerged as one of the powerful country in the global world as it has vast reserves of nature resources, minerals and gases. In addition, Russia is a nuclear state with a huge stock of sophisticated weapons. It is also a permanent member of the UN Security Council, called P-5.

**Economic Model of Russia-** Russia's economy is a mixed and transitional economy of upper-middle income, with vast natural resources, particularly oil and natural gas. It is Europe's fifth-largest economy, the world's eleventh-largest economy by nominal GDP and the world's sixth-largest economy by purchasing power parity.

**Israel-** Israel has also emerged as one of the most powerful nations in the 21st century in terms of science and technology defense and intelligence. Israel has reached to the new heights of global political standing by virtue of its indomitable defense prowess, technological innovations, industrialisation and agricultural development, despite of its location situated in the middle of the burning politics of West Asian countries. Israel being a small Jewish-Zionist nation is placed in the contemporary global politics in general and the Arab-dominated West Asian politics in particular.

**Japan-** Japan is famous for producing high-technology products. Some of the well-known Japanese brands are Sony, Panasonic, Canon, Suzuki, Honda, Toyota, Mazada, etc. It has progressed very well despite of the destruction faced during the Second World War in Hiroshima and Nagasaki nuclear bomb attacks. In 1964, it became a member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In the year 2017, it attained the position of third largest economy in the world. It is the only Asian country which is a part of G-7. It is considered to be the eleventh most populous nation in the world.

- **Economic Model of Japan-** Japan is the second largest contributor to the regular budget of the United Nations that almost contribute around 10%. Since 1951, Japan has a security alliance with USA According to Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, people of Japan won't use force as a means of settling international disputes. Japan spends only 1% of its GDP on its military expenditure still it holds the position of seventh largest in the world. Thus, Japan may also become an alternative center of power.

**South Korea-** Korea is divided into two major regions i.e. South Korea (Republic of Korea) and North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) at the end of Second World War along the 38th parallel. Due to the Korean War during 1950-53 and the Cold War tensions has further intensified the rivalries between these two sides. Both the Koreas became UN members on 17th September, 1991. In Asia, South Korea emerged as a center of power. During the phase of 1960's and 1980's, it developed itself into an economic power which is also known as 'Miracle on the Han River.'

### **OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

**(1 MARKS)**

1. Name the countries which resisted Maastricht Treaty-

- a) Denmark & Britain,
- b) France & USA,
- c) Denmark & Sweden,

d) Germany

**solution-** Denmark & Sweden

2. The first direct elections to European parliament were held in the year-

a) January 1985

b) June 1979,

c) June 1985,

d) January 1993

**solution-** June 1979

3. In 2003 ASEAN agreed to establish an ASEAN community comprising of how many pillars-

a) three,

b) two,

c) eight,

d) four

**solution-** three

4. The flag of which international organisation –



a) ASEAN,

b) EU,

c) BRICS,

d) SAARC

**solution-** EU

### Very Short Answer Type Questions

**(2 MARKS)**

1. Mention any two objectives of ASEAN Economic Community .

Ans . The objectives of ASEAN Economic Community are as follows :

( i ) To create a common market and production - based activities within ASEAN states .

( ii ) To aid social and economic development .

2. Explain any two factors that have contributed to the military influence of the EU .

Ans . The following are the two factors that have contributed to the military influence of the EU : ( i

) The second highest spending on defence .

( ii ) The second most important source of space and communications technology .

3. Mention any economic challenges of China despite its economic development .

Ans . The two economic challenges of China are the following

( i ) Rampant corruption

( ii ) Unemployment

4. How can we say that ASEAN is an economic association ?

Ans . The following factors prove that ASEAN is an economic association :

( i ) ASEAN Economic Community aims at creating open market and production – based activities within ASEAN states .

( ii ) ASEAN has created Free - Trade Agreement ( FTAs ) for investment , labour and services

## Short Answer Type Questions

(4 MARKS)

1. Write a short note on BRICS highlighting its formation and objectives.

**Ans.** 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 twelfth conference of BRICS was concluded in Russia in 2020. It was chaired by Russian President Vladimir Putin.. The objectives of BRICS are summarised as follows

- The BRICS seeks to deepen, broaden and intensify cooperation within the grouping and among the individual countries for more sustainable, equitable and mutually beneficial development.
- BRICS takes into consideration for each member's growth, development and poverty objectives to ensure that relations are built on respective country's economic strength as well as to avoid competition where possible.
- To enhance and diversify trade and investment cooperation that support value addition among the BRICS countries.
- To enhance market access opportunities and facilitate market interlinkages.

2. How Israel has emerged as a powerful nation in the 21st century? Discuss.

**Ans-:** Israel has emerged as one of the most powerful nations in the 21st century in terms of science and technology. defence and intelligence. It has reached to the new heights of global political standing by virtue of its strong defence powers, technological innovations, industrialisation and agricultural development. It is a small Jewish- Zionist nation which is placed in the contemporary global politics in general and the Arab-dominated West Asian Politics in particular. In terms of economy, Israel is well- developed free market economy that is technologically advanced. After the United States, it has the world's second-largest number of start-up enterprises. Its exports include diamonds, high-tech equipment's and pharmaceuticals. In terms of political and diplomatic power, Israel maintains full diplomatic relations and open borders with two of its Arab neighbours, Egypt and Jordan, after signing peace treaties in 1979 and 1994 respectively. Israel has been a member of the United Nations since 11th May, 1949. Israel also participates in other international organisations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the World Health Organisation (WH).

3. What do you mean by SAARC? Mention any of its objectives?

**Ans.** The South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was created in 1985 as an expression of the region's collective decision to evolve a regional cooperative framework. The objective of SAARC are as follows

- (i) To promote the welfare of the people of South Asia and to improve their quality of life.
- (ii) To promote and strengthen collective self reliance among the countries of South Asia.
- (iii) To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realise their full potential.
- (iv) To strengthen cooperation with other developing countries.

4. The European Union has evolved over time from an economic union to more than nation state. **or** Explain any four factors that make European Union an influential organisation.

**or**

"European Union is a highly influential regional organisation". Justify the statement with suitable arguments. four any **[CBSE 2020]**

**Ans.** The European Union has evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political

one and has started to act more as a nation state. Factors that make European Union an influential are given below

- (i) The EU has economic, political, diplomatic and military influence all over the world.
- (ii) The EU is the world's second biggest economy next to that of the US.
- (iii) It also functions as an important bloc in international economic organisations such as the world trade organisation. Two members of the EU, Britain and France, hold permanent seats on the UN security council.
- (iv) Militarily, the EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world.
- (v) In many areas, its member states have their own foreign relations and defence policies.
- (vi) EU has its own flag, anthem, founding date and common currency. The EU has tried to expand areas of cooperation while acquiring new members, especially from soviet block. Thus, the given statement that European Union is a highly influential regional organisation is correct.

### Long Answer Type Questions

(6 Marks)

1. Explain the role of European Union as a super-national organisation. (A.I. CBSE 2009)

Ans. Since its formation in 1992, the EU is playing a very important role as a highly influential regional organisation. It has economic, political, diplomatic and military influence in the international field. It is clear from the following :

1. **In Economic Field.** The EU is the world's biggest economy with a GDP of more than 12 trillion dollars in 2005, which is slightly larger than that of the U.S. Its currency EURO can pose a challenge to the dominance of U.S. dollar. Its share of world trade is three times larger than that of the U.S, its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa. It also functions as an important bloc in economic organisations such as World Trade Organisation (W.T.O),
2. **Political and Diplomatic Influence.** The E.U. has political and diplomatic influence. Its two members-Britain and France are permanent members of the Security Council of U.N.O. E.U. also has several of its members as non-permanent members of the Security Council. This has enabled the E.U. to influence some U.S. policies such as current U.S. position on Iran's nuclear programme.

Its use of diplomacy, economic investments and negotiations have been very effective as in the case of dialogue with China on human rights and environmental degradation.

3. **EU's Military Influence.** Militarily the EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world, Its total spending on defence is second after U.S.A. Two of its members, Britain and France also have large nuclear arsenals. It is also the world's second most- important source of space and communication technology.

2. Explain the Vision 2020 of ASEAN.

Ans. (i) ASEAN was established in 1967 with the objective to accelerate economic growth and through that social progress and cultural development.

- (ii) ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organisation.
- (iii) Its Vision 2020 can be defined as an outward looking role for ASEAN in the international community.
- (iv) This builds on the existing ASEAN policy to encourage negotiations over conflicts in the region and meets annually to discuss East Asian cooperation.
- (v) ASEAN's strength lies in its policies of interaction and consultation with dialogue partners and with other non-regional organisations.
- (vi) It is the only regional association in Asia that provides a political forum where Asian countries and the major powers can discuss political and security concerns.

3. What makes India an emerging power or a new centre of power? Discuss in detail.

Ans . India is considered one of the emerging superpowers of the world . In 2015 , India became the world's fastest growing economy with a 7.5 % estimated GDP rate . The country must overcome many economic , social and political problems before it can be considered a superpower . India has become the third largest economy in Asia to keep its high rate of growth .

Some of the essential aspects based on which India can be considered as the major emerging powers are discussed below

### **India as an Economic Power**

- It is the world's fifth - largest economy by nominal GDP and the third - largest by purchasing power parity .
- In 2019 , India's ten largest trading partners were USA China , UAE , Saudi Arabia , Hong Kong , Iraq , Singapore Germany , South Korea and Switzerland .
- India ranks second globally in food and agricultural production .
- The Indian IT industry is a major exporter of IT services with \$ 180 billion in revenue and employs over four million people .
- It is the world's tenth - largest oil producer and the third - largest oil consumer . The Indian automobile industry is the world's fourth largest by production .

### **India as Military Power**

- Indian army is the third largest army in the world .
- It has also the fourth - largest defence budget in the world .
- India is also well equipped with nuclear arsenal . It has recently purchased modern weapons and arms from USA .

### **India as Political and Diplomatic Power**

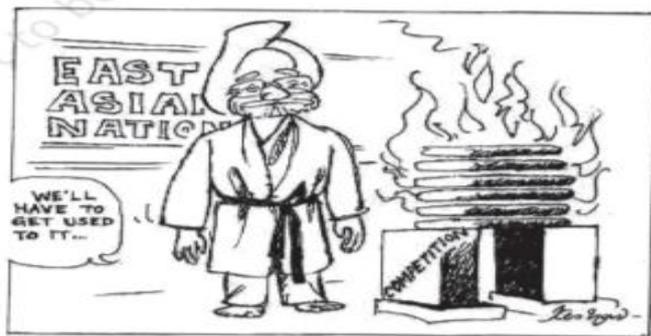
- India shares extremely positive relations through economic and political agreements with several Western , European , Asian and South - East Asian countries .
- India has also played an important and influential role in other international organisations like East Asia Summit
- India could almost become sixth permanent member of UNSC but the decision was vetoed by China
- India is part of some very important emerging centres of power like BRICS , G20 , SAARC etc.

4. How Israel has emerged as a powerful nation in the 21st century ? Discuss .

Ans . Israel has emerged as one of the most powerful nations in the 21st century in terms of science and technology. Defence and intelligence . It has reached to the new heights of global political standing by virtue of its strong defence powers , technological innovations , industrialisation and agricultural development . It is a small Jewish- Zionist nation which is placed in the contemporary global politics in general and the Arab - dominated West Asian Politics in particular . In terms of economy , Israel is well - developed free market economy that is technologically advanced . After the United States , it has the world's second - largest number of start-up enterprises . Its exports include diamonds , high - tech equipment's and pharmaceuticals . In terms of political and diplomatic power , Israel maintains full diplomatic relations and open borders with two of its Arab neighbours , Egypt and Jordan , after signing peace treaties in 1979 and 1994 respectively . Israel has been a member of the United Nations since 11th May , 1949. Israel also participates in other international organisations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency ( IAEA ) and the World Health Organisation ( WHO ).

### **Case Study Based, Map Based & Picture based question**

1. Study the picture given below carefully and the following questions. answer



Keshav, The Hindu  
India's 'Look East' Policy since the early 1990s and 'Act East' Policy since 2014 have led to greater economic interaction with the East Asian nations (ASEAN, China, Japan and South Korea).

(i) The given image refers to which policy of India since 1991?

**Ans.** The given image refers to the New Economic Policy of 1991.

(ii) Explain the significance of this policy as shown in the image above.

**Ans.** The policy is related to economic liberalisation in India. This policy brought various changes to bring economic reforms such as expand in the private and foreign investment but it also resulted in reduction in import tariffs, deregulation of markets, etc. This on one hand makes an economy market oriented but at the same time increase competition for domestic producers. But once the policy is adopted, India has to stay on the path and bear the costs of economic liberalisation and economic growth.

(iii) Evaluate India's role in ASEAN.

**Ans.** Association of South-East Asian Nation (ASEAN) was formed in 1967. India is a member of ASEAN, East Asia Summit has been pushing for the growth of trade relations. It is increasing its significance as a trading and investment partner to Thailand, Myanmar and Singapore. India is looking forward to creating an area for free trade, investment, provision of labour and services. India respects the national sovereignty of every country and believes in regional development. India has signed FTAs with two ASEAN members Singapore and Thailand.

2. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.



The cartoon appeared in 2003 when the European Union's initiative to draft a common constitution failed. Why does the cartoonist use the image of the ship Titanic to represent EU?

1. How many stars are there in the EU flag?

**Ans.** There are twelve stars in the EU flag

2. What is the name of the common currency adopted by EU?

**Ans.** Euro is the common currency adopted by EU.

3. Why the attempt to make a common constitution by EU is compared to Titanic?

**Ans.** This cartoon is showing the failure of EU and that is common constitution of EU. Here Titanic is representing the European Union constitution and these stones are representing the difficulties.

**Introduction:** South Asia is an area of many internal strife's and global conflicts. This region provided space to super powers during the cold war period. This region has a series of conflicts pertaining to border, water sharing, insurgencies, ethnic conflicts and resources which made the region quite turbulent. At the same time the region need to cooperate with each other so that this region can develop and prosper.

**South Asia a Brief Sketch:** India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan Maldives and Nepal are the states which are surrounded by Great Himalaya`s in the north and Bay of Bengal, Indian ocean and Arabian sea in the south east and west, which makes this region a distinctive social, linguistic and cultural sub-continent. Some Analysts include Afghanistan and Myanmar with this region due to undefined/unmarked boundaries in the east and west. China`s influence is there but it is not included in this region.

Here we are concerned with the above mentioned seven states constituting a geopolitical space but diversified in every sense. India and Sri Lanka are the only two states in this region which are able to practice democracy since their independence. The whole region is house of internal strife's and global conflicts. Which has resulted in instability of governments, changing powers from elected governments to monarchs/dictators. Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan are its examples, However the political scenario of Bhutan can be justified as constitutional monarchy since 18th of July 2008.

Bhutan once the suzerainty of British Raj the present monarch system was established. Likewise, the island Maldives established its system through a referendum approved a constitution. Which was amended, 1970, 72, 75, 97 and again 2008.

**Let`s discuss briefly the socio –political scenario of this region**

### **Indian Democracy**

**India:** The 2nd populous and the 7th largest country of the world has attained its independence from British rule on 15th of august 1947. Since its inception it has adopted the parliamentary type of govt. with bicameral legislature. J. L Nehru as its 1st premier and Dr. Rajendra Prasad as its first president. During the 1950`s India started holding periodical elections with multi-party system and proved its success till date. Except the constitutional crises during 1975. The successive govts have strengthen the democratic institutes and made India as the largest democracy of the world.

Keeping its position strong in terms of demography it has fought several wars like 1947-48, 1965, 1971, 1999. Pakistan propagated militancy from its soil to relegate Kashmir from India since 1989, which became the root cause of cold relations between the two. The attack on Indian parliament on 13 December 2001, attack on Taj hotel in Mumbai on 26-11-2008 and attack on Indian forces convoy at Pulwama on 14-02-2019 are the examples of rivalry between the two. India fought war in 1962 with china. It also sent its IPKF to Sri Lanka to curb the ethnic conflict, likewise it has soft borders with Nepal. It stopped

Tamil insurgents to invade Bhutan. Maldives and India have the bilateral annual exercise 14-day joint military trainings since 2009.

Showing its concern India has signed several agreements with in the south Asian region under its Panchsheel Programme, Tashkent, Shimla and Agra summit with Pakistan and peace agreement with rest of its neighbouring states. It has also signed socio-eco and cultural treaties with the south Asian countries. To maintain its status as the founder of (NAM). It remained neutral during cold war era although signing treaties of friendship with USSR. Its cooperation and mutual trust has resulted in formation of SAARC in 1985.

## **Pakistan Democracy/Military Rule**

**Pakistan:** Pakistan came into being on 14th of August 1947 after two nation theory propounded by Mohammad Ali Jinnah. Since then there have been a tussle between military and Democratic governments. After the framing of constitution General Ayub Khan took over the administration in the year 1958 and later 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 the East Pakistan broke away on the question of ill treatment to Bengali language and culture. This region later emerged as Bangladesh since 1971. After Bangladesh crises, elected government of Zulfikar 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 Pakistani counterpart Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Bhutto was later removed by Gen Zia-ul-Haq in July 1977 who was executed on 4th April 1979. The military rule of Gen Zia was replaced by 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 coup of Gen. Pervez Musharraf in 1999. Musharraf later in 2001 got himself elected as president of Pakistan. During the period of Nawaz Sharif Kargil war was fought between India and Pakistan, in the year 1999, and Lahore declaration on 21 Feb 1999 followed by Agra summit on 14-16 July 2001 were made during this period. On 25th of March 2008 democratic government was established in Pakistan but at a huge cost of democracy as Benazir Bhutto was assassinated on 27-12-2007 in an election rally at Liaquat National Ground Rawalpindi (Punjab). Pakistan Tehrik Insaaf party founded by famous cricket star on 25 April 1996 boycotted 2008 elections. This government was followed by another democratic government (PMLN) under the leadership of Nawaz Sharif. And PTI emerged as the 2nd largest party in Pakistan. On 5th of July 2018 after the completion of term fresh elections were held and PTI became the ruling party of Pakistan under the leadership of Imran Khan.

**The factors which are responsible for conflicts between government/military in Pakistan are as follows;**

- a) Indo-Pak war made military groups more powerful.
- b) The military rule in Pakistan is the protector of US and western interests in the region.
- c) The social dominance of military, clergy and landowning aristocracy is also a factor.
- d) The role of political parties and their corrupt practices is responsible for rift.

**Areas of conflict between India and Pakistan.**

- a) Safety of places of worship.
- b) Safety of abducted women.
- c) Transfer of military assets.
- d) Transfer of moveable property.
- e) Division of cash.
- f) Balance of undivided India.
- g) Division of river water.
- h) Dispute of Jammu and Kashmir

**Agreements between India and Pakistan**

- 1) Indus water treaty 1960.
- 2) Tashkent agreement 1966.
- 3) Shimla agreement 1972
- 4) Lahore Bus Yatra 1999.

- 5) Agra summit 2001.
- 6) Track II diplomacy.
- 7) Cricket channel.

### **Monarchy and democracy in Nepal.**

**Nepal:** Nepal is a land locked Hindu kingdom in south Asia

It was monarchy since long period of history. In the recent past it has developed into constitutional limited monarchy and now from 2008 as a republic, during this period the political parties and the common people have struggled for more open and responsive governments.

There had been growing movements for democracy in Nepal under its pressure the elections were held in 1959 in which Nepali congress secured electoral victory, but it could not have lasted long as king Mahindra dismissed the elected government in 1960 and imprisoned the elected members. Since then the hide and seek game between pro-king and democratic forces is there. With the passage of events, the king Barindra Bir Bikram Shah Dev accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990. In the wake of pro-democratic movement. Maoists also spread their influence against monarch and ruling elite. In 2002 the king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government under the massive pro democratic protests the king was forced to restore the parliament. It was in April 2008 elections for constituent assembly were held and Maoist emerged as big political force. Monarchy was abolished on 28th of May 2008 and Nepal emerged as Republic with Ram Baran Yadav the congress leader as its president. Major parties such as Communist party of Nepal (Maoist) Communist of Nepal (Marxist-Leninist) (CPNUML) and Nepali congress agreed to write the constitution to replace the interior constitution. Ram Baran Yadav as its president and Para Chanda (Maoist) as P.M. The later resigned in 2009 due to opposition for integration of former rebel fighters into national Army as such Madhav Kumar was named as new P.M. Who quitted under Maoist pressure in 2011, in which Sushil Kumar the leader of Nepali congress was elected as P.M. after securing coalition support. At present the P.M of Nepal is Khadji Prasad Oli and president is Bhidya Devi Bhandari.

### **Points of agreement between India and Nepal;**

- a. Allow their citizens to travel and work without passport and visas.
- b. India is the largest aid giver to Nepal to provide financial and technical assistance in areas of trade, scientific cooperation, common natural resources and electricity generation.
- c. The citizens of Nepal are allowed to serve in all subordinate services in India except IAS and IPS.

### **Ups and downs in Indo Nepal relations**

During 1950 India and Nepal signed friendship treaty covering two broad dimensions, i.e. natural security concerns and mutual socio-cultural and economic interactions. India allow Nepali citizens to work in all govt. services except three top services i.e. IAS, IPS and IFS, however the decades of 1960 and 1970 saw some disturbances due to dismissal of elected Govt. by king Mahindra and distancing Nepal from India which was fuelled by China to

appease the Nepal. King Barindra carried forward the policies of his father after whose death in 1972. However, Indian premier Indira Gandhi visited Nepal followed by her counterpart king Barindra who signed the treaty of trade and transits 1978. Pakistan ISI activities against India became a concern for India. In 2002 king Barindra and his family members were assassinated which created anti India demonstration and provocation but behaving in responsible manner tension was released. The visit of Nepali president on 16 feb 2010 and signing of various accords and various memorandum of understandings has opened a new area of cordial relation between the two. Nepal shares a border of 1850 kilometers with Indian five states- Skim, West Bengal, Bihar, Utter Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Narendar

Modi visited Nepal twice in 2014 and his counterpart K.P. Sharma visited India twice in 2016. In view of 18th SAARC summit and first by BRICS-BIMSTEC leaders' summit in Goa. Modi paid visit to Nepal in May and August 2018. However, Nepali P.M. K.P Sharma visited India on 30-31 may 2019 in swearing-in ceremony of prime minister Narendra Modi.

### **Challenges to democracy in Nepal**

#### **Following are the challenges to Nepal democracy**

- a) Framing of written constitution acceptable to all sects of society.
- b) Armed threat by Maoists.
- c) A sizable population and big landlords are supporting monarchy.

### **Struggle Between Democracy and Military in Bangladesh**

In terms of population Bangladesh is world's 8th country however in terms of landmass it is 92<sup>nd</sup> country of the world. Bangladesh is a sovereign state which came into being on 16 December 1971. Its drafted constitution declares it as democratic, secular and socialist country. In 1975 the constitution was amended from parliamentary Government to presidential Government Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman who was assassinated on 15 august 1975, the founder of Awami league and Bangladesh. Zia-ur-Rahman (Lt. General) abolished all parties except his own party (BNP) and won elections in 1979. He too was assassinated on 03-05-1981 and Lt. Gen. H.M Ershad became the ruler of Bangladesh. He was later elected as president of Bangladesh but resigned in 1990. Elections were held in 1991. Since then late 2006 Bangladesh has multiparty democracy. However, growing instability, widespread corruption and the growing strife between (A. L and BNP) led the imposition of emergency in 2007. In 2009 the interior government finally held elections in which Sheikh Hussain of (A.L) won the landslide Victory. Hussain abolished the caretaking system. In 2014 Awami league won elections by default as BNP denied to take part in elections. The recent past elections were held in 2018 in which (A.L) maintain its power and Jayati party emerged as the main opposition party securing 22 seats.

### **Issues and agreements between India and Bangladesh**

#### **Issues**

- a) Farakha Barrage
- b) Distribution of ganga waters.
- c) Large scale influx of Chakma refugees.
- d) Ownership of new Moore island in the Bay of Bengal.
- e) Transfer of Teen Beegha area to Bangladesh

#### **Agreements between India and Bangladesh**

- a) Friendship, cooperation and peace treaty for 25 years 19-03-1972 also known as Indira - Mujib Treaty.
- b) Arrangements on sharing ganga waters during Janta party rule.
- c) Establishment of SAARC in 1985.
- d) Return of Teen Beegha Corridor to Bangladesh on 26-06-1992.
- e) Agreement on sharing of ganga waters for 30 years-1996.

### **Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. (Ceylon)**

The democratic socialist republic of Sri Lanka previously known as Ceylon, is governed by an elected president and legislature. It came into being from British colonial rule on 4th of February, 1948. It is a

small island country in the south of India in Indian ocean, it shares maritime boundary with Indian state Tamil Nadu. In terms of population it is 57th country of the world. The two ethnic groups i.e. Sinhalese and Tamils compose the entire population of this country. The Sinhalese consisting about 74% of population trace their ancestor to Aryan from Eastern India. However, Tamils migrated during the colonial rule as labourers for the development of coffee, tea and plantation trace their root to Dravidians of Tamil Nadu. After its independence it started creating a new state on the basis of language and religion. It was rejected by Tamils who demanded a federal state in Sri Lanka. By 1977 a strong demand for separation from Sri Lanka was made by Tamils. The agitation gradually started taking militant shape. The Tamils in 1983 got organized under Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE) under the leadership of Velupillai Prabhakaran. The conflict ended on 17th May 2009 with defeat of Tamil Elam and death of Prabhakaran. The elections are held through PR system for 225 members for a period of five years. The elections were held in 2015 in which Sirisena got elected. And on 16 November 2019 Sri Lanka held the presidential elections in which Maithripala Sirisena's term ended and Gotabaya Rajapaksha won the elections. So it is right to say that democracy is prevailing in Sri Lanka.

### **Relations between Sri Lanka and India**

After independence of Sri Lanka in 1948. It opted for Non Alignment as its foreign policy and democratic government to run the country. Despite of friendly relations there have been occasional tensions between the duo. Sri Lanka adopted neutral posture in respect of Chinese aggression on India in 1962, and also Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971 the main area of tension in the states of Tamil in Sri Lanka. In Sri Lanka a sizeable population is of Indian origin. Tamils who were asked to seek their citizenship of Sri Lanka in 1949 and 23 lakh Tamils were granted Indian citizenship only a less number were granted Sri Lankan citizenship. The outstanding dispute regarding status of Tamil minority in Sri Lanka developed into major conflict between Tamils and Sinhalese in course of time an agreement was concluded between India Sri Lanka in July 1987 calling upon India to send Indian peace keeping force (IPKF) to maintain peace and normalcy in parts of Sri Lanka. However, the (IPKF) were called back by 1989 but violence remained unabated and Indo-Sri Lanka remained strained. The defeat of LTTE in May 2009 and complete control of Sri Lanka on her territories have opened a new course of relation between duo.

