

# **DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION**

**GNCT of Delhi, Delhi Government**

## **SUPPORT MATERIAL (2021-2022)**

**Class : XII**

# **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Under the Guidance of

**Mr. H. Rajesh Prasad**  
Secretary (Education)

**Mr. Udit Prakash Rai**  
Director (Education)

**Dr. Rita Sharma**  
Addl. DE (School & Exam.)

### **Coordinators**

<b>Sh. Sanjay Subhas Kumar</b>	<b>Ms. Sunita Dua</b>	<b>Sh. Raj Kumar</b>	<b>Sh. Krishan Kumar</b>
DDE (Exam)	OSD (Exam)	OSD (Exam)	OSD (Exam)

Production Team

**Anil Kumar Sharma**

---

Published at Delhi Bureau of Text Books , 25/2 Institutional Area, Pankha Road, New Delhi-110058 by **Prabhjot Singh**, Secretary, Delhi Bureau of Text Books and Printed by Supreme Offset Press , New Delhi-110017



**H. RAJESH PRASAD  
IAS**



प्रधान सचिव ( शिक्षा )  
राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र  
दिल्ली सरकार  
पुराना सचिवालय, दिल्ली-110054  
दूरभाष : 23890187 टेलीफैक्स : 23890119

Pr Secretary (Education)  
Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi  
Old Secretariat, Delhi-110054  
Phone : 23890187 Telefax : 23890119  
e-mail : secyedu@nic.in

### **MESSAGE**

I would like to congratulate the members of Core Academic Unit and the subject experts of the Directorate of Education, who inspite of dire situation due to Corona Pandemic, have provided their valuable contributions and support in preparing the Support Material for classes IX to XII.

The Support Material of different subjects, like previous years, have been reviewed/ updated in accordance with the latest changes made by CBSE so that the students of classes IX to XII can update and equip themselves with these changes. I feel that the consistent use of the Support Material will definitely help the students and teachers to enrich their potential and capabilities.

Department of Education has taken initiative to impart education to all its students through online mode, despite the emergency of Corona Pandemic which has led the world to an unprecedented health crises. This initiative has not only helped the students to overcome their stress and anxiety but also assisted them to continue their education in absence of formal education. The support material will ensure an uninterrupted learning while supplementing the Online Classes.

**(H. Rajesh Prasad)**

**UDIT PRAKASH RAI, IAS**  
Director, Education & Sports



**Directorate of Education**

Govt. of NCT of Delhi  
Room No. 12, Civil Lines  
Near Vidhan Sabha,  
Delhi-110054  
Ph.: 011-23890172  
Mob.: 8700603939  
E-mail : diredu@nic.in

**MESSAGE**

The main objective of the Directorate of Education is to provide quality education to all its students. Focusing on this objective, the Directorate is continuously in the endeavor to make available the best education material, for enriching and elevating the educational standard of its students. The expert faculty of various subjects undertook this responsibility and after deep discussions and persistent efforts, came up with Support Material to serve the purpose.

Every year the Support Material is revised/ updated to incorporate the latest changes made by CBSE in the syllabus of classes IX to XII. The contents of each lesson/chapter are explained in such a way that the students can easily comprehend the concept and get their doubts solved.

I am sure, that the continuous and conscientious use of this Support Material will lead to enhancement in the educational standard of the students, which would definitely be reflected in their performance.

I would also like to commend the entire team members for their contributions in the preparation of this incomparable material.

I wish all the students a bright future.

(UDIT PRAKASH RAI)  


**Dr. RITA SHARMA**  
Additional Director of Education  
(School/Exam)



**Govt. of NCT of Delhi**  
Directorate of Education  
Old Secretariat, Delhi-110054  
Ph. : 23890185

D.O. No. PA/Addl-DE/s-4/31

Dated: 29.06.2021

### **MESSAGE**

It gives me immense pleasure to present the revised edition of the Support Material. This material is the outcome of the tireless efforts of the subject experts, who have prepared it following profound study and extensive deliberations. It has been prepared keeping in mind the diverse educational level of the students and is in accordance with the most recent changes made by the Central Board of Secondary Education.

Each lesson/chapter, in the support material, has been explained in such a manner that students will not only be able to comprehend it on their own but also be able to find solution to their problems. At the end of each lesson / chapter, ample practice exercises have been given. The proper and consistent use of the support material will enable the students to attempt these exercises effectively and confidently. I am sure that students will take full advantage of this support material.

Before concluding my words, I would like to appreciate all the team members for their valuable contributions in preparing this unmatched material and also wish all the students a bright future.

  
(Rita Sharma)



# **DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION**

**GNCT of Delhi, Delhi Government**

## **SUPPORT MATERIAL**

**(2021-2022)**

# **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Class : XII**

**(English Medium)**

**NOT FOR SALE**

---

**PUBLISHED BY : DELHI BUREAU OF TEXTBOOKS**



**भारत का संविधान**  
**भाग 4क**  
**नागरिकों के मूल कर्तव्य**

**अनुच्छेद 51क**

**मूल कर्तव्य** – भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह –

1. संविधान का पालन करे और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्र ध्वज और राष्ट्रगान का आदर करें।
2. स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखे और उनका पालन करे।
3. भारत की प्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करे और उसे अक्षुण्ण रखे।
4. देश की रक्षा करे।
5. भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करे।
6. हमारी सामाजिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्त्व समझे और उसका निर्माण करे।
7. प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की रक्षा और उसका संवर्धन करे।
8. वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण और ज्ञानार्जन की भावना का विकास करे।
9. सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखे।
10. व्यक्तिगत एवं सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत प्रयास करे।
11. माता-पिता या संरक्षक द्वारा 6 से 14 वर्ष के बच्चों हेतु प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्रदान करना (86वां संशोधन)।

# CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

## Part IV A (Article 51 A)

### Fundamental Duties

**Fundamental Duties :** It shall be the duty of every citizen of India —

1. to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
2. to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
3. to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
4. to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
5. to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
6. to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
7. to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures.
8. to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
9. to safeguard public property and to adjure violence;
10. to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
11. who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.



## भारत का संविधान

### उद्देशिका

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक (सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व—सम्पन्न समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य) बनाने के लिए, तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को :

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय,

विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म

और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता,

प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता

प्राप्त करने के लिए,

तथा उन सब में,

व्यक्ति की गरिमा और (राष्ट्र की एकता

और अखंडता) सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता

बढ़ाने के लिए

हम दृढ़संकल्प होकर इस संविधान को आत्मार्पित करते हैं ।

# THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

## PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **(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 **(unity an integrity of the Nation)**;

WE DO HEREBY GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

**Support Material : 2021-22**  
**Class-12**  
**Subject : Political Science (028)**  
**Team Members**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>School</b>	<b>School ID</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Ms. Anuj Kumari (Team Leader)</b>	<b>Vice Principal</b>	<b>SKV B-3 Paschim Vihar, Delhi -110063</b>	<b>1617011</b>
	<b>Subject Experts</b>			
<b>2.</b>	<b>Dr. Shaifali Gupta (Core Acadmic Unit), DoE, Old Sectt., Delhi.</b>	<b>Lecturer Political Science</b>	<b>SKV Mandoli, Delhi -110093</b>	<b>1106019</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Ms. Madhu Bahuguna</b>	<b>Lecturer Political Science</b>	<b>SKV Anand Vihar, Delhi - 110092</b>	<b>1001009</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Ms. Priti Makker</b>	<b>Lecturer Political Science</b>	<b>SKVIARI Pusa, Delhi -110012</b>	<b>1720017</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Sh. Anuraj Yadav</b>	<b>Lecturer Political Science</b>	<b>RPVV Kishan Ganj, Delhi -110007</b>	<b>1208092</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Ms. Swati Walia</b>	<b>Lecturer Political Science</b>	<b>SKV No.2 Shakurpur, Delhi - 110034</b>	<b>1411030</b>

**POLITICAL SCIENCE (Code No. 028)**

**Class XII (2021-22)**

**Term Wise Syllabus**

**TERM-I**

**40 Marks**

Units	Contents	Weightage (In Marks)
-------	----------	----------------------

**Part A: Contemporary World Politics**

1	Cold War Era and Non-aligned Movement	06
2	The End of Bipolarity	08
3	United Nations and its Organizations	06

**Part B: Politics in India since Independence**

4	Challenges of Nation-Building	08
5	Planning and Development	04
6	India's Foreign Policy	08
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

**TERM-II**

**40 Marks**

Units	Contents	Weightage (In Marks)
-------	----------	----------------------

**Part A: Contemporary World Politics**

7	New Centers of Power	08
8	South Asia and the Contemporary World	06
9	Globalization	06

**Part B: Politics in India since Independence**

10	Parties and the Party Systems in India	06
11	Democratic Resurgence	06
12	Indian Politics: Trends and Developments	08
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

**Project Work = 20 Marks (Kindly see the CBSE guideline for project works.)**

Grand Total: Term I = 40 Marks

Term II = 40 Marks

Project Work = 20 Marks

= 100 Marks

**Prescribed Books:**

1) Contemporary World Politics, NCERT

2) Politics in India since Independence, NCERT

**Syllabus : 2021-22**  
**Class - XII**  
**Subject - Political Science (028)**

<b>Part A: Contemporary World Politics</b>	
<b>1. Cold War and Non-aligned Movement</b>	Emergence of two power blocs/Bipolarity, Non-aligned Movement (NAM).
<b>2. The End of Bipolarity</b>	Disintegration of Soviet Union, Unipolar World, Middle East Crisis – Afghanistan, Gulf War, Democratic Politics and Democratization – CIS and the 21st Century (Arab Spring).
<b>3. New Centres of Power</b>	Organizations: European Union, ASEAN, SAARC, BRICS. Nations: Russia, China, Israel, India.
<b>4. South Asia and the Contemporary World</b>	Conflicts and efforts for Peace and Democratization in South Asia: Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives.
<b>5. United Nations and its Organizations</b>	Principle Organs, Key Agencies: UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, Security Council and the Need for its Expansion.
<b>6. Security in Contemporary World</b>	Security: Meaning and Types; Terrorism.
<b>7. Environment and Natural Resources</b>	Environmental Movements, Global Warming and Climate Change,

	Conservation of Natural Resources.
<b>8.</b>	<b>Globalization</b> Globalization: Meaning, Manifestations and Debates.
<b>9.</b>	<b>Challenges of Nation-Building</b> Nation and Nation Building, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and Integration of States, Legacy of Partition: Challenge of Refugee, Resettlement, Kashmir Issue, Nehru's Approach to Nation – Building, Political Conflicts over Language and Linguistic Organization of States.
<b>10.</b>	<b>Planning and Development</b> Changing nature of India's Economic Development, Planning Commission and Five year Plans, National Development Council, NITI Aayog.
<b>11.</b>	<b>India's Foreign Policy</b> Principles of Foreign Policy; India's Changing Relations with Other Nations: US, Russia, China, Israel; India's Relations with its Neighbours: Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Myanmar; India's Nuclear Programme.
<b>12.</b>	<b>Parties and the Party Systems in India</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Congress System</li> <li>- Bi-party System</li> <li>- Multi-party Coalition System.</li> </ul>
<b>13.</b>	<b>Democratic Resurgence</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jaya Prakash Narayan and Total Revolution</li> <li>- Ram Manohar Lohia and Socialism</li> <li>- Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya and Integral Humanism</li> <li>- National Emergency</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Democratic Upsurges : Participation of the Adults, Backwards and Youth.</li> </ul>
<b>14.</b>	<b>Social and New Social Movements in India</b> Social vs. New Social Movements, Farmer's Movements, Worker's Movements, Women's Movements, Ecological Movements.
<b>15.</b>	<b>Regional Aspirations</b> Rise of Regional Parties, Punjab Crisis, The Kashmir issue, Movements for Autonomy.
<b>16.</b>	<b>Indian Politics: Trends and Developments</b> Era of Coalitions: National Front, United Front, United Progressive Alliance [UPA] – I & II, National Democratic Alliance [NDA] – I, II, III & IV, Issues of Development and Governance.



## INDEX

S. N.	Particulars	Page No.
<b><u>PART A : Contemporary World Politics</u></b>		
1.	The Cold War Era and Non-Alignment Movement	01
2.	End of Bipolarity	16
3.	New centers of power	38
4.	South Asia and Contemporary World	56
5.	United Nations and its Organizations	75
6.	Security in Contemporary World	90
7.	Environment and Natural Resources	99
8.	Globalisation	114
<b><u>PART B : Politics in India since Independence</u></b>		
1.	Challenges of Nation Building	130
2.	Planning and Development	142
3.	Foreign Policy of India	156
4.	Parties and Party System in India	178
5.	Democratic Resurgence	196
6.	Social and New movements in India	211
7.	Regional Aspirations	229
8.	Indian Politics : Trends and Developments	246
9.	Practice Paper - I	261
10.	Practice Paper - II	273
11.	Practice Paper - III	283
12.	CBSE Sample Question Paper (Term I)	301



Political Science (028)  
Class-12

Contemporary World  
Politics

First Book  
Part-A



## Chapter - 1

### The Cold War Era and Non- Alignment Movement

The Cold war refers to an atmosphere of competition, tensions and a series of confrontations between the USA and Soviet Union backed by their respective allies; it never escalated into a full scale war between these two superpowers. The cold war was based on political, economic, diplomatic and propaganda fronts. It was a period of geopolitical tension in the world.

#### Nature of Cold War

- The Cold War was a war of ideologies; the USA followed the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism while the USSR backed the ideology of socialism and communism.
- The two superpowers never clashed directly in battle.
- The Cold War was as intense form of rivalry but it did not lead to an actual war of bloodshed and 'face to face' armed war. There was no large scale fighting directly between the two Superpowers. Although, they each supported major regional conflicts in Asia and Europe.
- Each superpower wanted to extend its area of influence and achieve world domination.

#### Events leading to the begining of the Cold War:

The Second World War came to an end with the defeat of the **Axis Powers** which were led by Germany, Italy and Japan. The **Allied forces** led by the USA, Soviet Union, Britain and France defeated them.

- The United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 causing Japan to surrender. The cold war began immediately after the end of the Second World War (1945).

- This decision of the United States of America was both criticised and supported by various countries but this act gave rise to two new Superpowers on the global stage.

## Causes of Cold War

1. Strained relationship between the United States and Soviet Union.
2. Difference in ideology, different political systems.
3. Deep seated feelings of mistrust between USSR and USA.
4. Soviet Union refused to live up to its war time promises of elections in Eastern Europe.(Stalin breaking his promise to allow free elections at the Yalta conference - 1945). Similarly, the USA and the Allies did not give in to the demand of the Soviet Union to start a second front during World War II.
5. The United States made efforts to resist Soviet expansions through the **Truman Doctrine** and **Marshall Plan**.
6. At the end of World War II, both the superpowers wanted their system of Government and belief to spread in the world.

## Communism Vs Capitalism

Communism	Capitalism
Common ownership of the means of production, based upon Marxist school of thought, conflict between two classes namely: capitalist class and the working class, planned development, total control of land and means of production by the state.	Private ownership of the means of production, free market based upon supply and demand, economic activities controlled and owned by private individuals for profit, private property.

### USA led Military Alliances:-

<b>NATO</b> (1949) North Atlantic Treaty Organisation <b>Members-</b> USA, UK, France, Italy, West Germany, Canada, Belgium, Portugal etc.	<b>SEATO</b> (1954) (Manila Pact)SouthEast Asia Treaty Organisation, <b>Members</b> - Thailand,Philippines, Pakistan, USA, UK, France, New Zealand, Australia. Disbanded in 1977.	<b>CENTO</b> (1955) (Baghdad Pact)Central Treaty Organisation. <b>Members</b> - Turkey ,Iran,Pakistan, Iraq, Great Britain Dissolved in 1979.
--	---	--

1. The super powers needed military alliances with smaller countries to gain access to vital resources such as oil and minerals.
2. To gain access to territory from where the super powers could launch their weapons and troops against their rivals.
3. They wanted to enhance their spheres of influence and power blocs.
4. Areas from where they could spy on each other. The smaller Nations joined the military alliances as they were promised with protection,weapons and against the local rivals mostly their regional neighbours. By allowing military camps in their country it enhanced their powers in the region

### Cuban Missile Crisis

Cuba was a small island nation off the Coast of USA and was an ally of the Soviet Union in 1962. Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of Soviet Union placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. The installation of these weapons put the US leader under pressure. The US president J.F. Kennedy was reluctant for war. He was determined to get Khrushchev to remove the missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba. Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ship heading to Cuba as a way of warning to USSR of seriousness. A clash seemed imminent in what came to be known as Cuban Missile Crisis. However, both the super powers decided to avoid war. Thus the world was

saved from Third World War.

### Three different phases of the Cold war:

<b>Confrontation 1948 - 1961</b>	<b>Detente 1962- 1979</b>	<b>Reconciliation 1980- 1991</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Marshall Plan</li><li>• Berlin blockade</li><li>• 1950-53: Korean War</li><li>• 1954-75 : American intervention in Vietnam</li><li>• 1956: Soviet intervention in Hungary</li><li>• 1961- USA sponsored Bay of Pigs invasion in Cuba</li><li>• 1961 – Construction of the Berlin Wall</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1962 : Cuban missile crisis</li><li>• 1956: American intervention in the Dominican Republic</li><li>• 1968: Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia</li><li>• 1979: Soviet intervention in Afghanistan</li><li>• SALT I,II: series of talk to curtail Manufacture of strategic nuclear weapons (1972,1979)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1983: invasion of Grenada by USA</li><li>• 1985: Gorbachev becomes the president of Soviet Union</li><li>• 1989: Return of Soviet troops from Afghanistan</li><li>• 1989: fall of the Berlin wall</li><li>• 1990: unification of Germany</li><li>• 1989: end of Communist Regime in Hungary</li><li>• 1991: disintegration of Soviet Union</li></ul>

FIRST WORLD (Capitalist Countries), SECOND WORLD (Communist Countries),  
THIRD WORLD (Newly independent and developing Countries)



## Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

- The Non -Aligned Movement was a challenge to the dominance of the two superpowers.
- it aimed at the end of Colonisation, Imperialism and freedom for all nation.
- To keep away from the super power led military blocs, protect and preserve their newly acquired independence from colonial rule.
- Increasing cooperation among member countries and promoting Afro- Asian unity and peaceful co-existence. In April, 1955, representatives from twenty -nine governments of Asian and African nations gathered in Bandung, Indonesia to discuss peace and the role of the third World in the Cold War, economic development and decolonization.
- It worked to promote and maintain International peace and the role of the Third World in the Cold War.
- It worked to promote and maintain international peace and Security.
- It advocated the removal of disparity among developed and developing countries.
- It proposed the establishment of world peace and security through co-operative disarmament and peace talks.

The Theme of NAM “Upholding the Bandung Principles is ensure concerted and adequate response to the challenges of Contemporary World”

Founding Member Countries	Founding leaders of NAM
Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru	India
Mr. Josip Broz Tito	Yugoslavia
Dr. Sukarno	Indonesia

Mr. Kwame Nkrumo	Ghana
Col. Gamal Abdel Naseer	Egypt

- The 18th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement was held on October 25-26, 2019 in Baku, Azerbaijan.
- NAM **online summit** was held in May 2020 to discuss the response to the Covid-19 crisis hosted by the President of Azerbaijan. Terrorism, reforms in UNO, global warming, refugee crisis were also the points of discussion.
- Presently, 120 countries are its member states, 17 observer countries and 10 international observer organisations.

### **Debate regarding India's stand of Non Alignment during the cold war era:**

1. India's non -alignment was decribed as 'unprincipled' because India often refused to take a firm stand on crucial international issues as it involved taking sides.
2. It is suggested that India was "inconsistent" and involved in contradictory matters, e.g:- India signed a treaty of friendship in August 1971 with USSR for 20 years. Some observers considered that India had virtually joined the Soviet alliance system. the world 'Socialist' was added in the preamble at the behest of the USSR. (42nd Amendment 1976)
3. NAM has failed in recent times to prevent the US invasion of democratic countries like Iraq and Afghanistan, where civilians are also killed, as it became an arena of conflict for the superpowers
4. **India and the Cold War:** India stayed away from any military alliance and took steps to resolve differences between the Super powers. India took part in the United Nations Peacekeeping operations. It played an active role during the Korean War.

### One Marker Questions

1. What is the full form of N.P.T and NATO
2. Name two members of the Axis Power.
3. What is the full form of START ?
4. Correct and rewrite the statement given :The Soviet Union led Warsaw Pact troops invaded Poland in August 1968 to curb unrest.
5. Which of the following is presently not a member of NATO : Albania, Denmark, Iceland, Slovenia, Turkey, Mexico
6. India has signed a 20 year Treaty of Peace and Friendship with which country?
7. Which was considered a 'third option' by Third World countries ?

### Fill in the blank

8. The First online summit of NAM was held in the year .....
9. Which of the following was not a member of SEATO ?
  - (a) U.S.S.R.
  - (b) New Zealand
  - (c) Pakistan
  - (d) Australia
10. The Military alliance formed by USSR was
  - (a) Warsaw Pact
  - (b) NATO
  - (c) NAM

(d) CENTO

### **Two Marker Questions**

1. Give two objectives of the Non Aligned Movement as envisaged by Jawaharlal Nehru.
2. Why was the Warsaw pact also called the Eastern Alliance ?
3. What do you understand by the term Cold War ?
4. What do you understand by the Non Aligned Movement ?
5. Name the respective leader of the USA and USSR during the Cuban missile crisis.

### **Passage Based Question ~ (Four marker Questions)**

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: -

The Cuban missile crisis was a high point of what came to be known as the Cold War. The Cold War referred to the competition, the tensions and a series of confrontation between the United States and Soviet Union backed by their respective allies. Fortunately, however, it never escalated into a 'hot war' that is a full-scale war between these two powers. There were wars in various regions, with the two powers and their allies involved in warfare and in supporting regional allies, but at least the world avoided another global war.

1. Which among the following statements about the cold war is not correct?
  - a) It was a competition between the US and USSR.
  - b) It was a series of confrontations between the US and USSR.
  - c) It triggered an arms race between the US and USSR.
  - d) The US and USSR were engaged in a 'hot war' .

2. What was the ideology of the western alliance?
  - a) Ideology of socialism and communism.
  - b) Ideology of traditionalism.
  - c) Ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism.
  - d) None of the above
3. Who among the following was the Leader of the USSR during the Cuban missile crisis?
  - a) John F. Kennedy
  - b) Nikita khrushchev
  - c) Fidel Castro
  - d) Mikhail Gorbachev
4. Which among the following is not part of the Western Alliance ?
  - a) Warsaw pact
  - b) NATO
  - c) SEATO
  - d) CENTO

#### **Four Marker Questions**

1. Why did small nations join the military alliances made by the superpowers and what do you understand by, The bandwagon policy ?
2. What were the treaties signed by the USA and USSR for arms control ? Explain in brief.

3. Explain the role played by India during the cold war ?
4. Why do you think that NAM has become irrelevant today ? Give reasons to support your answer.
5. What do you know about the Cuban missile Crisis ? (Write in brief).

### Five Marker Questions



1. Study the Cartoon given above and answer the following :
  - a) Which two leaders of the countries are being depicted sitting on the bench?
  - b) What is being shown through the cartoon ?
  - c) What did the USA do to improve its relations with China ?
2. In the given map of the Europe 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 serial number of the information used and the alphabets Concerned.

- (i) The first Republic to break away from the Soviet Union.
- (ii) The country that was part of the Axis Powers during the second World War.
- (iii) The country which is the member of NATO.
- (iv) The country that was neutral by not joining any military alliance during the cold war.
- (v) The Country which followed the ideology of capitalisim during the cold war.

### **Six Marker Questions**

- 1. Explain any four objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.
- 2. What led to the rise of the cold war ? Which incident is considered its high point ?
- 3. Why has India refused to sign NPT ?

### **Answer of One Marker Questions**

- 1. Non Proliferation Treaty. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
- 2. Gemany. Japan
- 3. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty signed between the USA and Soviet Union.
- 4. The Soviet Union led Warsaw Pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia in August 1968 to curb unrest.
- 5. Mexico
- 6. USSR/ Russia
- 7. NAM was considered a 'third option' by Third World countries
- 8. 2020
- 9. a) USSR
- 10. a) Warsaw Pact

### **Answer of Two Marker Questions**

1. India to take a firm stand on international issues, to enable India to balance one Superpower against the other and have friendly relations with both.
2. The Warsaw pact was also called the Eastern Alliance due to the alliance of eastern European countries with the Soviet Union and most of them were situated in Eastern part of Europe.
3. The cold war was an intense form of rivalry but it did not lead to an actual war of bloodshed and 'face to face' armed war.
4. The Non Aligned Movement was formed during the cold war to keep distance from both the Superpowers supported military alliances.
5. John F. Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev.

### **Answer of Passage Based Question**

1. The US and USSR were engaged in a 'hot war'.
2. Ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism.
3. Nikita Khrushchev
4. Warsaw Pact

### **Answer of Four Marker Questions**

1. The small nations benefited from the economic, military and political support given by the superpowers. The bandwagon policy means when a small state aligns with a stronger power and receives political, economic, military help against its local regional rival.
2. The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-I & II (1972, (1979) and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (1972) was the result of the SALT talks signed and heralded a new period of cooperation between the two superpowers.



LTBT( 1963) banned nuclear testing in outer space and underwater. Both the superpowers agreed to limit the testing, production and deployment or use of nuclear weapons.

3. India played an important role in uniting countries which did not want to be part of the military alliances during the cold war. Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru India raised its voice against newly independent Nations becoming part of the military blocs. India mediated between the two rival alliances and helped defuse tensions.
4. NAM contains some core values and enduring ideas for promoting world peace, cooperation and mutual trust. It is based on a recognition that decolonised states or newly independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America share a historical bond and can become a powerful force if they come together. The above core ideas are still relevant today. The most important role for NAM today lies in framing a concrete economic agenda for a just and fair international economic order. The WTO rules and procedures have failed to provide adequate economic gains to the Third World. Since its birth NAM has been playing a very active role in fostering cooperation among nations particularly among developing countries.
5. See the content.

### **Answer of Five Marker Questions**

1. The leaders of the two countries are USA and USSR
2. The cartoon depicts world political drama where *China* makes overtures to the USA. It reveals that the US aimed into a secret understanding with China keeping the USSR in the dark.
3. President Richard M. Nixon arrived in China for an official trip. He was the first US President to visit the People's Republic of China since it was established in 1949. This was *an* important event because the USA was seeking to improve its relations with the Communist country during the Cold War.