### **India and Bhutan**

The Bhutanese democracy has been marked by active encouragement and participation reigning Bhutanese monarchs since the 1950's. beginning with the large reforms such as the abolition of slavery and culminating in the enactment of Bhutanese constitution. The first elections in Bhutan began in 2007 and all levels of government had been democratically elected by 2011. These include Bhutan's first ever national assembly elections. It has a bicameral legislature with four registered parties since 2007 i.e. (PDP) people's democratic party, 2) (DPT) Druk Phuensum Tshogpa, 3) (BKP) Bhutan Kuenyam Party, 4) (DNT) Druk Nyamrup Tshogpa besides other unregistered parties. The government of Bhutan is constitutional monarchy since July 2008. The king of Bhutan is head of state. There are 20 states in Bhutan. It is a small country surrounded by Himalayas. It is sandwich between India and Tibet east of Nepal and north of Bangladesh.

**King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wang Chuk is the present king of Bhutan.**

Relations with India.

- 1) India doesn't have any hostility with Bhutan.
- 2) India is involved in many hydro-projects in Bhutan.
- 3) India is principle provider of development aids to Bhutan.
- 4) Bhutan weeds out terrorist and Guerrillas operating from North East India.

### **India and Maldives**

Maldives is an island nation in the Indian ocean formed by a chain of 1200 coral island grouped into 26 atolls south west of Sri Lanka and India. It has a mixed economy system which includes a variety of business of fiscal freedom combined with centralized economic planning and government regulation. Maldives has a history of political protests. Its first democratically elected leader Mohamad Nasheed was elected to office in 2008. That ended decades of autocratic rule by Maumoon Abdul Gayoom. The present system of election in Maldives is they elect a national level head of state the president directly for a term of 5 years. It has multiparty system. Its assembly (Majlis) has 88 members. Three types of elections are being hold here i.e. local council, parliamentary elections and presidential election. During 2008 democratic alliance formed the government under the leadership of Mohammad Nasheed. The progressive party of Maldives won elections during 2013 under the leadership of Abdullah Yamon. At the present Ibrahim Mohammad Solih, the leader of (MDP) Maldivian democratic party is the president of the state since 2018.

### **Relations between India and Maldives**

India and Maldives share maritime border relations have been friendly and close in strategic, economic and military cooperation.

### **OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

**(1 MARKS)**

1. Which country is not considered as a part of South-Asia region?  
(a) Afghanistan                      (b) Myanmar                      (c) China                      (d) Sri Lanka  
Ans. (c) China
2. Which one pair of countries from the following is held together because of common natural resources, electricity generation and interlocking water management grids?  
(a) India and Nepal                      (b) India and Bangladesh  
(c) India and Sri Lanka                      (d) India and Myanmar  
Ans. (a) India and Nepal
3. Which one of the following statements about India's relations with Pakistan is incorrect?  
(a) India and Pakistan signed the Indus water Treaty which has survived in spite of various military conflicts.  
(b) India and Pakistan worked together to restore people have to their families.  
(c) India and Pakistan have signed a Treaty of Friendship to work against terrorism.  
(d) India and Pakistan signed the Taskhent Agreement in 1966.  
Ans. (c) India and Pakistan have signed a treaty of friendship to work against terrorism.
4. Identify the country which has all the four features.  
(i) It is a part of India's Look East Policy.  
(ii) It came into existence with India's help.  
(iii) Its border touches the border of India.  
(iv) It is a secular and democratic country.  
Choose the correct option.  
(a) Myanmar

- (b) Nepal
- (c) Bhutan
- (d) Bangladesh

Ans. (d) Bangladesh

5. Choose the correct statement about the South Asian countries.

1. Maldives, an island country attained full political independence from the British in 1965.
2. Nepal is a part of India's Look East Policy that wants to link up South-East Asia through Myanmar.
3. Sri Lanka is one of India's largest trading partners among the SAARC countries.
4. Nepal was a Hindu kingdom and became constitutional monarchy in modern period.

Codes

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1, 3 and 4
- (c) 1 and 4
- (d) All are correct

Ans. (b) 1, 3 and 4

5. Who has demanded for 'Tamil Eelam' in Sri Lanka?

- (A) Liberal Tigers of Tamil Eelam
- (B) Liberation of Tamil Eelam
- (C) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
- (D) None of these

Ans. (C) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

### **Very Short Answer Type Questions**

**(2 Marks)**

1. List any two areas of conflict between India and Pakistan? (CBSE 2014, Delhi 2019)

- Ans.** (i) Kashmir is a major issue of conflict between India and Pakistan.  
(ii) Pakistan is helping the terrorists of Kashmir with arms.

2. Explain any two points of conflict between India and Bangladesh?

- Ans.** (i) The sharing of the Ganga and Brahmaputra river waters  
(ii) Export of natural gas to India

3. How was the Liberation Tiger of Tamil Eelam formalised?

- Ans.** (i) The neglect of Tamil concerns by Sinhala community of Sri Lanka led to militant nationalism.  
(ii) Tamils who had migrated from India were treated badly by Sri Lankan government. As a result, "Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam" (LTTE) was formed and started demanding "Tamil Eelam" or a separate country for Tamils of Sri Lanka.

4. State any two reasons for the instability of democracy in Pakistan?

**Ans.** These are the two reasons for the instability of democracy in Pakistan:

- (i) Social dominance of the military, clergy and landowning aristocracy.
- (ii) Pakistan's conflict with India has made the pro-military group more powerful.

### **Short Answer Type Questions**

**(4 Marks)**

1. How are the external powers influencing bilateral relations in South Asia? Take any one example to illustrate your point.

- Ans.** (i) No state or region exists in a vacuum. It is influenced by outside powers and events.  
(ii) South Asia is also influenced by big powers, such as China and the US.  
(iii) India's relations with China are improving rapidly but China's friendly relation with Pakistan is a major irritant.  
(iv) China is also one of the chief contributors to Pakistan's nuclear programme.  
(v) It is also building military base in Myanmar which is a threat to India's security.

2. Explain any four causes of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. (All India 2014)

**Ans.** The four causes of ethnic conflict were:

- (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), a militant organisation, which desired for a separate country.
- (iii) There was a pressure on the Government of India by the Tamils of Indian origin to intervene in the matter. Hence, the Government of India tried to negotiate with the Government of Sri Lanka on Tamils question. In 1987, India sent troops to Sri Lanka for the preservation of relations between Tamils and Sri Lanka Government. Eventually, the Indian troops got into a fight with LTTE.
- (iv) The presence of Indian troops was not liked by many Sri Lankans, and hence, in 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective.

3. Democracy is becoming the first choice of the people of South Asia. 'Justify the statement.

**Ans.** (i) Democracy is becoming the first choice of the people of South Asia. According to a survey conducted, the results show that all the five countries in the South Asia region support democracy.

(ii) People belonging to different religions, class, caste, etc. view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. For instance:

(a) Nepal has transformed into a democracy from monarchy.

(b) Sri Lanka and India have successfully operated a democratic system since their independence from the British.

(c) Bhutan transformed from monarchy to democracy.

(d) Maldives from sultanate to republic with a presidential form along with multi-party system.

(iii) Thus, it can be concluded that, despite mixed record of democratic experience, the people of all countries of South Asia share the aspirations of democracy.

4. Suggest any two 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 Shimla Agreement. But Shimla Accord is regularly violated by Pakistan which hampers the normalization of relation 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 concern for India.

### **Long Answer Type Questions**

**(6 Marks)**

1. Even after sharing the same history, why could the roots of democracy not be strengthened in Pakistan as they are in India?

**Ans.** The reasons behind unstable democracy in Pakistan are as follows:

- (i) The social dominance of the military, clergy and landowning aristocracy has led to frequent overthrow of elected government and the establishment of military government.
- (ii) Pakistan's conflict with India has made the pro-military groups more powerful.
- (iii) These groups have often said that political parties and democracy in Pakistan are flawed. Pakistan security would be harmed by selfish-minded parties and thus army's stay in power is justified.
- (iv) The lack of genuine international support for its democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the military to continue its dominance. The United States and other western countries have encouraged the military's authoritarian rule in the past for their own reasons. (v) Given the fact that the threat of what they called 'Global Islamic Terrorism' and the apprehension that Pakistan's nuclear arsenal might fall into the hands of these terrorist groups, the military regime in Pakistan has been seen as the protector of Western interests in West Asia and South Asia.
- (vi) While democracy has not been fully successful in Pakistan, there has been a strong pro-democracy sentiment in the country.

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

**Ans.** The issues of tension (negative aspects) between India and Bangladesh are:

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

The positive aspects of cooperation between both the countries are:

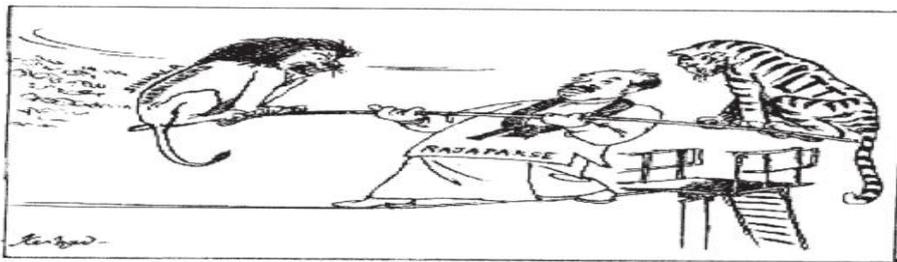
- (i) Economic relations have been strengthened.
- (ii) India's Look East Policy involves Bangladesh that links South-East Asia via Myanmar.
- (iii) Cooperation is noticeable on the grounds of disaster management and environmental issues.
- (iv) The areas of cooperation are being broadened by identifying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

3. How is democratization going on in Nepal since 1990?

**Ans.** The pro-democracy movements forced the king to allow new democratic constitution in 1990. But it had a short and troubled career. There was a huge influence of Maoists in many parts of Nepal who believed in armed insurrection against the monarch and the ruling elite. Hence, a triangular conflict among the Monarchist forces, the democrats and the Maoist took place for sometime. The Parliament was abolished and the government was dismissed by the king in 2002. Again in 2006, the king was forced to restore the House of representatives after a massive country wide pro-democracy protests. The Constituent Assembly was formed to write the constitution for Nepal. The constitution has come into effect with some amendment process going on. In 2008 Nepal become a democratic republic after abolishing monarchy In 2015 it adopted a new constitution.

### **Case Study Based, Map Based & Picture based question**

1. Examine the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow:



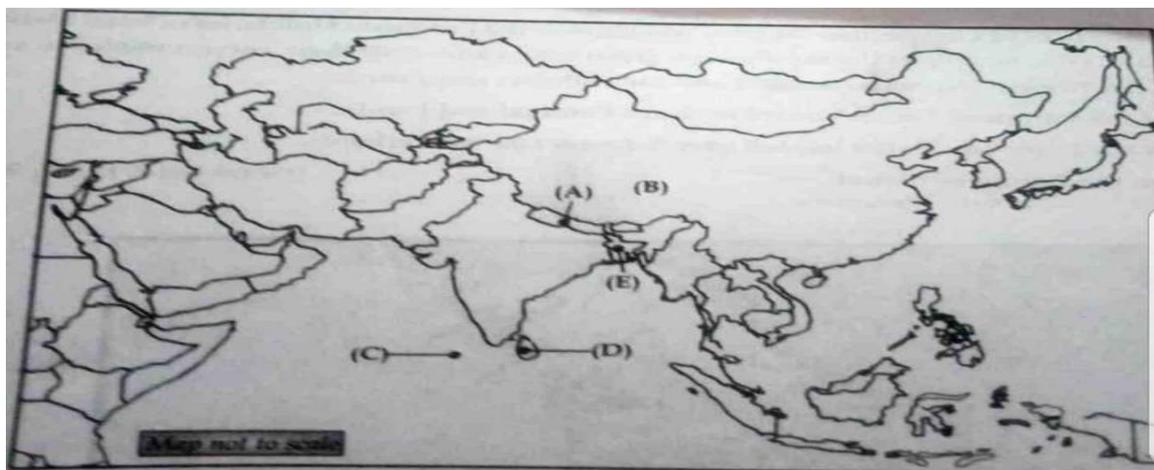
Keshav, The Hindu  
The cartoon depicts the dilemma of the Sri Lankan leadership in trying to balance Sinhala hardliners or the Lion and Tamil militants or the Tiger while negotiating peace.

**Source: NCERT Textbook**

- (i) What does lion in the cartoon represent? What does it believe?
- (ii) What does tiger in the cartoon represent?
- (iii) Which country's problem is depicted here? Which dilemma of the government is represented by this cartoon?

**Ans.** (i) Lion is representing Sinhala community of Sri Lanka. It believes that Sri Lanka belongs to Sinhalese and no 'concessions' to the Tamils should be given. (ii) Tiger is representing LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) in the cartoon. (iii) The cartoon depicts the dilemma of the Sri Lankan leadership in trying to balance Sinhala hardliners or the Lion and Tamils militants or the Tiger while negotiating peace. The Government thinks if it goes according to the Sinhala community, actions 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.

2. the given political outline map of South Asia, five countries have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format ;



- i. An important country but it is not considered to be a part of South Asia.
- ii. The country has a successful Democratic System.
- iii. This country has had both Civilian and Military rulers.
- iv. This country had a constitutional monarchy, but at present it is a democratic country.
- v. An Island nation which was a Sultanate till 1968.

**Ans-**

Number of the information used	Alphabetic Concerned	Name of the state

		China
		SriLanka
		Bangladesh
		Nepal
		Maldives

## Chapter- 4

### **International organization**

#### **Why international organization:**

An international organization is not a super state with supreme jurisdiction over its members. It is made only when states agreed to its formation. It responds to needs of our States and help them to solve disputes peacefully.

Countries all over the world have conflicts and differences with each other but and this does not mean that there should resort to war to deal with their at agonism. This would instead opt for the peaceful method of conflict resolution. In fact most of the international disputes are settled through negotiations and international organizations can play an important role in this regard.

#### **EVOLUTION OF THE UNITED NATION:**

United Nations is the successor of League of Nations. This organization came into being with the signing of the UN charter by 51 states united nation established in 1945 with 51 members, as of today the United nation has 193 member states. The United nations consist of United Nations General Assembly, united nations security council, international Court of Justice, secretariat, economic and social council and trusteeship council.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF UNITED NATION:**

- 1.To prevent any kind of war especially the world war.
- 2.Two developed cooperation among the member states.
- 3.Raise the standard of living of nations and achieve all around social progress.
- 4.One dignity cell we strengthened by all the nations respecting human rights
- 5.To provide military assistance and justice to the member countries through United Nations peacekeeping force, international court of Justice.

#### **REFORM OF THE UN AFTER THE COLD WAR:**

After the Cold War the entire world has shown the hazing many of us. It is now required of the time that there should be some major changes in the structure of UN after the Cold war because, The

Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities, its decisions reflect only western values and interests and are dominated by a show powers, it lacks equitable representation. The UN requires reforms due to its certain limitations:

1. There seems to be no valid reason why the security council should have the same five members on permanent basis.
2. The veto power of the permanent members of the security council creates hindrance in its working.
3. The UN'S functioning has remained dominated by a few powerful countries.

### **JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED NATION:**

To stabilities under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained". Ever since, the development of, and respect for international law has been a key part of the work of the Organization.

This work is carried out in many ways - by courts, tribunals, multilateral treaties - and by the Security Council, which can approve peacekeeping missions, impose sanctions, or authorize the use of force when there is a threat to international peace and security, if it deems this necessary. These powers are given to it by the UN Charter, which is considered an international treaty. As such, it is an instrument of international law, and UN Member States are bound by it.

The UN Charter codifies the major principles of international relations, from sovereign equality of States to the prohibition of the use of force in international relations.

### **INDIA AND THE UN REFORMS:**

India wishes to be a permanent member in the restructured UN on the following grounds :

1. India's nonviolent tradition justifies its permanent candidature in the security council.
2. India is the most populated country in the world comprising almost 1/5 of the world population.
3. India is world's largest democracy.
4. India's economic emergence on the world stage is another factor that perhaps justifies India's claim for the permanent membership.
5. India has also made a regular financial contributions to the United Nations and never faltered on its .
6. India's role in the United Nations is keeping effort is a long and substantial one.

### **IAEA:**

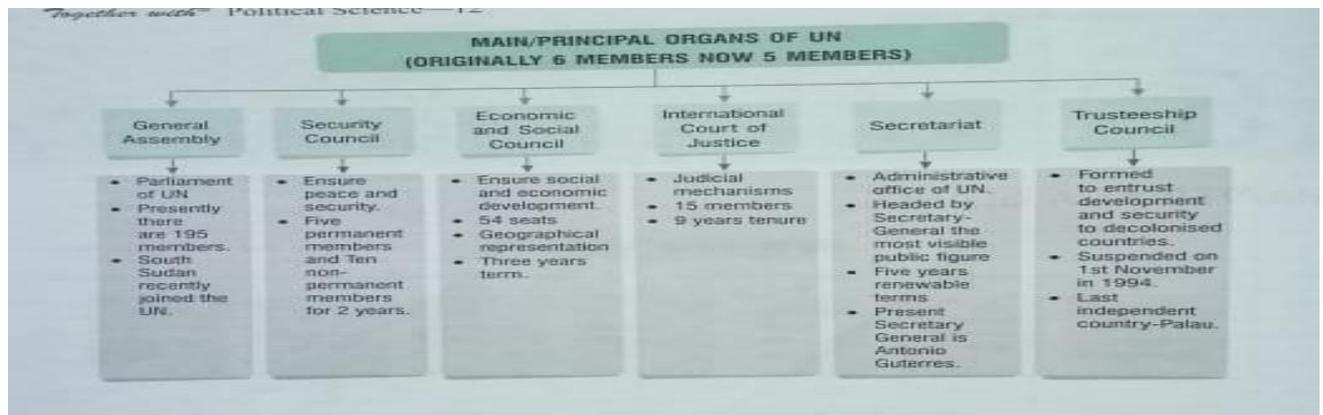
The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an intergovernmental organization that seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to inhibit its use for any military purpose, including nuclear weapons. It was established in 1957 as an autonomous organization within the United Nations system; [4][5] though governed by its own founding treaty, the organization reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations, and is headquartered at the UN Office at Vienna, Austria.

### **WTO:**

The **world trade organisation** is an International organisation that regulates and facilitates International trade. With effective cooperation in the United Nations system governments use the organization to establish, revise, and enforce the rules that govern international trade. It officially commenced operations on 1 January 1995, pursuant to the 1994 Marrakesh agreement thus replacing the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) that had been established in 1948. The WTO is the world's largest international economic organization, with 164 member states representing over 98% of global trade and global GDP.

### **WORLD BANK**

The **World Bank** is an International financial institution that provides Loans and grants to the governments of Low and middle income countries for the purpose of pursuing capital projects. The World Bank is the collective name for the international bank for recommendation and development (IBRD) and international development association (IDA), two of five international organizations owned by the World Bank group. It was established along with the international monetary fund at the 1944 Bretton woods conference.

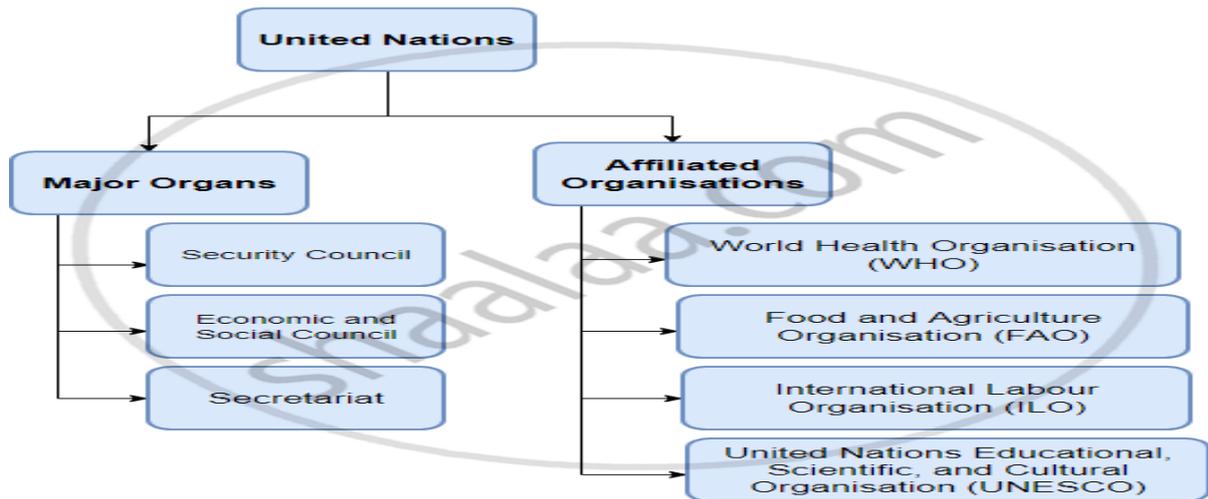


## OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organisation that looks upon international financial institutions and regulations. It has 188 member countries. The G-8 members (the US, Japan, Germany, France, UK, Italy, Canada, Russia), China and Saudi Arabia have more than 52 per cent votes in IMF.
- World Bank is an important international organisation created during Second World War in 1944. It provides loans and grants to the member countries; especially developing countries.
- World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an international organisation set up in 1995 as the successor to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT). It sets the rules for global trade. It has 157 member countries.
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an international organisation established in 1957. It seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to prevent its use for military purpose.
- Amnesty International is an international Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) which campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world.
- Human Rights Watch is an international NGO

### **TIME LINE**

1. **August 1941:** Signing of the Atlantic Charter by the US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British PM Winston S. Churchill.
2. **January 1942:** 26 Allied nations fighting against the Axis Powers meet in Washington D.C., to support the Atlantic Charter and sign the 'Declaration by United Nations'.
3. **December 1943:** Tehran Conference Declaration of the three powers (US, Britain and Soviet Union)
4. **February 1945:** Yalta Conference of the 'Big Three' (Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin) decides to organise a United Nations conference on the proposed world organisation.
5. **April-May 1945:** The 2-month long United Nations Conference on International Organisation at San Francisco.
6. **June 26, 1945:** Signing of the UN Charter by 50 nations (Poland signed on October 15; so the UN has 51 original founding members)
7. **October 24, 1945:** The UN was founded (hence October 24 is celebrated as UN Day).
8. **October 30, 1945:** India joins the UN



### OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

(1 MARKS)

Q. 1. Which U.N. agency concerned with the safety and peaceful use of nuclear technology?

- (A) The UN Committee on Disarmament      (B) International Atomic Energy Agency  
(C) UN International Safeguard Committee      (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 2. When was UNESCO established?

- (A) 6th November, 1946      (B) 5th November, 1945  
(C) 4th November 1946      (D) 25th December 1946

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q.3. Which one of the following is the permanent member of UN?

- (A) India      (B) China  
(C) Sweden      (D) Ireland

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q.4. What is the objective of UN?

- (A) To prevent international conflict and facilitate co-operation among states.  
(B) To boost the trade among the member nations.  
(C) To procure the best medical help during the time of pandemic.  
(D) All of the above.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q.5. The non-permanent members of the Security Council do not have the:

- (A) Veto power (B) Election power  
(C) Military power (D) Judiciary power

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

**Very Short Answer Type Questions**

**(2 Marks)**

1. Mention any two functions of World Bank.

Ans. The functions of World Bank are

1. It works for human development (education, health).
2. It provides loans and grants to member states.

2. List any two functions of the General Assembly of the UN.

Ans. Two functions of the General Assembly of the UN are

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

3. Suggest any two major changes to improve the functioning of the Security Council.

Ans. Two major changes to improve the functioning of the Security Council are

- (i) Number of permanent members of the Security Council of UN is to be increased.
- (ii) Veto power of five permanent countries is to be withdrawn instantly.

**Short Answer Type Questions**

**(4 Marks)**

1. State any four criteria's 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 UN on 1st January, 1997. After the years of inquiry, following criteria have been suggested for the permanent and non-permanent members of the 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) Nation should respect human rights and democracy.
- (v) It should be a major military power.

2. 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 Council are

- (i) India is the second most populous country which constitutes one-fifth of the population of the world.
  - (ii) India is also the world's largest democracy.
  - (iii) India actively participated in UN's programme and played an important role in keeping and managing peace and co-operation.
  - (iv) The regular financial aid to UN and evolution of its economy support India's desire to be the permanent member.
3. What is UNICEF? Mention any four functions performed by it?

Ans. The United Nations Children's Fund is a United Nations agency responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide.

It was established in 1946 by the UN General Assembly and its headquarter is located in New York, United States.

There are many functions performed by UNICEF some of which are mentioned below

- It works for the protection of children in respect of their survival, health and well-being. This is done in cooperation with individuals, civil groups, governments and the private sector.
- It provides help to children and mothers in emergencies arising from natural calamities, civil strikes and epidemics.
- It assists governments to plan, develop and extend community based services in the fields of maternal and child health, nutrition, cleans water and sanitation.
- It delivers funds for the training of personnel including health and sanitation workers, teachers, nutritionists, etc. Universal Child immunisation against the preventable diseases is one of the chief goals of UNICEF.

### **Long Answer Type Questions**

**(6 Marks)**

1. Describe the composition of the UN Security Council. What is the major difference in the privileges given to its permanent and non-permanent members?

Ans. Composition 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).

The selection of the permanent members were on the basis of their being powerful immediately after the Second World War and they being the victors in the war. Privileges to its Permanent and Non-

Permanent Members

There is the major difference in the privileges given to the permanent and non-permanent members. The UN Charter gave the permanent members a privileged position to bring about stability in the world. After the Second World War the main privileges enjoyed by the permanent members are (i) Permanency (ii) Veto power

- The non-permanent members are elected only for two years at a time and cannot be re-elected immediately after completing two years. They are elected in a manner that they represent all continents of the world.
- The non-permanent members do not have the veto power. When decisions are taken by Security Council, voting is done.
- All members have one vote. But the permanent members can vote in a negative manner so that even if all other permanent and non-permanent members vote for a particular decision, any permanent member's negative vote can stall the decision. This negative vote is the veto.

2. Trace the evolution of the United Nations since its establishment in 1945. How does it function with the help of its structures and agencies.

Ans. The United Nations was established in 1945 after the end of Second World War as a successor to the League of Nations. The United Nations Charter was signed by 51 States for setting up of UN. The basic aim was to achieve what League of Nations was not able to achieve during the two World Wars. The other objectives of the UN are as follows

- Prevention of conflicts and facilitating co-operation among nations.
- To stop conflicts among states resulting into war and if it takes the shape of war, then to limit the effects of war.
- To reduce the reasons of conflict by bringing the countries together for improving social and

economic development all over the world.