### Answer of Map Questions

i.	E	Lithuania
ii.	A	Italy
iii.	B	Britain
iv.	D	Switzerland
v.	C	France

### Answer of Six Marker Questions

1. To promote and encourage sustainable development through International cooperation, aimed at the end of colonization and freedom for all nations, to promote international peace and security, solving disputes through diplomatic talks and peaceful means, to prevent the newly independent nations of Asia and Africa joining Superpower led military alliances, advocating sovereign and equal relation among developed *and* developing nations, to strengthen the United Nations Organisation as an instrument of world peace and protection of human rights.
2. Western democracies have always been hostile to the idea of a communist state; the United States had refused recognition to the USSR for 16 years after *the* Bolshevik revolution (1917). The ideological conflict between the two Superpowers led to the emergence of nuclear weapons, the rivalry between USSR and USA The Cuban missile crisis of 1962 was a high point in the duration the cold war. Tensions increased when a U -2 plane was shot down by Soviet missile. It was the closest the world had ever come to an all-out nuclear war. The deployment of nuclear missiles in Cuba by Soviet Union in retaliation to American deployments of missiles in Italy and Turkey led to confrontation with the United States . It escalated into an international crisis. Nikita khrushchev had agreed to Cuba's request to place nuclear missiles on

the island to deter a future invasion like the Bay of Pigs (1961) by Cuban exiles supported by the USA.

3. India has refused to sign NPT as it aims at non proliferation (stopping spread of nuclear weapons) selectively and is applicable only for the non -nuclear powers like India, Israel, South Sudan, Pakistan. It safeguards the monopoly of the existing five nuclear powers. India feels NPT is discriminatory. There is also no clause in it to further stop proliferation/increase *of* weapons by these five countries.They can acquire weapons but other countries cannot. India believes that there is a need for a total disarmament and safe destruction of nuclear weapons by all countries.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Chapter 2**

### **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.
1. **The Birth of Soviet Union:** The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) 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.
  2. 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 a practitioner of Marxism & also a source of inspiration for communists all over the world.
  3. After the second world war the Soviet Union became a great power.

### **The Soviet system**

- Soviet system gave primacy 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 communications network having energy resources including oil, iron and steel machinery, production and a transport sector that connected its remotest area with efficiency.
- Its domestic industry was well-developed.
- The Soviet state insured a minimum standard of living for all citizens.
- The government subsidized 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 owned and controlled by the Soviet state.
- There was no private property and the society was based on the principles of equality.

### **Causes of collapse of the Soviet system**

- The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian making life very difficult for its 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 the Soviet *Union* over all institutions.
- The Communist Party was not accountable to the people and functioned in a dictatorial manner.
- This Party refused to recognise the aspirations of the people in its different republics to manage their own affairs including their cultural affairs.

- 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 of Soviet Union.**

Mikhail Gorbachev became the Secretary General of the Communist Party in 1985 to reform the ailing system and to keep up with the change in technology. He wanted to normalise relations with the West. and democratise and reform the Soviet Union. Gorbachev did not intervene to protect when disturbances occurred in the communist regimes in Europe. He initiated the policies of economic and political reforms which were opposed by leaders within the Communist Party.

- A coup took place in 1991 encouraged by the Communist party headliners. Boris Yeltsin became the first elected leader of Russia.
- Power shifted from centralised control to the Republics (especially in the European part of Soviet union).
- In December 1991 under the leadership at Boris Yeltsin- Russia, Ukraine and

Belarus - three major Republics of the USSR declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded. The Communist Party of Soviet Union was banned. Capitalism and democracy were adopted as a basis for the post-Soviet Republics.

<p><b>1985 March</b> : Mikhail Gorbachev elected as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; appoints Boris Yeltsin as the head of the Communist Party in Moscow; initiates a series of reforms in the Soviet Union.<b>1988</b>: Independence movement begins in Lithuania; later spreads to Estonia and Latvia.</p>	<p><b>1989: October</b>; Soviet Union declares that the Warsaw Pact members are free to decide their own futures.</p> <p><b>1990 November</b>: Berlin Wall Falls.</p> <p><b>1990 March</b> : Lithuania becomes the first of the 15 Soviet republics to declare its independence</p>
---	---

### TIMELINE OF DISINTEGRATION OF THE SOVIET UNION

<p><b>1991 September</b>: Three Baltic republic of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania become UN members (later join NATO in March 2004)</p> <p><b>1991 December 25</b>: Gorbachev resigns as the President of the Soviet Union; the end of the Soviet Union</p>	<p><b>1991 December</b>: Russia, Belarus and Ukraine decide to annul the 1922 Treaty on the Creation of the USSR and establish the commonwealth of independent States (CIS); Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan join the CIS (Georgia joins later in 1993)</p>
--	---

### Result of the disintegration of the USSR.

1. The end of the cold war and of ideological confrontations.
2. Rise of a unipolar world with the hegemony of the USA.

3. End of arms race in the world and the possibility of a new peaceful world order.
4. The end of the Warsaw Pact. Change in the balance of power of the world.
5. Power relations in world politics changed: The USA became the sole superpower. (unipolar world)
6. Capitalist economy became the dominant economic system internationally. Institutions like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund became powerful advisors to all these countries.
7. Emergence of 15 sovereign countries from the erstwhile Soviet Union.
8. Russia inherited the USSR status as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

## **Shock Therapy**

The collapse of communism was followed by a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic, capitalist system influenced by the World Bank and the IMF came to be known as Shock Therapy.

- 1 Total shift to capitalist economy rooting out structures involved during the Soviet period.
  - Private ownership was to be the dominant pattern of ownership of property
  - Ending of price controls, trade liberalisation, privatisation of publicly- owned institutions.
  - The old system of social welfare was destroyed. This led to an increase in poverty, unemployment. food insecurity.
  - Change M National economic policy from a state controlled economy into a free market economy.



## Consequences of Shock Therapy

1. Collective farms were replaced by private farming and capitalism in agriculture.
2. Privatisation of state controlled institutions/ assets and corporate ownership patterns introduced.
3. Industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies which were brought by the bureaucrats.
4. Due to the withdrawal of the old social welfare system and government subsidies pushed large sections of people into poverty.
5. Rise of the Mafia which started controlling economic activities and privatisation led to new disparities. Russia was divided between the rich and poor regions which increased economic inequality.
7. The constitutions were drafted in a hurry; most of the sovereign new nations had a strong executive president with widest possible powers that rendered the elected Parliament relatively weak.

## Areas of tensions and conflicts in the former Soviet republics:

- In Russia, two republics, Chechnya and Dagestan have had violent secessionist movements.
- In Central Asia Kazakhstan witnessed a civil war that went on for 10 years till 2001.
- Azerbaijan's province of Nagorno-Karabakh wants to secede and join Armenia. Armenia Azerbaijan armed conflict in July 2020.
- In eastern Europe Czechoslovakia peacefully divided into two countries **The Baltic region:** In 1990 Lithuania declared itself independent from the Soviet

Union; in 2004 Estonia Latvia and Lithuania became members of NATO.

## **India and post Communist countries**

During the cold war Era India and the USSR enjoyed a special relationship: the Soviet Union assisted India's public sector companies and gave aid and Technical assistance for Steel plants like Bhilai Bokaro Vishakhapatnam and machinery plants like Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited.

Visakhapatnam and machinery plants like Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.

- The Soviet Union supported India during the war with Pakistan in 1971.
- India received most of its military hardware from the Soviet Union, there have been various agreements to produce military equipment and part with military technologies.
- India had a strong strategic military economic and diplomatic relationship with Soviet Union.
- Presently the Indo- Russian relations have five major components: politics, defence, civil nuclear energy, anti terrorism cooperation and space Technologies based upon mutual trust and mutually beneficial cooperation.
- India's relation with Central Asian countries are cordial. India is seeking to increase its energy imports from Russia and the Republic of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, there is increased partnership and investment in oil fields.

## **Unipolar World**

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

## US Military Action - Consequence of a unipolar world

<b>Operation Desert Storm 1990-91 - President George W. Bush (Sr.)</b>	<b>First Gulf War:</b> a military operation consisting of 34 coalition forces to expel occupying Iraqi forces from Kuwait.
<b>Operation Infinite Reach 1998 - President Bill Clinton</b>	A series of retaliatory cruise missile strike carried out by the United States against Al-Qaeda in Sudan & Tanzania following the 1998 United States embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania.
<b>Operation Enduring Freedom 2001 - President George W. Bush</b>	US military response against 9/11 attack in Afghanistan to destroy Taliban.(Coalition of the willing)
<b>Operation Iraqi Freedom 2003 - President George W. Bush</b>	<b>Second Gulf War( Iraq War):</b> Immediate goal of removing Saddam Hussein'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 force of 660,000 troops from 34 countries fought against Iraq and defeated it in what came to be known as the 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 19 March 2003, the US launched its invasion of Iraq under the code name ‘Operation Iraqi Freedom’. More than forty other countries joined in the US-led ‘coalition of the willing’ after the UN refused to give its mandate to the invasion. The US invasion of Iraq was, in some crucial respects, 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 Kandahar and started a campaign to seize power in the country. They were called the Taliban. The Taliban-ruled country also became a safe haven 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 led by Osama Bin Laden in the USA which killed US citizens and led to the subsequent war in Afghanistan. (**Operation Enduring Freedom**)
- The war in Afghanistan began in 2001. The Taliban were overthrown in November 2001 by British and American armed forces.
- The U.S. 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 from over and throughout 2019 and into 2020, Violence continues across Afghanistan as the United States increased air strikes and raids targeting the Taliban. In August 2021,

Taliban has once again taken 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-(Russia.Balkan States, Central Asia States)**

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was founded in 1991 after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. The start of systemic reforms in the CIS is closely linked to the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991. The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS has 12 of the 15 former Soviet Republics 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 elections in 2005. The

process of democratization and the establishment of proper public governance is an ongoing process in this region. Various democracy-building endeavors like more rights for the citizens, holding elections, constitutions 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. In addition, the influence of Arab Spring could also be seen in Yemen, Bahrain, Libya and Syria where similar protests by the people led to democratic awakening throughout the region.

### **Immediate causes :**

It was sparked by the first protests that occurred in Tunisia on 18 December 2010 following (a fruit seller) Mohamed 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 about greater economic equality.

- 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 protests, anti- government rallies, sit-ins, and strike were organised.
- As of May 2019, only the uprising in Tunisia has resulted in a transition to constitutional democratic governance.

### **Consequences :**

- i) Not every country saw success in the protest movement and demonstrators expressing their political and economic grievances were often met with violent crackdowns by their countries' security forces.
- ii) In some countries leadership changed and regimes were held accountable.
- iii) Overthrow of the President Ben Ali and resignation of the prime minister in Tunisia.
- iv) In Algeria, the 19 year old emergency was lifted.
- v) In Jordan, King Abdullah dismissed the Prime minister and his cabinet.
- vi) Economic concessions were made by the rulers in Saudi Arabia and Oman.
- vii) Overthrow of the President Hosni Mubarak who was later convicted of corruption and ordered to stand trial for ordering the killing of protesters.
- viii) This uprising has resulted in civil war and overthrow of the Government in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya.

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

- i) In the aftermath of the Arab Spring in various countries, there has been a wave of violence and instability.
- ii) The long-term effects of the Arab Spring are yet to be seen.

### **One Marker Questions -**

1. Which among the following is not an outcome of the disintegration of the USSR
  - a. end of the ideological war between the US and USSR.
  - b. the birth of CIS commies.
  - c. Russia became a permanent member of the security council
  - d. internal unrest in Tunisia and Arab Spring.
2. Correct and rewrite the statement : Algeria was the birthplace of the Arab Spring.
3. What is the full form of CIS?
4. What do you understand by Glasnost ?
5. How many bilateral agreements were signed between India and Russia as a part of the Indo Russia strategic agreement of 2001 ?
6. What is Gulf war ?
7. Which former Soviet Republic was the first to declare its independence from the Soviet Union in 1990 ?
8. Which one of the following was a part of its global war on terrorism by the U.S.?



- (a) Operation Desert Storm
- (b) Operation Infinite Reach
- (c) Operation Enduring Freedom

**Fill in the blank**

9. Democratization makes a government more\_\_\_\_\_towards its citizens and increases their participation in decision making process of the country.

Correct the following sentence-

10. Operation Iraqi freedom was started in the year 1990.

**Two marks questions**

1. What were the two reforms initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev?
2. Name two Baltic states of the former Soviet Republics that joined NATO in 2004?
3. What is the present number of members in NATO? (2020)
4. Choose the correct option : which of the following two were the members of Warsaw pact?
  - a. Bulgaria, Romania, Netherlands.
5. What was the largest 'Garage Sale in the history of the world' ?

**Passage Based Question(Four marker Questions)**

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:-**

The 21st century witnessed the emergence of new development for democracy and democratization in West Asian countries, one such event is characterized as Arab Spring that began in 2009. Located in Tunisia, 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 the outcome of an autocratic dictatorship. The demand for democracy that started in Tunisia spread out to the Muslim -dominated Arab countries in West Asia. Hosni Mubarak, had been in power in Egypt since 1979, collapsed as a result of the massive democratic protests. In addition, the influence of Arab Spring could also be seen in Yemen, Bahrain, Libya and Syria where similar protests by the people led to democratic awakening throughout the region.

1. In which year did the West Asian Countries witness the emergence of new development for democracy and democratization?
  - a) 1979                      b) 1989
  - b) 2009                      d) 2019
2. What was / were the main agenda / agendas of the struggle which turned into a political movement
  - a) Corruption
  - b) Unemployment
  - c) Poverty
  - d) All of the above
3. In West Asian countries, which was the first country that demanded democracy?
  - a) Tunisia
  - b) Yemen
  - c) Bahrain
  - d) Libya

4. Who attained power in Egypt in 1971 ?

- a) Hosni Mubarak
- b) Sheikh Mubarak
- c) Sheikh Abdullah
- d) Mubarak Abdullah

### **Four Marker Questions**

1. Mention any four features that made the Soviet economy better from that of a capitalist country like the USA.
2. What were the factors that forced Gorbachev to initiate reforms in the USSR ?
3. Give any four reasons for the disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991.
4. Write in brief India's present relationship with the former republics of Soviet Union.

### **Five Marker Questions**

1. In the given outline map of world (Political) 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 the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabet.
  - (i) Country related to Gulf War.
  - (ii) Country where Arab Spring started.
  - (iii) Baltic state which became member of European Union.
  - (iv) CIS country which witnessed civil war for 10 years.
  - (v) Country which became successor of USSR after disintegration.

## **Six Marker Questions**

1. Mikhail Gorbachev initiated Reforms for transforming the Soviet economy but how did these lead to the disintegration of the USSR itself?
2. What are the consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union in world politics?
3. What do you understand by Arab Spring? Did it help in the Democratisation process in the region ?

## **Answer of one Marker questions**

1. d. Internal unrest in Tunisia and Arab Spring.
2. Tunisia was the birthplace of the Arab Spring.
3. Commonwealth of Independent States.
4. Glasnost means : openness and refers to government transparency and increased freedom of expression.
5. 80 bilateral agreements signed.(bilateral, economic interaction, Textiles, leather, Information Technology, telecommunications, tourism, food processing Information power construction etc.)
6. Gulf war occurred when the UNO decided to liberate Kuwait from Iraqi occupation by using military force. A huge coalition force of 34 countries fought against Iraq and defeated it. This war came to be popularly known as the Gulf War.
7. Lithuania was the first to declare that it was an independent Nation.
8. c) Operation Enduring Freedom
9. accountable
10. 2003

### **Answers of Two Marker Questions-**

1. Perestroika and Glasnost .
2. Estonia, Latvia.
3. Presently there are 30 members in NATO
- 4 The following two were the members of Warsaw Pact :  
  
b. Bulgaria, Romania
5. The largest garage sale in history resulted due to the Shock Therapy in which valuable industries were sold at throwaway prices

### **Answer of Passage Based Questions(Four marker ques.)**

1. 2009
2. All of the above
3. Tunisia
4. Hosni Mubarak

### **Answer of four marker Questions**

1. Soviet economy had complex communication network with energy resources and an efficient transport sector connecting its remotest areas. Soviet Union industry produced every domestic product from Pins to cars, although with the quality better than the Western Technology, Soviet Union insured a minimum standard of living for its citizens. There was an absence of unemployment in Soviet Union, land and productive assets were under state control.

2. Mikhail Gorbachev was the secretary general of the Communist Party of Soviet Union in 1985 he was forced to initiate reforms in the USSR because:
  - a. The Soviet system had become very bureaucratic and authoritarian making life difficult for the common citizens.
  - b. There was a lack of democracy and freedom of speech, resulting in dissatisfaction among the citizens.
  - c. The citizens in the 15 Republics of the USSR were dissatisfied with the Russian domination in their cultural affairs. The rise of nationalism and desire for Sovereignty in Russia and the Republics.
  - d. Low productivity and technology had resulted in shortages of consumer goods and the Soviet economy had become stagnant as the economic growth rate was low.
3. Lack of democracy and freedom of speech, one party system which was not accountable to the people, dominance of Russia and neglect of the interest of other Republics, high expenditure on Defence, low expenditure on infrastructure and Technology.
4. India has cordial diplomatic relations with Russia and the former Republics of the Soviet Union; the foreign policy is based upon mutual trust interest and peaceful coexistence which includes collective security. greater regionalism and democratic notion of decision making in international bodies like the United Nations Organisation.

India has benefited from CIS and on issues like Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism and access to Central Asia. Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan are India's major trading partner

### Answer of Five marker questions

1.

(i)	C	Iraq
(ii)	B	Tunisia
(iii)	E	Estonia
(iv)	A	Kazakhstan
(v)	D	Russia

### Answer of six marker questions

1. Mikhail Gorbachev became the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985 and sought to reform the ailing system, introduced economic and political reforms of **perestroika and glasnost** and initiated changes. He introduced reforms to transform the Soviet Union but it hastened its collapse, lifting of price controls collapsed the markets, the Soviet black market economy thrived, the collapse of the value of Russian currency rouble, rising rate of inflation, shortages of consumer goods and hoarding resulted in unrest among the people, mismanagement of fiscal policy made the country vulnerable to external factors. A coup took place in 1991 encouraged by the Communist Party hardliners. However the people did not want the old style rule and wanted freedom
2. It led to the end of the cold war and ideological confrontation in the world. The disintegration left open the world space to be dominated by the sole superpower. The world is now dominated by the USA. Emergence of a unipolar world. The power relations in world politics have changed and this has led to the dominance of capitalist system, free market economy, globalisation.

The end of the Soviet bloc paved the way for the emergence of many new sovereign countries each with their own identity interest and economic and

political relations. new geo- political alliances. Nuclear disarmament and new security arrangements have been initiated. The power struggle at the United Nations and its Security Council has been decreased to a certain extent.

Collapse of the Warsaw Pact and many of its members joining NATO. Power shifted from Soviet Centre which was Russia dominated to its 15 Republics. Rise of CIS.

3. The Arab Spring was a series of anti-government protests, uprisings, and armed rebellions that spread across much of the Arab world in the early 2010s. It began in response to oppressive regimes and a low standard of living, starting with protests in Tunisia. The Arab Spring began in 2009 when Tunisian street vendor Mohammed Bouazizi set himself on fire in order to protest for the seizing of his vegetable stand by police over failure to obtain a permit. Activists in other countries in the region were inspired by the regime change in Tunisia - the country's first democratic parliamentary elections were held in October 2011.

It resulted in anti- government rallies, protest walks, civil unrest etc. by the common people. It ultimately resulted in regime changes in countries such as Tunisia, Egypt and Libya. (Not all of the movements, however, could be deemed successful - the end goal was increased democracy and cultural freedom. - and began to protest similar authoritarian governments in their own nation). While the uprising in Tunisia led to some improvements in the country- democratic and human-rights perspective, not all of the nations that witnessed such social and political upheaval in the spring of 2011 changed for the better.

In Egypt, where early changes arising from the Arab Spring gave many hope with the ouster of President Hosni Mubarak.

In Libya, meanwhile, authoritarian dictator Colonel Muammar Qaddafi was overthrown in October 2011, during a violent civil war. Similarly, the civil war in Syria that began in the aftermath of the Arab Spring lasted for several



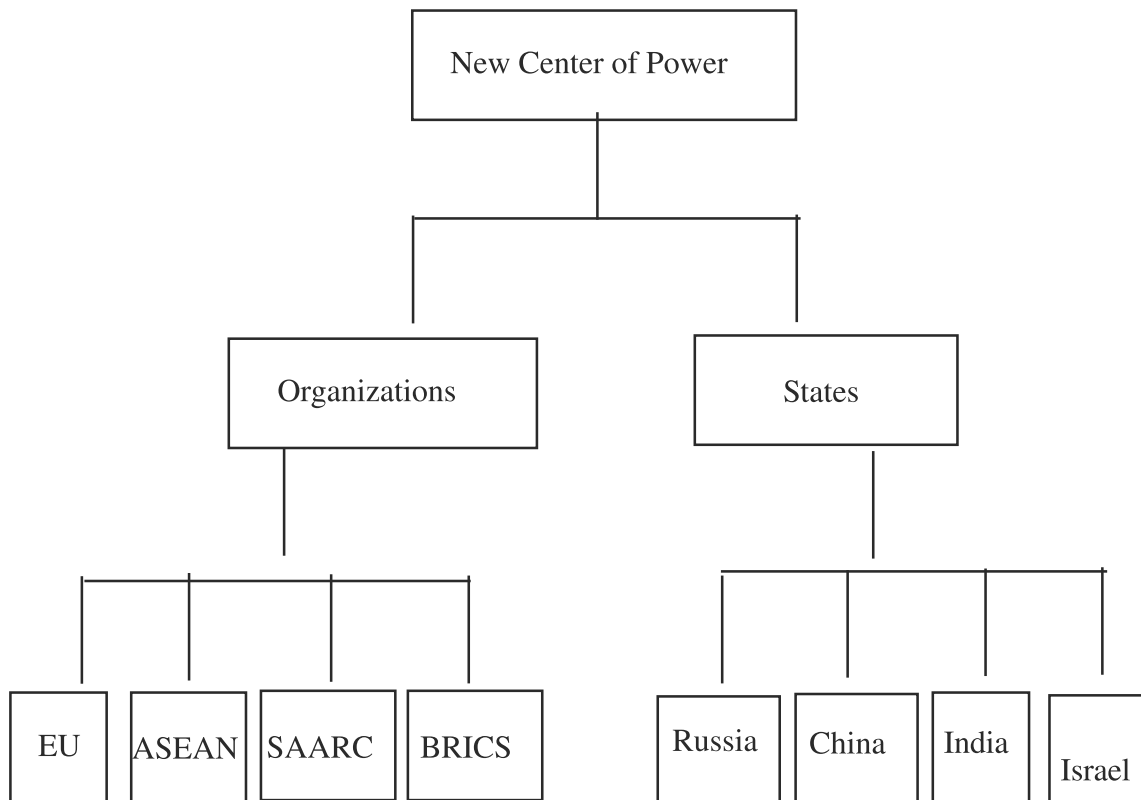
years, forcing many to leave the country and seek refuge. The ongoing civil war in Yemen can also be traced to the Arab Spring. The country's infrastructure has suffered significant damage, and the conflict has entered into tribal warfare.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Chapter – 3

### New Centers of Powers

After the end of bipolar structure of world politics in the early 1990 s it became clear that New Centers of political and Economic Power could limit America s dominance.



### European integration

- After the 2nd world war America extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy it was called the Marshall plan.
- Under the Marshall plan, the Organisation for European economic

Cooperaton(OEEC) was established in 1948 to channel aid to the west European States and also to cooperate on trade and economic issues.

- The Council of Europe established in 1949 for political cooperation.
- Six west European countries France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg signed the treaties of Rome on 25th March 1957 establishing the European Economic Community(EEC) and the European Atomic Community.

### **European Union(EU)**

On February 7, 1992 The Treaty of Maastricht signed establishing the European Union(EU)

#### **Aim**

- to create a Common foreign and security policy.
- cooperation on Justice and Home Affairs.
- Creation of a single currency.

#### **The members of European Union :-**

**Older members :-** Astria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Nelherland, Portugal, Spain Sweden.

**New members:-** Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland,Czech, Romania, Slovakia, Hungry, Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Cyprus, United kingdom, which had been a founding member of the European Union, left the organisation in 2020.

The European Union has evolved over time from an Economic Union to an increasingly political one. It has started to act more as a nation state.

## **European Union Flag**



The circle of gold stars stands for the solidarity and harmony between the people of Europe. It has 12 stars, the number 12 is traditionally the symbol of perfection, completeness and unity.

- European Union has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency.
- While the attempts to have a Constitution for the European Union have failed

### **Economic influence of European Union:**

- World's second biggest economy with the GDP of more than \$17 trillion in 2016 next to that of the USA.
- In currency, the Euro can pose a threat to the dominance of the US Dollar.
- Its share of World Trade is much larger than that of the USA
- The EU has become more assertive in trade disputes with the USA and China.
- 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 international economic organisations such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

### **Political influence of European Union :**

- France, the member of the European Union hold permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council.
- The European Union includes several non permanent members of the UNSC.

### **Military influence of European Union :-**

- The European Union armed forces are the second largest in the world.
- It's total spending on defence is second after the USA.
- One European Union member State, France also have nuclear arsenals.
- It is also the world's second most important source of space and Communication Technology.

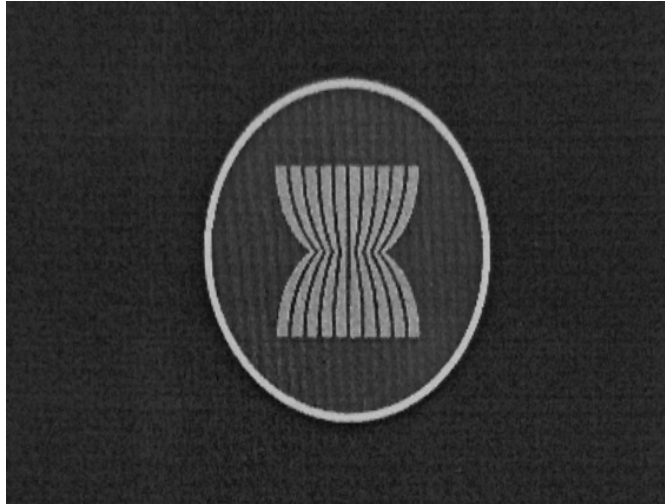
Some facts that limits the ability of the European Union to act in matters of Foreign Relations and Defence:-

- In many areas its member states have their own foreign relations and defence policies that are often at odds with each other. For example Germany and France oppose US attack on Iraq.
- Denmark and Sweden have resisted the Maastricht Treaty and the adoption of the Euro, the common European currency.

### **Association of SouthEast Asian Nations (ASEAN)**

- ASEAN was established in 1967 by five countries Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippine, Singapore and Thailand after signing the Bangkok declaration.
- Over the years, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia joined ASEAN taking it strength to ten.

## ASEAN Flag



The ten stalks of paddy rice represent the 10 South East Asian countries bound together in friendship, and solidarity the circle symbolises

### The objectives of ASEAN:-

- To accelerate economic growth and through that social progress and cultural development.'
- To promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of the United Nations Charter.

### ASEAN WAY :-

- Form of interaction that is informal, non- confrontationist and cooperative.

### Three Pillars of ASEAN Community

ASEAN	ASEAN	ASEAN
Security	Economic	Socio-Cultural
Community	Community	Community

### **The ASEAN Regional Forum(ARF):**

- Established in 1994, it is the organisation that carries out coordination of security and foreign policy.

### **Relevance of ASEAN :-**

- ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area(FTA) for investment, labour and services.
- The USA and China have already moved fast to negotiate FTA with ASEAN.
- India signed the FTA with two members - Singapore and Thailand.
- ASEAN is the only regional association in Asia that provides a political forum where ASEAN countries and the major powers can discuss political and security concerns.

### **South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)**

SAARC was established on December 8,1985 with the signing of the SAARC Charter in Dhaka,Bangladesh.

Headquaeter and Secretariat of SAARC : Kathmandu Nepal

### **Member of SAARC :**

- India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan.
- Afghanistan become o member of SAARC at the 13th annual Summit in 2005.

### **Objectives of SAARC :**

- To promote welfare of people of South Asia

- accelerate economic growth and
- increase collaboration and mutual assistance in economic, social, culture, technology and scientific fields.

### **South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) :**

The spirit behind the idea of SAFTA is that all countries in this region allow free trade across the borders.

The agreement was signed in 2004 and come into effect on 1st January 2006.

## **BRICS**

**The term BRICS refers to Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa respectively**

BRIC was founded in 2006 in Russia.

BRIC turned into BRICS after the inclusion of South Africa in its first meeting in the year 2009

### **Objectives of BRICS**

- To co-operate and distribute mutual economic benefits among its members besides non-Interference in the Internal policies of each Nation and mutual equality.

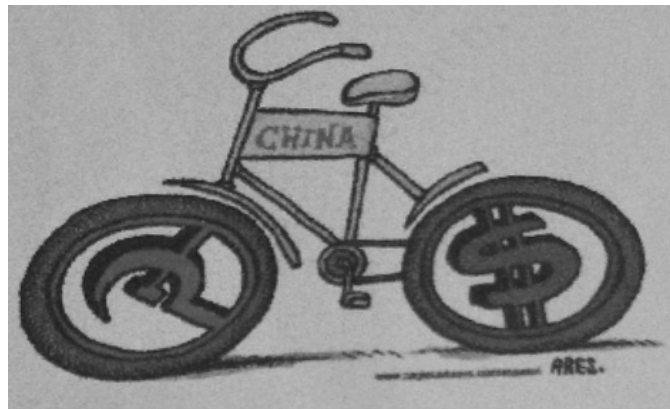
### **Russia**

- Russia became the successor of USSR in 1991.
- Russia's GDP is currently eleventh in the world.
- Russia has reserves of minerals, natural resources and gases that make it a powerful country in the Global world.



- Russia is also the permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, called P-5.

## China



- After the inception of the People's Republic of China in 1949 following the communist revolution under the leadership of Mao, its economy was based on the Soviet model.
- China's economic success since 1978 has been linked to its rise as a great power.
- China has been the fastest growing economy since the reforms first began there.
- It is projected to overtake the USA as the world's largest economy by 2040.
- The strength of its economy, together with other factors such as population, land mass, resources, regional location and political influence, to its power in significant ways.
- China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the United States of America in 1972.
- Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the 'four modernization' (Agriculture, Industry, Science and Technology and Military) in 1973.
- Leader Deng Xiaoping announced open door policy and economic reforms

in China In 1978.

- The privatisation of agriculture in 1982.
- The privatization of industry in 1998.
- Trade barriers were eliminated only in Special Economic Zones(SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises.
- China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment (FDI) anywhere in the world.
- China has large foreign exchange reserves that now allow it to make big investments in other countries.
- China accession to the WTO in 2001.
- China is also a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, called P-5.

## **Israel**

- ‘Sustaining against Adversaries’ is the principal of a small Jewish-Zionist nation i.e. Israel.
- Israel has emerged as one of the most powerful nation in the 21st century world.
- Powerful Nation in terms of science and technology, defence and intelligence.
- Israel has reached the new heights of global political standing by virtue of its indomitable defence powers, technological innovations, industrialisation and agricultural development.

## **India**

- The 21st century India is being seen as an important emerging global power.

- The population of India is more than 135 crores. India has a young population compared to more developed Nations.
- India is the world's largest democracy.
- The economic, Cultural, strategic position of the country is very strong.
- The military of India is self sufficient with indigenous nuclear technology making it another nuclear power.
- The 'Make in India' scheme in technology and science is another milestone of Indian economy.

### One Marker Questions

#### Fill in the blanks

1. The European Union was formed by the \_\_\_\_\_ treaty.
2. Currently, ASEAN countries have \_\_\_\_\_ members.
3. What is the name of the currency of the European Union?  
a) Dollar b) Pound c) Rouble d) Euro
4. Put the mark of right(✓) or wrong (X) in the given statement.  
Britain is a member of BRICS
5. Write the full form of SAFTA.
6. In which years China became a member of WTO?  
a) 1972 b) 1982 c) 1998 d) 2001
7. In which year China announced the open door policy  
a) 1972 b) 1974 c) 1976 d) 1978

## Two marker Questions

1. What does the New Center of Power mean?
2. What was Marshall Plan?
3. What are the factors to make Russia a New Center of Power?
4. Give two reasons for establishing Israel as the New Centre of Power.
5. What are the key objectives of BRICS?

## Passage Based Questions (Four Marker Question):-

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : (1+1+1+1)

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

- i) In which year was BRICS established ?  
a) 2003      b) 2006  
c) 2009      d) 2011
- ii) Why was BRICS established?  
a) For Economic Cooperation  
b) For Strategic Cooperation  
c) For Cultural Cooperation

d) none of those

iii) With the inclusion of which country did BRIC convert to BRICS?

a) India              b) Russia.

c) China             d) South Africa

iv) In which country did the 11th BRICS conference (2019) take place?

a) India              b) Russia

c) Brazil             d) South Africa

**2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:-(1+1+1+1)**

ASEAN was and still remains principally an economic association. While the ASEAN region as a whole is a much smaller economy compared to the US, the EU, and Japan, its economy is growing much faster than all these. This accounts for the growth in its influence both in the region and beyond. The objectives of the ASEAN Economic Community are to create a common market and production base within ASEAN states and to aid social and economic development in the region. The Economic Community would also like to improve the existing ASEAN Dispute Settlement Mechanism to resolve economic disputes. ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labour, and services. The US and China have already moved fast to negotiate FTAs with ASEAN.

i) In which year ASEAN was established ?

a) 1966

b) 1967

c) 1968

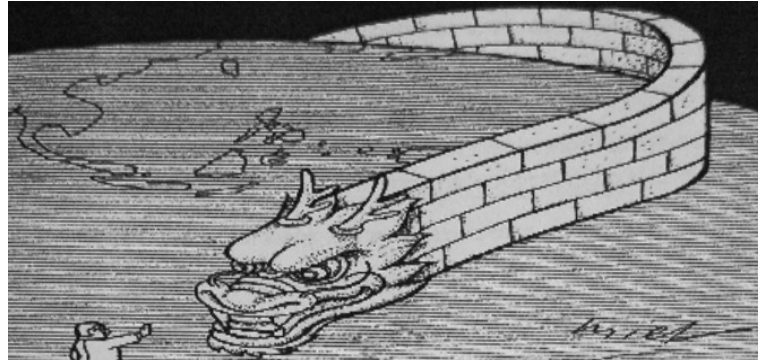
- d) 1969
- ii) What does ASEAN stand for ?
  - a) Association of SouthEast Asian Nations
  - b) Association of South East African Nations
  - c) Association of South European African Nations
  - d) Association of SouthEast American Nations
- iii) What is the objective of ASEAN ?
  - a) To create a common market and product base within ASEAN states.
  - b) To aid Socio-Economic development in the region.
  - c) a and b both
  - d) None of these
- iv) Which countries have already moved fast to negotiate FTA with ASEAN ?
  - a) United States and China
  - b) United States and Chile
  - c) China and Pakistan
  - d) United States and Bangladesh

### **Four Marker Questions**

1. What are the factors that limit the ability of the European Union?
2. Explain any four steps taken by China that led to the rise of its economy.
3. Why did India and China both view themselves as new centers of powers in global politics? Write any four reasons.
4. What were the objectives behind the formation of SAARC in 1985?

### Five Marker Questions

1. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions :- (Answers of 2 marks questions should not exceed 40 words.)  
(1+2+2=5)



- (i) Which part of this cartoon is related to China?
- (ii) Assess the strength of China on the basis of this cartoon.?
- (iii) “China may be the next superpower in the world.” Justify the statement with two arguments.

### Six Marker Questions

1. The European Union has evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one.’ It has started to act more as a nation state. Justify your answer with suitable arguments.
2. Explain the role of ASEAN as an economic association.
3. Critically evaluate the growth of Chinese economy.

### Answer of One Marker Questions

1. Treaty of Maastricht
2. 10

3. d) Euro
4. X
5. South Asian Free Trade Agreement
- 6 d)2001
7. d) 1978

### **Answer of Two Marker Questions**

1. After the end of the bipolar structure of world politics in the early 1990 it became clear that regional organisations or countries of political and economic power could limit America's dominance. These regional organisations or countries are called New Centers of Power.
2. America extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy after the Second World War. It is called the Marshall plan.
3. i) Russia has reserves of minerals, natural resources and gases that make it Powerful country.  
  
ii) Russia is a nuclear state and also a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.
4. Israel has indomitable defence powers, technological innovation. industrialisation and agricultural development.

### **Answer of Passage based Questions:-**

1. i) b)  
ii) a)  
iii) d)  
iv) c)



- 2. i) b)
- ii) a)
- iii) c)
- iv) a)

### **Answer of Four Marker Questions**

- 1. i) In many areas its member states have their own foreign relations and defence policies that are often at odds with each other. For example Germany, and France oppose US attack on Iraq.  
  
ii) Denmark and Sweden have resisted the Maastricht Treaty and the adoption of the Euro, the common European currency.
- 2. i) China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relation with the United States in 1972.  
  
ii) Four modernization in the field of agriculture, industry, Science and Technology and military in 1973.  
  
iii) 'Open door policy' to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and Technology from abroad and economic reforms in 1978.  
  
iv) The privatization of agriculture in 1982 which was followed by the privatization of industry in 1998.  
  
v) Special Economic Zones where foreign investors could set up Enterprises.
- 3. i) Large population of more than 135 crores.  
  
ii) India has a fast developing economy.  
  
iii) India has adopted free trade policy and privatisation.  
  
iv) India has attained nuclear capability in the military sector.

- v) India is the world's largest democracy.
4. The key objectives of SAARC :-
- i) to promote welfare of people of South Asia
  - ii) accelerate economic growth and
  - iii) increase collaboration and mutual assistance in economic, social, culture, technology and scientific fields.

### **Answer of Five Marker Questions**

- i) Great wall of China
- ii) Economic and Political rise of China
- iii) a) China has become the most important destination for the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) anywhere in the world.  
b) It has large Foreign Exchange Reserves.

### **Answer of Six Marker Questions**

- 1. The EU has started to act more as a nation state, While attempts to have a constitution for the EU have failed although, its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency. It also has some form of a common foreign and security policy in its dealing with other nations. EU has tried to expand areas of cooperation while acquiring new members, especially from the erstwhile Soviet bloc.
- 2. ASEAN still remains principally and an 'economic association'. While the ASEAN region as whole is a much smaller economy compared to the the USA, the European Union and Japan, its economy is growing much faster than all these. The objectives of the economic community are to create a common market and Production Base within ASEAN states and to aid social and economic development in the region. It has focused on creating a Free

Trade Area(FTA) for investment, labour and services. USA and China have already moved fast to negotiate FTA with ASEAN.

3. In favor

- i) End of political and economic isolation in 1972.
- ii) Modernization in Agriculture, Military, Industry and Science & Technology
- iii) Adopted 'open door policy' to 1978.
- iv) Privatization of agriculture and industries led to a remarkable rise in agricultural production and rural incomes.

In opposition

- i) Not everyone in China has received the benefit of reforms.
- ii) Unemployment has risen
- iii) Female employment and work conditions are bad.
- iv) Environmental degradation
- v) Corruption have increased

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Chapter 4**

### **South Asia and the Contemporary World**

- The expression South Asia Includes the following countries Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- Afghanistan and Myanmar are often included in discussions of the region as a whole.

#### **Political System of South Asian Countries**

- Sri Lanka and India have successfully operated a democratic system since their Independence from the British.
- Pakistan and Bangladesh have experienced both civilian and military rules.
- Till 2006, Nepal was a constitutional monarchy, now a democratic country.
- Bhutan became a constitutional monarchy in 2008
- The Maldives, the other island Nation, was a Sultanate till 1968 when it was transformed into a Republic with a presidential form of government.
- The people in all these countries share the aspiration for democracy.
- Recent surveys of attitudes of the people in the five big countries of the region showed that there is widespread support for democracy in all these countries.

#### **Pakistan**

- After Pakistan framed its first constitution, General Ayub Khan took over the administration of the country and soon got himself elected.
- After Popular dissatisfaction against his rule General Yahya Khan came to

power.

- During Yahya's military rule Pakistan faced the Bangladesh crisis and after a war with India In 1971.
- East Pakistan broke away to emerge as an independent country called Bangladesh.
- After this, an elected government, under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto came to power in Pakistan from 1971 to 1977.
- Bhutto was removed by General Zia UI Haq in 1977.
- General Zia- UI-Haq faced a pro-democracy movement from 1982 onwards and then an elected democratic government was established once again in 1988 under the leadership of Benazir Bhutto.
- This phase of elected democracy lasted till 1999.
- In 1999, General Pervez Musharraf removed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and in 2001, he elected himself as the president.
- At present, Dr. Arif Alvi is the President and Imran Khan is the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

### **Factors for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy:-**

- The social dominance of the military, clergy and landowning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments and the establishment of military government.
- The lack of genuine International support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the military to continue its dominance.
- The United States and other western countries have encouraged the military authoritarian rule in the past for their own reason.

### **India-Pakistan(Cooperation) :-**

- In 1960, with the help of the World Bank, India and Pakistan signed the Indus Water Treaty.
- The two countries have agreed to undertake confidence building measures to reduce the risk of war.
- Social activists and prominent personalities have collaborated to create an atmosphere of friendship among the people of both countries.
- Leaders have met at summits to understand each other better and to find solutions to the major problems between the two neighbours.
- A number of bus routes have been opened up between the two countries.
- Trade between the two has increased substantially in the last five years.
- Visas have been more easily given.

### **India-Pakistan(Conflicts):-**

- Soon after the partition, the two countries got embroiled in a conflict over the fate of Kashmir.
- The 1947-48 war resulted in the division of the province into Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and the Indian province of Jammu and Kashmir divided by the Line of Control.
- India's conflict with Pakistan is also over strategic issues like the control of the Siachen glacier and over acquisition of arms.
- Both the governments continue to be suspicious of each other.
- Indian government has blamed the Pakistan government for using a strategy of low-key violence by helping the Kashmiri militants with arms, training,

money and protection to carry out terrorist strikes against India.

- The Indian government also believes that Pakistan had aided the proKhalistani militants with arms and ammunition during the period 1985-1995.
- The government of Pakistan, in turn, blames the Indian government and its security agencies for fomenting trouble in the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan.
- The two countries are not in agreement over the demarcation line in Sir Creek In the Rann of Kutch.

### **Bangladesh**

- Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.
- It consisted of the partitioned areas of Bengal and Assam from British India.
- Soon after the partition, people of this region began protests against the unfair treatment meted out to the Bengali culture and language.
- They demanded fair representation in administration.
- They also demanded fair representation in political power.
- In the 1970 elections in then Pakistan, the Awami League led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman won all the seats in East Pakistan.
- Thousands were killed by the Pakistan army.
- This led to a large-scale migration into India.
- The Government of India supported the demand of the people of East Pakistan for their Independence and helped them financially and militarily.
- This resulted in a war between India and Pakistan in December 1971.
- In December 1971, Pakistani forces surrendered in East Pakistan and the

formation of Bangladesh as an independent country.

- Bangladesh drafted its constitution declaring faith in secularism, democracy and socialism.
- 1975 Sheikh Mujib got the constitution amended to shift from the parliamentary to presidential form of government.
- He also abolished all parties except his own, the Awami League.
- Sheikh Mujib was assassinated in a military' uprising August 1975.
- The new military ruler, Zia-Ur-Rahman, formed his own Bangladesh National Party and won elections in 1979.
- He was assassinated and another military ruler, took over followed under the leadership of Lt. Gen H. M. Ershad.
- After the peoples pro -democracy protests, Ershad was forced to allow political activity on a limited scale.
- He was later elected as president for five years.
- Mass public protests made Ershad step down in 1990. Elections were held in 1991.
- Since 1991, representative democracy based on multi party elections has been working in Bangladesh.

### **India and Bangladesh (cooperation) :-**

- Economic relations have improved considerably in the last 20 years.
- Bangladesh is a part of India's Look East (Act East since 2014) policy that wants to link up with Southeast Asia via Myanmar.
- On disaster management and environmental issues, the two states have cooperated regularly.



- In 2015, they exchanged certain enclaves.
- Efforts are on to broaden the areas of cooperation further by identifying common threats and being more sensitive to each other's needs.

### **India - Bangladesh (Conflicts):**

- Sharing of the Ganga and Brahmaputra river waters.
- Bangladesh's denial of illegal immigration to India.
- Bangladesh's support for anti-Indian Islamic fundamentalist groups. Bangladesh's refusal to allow Indian troops to move through its territory to northeastern India.
- Bangladesh's decision not to export natural gas to India or allow Myanmar to do so through Bangladeshi territory.
- Bangladeshi governments have felt that the Indian government behaves like a regional bully over the sharing of river waters.
- Bangladeshi governments have felt that the Indian government encouraged rebellion in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.
- Indian government trying to extract its natural gas and being unfair in trade.
- The two countries could not resolve their boundary dispute for a long while.

### **Nepal**

- Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years.
- The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990. in the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement.

- However democratic governments had a short and troubled career.
- During the nineties, the Maoists of Nepal were successful in spreading their influence in many parts of Nepal.
- In 2002, the king abolished the Parliament and dismissed the government.
- In April 2006, there were massive, country wide, Pro democracy protests.
- The largely non-violent movement was led by the Seven Party Alliance (SPA), the Maoists and social activists.
- In 2008, Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the monarchy.
- In 2015, Nepal adopted a new constitution.
- The current Prime Minister of Nepal is Sher Bahadur Deuba from Nepali Congress since July 13, 2021. He was appointed as per Supreme court decision.

### **Nepal and India (Cooperation):-**

- Nepal and India enjoy a very special relationship that has very few parallels in the world.
- A treaty between the two countries allows the citizens of the two countries to travel and work in the other country without visas and passports.

### **Nepal and India (Disputes):-**

- The governments of the two countries have had trade related disputes in the past.
- The Indian government has often expressed displeasure at the warm relationship between Nepal and China, and at the Nepal government's inaction against anti-Indian elements.
- Indian security agencies see the Maoist movement in Nepal as a growing security threat, given the rise of Naxalite groups in various Indian states.

from Bihar in the north to Andhra Pradesh in the south.

- Many Leaders and citizens In Nepal think that the Indian government Interferes its internal affairs.
- They think that India has designs on Nepal's river waters and hydro-electricity.
- They think India prevents Nepal, a landlocked country, from getting easier access to the sea through the Indian territory.

### **Sri Lanka**

- Sri Lanka got independence from British rule In 1948.
- Sri Lanka was then known as Ceylon.
- The majority of Sri Lankan are ethnic Sinhalese.
- During British rule in Sri Lanka, British migrated nearly a million Tamils from India to work in the coffee, tea and rubber plantations.
- This migration continued even after independence.
- The Sri Lankan Government initiated many laws that discriminated against the Tamils.
- The Tamils started demanding equal rights in their homeland.
- However, the ethnic tension was rising in the country.
- The neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil nationalism.
- The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam(LTTE) was formed in 1976 by Prabhakaran.
- LTTE has been fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka and demanding 'Tamil Ealam' or a separate country for the Tamils of Sri Lanka.
- In 1987, the Government of India was directly involved in the Sri Lankan

Tamil question.

- Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was sent to Sri Lanka in the hope of bringing about peace.
- The Indian Army got into a fight with the LTTE.
- The presence of Indian troops was also not liked much by the Sri Lankans.
- They saw this as an attempt by India to interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka.
- In 1989 the IPKF pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective.
- The Sri Lankan crisis continued to be violent.
- Peace talks were also held with the intervention of international actors, particularly the Scandinavian countries such as Norway and Iceland.
- Finally, the armed conflict came to an end, as the LTTE was vanquished in 2009.
- In spite of the conflict, Sri Lanka recorded high levels of Human Development and has registered considerable economic growth.
- It was one of the first developing countries to successfully control the rate of growth of population.
- The first country in the region to liberalise the economy.
- Despite the ravages of internal conflict, it has maintained a democratic political system.

### **India-Sri Lanka (Cooperation):-**

- India signed a free trade agreement with Sri Lanka, which strengthened relations between two countries.

- India's help in post-tsunami reconstruction in Sri Lanka has also brought the two countries closer.

### **India-Sri Lanka (Disputes) :-**

- The difficulties in the relationship between the governments of India and Sri Lanka are mostly over ethnic conflict in the island nation.
- Indian leaders and citizens find it impossible to remain neutral when Tamils are politically unhappy and are being killed.
- After the military intervention in 1987, the Indian government now prefers a Policy of disengagement vis-a-vis Sri Lanka's internal troubles.

### **The Maldives**

- The Maldives is the chain of Islands located southwest of Sri Lanka and India in the Indian Ocean.
- It is an independent country.
- Maldives was a Sultanate till 1968 when it was transformed into a republic with a presidential form of government.
- In June 2005, the parliament of the Maldives voted unanimously to introduce a multi party system.
- The Maldivian Democratic Party(MDP) dominates the political affairs of the island.
- Democracy strengthened in the Maldives after the 2005 elections when some opposition parties were legalised.
- The MDP won the 2018 Elections.

### **India-Maldives (Cooperation):-**

- India's ties with the Maldives remain warm and cordial.
- In November 1988, when some Tamil mercenaries from Sri Lanka attacked the Maldives, the Indian air force and navy reacted quickly to the Maldives' request to help stop the invasion.
- India has also contributed Island's economic development, tourism and fisheries.

### **Bhutan**

- Bhutan became a constitutional monarchy in 2008.
- Under the leadership of the king, it emerged as a multi-party democracy.

### **India- Bhutan(Cooperation) :**

- India enjoys a very special relationship with Bhutan too and does not have any major conflict with the Bhutanese government.
- The efforts made by the Bhutanese monarch to weed out the guerrillas and militants from northeastern India that operate in his country have been helpful to India.
- India is involved in big hydroelectric projects in Bhutan and remains the Himalayan kingdom's biggest source of development aid of all conflicts in South Asia are between India and its neighbours Nepal and Bhutan, as well as Bangladesh and Myanmar have had disagreements in the past over the migration of people. Bangladesh and Nepal have had some differences over the future of the Himalayan river water.

### **One Marker Questions**

1. How long constitutional monarchy remained in Nepal?

2. In which country of South Asia, India has played an important role in its independence?
  - a) Sri Lanka      b) Nepal
  - c) Bhutan          d) Bangladesh
3. Fill in the blank :-  
\_\_\_\_\_the party dominates Maldives.
4. When did Sri Lanka get Independence?
  - a) 1946              b) 1947
  - c) 1948              d) 1949
5. Who represented the mass struggle of East Pakistan?
6. Siachen dispute is between which two countries?
7. Which treaty was signed by India and Pakistan In 1960?

### **Two Marker Questions**

1. What is 'SouthAsia'?
2. Mention any two points of conflict between India and Bangladesh?
3. List any two areas of conflict between India and Pakistan.
4. Mention one field of conflict between Nepal and Bhutan as well as Bangladesh and Myanmar.
5. Identity the country that was first to liberalise its economy in the South Asian region.

### **Passage based question :-( Four Marker Question)**

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that

**follow:-**

No region exists in a vacuum. It is influenced by outside powers and events no matter how much it may try to insulate itself from non-regional powers. China and the United States remain key players in South Asian politics. Sino-Indian relations have improved significantly in the last ten years, but China's strategic partnership with Pakistan remains a major irritant. The demands of development and globalisation have brought the two Asian giants closer, and their economic ties have multiplied rapidly since 1991.