#### UN Structures and Agencies

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

The other issues such as social and economic are dealt by a number of agencies which include World Health Organisation (WHO)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

### Chapter- 5

## **Security in the Contemporary World**

- Security implies freedom from threats.
- Human existence are full of threats.
- Every time a person steps out of house, there is some threat to their existence and way of life.
- Our world would be saturated with security issues.
- Those who study security, say that those things threaten 'core values' should be regarded as being of interest in discussions of security.
- Every time another country does something or fails to do something, this may damage the core values of one's country
- Every time a person is robbed in the streets, the security of ordinary people as they live their daily lives is harmed.
- The various notions of security under two groups: traditional and non-traditional conceptions of security.

### **Traditional notions of Security**

- 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.

In responding to the threat of war, a government has three basic choices (Deterrence):

- 1- To surrender.
  - 2- To defend itself when war actually and to turn back or defeat the attacking forces altogether.
  - 3- Governments may choose to surrender when actually confronted by war, but they will not advertise this as the policy of the country.
- Security Policy is concerned with preventing war, which is called - deterrence, and with limiting or ending war, which is called - defence.
  - Countries see that some nations are bigger and stronger.
  - A neighbouring country may not say it is preparing for attack.
  - There may be no obvious reason for attack.
  - Governments are very sensitive to the balance of power between their country and other countries.
  - They do work hard to maintain a favourable balance of power with other countries
  - A good part of maintaining a balance of power is to build up one's military power, economic and technological power.
  - A third component of traditional security policy is Alliance Building.
  - An alliance is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack.
  - Most alliances are formalised in written treaties and are based on a fairly clear identification of who constitutes the threat.
  - Countries form alliances to increase their effective power relative to another country or alliance.
  - Alliances are based on national interests and can change when national interests change. Foreexample, the US backed the Islamic militants in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union in the 1980s, but later attacked them when Al Qaeda—a group of Islamic militants led by Osama Bin Laden— launched terrorist strikes against America on 11 September 2001.
  - In traditional view of security, most threats to a country's security come from outside its borders because the international system is brutal arena in which there is no central authority capable of controlling behaviour.
  - The threat of violence is regulated by an acknowledged central authority of the government in a country.
  - There is no acknowledged central authority that stands above everyone else in world politics.
  - The UN is a creature of its members has authority only to the extent that the membership allows it to have authority and obeys it.
  - Every country has to be responsible for its own security.

### **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.
- The powerful Western European countries faced no serious threats from groups or communities

living within those borders.

- These countries focused primarily on threats from outside their borders.
- The two alliances (USA, USSR) feared a military attack from each other.
- Some European powers continued to worry about violence in their colonies, from colonised people who wanted independence. We have remember the French fighting in Vietnam in the 1950 or the British fighting in Kenya in the 1950 and 1960.
- Some of the newly independent Countries European powers had to worry about the Cold War becoming a hot war.
- The Cold War between the two superpowers was responsible for approximately one-third of all wars in the Post-Second World War period.
- The security challenges facing the newly-independent countries of Asia and Africa were different from the challenges in Europe in two ways.

### **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.
- More than 155 Countries acceded to the BWC and 181 Contrives acceded to the CWC.
- The US and Soviet Union did not want to give up the third type of weapons of mass destruction, namely, nuclear weapons, so they pursued arms control.
- The Anti-ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty in 1972 tried to stop the United States and Soviet Union from using ballistic missiles as a defensive shield to launch a nuclear attack.
- The US and Soviet Union signed a number of other arms control treaties including the Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty (SALT) I and II and the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) I and II.
- The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 was an arms control Treaty. Those countries that had tested and manufactured nuclear weapons before 1967 were allowed to keep their weapons and those had not done so were to give up the right to acquire them.
- Traditional security also accepts confidence building as a means of avoiding violence.

### **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.

- Proponents of the 'narrow' concept of human security focus on violent threats to individuals.
- UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan puts it, "*the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence*".
- Proponents of the 'broad' concept of human security argue that the threat agenda should include *hunger, disease and natural disasters* because these kill far more people than *war, genocide and combined*.
- The human security agenda also encompasses economic security and '*threats to human dignity*'.
- The broadest formulation stresses what has been called '*Freedom from Want*' and '*Freedom from Fear*', respectively.
- The idea of global security emerged in the 1990 in response to the global nature of threats such as global warming, international terrorism and health epidemics.
- 
- No country can resolve these problems alone.
- One country may have to disproportionately bear the brunt of a global problem such as environmental degradation.

### **New sources of threats**

- The non-traditional conceptions both human security and global security focus on the changing nature of threats to security.

### **Terrorism**

- Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.
- International terrorism involves the citizens or territory of more than one country.
- Civilian targets are usually chosen to terrorise the public and to use the unhappiness of the public as a weapon against national governments.
- The terrorism involve hijacking planes or planting bombs in trains, cafes, markets and other crowded places.
- 11 September 2001 when terrorists attacked the World Trade Centre in USA, other governments and public have paid more attention to terrorism.
- The terror attacks have occurred in the Middle East, Europe, Latin America and South Asia.

### **Human Rights**

- Human rights have come to be classified into three types. 1- The first type is political rights such as freedom of speech and assembly. 2- The second type is economic and social rights. 3- The third type is the rights of colonised people or ethnic and indigenous minorities.
- Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990, the genocide in Rwanda, and the Indonesian military's killing of people in East Timor have led to a debate on whether or not the UN should intervene to stop human rights abuses.

### **Global Poverty**

- Global poverty is another source of insecurity.
- Half the world's population growth occurs in just *six countries*—India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Indonesia.
- Among the world's poorest countries, population is expected to triple in the next 50 years.
- 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.
- This disparity contributes to the gap between the Northern and Southern countries of the world.
- The world's armed conflicts now take place in sub-Saharan Africa, which is also the poorest region of the world.
- Poverty in the South has led to large-scale migration to seek a better life, better economic opportunities in the North.
- International law and norms make a distinction between *migrants* (those who voluntarily leave their home countries) and *refugees* (those who flee from war, natural disaster or political persecution).
- States are generally supposed to accept refugees but they do not have to accept migrants.
- While refugees leave their country of origin, people who have fled their homes but remain within national borders are called 'internally displaced people'.
- Kashmiri Pandits that fled the violence in the Kashmir Valley in the early 1990 are an example of an internally displaced community.
- Individuals, families and whole communities have been forced to migrate because of fear of violence or destruction of livelihoods, *identities and living environments*.

## **Migration**

- Poverty in the South has led to large-scale migration to seek a better life, better economic opportunities in the North.
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## **Health Epidemics**

- Health epidemics such as HIV-AIDS, bird flu, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and COVID-19 have rapidly spread across countries through migration, business, tourism and military operations.
- One country's success or failure in limiting the spread of these diseases affects infections in other countries.
- Estimated 4 Crore people were infected with HIV-AIDS worldwide, two-thirds of them in Africa and half of the rest in South Asia..
- Other new and poorly understood diseases such as Ebola virus, Hantavirus, and hepatitis C have emerged, while old diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, dengue fever and cholera have mutated into

drug resistant forms that are difficult to treat.

- Since the late 1990, Britain has lost billions of dollars of income during an outbreak of the mad-cow disease, and bird flu shut down supplies of poultry exports from several Asian countries.
- Such epidemics demonstrate the growing interdependence of states making their borders less meaningful than in the past and emphasise the need for international cooperation.
- Expansion of the concept of security does not mean that we can include any kind of disease or distress in the ambit of security.
- Maldives may feel threatened by global warming because a big part of its territory may be submerged with the rising sea level,
- South Africa HIV-AIDS poses a serious threat as one in six adults has the disease (one in three for *Botswana, the worst case*).
- In 1994, the Tutsi tribe in Rwanda faced a threat to its existence as nearly five lakh of its people were killed by the rival Hutu tribe in a matter of weeks.

### **Co-operative security**

- Military force may have a role to play in combating terrorism or in enforcing human rights (there is a limit to what force can achieve) but it is difficult to see what force would do to help alleviate poverty, manage migration, refugee movements and control epidemics.
- Far more effective is to devise strategies that involve international cooperation. Cooperation may be bilateral (between any two countries), regional, continental or global.
- 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 (NGOs) - (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 (*Mother Teresa, Nelson Mandela*).

### **India's security strategy**

- India has faced traditional (military) and non-traditional threats to its security that have emerged from within as well as outside its borders.

#### **Strengthening Military Capabilities:**

- The first component was strengthening its military capabilities.
- India has been involved in conflicts with its neighbours — Pakistan in 1947–48, 1965, 1971 and 1999; and China in 1962.
- India's decision to conduct nuclear tests in 1998 was justified by the Indian government in terms of safeguarding national security.
- India first tested a nuclear device in 1974.

#### **strengthen international norms :**

- The second component of India's security strategy has been to strengthen international norms and international institutions to protect its security interests.
- India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, supported the cause of Asian solidarity,

- India also 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 (nuclear, biological, chemical).
- India joined 160 countries that have signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which provides a roadmap for reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases to check global warming.
- The third component of Indian security strategy is geared towards meeting security challenges within the country.
- India has tried to preserve national unity by adopting a democratic political system, which allows different communities and groups of people to freely articulate their grievances and share .

### **OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

**(1 MARKS)**

#### **1. Which of the following is the component of traditional security policy?**

- a) Military threats    b) Balance of power
- c) Threat of war      d) All the above

**Answer:** d) All the above

#### **2. When did global security emerge?**

- a) 1990    b) 1991    c) 1876    d) 1955

**Answer:** a) 1990

#### **3. When did NPT was signed?**

- a) 1967    b) 1766    c)1968
- b) None of the above

**Answer:** c) 1968

#### **4. Who was the first nuclear-free country?**

- a) Mongolia
- b) Antarctica
- c) New Zealand
- d) Palau

**Answer:** d) Palau

#### **5. Which of the following is the component of global security?**

- a) Lack of education
- b) Global warming
- c) AIDS
- d) Both B and C

**Answer:** d) Both b and c

### **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**( 2 MARKS)**

#### **1- What are India's security strategies?**

Ans.- Strengthen military capabilities strengthen international norms and institutions to protect its security interests.

#### **Q.2- What is Kyoto Protocol? When it was signed?**

Ans. – Kyoto protocol provides a roadmap for greenhouse gasses to check global warming. It signed andratified in 1997.

#### **Q.3- What is meant by traditional notion of external security?**

Ans.- Traditional notion of external security is that the greatest danger to a country is from military threats.

#### **Q.4- What component of security policy?**

Ans.- The security policy is concerned with preventing wars which is called deterrence. Limiting or endingwar, which is called defence.

## SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(4 MARKS)

**Q.1 - Explain the concept of human security.**

**Answer :**

The concept of human security is concerned with protection of people. Though, human security and state security are often considered the same, but secure states do not mean secure people. Protection of citizens from foreign attack is necessary condition for the security of people, but not a sufficient one. During the last 100 years, there have been more killing 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.

**Q.2 - Differentiate between the traditional and the non-traditional notions of security.**

**Answer :** The differences between traditional and non-traditional security are:

<b>Traditional Security</b>	<b>Non-Traditional Security</b>
Traditional security deals with use or threat of use of military.	Non-traditional security go beyond military threats and include threats that endanger human existence.
Traditional threats to security endanger the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of state	Non-traditional security is concerned with threats that endanger the human than state.
Under traditional concept, major focus is one use of military force.	Under non-traditional security military is used as a last resort
Under traditional security, force is both principal threat to security and means to achieve security.	Under non-traditional concept, threat is general environment.

## LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-

**6 MARKS**

**Q1. Explain the New Sources of threats which was facing by world in present scenario?**

Ans. The new sources of threats facing by world in present scenario are-

- 1- Terrorism:** It refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately. International terrorism of more than one country. Civilian targets are usually chosen to terrorism the public and to use the unhappiness of the public as a weapon against national government.
- 2- Human Rights:** Human rights have come to be classified into Tree Types. First- Political Rights suchas Freedom of Speech and assembly. Second – Economic and social Rights. Third – Right of colonisedpeople or ethnic and indigenous minorities.
- 3- Global Poverty:** Global poverty is another sources of insecurity. World population will grow. Half of the world's population growth occurs in just six countries – India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Indonesia. World's poorest countries, population is expected to triple in the next 50 years. 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 power.

- 4- **Migration:** Poverty in the South has also led to large scale migration to seek a better life, especially better economic opportunities. In the North, this has created international political frictions. International law and norms make distinction between migrants and refugees.
- 5- **Health Epidemics:** Such as HIV-AIDS, Bird Flu, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), COVID-19 have rapidly spread across countries through migration, business, tourism and military operations. One country's success or failure in limiting the spread of these disease affects infections in other countries.

**Q 2. India has faced traditional and Non-traditional threats. Explain how India is emerging from these threats?**

Ans. India's security emerged from within as well as outside its borders. India adopts four types of strategies to overcome these threats-

- 1- **Military Capabilities:** India has been involved in conflicts with its neighbours Pakistan and China. Since it is surrounded by nuclear armed countries. India's decision to conduct nuclear tests in 1998 was justified by the Indian government in terms of safeguarding national security.
- 2- **Protect Security Interest:** India has been to strengthen International norms and International institutions to protect its security interests. India took initiatives to bring about a universal and non-discriminatory Non-proliferation regime.
- 3- **Security Challenges** with the country several militant groups from areas time to time sought to break away from India. India has tried to preserve national unity by adopting a democracy.
- 4- **Developed Economy:** India develop its economy in a way that the mass of citizens are lifted out of poverty and misery and huge economic inequalities are not allowed to exist.

**Q 3 What are the core values of a country? Explain the Traditional Notions of security?**

Ans. – Core values of a country is a set of fundamental beliefs, Ideals or practices that inform to conduct internal and external security.

- 1- In the traditional conception of security, the greatest danger to a country is from military threats.
- 1- The source of this danger is another country which by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.
- 2- A government has three basic choices: to surrender; to prevent the other side from attacking by promising to raise the costs of war to an unacceptable level; and to defend itself when war actually breaks out so as to deny the attacking country its objectives and to turn back or defeat the attacking forces altogether.
- 3- Traditional security policy has a third component called balance of power. When countries look around them, they see that some countries are bigger and stronger. This is a clue to who might be at threat in the future. For instance, a neighbouring country may not say it is preparing for attack.
- 4- A fourth and related component of traditional security policy is alliance building. An alliance is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack.

### **PASSAGE BASED QUESTIONS**

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

An India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, supported the cause of Asian solidarity, decolonisation, disarmament, and the UN as a forum in which international conflicts could be settled. India also 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 (nuclear, biological, chemical). It argued for an equitable New International Economic

Order (NIEO). Most importantly, it used non-alignment to help carve out an area of peace outside the bloc politics of the two superpowers. India joined 160 countries that have signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which provides a roadmap for reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases to check global warming.

I. Jawahar Lal Nehru was supported the..... ?

- a) Asian Solidarity
- b) Decolonisation
- c) Disarmament
- d) **All of these**

II. Which International organisation settled the conflicts between countries?

- a) **WTO**
- b) Amnesty International Organisation
- c) UNO
- d) Red cross

III .Name the full form of NIEO?

- a) Nuclear International Economic Order
- b) NET International Economic Order
- c) **New International Economic Order**
- d) New York International Economic Order

IV. When India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol?

- a) **1997**
- b) 1998
- c) 1990
- d) 2000

## Chapter- 6

### ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

#### Environmental concerns in world politics

Throughout the world Decline in area of cultivable land, Agriculture land is losing fertility.

I. Quantity of water has also been decreased from water bodies.

II. Grassland has been decreased.

- The population of the world is increasing day by day
- Natural forest are very helpful to stabilize the climate, moderate water supplies and balancing ecosystem.
- But Deforestation, Loss of Natural forests,
- Loss of biodiversity continues due to destruction of Natural Habitat of different species. People are being displaced.
- Coastal pollution and coastal water are polluted largely due to land-based activities.
- Steady decline in the total amount of Ozone in the Earths Stratosphere Depletion (Ozone hole) poses a real danger to ecosystems and human health.

According to the human development report 2016 of United Nations Development Programme 663 million people in developing countries have no access to safe water and 2.4 billion have no access to sanitation. It's major concern for world politics.

### **Environmental programmes**

- No single country of the world can resolve these problems so these issues are included into world politics.
- 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.
- 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. Development should take place without harming the environment it is called sustainable development.

### **Protection of Global Commons**

- Commons are those resources which are not owned by anyone but rather shared by a community.
- Similarly, 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.
- 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
- When people are not satisfied to the political system, they show their agitation through movements.
- Environment movements are the most vibrant, diverse and powerful social movements access the world today.
- These movements raise new idea and visions towards environmental issues.
- The forest movement of the south in Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, continental Africa and India are faced with enormous pressures.

### **United nation framework convention on climate change**

- It is a United Nations protocol for climate change.
- It provides that countries should act to protect the climate change "on the basis of equality and in according to their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities

### **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.

### **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.

### **India 'stand on Environmental issues**

- India has always supported efforts for the prevention degradation and always been a supporter of environment conservation and protection.
- India signed and ratified the Kyoto protocol in August 2002. India, china and other developing countries were exempt from the requirement of Kyoto protocol because their contribution to the emission of greenhouse gases during the industrialization period was not significant at the G-8 meeting in June 2005 India point out that the per capita emission.
- Emission rate of the developing countries is very low compare to the developed countries. India also believes that developed countries are more responsible for environment degradation since they released much greenhouse gases during period of industrialization so it is great responsibility to developed countries t reduce emission rate to greenhouse gases
- India supporter principle of Historical responsibility as enshrined in UNFCCC.
- Indian government is participating in global effort through a number of programs for example India's National auto fuel policy mandated cleaner fuel for vehicle promoting use of CNG in metro cities.
- India encourage the use of renewable energy as – Wind energy, solar energy etc. and also encourages the use of alternative of petrol and diesel as bio-diesel.
- The central government has mandated that vehicle makers must manufacture, sell and register only BS-VI (BS6) vehicles from April 1, 2020.
- When people are not satisfied to the political system, they show their agitation through movements.
- Environment movements are the most vibrant, diverse and powerful social movements access the world today.
- These movements raise new idea and visions towards environmental issues.
- The forest movement of the south in Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, continental Africa and India are faced with enormous pressures.

### **Need of Environmental Movements**

- Deforestation is being continued at an alarming rate in many countries of the world.
- 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) is one of the best known of these movements.

### **Resource geopolitics**

- Resource geopolitics is all about who gets what, when, and how. Resource have provided some of the key means and motives of global European power expansion.
- During the cold war the industrialized countries of north adopted a number of methods to ensure a steady flow of resources.
- They deploy military forces near exploitations sites.
- They established friendly government in the resources producing countries.
- The global economy relied on oil for much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- The history of petroleum is also the history of war and struggle.
- Deforestation is being continued at an alarming rate in many countries of the world.
- 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:
  - US’s attack on Iraq
  - Iraq’s attack on Kuwait
- The gulf region account for about 30 percent of global oil production but it has about 64% of the earth resources.
- There are several disputes over water sharing in the world.
  - Dispute between Israel, Syria, and Jordan over water of river Jordan and yarmulke.
  - Dispute between India and Pakistan over Indus water’s

### **Indigenous people and their rights**

- The question of indigenous people brings the issues of environment, resources and politics together.
- The UN defines indigenous the descendants of people who inhabited the present territory of a country at the time when persons of a country different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world and overcame them.
- Issue related to the rights of the indigenous communities have neglected in domestic and international politics for very long.
- The world Council of Indigenous People was formed in 1975.
- Every year 9<sup>th</sup> August celebrate world indigenous day.

### **OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

**(1 MARKS)**

**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. In THE PROTECTION OF GLOBAL COMMONS what does "common" define?**

- A. Individuality
- B. A group with one leader
- C. Shared by a community or group
- D. Not meant for anyone

**Answer:** C) Shared by a community or group

**3. Which of the following rivers flows in Madhya Pradesh?**

- A. Narmada    B. Jalia    C. Brahmaputra    D. Kosi

**Answer:** A) Narmada

**4. Who started the chipko movement?**

- A. Sunderlal Bhaguna    B. Mahatma Gandhi    C. Panduranga Hegde    D. None of the above

**Answer:** A) Sunderlal Bhaguna

**5. Which of the following is the highest dam in India?**

- A. Bhakra Nangal Dam    B. Sardar Sarovar Dam    C. Tehri Dam    D. Idukki Arch Dam

**Answer:** C) Tehri Dam

**6. Bhakra Nangal Dam is built across which river?**

- A. Ganga    B. Beas    C. Sutlej    D. Narmada

**Answer:** C) Sutlej

**7. 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

**8. Where was the Kyoto Protocol signed?**

- A. USA      B. Pakistan      C. Japan      D. China

**Answer:** C) Japan

**9. When did the Kyoto Protocol end?**

- A. Not now      B. 2000      C. 2012      D. 2013

**Answer:** C) 2012

**10. Where was the first earth summit held?**

- A. Brazil      B. Mexico      C. India      D. Japan

**Answer:** A) Brazil

### **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. Which world summit conference was held at Rio in 1992?**

Ans. Earth summit was held at Rio in 1992.

**3. 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

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**(4 MARKS)**

**Q1 What are ‘global commons’? Why is it said that international cooperation over the global commons is not easy?**

**Answer:**

For global commons, In the world, some areas are situated beyond a sovereign jurisdiction of any one state. Hence they need united control by the international community. They are called global commons.

Two examples are :

- Earth’s atmosphere
- Ocean floor

The international cooperation over the ‘global commons’ is not easy because :

1. It is not easy to do cooperation over the ‘global commons: There have been many significant agreements such as the Antarctic Treaty (1959), the Montreal Protocol (1987) and the Antarctic-Environmental Protocol (1991). It is very difficult to achieve consensus on common environmental agendas on the basis of vague scientific evidence and time frames.

2. In the same way, the history of the outer space as a ‘global commons’ clearly shows that the management of these regions is completely influenced by North-South inequalities

**Q 2 Explain any four steps taken by Governments of India to curb the emission of greenhouse gases.**

**Answer:**

Four 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.

**Q 3 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 emphasised upon in ‘Rio Declaration at the Earth Summit’ in the year 1992.

**Q 4 What is the significance of Kyoto Protocol? Is India a signatory to this protocol?**

**Answer:**

Yes, India is a signatory to Kyoto Protocol. The significance of Kyoto Protocol is stated in the points below :

- Kyoto Protocol frames an action plan so as to reduce emission of greenhouse gases proportionately for global North and global South countries of the world.
- It had cleared the confusion regarding responsibilities of all countries belonging to global North and global South.
- United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has set out the principles and allocated different targets for preserving global common.
- It decided that global North will provide global South with financial and technological resources so as to meet existing commitments.
- India, China and other developing countries are exempted from the responsibility regarding reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-**

**(6 MARKS)**

**Q 1. What is Agenda 21? What is meant by ‘common, but differentiated responsibilities’?**

**Answer:** Agenda 21 It is a non-binding voluntarily implemented action plan of the United Nation (UN) with regard to sustainable developments. It is a product of the United Nation Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

The ‘21’ in Agenda 21 means 21st century. It is a plan to reduce emission which increases Chlorofluoro Carbons or greenhouse gases resulting in global warming. Concept of common but differentiated responsibilities There are differences between the approaches of the countries, the global North wanted everyone to equally share the ecological responsibilities whereas the global South claimed that the ecological disturbances were created by the industrial development in the Northern states. Hence, it should be the North’s responsibility to improve the conditions or repair the damage.

Since the developing nations are on the way to achieve industrialisation, the rules and restrictions for North and South should not be the same therefore, the separate requirements of the developing nations should be considered in the entire process of rules and regulations of international environmental laws. Thus debate was accepted in the Earth Summit in 1992 in the Rio declaration and is called the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

The most important part of the Rio Declaration says the ‘States shall cooperate’ in the spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth’s ecosystem. In view of the different contributions of global environmental degradation, states have common but differentiated responsibilities.

The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit of sustainable development in view of the pressures their societies place on the global environment and of the technological and financial resources they command.

**Q 2. Analyse India’s stand on any three environmental issues.**

**Answer:** The following points highlight India’s stand on environmental issues:

1. India signed and approved the Kyoto Protocol of 1997 in August 2002.
2. India announced in the G-8 meeting that the developing countries emissions are merely a small fraction of that of the developed nations. On the basis of principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, India is of the opinion that the developed countries should take

the responsibility to cure this problem as they have accumulated emission over a broad period of time.

3. A review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth Summit in Rio was undertaken by India in 1997.
4. India suggested that SAARC countries should adopt a common position on major global environment issues, so that they have an upper hand.
5. Some of the steps taken by Indian Government for emission control are India's National Auto-fuel Policy, the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 and Electricity Act of 2003 which encourages the use of renewable energy.
6. The initiatives of importing natural gas and adoption of clean coal technologies show that India has been making real efforts.

### **Map based Questions**

In the given political outline map of the world, five countries have been marked as A, B, C, D, E. Identify these countries on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets per the following format.



- i) The country where Earth summit was held in June 1992 Brazil
- ii) A leading contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. USA
- iii) A Country known for its anti-dam and pro-river movements. India
- iv) A Country exempted from the requirements of Kyoto protocol China
- v) The second largest producer of crude oil in the world Iraq

## Chapter-7

### **Globalization**

#### **Introduction:**

Globalization: It is the process of interaction and integration among people, companies and governments worldwide. It has grown due to advances in transportation and communication technology. With the increased global interactions comes the growth of international trade, ideas and cultures. It began in 1970's and got wide publicity since 1990. The term Globalization has no

universally accepted definition. To some it is multi-facet phenomena impacting on social, economic and political spheres of human experience. Others believe that it refers simply the increasing interconnection of markets of different countries largely on account of liberalization of trade, capital investment and diffusion of services across the world.

Anthony Gidden's, "Globalization means intensification of worldwide relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice-versa" in fact the term Globalization to flow of many kinds like flow of ideas, flow of capital, flow of trade, flow of technology. The most crucial factor is worldwide interconnectedness and sustained as result of constant flow.

### **Causes/Circumstances of Globalization**

The causes and circumstances responsible for Globalization are as under:

- Revolution in the information technology has enhanced the speed of the Globalization, i.e. flow of ideas, capital, goods and transportation etc. are outcomes of information technology.
- Exports by developed countries to developed countries as the former is in search of markets and later in search of sophisticated commodities.
- The world economic organizations are interested in Globalization.
- The Globalization doesn't emerge merely because of improved communication and willingness of the people but by reorganization of its interconnectedness.
- Collapse of communism and the end of cold war.
- Growth of MNC's and efforts of developed countries to make the world as single market
- Rising debts on developing countries by IMF and W.B compels LDC's to follow the path of disinvestment and Globalization.