- i) Which region is indicated in this passage ?
  - a) East Asia
  - b) South East Asia
  - c) South Asia
  - d) South Africa
- ii) Which two countries have been referred to as outside powers?
  - a) China and United States
  - b) China and Pakistan
  - c) United States and Pakistan
  - d) None of the above
- iii) Which are two Asian giants?
  - a) India and Pakistan
  - b) India and China
  - c) China and Russia
  - d) United States and Russia



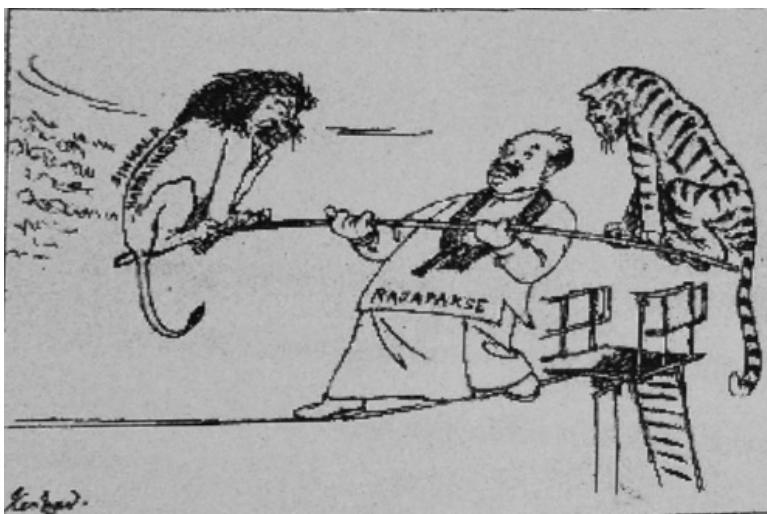
- iv) China's strategic partnership with Pakistan remain a major irritant for Which country?
- a) India
  - b) Bangladesh
  - c) Sri Lanka
  - d) Myanmar

### Four Marker Questions

1. Explain any two reasons for the instability of democracy in Pakistan.
2. Explain two subjects on which India and Bangladesh have mutual cooperation and agreement.
3. Explain any two causes of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.
4. How democratization is going on in Nepal since 1990?

### Five Marker Questions

Examine the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow :-



- i) Which country does the above cartoon belong to?
- ii) Which communities are the lions and tigers representing in this cartoon?
- iii) Who is the person shown in the cartoon? Describe the effort made by him.

### **Six Marker Questions**

1. Critically evaluate India-Pakistan relations.
2. 'Despite the mixed record of Democratic experience the people of all the countries of South Asia share the aspiration of democracy.' Explain.
3. What are the reasons for the relatively small countries of South Asia behaving suspiciously towards India?

### **Answer of One Marker Questions**

1. 2006
2. d) Bangladesh
3. Maldivian Democratic Party (MDP)
4. c) 1948
5. Sheikh Mujib
6. India & Pakistan
7. Indus Water Treaty

### **Answer of Two Marker Questions**

1. The expression South Asia usually Includes the following countries:- Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
2. i) The sharing of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra river waters

- ii) Bangladesh's decision not to export natural gas to India.
- 3. Two areas of conflict between India and Pakistan:-
  - i) Kashmir is a major issue of conflict between India and Pakistan
  - ii) Strategic issues like the control of the Siachen Glacier and over acquisition of arms.
- 4. One field of dispute between Nepal and Bhutan:- Migration of ethnic Nepalese into Bhutan  
  
One field of dispute between Bangladesh and Myanmar:- Migration of people into Myanmar.
- 5. Sri Lanka was the first country to liberalise its economy in the South Asian region.

### **Answer of Passage Based Question (Four Marker Question)**

- i) c) South Asia
- ii) a) China and USA
- iii) b) India and China
- iv) a) India

### **Answer of Four Marker Questions**

- 1.
  - i) The social dominance of the military, clergy and landowning aristocracy.
  - ii) the lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan.
- 2.
  - i) Two States cooperate regularly on disaster management and environmental Issues.
  - ii) Both the countries have identified common threats and are more sensitive

to each other's needs.

3.
  - i) After independence, politics in Sri Lanka was dominated by forces that represented the interest of the majority Sinhala community.
  - ii) The neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant the Tamil nationalism.
4.
  - i) Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom in the earlier period and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years.
  - ii) The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990, in the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement. However, the democratic government had a short and troubled career.
  - iii) For sometime, there was a triangular conflict among the monarchist forces, the democrats and the Maoists.
  - iv) In 2008, Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the monarchy.
  - v) In 2015 it adopted a new Constitution.

### **Answer of Five Marker Questions**

- i) Sri Lanka
- ii) The lion represents the Sinhalese community of Sri Lanka and the tiger represents the Tamil community.
- iii) The person depicted in the cartoon is the then President of Sri Lanka Mr. Mahindra Rajapaksa and he is trying to strike a balance between the two communities.

### **Answer of Six Marker Questions**

1. - Socio, economic, cultural and historical similarities in India and Pakistan.

### **India-Pakistan conflict:-**

- 1947-48, 1965, 1971, 1999 Military conflict
- Kashmir issue,
- arms race
- terrorism,
- Siachen glacier dispute.

### **Areas with potential for India-Pakistan cooperation: -**

- Cultural (film, songs, drama etc.)
- Sports fields (cricket, hockey etc.)
- Business (Cotton, Onion, Software etc.)

Need for increased cooperation in both countries for poverty alleviation, development, persistence of democracy etc.

2. Despite the mixed record of the democratic experience. the people in all these countries of South Asia share the aspiration for democracy.
- A recent survey of the attitudes of the people in the large countries of the region showed that there is widespread support for democracy in all these countries.
  - Ordinary citizens, rich as well as poor and belonging to different religions, view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy.

### **For example:-**

- India and Sri Lanka have successfully operated a democratic system since their Independence from the British.

- Nepal has transformed into a democracy from monarchy.
  - Maldives from Sultanate to Republic with a presidential form along with a multi -party system.
3. Sheer size, Geographical Specification, large and young population, growing economy, large military power, ahead of others in technology, important place in international politics.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Chapter - 5

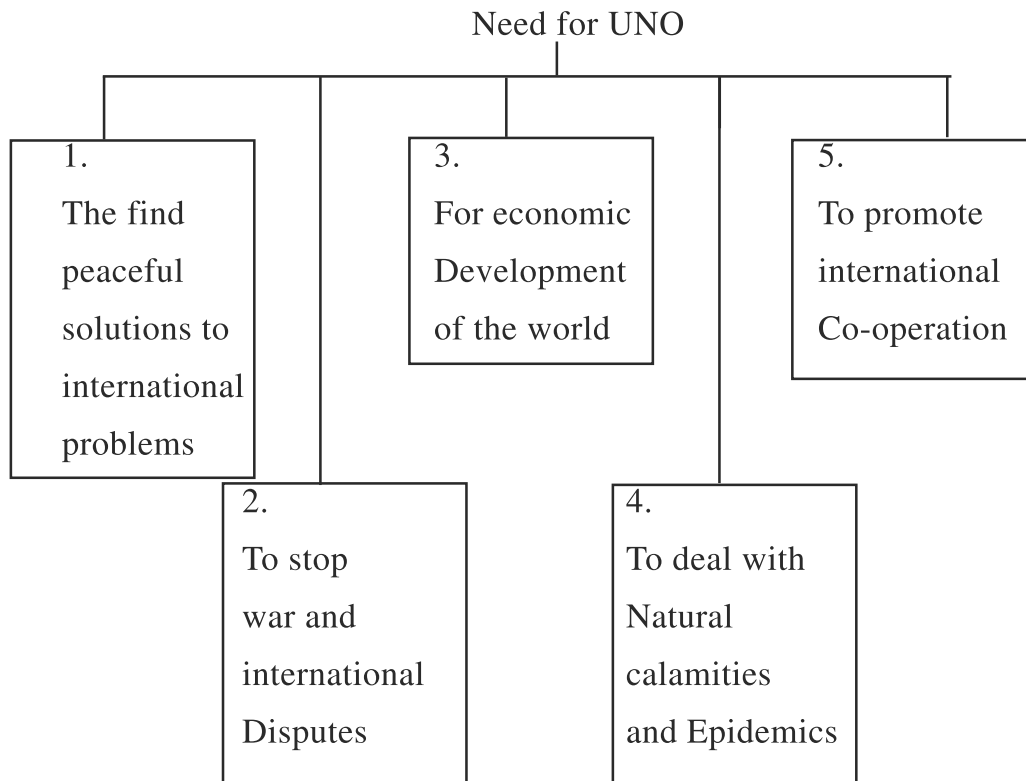
### United Nations and its organizations

The United Nations was not created to take humanity to heaven, but to save it from hell.

- Dag Hammarskjold, the UN's Second Secretary .General

The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization, it was founded at the end of second world war on 24th October 1945. It consisted 51 countries at the time of establishment. India was also included as one of its founding countries. Now it is composed of 193 member countries. It is indispensable and presents the great hope of humanity for peace and programs.

#### Why we need UNO?



<b>Name of Organ</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>Headquarter</b>
Security Council	5 Permanent + 10 non Permanent = 15 total members	New York
General Assembly	193	New York
Trusteeship Council	14	New York
International Court of Justice	15	Hague
Secretariat	Secretary General + Staff	New York
Economic and Social Council	57	New York



## Organs of the United nations Organization -

The most powerful part of the united nation is the security council. It has 15 members, America, Russia, China, France and Britain . These 5 members are permanent members and the rest of the members are non-permanent members. Permanent members have veto power.

Since the Cold War, the demand for reform in both its structure and the working process in the united nation started gaining momentum.

Emphasis was laid on increasing the number of permanent and non-permanent members in the united nation.

The secretary General of the United Nations is the representative of the United Nations.

The present secretary General of the United Nations is Antonio Guterres from Portugal.

S.N.	Seceratry General	Country	Term
1.	Trygve Halvdan Lie	Norway	2 February 1946- November 1952
2.	Dag Hammarskjold	Sweden	10 April 1953-18 September 1961
3.	U Thant	Burma	3 November 1961- 31 December 1971
4.	Kurt Waldheim	Australlia	1 January 1972- 31 December 1981
5.	Javier Perez de Cuellla	Peru	1 January 1982-31 december 1991
6.	Boutros Boutros-	Egypt	1 January 1992-31 December 1996

7.	Ghali Kofi Annan	Ghana	1 January 1997-31 December 2006
8.	Ban Ki-moon	South Korea	1 January 2007-31 December 2016
9.	Antonio Guterres	Portugal	1 January 2017- Present

- India has always been a consistent nation in giving contribution in United Nations.
- On the matter of Security, Disarmament,, South Korea crisis, Suez canal and the Iraq invasion on Kuwait, Indian has always given it's balanced opinion.
- Apart from it, India has played an important role in human rights protection, against colonialism and against racism. It has also promoted and become a part of the educational, financial and cultural activities of United Nations.

The points defending the Permanent Membership of India in United Nations

- Big nation on the basis of largest population.
- Stable democracy and obligations towards human rights.
- A rising economy
- A continuous support to the United Nations's monetary budget.
- India's role in peace

Measures to make the United Nations relevant in a Uni-polar world

1. Constitution of Peace Establishment Commission

2. Establishment of Human Right Council.
3. Agreed to achieve the development goal
4. Formation of stable democracy in all countries
5. Elimination of the terrorism

### **Key Agencies of UNO**

#### **1. UNESCO**

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was established on 4 November

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

#### **2. UNICEF**

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

#### **3. ILO**

The International Labour Organization (ILO), founded in October 1919 with

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

#### **4. WHO**

WHO is Known as World Health Organisation. It was founded on 7th April 1948. Its headquarter is in Geneva, Switzerland. Its present head is Tedros Adhanom.

#### **Objective of W.H.O -**

1. To prevent all communicable disease.
2. To develop health facilities
3. To check epidemics.
4. To monitor public health risks.

#### **Security council and Need for its Expansion**

Security council is an important organ of UNO, as per UN charter its primary responsibility is to maintain peace and security. There are total 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members in security council. Five permanent members have veto power. India has become UNSC non-permanent member for the eighth time since January 2021

Security Council was restructured only once in 1965. At that time number of its non-permanent members were increased from 6 to 10.

#### **Need for reforms in Security Council :-**

In 1992, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution. The resolution reflected

three main complaints:

1. UNSC no longer represents contemporary political realities,
2. Its decisions reflect only western values and interests and are dominated by a few powers.
3. It lacks equitable representation.

In view of these growing demands for the restructuring of the UN, on 1st January 1997, the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan initiated an inquiry into how the UN should be reformed. Consequently few following criteria were suggested for a new member countries to be included in UNSC -

1. A major economic power
2. A major military power
3. A substantial contributor to the UN budget
4. A big nation in terms of its population.
5. A democratic nation.
6. Country which represents world's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems and Culture.

## **The Non Government Organisations of United Nations**

There are other institutions and non Government Organisations that are completely dedicated towards fulfilling the aims of the United Nations.

### **1. International Monetary Fund**

This organization promotes the financial balance of States on the international platform and it helps countries in getting financial and technological assistance.

## **2. World Bank**

It provides basic structure and promotes balance to the development of Human Resources, agriculture and rural development and environment protection.

## **3. World Trade Organisation**

This international organisation makes rules of the international trade.

## **4. International Atomic Energy Agency**

This Agency promotes the minimal and productive use of Atomic Energy. It also focuses on the non-use of Atomic Energy in military confrontations.

## **5. Amnesty International**

This organisation. defends the human rights of individual all round the world.

## **6. Human Rights Watch**

This organization is known for his advoeacy and promotion of human rights on the international platform.

## **7. International Red Cross Society**

This society helps the poor victims of wars and internal conflicts. It also tries to stop the usage of weapons for violence.

## **8. Green Peace**

This non Government Organisation was established in 1971. It creates awareness among states for the sensitivity towards the environment and tries to make laws for environment protection at the International platform.

## **Conclusion**

Although there are certain problems in the United Nations but without this International platform. the world will be worse.

Although there are shortcomings in the United Nations, without it the World will be worse. The United Nations and all the economic institutions and NGOs mentioned above have increased mutual dependence, so that the responsibilities of the institutions are also increasing. There is a need to find ways to support and international organizations.

### **One Marker Questions:-**

1. In which year U.N.O was established?
2. Write True or False.

INDIA is the permanent member of security council.

3. W.T.O is serving as the successor of\_\_\_\_\_?
4. When was the world bank established?
  - a) 1940
  - b) 1944
  - c) 1950
  - d) 1955
5. Write a full form of UNESCO.
6. Name the present Secretary General of U.N.O.
7. Where is I.C.J located ?

### **Two Marker Questions :-**

1. What do you mean by VETO power?
2. How many permanent member and non- permanent member in security council

have?

3. Write names of permanent members of Security Council.

4. Match the following.

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| • 24 October 1945  | Atlantic charter     |
| • 10 December 1948 | Yalta conference     |
| • February 1945    | UN established       |
| • August 1941      | Human Rights Declare |

5. What do you mean by mutual dependency?

### **Passage based Question**

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

Q1. Choose the correct full form of UNESCO.

- a) Union Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- b) United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization
- c) United Nations Environmental, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- d) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



Q2. When was UNESCO established ?

- a) 4 November 1946
- b) 14 November 1946
- c) 24 November 1946
- d) 4 December 1946

Q3. Where is the headquarter of UNESCO located?

- a) New Delhi
- b) London
- c) New York
- d) Paris

Q4. What is the main objective of UNESCO ?

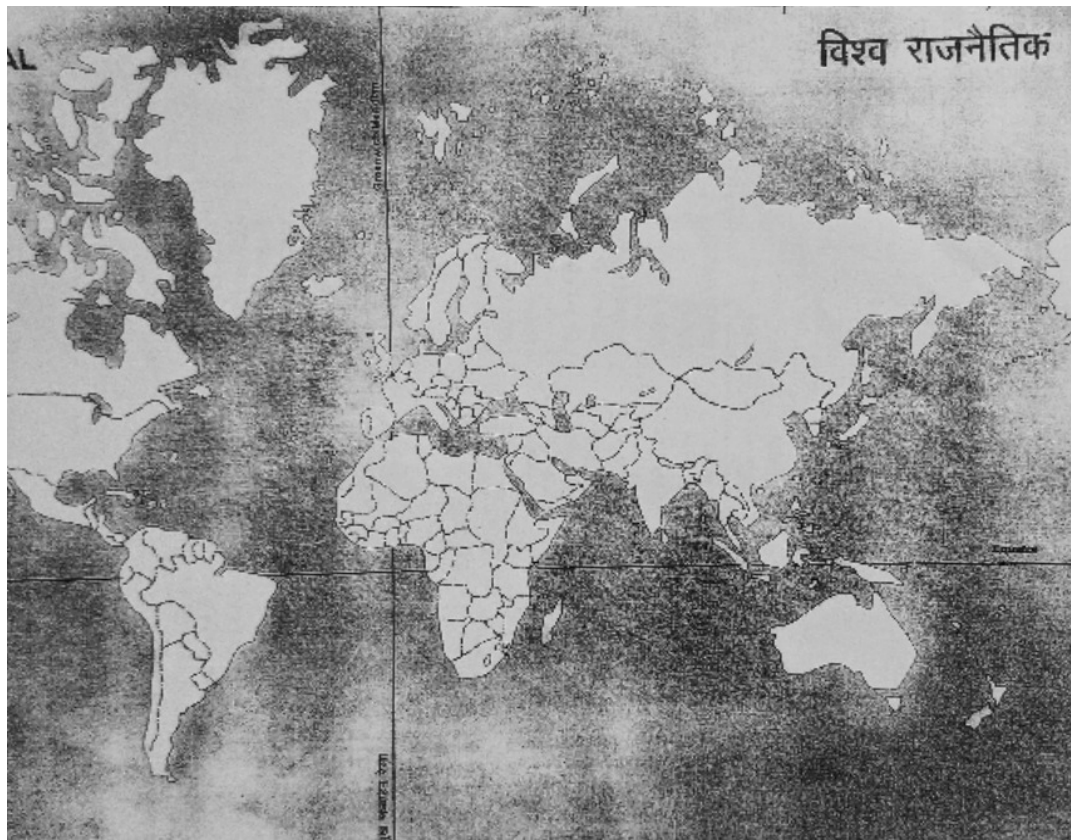
- a) To promote education, natural Science
- b) To promote society and anthropology
- c) To promote culture and communication
- d) All of the above

**Four Marker Questions:-**

1. Write a short note on the principal organs of the United Nations
2. Write four functions of the Security Council ?
3. What do you mean by Amnesty International? Write its functions,
4. What are the main functions of UNESCO and UNICEF?

## Five Marker Questions

In the given map of the world 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 in your answer book along with their serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets per the format : -



1. Where is the headquarter of the International Monetary Fund is located ?
2. Where is the headquarter of the World Trade Organization is located ?
3. A Permanent member country in the Security Council.
4. The country that used the most veto power till 2006.
5. The current Secretary General of the UNO hails from this country.

### **Six Marker Questions:-**

1. Why do we need International Organizations?
2. India should be given a permanent membership in the U.N Security Council. Give reasons in support of this statement.
3. Why there is a need for reforms in the Security Council in the present world?

### **Answers of One Marker Questions**

1. 24 October 1945.
2. FALSE
3. General agreement on Trade and Tariffs
4. (b) 1944
5. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation(UNESCO)
6. Antonio Guterres.
7. The Hague(Netherlands).

### **Answer of Two Marker Questions**

1. The veto power is a negative vote to stall any decision by five permanent members of UN Security Council.
2. 5 permanent member and 10 non- permanent member.
3. USA,USSR(Russia),UK,FRANCE,CHINA.
- 4
  - 24 October 1945(UN established
  - 10 December 1948( Human Rights Declaration)
  - February 1945( Yalta conference)

- August 1941( Atlantic charter)
- 5. Mutual dependence is need of collaborative partners for each other, reduced resources and environment uncertainties by using collaboration strategies.

### **Answers of Passage based Question**

1. d) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
2. a) 4 November 1946
3. d) Paris
4. d) All of the above

### **Answers of Four Marker Questions**

1. see the value points
2.
  - Maintenance of international peace and security
  - Can take military actions if required.
  - Elect the judges of international court of justice .
  - Security council can apply economic sanction also to stop any aggression.
3. Amnesty international is an NGO that campaigns for the protection of human rights.
  - Protection of human rights across the world
  - Publish report to prevent and to end the human right violations
4. UNESCO-
  - Removal of illiteracy (education for all)
  - Encouragement of science education by providing regional training centers.

UNICEF-

- Protection of children in respect of their survival, cooperation, and well being.
- It assist the government to plan, develop and extend community —based services in the fields of maternal and child healths, nutrition, clean water and sanitation.

### **Answer of Six Marker Questions**

1.

- To help the countries cooperate for better living conditions for all.
- To help with the matters of wars into peace.
- To cooperate for issues like global warming, environmental issues etc.
- To work on eradication of serious diseases by using inoculating or vaccination their population.
- Help to produce information and ideas about how to cooperate.
- Provide mechanism, rules and bureaucracy to help members have more confidence that costs and benefits will be fairly divide.

2.

- Second most populous country
- World's largest democracy
- Participated in all the initiatives of the UN.
- Regular financial contribution.
- Participated in the peace keeping force.
- Economic emergence on the world stage

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Chapter - 6**

### **Security in the Contemporary World**

**Security-means-Freedom from threats.**

#### **Traditional Notion of External Security**

The greatest danger to a country is from military threats. The root of this danger is the other country which by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty and independence.

#### **Deterrence means Prevention of War**

Security policy is concerned with preventing the possibility of war which is called deterrence.

In order to keep the balance of power in the country, along with military power, are engaged in increasing economic and technological power. Countries form alliances to increase their power compared to any country or coalition. The alliance is based on national interest. Alliances also change then national interest changes.

#### **Traditional security of cooperation**

Disarmament, Arms control, Confidence building measures (CBMs) are the traditional methods of security.

Non traditional security relate to military threats as well as threats to human existence.

Non traditional Notion of security go beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats & damage affecting the conditions of human existence. For example :- Pandemics, Global Warming, Terrorism.

#### **Components of Non Traditional Notion**

- 1. Human Security**:- It is about the protection of people more than the protection of states. Secure states do not mean secure people.

2. **Global Security:-** The idea of global security emerged in the 1990 is response to nature threats such as global warming, terrorism & health issue. No country can resolve these problem alone. Example :- global poverty, migration, health epidemics (bird flu), HIV aids, (SARS) severe acute respiratory syndrome and Covid-19 etc.

### Cooperative Security

Dealing with certain issues of security require cooperation rather than military confrontation. Military help can be taken to deal with terrorism but it will be of no use in dealing with issues like poverty, migration and so on.

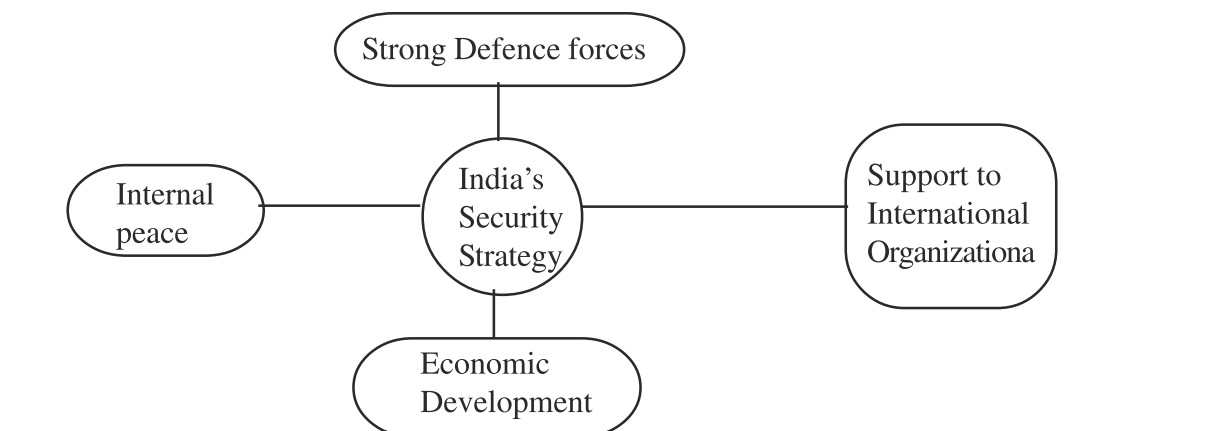
It became important to devise strategies that involve international cooperation which can be bilateral , regional , continental or global.

Cooperative security may also involve a variety of other players both international and national. UNO, World Bank, Red cross society, Amnesty International organization.

But cooperative security may also involve the use of the force as a last resort and the international community may have to sanction the use of force to deal with dictatorship.

### India has four broad components of security strategy

India's security strategy



## **‘Terrorism’**

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

There could be three broad meanings of terrorism:

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

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

## **One marker Questions**

1. From the following treaties , choose the right option for the treaty related to disarmament :-
  - I) 1992, chemical weapon treaty convention (CWC)
  - II) N.P.T.
  - III) Biological weapon convention (BWC) 1972
  - IV) Kyoto Protocol
  - a) I,II,III



- b) I,II,IV
  - c) II,III,IV
  - d) I,II,III,IV
2. Examples global threats include
- a) Poverty
  - b) Migration
  - c) Epidemic
  - d) All above
3. The war between China and India occurred in \_\_\_\_\_?
- a) 1947-1948
  - b) 1962
  - c) 1965
  - d) 1997
4. Those who have to leave their homes inside the national border are called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is called the system to deal with the danger of violence within a country and also outside of a country
6. \_\_\_\_\_ comes under political human rights.
7. Write full form of N.P.T.

### **Two Marker Questions**

1. What is meant by traditional security?

2. Define cooperative security .
3. What is meant by an internally displaced people ? Explain with one example.
4. What is the difference between immigrants and refugees?
5. What is meant by disarmament ?

**Passage Based Question (Four Marker Question)**

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 states acceded to the BWC and 181 states acceded to the CWC. Both conventions included all the great powers. But the superpowers — 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.

Q1. Which of the following is an important form of cooperation under traditional views of security ?

- a) Disarmament
- b) Arms control
- c) Confidence building
- d) All of the above

Q2. When was Biological Weapons Convention opened for signature ?

- a) 1970
- b) 1972

c) 1976

d) 1980

Q3. What does CWC ( 1992 ) stands for?

a) Chemical Weapons Cooperation

b) Common West Company

c) Chernical Weapons Convention

d) None of these

Q4. How many states acceded BWC( 1972) ?

a) More than 155

b) More than 255

c) More than 455

d) More than 355

### **Four Marker Questions**

1. Mention key components of India's security strategy.
2. What is the balance of power, how does a country maintain it ?
3. How does per capita income and population growth affect economic inequality in the world?
4. Explain 2 measures to reduce the economic gap between the rich and the poor globally.

### **Six Marker Questions**

1. What is meant by the traditional notion of external security? Describe any

two elements of this type of security.

2. What does the traditional notion of internal and external security mean?
3. Considering the Indian scenario, which type of security should be performed, traditional or non traditional, what examples would you give in support of your argument?

### **Answers of One Mark Questions**

1. a
2. d
3. c
4. Internally migrated
5. Government
6. Freedom of expression
7. Non Proliferation Treaty

### **Answers of Two Marks Questions**

1. Traditional security involves attack from another country. It threatens the central values of a country like sovereignty: independence and territorial integrity etc.
2. Strategy with international cooperation rather than military struggle to deal with unconventional threats
3. Individuals who leave their homes and live within the borders of their own country are called internally displaced people like Kashmiri Pandits from the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

4. Immigrants leave their homelands at will, while refugees are forced to leave their country, due to natural disasters or due to other reasons.
5. Absence of weapons or destruction of weapons

### **Answer of Passage Based Question**

1. d) All of the above
2. b) 1972
3. c) Chemical Weapons Convention
4. a) More than 155

### **Answers of Four Marks Questions**

1. Strengthen military capability  
Respect for international institutions  
Dealing with Internal Security Issues  
Economic development
2. A balance of power is a system in which there is constant effort that no country becomes powerful and spoils the current balance.
  - i) By increasing its military power
  - ii) Increasing economic and technology strength
3. High per capita income and less growth of population makes the rich country more wealthy. Whereas Low per capita income and rapid growth of population together makes countries poorer.
4. Global gap can be reduced only by controlling the rapid population growth.

## Answers of Six Marks Questions

### 1. Conventional notion of external security

The greatest threat to a country is considered a military threat.

Elements of External security

Protect and prevent against external aggression

Avert war

Power balance/Tie ups

### 2. Traditional notion of internal, security

The concept of traditional notion of security is linked to internal security. After the Second World War, the internal security of the most powerful countries was more or less assured. After 1945, the United States and Soviet Union could see unity not they could expect peace within their borders in most of Europe. Powerful countries had no major challenge in their borders.

Traditional notion of external security

The post-World War Era was the time of the Cold War in which the Eastern Alliance led by the Soviet Union was in front of the Western Alliance led by America.

Both were at risk of military aggression from each other. Some European powers were concerned about the violence of the people seeking independence in their colonies.

### 3. See the content

\*\*\*\*\*

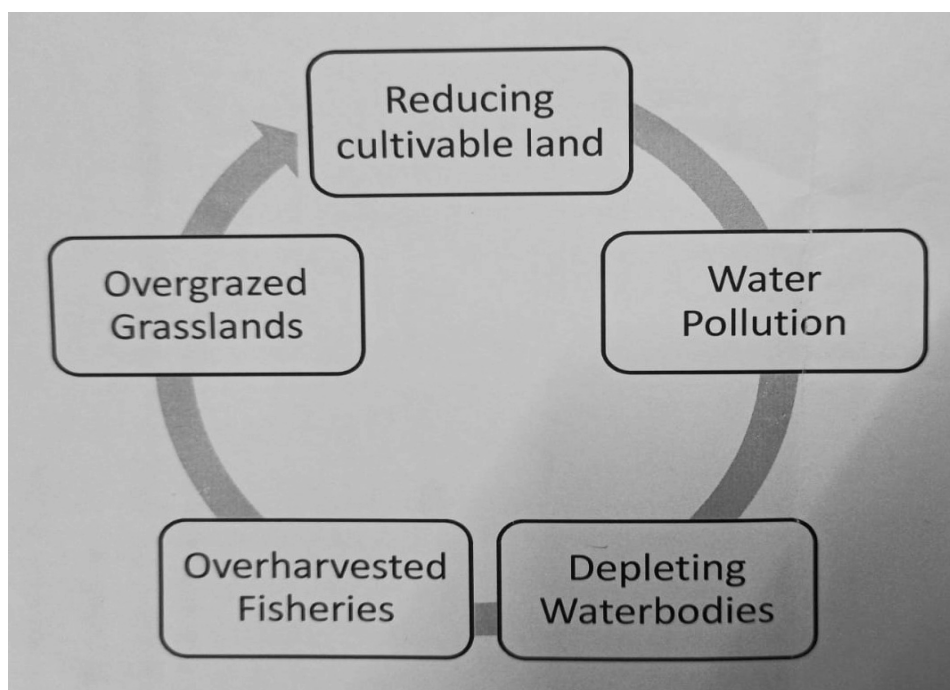
## Chapter-7

### Environment and Natural Resources

**Environment:** The cover that covers the flora and fauna from above the atmosphere is known as Environment.

Environmental Problems have emerged as a significant issue of Global Politics due to which there is huge loss of biodiversity, steady in ozone layer and increasing coastal pollution.

#### Enveronment Concerns in Global Politics



#### GILOBAL EFFORTS TO PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT

S.no.	Year	Effort	Result
1.	1972	The Club of Rome published a	* The potential depletion of the earth's resources against the

		book “Limits to Growth”	backdrop of a rapidly growing world population was dramatised in this.
2.	1972	Stockholm summit	* Human environment conference was held in which the echo of “ Only One Earth” was heard.
3.	Decade of 1970	UNEP	* More effective and clear initiatives on environmental problems started.
4.	1987	Montreal	* The Montreal agreement was done to prevent ozone-depletion.
5.	1987	Bertland report : Our common future	* Had warned that traditional patterns of economic growth were not sustainable in the long term.
6.	1992	Brazil(Rio de Janeiro) First Earth Summit	<p>* Attended by 170 States, thousands of NGOs and many multinational corporations.</p> <p>* The developed Nations of the first world referred to as the global North were pursuing a different environmental agenda than the poor developing countries of the third world (Called the global South) the northern states were concerned with ozone depletion and global warming the southern states were anxious to address the relationship between economic development and environmental management.</p> <p>* The Rio summit produced conven</p>



			<p>-tions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry and recommended a list of development practices called agenda 21 but it left unresolved considerable differences and difficulties</p> <p>* There was a consensus on combining ecological responsibility.</p> <p>This approach to development is commonly known as sustainable development</p>
7.	1997	Kyoto protocol	* An international agreement setting targets for industrialized countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions.
8.	2002	Johannesburg (South Africa) Second Earth Summit	<p>* Basically centered on long-term development.</p> <p>* President George Bush boycotted it.</p> <p>* Russia and China gave their acceptance to Kyoto protocol in 1997</p>
10.	2009	Copenhagen conferences	* Determining the criteria for further implementation of the Kyoto Treaty ending in 2012, it was agreed to cut the earth's temperature by no more than 2 degrees centigrade to cut Carbon emission
11.	2010	Cancun conference	* To cut greenhouse emission

12.	2012	Rio Plus 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* It was held 20 years after first earth summit so it was called Rio+20</li> <li>* Ensured renewed political commitment to sustainable development.</li> <li>* New solutions to emerging challenges were intended</li> <li>* The Rio conference was evaluated.</li> </ul>
13.	2013	Warsaw COP 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Stated that all member states are likely to cut carbon emissions by the first quarter of 2015</li> </ul>
14.	2015	Paris COP 19 Conference of parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Implemented in 2020</li> <li>* India signed on 2nd October 2016</li> <li>* America has kept itself away from this agreement.</li> </ul>
15.	2016	COP22 Marrakesh (Morocco)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Its main theme was to provide the necessary support to achieve the desired national fixed contribution by the developing countries.</li> </ul>
16.	2017	COP 23 Bonn Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Agreed to limit coal use in a phased manner</li> <li>* Identification of gender-related factors towards resolution</li> <li>* Importance to local people's opinion</li> <li>* Decision to discuss the issue of</li> </ul>

			greenhouse emissions through agriculture
17.	2018	Cop 24 Poland	Was held in 2018

### **Common Property Resources**

Common property represents common property for the group. It means that members of the group have both rights and duties with respect to the nature, levels of use and the maintenance of given resource. Through mutual understanding and centuries of practice many village communities in India for example time defined members rights and responsibilities. A combination of factors including privatization, agricultural intensification ,population growth and ecosystem degradation have caused common property to dvvindle in size ,quality and availability to the poor in much of the world.

Moog the forest belt of South India sacred groves have been traditionally managed by village communities

### **Common but Differentiated Responsibilities**

Them is a difference in the approach to the global common environment between the developed countrieo and the developing countries. The developed countries want everyone to be equally responsible for ecological consen'ation but developing countries oppose this policy of developed countries on two grounds:

1. The role of developed countries is more in polluting the environment Secondly, the developing countries are still in the process of development, so the responsibility of the developed countries should be more in relation to the developing countries for the protection of the common wealth.

## **India has also contributed through various programs of environmental protection**

- 1) 2002 Kyoto Protocol signed and approved
- 2) At the G8 countries meeting in 2005, the emphasis on emission reduction of green house gases by developed countries
- 3) Use of clean fuel in vehicles under the National Auto Fuel Policy
- 4) Energy conservation act passed in 2001.
- 5) Renewable energy use was promoted in the Electricity Act in 2003
- 6) A national mission related to biodiesel is underway in India.
- 7) India wants to form one opinion on the protection of the environment by all nations on the SAARC platform
- 8) The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established in 2010 for the protection and conservation of environment
- 9) India is the first country in the world to have separate ministry for the development of renewable energy
- 10) Low per capita contribution to carbon dioxide emissions US 16 tonnes Japan 8 tonnes, China 6 tonnes and India 1.38 tonnes
- 11) a. Paris Agreement signed in India on 2 October 2016.  
b. By 2030, India aims to reduce emission intensity by 33 to 35% compared to 2005.
- 12) a. In COP -23 India has pledged to create a sink equivalent to 2.5 to 3 billion tons of carbon Dioxide by 2030 through plantation and growth of forest area  
b. India will act as the head of a global solar coalition of all the countries

situated between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

13) In addition to this, the governments of various countries and environmental activists have made several movements for environmental protection internationally and locally. like :

- 1) Forest Movement of Southern Countries Mexico ,Chile, Brazil, Malaysia ,(ndonesia, Africa and India
- 2) Movement against the mineral industries in Australia.
- 3) Movement in Thailand, South Africa, Indonesia, China and India against the big dams in which the Save Narmada movement of India is famous.

### **Geopolitics of Resources**

The main reason for the expansion of European countries has been the economic exploitation of the subordinate countries, the more resources a country has, the stronger its economy will be, for example

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Reason</b>
1) Timber	Western countries occupied the forests of other countries to build ship so that their navy is strong and foreign trade increase
2) Oil reserves	After World War, countries that had re sources like uranium and oil became important.  Development countries Deployed troops on sea lanes for uninterupted supply of oil
3) Water	Regional variations and the increasing scaracity of freshwater in some parts of the world points to the possibility of disagreeemants over shared water

	<p>resources as a leading source of conflicts in the 21th century</p> <p>Some thinkers have referred to ‘water wars’ to describe the possibility of violent conflict over this life-sustaining resource.</p> <p>Examples of violence include those between Israel, Syria and Jordan in the 1950s and 1960s over attempts by each side to divert water from the Jordan and Yarmuk rivers</p>
--	---

### **The Indigenous People and their rights-**

The United Nations defines indigenous populations as comprising the descendants of people who inhabited the present territory of a country, at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world and overcame them. Indigenous people today, live more in conformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions than the institutions of the country, of which they now form a part.

The World Council of Indigenous Peoples was formed in 1975. The council became subsequently the first of 11 indigenous NGOs to receive consultative status in the UN.

The indigenous voices in world politics call for the admission of indigenous people to the world community as equals.

Indigenous people occupied areas in Central and South America, Africa, India (where they are known as tribals) and South East Asia.

### One Marker Questions

1. When was the Rio Summit held ?
  - a) 1992.                      b) 1997
  - c) 2002                      d) 2004
2. There have been violent conflicts among countries over this Shared \_\_\_\_\_resource.
3. The main reason to have hole in the ozone layer is the lack of gas.
4. What do you mean by global warming?
5. Correct the following statements and rewrite them .
  - a) Kyoto protocol was held in 1992.
  - b) First Earth summit was held in South Africa

### Two Marker Questions

1. What Is agenda 21?
2. Mention any two consequences of Rio Summit.
3. What was the reason for exempting India and China from the obligations of Kyoto Protocol?
4. What is the biggest threat to the existance of the Indigenous inhabitants?
5. Write any two reasons for the continuous reduction in the size of the world's common Wealth.

### Passage Based Question (Four Marker Question)

The first deupty Prime Minister and Home Minister of India, Sardar

Vallabhbhai Patel, emerged as a major leader of the freedom movement after the Kheda Satyagraha (1918) and the Bardoli Satyagraha(1928). At the time of independence, the problem of integration of princely states was a big challenge for the national unity and integrity of india. Under such difficult times, Sardar Patel undertook the daunting tasks of uniting all 565 princely states of India. Known as an 'Iron Man' of India, Patel's approach to the question of the merger of princely states into independent India was very clear. He was not in favour of any compromise with the territorial integrity of india. By his political experience, diplomatic powers and foresightedness, out of India's 565 princely states of many had already given their constant to merge with india even before achieving the independence.

Q1. Who was the first deputy Prime Minister of India?

- a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- c) C. Rajagopalachari
- d) Rafi Ahmed kidwai

Q2. Which of the following satyagraha was related to Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel ?

- a) Kheda satyagraha (1918)
- b) Kheda satyagraha (1918)
- c) Both a) & b)
- d) None of these

Q3. At the time of independence, what is the number of Princely states in India?

- a) 250
- b) 500



c) 550

d) 565

Q4. Which of the following personality is also known as ‘Iron Man of India’?

a) Dr. Rajendra Prashad

b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

d) Subhash Chandra Bose

### Four Marker Questions

1. What is meant by the global commons ? How is it exploited and polluted?
2. What is sustainable development? How can it be implemented?
3. In the context of environmental protection what is India’s viewpoint on common but Differentiated responsibility?

### Five Marker Questions

Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions



- i). Why quantity of water is shown less in the picture?
- ii). How water is a political issue? Explain.
- iii). Name any two countries which were involved in water crisis.

### **Six Marker Questions**

1. Environmental concerns are unavoidable in global politics.Explain
2. What is the cause of environmental pollution in the world and how it can be conserved.
3. What do you mean by common but differentiated responsibilities. How can this idea be implemented

### **Answer of One Marker Questions**

1. a) 1992
2. Water
3. Ozone
4. The rise in the earth's temperature due to environmental degradation.
5. a) Kyoto protocol was held In 1997  
b) First Earth Summit was held in Brazil

### **Answer of Two Marker Questions**

1. A list of development practices was recommended at the Rio conference. It was called Agenda 21.
2. a) Global Warming emerged as a matter of concern.  
b) The emphasis on sustainable development

3. India and China did not contribute much to the emission of greenhouse gases.
4. The forests are depleting and the number of wildlife animals are disappearing
5. a) Indiscriminate tapping  
b) Increasing population

### **Answer of Passage Based Question**

1. b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
2. c) Both (a) & (b)
3. d) 565
4. c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

### **Answer of Four Marker Questions**

1. See the Content
2. An approach to development on combining economic growth with ecological responsibility is known as sustainable development

### **Methods of implementation**

- i) Reducing Requirements.
- ii) Producing as per requirement
- iii) Natural co-existence

### **3. India's viewpoint**

- i) developed countries have more responsibility to reduce the emission rate of greenhouse gases as these countries have emitted more of these gases for longer period

- ii) Luxury and Need to be different methods of Implementation

### **Answer of Five Marker Questions**

- i) Because there is water security in the world
- ii) Water is an example of common resources
- iii) Israel, Jordan and Syria

### **Answer of Six Marker Questions**

1.
  - a. increasing pollution
  - b. hole in ozone layer
  - c. overgrazed grassland
  - d. depleting water bodies
  - e. agriculture land losing fertility
  - f. no access to safe water
  - g. natural forests being cut
  - h. coastal pollution
2. Causes of environmental degradation:
  - a. Population explosion
  - b. Cutting of forests
  - c. Industrialisation
  - d. Increasing means of communication
  - e. Misuse of natural resources

3. Common but differentiated responsibilities:

The special needs of the developing countries must be taken into account in the development, application and rules of international environmental law.

**Implementation:**

- A. International law for environmental protection should be compatible with developing countries.
- B. Joint Fund for Environmental Protection
- C. Efforts at individual regional state, national and international levels
- D. Research work on common wealth and resources.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Chapter-8**

### **Globalisation**

#### **Meaning**

Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows. These flows could be of various kinds, ideas, capital commodities and people. The crucial element is the worldwide interconnectedness that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.

Globalisation is a multidimensional concept; it has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished; it is wrong to assume that globalisation has purely economic dimensions just as it would also be mistaken to assume that it is a purely cultural phenomenon.

#### **Cause of Globalisation**

1. Technology and economic interdependence are important causes of globalisation due to which world has become a Global Village today.
2. Telegraph, telephone, microchip, internet has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world in more recent times.

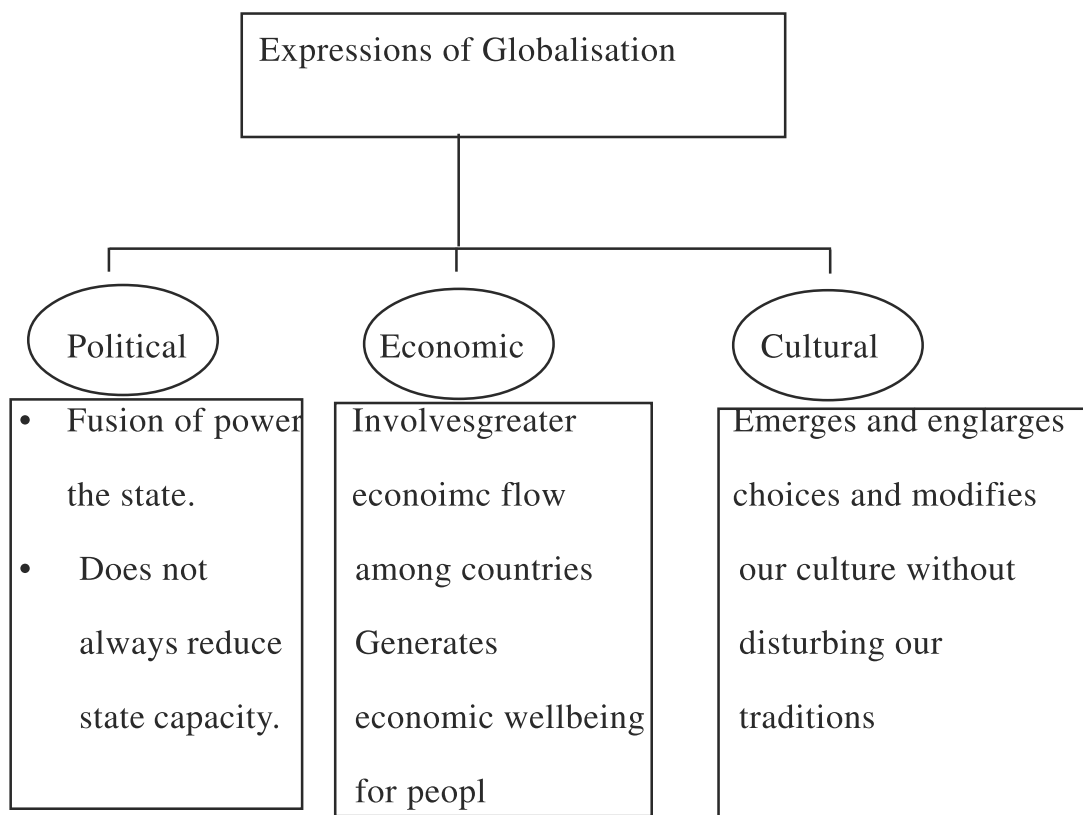
Globalisation however does not emerge merely because of the availability of improved communications. What is important is for people in different parts of the world to recognise these interconnections with the rest of the world.

The events that are taking place in one part of the world could have an impact on another part of the world.

The bird flu or Tsunami or covid-19 is not confined to any particular nation. It does not respect National boundaries. Similarly when major economic events take place, their impact is felt outside their immediate local, national or regional environment at the global level.

## Characteristic of Globalization

1. Free flow of ideas capital commodities and people
2. Capitalism, openness and increase in world trade .
3. Worldwide interconnectedness and inter dependence .
4. Global cooperation and influence in various economic events like recession and boom epidemics like ebola, swine flu and HIV AIDS.



## Effect of Globalisation

ECONOMIC		POLITICAL		CULTURAL	
Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased economic impact</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blocks the flow of history</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in efficiency of states due to the rise of technology and information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum intervention of State</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural Homogeneity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ending of originality of culture of each country.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in business activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap between rich and poor increases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative means of protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determinates Market Economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increases the area of choice due to external cultural influence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disappearance of culture of less powerful society.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased in Economic growth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More benefits to developed countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The role of available states has diminished but not eliminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in MNCs</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The culture of least developed and Developing Countries is being westernized</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevents mutual dependency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic colonialism</li> </ul>	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After State Sovereignty</li> </ul>		
		–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less Role of Public Welfare State</li> </ul>		

## POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES

- \* Globalisation results in erosion of state capacity that is the ability of government to do what they do all over the world the old welfare state in now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as maintenance of Law and order and the security of its citizens in place of the welfare state it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.
- \* The entry and increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to reduction in the capacity of governments to take decision on their own
- \* In some respects state capacity has received the most as a consequence of globalisation with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state



to collect information about its citizens.

- \* Thus States become more powerful than they were earlier as an outcome of the new technology.

## **ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES**

- \* The role of international institutions like the IMF and the WTO in making economic policies
- \* Domination of rich, influential and development countries in these institutions.
- \* Movement of commodities, capital, people and ideas Globalisation has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe.
- \* The spread of internet and computer related services is increasing.
- \* Developed countries have carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to ensure that citizens of other countries cannot take away the jobs of their own citizens
- \* Advocates of economic globalisation argue that it generates great economic growth and well-being for larger sections of the population when there is deregulation
- \* Economic globalisation is inevitable and it is not wise to resist the March of history
- \* As a result of globalisation there is increased momentum towards interdependence and integration between governments, businesses and ordinary people in different parts of the world

## **CULTURAL CONSEQUENCES**

Cultural homogenisation leads to imposition of western culture on the rest of the world.

Globalisation poses threat to cultures in the world.

It leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe

Sometimes external influences in food and clothings simply enlarge our choices.

It leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. This phenomenon is called cultural heterogenisation.

## **INDIA AND GLOBALISATION**

During the colonial period as a consequence of Britain's imperial ambitions , India became an exporter of primary goods and raw materials and a consumer of finished goods.

After independence we decided to make things ourselves rather than relying on other. This protectionism generated its own problems while some advances were made in certain areas critical sectors such as health housing and primary education did not receive the attention they deserts.

India had a fairly sluggish rate of economic growth in 1991 responding to a financial crisis and to the,desire for higfer rates of economic growth India embarked on a programme of economic reforms that has sought increasingly to deregulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment.

### **Non Residents of India (NRI)are promoting Indian culture abroad;**

People of India have managed to establish their dominance in computer software.

Today Indians have succeeded in occupying high positions globally

## **Debates-**

### **RESISTANCE TO GLOBALISATION**

**GLOBALISATION** is a very contentious subject and has invited strong criticisms all over the globe.

Those on the left argue that contemporary globalisation represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and (fewer) and the poor poorer.

Critics of globalisation from the political right express anxiety over the political economic and cultural effects

They fear the weakening of the state and want to return to self-reliance and protectionism.

They are worried that traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age old values and ways.

The world social forum (WSF) is another Global platform which bring together a wide coalition composed of human rights activists, environmentalists, labour, youth and women activists opposed to Neo liberal globalisation.

The first WSF meeting was organised in Porto alegre (Brazil) in 2001.

### **One Marker Questions**

1. Define globalisation .
2. Expand WSF.
3. Globalisation is a \_\_\_\_\_ phenomenon.
4. Which of the statements are true about the causes of globalisation:
  - a. Technology is an important cause of globalisation.
  - b. Globalisation is caused by a particular community of people .
  - c. Globalisation originated in the US.
  - d. Economic interdependence alone causes globalisation.

5. State whether the following statements are true or false:
  - a. Globalisation deals with flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people.
  - b. Some economists have described economic globalisation as decolonization of the world.
6. When did india adopt new economic policy?
7. The first meeting of WSF was held in \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Two Marker Questions**

1. Name two international institutions that play an important role in determining economic policies across the world .
2. Mention any one economic consequence of globalisation.
3. What is the contribution of science and technology on globalisation
4. What do you mean by McDonaldisation?
5. ‘The concept of Globalisation fundamentally deals with flows’. Name them

### **Passage Based Question(Four Marker Questions)**

- I. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:-**

Globalisation does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be the unchallenged basis of the political community. The old jealousies and rivalries between countries have not ceased to matter in world politics. The state continues to discharge its essential functions (law and order, national security) and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which

it wishes to. States continue to be important. Indeed, in some respects state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalisation, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens. With this information the state is better able to rule, not less able. Thus, states become more powerful than they were earlier as an outcome of the new technology.

1. What are the essential functions of the state?
  - a) Maintaining law and order
  - b) Maintaining national security
  - c) Maintaining national security and law & order
  - d) None of these
2. In which year did India adopt globalization?
  - a) 1990      b) 1991
  - c) 1992      d) 1993
3. Which of the following statements is not correct.
  - a) As a result of new technology the state is now weaker than before.
  - b) States can collect information about their citizens.
  - c) As a result of globalization, many technologies are available in the hands of the state.
  - d) As a result of new technology the state is now more powerful than before.
4. Why did India adopt globalization?

- a) to overcome the financial crisis in 1991.
- b) to achieve higher rates of economic growth.
- c) for investment in foreign countries.
- d) to overcome the financial crisis and achieve higher rates of economic growth.

### Four Marker Questions

1. What are the main components of worldwide mutual engagement?
2. Explain the economic impact of globalization.
3. Explain the difference in cultural homogeneity and cultural heterogeneity.
4. What was the impact of globalization on India?

### Five Marker Questions



1. Study the cartoon given above and answer the questions based on it.

- i) What does the Cartoon depicts?
- ii) Write the names of any two international monetary agencies
- iii) what effect does the cartoon show

### **Six Marker Questions**

- 1. Do you agree with this statement that globalization will result in cultural heterogenization? Explain
- 2. How has globallsation Influenced India?
- 3. Enumerate any three grounds to resist globalisation in India.

### **Answer of One Marker Questions**

- 1. Globalisation is the flow of ideas capital commodities and people across the globe.
- 2. World social forum
- 3. Multidimensional
- 4. a Technology Is an important cause of globalisation
- 5. a. true  
b. false
- 6. 1991
- 7. 2001

### **Answer of Two Marker Questions**

- 1. International monetary fund World Trade organisation
- 2. Globalisation has increased trade in commodities across the globe

3. The development of science and technology will result in cultural homogenisation and mutual interdependence.
4. Domination of western culture over the culture of other Nations.
5. Flows - Ideas, Capital, Commodities, people

**Answer of Passage based Question:**

1. c) maintaining national security and law and order .
2. b) 1991
3. c) As a result of new technology the state is now weaker than before.
4. d) To overcome the financial crisis and achieve higher rate of economic growth.