### **Positive and Negative manifestations**

**Positive consequences:** - The Globalization has some positive impacts results on the life of state and individuals. Which can be discussed under three categories:

1. **Political impact:** The contemporary globalized world doesn't reduce the capability of the state. The Primacy of state is still unchallenged basis of political community, as the enhanced technology boosted the state to be more informative about its citizens. Which make states more powerful than earlier practices.
2. **Economic impact:** Economic Globalization has an important role in shaping the world politics. It is closely linked with international institutions like IMF and world bank; both these institutions play a major role in determining the economic policies all around the world. The moderate supporters of Globalization believe that Globalization has led to increased dependence and interactions between government business industry and people all across the world. It is the only source and it alone has the potential to attain the sustainable development its challenges can be responded intelligently without accepting it uncritically. It can be made more a more effective through an increase in global level understanding and efforts.
3. **Cultural impact:** Besides political and economic impacts it has even the culture. The supporters of the Globalization believe that it would be a mistake to assume that the cultural consequences of Globalization are only negative. The change in cultures is natural as such the cultures are dynamics. Sometimes the external influences simply enlarge our choices and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional. It makes each culture distinctive and unique as cultural exchange in never a one-way process.

**Negative Consequences:** The negative consequences of Globalization can be discussed under following three categories.

1. **Political impact:** Its negative impacts has resulted in the erosion of the state sovereignty and

the capacity of the state governments. As the states have now shunned the welfare functions and are confined to maintenance of law and order and security of its citizens. The entry and the role of MNC's all over the world lead to reduction in capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.

2. **Economic impact:** It has created the intense division of opinions all over the world. Those who are concerned about social justice are worried about the extent of state withdrawal caused by process of economic Globalization. It is pointed out the benefit of Eco-Globalization will benefit a meager section of society in the world. So it needed to be halted as such it results in the economic ruin for the weaker countries, some economists call economic Globalization as “re-colonization” of the world.

3. **Cultural impact:** The advocates of cultural impact believe that the Globalization shall lead to the fear that this process poses a threat to the cultures in the world. As it leads to the rise of acculturation, assimilation of pre- dominant culture, which in real sense mean the imposition of western culture on the rest of the world. This is dangerous not only for the poor countries but for the whole world as it leads to shrink the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.

### **Globalization: Difference of Opinion (INDIA)**

India's resistance to Globalization can be summed up as follows:

1. The hue and cry by leftist parties and other forums in India against economic liberalization, demanding the interests of the formers, labours, artisans etc. and against the entry of MNC's in India.

2. Another resistance came from rightist wing in India. The rightists particularly resist the T.V channels, celebration of various western festivals, like birthdays valentine day the western dress code.

3. Another group who showed resistance against Globalization in India, are small scale industrialists and rural cottage industries. They resist the free flow of goods and commodities from the developed countries which have become a major threat to the small scale industries and rural cottage industrial workers. The rural cottage industrial workers have been left unnoticed by the government and their conditions are worsening day by day.

**Defense:** - The process of globalization is defended on the following grounds:

- Globalization removes unnecessary controls and facilitates market forces to determine their line.
- It has reduced the dependence of countries on foreign aid and agencies like IMF and W.B.
- It has brought transparency in the license permit raj system.
- It has led to increase in exports, and balance in foreign trade.
- It has attracted foreign investment and encouraged competition.
- It has created a system of accountability and benefited concerns.
- It has upgraded the technology and given access to states to the global market.

### **Criticism/ Resistance to Globalization**

The Globalization is being resisted all over the world on the following grounds;

- The leftists oppose it on the basis of existing inequalities between rich and poor. As Globalization is supporting capitalism.
- It has created disparity between developed and developing nations.
- It has led to the reduction of welfare measures, reduction in subsidies essential commodities and fall in real wages.
- Exploitation of developing states by MNC's least attention towards poverty, reduction, Human Rights and labour standard
- Culturally there is domination of western values and cultures.
- Leading of protectionist regimes and economic imperialism through WTO by developed

states over developing ones.

- (WSF) World Social Forum resist Globalization on the grounds of Human Right`s environmental degradation and unemployment in developing countries.
- It has reduced the sovereignty of the state and destroyed the indigenous industry.
- It has reduced the importance of social science and emphasis on market oriented courses.
- 

### **OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

**(1 MARKS)**

1. What do you mean by globalisation?

- (a) Flow of Ideas (b) Capital  
(c) Commodities and people across the world (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

2. What are the ideas behind understanding the process of globalisation and its impact?

- (a) Integration of production (b) Integration of grass profits  
(c) Integration of markets (d) Both (a) and (c)

Ans. (c) Integration of markets

3. Which among the following institutions play an important role in economic globalisation?

- (a) World Trade Organisation (b) World Bank  
(c) International Monetary Fund (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

4. Choose the correct statement regarding positive impacts of Globalisation.

1. There is increase in the volume of trade in goods and services.
2. Improved productive efficiency and healthy competition.
3. Now jobs are created in industries set up by multinational companies.
4. There is less availability of investable funds in the form of Foreign Direct Investment.

Choose the codes

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3  
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 4

Ans. (b) 1, 2 and 3

5. The process of integration of different countries is called

- (a) Privatisation (b) Globalisation  
(c) Liberalisation. (d) None of these

Ans (b) Globalisation

### **Very Short Answer Type Questions**

**(2 Marks)**

1. Mention any two positive political consequence of globalisation.

**Ans.** (i) It has boosted the capacity of governments to collect information on the needs and aspirations of the citizens.

(ii) This allows them to frame policies according to the interests of the people.

2. Which factors have contributed to the process of globalisation?

**Ans.** The process of globalisation is the result of

- (i) Technological innovations
- (ii) Role of international organization`s, like IMF and WTO.

3. Mention any two positive economic consequences of globalisation.

- Ans.** (i) Increase in the volume of trade in goods and services  
(ii) It has created new job opportunities.

4. Mention two negative economic consequences of globalisation.

- Ans.** (i) It has led to uneven development of regions.  
(ii) In the name of development, it has led to the depletion of flora and fauna in a country.

### **Short Answer Type Questions**

**(4 Marks)**

1. Explain any four economic consequences of globalisation.

- Ans.** (i) Economic globalisation is often linked with the role of the IMF and WTO.  
(ii) It has removed or lifted all kinds of trade barriers, for example quota system and tariff, and thus, resulted into the greater flow of goods, capital, people and ideas all over the world.  
(iii) MNCs have extended their influence all over the world and their presence in LDCs or third world countries is seen as an attempt to improve the economic slavery.  
(iv) Labour laws are relaxed and contract system is on rise. Stiff competition has pressed indigenous small-scale entrepreneurs shut down their businesses.

2. Do you agree globalisation is a multidimensional concept? Justify your answer.

- Ans.** (i) Globalisation is a multidimensional concept.  
(ii) Globalisation has led to similar economic policies adopted by the governments in different parts of the world.  
(iii) The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on less powerful society; for example, popularity of blue jeans all over the world.  
(iv) Globalisation is seen in the uniform economic policy of government in the world in terms of free trade and commerce.  
(v) Globalisation has reduced the earlier power of the state as privatisation is gathering momentum.

3. How has the technology contributed to globalisation?

- Ans.** (i) Many factors are responsible for the growth of globalisation. However, technology is the major factor which has played a very important role in the development of globalisation. (ii) Recently, revolution in communication and information technology has brought the states very close to each other and has increased interdependence among the states. (iii) The advancement in technology has made it possible for the individuals to keep themselves fully informed about the events and happenings in the world. (iv) The modern technology has made it possible for the people, capital, commodities, ideas, etc. to move from one place to another place, i.e. from one country to another country. (v) Due to the advancement in technology, events taking place in one part of the world have impact over the other parts of the world.

- India got independence at the time of midnight hour on 14-15<sup>th</sup> August 1947. Jawaharlal Nehru became the prime Minister.
- Two goals that everyone agreed upon: -
  1. One that after independence, we shall run our country through democratic government.
  2. Government will run for the good of all. Particular the poor and socially disadvantaged group.
- Three challenges after independence: -
  1. Immediate challenge was to shape the nation that was united.
  2. Second challenge was to establish democracy.
  3. To ensure development and well being of the entire society and not only of some sections.
- Partitions, displacement and Rehabilitations: -
  1. On 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> August not only one but two states came into existence. India and Pakistan. This was the result of partitions. The division of British India into India and Pakistan.
  2. According to the two-nation theory advanced by Muslim league, India consists of not only one but two people. Hindus and Muslims.
  3. The congress opposed the theory and the demand of Pakistan. The political competition between congress and Muslim league and the British role led to the decision for creation of Pakistan.
- Process of partitions: -
  1. India and Pakistan division was not political but also very painful. It was difficult to decide to implement it. It was decided to follow the principals of religious majorities.
  2. First of all, there was no single belt of Muslim's majority area in British India. There were two areas of concentration, one in the west and one in the east. So, it was decided that the new country Pakistan will compromise two territories- east and west Pakistan.
  3. Not all Muslim majority area wanted to be in Pakistan.
  4. The fourth problem was that two of the Muslim majority provinces of British area- Punjab and Bengal had very large area where the non-Muslims were in majority. (It meant that a large number of people did not know on the day of independent whether they were in India or Pakistan.
  5. The fifth problem was of minorities on the both sides of border. Lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs in the area were now in Pakistan. And an equal number of Muslims on the Indian sides of Punjab and Bengal.
- Consequences of Partition: -
 

The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest most abrupt, unplanned, and tragic transfer of population that human history had known. There were killing and atrocities on both sides of the border.

  - Cities like Lahore, Amritsar, and Calcutta became divided into communal zones
  - Muslims would avoid going into an area where mainly Hindus and Sikhs stayed away from areas of Muslim predominance. It is estimated that partition forced about 80 lakh people to migrate across the new border. Between 5 to 10 lakh people were killed in partition related violence.
  - People were forced to abandon their homes and move across borders, minorities on the both side of the border fled their home and often secured temporary shelter in refugee camps. They travelled to the other side of the new border, they were often attacked, killed or raped during the journey.
  - Thousands of women were killed by their own family members to preserve the family owner. Many children were separated from their parents. those who did not manage to cross the border found that they had no home.
  - For lakhs of these refugees the country freedom meant life in refugees' camp. For months and sometimes for years.
  - Writer, poets and filmmakers in India and Pakistan have expressed the ruthlessness of the killing and suffering of displacement and violence in their novels.
  - The partition was not merely a division of properties, liabilities and assets or a political division of the country and the administrative apparatus. Financial assets, employees of the government and the railways were also divided.

- Above all, it was a violent suppression of communities who had lived together as neighbor.
- Integration of princely states: -
  1. British India was divided into what were called the British Indian provinces and the princely states.
  2. The British India provinces were directly under the control of British government. On the other hand, several large and small states ruled by the princes called the princely states.
  3. They enjoyed some form of control over their internal affairs as long as they accept British supremacy. This was called paramountcy or suzerainty of the British crown.
  4. Princely states covered one third of the land area of the British India empire and one out of four Indians lived under princely rule.
- Problems (Integration of princely states): -
  1. Just before independence it was announced by the British that with the end of their rule over India, princely state would also free to either join Pakistan, India or remain independent.
  2. This decision was left not to the people but to the princely rulers of these states. This was a very serious problem and could threaten the very existence of a united India.
  3. The problem started very soon. Ruler of Travancore announced that state has decided to be independent. The Nizam of Hyderabad made a similar announcement next day. Rulers like Nawab of Bhopal were averse to joining the constituent assembly.
  4. In most of these princely state's government were run in a non-democratic manner and the rulers were unwilling to give democratic rights to their population.
- Government approach: -  
The government approach guided by three considerations:
  1. People of most of the princely states wanted to become a part of the Indian union.
  2. Government was prepared to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions.
  3. Consolidations of territorial boundaries of the nation had assumed supreme importance.
- Sardar Vallabha bhai Patel was India's deputy prime minister and home minister during the crucial period immediately following independence. He played an important role in negotiating with the ruler of princely states and bringing most of them into the Indian union.
- It was a very complicated task which required skilful persuasions for instance there were 26 small states in today's Odisha. Saurashtra region of Gujarat had 14 big states, 119 small states and numerous different other administrations.
- the government took firm steps against possible divisions of India into small participates of different sizes. The Muslim league opposed the INC and took view that the states should be free to adopt any course they like.
- Instrument of accession: -  
Most of the rulers of states signed a document called a instrument of accession – it meant that states agreed to become a part of union of India. Accession of the princely states of Junagarh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur proved more difficult than the rest.
- Hyderabad: -
  1. Largest of princely states was surrounded entirely by Indian territory.
  2. Some parts of the old Hyderabad states were today's part of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
  3. Ruler- Nizam (one of the world's richest men), he wanted independent state for Hyderabad and entered into "standstill agreement" with India in November 1947 for a year while negotiations with the Indian government were going on.
  4. Movement of people of Hyderabad against Nizam rule gained force pleasantly in Telangana region in particular rose against Nizam.
  5. Women joined in large number. The communist and Hyderabad congress were in the forefront of the movement.
- Noam's response: -

1. Released paramilitary force known as razakars on the people. Their atrocities and communal nature of the razakars knew no bound. They murdered, maimed, raped and looted, targeting particularly non-Muslims.
  2. Central government ordered army to tackle the situation. In September 1948 India's army moved into central nizam's forces.
  3. After a few days of intermittent fighting Nizam surrendered and this led to the Hyderabad accession to India.
- Manipur: -
    1. Bodhachandra Singh was the ruler of Manipur and a few days before independence a Maharaja signed instrument of accession with Indian government on the assurance that internal autonomy of the Manipur would be maintained.
    2. Under the pressure of people's opinion Maharaja held election in Manipur in June 1948 and the state became a constitutional monarchy.
    3. In the legislative assembly of Manipur there were sharp differences over questions of merging Manipur with India.
    4. State congress wanted the merger. Other political parties opposed this.
    5. Government of India succeeded in pressuring the Maharaja into signing a merger government in September 1949 without consenting popularly elected legislative assembly of Manipur.
  - Reorganization of states: -
    1. Integration of princely states was not completed and a new challenge emerged, the boundaries had to be drawn in a way so that the linguistic cultural plurality of the country would be reflected without affecting the unity of the nation.
    2. During colonial rule state boundaries were either on administrative convenience or the territories ruled by the princely power.
    3. Our national movement has rejected these divisions and had promised the linguistic principles as the basis of formation of the states.
    4. After the Nagpur session of the congress in 1920, the principle was recognized as basic of reorganizations of INC party.
    5. It was decided by the national leader that carving out of states on the basis of linguistic might lead to destruction and disintegrations and will draw attention away from social and economic challenges that the country faced.
    6. It was challenged by local leaders and people.
    7. Protests began in Telugu speaking areas of old Madras province. The Vishalandhra gained momentum as a result of central government vacillation.
    8. Potti Sriramulu went on indefinite fast which led to his death after 56 days. It led to unrest and violence in Andhra region.
  - Formation of Andhra Pradesh: -
    1. Struggle for making other state on linguistic line forced central government into appointing a state reorganization commission in 1953.
    2. In its report accepted the boundaries of the state should be reflected boundaries of different languages.
    3. State reorganization act passed in 1956. It led to the creation of 14<sup>th</sup> state and six UTs.
    4. One of the important functions in the early years that demand for separate state would endanger the unity of country.
    5. Now more than 65 years since independence the formation of linguistic states.
    6. The acceptance of the principle of linguistic states, however, did not mean that all states immediately became linguistic states. There was experiment of bilingual.

States	Years
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Andhra Pradesh	1956
Maharashtra and Gujarat	1960
Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh	1966
Meghalaya	1972
Manipur and Tripura	1972
Mizoram and Arunachala Pradesh	1987
Nagaland	1963

### **OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

**(1 MARKS)**

1-Who gave this speech “Tryst With Destiny” in a special session of the constituent Assembly?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi            (B) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(C) Lal Bahadur Shastri        (D) None of the above

Answer: B) Jawaharlal Nehru

2-Who is known as “Frontier Gandhi”?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru            (B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee  
(C) Abdul Gaffar Khan        (D) None of the above

Answer: C) Abdul Gaffar Khan

3) Which of the following cities became communal zones during partition?

- (A) Lahore            (B) Amritsar        (C) Kolkata        (D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

4) Who was Muhammad Ali Jinnah?

- (A) Governor-General of Pakistan    (B) Barrister  
(C) Politician                                (D) All the above

Answer: D) All the above

5) Who was “Nizam”?

- A)The ruler’s title of Hyderabad                                B) The ruler’s title of Pakistan  
C) The leader of society    D) Head of the panchayat

Answer: A) The ruler’s title of Hyderabad

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**(4 MARKS)**

1. IDENTIFY THE CONSEQUENCES LEADS TO PARTITION OF INDIA?

Ans :-Communal Riots took place as the people of one community were killed and maimed by the people of other community in the name of religion. 2. People went through immense sufferings as they were forced to abandon their homes and to secure temporary shelter in the refugee camps. Thousands of women were abducted on both sides of border.

2. WHAT IS MEANT BY TWO NATION THEORY ?

Ans :- The two-nation theory is an ideology of religious nationalism which significantly influenced the Indian subcontinent following its independence from the British Empire.

The plan to partition British India into two states was announced on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1947. These two states would be India and Pakistan. According to this theory, Indian Muslims and Indian Hindus are two

separate nations, with their own customs, religion, and traditions; therefore, from social and moral points of view, Muslims should be able to have their own separate homeland outside of Hindu-majority India. The Ideology that religion is the determining factor in defining the nationality of Indian Muslims was undertaken by Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**(6 MARKS)**

1. WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES FACED BY INDIA AT THE TIME OF INDEPENDENCE ?

Ans :- wherein the task was to build a strong nation. While India found itself independent from the British, it was still to find independence from social, economic and political problems that hindered India's growth story.

India's emergence as the world's largest democracy, and perhaps the most vibrant one after the end of the second World War, is indeed exceptional. Part of India's success lies in the historical tradition of people's participation in governance. In that sense, democratic tradition was not completely a foreign one.

Challenges faced by India post-independence

Internal Challenges Partition and its consequences: Partition was marked with large scale communal violence. Partition not only led to the division of assets but also created a huge refugee crisis followed by the origin of the Kashmir problem. Mass poverty: At the time of Independence, the incidence of poverty in India was about 80% or about 250 million. Famines and hunger pushed India to take external help for its food security. Illiteracy: When India gained Independence, its population numbered about 340 million. The literacy level then was just 12% or about 41 million. Low economic capacity: Stagnant agriculture and poor industrial base. In 1947, agriculture accounted for 54% of India's GDP. At the time of independence, 60% of India's population depended on agriculture for a living. During the centrally planned economy phase, the annual growth rate stagnated around 3.5% (Hindu rate of growth) from the 1950s to 1980s, while per capita income growth averaged 1.3%.

Linguistic reorganization: Boundaries of the British Indian provinces had been drawn and redrawn in a haphazard manner without any thought to cultural and linguistic cohesion. Continued demand for linguistically homogeneous provinces led to emergence of secessionist trends.

Secessionist movements: Punjab's Khalistan movement of the 1980s, Insurgency in the North-East, and the Naxal Movement in central-eastern India (1960s) were the biggest internal security challenges to India.

Emergency: National Emergency of 1975 as the government's response to the JP Movement is considered as dark phases of Indian democracy. It curtailed the fundamental rights of the citizens and shook the foundations of Indian democratic credentials. From 1973 there was a sharp decline in the economic situation, a combination of growing unemployment, rampant inflation, and scarcity of basic food and essential commodities created a serious crisis.

External Challenges

Global world order marked with cold war tensions: Most of the developing countries were band-wagoning either of the two superpowers USA or the Soviet Union. India followed a policy of non-Alignment to stay away from cold-war politics and focus on its internal development.

Hostile Neighbours: India had to face consequent wars with Pakistan (1965, 1971) and China (1962) during the early phases of its independence. This not only hindered India's growth and created regional instability.

It is to be noted that, Indian constitutional principles of secularism and federalism are the foundational keystone of Indian democracy. Indian democracy is a heterogeneous model with a vast socio-religious and cultural diversity. It was predicted by western political analysts that the Indian model of democracy would not last long.

However, it was due to India's strong commitment to its constitutional principles that led India to not only survive as a nation but also to emerge as the leader of the newly independence.

2. EXPLAIN THE ROLE OF SARDAR PATEL IN UNIFICATION OF INDIA ?

Ans :-

Princely States were several large and small states in British India ruled by princes with some form of

control over their internal affairs as long as they accepted British supremacy. They (565 in number) covered one-third of the land area of the British Indian Empire and one out of four Indians lived under princely rule. Just before Independence, the British gave right to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent to the people of princely states. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Home Minister in the interim government, was responsible for unifying these to create a united country i.e. India. He played a crucial role in integrating the princely states in India. It can be seen as following: JawaharLal Nehru asked him to integrate the princely states and with the help of VP Menon, Patel drafted an instrument of accession to be signed by the rulers. By signing the instrument, the princely states agreed to hand over control of defence, foreign affairs, and communications to the Union government. Patel also introduced the idea of 'privy purses,' making payments to the royal families in lieu of their joining India. Most of the states joined the India, however, some states like Travancore and Bhopal were still hesitant to join India and the Constituent Assembly.

Patel took following actions to integrate these princely states:

**Hyderabad:** When the Nizam of Hyderabad was contemplating either remaining independent or joining Pakistan, Patel sent a contingent of troops into the state to support the freedom struggle going on in the state against the Nizam. Within four days, India had control of Hyderabad.

**Jodhpur:** The Prince of Jodhpur wanted to join Pakistan. When Patel got wind of the situation, he immediately contacted him, offering several benefits to get the Prince to accede to India.

**Junagadh:** The Nawab of Junagadh had accepted Pakistan's offer. As the locals revolted against the Nawab, he fled to Karachi. Patel then requested Pakistan to allow organizing a plebiscite in Junagadh. He later sent troops to force the annexation of its three principalities. The Dewan of Junagadh was forced to accede to India. A plebiscite was held, where 91 percent of the population voted to remain in India.

**Kashmir:** The Maharaja of Kashmir, Hari Singh, was reluctant to join either India or Pakistan. When armed tribesmen from Pakistan entered Kashmir, the Maharaja appealed to India for help. Patel and Nehru agreed to send in help if Singh signed the instrument of accession. Thus, Kashmir was included in the Union of India.

**Manipur:** It became a constitutional monarchy in 1948. In the Legislative Assembly of Manipur there were sharp differences over the question of merger of Manipur with India. The Maharaja Bodhchandra was pressured by the government of India to sign the instrument of accession.

Through his statesmanship, negotiations with princely states through diplomacy and real politics, Sardar Patel managed to bring nearly all of the princely states under the India Union

## ERA OF ONE PARTY DOMINANCE

- **Challenges of building democracy :**  
Leaders in many country of the world decided that their country didn't afford democracy because of National unity they believe democracy create conflict.  
In India leaders decided to follow democracy because freedom struggle was based on democracy and they saw democracy as problem solving. Ec was set UP in 1950 , Sukuma sen become first chief election commissioner. It was not easy to hold election free and fair because of Large size of country. Drawing boundaries of constituencies was difficult for Commission . India use universal adult franchise in First General election. Election held from October 1951-february 1952.Result of election was accepted as fair even by the losers .
- **Congress dominance in the First three election :**  
The result of 1<sup>st</sup> election was asked excepted congress won 364 of the 489 seats of Lok sabha cpi won 16 seats and the state election were held with lok sabha. The Congress scored big victory in those election as well. In the second and third election held in 1957 and 1962 Congress maintained same position by winning two third of seats in lok sabha.
- **communist victory in kerala :**  
Assembly election in 1957 in kerala cpi won 60 seats and get support from 5 Independents and form government in kerala, EMS NAMBOODIRIPAD become 1<sup>st</sup> non congress cm in India.
- **Socialist party :**  
Form within congress in 1934 by radical congress leaders like Ram Manohar lohia
- Separate in 1948 as socialist party they believed in ideology of democratic socialismgro
- Congress as social and ideological coalition :  
Congress origin in 1885 as pressure group for educated and commercial class.  
Thus it become dominated by English speaking upper caste middle class and elite.  
By the time of independence it was transformed into rainbow like social coalition which represent India s diversity in terms of classes and castes and language. It become platform for numerous group and even for parties.
- Communist party of India:  
Inspiration from Bolshevik revolution of Russia. Formed in 1935 work within the Congress. In 1951 chose the path of violence, cpi won 16 seats in 1<sup>st</sup> election.
- Tolerance and management of factions :  
Coalition like character gave congress an unusual strength. A coalition accommodates all those who join it. Therefore it has avoid any extreme position and and strike balance on all most all issues. In a party that has the nature of coalition have greater of internal differences. The group inside the congress called factions. The factions took different ideological position , political competition therefore took place within the congress.
- **Bharatiya jana sangh :**  
Formed in 1951 with shyama prasad mukherjee as its founder. They emphasised on one Nation One culture and one country and believed that country could become modern , progressive and strong on the basis of Indian traditions.
- **Emergence of opposition parties :**  
Many opposition party came into existence before 1952.The roots of all most all non congress parties of today can be traced to one or other of the opposition parties of 1950s.These parties offered A sustained and often principle criticism of the policies and practices of the congress party. The inclusive character

of the National movement led by congress enable it to attract different groups, section and interests making it a broad based social and ideological coalition.

- **Swatantra party:**

Formed in 1959 by Rajagopalachari. The party stood out from others in terms of Economic issues . The party wanted government to less involved in controlling the economy.

### **OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

**(1 MARKS)**

1- who was the first election commissioner of India?

- a) Najeeb Jang      b) Sukumar sen      c) Mohan Desai      d) Rupa Agarwal

Ans :-sukumar sen

2-In which year first general election was held?

- a)1950      b)1951      c)1952      d)1953

Ans:-1952

3-How many lok sabha seats in first general election?

- a)450      b)479      c)492      d)489

Ans:-489

4-under which Article congress government dismissed the communist government in kerela?

- a) Article 352      b) Article 356      c) Article 360      d) Article 366

Ans :-Article 356

5-when was election commission of India set up?

- a) January 1952      b) January 1951      c) January 1950      d) January 1949

Ans:-January 1950

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**(6 MARKS)**

1-Did the prevalence of A one party dominant system affect the democratic nature of Indian politics?

Ans :-No the prevalence of one party dominance system did not affect adversely the democratic nature of Indian politics because:1. The key role of Congress in the freedom struggle gave it a head start over others. 2. The Congress accommodated diversified interests religion beliefs and aspirations to strengthen democracy. 3. Despite being taken place of free and fair elections Congress won elections in the same manner again and again. 4. Congress party consisted of various factions inside itself based on ideological considerations who never taugt together or went out of Congress. 5. Hence on the basis of above mentioned criterion it can be concluded that Congress strengthened ideals of democracy and held unity and integrity of the country.