**Answer of Four Marker Questions**

1. All the Countries of the world are closely involved by development of information and communication system, mutual dependence and mutual support.
  - Components:  
Internet, Telephone Telegraph, Microchip etc
2. Economic impact of globalisation
  - Economic growth balanced by equal trade and labour laws.
  - Determination of the rules of international trade by western countries.
  - Damage to small scale industries because of MNC's
3. The cultural homogenisation of Western culture does not spread all over the world so it can take the form of a global culture.



- In cultural heterogeneity, different cultures incorporate the good things of other cultures into their culture, due to which each culture is becoming unique.

#### 4. Effect of Globalization

- Rapid economic growth
- Availability of new opportunities
- Emergence of new challenges in domestic industries.
- Important place of India in world politics.

### **Answer of Five Marker Questions**

1.
  - i. The cartoon depicts the economic consequences of globalisation; the flow of people to other countries may take away the jobs of citizens of those countries
  - ii. International monetary fund World Bank, World Trade organisation (any two)
  - iii. The cartoon shows the economic effect of globalisation

### **Answer of Six Marker Questions**

1. Yes globalisation leads to cultural heterogenization

The popularity of burger or blue jeans has a lot to do with the powerful effect to the American way of life.

The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society.

Cultural globalisation leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive.

2. Influence of Globalisation on India:

- \* Rapid economic development,
  - \* Important place of India in world politics
  - \* Availabilty of new opportunities
  - \* Negative impect on the status of workers and peasants.
  - \* Cultural Differentiation
  - \* Rise in New Challenges in Domestic Industries
3. See the content.

\*\*\*\*\*



**Political Science (028)**

**Class - 12**

**Politics in India since**

**Independence**

**Book-2**

**Part-B**



## **Chapter -1**

### **Challenges of Nation Building**

After the British rule of nearly 200 years, India became independent on the midnight of 14-15 August 1947, but with this freedom, the people of the country had to face the partition of the country. In the special session of the Constituent Assembly, the first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru delivered a speech titled as 'Tryst with Destiny.'

At the time of the freedom struggle, two things were agreed upon.

1. After independence, the country will be governed by democratic method
2. The government will work for all sections of society

### **Challenges of New Nation**

Mainly there were 3 types of challenges in front of India:

- 1. The challenge of unity and integrity** - India was almost equal to any continent in its size and diversity, where the followers of different language cultures and religions lived, the challenge was to unite them all.
- 2. Establishment of democracy** - Representative democracy based on parliamentary rule is adopted in India and fundamental rights and voting rights given to every citizen as per our Indian constitution.
- 3. Development based on equality** - Development and well being of the entire society and not of some sections. Special protection is given to socially disadvantaged groups and religious and cultural communities.

### **Partition of India**

The Muslim League argued for adopting the two-nation theory that India is not a nation of one community but rather of two two communities called

Hindus and Muslims and that is why the Muslim League demanded a separate country for Muslims i.e. Pakistan.

Due to partition of India many problems arose.

1. On the basis of the population of Muslims, Pakistan will include two areas, West Pakistan and East Pakistan and between them there will be a large expansion of Indian territory.
2. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, leader of the North West Frontier Province, popularly known as Frontier Gandhi, was not ready to go to the Muslim-dominated region of Pakistan, he was completely against the two-nation theory.
3. In the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal had a majority non-Muslim population, in such a way, these provinces were divided on the basis of religious majority number of districts or administrative level.
4. The partition of India was done only on the basis of religion, so on both side minority groups were in a dilemma as to what would happen to them whether they would be citizens of India or Pakistan.
5. Problems during partition - The plan of partition of India did not say that the displacement of minorities from both parts would also happen, Hindu Muslim riots broke out in the areas of both the countries before the partition. To save their lives, they had to come from there to East Punjab that is India.
6. India's was not only divided geographically.
7. Rather the partition of India's wealth was also done, India got the problem of resettlement of refugees as inheritance. The resettlement of people was very restrained in a very practical manner. Firstly, a rehabilitation ministry was created for the rehabilitation.

Before the independence of the princely states, India was divided into two parts; the number of princely states was about 565.

Sardar Patel played a historic role in persuading the rulers of the princely states and persuaded almost all princely states to join the Indian Union.

### **Important things about the princely states:**

1. Most of the princely states people wanted to join the Indian Union
2. In the backdrop of Partition, the issue of demarcation of various areas was gaining momentum and in such a situation the question of territorial unity and integrity of the country had become the most important. The consent form is called instrument of accession.

The merger of the princely states of Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur proved to be slightly more effortful than the other princely states.

#### **1. Merger of Hyderabad**

The ruler of Hyderabad was called the Nizam. He signed an agreement with the Government of India to restore the status quo for one year in November 1947. In the mean time movement of the people of Hyderabad state started against the Nizam rule.

Nizam launched a quasi-military force Razakar. The Indian government made Nizam surrender by military action on September 1948. Forced thus the princely state of Hyderabad merged with the Indian Union

#### **2. Merger of the princely state of Manipur -**

In order to keep the internal status of Manipur. The Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh and the Government of India signed an agreement for merger and the election was held.

Manipur was the first part of India where elections were held in June 1948 by



adopting the principle of adult suffrage.

## **Reorganization of States**

The provinces which were formed at that time was according to administrative convenience. But in independent India, there was a demand for the formation of states On the basis of linguistic and cultural similarity.

The political issue of formation of provinces on the basis of language was first included in the Nagpur session of Congress in 1920.

Telugu speaking people demanded that a new state of. Andhra Pradesh be carved Out of the Telugu speaking areas of Madras province.

During the agitation, Potti Sriramalu, a senior Congress leader, died after a hunger strike of about 56 days.

Due to this. in December 1952 the Prime minister declared a separate state named Andhra Pradesh, thus Andhra Pradesh became the first state based on the language.

## **State Reorganization Commission**

In 1953, the Government constituted a State Reorganization Commission headed by a former Judge of the Supreme Court.

### **Major recommendations of the Commission**

1. End the three-stage system.
2. Barring only 3 union territories (Andaman and Nicobar, Delhi, Manipur), the rest of the union territories should be merged with their immediate states.
3. States should determine the extent of the language spoken there.

The Commission presented its report in 1955 and based on this the State reorganization Act 1956 was passed in Parliament which led to creation of

14 states and 6 union territories.

### **Patel and National Integration**

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

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

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

### **One Marker Questions:-**

1. Who delivered the speech "Tryst with destiny"?
2. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?

3. Who is known as Frontier Gandhi?
4. At the time of freedom, the number of Princely states in India was\_\_\_\_\_
5. When was the State Reorganization Commission constituted ?
  - a) 1947
  - b) 1950
  - c) 1953
  - d) 1957
6. Who is known as Iron Man of India ?
7. Choose True or False for the given statement. Statue of Unity is located in Rajasthan.

**Two Marker questions:-**

1. What was two nation theory?
2. What was the Instrument of Accession?
3. Who was Maharaja BodhChandra Singh?
4. Who was the first Indian Governor General of independent India? Also, name the political party formed by him.
5. What was the basis of the report of the States Reorganization Commission?

**Passage Based Question (Four Marker Questions)**

The first deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, emerged as a major leader of the freedom movement after the Kheda Satyagraha (1918) and the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928). At the time of independence, the problem of integration of princely states was a big

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

Q1. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India ?

- a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- c) C. Rajagopalachari
- d) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai

Q2. Which of the following Satyagraha was related to Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel ?

- a) Kheda Satyagraha (1918)
- b) Bardoli Satyagraha (1918)
- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) None of there

Q3. At the time of Independence, what is the number of princely states in India ?

- a) 250
- b) 500
- c) 550

d) 565

Q4. Which of the following personality is also known as “Iron Man of India” ?

- a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- d) Subhash Chandra Bose

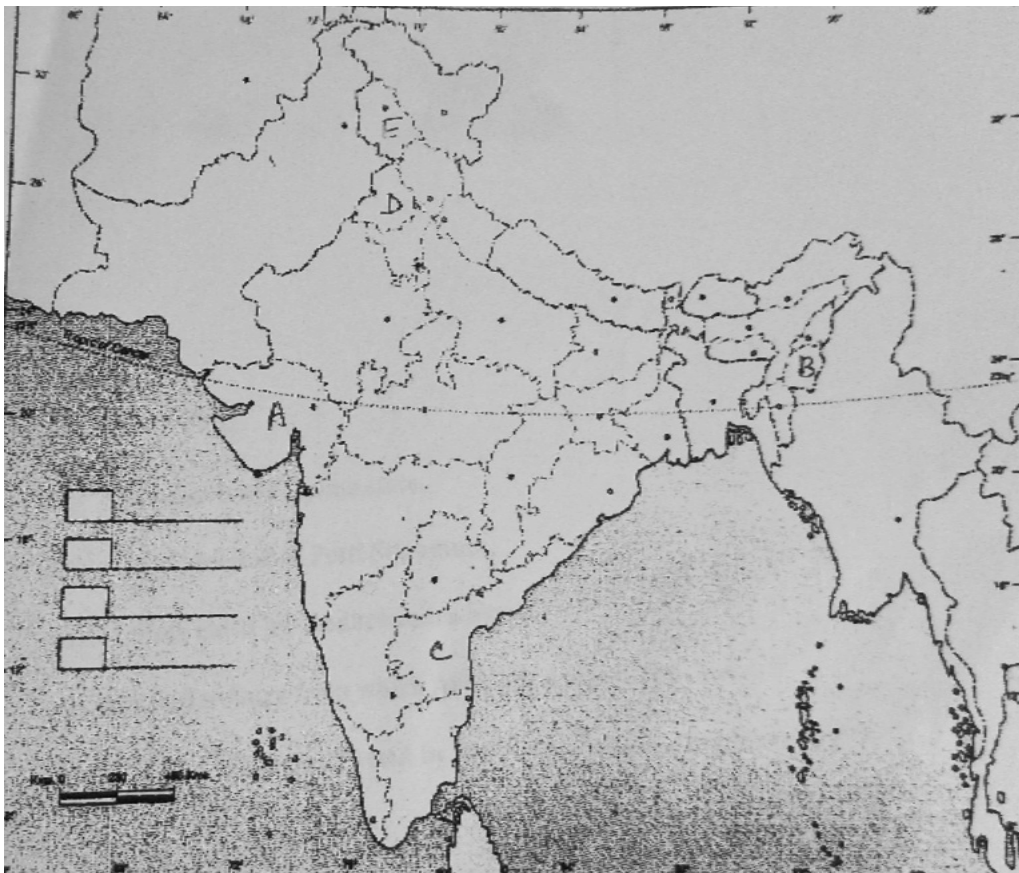
**Four Marker Question:-**

1. Write reasons responsible for the partition of India.
2. Write the consequences of partition of India in 1947.
3. What were the major differences between the challenge of nation building for eastern and western regions of the country at the time of Independence.
4. Name the original states from which the following states were carved out.
  - a) Haryana
  - b) Himachal Pradesh
  - c) Uttarakhand
  - d) Jharkhand

**Five Marker Questions**

1. In the political outline of India given below five states have been marked as A. B. C. D and E. Identify these states / Union Territory on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet in the map as per the following format.

S. No. Of the information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		
5)		



- 1) Sardar Patel's home state.
- 2) State related to Potti Sriramulu.
- 3) State ruled by Bodhchandra Singh.
- 4) Union Territory from which Article 370 was withdrawn.
- 5) State which was affected by the India- Pakistan Partition in 1947.

### **Six Marker Questions:-**

1. What were the three major challenges of nation building?
2. Explain the important role played by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel in the unification of princely states in India?
3. Write a note on the State Reorganization Commission and its major recommendations ?

### **Answers of One Marker Questions-**

1. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
2. Sukumar Sen.
3. Abdul Ghaffar Khan.
4. Approx...565
5. 1953.(c)
6. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
7. False.

### **Answers of Two Marker Questions**

1. Theory of two separate nations one for Hindus(INDIA) and one for Muslims (Pakistan).

2. A legal document signed by princely states to join with India.
3. Maharaja of Manipur.
4. C Rajagopalachari, formed (Swatantra Party 1959).
5. Accepted that the Boundaries of states boundaries of different languages.

### **Answers of Passage Based questions**

1. b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
2. c) Both (a) & (b)
3. d) 565
4. c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

### **Answers of Four Marker Questions:**

1. See the content
2.
  - Transfer of population
  - Problem with minorities on both side
  - Exploitation of women and children
  - Division of properties
3. See the content
4.
  - \*Haryana (PUNJAB)



\*Himachal Pradesh (PUNJAB)

\*Uttarakhand(UTTAR PRADESH)

\*Jharkhand(Bihar)

### Answer of Five marker Questions

1.		
S. No. Of the information	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
used		
1)	A	Gujarat
2)	C	Andhra Pradesh
3)	B	Manipur
4)	E	Jammu Kashmir
5)	D	Punjab

### Answer of Six Marker Questions

1.
  - Shape of the nation as united(unity)
  - Establish democracy
  - Ensure the development and well being
2. See the content
3. See the content

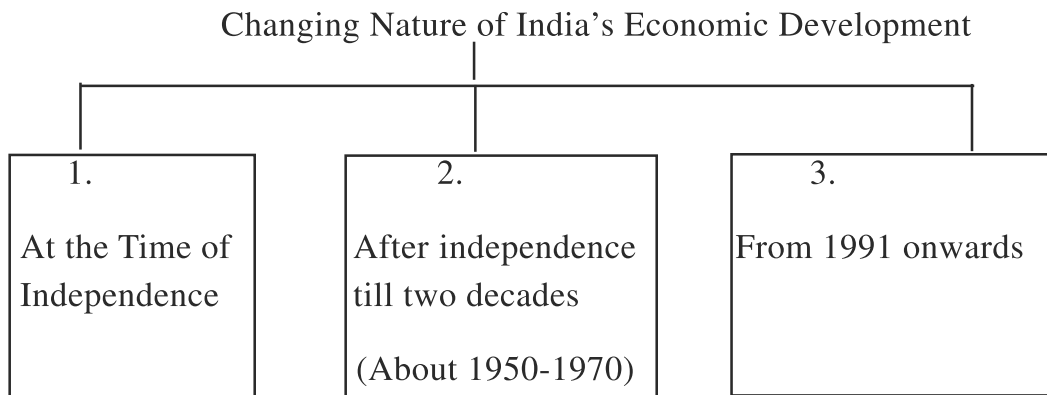
\*\*\*\*\*

## Chapter - 2

### Planning and Development

**Planning-** Planning is to make future plans for the best use of existing resources. India's economic development includes economic growth and social justice. Government has to play an important role in the economic development of India.

#### Changing nature of India's Economic Development



#### 1. At the time of Independence

At the time of independence, criteria for development means to follow western countries. There were two models of development at the time of Independence-

(i) Capitalist Model and (ii) Socialist Model.

India adopted a Mixed Economy Model which was the combination of both the model i.e. capitalist and socialist model.

**A group of industrialists prepared a resolution in 1944 for economic development of India. This is also known as the Bombay Plan.**

2. After Independence till two decades (About 1950-1970)- During this phase more importance was given to the Public Sector. Public sectors are the group of those industrial units which are controlled and owned by the government.

For example-Hindustan Machine tools (HMT), Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) and Indian Oil Corporation (IOC).

3. From 1991- Due to the end of bi-polarity, disintegration of Soviet Union and Unipolar world only liberal-capitalist system was prevalent in the world. Therefore, era of liberalization, privation and globalization started.

Accordingly, India also changed its economic policies and opened its economy.

### **Planning Commission (Yojna Aayog)**

Planning Commission (Yojna Aayog) was established on 15 March 1950. It was a non-constitutional body and established by a resolution of government, Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of Yojna Aayog.

### **Objectives of Planning Commission**

- To make an assessment in the material, capital and human resources of India.
- To formulate a plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of country's resources.
- To appraise the progress of plans.

Since 1st January 2015 Planning Commission has been replaced by **NITI Aayog**.

### **Five Years Plans**

It means to make plans for five years for the economic development of the country.

**First Five years Plan(1951-56)**- Main focus of this plan was agriculture. Investment was made on Dams and means of irrigation during this plan. Bhakra Nangal Dam project is its example.

**Second Five Years Plan(1956-61)-** Main focus of this plan was Industry. Heavy duties were levied on import to protect domestic industries. This plan was formulated by P.C. Mahalanobis.

**Kerala Model-** For development and planning education, health, land reforms, food distribution and abolition of poverty were emphasized.

### **The National Development Council(NDC)**

The National Development Council was established on 6 August 1952, by an executive resolution of the Government of India on the recommendation of the First Five Year plan. It is a non-constitutional Body/Advisory Body

### **NDC and Development**

Its first chairman and India's first Prime Minister Pandit Jawahar Lai Nehru stated that the NDC is essentially a forum for "intimate cooperation" between State governments and the Centre for all the tasks of national development.

### **Objectives of NDC**

- To secure co-operation of the states in the execution of the plan.
- To strengthen and mobilize the effort and resources of the nation in support of the plan.
- To promote common economic policies in all vital spheres.
- To ensure the balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country.
- To improve the living standard of the people .
- To increase the per-capita income.

### **Functions of NDC**

- To prescribe guidelines for the formulation of the National Plan.

- To consider the National Plan as formulated by the Yojana Aayog.
- To make an assessment of the resources that are required for implementing the Plan and to suggest measures for augmenting them.
- To consider important questions of social and economic policy affecting national development.
- To review the working of the Plan from time to time.
- To recommend measures for achievement of the aims and targets set out in the national Plan.

### **NITI Aayog**

NITI stands for

**N** -National

**I** - Institution for

**T** -Transforming

**I** - India

NITI Aayog, was formed by a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015. It is also a non-constitutional body/advisory body.

### **Need for Establishment NITI Aayog**

- After independence a Planning Commission based on socialist model was formed for the planned development of India.
- But in the era of globalization, especially in the 21st century Yojana Aayog was becoming ineffective and irrelevant to face the pressing challenges of development.
- Political, Economical, Social and Technical scenario of the country has

changed

- Now India has strive to become a developed Nation.
- Hence, during his Independence Day speech on 15 August 2014, our present Prime Minister talked about the abolition of the Planning Commission and NITI Aayog was constituted in place of planning commission on 1st January 2015.

### **Objectives of NITI Aayog**

- To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of the States.
- To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation.
- To ensure, in areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.

### **Composition of NITI Aayog**

- Chairman - Prime minister (EX-officio member)
- Vice-Chairman
- CEO
- Chief ministers of states
- Chief ministers/Administrators of UTs
- Full time members
- Part time members
- EX-Officio members

- Experts

The Prime Minister of India is the ex-officio chairman of NITI Aayog. He appoints its vice-Chairperson. The first Vice-Chairperson of the NITI Aayog was Sh. Arvind Panagaria. Dr. Rajiv Kumar is its present Vice-Chairperson.

### **Salient Features of NITI Aayog**

1. Serves as a Government Think Tank.
2. Fosters cooperative Federalism.
3. Empowers the state to make a strong Nation.
4. Maintain coordination between National Security and Economic policies.
5. Provides strategic and technical advice on policy matters.

Difference between Planning Commission and NITI Aayog,

<b>Planning Commission</b>	<b>NITI Aayog</b>
1. Its approach is Top Down Approach	Its approach is Bottom Up Approach
2. Decisions are taken at local level.	Decisions were taken at center
3. Plans fits to all size.	Co-operative Federalism
4. Centre had more powers.	Participation of all the states.
5. Limited role of the states.	States are empowered.
6. No power to allocate funds.	Fund allocation powers were given.

### One Marker Questions

1. Choose the author of the book 'Economy of permanence'.

- a) J.C. Kumarappa
- b) P.C. Mahalanobis
- c) Vargis Kurian
- d) M.S. Swaminathan

2. What is the full form of NITI in NITI aayog?

3. Mention main objective of plannings in India.

4. Fill in the blank-

\_\_\_\_\_ is the ex-officio chairman of the National Development council.

5. After independence India followed which of the following models for economic development-

- a) Socialist
- b) Capitalist
- c) Mixed
- d) Marxist

6. Correct the following sentence-

Bombay plan was prepared in the year 1942.

7. Write the time period of 12th five year plan in India.



## Two Marker Questions

1. What was Kerala model of development?
2. Explain any two land reforms in India.
3. Give any two objectives of Niti Aayog.
3. Give any two consequences of zoning.
4. Why were environmentalists opposing Posco plant?

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.

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

1. The full form of NITI Aayog is-
  - a) National Institution for Technology for India.
  - b) National Institution for Textile for India.
  - c) National Institution for Transforming India.
  - d) None of the Above
2. NITI Aayog has replaced which Commission:
  - a) Human Rights Commission

- b) Planning Commission
  - c) Child Development Commission
  - d) None of the Above
3. When was the establishment of NITI Aayog announced by the Prime Minister of India
- a) 26 January 2012
  - b) 26 January 2014
  - c) 15 August 2014
  - d) 15 August 2015
4. When did the Niti Aayog came into fores.
- a) 1<sup>st</sup> January 2012
  - b) 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013
  - c) 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014
  - d) 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015

### **Four Marker Questions**

1. How Niti Aayog is different from Yojana Aayog?
2. Differentiate between Leftist and Rightist.
3. Why was the National Development Council established?
4. On what grounds mixed Economy model is criticized.?

5. What were the consequences of foodgrain Crisis in India.

### Five Marker Question



1. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions based on it.
  - i). Name the speaker in the above cartoon.
  - ii). What do the people depict shown in the cartoon?
  - iii). Which planning is being talked about in the cartoon? What were its objectives?

### Six Marker Question

1. Assess the achievements of five year plans in India after independence.
2. Which were the main problems of Indian Economy at the time of independence?  
Elaborate

3. Justify the importance of NITI Aayog in the present scenario.

### **Answer of One Marker Questions**

1. a) J.C. Kumarappa
2. National institution for transforming India.
3. Economic development of the country.
4. Prime-Minister
5. c) Mixed
6. Bombay Plan was prepared in the year 1944.
7. 2012-2017

### **Answers of Two Marker Questions**

1. See the content.
2. Major land reforms are-
  - (i) The abolition of the economical system of Zamindari.
  - (ii) Consolidation of land by bringing small peices of land together in the one place.
3. Two objectives of NITI aayog-
  - (i) To harmonise the internals of material security and economic policy and to prepare streategic and long term framework of policy and programme.
  - (ii) To cope up with pressing challenges of development in the 21st Century.
4. i) No trade of foodgrains among states.
  - ii) Security of foods in the state of Bihar.

5. i) Problems of livelihood and unemployment among people.
- ii) Displacement of people.
- iii) Increase in Environmental pollution.

#### **Five Years Plan : At A Glance**

Five Years Plan	Period	Objectives
First	1951-1956	Agricultural Development.
Second	1956-1961	Industrial Development.
Third	1961-1966	To be self reliance in food, Unemployment eradication.
Fourth	1969-1974	In crease in production, Economic Stability.
Fifth	1974-1979	Self-reliance and to eradicate poverty.
Sixth	1980-1985	Development of Energy resources, welfare of weaker sections.
Seventh	1985-1990	Production of food, Modernisation, Rural Development.
Eighth	1997-1997	Employment, Health, Literacy.
Ninth	1997-2002	Social and Economic Development.
Tenth	2002-2007	Social, Economic and Industrial Development.
Eleventh	2007-2012	Energy, Employment.
Twelfth	2012-2017	Inclusive Development.

### Answer of Four marker Questions

1. See the content.
2. See the content.
- 3.

Leftlist	Rightlist
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Favoured poor and backward Social groups</li><li>• Followers of Government's welfare policies</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Favoured open economy</li><li>• Favoured market based Economy</li></ul>

4. See the content.
5.
  - i) Not in favour of private sector.
  - ii) less expenditure of Education and medical facilities.
  - iii) Rise of new middle class due to interference of the state.
  - iv) Less competition in domestic market.
6.
  - i) Import of wheat.
  - ii) India accepted foreign help.
  - iii) Challenge was to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains.
  - iv) Growing dissatisfaction against government.

### Answer of five marker Questions

- i) Jawahar Lal Nehru

- ii) People were suffering from poverty and the economic conditions of country were not favourable.
- iii) Third five years plan. Its objectives were to provide autonomy to agriculture and industry. Along with this focus was to develop internal and external resources for National development.

### **Answer of Six Marker Questions**

- Land reforming process was started.
  - Increase in national income.
  - Increase in literacy.
  - Social justice was established.
  - India became self reliant in production.
  - Per-capita Income increased.
  - GDP of the country increased.
1. Weak Economy.
  2. Low per capita income.
  3. Low life style.
  4. Challenges to Agriculture
  5. Less production from Agriculture and industries.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Chapter-3**

### **Foreign Policy of India**

#### **Foreign Policy**

Foreign Policy is a framework within which the Government of a given country conducts its relations with the outside world in different formats i.e. bilateral, regional and multilateral or global.

- The foreign policy of a nation reflects the interplay of domestic and external factors.
- Both domestic and international environments influence the foreign policy of a nation.
- As a nation India was born in the backdrop of the 2nd 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 the Directive Principle of State Policy (Article 51)

#### **Developing Countries and Foreign Policy:—**

- The developing countries lack the required resources to effectively advocate their concerns in the international system.
- So they focus more on peace and development in their own neighborhood.
- Moreover, their economic and security dependence on the more powerful States occasionally influences their foreign policy.
- 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.

This resulted in the division of the countries of the world into two blocs-

1. United States and its western allies.
- 2 Soviet Union and its eastern allies

### **Nehru's Role:-**

(India's Foreign Policy from 1946 to 1964)

### **The three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy:-**

- 1) preserve the hard earned sovereignty
- 2) Protect territorial integrity
- 3) promote rapid economic development

The foreign policy of independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by advocating the policy of non alignment, by reducing the cold war tension and by contributing human resources to the UN peacekeeping force.

- India advocated non alignment as the ideal foreign policy approach.

### **Afro- Asian Unity:-**

- Throughout 1940's and 1950's, 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.
- Convened an international conference in 1949 to support Indonesia's freedom struggle from the Dutch colonial regime.
- The Afro Asian Conference was held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955 commonly known as the Bandung Conference.

- The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).
- The first Summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade in September 1961.

### **Principles of India's foreign policy:-**

- NAM
- Panchsheel (five principles of peaceful co-existence)
- Staunch supporter of the decolonisation process
- Firmly opposed Racism, especially apartheid in South Africa
- Peaceful world
- Independently and actively participation in international affairs
- Disarmament

While adhering to these core principles, India has continuously adapted to the changing external circumstances and shifting domestic needs. Economic dimensions are now an important element in India's foreign policy.

### **India's Relationship with USA:-**

- During the cold war years, India was close to the USSR.
- After the collapse of the USSR, India has liberalised its economy and integrated it with the global economy.
- India-US bilateral relations today not only encompass the major pillars of our strategic partnership - including security, energy and technology - but have deepened with greater bilateral economic engagement and ever increasing people.
- The US is India's largest trading partner in goods and services.

- The overall India-US bilateral trade in goods and services has increased from US\$126 billion in 2017 to US\$142 billion in 2018.
- In 2019-2020 the bilateral trade between the USA and India stood at USD 88.75 billion.
- Cooperation in counter-terrorism with intelligence sharing, information exchange, operational cooperation and sharing of counter-terrorism technology and equipment.
- The US absorbs about 65% of India's total export in the software sector.
- 300,000 Indians work in Silicon Valley.
- 15% of all high tech starts-up are by the Indian -American.
- 35% of the technical staff of Boeing is estimated to be of Indian Origin.
- The Indian American community enjoys great reputation and significant influence on the American society and polity with its large number of professionals, business entrepreneurs and educationalists marking their positive presence on the national scene. Almost 40% of Indians in the United States have a master's, doctorate or other professional degree, which is about five times the national average.

### **India's Relationship with Russia :-**

- India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy.
- Indo Russia relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions.
- Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar world order .
- More than 80 bilateral 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.
- Russia stands to benefit from this relationship because 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, Russia has repeatedly come to the assistance of India during its oil crisis.
- India is seeking to increase its energy imports from Russia.
- Russia is important for India's nuclear energy plants.
- Russia 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.

### **India-China Relation :-**

- After the Chinese revolution in 1949, India was one of the first countries to recognise the communist government .
- The Panchsheel Agreement (The Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence) signed by the Indian Prime Minister Nehru and the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai on 29 April 1954.
- Indian and Chinese leaders visited each other's country and were greeted by large and friendly crowds.
- The slogan of 'Hindi-Chini-Bhai-Bhai' was popular.
- Both States were involved in differences arising from the Chinese takeover of Tibet in 1950 and the final settlement Of the Sino- Indian border.

- China and India were involved in a border conflict in 1962 over competing territorial claims Principally in Arunachal Pradesh and in the Aksal Chin region of Ladakh.
- Diplomatic relations between the two countries downgraded until 1976.
- A series of talks to resolve the border issue were also initiated in 1981.
- Prime minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China in December 1988 provided the impetus for an improvement in India China relations.
- Both States also signed agreements on cultural exchanges and cooperation in Science and Technology and opened four border posts for trade.
- Bilateral trade between India and China has increased from \$338 million in 1992 to more than \$70 billion in 2016.
- In 1993, the signing of an Agreement on the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) on the India-China Border Areas during Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's visit reflected the growing stability and substance in bilateral ties.
- During Prime Minister Atal Biltari Vajpayee's visit in 2003, India and China signed a Declaration on Principles for Relations and Comprehensive Cooperation and also mutually decided to appoint Special Representatives (SRs) to explore the framework of a boundary settlement from the political perspective.
- During the State Visit of Chinese President Mr. Xi Jinping visited India from 17 to 19 September 2014, a total of 16 agreements were signed in various sectors including, commerce & trade, railways, space -cooperation, pharmaceuticals, audio-visual co-production, culture, establishment Of industrial parks, sister-city agreements etc.
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited China from May 14-16, 2015.

- President Pranab Mukherjee made a state visit to China from May 24 to 27, 2016.
- In April 2018 Prime Minister Modi and President Xi held the first informal Summit in Wuhan to exchange views on overarching issues of bilateral and global importance
- The bilateral ties continued to strengthen and deepen in the year 2019 with the Second Informal Summit between Prime Minister Modi and President Xi held in Chennai on 11-12 October 2019.
- The Kailash Manasarovar Yatra is organised. In 2019, a total of 18 batches comprising 1005 Yatris through Lipulekh Pass and 10 batches comprising 341 Yatris through Nathu-La Pass undertook the Yatra.

### **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.
- A little earlier, a boundary dispute had surfaced between India and China.
- India claimed that the boundary was a matter settled in colonial time, but China said that any colonial decision did not apply.
- China claimed two areas within the Indian territory:-
  - i) Aksai-chin area in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir and
  - ii) much of the state of Arunachal Pradesh in what was then called NEFA (North East Frontier Agency).
- Between 1957 and 1959 Chinese occupied the Aksai-chin area and built a strategic road there .

- China launched a swift and massive invasion in October 1962 on both the disputed regions.
- China declared a unilateral ceasefire and its troops withdrew to where they were before the invasion began.

### **Effects of Indo-China War:-**

- China war dented India's image at home and abroad.
- India had to approach the American and the British for military assistance.
- The USSR remained neutral during the conflict.
- This war induced a sense of national humiliation and at the same time strengthened a spirit of nationalism.
- Some of the top Army commanders either resigned or were retired.
- The then Defence Minister, V K Krishna Menon had to leave the cabinet.
- Nehru was severely criticized for his naive assessment of the Chinese intention and the lack of military preparedness.
- For the first time, a no-confidence motion against Nehru's government was moved and debated in the Lok Sabha.

### **India's Relations with Israel:-**

- Israel gained independence from the British Colonial rule in 1948.
- Diplomatic relations formally developed between India and Israel after the opening of Israeli Embassy in India in 1992.
- India and Israel are strategic partners.
- The political ties between India and Israel are very warm and forward-looking.

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi undertook a historic first-ever visit to Israel by an Indian Prime Minister on July 4-6, 2017, during which the relationship was upgraded to the strategic partnership.
- Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu made a return visit to India on January 14-19, 2018.
- The two Nations have cooperation in various fields like cultural exchange, security and defence, Counter Terrorism, space research, water and energy and agricultural development.

### **India's Relations with Pakistan:-**

- The conflict started just after the partition over the dispute on Kashmir.
- The issue was then referred to the UNO.
- The Kashmir conflict did not prevent cooperation between the governments of India and Pakistan.
- Both the government work together to restore the women abducted during partition to their original families.
- The Indus water treaty was signed by Nehru and General Ayub Khan in 1960 with the meditation by the World Bank.
- In April 1965, Pakistan launched armed attacks in the Rann of Kutch area of Gujarat.
- This was followed by a bigger offense in Jammu and Kashmir in August and September.
- The Prime Minister Shastri ordered Indian troops to launch a counter-offensive on the Punjab border.
- In a fierce battle, the Indian Army reached close to Lahore.



- The hostilities came to an end with the UN intervention.
- Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistan 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 as a winner in West Pakistan, while the Awami League led by Sheikh Mujib-ur- Rahman swept through East Pakistan.
- 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 neighbouring areas in India.
- Pakistan accused India of a conspiracy to break it up.
- Support for Pakistan came from the US and China.
- Henry Kissinger, advisor to the US President Richard Nixon, made a secret visit to China via Pakistan in July 1971.
- 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.
- A full scale war between India and Pakistan broke out in December 1971.
- Within 10 days the Indian Army had surrounded Dhaka from three sides and

the Pakistani army of about 90000 had surrendered.

- 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 3rd July 1972 formalised the return of peace between the two nations.

### **Kargil Confrontation:-**

In 1999 several points on the Indian side of the LOC in the Mashkov, Kaksar and Batalik areas were occupied by Mujahideens, suspecting involvement of the Pakistani Army. This led to a confrontation between the two countries. This is known as the Kargil Conflict.

By 26 July 1999 India had recovered control of most of the lost points/heights.

### **Effects of 1962, 1965 and 1971 War:-**

- A decisive victory in the 1971 war led to national jubilation.
- After the 1971 war, Assembly elections in most States took place, bringing large majorities to the Congress Party.
- Conflicts with the neighbours derailed the five year plans.
- The resources were diverted to the defence sector especially after 1962.
- The Department of Defence Production was established in November 1962.
- The Department of Defence Supplies was established in November 1965.
- The third Five year Plan(1961-66) was affected and it was followed by three annual plans.
- The fourth five year plan could be initiated only in 1969.
- India's defence expenditure increased enormously after the Wars.

## **India Relations with Nepal and Sri-Lanka:-**

Kindly refers to these topics in chapter four south Asia and the Contemporary world.

## **India's Relations with Myanmar :-**

- India and Myanmar signed a Treaty of Friendship in 1951.
- Myanmar is significant in the context of our “Act East” policy.
- Myanmar is India's gateway to South -East Asia.
- India has responded promptly and effectively in rendering assistance following natural calamities in Myanmar like Cyclone Mora (2017), Komen (2015), earthquake in Shan State (2010), Cyclone Nargis in 2008 and the recent outbreak of influenza virus in Yangon in July-August 2017.
- India has extended development assistance to Myanmar on generous terms. The bulk of the assistance is grant-funded. India is also providing assistance in setting up institutions for higher learning and research, namely Myanmar Institute of Information Technology, Advanced Centre for Agricultural Research and Education, Myanmar-India Centre for Enhancement of IT Skills.
- India-Myanmar Industrial Training Centres.
- Myanmar is potentially an important partner in the energy sector as future offshore gas can be piped to India.

## **India's Nuclear Program:-**

- A significant nuclear program was initiated in the late 1940's under the guidance of Homi Jehangir Bhabha.
- India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
- China conducted nuclear tests in October 1964. It was a wake up Call for

India.

- The first nuclear explosion undertaken by India in May 1974, it was termed as a peaceful explosion.
- India conducted a series of nuclear Tests in May 1998 demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes.

### **India's Nuclear Policy:-**

- India's nuclear policy has always been peace oriented.
- India will keep nuclear weapons for its defence.
- Advocates 'no first use' of nuclear weapons. But in view of contemporary regional security challenges, policy of 'no first use' can be reviewed.
- India is committed to ensuring its membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and opposing partisan and unjust nuclear treaties like CTBT and NPT.

### **One Marker Questions**

1. Which article of Indian constitution lays down some Directive Principles of State Policy on promotion of international peace and security?
  - a) Article 351
  - b) Article 51
  - c) Article 368
  - d) Article 68
2. Write full form of NPT.

3. Fill in the blanks:-

China conducted a nuclear test in\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) October 1962
- b) October 1964
- c) October 1968
- d) November 1964

4. To whom did India provide political asylum in 1959?

5. Tashkent agreement is signed between these two countries?.

- a) Pakistan and India
- b) China and India
- c) India and USSR
- d) India and USA

6. Which state is called NEFA?

- a) Assam
- b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Sikkim

7. When did India conduct its first nuclear test?

- a) 1974

- b) 1978
  - c) 1992
  - d) 1998
8. Which of the following is not a correct statement regarding India's Nuclear doctrine:
- a) The basic principle of India's nuclear doctrine is "No First Use".
  - b) Nuclear weapons will only be used in retaliation against a nuclear attack on the Indian Territory or on Indian forces anywhere.
  - c) India will use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries.
  - d) India did its first Nuclear Test in the year 1974.

### **Two Marker Questions**

1. How Myanmar is important to India?
2. Why does India refuse to sign NPT and CTBT?
3. Why did India sign a 20 year Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the , Soviet Union?
4. Which river water treaty was signed between India and Pakistan? Who played the role of the mediator?
5. What was the Kargil conflict?

### **Passage Based Question(Four Marker Question)-**

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:-

India has opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation since they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapons powers. Thus, India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 and also refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). India conducted a series of nuclear Tests in May 1998 demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. Pakistan soon followed, thereby increasing the vulnerability of the region to a nuclear exchange. The international community was extremely critical of the nuclear test in the subcontinent and sanctions were imposed on both India and Pakistan, which were subsequently waved. India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence and deterrence professes 'no first use' and reiterates India's commitment to global, verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapons free world.

1. Why did India oppose the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty?
  - a) because it was selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers countries.
  - b) legitimizing the monopoly of five nuclear weapons power
  - c) India opposes world peace
  - d) both a) and b) are correct
2. When did India achieve nuclear capability in the military sector?
  - a) 1998      b) 1995
  - c) 1976      d) 1974
3. Which of the following statements is correct regarding India's nuclear policy?
  - a) India will keep nuclear weapons for its defense

- b) 'no first use' of nuclear weapon
  - c) India is committed to non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament
  - d) All of the above
4. According to the above passage which countries are equipped with nuclear power?
- a) India, Pakistan, America, Russia, Britain
  - b) America, Britain, France, India, Russia
  - c) America, Russia, Britain, France, China
  - d) America, Russia, Britain, France, Pakistan

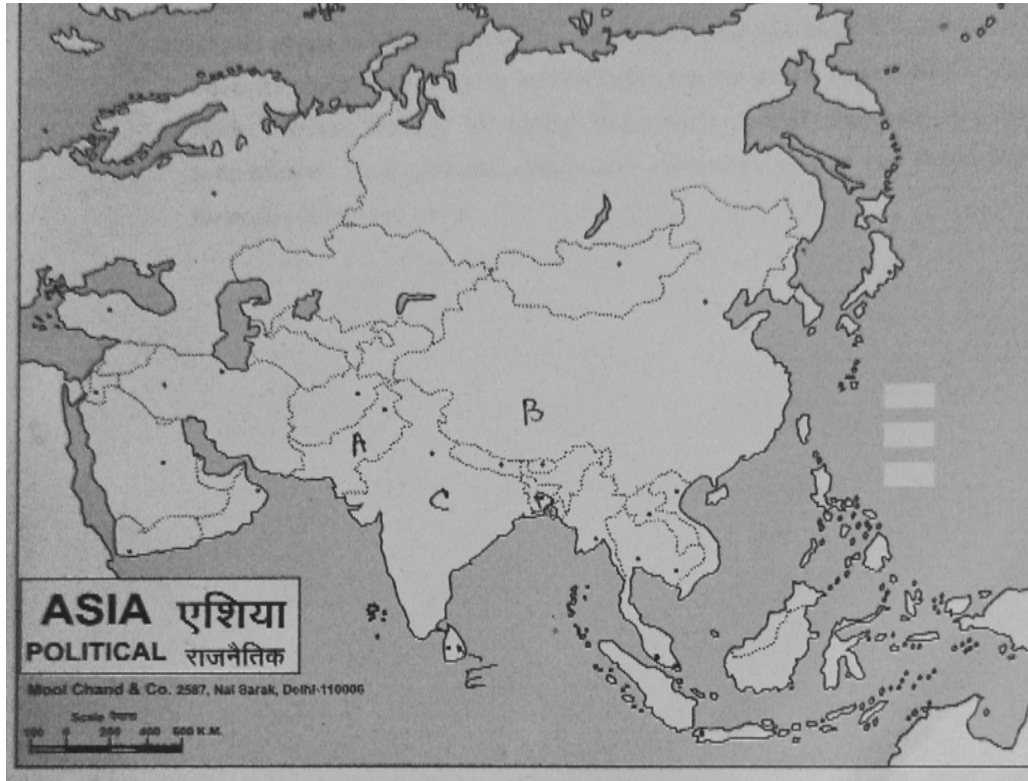
#### **Four Marker Questions**

1. Describe the Nuclear Policy of India.
2. India's relations with Russia are considered as an important aspect of India's Foreign Policy. Explain.
3. Describe India's relation with Israel.
4. What was the Tibet issue?

#### **Five Marker Questions:-**

1. In the given map 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 in along with their serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format:-(1+1+1+1+1=5)





S. No.	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		
5)		

- i. Country which faced Ethnic conflict.
- ii. The Dalai Lama sought asylum in this country.
- iii. Declared a free country in 1971.

- iv. Country which conducted a Nuclear Test in October 1964.
- v. Country which was involved in serious armed conflict with India in 1965.

### **Six Marker Questions**

- 1. Do you agree with the statement that 'The Foreign Policy of Independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world'? Justify your answer with two suitable arguments.
- 2. Explain in detail the result of the 1962, 1965 and 1971 war on India.
- 3. Give any three suitable arguments in favour of India being a staunch supporter of the decolonization process and in the firm opposition to racialism.

### **Answer of One Marker Questions**

- 1. b) Article 51
- 2. Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty
- 3. b) October 1964
- 4. Dalai Lama
- 5. a) Pakistan and India
- 6. b) Arunachal Pradesh
- 7. a) 1974
- 8. c)

### **Answer of Two Marker Questions**

- 1. i) Myanmar is significant in the context of our "Act East" policy. Myanmar is India's gateway to South -East Asia.  
  
ii) Myanmar is potentially an important partner in the energy sector as future

offshore gas can be piped to India.

2. India has opposed the NPT and CTBT since they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapon powers. Thus, India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 and also refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).
3. In order to counter the US- Pakistan- China axis, India signed a twenty-year Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union in August 1971. The treaty assured India of Soviet support if the country faced any attack.
4. A long term dispute about the sharing of river waters was resolved through mediation by the World Bank. The India- Pakistan Indus Water Treaty was signed by Nehru and General Ayub Khan in 1960.
5. In 1999, several points of the Indian side of LOC in the Mashkoh, Dras, Kaksar and Batalik areas were occupied by Mujahideens. Indian Army suspected of Pakistan's army. This led to confrontation between two countries, which is known as the Kargil conflict.

Answer of passage based question:-

- i) d) both a) and b) are correct
- ii) a) 1998
- iii) d) All of the above
- iv) c) America, Russia, Britain, France, China

### **Answer of Four Marker Questions**

1. Please see important points.
2. i) India's relations with Russia are strong and embedded in a history of mutual faith and matched by popular perceptions.

- ii) Both share a vision of multipolar world order.
  - iii) Both believe that International conflicts and disputes should be negotiated through bodies like the UN.
  - iv) More than 80 bilateral agreements have been signed as part of the Indo-Russian strategic agreement of 2001.
3. Please see important points.
  4. In 1950, China took over control of Tibet. Large sections of the Tibetan population oppose this takeover. In 1958, there was an armed uprising in Tibet against China occupation. This was suppressed by the Chinese forces. In 1959, the Dalai Lama crossed over into the Indian border and sought Asylum which was granted. The Chinese government strongly protested against this.

#### **Answer of five marker Question:-**

1.

S. No.	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
1)	E	Sri-Lanka
2)	C	India
3)	D	Bangladesh
4)	B	China
5)	A	Pakistan

#### **Answer of Six Marker Questions**

1. The foreign policy of independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by
  - i) advocating the policy of nonalignment by reducing the cold war tensions.

India did not join either of the two camps during the cold war era. India wanted to keep away from the military alliances led by the US and Soviet Union against each other. India advocated non-alignment as the ideal foreign policy approach.

ii) by contributing human resources to the UN peacekeeping operations.

2. Please see the content

3. i) India convened the Asian relations conference in March 1947, five months ahead of attaining its independence.

ii) India made earnest efforts for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial.

iii) India was a staunch supporter of the decolonization process and firmly opposed racism, the especially Apartheid in South Africa. The Afro -Asian Conference held in the Indonesia city Bandung in 1955 is an example of India's efforts.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Chapter - 4**

### **Parties and Party System in India**

Our constitution was signed and adopted on 26 November 1949, and came into effect on 26th Jana 1950. At that time the country was being ruled by an interim government. it was now necessary to form the first democratically elected government of the country .The election commission of India was set up in January 1950 and **Sukumar Sen** became the first chief election commissioner.

#### **Challenges of Election Commission :**

- To hold a free and fair election.
- Drawing the boundaries of the electoral constituencies .
- Preparing the electoral roll .
- Training of over 300000 officers and polling staff to conduct the elections.
- To Think about a different technique of voting suitable for illiterate voters.

The first general elections were held from October 1951 to February 1952. This election is referred to as the 1952 elections since most parts of the country voted in January 1952

#### **Congress System**

There was the dominance of Indian National Congress in first three general elections i.e, 1952, 1957 and 1962. This was was known as Congress System. Congress acted both as the ruling party as well as the opposition. Therefore. This period of Indian politics has been described as the “CONGRESS SYSTEM”.

## **One Party dominance in India and in other countries**

1. In most of the cases the dominance of one party was ensured by compromising democracy.
2. In some countries like China ,Cuba and Syria the constitution permits only a single party to rule the country.
3. While in some other like Myanmar, Belarus, Egypt are effectively one party States due to legal and military measures/reasons.

## **Reasons of Congress Dominance in the first three General Election:**

- Important role in the National Movement.
- Only party to have an organisation spread all over the country .
- Most popular and charismatic leaders.
- The coalitional nature of the Congress party tolerated and encouraged various factions.

## **1960 as Dangerous Decade**

- Unresolved Problems like :
- Poverty
- Inequality
- Communal and regional divisions
- The decade is also called dangerous because during this time India faced two Wars, 1962(India China War) and 1965 (India Pakistan War)
- Could lead to the failure of the democratic project or even the distintegration of the country

## Challenges of Political Succession

- After the death of Jawaharlal Nehru in May 1964, Lal Bahadur Shastri, who was Prime Minister of the country till January 1966, died in Tashkent on January 10, 1966.
- After the death of Shastri, the struggle for political successor between Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi started, and Indira Gandhi was made the Prime Minister.
- The Syndicate supported Indira Gandhi to become the Prime Minister despite being inexperienced, assuming that she would depend on the Syndicate for direction
- Despite Intense competition for leadership, a peaceful transition of power was seen as a sign of maturity of India's democracy.
- During the tenure of Lal Bahadur Shastri, (Prime Minister from 1964 to 1966), the country faced two challenges:
- Indo-Pak War of 1965
- Food Crisis ( Monsoon failure,)

Shastri ji gave the slogan of “Jai Jawan Jai Kisan” to face these challenges. The **Tashkent Agreement** was signed between India and Pakistan in Tashkent,( Soviet Union) in 1966. The Tashkent Agreement was signed by Lal Bahadur Shastri on behalf of India and Mohammed Ayub Khan on behalf of Pakistan.

## Grave Economic Crisis Due to :

- Failure of Monsoon.
- Depletion of foreign exchange reserves
- A decline in Agricultural production



- Sharp rise in military expenditure,
- Drop in industrial production and exports
- Widespread Drought in the country,

### **Fourth General Election 1967 Known as Political Earthquake**

Opposition parties started mobilizing the public. The result of elections has been termed as political earthquake because the Congress lost the election for the first time, with lowest tally of seats received and share of votes

Congress could not form government in 9 states i.e.- UttarPradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, West Bengal, Orissa, Punjab, Kerala and Haryana.

### **Split in the Congress**

The differences between Syndicate and Indira and Indira Gandhi supported candidates in the presidential election With the victory of VV Giri and the defeat of Congress's official candidate N. Sanjeeva Reddy, the Congress had to face the challenge of partition in 1969 and the Congress got divided into Congress(0) and Congress(R)

### **Conclusion**

In the 1971 elections, Indira Gandhi reclaimed the lost land of her base and re-established the Congress with the slogan "Remove Poverty"

Socialist leader Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia named this strategy as NON CONGRESS. Non-Congress parties came together in the states after the 1967 elections, Congress formed a united legislative party, (SVD) The government of the (SVD) formed in Punjab was called Popular United Front.

## Defection

When a public representative wins the election symbol of a particular party and after winning the election joins other party leaving that part, it is called defection.

Gaya Lal, a Congress MIA from Haryana, changed the party three times in a fortnight after the elections of 1967. This became related to the concept of defections.

The influential and powerful leaders in the Congress were called SYNDICATE

S.NO	LEADERS OF SYNDICATE	NAME OF STATE
1.	K.Kamraj	Madras
2.	SK Patil	Bombay city
3.	KS Nijalingappa	Mysore(Karnataka )
4.	Atulya Ghosh	West Bengal
5.	N.Sanjiv Reddy	Andhra Pradesh

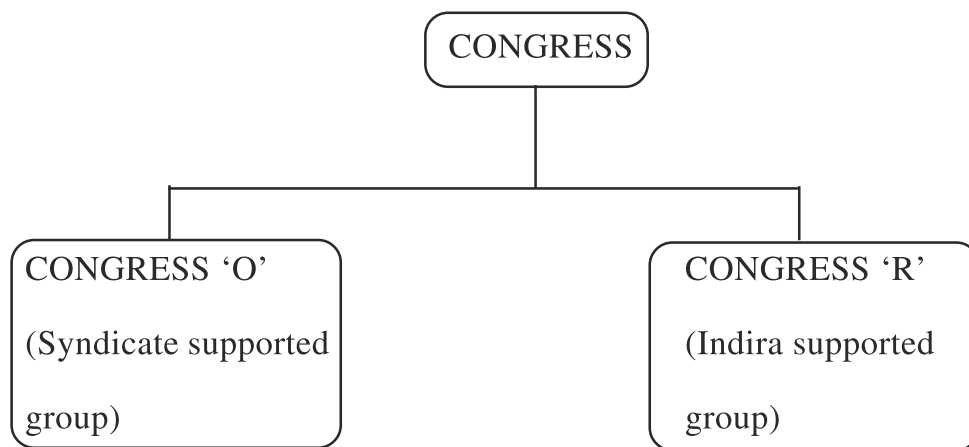
These leaders had control over the party's organization

## Presidential Election 1969

- Following Dr Zakir Hussain death the post of President of India fell vacant that year.
- Despite Mrs Gandhi's reservations ,the Syndicate managed to nominate her longtime opponent the then speaker of the Lok Sabha N. Sanjeeva Reddy as the official Congress candidate for the ensuring presidential elections.
- Indira Gandhi retaliated by encouraging the then vice president VV Giri to file his nomination as an independent candidate.

- Indira Gandhi openly called for a conscious vote which meant that use MP and MLA from the Congress should be free to vote the way they wanted in this election
- This ultimately resulted in the victory of VV Giri the independent candidate and the defeat of Sanjeeva Reddy the official Congress candidate.
- The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalized the split in the party .
- Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide between socialists and conservatives, between the pro poor and the pro rich.

#### SPLIT IN THE CONGRESS



#### **Requisitionist;**

#### **Organisation**

- The integration of the princely states was preceded by an assurance that after the dissolution of princely rule the then rulers families would be allowed to retain certain private property and given a grant in hereditary or government allowance measured on the basis of the extent, revenue and potential of the merging state. This grant was called PRIVY PURSE.