2-explain the ideology of Bharatiya jana sangh

Ans :-The four features of the ideology oif th Bharatiya Jana Sangh 1951 were :

- (i) They emphasised on the idea of one country, one culture and one nation
- (ii) They called for a reunion of India and Pakistan (Akhand Bharat)
- (iii) They wanted to replace English with Hindi as the official language.
- (iv) They advocated the development of Nuclear weapons by India.

3-During the first three general election, congress won more seats. What was the reason behind the congress victory?

In the first election Congress won 364/489 seats as per expectations. 2. The Communist Party next to Congress won only 16 seats. 3. Congress scored higher in state elections also except Travancore-Cochin Kerala Madras and Orissa. 4. Hence country ruled at national and state level both by declaring Pt. J.L. Nehru as the first Prime Minister of India. 5. In second and third elections also Congress maintained the same position in Loksabha by winning of three fourth seats in the years 1957 and 1962 respectively.

## Chapter-3

### Politics of Planned Development

- The Global demand for steel -iron ore was increases and seen as an important investment destination. The government has sign Memorandum of Understanding [MoU]with both international and domestic steel workers. It believed that this would bring capital investment and employment opportunities.
- Some issues like tribals population fear of displacement and environmentalists fear that mining and industries would pollute the environment.

#### **Political contestation:**

- After independence our country had to make a series of major decisions. All these decisions were bound together by vision and model of economic development. Development matters cannot be left to businessmen, industrialist and farmers themselves. Indian government should play a key role on this.

#### **Ideas of development:**

- Development has different meaning for different sections of the people example tribals and industrialist. It was very common then and as it is even now, for people development was about become more 'Modern' and modern refers to become more like west industrialised country. Modernisation was associated with the idea of growth, materials progress and scientific rationality.

#### **Models of development:**



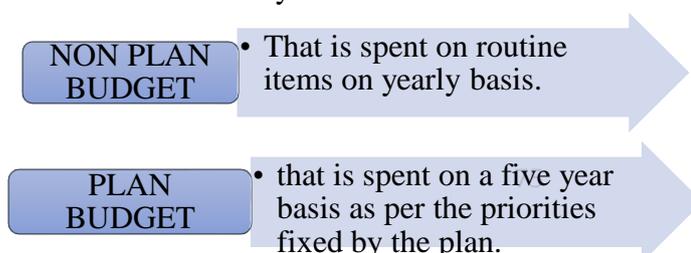
- In India many people impressed by the soviet model of development. India government have many primarily responsibility like poverty alleviation, social and political redistribution.

#### **Planning:**

- Development could not leave to private actors, that there was the need for government to develop a design or plan for development. Planning commission was set up in March 1950 by a simple resolution of the government. Planning commission was not a sudden invention. A section of the big industrialists got together in 1994 and drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country known as Bombay Plan.
- The planning commission came into being in 1950 and became the most influential and central machinery for Indian economic, social and political development. Planning commission replace with new institution named NITI AAYOG [National Institution of Transforming India] on 1<sup>st</sup> 2015.
- The early initiatives by Indian government followed the approach of Five Year Plan {FYP}adopted from the USSR model. It is divided into two parts:
- A Five Year Plan has the advantage of permitting the government ton focus on the larger and long term investment in economy.



#### **Five Years**



#### **Plan:**

- First Five Year Plan[1951-1956]

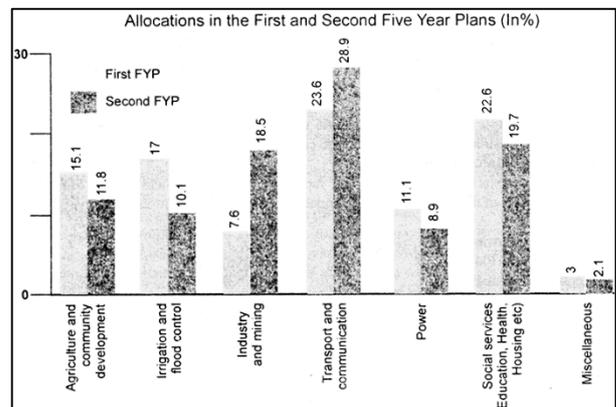
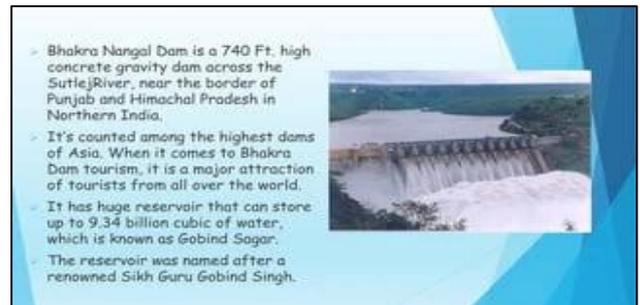
- K.N.RAJ the architect of first five year plan.
- Focus on land reforms, agriculture and landless labours.
- Agrarian sector including investment in Dams and Irrigation.
- Large scale project like Bhakra Nangal Dam.
- Raise the level of National Income.

- Second Five Year Plan[1956-1961]

- The rapid industrialisation was concern of the second five year plan. This plan was drafted under the leadership of P.C. MAHALANOBIS.
- Substantial tariffs
- Bulk industries like electricities, railways, steel, machineries and communication could be developed in public sector.
- Focus on structural transformation.

- Some key controversies like agriculture versus industry, many economist argued that second five year plan lacked in agrarian sector and give emphasis on industries. Gandhian economist like J.C. Kumarappa emphasis on rural industrialisation and Chaudhary Charan Singh articulated the case for keeping agriculture at the centre of planning.

- In public versus private, India adopted mixed economy in which public and private both included. In private sector agriculture, trade and industry or in public sector heavy industries are included.
- In the agrarian sector planning period witnessed a serious attempt at land reforms like abolition of the colonial system of zamindari. These were not much successful due to some drawbacks.
- Between 1965 to 1967 severe droughts occurred in many parts of the country. In this period when the country faced two wars and foreign exchange crisis. All this resulted in a severe food crisis and famine like conditions in many parts of country.
- New agricultural practice like GREEN REVOLUTIOON practice offered by government in which high yielding variety of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides for better irrigation at highly subsidised prices. Some regions like Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh became agriculturally prosperous.
- The WHITE REVOLUTION in Gujarat was started by Varghese Kurien known as milkman of India. He launched Gujarat Cooperative Milk and Marketing Ltd., which further launched AMUL. It became uniquely appropriate model for rural development and poverty alleviation, which came to known as White Revolution.



- The Kerala model was based on Decentralised planning to focus on education, health, land reforms, effective food distribution and poverty alleviation.

## OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

(1 MARKS)

1. Under whose leadership the 2<sup>nd</sup> five year plan was drafted-  
i) PC Mahalanobis, ii) KC Negoy, iii) KN Raj, iv) JC Kumarappa
2. Who is the author of the book Economy of Permanence-  
i) JC Kumarappa, ii) KN Raj, iii) Amartya Sen, iv) Kc Negoy
3. What was the main focus of the 2<sup>nd</sup> five year plan-  
i) Agriculture, ii) Industrialization, iii) Education, iv) Transportation
4. When was NITI AAYOG constituted-  
i) Jan2015, ii) Aug2015, iii) Aug2016, iv) Jan2014

### Short type question :

1. Which are the two models of development? Which model adopted by India?
2. What do you understand by planning and development?
3. What is meant by decentralized planning?

### Long type questions:

1. Describe briefly the composition of planning commission?
2. What are the controversies at the time of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> five year plan?
3. What was the core idea of socialist pattern of society?

### Case based question:

The Planning Commission of India opted for Five Year Plans (FYP) like in the USSR. Five Year Plans (FYPs) are centralized and integrated national economic programs. Under this Government of India prepares a plan document for all its income and expenditure for the next five years. The budget of the central and all the state government was divided into two parts i.e., plan budget that is spent on priorities of next five years and non-plan budget that is spent on routine items on yearly basis. The draft of the First Five Year Plans and the actual plan document was released in December 1951.

1. Five years plan was adopted by the planning commission of India as it followed which model?
2. What is plan budget?
3. Why there is a need of five year plan?

## Chapter-4

### INDIA'S EXTERNAL RELATION

#### **International context:**

As a nation born in the backdrop of the world war, India decided to conduct its foreign relations with an aim to respect the sovereignty of all other nations and to achieve security through the maintenance of peace. This aim finds an echo in the Directive Principles of State Policy.

In the period immediately after the Second World War, many developing nations chose to support the foreign policy preferences of the powerful countries who were giving them aid or credits.

- **The Policy of non-alignment:**

The foreign policy of a nation reflects the interplay of domestic and external factors. Therefore, the noble ideals that inspired India's struggle for freedom influenced the making of its foreign policy.

- **Nehru's role**

The first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was his own foreign minister. Thus both as the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, he exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's 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.

- **Distance from two camps**

The foreign policy of independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by advocating the policy of non-alignment, by reducing Cold War tensions and by contributing human resources to the UN peacekeeping operations.

India wanted to keep away from the military alliances led by US and Soviet Union against each other. While India was trying to convince the other developing countries about the policy of non-alignment,

Pakistan joined the US-led military alliances.

- **Afro-Asian unity**

Throughout the 1940s and 1950s, Nehru had been an ardent advocate of Asian unity. Under his leadership, India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947, five months ahead of attaining its independence. The Afro Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as the Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India's engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations. The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM. The First Summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade in September 1961. Nehru was a co-founder of the NAM.

- **Peace and conflict with China:**

Unlike its relationship with Pakistan, free India began its relationship with China on a very friendly note. After the Chinese revolution in 1949, India was one of the first countries to recognize the communist government.

- **The Chinese invasion, 1962:**

The Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959. China alleged that the government of India was allowing anti-China activities to take place from within India.

China claimed two areas within the Indian territory: Aksai- chin area in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir and much of the state of Arunachal Pradesh in what was then called NEFA (North Eastern Frontier Agency). China launched a swift and massive invasion in October 1962 on both the disputed regions. The China war dented India's image at home and abroad. India had to approach the Americans and the British for military assistance to tide over the crisis. The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict. It induced a sense of national humiliation and at the same time strengthened a spirit of nationalism. The party split in 1964 and the leaders of the latter faction formed the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M). The process of its reorganization began soon after the China war. Nagaland was granted statehood; Manipur and Tripura, though Union Territories were given the right to elect their own legislative assemblies.

- **Wars and Peace with Pakistan**

The Kashmir conflict did not prevent cooperation between the governments of India and Pakistan. Both the governments worked together to restore the women abducted during Partition to their original families. The India Pakistan Indus Waters Treaty was signed by Nehru and General Ayub Khan in 1960.

A more serious armed conflict between the two countries began in 1965. As you would read in the next chapter, by then Lal Bahadur Shastri had taken over as the Prime Minister. In April 1965 Pakistan launched armed attacks in the Rann of Kutch area of Gujarat.

The hostilities came to an end with the UN intervention. Later, Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistan's General Ayub Khan signed the Tashkent Agreement, brokered by the Soviet Union, in January 1966.

- **Bangladesh war, 1971**

Beginning in 1970, Pakistan faced its biggest internal crisis. The country's first general election produced a split verdict-Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's party emerged a winner in West Pakistan, while the Awami League led by Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman swept through East Pakistan. Instead, in early 1971, the Pakistani army arrested Sheikh Mujib and unleashed a reign of terror on the people of East Pakistan.

In response to this, the people started a struggle to liberate 'Bangladesh' from Pakistan. Throughout 1971, India had to bear the burden of about 80 lakh refugees who fled East Pakistan and took shelter in the neighboring areas in India. India extended moral and material support to the freedom struggle in Bangladesh. Pakistan accused India of a conspiracy to break it up.

Support for Pakistan came from the US and China. In order to counter the US-Pakistan-China axis, India signed a 20-year Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union in August 1971. This treaty assured India of Soviet support if the country faced any attack.

After months of diplomatic tension and military build-up. a full-scale war between India and Pakistan broke out in December 1971. Welcomed and supported by the local population, the Indian army made rapid progress in East Pakistan. Within ten days the Indian army had surrounded Dhaka from three sides and the Pakistani army of about 90,000 had to surrender. With Bangladesh as a free country, India declared a unilateral ceasefire. Later, the signing of the Shimla Agreement between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on 3 July 1972 formalized the return of peace.

India, with its limited resources, had initiated development planning. However, conflicts with neighbours derailed the five-year plans. The scarce resources were diverted to the defence sector especially after 1962, as India had to embark on a military Modernisation drive.

- **India's nuclear policy**

Another crucial development of this period was the first nuclear explosion undertaken by India in May 1974. Nehru had always put his faith in science and technology for rapidly building a modern India. A significant component of his industrialisation plans was the nuclear programme initiated in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha.

When Communist China conducted nuclear tests in October 1964, the five nuclear weapon powers, the US, USSR, UK, France, and China (Taiwan then represented China) - also 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.

When India conducted its first nuclear test, it was termed as peaceful explosion. India argued that it was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purposes.

The period when the nuclear test was conducted was a difficult period in domestic politics. Following the Arab- Israel War of 1973, the entire world was affected by the Oil Shock due to the massive hike in the oil prices by the Arab nations. It led to economic turmoil in India resulting in high inflation.

## **OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

**(1 MARKS)**

Q1. Nehru was our first Prime Minister as well as:  
(A) Health Minister (B) Foreign Minister  
(C) Education Minister (D) Finance Minister

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q2. The first nuclear explosion undertaken by India was in May:  
(A) 1964 (B) 1974 (C) 1984 (D) 1994

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q3. Who among the Prime Ministers of wishes to review the “no first use” policy?  
(A) PM Narendra Modi (B) PM Atal Bihari Vajpeyee  
(C) PM Manmohan Singh (D) All the above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q4. The ..... laid foundation for Non Alignment Movement established in 1961 with Nehru as the co-founder.

(A) Bandung Conference (B) Foreign Policy (C) US Aid (D) Peace Treaty

Ans. Option (A) is correct

1. Which two objectives Jawaharlal Nehru wished to achieve through the strategy of non-alignment?

Answer:

Two objectives are as follows :

- To preserve sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nation.
- To promote economy development.

2. How did the Sino-Indian conflict affect the opposition? (Delhi 2015)

Answer:

The increasing Sino-Indian rift even had its effect on opposition. This and the developing rift between China and the USSR led to irreconcilable differences within the Communist Party of India (CPI). In 1964, CPI split.

The pro-USSR faction remained close to the Congress and CPI(M) was against any ties with the Congress because they were closer to China. During the war against China, many leaders of CPI(M) were arrested for being pro-China.

1. Describe any two major objectives of Nehru’s foreign policy.

Answer:

Yes, we agree that the foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world. Nehru was Prime Minister as well as Foreign Minister for two decades after the independence. He was the main architect of the foreign policy of India.

The two objectives of Nehru’s policy were ;

- India should follow its own course in world affairs.
- India should not allow her to be used by any other powerful country.

### Strategy of Nehru

1. Policy of NAM Nehru was the main founder of Non-Alignment Movement, he emphasised that to be separate from the two-bloc of powerful states and developed the peace and disarmament.
2. Policy towards Afro-Asian Countries Nehru always supported the freedom movement of African and Asian countries. He organised Asian Relations Conference held in New Delhi on the 23rd March 1947. He participated in the Asian-African Conference at Bandung in 1955.

Foreign policy during the time of Shastri, Indira Gandhi and Morarji Desai India faced war between the period of Shastri and Mrs Gandhi era. Both maintained the integrity and sovereignty of the country. The foreign policy of both was focusing on the peace and prosperous development of India as well as neighbouring states. They both were favouring the concept of Nehru's Non-Aligned movement and made good relations with Asian and African countries. In the era of Morarji Desai when Janta Party came into power. In 1977 its focus on the NAM and followed the rules and regulation of NAM and its foreign policy was shifted towards pro-USSR.

2. Explain the role played by India in maintaining Afro-Asian Unity. (All India 2015)

Answer:

Afro-Asian unity with India can be understood by following ways :

1. Due to India's size, location and power potential, Nehru dreamt of major role for India world affairs, specially in Asia.
2. Under Nehru's leadership, India made contact with other newly emerged Independent nations of Asia and Africa.
3. During the 1940s and 1950s, Nehru advocated with great enthusiasm to support the Asian unit /. Under his leadership, India hosted the Asian relations conference in March 1947, five months before Ind a's independence.
4. India even made efforts to support the liberation movement of Indonesia to free it from the clutches of Dutch colonial rule by convening an international conference in 1949.
5. Afro-Asian meeting held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955 commonly known as the Bandung Conference. It was a watershed in India's engagement with the newly liberated nations of Asia and Africa.

## Chapter- 5

### **CHALLENGES TO AND RESTORATION OF THE CONGRESS SYSTEM**

#### **CHALLENGE OF POLITICAL SUCCESSION**

- **Jawaharlal Neharu.**

J.L Nehru was the first PM of India. PM J.L Nehru died in 1964 that generated lot of speculation after the question of political succession that is after Nehru who? And after Nehru What? The 1960's were lobed dangerous decade. IN this connection many doubts emerged regarding leadership. The main doubt was how new leaders will be able to handle different crises that awaited a solution. The ease with which succession to place proved all critics wrong. K Kamraj the President of congress consulted party leaders and found there was consensus in favour Lal Bahudar Shastri.

- **Lal Bahudar Shastari.**

After Nehru Lal Bahadur Shastri became PM of India from 1964 to 1966. During his leadership he faced multiple challenges. His famous slogan "Jay Jawan Jay Kisan" symbolized countries' resolve to face both the challenges. Shaistri died on 10th January 1966.

- **Indira Gandhi.**

After his death congress faced the political succession in two years. This time was a competition between Morji Desai and Indira Gandhi. The senior leaders decided to back Indira Gandhi. For political transition secret ballot among congress leaders were used and Indira Gandhi became PM

of India after shiastri.

#### **FOURTH GENERAL ELECTION 1967**

- The year 1967 is considered as a landmark year in India's political and electoral history.
- In prevailing political environment the economic situation triggered off price rise. People started protesting against the increase in prices of essential commodities, food scarcity etc.
- The communist and socialist parties launched struggles for great equality.
- 1960s also witnessed some of the worst Hindu-Muslim riots since Independence.

##### **Non-Congressism**

- Opposition parties were in the forefront of organising public protests and pressurising the government.
- These opposition parties felt that the inexperience of Indira Gandhi and the internal factionalism within the Congress provided them an opportunity to topple the Congress.
- The socialist leader Ram Manohar Lohia gave this strategy the name of 'Non-congressism'.

##### **Electoral Verdict**

- The fourth general elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies were held in February 1967.
- The results jolted the Congress at both the national and state levels, and it was termed as 'political earthquake'.

##### **Coalitions**

- The elections of 1967 brought into picture the phenomenon of coalitions.
- Since no single party had got majority, various non-congress parties came together to form joint legislative parties (called Samyukt Vidhayak Dal in Hindi) that supported non-congress governments.

##### **Defection**

Defection means an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she elected and joins another party. The constant realignments and shifting political loyalties in this period gave rise to the expression 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram'.

#### **WHAT WAS NON-CONGRESS?**

- The opposition parties were at the forefront of organising public protests and creating unrest. Parties opposed to the Congress realised that the division of their votes kept the Congress in power.
- Thus parties that were entirely different in their programmes and ideology got together to form anti-Congress fronts.
- They felt that the inexperience of Indira Gandhi and the internal factionalism within the Congress provided them with an opportunity to topple the Congress.
- This strategy, the name of '*non-Congressism*' was given by socialist leader Ram Manohar Lohia.

#### **THE ELECTORAL VERDICT**

- This context of heightened popular discontent and the polarisation of political forces caused the Elections to be held in February 1967.
- Congress was facing the electorate for the first time without Nehru. The Election results were described as a 'Political Earthquake'.
- The Congress did manage to get a majority in the Lok Sabha, but with its lowest tally of seats and share of votes since 1952. Half the ministers in Indira Gandhi's cabinet were defeated.
- The senior political leader *Kamaraj* in Tamil Nadu, *S.K. Patil* in Maharashtra, *Atulya Ghosh* in West Bengal and *K. B. Sahay* in Bihar lost their constituencies. Congress lost the majority in as many as seven States. In two other States defections prevented it from forming a government.

- These nine states where the Congress lost power were spread across the country
- In Madras State (now called Tamil Nadu), a regional party called Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)- came to power by securing a clear majority.
- The DMK won power after having led a massive anti-Hindi agitation by students against the centre on the issue of the imposition of Hindi as the official language. It was the first time a non-congress party gained a majority in its own region.
- Coalition governments formed consisting of different non-Congress parties in the other eight states.

### **COALITIONS**

- No single party had got the majority, various non-Congress parties came together to form joint legislative parties (called Samyukta Vidhayak Dal in Hindi) that supported non-Congress governments.
- That is why these governments came to be described as SVD governments in many cases the coalition partners were ideologically incongruent.
- The SVD government in Bihar, for instance, included the two socialist parties SSP & PSP along with the CPI on the left and Jana Sangh on the right.
- In Punjab, it was called the 'Popular United Front' and comprised the two rival Akali parties at that time- the sant group and the master group- with both the communist parties- the CPI and The CPI(M),
- The SSP, The Republican Party and the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

### **DEFECTION**

- When an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she was elected and joins another party is known as defection.
- Defection played an important role in the politics after 1967 in making and unmaking of the governments.
- After the 1967 general election, the breakaway Congress legislators played an important role in installing non-Congress governments in three States - Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
- The constant realignments and shifting political loyalties in this period gave rise to the expression '*Aya Ram, Gaya Ram*'.

### **SPLITS/ FACTIONALISM IN CONGRESS SYSTEM**

- The real challenge to congress/ Indira Gandhi came not only from non congressism but from within her own party. She had to deal with syndicate\_a powerful and influential leaders from within the congress. Indira Gandhi faced two challenges she needed to built her independence from syndicate. She also needed to work towards regaining ground that the congress had lost in 1967 from non congress parties. Indira Gandhi adopted a bold strategy in order to achieve a challenges posed by non congress parties and syndicates.
- The faction rivalry between the syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in 1969. After death of president Zakir Hussain's death the syndicates managed to nominate N. Sanjeeva Reddy as the official candidate for the office of president. But Indira Gandhi encouraged V.V Giri to file his nomination

as independent candidate. Thus this difference between Indira Gandhi syndicated led base of split within the congress. V.V Giri got elected by the support of Indira Gandhi and other members of congress. Thus by 1969 congress led by Indira Gandhi came to be known as congress (requisitionist)/ (Congress R). and the faction led by syndicated was known as Congress old (O). Thus these two factions were known as congress new and congress old. Thus factionalism emerged as a challenge to congress system.

### **POLITICS OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1969**

- The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open in 1969. The post of President of India fell vacant due to the death of earlier President 'Zakir Hussain'.
- N. Sanjeeva Reddy, the speaker of Lok Sabha was nominated by the syndicate as the official Congress candidate. He was the longtime opponent of Indra.
- Indira Gandhi retaliated by encouraging the then Vice-President, V.V. Giri, to file his nomination as an independent candidate.
- She also announced several big and popular policy measures like the nationalisation of fourteen leading private banks and the abolition of the 'privy purse' or the special privileges given to former princes.
- Morarji Desai was the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister.
- The then Congress President S. Nijalingappa issued a 'whip' asking all the Congress MPs and MLAs to vote in favour of Sanjeeva Reddy, the official candidate of the party.
- Supporters of Indira Gandhi requisitioned a special meeting of the AICC (that is why this faction came to be known as 'requisitionists') but this was refused. After silently supporting V.V. Giri, the Prime Minister openly called for a 'conscience vote' which meant that the MPs and MLAs from Congress should be free to vote the way they want.
- The election ultimately resulted in the victory of V.V. Giri, the independent candidate, and the defeat of Sanjeeva Reddy, the official Congress candidate.
- The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalised the split in the party.
- The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the party; she claimed that her group was the real Congress.
- By November 1969, the Congress group led by the 'syndicate' came to be referred to as the Congress (Organisation) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called the Congress (Requisitionists).
- These two parties were also described as Old Congress and New Congress. Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide between socialists and conservatives, between the pro-poor and the pro-rich.

### **ELECTION 1971 AND RESTORATION OF CONGRESS SYSTEM**

- In 1970 government led by Indira Gandhi recommended for the dissolution of Lok Sabha. The fifth general election to Lok Sabha was held in February 1971. The electoral contest was between congress real led by Indira Gandhi and Grand Alliances formed by Non congress and Non communist parties. More over congress old led by syndicates were opposed to Indira Gandhi. The new congress led by Indira Gandhi had something that its big opponents lacked. It had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. The Grand alliance did not have a coherent and people friendly policies and programmes. According to Indira Gandhi the grand Alliances had only one programme that is "Indira Hato ( Remove Indira). But her party had one slogan i.e. Garibi Hato ( Remove Poverty). Through this slogan Indira got support from people and got popular support during election of 1971.

- After declaration of result, congress (R) led by Indira Gandhi and CPI alliances won more seats and votes than earlier elections. The combine won 375 seats and secured 48.4 percent votes. Congress (R) / New managed to secure 352 with 44% of votes on its own. The Indira Gandhi regained its electoral dominance. The Grand Alliances of the opposition proved a grand failure. They won with combine only less than 40.
- With two successive election victories one at center other at state level, the dominance of the congress was restored. The congress was now in power both at center and state assemblies with a span of four years. Indira Gandhi had awarded the challenge to her leadership and to the dominant position of the congress party. Thus there was revival of congress system.

### **OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

**(1 MARKS)**

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

1. 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.

2. Analyse the consequences of the defeat of the official Congress candidate in the presidential election of 1969.

Answer:

The grand Alliance political manifested itself openly at the time of the election of the President in 1969. In the Congress Parliamentary Board, Mrs. Indira Gandhi proposed to name Jagjiwan Ram for presidentship which was opposed by the Syndicate group. Instead, Mr. Morarji Desai proposed the name of Sanjiva Reddy who was selected. She disapproved of the choice and left the meeting in anger saying "You will have to bear the consequence of this." In opposition to the official candidate of the Congress, V.V. Giri Independent candidate was elected President of India due to Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This led to the split in the Congress party.

## Chapter- 6

### **THE CRISIS OF DEMOCRATIC ORDER**

#### **Background to Emergency**

- 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 organise 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.

- Jai Prakash Narayan from Bihar gave a call for total revolution in the social, economic and political spheres.
- In 1975, Jai Prakash led one of the largest march to the Parliament.

### **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 (Maxist-Leninist) (CPI-ML). It was founded by Charu Majumdar.
- Government have taken stern measures in dealing with the Naxalite movement.

### **Railway Strike of 1974**

- A nationwide strike by all employees of the Railways was led by George Fernandes.
- Its main demand was related to bonus and service conditions.
- The government declared the strike illegal and it had to be called off after 20 days without settlement.

### **Conflict with Judiciary**

- 1970s witnessed a bitter relationship between legislature and judiciary.
- Constitutional Amendment and its interpretation was a pivotal point of bitter relations.
- In 1973, issue of appointment of Chief Justice of India worsened the condition.
- Highest point in controversy came when High Court declare Indira Gandhi's election invalid.

### **Declaration of Emergency**

On 12th June, 1975, Justice Jagmohan Lai Sinha of the Allahabad High Court declared Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha invalid. This decision created a political crisis.

### **Crisis and Response**

- In response to rapid changing political situation and JP Movement, the Government of India on 25th June, 1975 recommended the imposition of emergency to President Fakrudin Ali Ahmed. The President issued the proclamation immediately.
- The emergency was proclaimed under Article 352 of the Constitution which declare a state of emergency of grounds of external threat or a threat of internal disturbances.
- The cabinet was informed about it at a special meeting at 6 am on 26th June, 1975 after all this had taken place.

### **Consequences**

- Freedom of Press and some of the Fundamental Rights of the citizens were suspended. All the ongoing protests ended, strikes were banned, opposition leaders were put in Jail.
- The Parliament also brought in many new changes to the Constitution.
- Prior approval of government was needed to publish any article or matter it is called press censorship.

### **Controversies regarding Emergency**

- After emergency, an investigation was done by Shah Commission. It found that in some areas excess restrictions were implied during emergency.
- The government argued that in a democracy, the opposition parties must allow the elected ruling party to govern according to its policies.
- The critics say that Indira Gandhi misused constitutional provision meant for saving the country to save her personal power.
- The Shah Commission estimated that nearly one lakh people were arrested under preventive detention laws.
- Apart from the arrests of political workers and the restrictions on the press, the emergency directly affected lives of common people in many cases.

## **Lessons from Emergency**

- It is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.
- 'Internal' emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of 'armed rebellion'. Advice to the President to proclaim it must be given in writing by the Council of Ministers.
- The emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties.

## **Politics after Emergency**

The experience of emergency was quite visible in 1977 Lok Sabha Elections. The people's verdict was decisively against the emergency.

## **Lok Sabha Elections, 1977**

- The Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the emergency.
- For the first time since Independence, the Congress Party was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections.
- The Congress could win only 154 seats in the Lok Sabha elections. The Janata Party and its allies won 330 out of 542 seats in the Lok Sabha; Janata Party itself won 295 seats and thus enjoyed a clear majority.

## **Janata Government**

- After the election of 1977 there was stiff competition among three leaders for the post of Prime Minister Morarji Desai, Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram. Finally Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister.
- The Janata Party split and the government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months.
- Fresh Lok Sabha elections were held in 1980 in which the Janata Party suffered a comprehensive defeat and Congress Party came back in power.

## **Return of Congress**

- By 1970s the Congress Party identified itself with a particular ideology, claiming to be the only socialist and pro-poor party.
- In an indirect manner the issue of welfare of the backward castes also began to dominate politics since 1977.
- The issue of reservations for 'other backward classes' became very controversial in Bihar and following this, the Mandal Commission was appointed by the Janata Party government at the centre.

## **Jai Prakash Narayan and Total Revolution**

- Jayaprakash Narayan (11 October 1902 - 8 October 1979) was popularly known as JP or Lok Nayak (The People's Leader).
- He was an Indian independence activist, theorist, socialist and political leader.
- He is also known as the "Hero of Quit India Movement" and he is remembered for leading the opposition against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in mid 1970, he had called this movement a "total revolution".
- His biography, "Jayaprakash", was written by his friend and an eminent writer of Hindi literature, Rambriksh Benipuri.
- In 1999, he was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna (India's highest civilian award) for his social

work. Other awards he won include the Magsaysay award for Public Service in 1965.

- Jai Prakash Narayan is known for three key contributions: Fight against Corruption, Principle of Communitarian Socialism and Promote 'Total Revolution'.
- Jai Prakash Narayan was the first leader in post-independence India who undertook a movement against corruption through the participation of youth, particularly in Gujarat and Bihar.
- He advocated the office of Lokpal against corruption. His principle of Communitarian
- Socialism views India as a society of communities which surrounds three key layers, viz., community, region and rashtra- all combining together as an example of true federation.
- Jai Prakash Narayan advocated transformation of individual, society and state which sought to encompass moral, cultural, economic, political, educational and ecological transformations.
- The essence for transformation according to him revolves around 'Man' who could be the real catalyst of change in India.

### **Concept of Total Revolution**

- The call for 'Total Revolution' was the last revolutionary quest of Jayaprakash Narayan. It is the only revolution in the post- independence era.
- Corruption, manipulation, exploitation, social discrimination and unemployment provoked Jayaprakash to launch a total revolution in post-independence polity.
- On 5th June, 1974 while addressing a mammoth gathering of 5 lakh people in Gandhi Maidan at Patna, he launched the revolutionary programme called Total Revolution.

### **Total revolution was a combination of 7 revolutions:**

- Social Revolution: Establishing equality and brotherhood in the society
- Economic Revolution: Decentralization of economy and making efforts to bring about economic equality by taking villages as the unit of development
- Political Revolution: Ending political corruption, decentralization of politics and making public partner by giving them more rights
- Cultural Revolution: Defending Indian culture and regeneration of cultural values in common man
- Educational Revolution: Making education occupation based and changing of education system
- Spiritual Revolution: Developing moral and spiritual values, and turning materialism towards spirituality
- Thought Revolution: Revolution in the way of thinking

### **Causes of Total Revolution**

- Jayaprakash's total revolution discovered for the socio-economic, education, moral and political ailment existing in Indian society.
- He gave his note on Total Revolution in his book 'Prison Diary'. Which was written during his year of

arrest and solitary confinement in which he talks about why he called for 'total revolution'.

- Since independence, he observed, there has been no real change in social, economic and political structure of Indian society.
- Zamindari was abolished, land reform laws have been passed, untouchability has been legally prohibited and so on.
- But villages in most parts of the country were still in the grip of higher castes and bigger and medium land owners. Harijans are burnt alive.
- Adivasis are still the most backward section and money-lenders still cheat and exploit them.
- In Spite of nationalization, there is no element of socialism. There was no economic democracy, which is much talked about.
- The educational system in spite of several committees and commissions remains unchanged.
- There has been a steady decline in political, public, and business morality since independence.
- Population growth goes up. Poverty was also growing, more than 40 percent of people are below the poverty line.
- The basic necessities of the people were also not getting fulfilled. Therefore there was the need of a systematic change in the society i.e., a total revolution in every sphere and aspect of society came to existence.

### **Conclusion**

- Narayan spent the first 25 years of independence as the patron saint of the Praja Socialist Party, the Sarvodaya movement, and even self-determination for Kashmir.
- His most enduring contribution was the movement he led to unseat Mrs. Gandhi, which provoked the Emergency.
- As the eminence grise of the Janata Party, the first non-Congress party run the central government.
- Narayan also wrote several books, notably Reconstruction of Indian Polity. He promoted
- Hindu revivalism, but was initially critical of the form of revivalism promoted by the Sangh Parivar.

### **Ram Manohar Lohiya and Socialism**

- Ram Manohar Lohiya was a socialist leader, thinker, freedom fighter and one of the founders of the Congress Socialist Party after the split in the parent party.
- Member of Lok Sabha from 1963-67, founder editor of Mankind, he was known for original contribution to a non European Socialist Theory.
- As a political leader, he was best known for his sharp attacks on Nehru, strategy of Non- Congressism, advocacy of reservation of backward castes and opposition to English.
- Ram Manohar Lohiya has been one of the main supporter of socialism in India. He promoted the idea of 'Democratic Socialism' while associating his socialism with democracy.
- He considered both capitalism and socialism equally irrelevant for Indian society.
- His principle of Democratic Socialism has two objectives - the economic objective in the form of food and housing and the non- economic objective in form of democracy and freedom.
- Lohiya supported Chauburja 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, Lohiya state 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 thought of Democratic Socialism and Chouburja Rajneeti, Lohiya supported a 'Party of Socialism' as an attempt of merging all political parties.
- According to Lohiya the Party of Socialism should have three symbols, viz., Spade [prepared to make efforts], Vote [power of voting], and Prison [Willingness to make sacrifices].

### **Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya and Integral Humanism**

- Deendayal Upadhyaya (25 September 1916 - 11 February 1968) was an Indian politician and thinker of right-wing Hindutva ideology, which was adopted by the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and the leader of political party Bhartiya Jana Sangh (BJS).
- Upadhyaya philosophy of 'Integral Humanism' and his vision for the rise of modern India, constitute the most comprehensive articulation of what might be described as a BJP ideology.
- In 1951, when Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee founded the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Deendayal became the first general secretary of its UP branch, later he was chosen as all-India general secretary.
- Deendayal's ability to take good and quick judgment impressed Dr. Mukherjee and elicited his famous remark: 'If I had two Deendayals, I could transform the political face of India.'
- After Dr. Mukherjee's death in 1953, the entire load of nurturing the orphaned organisation and building it up as a nation-wide movement fell on the young shoulders of Deendayal.
- For 15 years, he remained the outfit's general secretary and built it up, brick by brick.
- Chief Architect of Doctrine of Integral Humanism:
- Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya was an eminent philosopher, sociologist, economist and politician.
- He presented the philosophy of '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 distinguished life for every human being while balancing the needs of the individual and society.
- Integral Humanism supports sustainable consumption of natural resources so that those resources can be replenished.
- It enhances not only political but also economic and social democracy and freedom.
- 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 strongly opposed both Western 'capitalist individualism' and 'Marxist socialism'.
- According to Upadhyaya, capitalist and socialist ideologies only consider the needs of the human body and mind.
- They are based on materialistic purpose whereas spiritual development is equally considered important for the overall development of human beings which is missing in both capitalism and socialism.
- He said- dharm, kaam, arth, moksh - all four are important. If there is balance between them, there is social equilibrium.
- He also said no society can live without dharma but can live without religion. Dharma is above religion. On the basis of this truth, he presents Integral Humanism.
- Integral humanism consists of visions which was organized around two themes:
  - ❖ Morality in politics - can be a game changer
  - ❖ Swadeshi and small-scale industrialization in the economy - initiating self-reliance

- Thus, Integral Humanism revolves around the basic themes of harmony, primacy of cultural-national values and discipline.
- This doctrine of Pandit Upadhyay is quite applicable even in the present political and economic situation of India.
- Deendayal's view was that India is in urgent need of a 'fresh breeze' to get rid of the post-independence westernization.
- He realized Indian intellect had been suffocated, and Indian polity was no more rooted in the traditions of our ancient culture.
- Deendayal, just like all other strong leaders, believed in the concept of Swaraj (Self Governance).

### **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 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 personalised
  - (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**

**(2 Marks)**

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 Constitution. While on the issue of Fundamental Right giving effect to Directive principles, Parliament amended the Constitution, but later 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 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 favoured Janata Party.

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

3. Why were newspapers censored during 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. Analyse 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 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 the 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 characterised as democratic upsurge. Social scientists have characterised 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 centre and in states. Falsifying the western myth that the success of democracy requires modernisation, urbanisation, 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 Globalisation 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.

## Chapter- 7

# **REGIOANL ASPIRATIONS**

## **Introduction**

India is a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, multi-lingual and multi-casteist state. Due to its regional diversities, it is but natural that on and off it has been confronted with problems of regional aspirations for autonomy leading to the growth of regional parties. Regional Aspirations will be useful in getting a solid understanding of the various concepts embedded in the chapter.

### **Indian Approach**

- India adopted a democratic approach in nation building is to balance the principles of unity and diversity.
- The nation would not mean the negation of the region.
- India is an epitome of a united social life which aims to retain the distinctiveness of the culture, which constitute it.
- The Indian nationalist struggle tried to balance the principles of unity and diversity.
- Democracy gives room for realisation of political aspirations of regionalism and does not regard them as anti-national Democratic politics even allows parties and groups to address people in terms of their regional identity, aspirations and specific regional issues.
- Democratic politics thus strengthen regional aspirations and problems get adequate attention and accommodation in the policy-making process.

### **Areas of Tension**

- Immediately after Independence, India had to cope up with the issues of partition, displacement, integration of princely states and reorganisation of states i.e. Jammu and Kashmir issues political aspiration, North-East had no consensus to be a part of India and Dravidian movement briefly toyed with the idea of separate country.
- In many North-Eastern states there was no consensus on joining India. Strong separatist movements have been operating in Nagaland and Mizoram demanding separation from The Indian main land.
- In the south, some groups from the Dravid movement briefly toyed with the idea of a separate country.
- In the north, there were strong pro-Hindi agitations demanding that Hindi be made the official language immediately.
- In 1950, people speaking Punjabi language agitated for a separate state for themselves. It led to creation of states of Punjab and Haryana in 1966.

### **Jammu and Kashmir**

- Jammu and Kashmir comprised of three social and political regions namely Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh region.
  - (1) Kashmir: Heart of the Kashmir region is the Kashmir valley. People speak Kashmiri and are mostly Muslim. Here Kashmiri speaking Hindu is in minority.
  - (2) Jammu: Jammu consist of foothills and plains. It comprises of Sikhs, Hindus, Muslims and has speakers of various languages.
  - (3) Ladakh: Ladakh region is mountainous and has little population divided Equally between Buddhists and Muslims.

### **External and Internal Dispute**

- External: Pakistan has always claimed that Kashmir valley should be a part of Pakistan. Pakistan sponsored a tribal invasion of the State in 1947, as a consequence of which one part of the State came under Pakistani control. India claims that this area is under illegal occupation. Pakistan describes this area as 'Azad Kashmir'.

- Internal: There has been a controversy about the status of Kashmir within the Indian Union. Article 370 of the Indian Constitution gives greater autonomy to J & K as compared to other states of India. J & K even has its own constitution. All provisions of Indian constitution are not applicable to J & K. Laws made by Indian Parliament apply to J & K only if the state agrees.

### **Politics since 1948**

- Between 1953 and 1974, the Congress party exercised influence on the politics of the State.
- In 1974, Indira Gandhi reached an agreement with Sheikh Abdullah and he became the Chief Minister of the State.
- After the death of Sheikh Abdullah in 1982, the leadership of the National Conference went to his son, Farooq Abdullah, who became the Chief Minister. But he was soon dismissed and a breakaway faction of the National Conference came to power for a brief period.

### **Punjab**

- The decade of 1980s also witnessed major developments in the State of Punjab.
- The social composition of the State changed first with Partition and later on after the carving out of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.
- The Akali Dal, which was formed in 1920 as the political wing of the Sikhs, had led the movement for the formation of a 'Punjabi suba'.

### **The North East**

- The North-East region now consists of seven States, also referred to as the 'seven sisters'.
- The region has witnessed a lot of change since 1947.
- The entire region of North-East has undergone considerable political reorganisation. Nagaland State was created in 1963; Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya in 1972 while Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh became separate States only in 1987.

### **Demands for Autonomy**

- At the time of independence, the entire region except Manipur and Tripura comprised the State of Assam.
- There were opposition and protest riots throughout the state on various issues.
- At different points of time the Central Government had to create Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh out of Assam. The reorganisation of the North-East was completed by 1972.

### **Dravidian Movement**

- Dravidian Movement started in South India particularly in Tamil Nadu against the domination of Brahmins and for regional pride.
- It led to the formation of Dravida Kazhagam [DK] under the leadership of E.V. Ramasami Periyar the Movement opposed political, economic and cultural domination of north.
- It also agitated against making Hindi the country's official language.

### **Sikkim's Merger**

- Sikkim was a protectorate of India under its Monarch Chogyal.
- The first democratic elections to Sikkim assembly was held in 1974 and was won by Sikkim Congress. In April, Assembly [1975] passed a resolution asking Sikkim's integration to India.
- Sikkim became the 22nd state.

### **Goa's Liberation**

- Goa was under the Portuguese along with Daman and Diu, which expected freedom in 1947 but Portuguese refused.
- Goa wanted to be merged with motherland and suppressed from religious conversions and civil rights known as 'Goa Problem'. In 1961, Government of India sent army under 'Operation Vijay' and liberated Goa from Portugal rule.  
Goa, Daman and Diu were declared an Union Territories and in 1987, Goa attained the status of 'State Position'.

### OBJECTIVE TYPES QUESTIONS

1- During the period between 1953 and 1974, lots of influence on the politics of Kashmir was exercised by the

- (a) Congress (b) Bhartiya Janata Party (c) Communist Party of India (d) Akali Dal.

Ans- (a) Congress.

2- The first democratic election to Sikkim assembly in 1974 was swept by the

- (a) Sikkim Congress.  
(b) Indian National Congress  
(c) Janata Party.  
(d) Communist Party of India (CPI).

Ans-(a) Sikkim Congress

3-On the question of diversity which approach is adopted by India?

- (a) Totalitarian approach  
(b) Dictatorial approach  
(c) Fascist approach  
(d) Democratic approach

Ans-(d) Democratic approach

4. Rajiv Gandhi joined active politics after

- (a) 1950. (b) 1960. (c) 1970. (d) 1980.

Ans- (d) 1980.

5-Master Tara Singh was a leader of

- (a) SGPC. (b) AIADMK. (c) MDMK. (d) PDP.

Ans- (a) SGPC.

6- Which region is referred to as the 'seven sisters'?

- (a) East-West Region (b) North-West Region  
(c) South-East Region (d) North-East Region

Ans-(d) North-East Region

7- 'Bodo' is a community in

- (a) Manipur. (b) Assam. (c) Mizoram. (d) Arunachal Pradesh

Ans- (b) Assam.

8-What did the Dravidian movement strongly oppose?

- (a) The dominance of OBCs (b) The dominance of Muslims  
(c) The dominance of SC/STs (d) The dominance of Brahmins

Ans- (d) The dominance of Brahmins

9- What was the reason for Sheikh Abdullah's dismissal in 1953?

- (a) He supported the central government's position on Kashmir's status.  
(b) He did not enjoy popular support.  
(c) He was involved in malpractices and rigging in elections.  
(d) There was a growing difference between him and the central government about Kashmir's status.

Ans- (d) There was a growing difference between him and the central government about Kashmir's status.

10-Which political party led the movement for the formation of a 'Punjabi Suba'?

- (a) Congress (b) BJP (c) Akali Dal (d) Communist Party of India

Ans- (c) Akali Dal

11-What change in the social composition of Punjab occurred after Partition?

- (a) An increase in the Hindu population  
(b) A decrease in the Sikh population  
(c) A decrease in the Muslim population  
(d) A decrease in the Christian population

Ans- (c) A decrease in the Muslim population

12-Who was the leader of the Naga National Council?

- (a) V.P. Singh (b) Lal Denga (c) Karunanidhi (d) Angame Zapu Phizo.

Ans- (d) Angame Zapu Phizo.

13- What was the Operation Blue Star?

- (a) A military operation carried out by the Indian government in Punjab.  
(b) A code name for army action in the Golden Temple.  
(c) A movement to demand the redistribution of water resources.  
(d) A demand for greater autonomy for the people of Punjab.

Ans- (b) A code name for army action in the Golden Temple.

14-Who started self-respect movement?

- (a) Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah                      (b) Master Tara Singh  
(c) Lal Denga    (d) E.V. Ramasami Naicker

Ans. (d) E.V. Ramasami Naicker

15-In which year Punjab was reorganised on linguistic lines?

- (a) 1967              (b) 1968                      (c) 1969                      (d) 1966

Ans. (c) 1966

### **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.**

1-What is meant by 'Punjab Accord' of 1985?

Answer: Punjab Accord was a step towards bringing normalcy to Punjab. This accord was with Harchand Singh Longowal, the then President of Akali Dal.

2-How far did the Rajiv Gandhi- Longowal Accord succeed in bringing normalcy in Punjab?

ANS- Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord or the Punjab Accord, was a step towards bringing normalcy to Punjab, however, peace did not come easily or immediately. The cycle of violence continued nearly for a decade.

3-What issues do regional movements involve?

Ans. Regional movements based on regional aspirations involve

- (a) armed assertions by the people  
(b) their repression by the government and (c) a collapse of the political and electoral process.

4-When was the first normal election held in Punjab after violence?

Ans. The first normal election in Punjab was held in 1997 in the post-militancy era.

The alliance of Akali Dal (Badal) and the BJP scored a major victory.

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.**

1-Why and how did the Mizo movement for succession gain popular support?

Answer: The movement for succession in the Mizo hills area gain popular support due to following reasons:

- (i) Some Mizos believed that they were never a part of British India and therefore did not belong to the Indian Union.  
(ii) The movement for succession gained popular support only after the Assam Government failed to respond adequately to the great famine of 1959 in Mizo hills.  
(iii) The Mizo's anger led to the formation of the Mizo National Front (MNF) under the leadership of Laldenga.

2-What was the main outcome of the Rajiv Gandhi Longowal Accord in July 1985?

Answer: The outcomes of Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord were:

Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab.

A separate commission will be set-up to resolve the border dispute between Punjab and Haryana.

A tribunal would be set up to decide the sharing of Ravi-Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. Compensation and better treatment of those affected by the militancy in Punjab.

Withdrawal of the Application of Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Punjab.

3-When was the first democratic election to Sikkim Assembly held and which party swept the elections?

Ans. The first democratic election to Sikkim assembly was held in 1974 when it was declared as the 22nd State of the Indian union.

- The Sikkim Congress party swept the election which stood for greater integration with India.

4-” Jammu and Kashmir are one of the living examples of plural society and politics”. Justify.

Ans. The above statement is very much justified because there are diversities of all kind like religious, cultural, linguistic, ethnic and tribal.

(a) Besides, there are also "divergent political aspirations".

(b) Despite all these diversities and divergence on the one hand and continued situation of conflict on the other, the plural and secular culture of the state has remained largely intact.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.**

1- 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?

ANS- Dravidian movement was a regional movement under leadership of EV Ramasami Naicker 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 Kazhag.

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.

2- Describe the process of Goa's liberation and becoming a state of the Indian Union.

Ans. Goa was ruled by Portuguese colonial power. With the independence of India, the rule of British empire came to an end, but Portugal refused to withdraw from the territories of Goa, Diu and Daman which were there since the 16 centuries.

During the colonial rule, the Portuguese suppressed the people of Goa, denied them civil rights and carried out forced religious conversion. Thus, after Independence, the Indian government tried very patiently to persuade the Portuguese government to withdraw but was refused by the colonial power. This led to a strong popular movement within Goa for freedom and liberation. The movement got the support of socialist satyagrahis from Maharashtra. Eventually in December 1961, the Government of India sent the army which

liberated these territories with barely two days of action. As a result, Goa, Diu and Daman became Union Territory.

The story did not end here, later on, many Goans were keen to retain a separate Goan identity and culture (Konkani language) when there was a proposal to merge Goa with Maharashtra. Goans once again started a movement for separate state under United Goan Party (UGP), in 1967.

The central government held a special 'opinion poll in Goa. The majority voted in favour of separate state. Finally, Goa was declared as a separate state of the Indian Union in 1987.

### Map

Observe the map and answer the following questions:

1- Locate “seven sisters” location on the Map.

ANS-



2- Locate places of following movements: -

Gorkhaland demand. Demand of Dravida Nadu

Khalistan Movement. Shiv sena targeting North Indian.

Ans-



## **RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIAN POLITICS.**

### **Introduction**

Democracy in recent years has seen the arousal of new issues and challenges at the social, economic and political levels. The biggest challenge came in the form of coalition governments, issue of reservations, new economic policies, communalism and terrorism.

### **Context of 1990s**

- As the decade of the eighties came to a close, the country witnessed five developments that were to make a long- lasting impact on our politics:
- The defeat of the Congress party in the elections held in 1989 which marked the end of what political scientists have called the 'Congress system'.
- The rise of the 'Mandal Issue' in national politics led to violent 'anti-Mandal' protests in different parts of the country.
- A number of events culminated in the demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya (known as Babri Masjid) in December,
- 1992. These developments are associated with the rise of the BJP and the politics of 'Hindutva'. The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991 led to a change in leadership of the Congress party.

### **Era of Coalitions**

- Elections in 1989 led to the defeat of the congress party but started an era of coalitions.
- The congress was the largest party in the Lok Sabha, it did have a clear majority.
- The national front, an alliance of Janata dal and some other regional parties received support from two diametrically opposite political groups: the BJP and the left front.

### **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. 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.

### **Alliance Politics**

- The nineties also saw the emergence of powerful parties and movements to represent the Dalits and backward castes as well as regional assertions. These parties played an important role in the United Front that included Janata Dal and several regional parties.
- BJP emerged as the largest party in the 1996 election and was invited to form the government. But most other parties were opposed to its policies and therefore, the BJP government could not secure a majority in the Lok Sabha.

- With elections of 1989, a long phase of coalition politics began in India. Since then there have been eleven governments at the Centre, all of which have either been coalition governments or minority governments could not secure a majority in the Lok Sabha.
- With the elections of 1989, a long phase of coalition politics began in India. Since then, there have been eleven governments at the Centre, all of which have either been coalition governments or minority governments supported by other parties, which did not join the government.

### **Political Rise of Other Backward Classes**

- One long-term development of this period was the rise of Other backward Classes (OBCs) as a political force.
- OBCs are communities other than SCs and STs who suffer from educational and social backwardness.
- These are also referred to as 'backward castes'.

### **'Mandal' Implemented**

- In the 1980s, the Janata Dal brought together a similar combination of political groups with strong support among the Other Backward Classes.
- The Mandal Issue started with the National Front government's decision to implement the recommendation of Mandal Commission that jobs in Central Government should be reserved for other backward classes leading to violent anti-Mandal protest in country between supporters and opponents of OBC reservations.
- The period witnessed the emergence of many parties that sought better opportunities for OBCs in education and employment and also raised the question of the share of power enjoyed by the OBCs.
- These parties claimed that since OBCs constituted a large segment of Indian society, it was only democratic that the OBCs should get adequate representation in administration and have their due share of political power.

### **Political fallouts**

- In 1978, the backward and minority communities' employee's federation (BAMCEF) was formed.
- BAMCEF was a trade union of government employees.
- It took a strong position in favor of political power to the 'Bahujan - the SC, ST OBC and minorities.
- It was out of this that the subsequent 'Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh samiti and later the Bahujan samaj party (BSP) emerged under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.
- BSP supported largely by Dalit voters in Punjab, Haryana and up but in 1989 and 1991 elections, it achieved a victory in up. Then the BSP has emerged as a major political party and made a government more than once.

### **Communalism, Secularism, Democracy**

- The other long-term development during this period was the rise of politics based on religious identity, leading to a debate about secularism and democracy.
- The Bharatiya Janata Party pursued the politics of 'Hindutva' and adopted the strategy of mobilising the Hindus.
- Hindutva literally means Hinduism defined by its originator V.D. Savarkar as basis of Indian nationhood to be members of Indian nation everyone must not only accept India as their fatherland 'Pitrubhu' but also as their hold land 'Punjabhu'.

- Supporters of 'Hindutva' argue that strong nation can be built only on the basis of a strong and united national culture. They also believe that in the case of India the Hindu culture alone can provide this base.

### **Ayodhya Dispute**

- The Faizabad district court in February 1986 ordered that the Babri Masjid premises be unlocked so that Hindus could offer prayers at the site which they considered as a temple.
- The Babri Masjid was a 16th century mosque in Ayodhya and was built by Mir Baqi - Mughal emperor Babur's General. Hindus believe that it was built after demolishing a temple for Lord Rama in what is believed to be his birthplace.
- In the late 1940s, the mosque was locked up as the matter was with the court. But when locks of the Babri Masjid were opened, mobilisation began on both sides.
- The BJP made this issue its major electoral and political plank. The BJP took out a massive march called the Rathayatra from Somnath Gujarat to Ayodhya in UP.

### **Demolition and After**

- In December 1992, the organisations supporting the construction of the temple had organised a Karseva, meaning voluntary service by the devotees, for building the Ram temple.
- Thousands of people gathered from all over the country at Ayodhya on 6 December 1992 and demolished the mosque.
- This news led to clashes between the Hindus and Muslims in many parts of the country.

### **Emergence of a new consensus**

- The period after 1989 is seen sometimes as the period of decline of Congress and rise of BJP.

### **Lok Sabha elections 2004**

- In 2004 elections congress forged new alliances with DMK, PMK, AIADMK, in Tamil Nadu.
- The NDA was defeated and a new coalition government led by the congress.
- The government received support from the left front parties.
- The election of 2004 there was a negligible difference between the votes polled by Congress and its allies and the BJP and its allies.
- Thus, the party system has now changed almost dramatically.

### **Growing consensus**

- After 1990, a consensus appears to have, emerged among most parties which consists of four elements.
- Agreement on new economic policies.
- Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes.
- Acceptance of the role of state level parties in governance of the country.

### **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.

3-Which party pursued the politics of 'Hindutva' and adopted the strategy of mobilising 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.

6 -Who was the chairperson of Mandal Commission?

- (a) Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal. (b) Nandeshwari Prasad Mandal.  
(c) Chandeshwari Prasad Mandal. (d) None of the Above

Ans- (a) Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal.

7 -After which of the following Lok Sabha elections BJP completed its full term.

- (a) 1996 (b) June 1999 (c) May 1998 (d) October 1999

Ans. (d) October 1999

8 -The coalition government of Left front was an alliance of which major party?

- (a) BJP (b) Left Front (c) Congress (d) Janata Dal

Ans. (d) Janata Dal.

9 -Which election marked the end of Congress system?

- (a) 1984 (b) 1991 (c) 1989 (d) 1997

Ans. (c) 1989

10 -How many seats BJP won on its own in the Sabha of 2019?

- (a) 304 (b) 350 (c) 358 (d) 303

Ans- (d) 303

### **Very Short Type Questions**

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

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

12 - 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.

13 - 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.

14 - 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**

15 -. 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.

16 - What was change in electoral performance of Congress party and BJP from 1984–2004?

Answer: 1. In the elections of 1989, Congress secured 197 seats but did not get majority. Therefore, it decided to sit in opposition.

2. The National Front under V.P. Singh came to power supported by left front and BJP from outside.

3. The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991 led to emergence of Congress as the single largest party and formed the government supported by AIADMK.

4. In 1996, BJP minority government was formed for short period. Later in June 1996 United Front with the support of Congress formed the

Government and H.D. Deve Gowda became Prime Minister and after 11 months I.K. Gujral came to power to rule till March 1998.

5. From March 1998 to October 1999, BJP and other parties formed alliances NDA (National Democratic Alliance) under the leadership of Atal Behari Vajpayee and regional parties demanded more share in government to extend its support.

6. In the elections of May 2004, Congress and its allies formed UPA (United Progressive Alliance) and came to power and Manmohan Singh became Prime Minister.

17 - 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.

### **Long Type Questions**

19 - From 1989 to 2004, there have been nine coalition governments in India. Analyse the rise and fall of any two such coalition governments.

Ans- The era 1990s witnessed the emergence of strong political parties, regional parties through several issues viz OBC, Dalit etc. These parties formed government through alliances. Such alliance was United Front, National Front in 1996 and 1989 respectively.

Coalition from 1989 to 2004

Some parties had Congress support and formed alliance in 1996 called United Front. In 1989, BJP and Left supported National front.

In 1989, BJP and Left wanted to keep the Congress out of power, hence, both supported National Front and later in 1996, Congress wanted to keep out BJP from the power. Therefore, it supported United front and Left supported Congress in 1996. The alliance government did not succeed for long because BJP continued to strengthen its position in the elections of 1991 and 1996. The BJP was the single largest party in 1996 parliamentary election.

In 1996, BJP was invited to form the government, but most of the political parties opposed its policies consequently it could not secure a majority in the Lok Sabha.

Lok Sabha Elections, 2004

In 2004 elections, the Congress party came to power with the new alliance known as United Progressive Alliance. This was a coalition in a big way. NDA was defeated and installation of another coalition led by DR. Manmohan Singh occurred. The UPA received support from DMK, PMK, AIADMK, RJD, NCP, TRS and left from Andhra Pradesh etc.

After the 1990s, the political process has been changed and it led to emergence of broadly four groups of parties:

- The Congress supporting parties that made coalition with Congress.
- The BJP allying parties
- Left front parties

- Some other parties which were not part of the above three

20- A two-party system is considered as the best form for a democratic system. India, on the other hand, has a multi-party system. Assess the advantages of the multi-party system in India. (All India to 2008)

Answer: Two party systems is required for successful democracy. However, the multi-party system has the following advantages:

- 1.No place for dictatorship Even if a party enjoys full majority, it cannot function as dictator. The multi-party system provided a democratic government. Hence, if the largest party try do so then other parties will withdraw their support.
- 2.Multiple choice of voters Since 1989 elections, voters have choices about whom they want to cast their votes. This is another advantage of multi-party system.
3. True reflection of public opinion Parliament is the reflection of people. In case of multi-party systems. Parliament becomes a true reflector of people because diversity of culture, language are noticeable in Parliament.
4. Possibility of stable government There is government majority in Parliament and Council of Ministers work according to the majority. This restricts Parliament not to pass no-confidence motion. Hence, multi-party system is comparatively stable.
5. Passing of bills favouring people are passed by the Parliament and it is a coalition government which always asks its member parties to do so.
6. Check the division of the two camps the two-party system leads to two camps. But the multi-party system checked the two hostile camps. It is rather a cementing force between groups of divergent loyalties.

### Picture Based Questions

#### Question 21.

Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions

- (i) Who was head of the Government formed by the National Front in 1989?
- (ii) Why was the government formed by him called a puppet government?
- (iii) Identify the puppeteers pulling the strings and the political parties they belong to.



Answer:

- (i) VP Singh was the head of the government formed by the National Front in 1989.
- (ii) (a) Because, the strings of this government were in the hands of other leaders.
- (b) They were moving and controlling the government like a puppet by pulling the strings.
- (iii) (a) The puppeteers pulling the strings were Jyoti Basu and LK Advani.
- (b) Jyoti Basu (CPM) and LK Advani (BJP).

**Question 22**

Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions

- (i) Identify any four national leaders from the above cartoon and mention the serial number of each.
- (ii) Which was the most controversial issue of the period related to leader No.2 as Prime Minister of India?
- (iii) What was the position of the party led by leader No. 1 in the Lok Sabha elections of 1989?



Answer:

- (i) VP Singh, LK Advani, Chandrashekharaiah and Devi Lal.
- (ii) V P Singh
- (iii) The party led by leader No-1 get only 197 seats in the Lok Sabha election of 1989.

**CBSE CLASS XII 1**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE (CODE NO-028)**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 80**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- I) All questions are compulsory.
  - II) Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
  - III) Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
  - IV) Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
  - V) Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
  - VI) Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
- 

**SECTION A**

- 1. Which one of the following statements was not a feature of the Soviet System? [1]
  - a) A minimum standard of living was ensured to all citizens.
  - b) The soviet government subsidized the basic necessities.
  - c) There was no unemployment.
  - d) People had the right to property.
- 2. Which trade agreement promised a free trade zone for SAARC countries? [1]
  - a) South Asian Free Trade
  - b) Northwest America Free Trade
  - c) North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement
  - d) North America Free Trade Agreement
- 3. The Janata Party split and the government which was led by \_\_\_\_\_ lost its majority in less than 18 months. [1]
  - a) Morarji Desai
  - b) Karpoori Thakur
  - c) J.P. Narayan
  - d) Rammanohar Lohia
- 4. Which of the following CWC stands for? [1]
  - a) Chemical Weapons Convention
  - b) Convention on weapon of chemical
  - c) Carbon weapon convention
  - d) Convention on weapon for children

5. **Assertion (A):** Six- points proposal of Sheikh Mujib-ur Rehman for greater autonomy to east Pakistan. [1]  
**Reason(R):** India and Bangladesh sign the Farakka Treaty for sharing of the Ganga waters in 1966.  
 a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 c) A is true but R is False.  
 d) A is False but R is True.
6. **Assertion(A):** World Trade Organization is an international organisation. [1]  
**Reason(R):** It sets the rules for global trade.  
 a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
 b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 c) A is true but R is False.  
 d) A is False but R is True.
7. When Anandpur Sahib Resolution was passed? [1]  
 a) 1973  
 b) 1962  
 c) 1965  
 d) 1967
8. Arrange the following in sequence. [1]  
 I. Formation of separate Andhra state  
 II. Nagpur session of Congress  
 III. Appoints State Reorganisation commission by Central Government  
 IV. Creation of State Maharashtra and Gujarat.  
 a) I, II, III and IV  
 b) II, I, III and IV  
 c) I, II, IV and III  
 d) III, IV, II and I
9. Name the founder President of ‘Congress Socialist Party’. [1]  
 a) K.M. Munshi  
 b) Acharya Narendra Dev  
 c) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee  
 d) Minoo Masani
10. Bodo community belongs to\_\_\_\_\_. [1]  
 a) Manipur  
 b) Assam  
 c) Mizoram  
 d) Arunachal Pradesh
11. Which one of the following Chinese leaders was accompanied by Dalai Lama during the visit to India in 1956. [1]  
 a) Hua Guofeng  
 b) Zhao Ziyang  
 c) Premier Zhou Enlai  
 d) Li Peng
12. Who was the leader of the Dravidian Movement in Tamil Nadu? [1]  
 a) Karunanidhi  
 b) C. N. Annadurai  
 c) E.V. Ramasami

d) M.G. Ramachandran

### SECTION B

13. Which party supported congress during the emergency and why? What did the party feel after the Emergency was over? [2]
14. Describe the administrative and political failure of the Soviet Union. [2]
15. Mention the Directive Principles of State Policy for the promotion of international peace and security. [2]
16. Mention the methods of Shock Therapy amongst the former second world countries. [2]
17. Highlights the contribution made by Nehru to the foreign policy of India. [2]
18. What was Goa problem? How was Goa liberated and how did it become part of Indian Union? [2]

### SECTION C

19. Describe any four features of India's Nuclear policy. [4]
20. Discuss the developments that escalated the crisis within the USSR that hastened its disintegration. [4]
21. Highlights any four hurdles in the path of building a stable democracy in Pakistan. [4]
22. 'The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society'. Explain the statement. [4]

Analyse the nations.

23. 'Regional India exemplify with appropriate



OR  
economic effects of globalization on developing [4]  
demands from different parts of the principle of unity with diversity'. Support your answer arguments. [4]

### SECTION D

24. In the given outline map of India, identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book. [4]
- Name the state where a violent incident took place in 2002 at Godhara.
  - The states where Chipko agitation had started.
  - The state which was the princely state before 1947.
  - The state where the MKSS demanded records for famine relief and accounts of labors.

25. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: [4]

The acceptance of the principle of linguistic states did not mean, however, that all states immediately became linguistic states. There was an experiment of bilingual' Bombay state, consisting of Gujarati- and Marathi-speaking people. After a popular agitation, the states of

Maharashtra and Gujarat were created in 1960. In Punjab also, there were two linguistic groups: Hindi-speaking and Punjabi-speaking. The Punjabi-speaking people demanded a separate state. But it was not granted with other states in 1956. Statehood for Punjab came ten years later, in 1966, when the territories of today's Haryana and Himachal Pradesh were separated from the larger Punjab state. Another major reorganisation of states took place in the north-east in 1972. Meghalaya was carved out of Assam in 1972. Manipur and Tripura too emerged as separate states in the same year. The states of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh came into being in 1987. Nagaland had become a state much earlier in 1963.



I. Name the original state from which Gujarat was carved out?

- a) Saurashtra    b) Bombay    c) Rajputana    d) Junagarh

II. Which year the states of Meghalaya have been carved out from Assam?

- a) 1990    b) 1982    c) 1987  
d) 1972

III. When the Haryana and Punjab have been

separated from Punjab ?

- a) 1966    b) 1978    c) 1956    d) 1960

IV. Which year the state of Nagaland had come into being?

- a) 1987    b) 1963    c) 1956    d) 1953

26. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[4]

Observe the cartoon given below:

- What does this cartoon refer to?
- Why did China attack India?
- Discuss the consequences of war?
- What was the slogan before 1962?

### SECTION E

27. Describe the factors that make most of the former Soviet Republics prone to conflicts and threats.

[6]

OR

Highlight any three positive and three negative features each of the Soviet system in the Soviet Union.

28. Explain the role of the European Union as a supranational organisation.

[6]

OR

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

29. Examine the grave economic crisis prior to fourth general election of 1967. Assess the electoral verdict also. [6]

OR

Examine the main factors responsible for the rise and fall of the congress party's dominance in India.

30. Explain the salient features of coalition governments. [6]

OR

Explain any five elements of consensus which have emerged among most political parties after the Lok Sabha elections by 2004.

**CBSE CLASS XII 2**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- (iii) Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
- (iv) Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (v) Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
- (vi) Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
- (vii) There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

**Section A**

1. Choose the odd one out from the following:

(a) Bombay Plan – 1944 (b) Second Plan – 1956 (c) Third Plan – 1962 (d) Planning Commission - 1950

2. The second five-year plan was drafted under the leadership of which of the following personalities?

- (a) K. N. Raj
- (b) M. Visvesvaraya
- (c) P. C. Mahalanobis
- (d) Gadgil

3. In which year was Sheikh Mujib assassinated?

(a) September 1975 (b) August 1977 (c) January 1975 (d) August 1975

4. Which of the following events was not contemporaneous to the Cold War period?

- (a) Beginning of decolonisation
- (b) The emergence of Communist China
- (c) Establishment of the United Nations
- (d) Establishment of the League of Nations

5. Name the party who won the first National elections in India.

- (a) Peoples Democratic Front
- (b) It was coalition government
- (c) Communist Party of India
- (d) Indian National Congress

6. Assertion (A): The elections of 2004 witnessed partial revival of Congress party.

Reason (R): It could increase its seats for the first time since 1991.

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

7. Which of the following statements is true about a multi-party system are true?

- (i) Many political parties compete for power.
- (ii) There will often be coalition government.
- (iii) It can become an unstable political system at times.
- (iv) All parties have the capacity to gain control of government offices.

Codes

- (a) Only (iii)
- (b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (c) (iii) and (iv)
- (d) Only (i)

8. Assertion (A): The period between 1989 and 2014 was the era of coalition governments in India.

Reason (R): No single party gained a majority in the period between 1989 and 2014.

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

9. The \_\_\_\_\_ election was made into an referendum on the National Emergency.

- (a) 1975 (b) 1999
- (c) 1980 (d) 1977

10. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (i) Indo-China War
- (ii) General Musharraf got himself elected as the President
- (iii) Sri Lanka got independence
- (iv) LTTE was vanquished

Codes:

- (a) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
- (b) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
- (c) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (d) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

11. Which justice declared Indira Gandhi's elections to be invalid in 1975?

- (a) Justice H. J. Kania (b) Justice N. V. Ramana (c) Justice Ranjan Gogoi (d) Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha

12. When did the Chinese Revolution take place?

- (a) 1949 (b) 1951
- (c) 1945 (d) 1947

### Section B

13. Name any two agencies of the United Nations.
14. What are the two Directive Principles of State Policy relating to foreign affairs policy?
15. What were the reasons for the dominance of Congress Party till 1967?
16. What do you mean by the non-traditional notion of security?
17. Highlight any two features of Soviet System.
18. What were the impacts of the elections of 1989 on Indian politics?

### Section C

19. Mention the objectives of Nehru's Foreign Policy. What was the strategy through which he wanted to achieve them?
20. 'Democracy is becoming the first choice of the people of South Asia'. Justify the statement.
21. What are the two kinds of movement that were going on in North-East India?
22. Why do some economists describe economic globalisation as recolonisation of the world?
23. "States have common but differentiated responsibilities towards environment". Substantiate statement giving suitable examples.

### Section D

24. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Nepal's transition to democracy is not complete. At the moment, Nepal is undergoing a unique moment in its history because it is moving towards the formation of a Constituent Assembly that will write the Constitution for Nepal. Some sections in Nepal still think that a nominal monarchy is necessary for Nepal to retain its link with the past. The Maoist groups have agreed to suspend armed struggle. They want the Constitution to include the radical programmes of social and economic restructuring. All the parties in the SPA may not agree with this programme. The Maoists and some other political groups are also deeply suspicious of the Indian Government and its role in the future of Nepal.

(i) How is Nepal undergoing a unique movement in its history?

- (a) As it is moving towards the formation of Constituent Assembly that will write the constitution.
- (b) As it is moving towards uncivilised protests and movement.
- (c) Due to nominal monarchy in Nepal.
- (d) None of the above

(ii) Why were some political parties suspicious in Nepal?

- (a) Because they were deeply suspicious regarding the role of Indian Government in the future of Nepal.
- (b) Because they were against the democratic set-up.
- (c) Because they were suspicious regarding the social restructuring.
- (d) All of the above

(iii) In the above passage, SPA stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) State Party Alliance
- (b) Seven Party Alliance
- (c) Six Party Alliance
- (d) Static Party Alliance

(iv) In which year the king of Nepal dismissed government and abolished the parliament?

- (a) 2000
- (b) 2003
- (c) 2002
- (d) 2004

25. Study the political outline map of the India given below in which five different states have been marked as A, B, C

and D. Identify correct states and name them. Consider about the Assembly Election results of 1967.

S. No.	State	Alphabet
(i)		
(ii)		

(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) The state where Congress did not get majority but formed government with the help of others.  
(ii) The Mountainous state where Congress got majority.  
(iii) The Southern states where Congress got majority.  
(iv) The North-Eastern states where Congress did not get the majority.



**CBSE CLASS XII 3**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**  
Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- (iii) Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
- (iv) Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (v) Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
- (vi) Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
- (vii) There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

**Section A**

1. Global common include Earth's \_\_\_\_\_ Antarctica, the ocean floor and the outer space.  
(a) atmosphere (b) arctic region  
(c) environment (d) lithosphere
2. Which of the following is incorrect about the causes of globalisation?  
(a) Globalisation originated in the US  
(b) It is caused by particular community of people  
(c) Economic interdependence alone causes globalisation  
(d) All of the above
3. Which state was the largest Princely States?  
(a) Manipur  
(b) Hyderabad  
(c) Jammu and Kashmir  
(d) Rajasthan

4. Which kind of body is NITI Aayog to the Union Government?
- Constitutional body
  - Statutory body
  - Advisory body
  - None of the above
5. Which of these statements about the nature of coalition politics after 2014 elections is correct?
- From one party led coalition to multi-party coalition.
  - From multi-party coalition to one party led dominated coalition.
  - From one party led coalition to one party dominated coalition.
  - From two-party led coalition to one party dominated coalition.
- Only 1
  - Both 1 and 2
  - 1, 2 and 3
  - Only 3
6. Assertion (A) The real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not from the opposition but from within her own party.  
Reason (R) She had to deal with the 'Syndicate', a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - A is true, but R is false.
  - A is false, but R is true.
7. Assertion (A) : The end of Soviet Bloc led to the emergence of many new countries.  
Reason (R) : The Central Asian countries wanted to take advantage of their geographical location and continue their close ties with the West, the US China and others.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - A is true, but R is false.
  - A is false, but R is true.
8. Arrange the following in the chronological order.
- Establishment of the ASEAN
  - Establishment of European Union
  - Establishment of ASEAN Regional Forum
  - Establishment of Organisation for European Economic Cooperation
- 2, 1, 3, 4
  - 4, 1, 2, 3
  - 3, 1, 2, 4
  - 2, 4, 1, 3
9. Which among the following statements describe that the nature of Soviet economy is wrong?
- Socialism was the dominant ideology
  - State ownership/control existed over the factors of production
  - People enjoyed economic freedom
  - Every aspect of the economy was planned and controlled by the state
10. With which country does India have a treaty that allows the citizens of the two countries to travel to and work in the other country without visas and passports?
- Bangladesh
  - Sri Lanka
  - Nepal
  - Israel
11. What does the European Union flag stands for?
- It stands for unity among the European people
  - It stands for peaceful harmony among the European people
  - It stands for completeness among the European people
  - It stands for fraternity among the European people
12. Security as a confidence building measure means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) encouraging violence (b) avoiding violence
- (c) arms control (d) limit use of nuclear weapons

### Section B

- 13. How was the U.S. benefited by the Soviet disintegration?
- 14. According to the guidelines of the Second Five Year Plan, how did the government try to protect the domestic industries?
- 15. Name some groups which are a part of the WSF (World Social Forum)?
- 16. What is the relationship between traditional security and cooperation?
- 17. Name the two departments of defence that were established aftermath of the wars of 1962 and 1965.
- 18. How was the U.S. benefited by the Soviet disintegration?

### Section C

- 19. What is BJP system? When did it started?
- 20. Mention the features of Kyoto Protocol.
- 21. Give examples to show that most of the former Soviet Republics are prone to conflicts and tensions.
- 22. What were some of the resistance that Nehru faced in India for his Non-Alignment policies?
- 23. The Shah Commission was appointed in 1977 by the Janata Party Government. Why was it appointed and what were its findings?

### Section D

24. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:  
A new chapter of peace and cooperation might evolve in South Asia if all the countries in the region allow free trade across the borders. This is the spirit behind the idea of the SAFTA. The Agreement was signed in 2004 and came into effect on 1 January 2006. The SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs. But some of our neighbours fear that the SAFTA is a way for India to 'invade' their markets and to influence their societies and politics through commercial ventures and a commercial presence in their countries. India thinks that there are real economic benefits for all SAARC nations from the SAFTA and that a region that trades more freely will be able to cooperate better on political issues. Some critics think that the SAFTA is not worth for India as it already has bilateral agreements with Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

- (i) What is the full form of SAFTA?
  - (a) South America Free Trade Agreement
  - (b) South Africa Free Trade Agreement
  - (c) South Asian Free Trade Agreement
  - (d) None of the above
- (ii) Why SAFTA was signed?
  - (a) To allow free trade among the South American nations.
  - (b) To increase the political interference of the nations in South Asia.
  - (c) To allow free trade among the South Asian nations.
  - (d) None of the above.
- (iii) Why do some of the neighbours of India fear SAFTA?
  - (a) India will impact their politics
  - (b) India will impact their commercial ventures
  - (c) They fear that the economic influence of India will increase
  - (d) All of the above
- (iv) India does not have a trade agreement with which of the following nations?
  - (a) Pakistan
  - (b) Sri Lanka

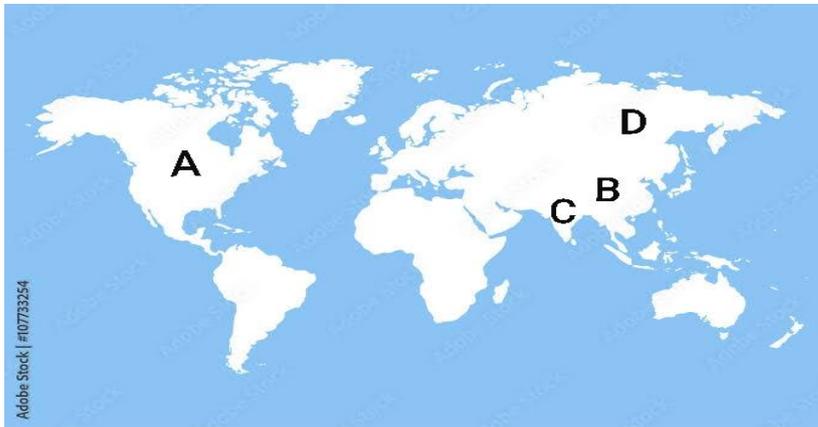
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Bhutan

25. In the given outline political map of the world, four countries have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify

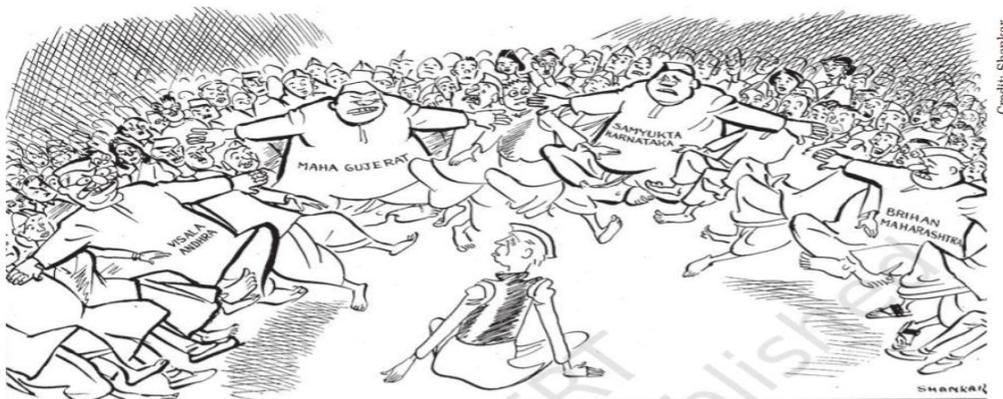
these countries on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows:

- (i) A country that did a nuclear test in the year 1998.
- (ii) A communist nation during the Cold War.
- (iii) A capitalist country that dropped an atomic bomb on Japan.
- (iv) A communist nation initially under Mao Zedong.

Sr. no. of the Information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		



26. Study the given Cartoon and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Name the person who is sitting in the centre of the cartoon.
  - (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (b) Sardar Patel
  - (c) Morarji Desai
  - (d) Rajendra Prasad
- (ii) Which one of the following challenges was faced by the above mentioned person?

- (a) Rehabilitation of refugees
  - (b) Partition of India
  - (c) Integration of Princely States
  - (d) Reorganisation of states on linguistic lines
- (iii) During the \_\_\_\_\_, the state boundaries were drawn on administrative convenience.
- (a) Mughal rule
  - (b) Maratha rule
  - (c) British rule
  - (d) Portuguese rule
- (iv) Name the movement which demanded linguistic reorganisation of the Madras province.
- (a) Vishalandhra movement
  - (b) State Reorganisation movement
  - (c) Satyagraha movement
  - (d) Tamil movement

### Section E

27. What is Agenda 21? What is meant by 'common, but differentiated responsibilities'?

or

Describe how water scarcity across the world can lead to 'water wars'.

28. Describe these obstacles that delayed the merger of Jammu and Kashmir with India.

or

Describe the areas of tension that arose on different occasions after independence. Which political aspirations were the causes of those tensions?

29. Trace the evolution of the United Nations since its establishment in 1945. How does it function with the help of its various structures and agencies?

or

How far did the UN perform its role successfully in maintaining peace in the world? Explain.

30. Critically evaluate the impact of the changing role of the state in the developing countries in the light of globalisation.

or

How has globalisation impacted on India and how is India in turn impacting on globalisation?

## CBSE CLASS XII 4 POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- (iii) Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
- (iv) Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (v) Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
- (vi) Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
- (vii) There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

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### Section A

1. Which of the following is the majority of the population in the region of Kashmir ?
- (a) Buddhists
  - (b) Muslims
  - (c) Hindus

(d) Sikhs

2. In which year a review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth Summit in Rio was undertaken by India?

- (a) 1987
- (b) 1997
- (c) 1980
- (d) 1990

3. Globalisation affects what we eat, drink, think and watch. What is this called?

- (a) cultural globalisation
- (b) ideological globalisation
- (c) economic globalisation
- (d) political globalisation

4. Which of the following security is about the protection of people more than the protection of states.

- (a) Human
- (b) Non-traditional
- (c) Traditional
- (d) Government

5. Which of the following was not the provision of Punjab Accord?

- (a) Withdrawn of AFSPA
- (b) Tribunal for solving border dispute between Punjab and Haryana
- (c) Tribunal for deciding the water dispute of Ravi- Beas river
- (d) Resuming of trade between Punjab and Pakistan

6. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their establishment:

- (i) ILO
- (ii) WHO
- (iii) UNESCO
- (iv) UNICEF

- (a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)
- (b) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
- (c) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
- (d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

7. Which of the following personalities is credited to provide the first blueprint of economic planning in India?

- (a) Acharya Narendra Dev
- (b) M. Visvesvaraya
- (c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

8. Find the odd one out in the context of the Congress 'Syndicate':

- (a) S. Nijalingappa of Karnataka
- (b) K. Kamaraj of Tamil Nadu
- (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri of Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Atulya Ghosh of West Bengal

9. The 'People's Plan' of 1945 was prepared by which of the following?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) M. N. Roy
- (c) Rajagopalachari
- (d) John Baptista

10. Assertion (A): The Awami League was the most popular party in East Pakistan that led to the start of the freedom movement in the region.

Reason (R): Awami League fought for the rights of Bengali Muslims.

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

(c) A is false, but R is true.

(d) A is true but R is false.

11. Assertion (A): Sri Lanka has the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in South Asia even during the time of the civil war.

Reason (R): It has soundly managed its economic resources.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

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

(c) A is false, but R is true.

(d) A is true but R is false.

12. Which of the following statements about the 1971 general elections are true?

(i) These elections were held in January 1971.

(ii) The Congress had an alliance with Swantatra Party.

(iii) All the major opposition parties formed an electoral alliance against the Congress Party.

(iv) Indira Gandhi gave the famous slogan: 'Garibi Hatao'.

Codes:

(a) (i), (iii) and (iv) (b) (i), (ii) and (iii)

(c) (i) and (iii) (d) (iii) and (iv)

### Section B

13. Define cultural homogenisation. Give an example to show that its consequences are not negative.

14. What were the main reasons behind the split of Congress in 1969?

15. What are the most important outcomes of the Rio Summit?

16. 'Emergency' and the period around it known as the period of Constitutional crisis. Explain the statement.

17. What is the one major distinction between the Soviet economy and the capitalist economy?

18. What had been Afro-Asian unity?

### Section C

19. Explain any two effect of globalisation on the culture of a country.

20. 'Coalition governments proved to be a boon for democracy in India.' Support this statement with the help of most suitable arguments.

21. Describe the two reasons that led to National Jubilation (triumph) in India after the 1971 war with Pakistan.

22. What are the objectives of military alliances? Give an example of a functioning military alliance with its specific objectives.

23. The Assam Movement from 1979 to 1985 is the best example of the movements against 'outsiders'. Support the statement with suitable arguments.

### Section D

24. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Two developments strained this relationship. China annexed Tibet in 1950 and thus, removed a historical buffer

between the two countries. Initially, the Government of India did not oppose this openly. But as more information came in about the suppression of Tibetan culture, the Indian Government grew uneasy. The Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959.

China alleged that the Government of India was allowing anti-China activities to take place within India.

(i) In the above passage 'historical buffer' means \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) a country which prevents conflicts

(b) a country lying between two rival or potentially hostile powers

(c) an agreement between the countries

(d) None of the above

(ii) Why didn't Government of India oppose the annexation of Tibet by China?

(a) Due to the Panchsheel Agreement signed between India and China.

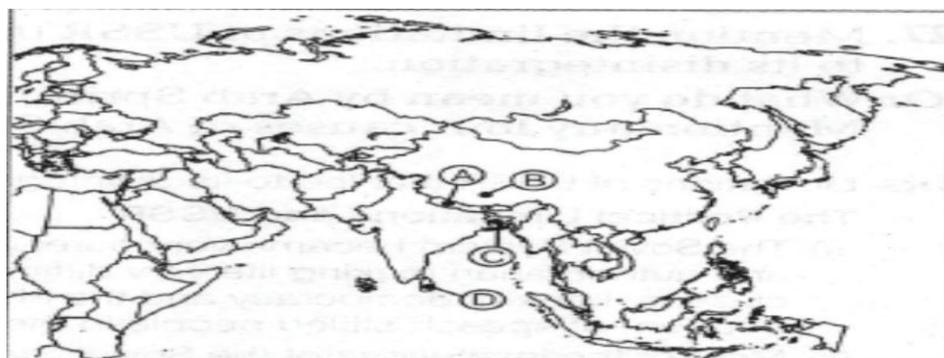
(b) As it believed that it is the internal matter of China.

- (c) China assured India that Tibet will be given greater autonomy.
- (d) Both (a) and (c)
- (iii) Why Indian Government grew uneasy over the Tibet Issue?
  - (a) As Tibetan culture was suppressed by China.
  - (b) Due to migration from Tibet to India.
  - (c) As India was unable to help Tibet.
  - (d) All of the above
- (iv) How far it was justified on the part of India to grant political asylum to Dalai Lama and thousands of Tibetan refugees?
  - (a) As Dalai Lama was a known Tibetan Spiritual leader.
  - (b) India granted political asylum on humanitarian grounds.
  - (c) Dalai Lama had a political influence over India.
  - (d) As there were many followers in India who supported Dalai Lama.

25. In the given political outline map of South Asia, four countries have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format.

Sr. No. of the Information Used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) An important country but it is not considered to be a part of South Asia.
- (ii) The country has a successful Democratic System.
- (iii) This country has had both Civilian and Military rulers.
- (iv) This country had Constitutional Monarchy.



26. Observe the given picture and answer the following question given below.



- (i) The given logo is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) United Nations  
(b) European Union  
(c) WTO  
(d) ADB
- (ii) In which year this organisation was established?
- (a) 1945  
(b) 1946  
(c) 1947  
(d) 1948
- (iii) The headquarters of this organisation is located in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) New York                      (b) London                      (c) Geneva                      (d) Paris
- (iv) The organisation has how many member countries?
- (a) 28                      (b) 193                      (c) 38                      (d) 89

### Section E

27. Mention the limitations of USSR that led to its disintegration.

or

What do you mean by Arab Spring? Mention any four causes of Arab Spring.

28. Explain any four challenges faced by India at the time of independence.

or

What were the reasons and effects of accepting the demands for separate states on linguistic claims?

29. Trace the emergence of BJP a significant force in Indian politics since 1980's.

or

Since 1989, coalition politics has shifted the focus of political parties from ideological difference to power sharing

arrangement within the sphere of consensus. Explain with example.

30. What is meant by SAARC? Describe the main objectives of SAARC.

or

Mention the factors responsible for the rise of the Chinese economy.

**CBSE CLASS XII 5**  
**SESSION-(2023-24)**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE-028**

**CLASS XII**

TIME: 3 HRS

MM :80

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one marks each .
3. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 50 words each .
4. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each .
5. Question numbers 24-26 are of passage, cartoon and map based questions. Answer accordingly.
6. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 170 words each .
7. There is no internal choice in 6 marks questions.

1. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं |

2. प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 12 तक एक-एक अंक के बहु विकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं |

3. प्रश्न संख्या 13 से 18 तक दो अंक के प्रश्न हैं | इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 50 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए |

4. प्रश्न संख्या 19 से 23 तक चार अंक के प्रश्न हैं | इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए |

5. प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 26 गद्यांश, कार्टून तथा मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं | इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर तदनुसार दे |

6. प्रश्न संख्या 27 से 30 तक छह अंक के प्रश्न हैं | इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 170 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए |

7. छह अंकों के प्रश्नों में कोई आंतरिक विकल्प नहीं है |

**SECTION-A****खंड-अ****(12 MARKS)**

1.	--- policy has been adopted by NITI Aayog. नीति आयोग द्वारा अपनायी गई नीति a)Make in India मेक इन इंडिया b)Made in India मेड इन इंडिया c)Start up India स्टार्ट उप इंडिया d)Ayushman Bharat आयुष्मान भारत	1
2.	How many types of flows are there in globalisation? प्रवाह कितने प्रकार के होते हैं ? i)3 ii)4 iii)5 iv)6	1
3.	In the following which is not a regional political party? निम्न में से कौन सा दल क्षेत्रीय दल नहीं है ? i)Akali dal अकाली दल ii)Biju Janta dal बीजू जनता दल iii)Trimool Congress तृणमूल कांग्रेस iv)Telgu desam party तेलगु दसम पार्टी	1
4.	In which party the roots of BJP is found? भारतीय जनता पार्टी की जड़ें किस पार्टी में पाई जाती हैं ? i)socialist? साम्यवादी ii)Swatantra party स्वतंत्र पार्टी iii)Bhartiya Jana Sangh भारतीय जन संघ iv)Congress party कांग्रेस पार्टी	1

<p>5.</p>	<p>Which of the following coalition has formed government in 1989? निम्नलिखित में से किस गठबंधन ने १९८९ में सरकार बनायीं ?</p> <p>i)NDA राजग</p> <p>ii)UPA संप्रग</p> <p>iii)National Front संयुक्त मोर्चा</p> <p>iv)United Front राष्ट्रीय मोर्चा</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>6.</p>	<p>Assertion Reason Questions : कथन और कारण प्रश्न:</p> <p>In the question given below ,there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) Reason(R).Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में दो कथन है कथन और कारण और नीचे दिए गए उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन करते हुए दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. कथन(A) एवं कारण(R) दोनों सही हैं लेकिन (R),(A) ही सही व्याख्या करता है।</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A. कथन(A) एवं कारण(R) दोनों सही हैं लेकिन R),(A) ही सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है।</p> <p>c) A is true ,but R is false. कथन (A) सही है लेकिन कारण(R) गलत है।</p> <p>d) A is false ,but R is true. कथन (A) गलत है लेकिन कारण (R)सही है।</p> <p>Assertion (A): Globalisation is a multidimensional concept. कथन(A) :वैश्वीकरण एक बहुयामी धारणा है।</p> <p>Reason( R): It has political, economic and cultural aspects. कारण(R):इसके राजनीतिक,आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक पहलू हैं ।</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>7.</p>	<p>Assertion (A):Many parties could not get absolute majority.</p>	<p>1</p>

	<p>कथन(A) :अनेक दलों को पूर्ण बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं हो पाया  </p> <p>Reason: (R):This is how the alliance was born.</p> <p>कारण(R): इसी से गठबंधन का जन्म हुआ।</p>	
8.	<p>Balance of Power is an element of शक्ति संतुलन किसका एक तत्व है ?</p> <p>a) Traditional Security परंपरागत सुरक्षा आंतरिक सुरक्षा</p> <p>b) Non-traditional Security गैर परंपरागत सुरक्षा</p> <p>c) Internal Security आंतरिक सुरक्षा</p> <p>d) External Security बाह्य सुरक्षा</p>	1
9.	<p>How many countries have veto power in the Security Council? सुरक्षा परिषद में कितने देशों को वीटो का अधिकार प्राप्त है?</p> <p>a)3</p> <p>b)5</p> <p>c)7</p> <p>d)10</p>	1
10.	<p>Which is the worldwide forum of opposition to globalisation?</p> <p>i) India social forum भारत सोशल मंच</p> <p>ii) World social forum वर्ल्ड सोशल फोरम</p> <p>iii) World consumer forum वर्ल्ड उपभोक्ता मंच</p> <p>iv) All of the above उपरोक्त सभी</p>	1
11.	<p>Who is called as the Milkman of India? मिल्क मैन ऑफ इंडिया किसे कहा जाता है?</p> <p>a) M.S Swaminathan एमएस स्वामीनाथन</p> <p>b) P.C Roy पी सी रॉय</p> <p>c) James Kurien जेम्स कोरियन</p> <p>d) Verghese Kurien वर्गीज कुरियन</p>	1
12.	<p>The Green house gas emission is related to</p>	1

	<p>सुरक्षा ग्रीन हाउस गैस से संबंधित हैं</p> <p>a) Global Warming वैश्विक ताप वृद्धि में</p> <p>b) Global Market वैश्विक बाजार से</p> <p>c) Global Trade वैश्विक व्यापार से</p> <p>d) All of the above उपयुक्त सभी।</p>	
	<p><b>SECTION -B</b></p> <p><b>खंड-ब</b></p> <p><b>(12 MARKS)</b></p>	
13.	<p>By what name is First Gulf War known as?</p> <p>प्रथम खाड़ी युद्ध को किस नाम से जाना जाता है ?</p>	2
14.	<p>What is meant by BRICS?</p> <p>ब्रिक्स से क्या अभिप्राय है?</p>	2
15.	<p>Define World Social Forum ?</p> <p>वर्ल्ड सोशल फोरम से क्या अभिप्राय है ?</p>	2
16.	<p>When was NITI Aayog established?</p> <p>नीति आयोग की स्थापना कब हुई ?</p>	2
17.	<p>Define coalition government.</p> <p>गठबंधन सरकार को परिभाषित कीजिये ।</p>	2
18.	<p>What is Grand Alliance?</p> <p>ग्रैंड अलायन्स से क्या अभिप्राय है ?</p>	2
	<p><b>SECTION -C</b></p> <p><b>खंड-स</b></p> <p><b>(20 MARKS)</b></p>	
19.	<p>Who are known as indigenous people? Mention the problems of indigenous people?</p> <p>स्वदेशी लोगों के रूप में जाने जाने वाले कौन स्वदेशी लोगों की समस्याओं का उल्लेख करते हैं?</p>	4
20.	<p>Discuss the four principles of Nehru's foreign policy.</p> <p>नेहरू की विदेश नीति के चार सिद्धांत बताइए?</p>	4
21.	<p>Explain the difference between traditional and non-traditional notion of security?</p> <p>सुरक्षा की पारंपरिक और गैर-पारंपरिक धारणा के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट करें।</p>	4
22.	<p>What were the factors responsible for the dominance of Congress from 1947 -1967?</p>	4

	1947 से 1967 तक कांग्रेस के प्रभुत्व के लिए कौन से कारक जिम्मेदार थे?	
23.	Highlight any four factors that justify India's claim for a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council. किन्हीं चार ऐसे कारकों को उजागर करें जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद में स्थाई सीट के भारत के दावे को सही ठहराते हैं?	4
	<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>खंड-द</b> <b>(12 MARKS)</b>	

24.	<p>Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़िए और उसके बाद आने वाले प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।</p> <p>The ASEAN security community is based on a consensus not to escalate territorial disputes to military confrontations. In 2003 ASEAN member states signed a number of agreements. The objective of each member state through the agreement was to maintain peace, fair cooperation, non-intervention and respect for sovereignty and diversities between nations. The ASEAN Regional Forum was established in 1994 to coordinate the security and foreign policies of ASEAN countries. ASEAN is an economic organization in principle.</p> <p>The ASEAN region, is comparatively much smaller than the US, European Union and Japan. But its economy is developing much faster than them. Its influence has extended beyond its scope.</p> <p>आसियान सुरक्षा समुदाय क्षेत्रीय विवादों को सैनिक टकराव तक ना ले जाने की सहमति पर आधारित है। सन 2003 में आसियान के सदस्य देशों ने कई समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर किए। समझौतों के द्वारा प्रत्येक सदस्य देश का उद्देश्य शांति, निष्पक्ष सहयोग और हस्तक्षेप तथा राष्ट्रों के मध्य विभिन्न ताओं तथा संप्रभुता का सम्मान करना था। आसियान के देशों की सुरक्षा और विदेश नीतियों में तालमेल बनाने के लिए 1994 में आसियान क्षेत्रीय मंच की स्थापना की गई। आसियान सिद्धांततः एक आर्थिक संगठन है। आसियान क्षेत्र अमेरिका, यूरोपीय संघ तथा जापान की तुलना में काफी छोटा है परंतु इसकी अर्थव्यवस्था इनके मुकाबले बहुत तेजी से विकसित हो रही है। इसका प्रभाव इसके क्षेत्र से आगे बढ़ गया।</p> <p>i) What type of organization is ASEAN? आसियान किस प्रकार का संगठन है?</p> <p>a) Economic Organisation एक आर्थिक संगठन</p> <p>b) Political Organisation राजनीतिक संगठन</p> <p>c) Social Organisation सामाजिक संगठन</p>	4
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	<p>d)Cultural Organisation सांस्कृतिक संगठन</p> <p>ii) The ASEAN region is much smaller than whom? आसियान क्षेत्र किस की तुलना में काफी छोटा है?</p> <p>a)America अमेरिका</p> <p>b)Japan जापान</p> <p>c)European Union यूरोपीय संघ</p> <p>d)All of the above इनमें से सभी से</p> <p>iii) Why was the ASEAN Regional Forum established? आसियान क्षेत्रीय मंच की स्थापना क्यों की गई?</p> <p>a) Co-ordination in security sector and foreign policy सुरक्षा और विदेश नीति में तालमेल के लिए</p> <p>b) Co-ordination in political sector राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में तालमेल के लिए</p> <p>c)Co-ordination in economic sector आर्थिक क्षेत्र में तालमेल के लिए</p> <p>d)None of the above इनमें से कोई नहीं</p> <p>iv)When did the member countries of ASEAN sign several agreements? आसियान के सदस्य देशों ने कई समझौते पर कब हस्ताक्षर किए?</p> <p>a) 2003 b)2004 c)2005 d) 2006</p>	
25	<p>Look at the map given below carefully and choose the correct option for the following questions: नीचे दिए गए मानचित्र को ध्यान पूर्वक देखें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिए।</p> <p>i)Which country is marked (C)on the map of the world? विश्व के मानचित्र में अंकित(C) से कौन सा देश है?</p> <p>a) Russia रूस</p> <p>b) China चीन</p> <p>c) Israel इजरायल</p> <p>d) America अमेरिका</p> <p>ii)Which country is marked (A) on the world map? विश्व के मानचित्र में अंकित ए कौन सा देश है?</p>	4

a) Bhutan

भूटान

b) Myanmar

म्यांमार

c) Israel

इजरायल

d) Afghanistan

अफगानिस्तान

iii) Which country is marked (B) on the map of the world?

विश्व के मानचित्र में अंकित बी कौन सा देश है?

a) Russia

रूस

b) Japan

जापान

c) Malaysia

मलेशिया

d) China

चीन

iv) Which country is marked (D) on the world map?

विश्व के मानचित्र में अंकित(D) भी कौन सा देश है?

a) Brazil

ब्राजील

b) Mexico

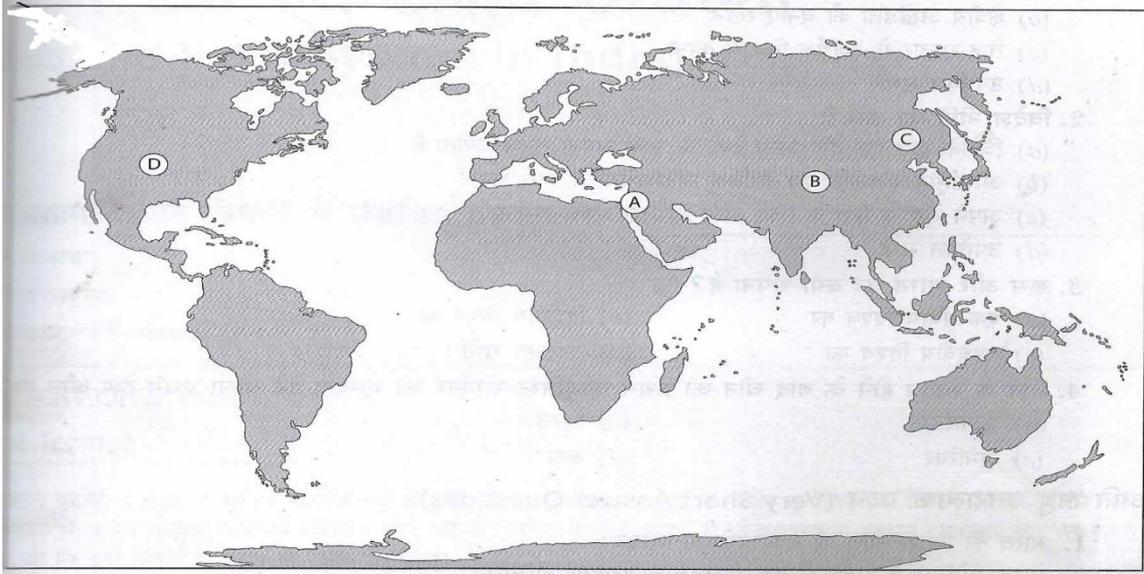
मेक्सिको

c) America

अमेरिका

d) Italy

इटली



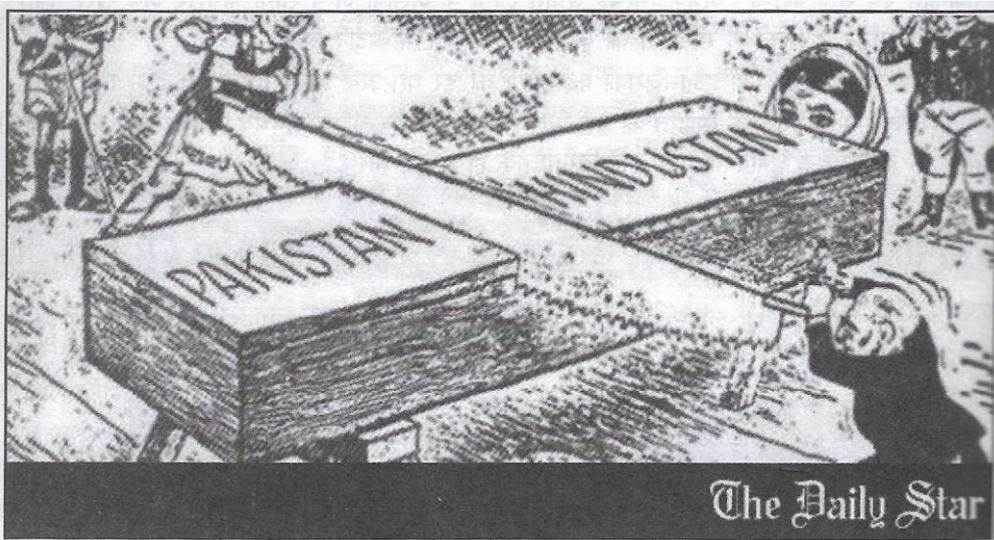
Sr. Number for the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State

26

Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow:

नीचे दिए गए चित्र को ध्यान पूर्वक देखिए। और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प चुनिए।

4



i) What was the main cause of partition?

विभाजन का मुख्य कारण क्या था?

a) Two nation theory of Muslim League

मुस्लिम लीग का द्विराष्ट्र सिद्धांत

b) Farsightedness of Jawaharlal Nehru

जवाहरलाल नेहरू की दूरदर्शिता

	<p>c) Policy of NCP भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की नीति</p> <p>d) Policy of R.S.S राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ की नीति</p> <p>ii) When was India partitioned? भारत का विभाजन कब किया गया?</p> <p>a) 1946 b) 1947 c) 1948 d) 1949</p> <p>iii) Name the state who was in state of indecision during the going away of both states during partition. विभाजन के समय उस राज्य का नाम बताइए जो दोनों देशों में जाने के संबंध में अनिर्णय की स्थिति में था?</p> <p>a) Travancore त्रावणकोर</p> <p>b) Gwalior ग्वालियर</p> <p>c) Mysore मैसूर</p> <p>d) All of the above उपयुक्त सभी</p> <p>iv) Name the political leader who has opposed partition. वह प्रमुख राजनीतिक नेता कौन था जिसने विभाजन का विरोध किया था?</p> <p>a) Jawaharlal Nehru जवाहरलाल नेहरू</p> <p>b) Abdul Gaffar Khan अब्दुल गफ्फार खान</p> <p>c) Abul Kalam Azad अबुल कलाम आजाद</p> <p>d) Mohammad Jinnah मोहम्मद जिन्ना</p>	
	<p><b>SECTION-E</b> <b>खंड-इ</b> <b>(24 MARKS)</b></p>	
27	Describe any three positive features and three weaknesses of the Soviet System?	

	<p>सोवियत प्रणाली के किन्हीं तीन सकारात्मक विशेषताओं और तीन कमजोरियों का वर्णन कीजिए?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Mention the reasons responsible for the disintegration of Soviet Union. सोवियत संघ के विघटन के लिए उत्तरदाई कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए?</p>	<b>6</b>
<b>28</b>	<p>Mention three positive and negative developments in India -Bangladesh relations? भारत-बांग्लादेश संबंधों के तीन सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक घटनाओं के बारे में बताएं?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Give the details of Shimla Agreement? शिमला समझौते का विवरण दीजिए ?</p>	<b>6</b>
<b>29</b>	<p>What was the Gujarat Navnirman Movement and what were its results? गुजरात नवनिर्माण आन्दोलन क्या था और इसके क्या परिणाम रहे ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Giving reasons for emergency, describe its effects. आपातकाल के कारण बताते हुए इसके प्रभावों का विवरण कीजिये ?</p>	<b>6</b>
<b>30</b>	<p>What problems did India face after independence? आज़ादी के बाद भारत को किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Regional aspirations and their fulfilment are an integral part of democratic politics. Describe the lessons learned from this idea. क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाएं और उनकी पूर्ति लोकतांत्रिक राजनीति का अभिन्न अंग है, इस विचार से मिलने वाली शिक्षाओं का वर्णन करें?</p>	<b>6</b>