To make up for the harm done in 1967 elections, Indira Gandhi adopted a 10 point program which included

- Nationalization of 14 leading private banks,
- Abolition of the privy purse,
- Government distribution of food products and
- Land reforms etc.

### **1971 Election and Restoration of Congress Party**

- In 1971, all the major non communist, non Congress opposition parties formed an electoral alliance known as the **GRAND ALLIANCE**.
- The SSP, PSP ,Bhartiya Jan Sangh, Swatantra party and the Bhartiya Kranti Dal came together under this umbrella.
- The ruling party had an alliance with the CPI.
- Indira Gandhi put forward a positive program captured in the famous slogan **Garibi Hatao** (remove poverty ).
- She focused on the growth of the public sector, the imposition of a ceiling on rural land holdings and urban property, removal of disparities in income and opportunity and abolition of princely privileges.

### **1971 Election results :**

<b>Name of Party/ Coalition</b>	<b>Number of Seats</b>
Congress R and CPI	375
Coalition	352 Congress R+23 CPI
Congress O	16
The Grand Alliance	Less than 40

## **Restoration of Congress**

- The party occupied a similar position in terms of its popularity as in the past but it was a different kind of a party.
- It relied entirely on the popularity of the supreme leader.
- It had a somewhat weak organisational structure.
- This Congress party now did not have many factions thus it could not accommodate all kinds of opinions and interests while it won elections.
- It depended more on some social groups: the poor ,the women the dalits, Adivasis and the minorities.
- This was a new Congress that had emerged.
- Thus Indira Gandhi restored the Congress system by changing the nature of the Congress system itself.

## **Politics of ‘Garibi Hatao’**

- Through ‘Garibi Hatao’ Indira Gandhi tried to generate a support base among the disadvantaged especially among the landless labourers, Dalits and adivasis, minorities, women and the unemployed youth.
- The slogan of garibi hatao and the programs that followed it were part of Indira Gandhi’s political strategy of building an independent nation wide political support base.
- As a result Indira Gandhi got a complete majority in 1971 elections.
- The Congress-R andCPI alliance won more seats and votes than the Congress had ever won in the first four general elections.

## Two Party System

- In January 1977 the major opposition parties came together and formed a new party known as the Janata Party and accepted the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan.
- Some Congress leaders came out and formed a separate party under the leadership of Jagjivan Ram.
- This party named as 'Congress for democracy' later merged with the Janata party.
- 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 election.
- The Congress could win only 154 seats.
- The Janata party and its allies won 330 out of 542 seats in the lok sabha.
- In North India it was a massive electoral wave against the Congress because the impact of emergency was mostly concentrated in Northern States.

The Janata party lacked direction ,leadership and the common program .

- The Janata party government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies from those pursued by the Congress.
- The Janata party split and the government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months .
- Another government headed by Charan Singh was formed on the assurance of the support of the Congress party.
- But the Congress later decided to withdraw its support with the result that the Charan Singh government could remain in power for just about four

months.

- Fresh Lok Sabha elections were held in January 1980 in which the Janata party suffered a comprehensive defeat.
- Congress party led by Indira Gandhi repeated its great victory in 1971.
- It won 353 seats and came back to power.

### **Multi Party System**

- The defeat of the Congress party marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system.
- It led to an era of multi party system.
- The development initiated an era of coalition governments at the centre in which regional parties played a crucial role in forming ruling alliances.
- With the elections of 1989 a long phase of coalition politics begin in India.
- Since then there have been 11 governments at the centre all of which have either been coalition government or minority government supported by other party which did not join the government.
- In this new phase any government could be formed only with the participation or support of many regional parties.
- This applied to the :
  - National front in 1989 .
  - United front in 1996 and 1997 .
  - NDA in 1997 .
  - BJP led coalition in 1998 ,
  - NDA in 1999 ,2014,2019.

- UPA in 2004 and 2009 .
- In the elections of 2004 the Congress party too entered into coalitions in a big way the NDA was defeated and a new coalition government led by the Congress known as the ‘United Progressive Alliance(UPA) came to power.

This government received support from the left front parties and completed two terms in a row.

Dr Manmohan Singh remained the prime minister during these two terms.

### Reasons of Rise of Coalitions Governments:

Weakening of political parties	Emergence of regional Regional parties and their increasing role in information of governments	Rise of caste and sect based opportunistic politics.

### One Marker Questions

1. Tashkent Agreement was done between which two countries?
2. Name the state where a non congress party formed government in 1967 elections
3. The Election Commission of India was formed in\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The split in congress took place in the year:  
a)1962      b)1965      c)1967      d)1969
5. Which period of Indian politics was called the congress system?



6. In which year the fifth general election of Lok sabha was held?  
a)1971 b)1980 c)1984 d)1967
7. Which was the second largest party in 1967 elections?

### **Two Marker Questions**

1. Why is the decade of 1960 called the dangerous decade?
2. What do you mean by Defection?
3. Mention any two reasons for the winning of Congress -R in 1971 elections.
4. Define Syndicate.
5. Name two countries where one party dominance is prevalent.

### **Four Marker Questions- (Passage Based Question)**

Read the given Passage and answer the questions that follow.

First general elections were held from October 1951 to February 1952. It took six months for the campaigning, polling and counting to be completed. more than half-The Eligible voters turned out to vote on the day of elections. when the results were declared these were accepted as fair even by the losers. The 'Times of India' held that 'the polls have confounded all those sceptics who thought the introduction of adult franchise too risky an experiment in this country'

1. Why did the process of first general election take 6 months?
  - a) Lack of resources for elections.
  - b) Lack of trained election personnel.
  - c) About 17 crore voters.

- d) All of the above
- 2. Which party was victorious in the first general election?
  - a) Congress
  - b) Swatantr Party
  - c) Jansangh
  - d) None of the above
- 3. What is universal adult franchise?
  - a) The right to vote without caste discrimination
  - b) The right to vote without religion discrimination
  - c) The right for all adults to vote without gender discrimination
  - d) All of the above
- 4. When was first general election held?
  - a) 1952
  - b) 1950
  - c) 1957
  - d) 1955

#### **Four Marker Questions**

- 1. Describe the reasons for one party dominance in India.
- 2. Write a short note on 1969 presidential election in India.
- 3. What do you mean by the Restoration of the congress system?

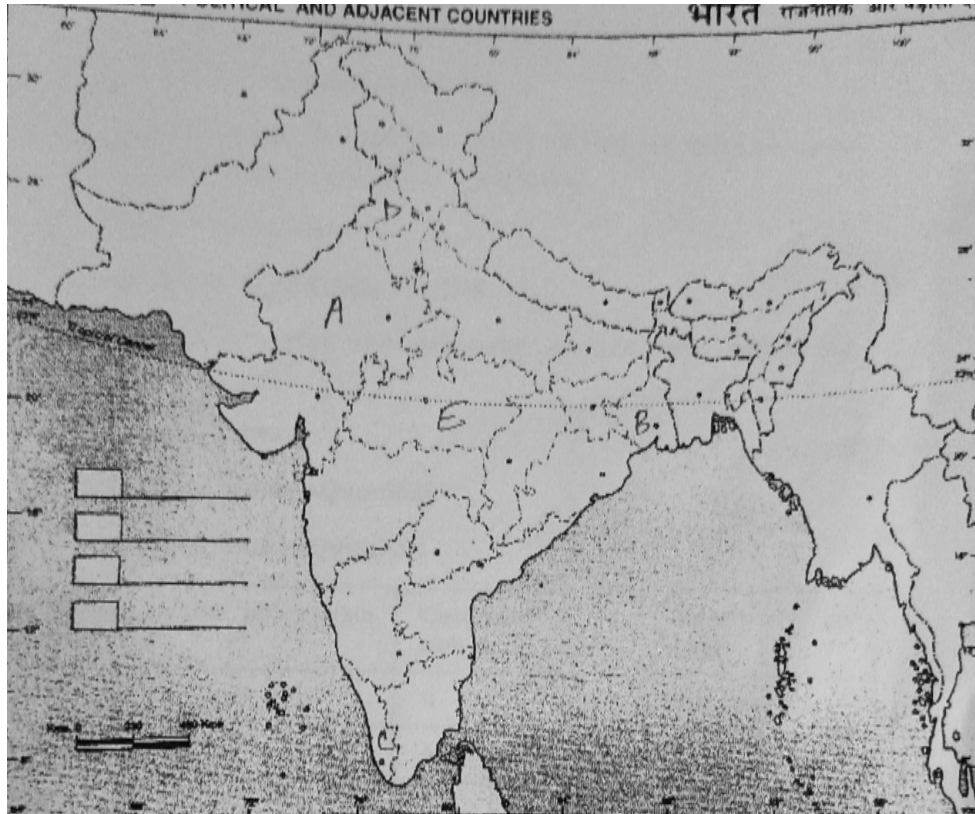
4. Why is the period of fourth general election (1967) described as political earth quake.
5. Write four challenges that Election Commission faced in first general election.

### Five Marker Questions

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

S. No. Of the information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		
5)		

1. The state where congress did not get majority.
2. The state where Congress did not get majority but formed government with the help of other parties.
3. The state where Communist Party of india formed government
4. The state where congress formed government with complete majority.
5. The state where popular united front formed government.



### Six Marker Question

1. Explain the reasons of the split of congress in 1969.
2. Describe any six reasons of the popularity of Indira Gandhi in the initial years of the decade of 1970 .
3. Describe the economic and political situation of India at the time of the 1967 general election.

### Answer of One Marker Questions

1. India and Pakistan
2. Kerala
3. January 1950

4. d) 1969
5. 1950
6. b) 1980
7. Swatantr party

### **Answer of Two Marker Questions**

1. a) 1962 India-China war, 1965 India Pakistan war  
b) Monsoon failure resulting in drought.
2. Defection means an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he was elected and joins another Party.
3. a) Slogan of Garibi Hata  
b) India's victory in 1971 Indo Pak war
4. A group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress.
5. South Korea, Taiwan

### **Answer of Passage Based Question**

1. d) All of above
2. a) Congress
3. d) All of above
4. a) 1952

### **Answer of Four Marker Questions**

1. Reasons for single party dominance

a) Socialists believed in the ideology of democratic socialism.

The communists were influenced by the Russian revolution and advocated the path of communism for many solutions

b) In the first general election, the socialist did not achieve much success while the communists got 16 seats.

2. See the content

3. In the 1971 general elections, Indira Gandhi attempted to bring the Congress to power with an absolute majority, for which Indira Gandhi initiated various public welfare programs, resulting in the Congress coming to power with an absolute majority in the elections.

4. P1. See the content.

5. P1. See the content.

### **Answer of five Marker Questions**

S. No. Of the information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
1)	B	West Bengal
2)	A	Rajasthan
3)	C	kerala
4)	E	Madhya pradesh
5)	D	Punjab

### **Answer of Six Marker Questions**

1. Reasons of split of Congress.

- Differences between the then Finance Minister Morarji Desai on issues like Privy Purse.
  - Differences among Syndicate and young Turks.
  - Indira Gandhi 's expulsion from Congress
  - Indira Gandhi not giving importance to Syndicate
  - discord on right and left wing
2. Reasons of the popularity of Indira Gandhi.
- Mrs Gandhi's miraculous leadership
  - Socialist policies
  - Indira Gandhi's grip on Congress party
  - Polarization of votes
  - Weak opposition .
  - Slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'
3. Economic and Political Situation of India.
- Severe food crisis
  - Decrease in foreign exchange reserves, Decrease in industrial production and exports,
  - increase in military expenses,
  - Shutdown and strikes in the country.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Chapter -5

### Democratic resurgence

#### Jaya Prakash Narayan and Total Revolution

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

Jaya Prakash Narayan was the first leader in post-independence India who undertook a tirade against corruption through the participation of youth, particularly in Gujarat and Bihar. He advocated the office of Lokpal against corruption. His principle of **Communitarian Socialism** views India as a society of communities encompassing three key layers, viz., community, region and rashtra — all combining together as an example of true federation.

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

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

#### Ram Manohar Lohia and Socialism

Ram Manohar Lohia has been one of the main proponents of socialism in India. He championed the idea of '**Democratic Socialism**' while associating his socialism with democracy. Lohia considered both Capitalism and Socialism equally irrelevant for Indian society. His principle of Democratic Socialism



has two objectives -the economic objective in form of food and housing and the non-economic objective in form of democracy and freedom.

Lohia advocated Chouburje Rajneeti in which he opines four pillars of politics as well as socialism: Centre, Region, District and Village -all are linked with each other. Giving consideration to affirmative action, Lohia argued that the policy of affirmative action should not only be for the downtrodden but also for the women and the non-religious minorities. Based on the premise of Democratic socialism and Chouburja Rajneeti, Lohia supported a 'Party of Socialism' as an attempt of merging all political parties. The Party or Socialism according to Lohia should have three symbols, viz., Spade [prepared to make efforts], Vote [power of voting], and Prison [Willingness to make sacrifices].

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

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

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

Primacy of whole, not part

Supremacy of Dharma

Autonomy of Society

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

### **National Emergency**

**Meaning of Emergency-** A period of governance that can be proclaimed by the President of India during certain crisis situations under the advice of the cabinet of ministers is known as Emergency. Basically its purpose is to safeguard the sovereignty, unity, integrity and security of the country along with the democrat’ political system and the Constitution. Provisions of Emergency are mentioned in the (PART XVIII) Article 352-360 of the Indian Constitution.

- Article 352 Proclamation of Emergency War / External ( Aggression / Armed Rebellion (Aremed Rebellion was included by 44th Amendment, (1978)
- Article 356 Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in States.
- Article 360 Provisions as to financial emergency.

Imposition of Emergency At National Level in the history of Indian Politics.

- 1st proclamation of Emergency-During China attack on India(October 1962-January 1968)
- 2nd proclamation of Emergency-During Pakistan’s attack on India-3rd Decernber 1971.
- 3rd proclamation of Emergency- from 25 June 1975- 23 March 1977 (based

on the internal disturbance)

### Background (Causes) to National Emergency

- Economic Crisis
  - Public Discontent- (Gujarat movement, Bihar movement)
  - Naxalites Movement),
  - Govt. Employees' Discontent
  - Railway Strike of 1974
  - Conflicts with judiciary
  - Immediate Cause -(5th General Election & Indira Gandhi)
- 1) On 12 June 1975, Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha passed a judgment declaring Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha invalid.
  - 2) She could not remain the PM unless and she had to once again elected as an MP in Lok Sabha within 6 months.
  - 3) On 24 June 1975, the Supreme Court granted her a partial stay on the High Court's Order but she could not take part in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.

Therefore, at midnight of 25 June 1975 National Emergency was imposed on the basis of Internal Disturbance as mentioned in Article 352.

### **Choronology of Events after imposition of National Emergency**

- The electricity to all the major newspaper offices was disconnected.
- The government suspended the freedom of the Press.
- Newspapers were asked to get prior approval for all material to be published. This is known as Press Censorship.

- The Cabinet was informed about it on morning 26 June.
- Indira Gandhi Addressed the nation on 'All India Radio' on 26 June 1975.

### **Consequences of Emergency**

- Centralisation of Power-
- Fundamental Rights of Indian Citizens were Suspended-
- Newspapers like the '**Indian Express**' and the '**Statesman**' protested against censorship by leaving blank spaces for censored news. Magazines like the '**Seminar**' and the '**Mainstream**' chose to close down rather than submit to censorship.
- Many Known writers returned the National prestigious awards in protest.
- A large number of leaders and workers of the opposition parties were arrested. Many leaders went underground. The government banned '**Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh**' (RSS) and '**Ejamait-e-Islami**'.
- Protests, strikes and public agitations were also disallowed.
- The government made extensive use of '**Preventive Detention**'.
- Amendment- The 42nd amendment (controversial) was also passed during the emergency.
- Privilege- The elections of Prime Minister, President and Vice-President could not be challenged in the Court.
- Tenure extended- The duration of the legislatures in the country was extended from 5 yrs. to 6 yrs.

### **6th General Election & Congress**

- For the 1st time since Independence, the Congress party was defeated in the General Election of 1977. The Congress could win only 154 seats in the Lok

Shaha. Its share of votes was less than 35%. The 1977 elections turned experience of the Emergency. The opposition fought the election on the slogan of **‘Save Democracy’**.

### **Janata Party Government**

The Janata Party was formed from the union of following parties -

Congress (Q), (Swatantra Party, Socialist Party of India, Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Lok Dal and Congress for Democracy, (Formed by Former Congressman Jagjivan Ram, Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna and Nandini Satpathy)

### **Shah Commission**

- In May 1977, the Janata Party govt. appointed a Commission. It was headed by Justice J.C. Shah, retired Chief Justice of India. It inquired several aspects of allegations during the Emergency proclaimed on the 25th June, 1975. The Commission examined evidences and testimonies of witnesses.

### **Lessons from National Emergency**

1. Democracy Strengthened in India.
  2. It brought out some ambiguities regarding the Emergency provision in the Constitution that have been rectified since by the 44th Amendment. ‘Internal’ emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of **‘Armed rebellion’** and external aggression.
- It is necessary that the advice to the President to proclaim emergency must be given in writing by the Council of Ministers.
  - 3. The Emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties.
  - The Courts too, have taken an active role after the emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individuals.
  - Many civil liberties organisations came up after this experience.

## Democratic Upsurges

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

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

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

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

### One Marker Questions

1. Who advocated “Chuburja Rajneeti” in politics.
  - a) Jai Prakash Narayan
  - b) Deen Dayal Upadhaya
  - c) Ram Manohar Lohia
  - d) Yogendra Yadav
2. Fill in the blanks  
First democratic upsurge started from\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Correct the following sentence-  
“Integral Humanism“ was advocated by Jai Prakash Narayan.
4. Which of the following upsurges is based upon the concept of Survival of the ablest-
  - a) First
  - b) Second
  - c) Third

Put a mark of right (✓) or wrong (X) against the following sentence-
5. First time National Emergency was imposed in India on 25th June 1975.

6. What do you understand by National Emergency?
7. What was the main objective of socialism propounded by Ram Manohar Lohia.

### Two Marker Questions

1. Match the following

**‘A’**

**‘B’**

- |                                      |                         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| i). Decralation of Emergency         | a) Jai Prakash Narayan  |
| ii). Save Democracy                  | b) Charu Majumdar       |
| iii). C.P.I (ML)                     | c) Janta Party          |
| iv). Establishment of true democracy | d) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad |

2. What do you know about the second democratic upsurge?
3. Mention any two function of the ‘Naxalite Movement’.
4. Name two organisations which were banned during emergency.
5. What is objective of “Integral Humanism”.

### Passage Based Questions (Four Marker Questions)

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:-

Once an emergency is proclaimed the federal distribution of powers remains practically suspended and all the powers are concentrated in the hands of the union government. Secondly, the government also gets the power to curtail or restrict all or any of the Fundamental Rights during the emergency. From the wording of the provisions of the Constitution, it is clear that an Emergency is seen as an extraordinary condition in which normal democratic politics cannot function. Therefore, special powers are granted to the government.



On the night of 25th June 1975, the Prime Minister recommended the imposition of Emergency to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. He issued the proclamation immediately. After midnight, the electricity to all the major newspaper offices was disconnected. In the early morning, large number of leaders and workers of the opposition parties were arrested. The cabinet was informed about it at a special meeting at 6 a.m. on 26 June, after all this had taken place.

1. Under which Article was Emergency declared on 25 June 1975?
  - a) Article 350
  - b) Article 352
  - c) Article 356
  - d) Article 360
2. Who issued the Proclamation of Emergency?
  - a) President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
  - b) Prime Minister Indira Gandhi
  - c) Jai Prakash Narayan
  - d) Morarji Desai
3. Which of the following statements is true during the period of National Emergency?
  - a) The federal structure of the sharing of powers becomes ineffective
  - b) All the powers come in the hands of the Central Government
  - c) Government can ban Fundamental Rights if it required
  - d) All of the above

4. On what basis did Indira Gandhi impose the National Emergency?
- a) In the fear of constitutional disturbances
  - b) In the possibility of external disturbances
  - c) In the fear of internal disturbances
  - d) All of the above

### Four Marker Questions

- 1. Explain about three pillars of “Integral Humanism”
- 2. Mention salient features of third democratic upsurge.
- 3. What do you know about four pillars of “Chouburja Rajneeti”
- 4. How did National Emergency strengthened India’s democratic System.
- 5. Give main reasons behind imposition of internal emergency of 1975.

### Five Marker Question

Study the cartoon given carefully and answer the following questions



1. Who is the person holding the " save democracy" board ? Write his name.
2. In the opinion of the group of five person (shown in the cartoon)What is the intention of the person sitting on the Dharna ?
3. Which issues are highlighted in the cartoon responsible for the fall of democracy?

### **Six Marker Questions**

1. Describe how the emergency caused democratic crisis inside the nation.
2. Explain the main reasons for the Congress Party achieving a grand success in the 1971 Lok Sabha elections under the leadership of Indira Gandhi.
3. Describe Total Revolution of Jai Prakash Narayan.
4. Describe any three lesson of Emergency.
5. What do you understand by Democratic Upsurge?Describe about various Upsurge in indian politics.

### **Answer of One Marker Questions**

1. c) Ram Manohar Lohia
2. 1990s
3. Deen Dayal Upadhyay
4. c) Third
5. (X) Wrong
6. See the content
7. The economic objective in form of food and housing and the non-economic object in form of democracy and freedom.

### **Answer of Two Marker Question**

1. i) d, ii) c, iii) b, iv) a
2. See the content
3. i) Snatch the land from rich and distribute to poor.  
ii) Use violent means to achieve political aim.
4. RSS and Jamate-e-Islami.
5. To ensure dignified life for every human being while balancing the needs of the individual and society. It supported sustainable consumption of natural resources so that those resources can be replenished.

### **Answer of passage Based Question**

1. b) 352
2. a) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad
3. d) All of the above
4. c) In the fear of Inter disturbance.

### **Answer of Four Marker Questions**

1.
  - i) Primacy of whole not part.
  - ii) Superemacy of Dharm.
  - iii) Autonomy of society.
2.
  - i) It started since 1990s in the era of LPG.

- ii) It represents competitive electoral market.
- iii) It gives preference to the “survival of the ablest”
- iv) It marks three shifts in India’s electoral market -
  - a) From state to market
  - b) From Government to Governance.
  - c) From state as controller to State as a facilitator.
- 3. ‘Chauburja Rajneeti’ opines four pillars of politics as well as socialism: Centre, Region, District and village - all are linked with each other. Giving consideration to affirmative action, Lohia argued that the policy of affirmative action should not only be for the downtrodden but also for the women and the non-religious minorities .
- 4.
  - i) Leaders of opposition formed Janta Party
  - ii) Opposition can be criticized now.
  - iii) Constitution was amended.
  - iv) During election of 1977, Congress party was defeated.
- 5. See the content.

### **Answer of Five Marker Questions**

- 1. Jai Prakash Narayan
- 2. Person sitting on Dharna wants to bring change in government by removing Indira government.
- 3. Issues like violence, corruption and lawlessness are responsible for the fall of democracy.

### **Answer of Six Marker Questions**

1. See the content
2. Slogan of poverty eradication (Garibi Hatao)
  - \* Policies of Indira Gandhi
  - \* Charismatic personality of Indira Gandhi.
  - \* Weak opposition.
  - \* Lack of stable government in states after election of 1967.
3. See the content.
4.
  - i) Democracy was strengthened
  - ii) Many amendements in Constitution were done by 44th amendment 1978.
  - iii) Rise of opposition and other parties.
  - iv) Awareness among citizens increased
5. See the content.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Chapter- 6**

### **Social and New Social Movements in India**

#### **Social Movements**

The nature of popular movements can be simple based upon a single demand as well as complex goals having a number of demands either from the government or from an organisation/institution. It is a loosely organised effort by a large group of people to achieve a particular goal, mostly a social or a political one or even to resist/ undo a social change. The Arab Spring is one such large scale international movement for political change. Similarly India has also witnessed many Movements for achieving social and political goals. Social movements are a major vehicle for ordinary people's participation in public politics and in bringing-about social changes.

- In the 1970s, diverse social groups like women, students, Dalits and farmers felt that democratic politics did not address their needs and demands. Therefore, they came together under the banner of various social organisations to voice their demands.
- Social movements often arise with the aim of bringing about changes on a public issue, such as ensuring the right of the tribal population to use forest resources.
- It is important to distinguish between social change in general and social movements. Social change is continuous and ongoing.
- The broad historical processes of social change are the sum total of countless individual and collective actions gathered across time and space. Social movements are directed towards some specific goals. It involves long and continuous social effort and action by people: forests or the right of displaced people to settlement and compensation.
- The old social movements were pre-industrial movements .They were based

on issues related to agriculture, labour, farm, land, forestry and industry. They were class based. Whereas the new social movements are on issues related to women rights, ethnic, human rights, health, ecological LGBT and tribal. They are characterised by pluralism of values and ideas rather than a clear cut ideological position.

- **Party based movements** keep close association with political parties and follow their objectives and ideologies whereas, non party movements do not keep association with any political parties and are sometimes led by NGOs or individuals. But there remains a small possibility of interference by political parties for their own personal opposition to the government. All major political parties established their own trade unions for mobilising these sections of workers. Peasants in the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh organised massive agitations under the leadership of Communist parties in the early years of independence and demanded redistribution of land to cultivators
- The Rise of the social movements have often resulted in the strengthening of democracy as it gives a platform for the underprivileged sections of the society to voice their opinions. Social movements involve a gradual process of coming together of people with similar problems or demands and also help to reduce the possibility of deep social conflict and disaffection of groups from democracy.
- It is an unusual form of collective action by a group of people having similar demands . In India many popular movements have taken place for protest. In the 1970s and 1980s, many sections of the society became disillusioned with the functioning of political parties.
- Students and young political activists from various sections of the society were in the forefront in organising the marginalised sections such as Dalits and Adivasis. The middle class young activists launched service organisations and constructive programmes among rural poor.
- These voluntary organisations chose to remain outside party politics. They



did not contest elections at the local or regional level nor did they support any one political party.

- Such voluntary sector organisations still continue their work in rural and urban areas. However, their nature has changed. Of late many of these organisations are funded by external agencies including international service agencies. The ideal of local initiatives is weakened as a result of availability of external funds on a large scale to these organisations.

**A. The Chipko Movement** : The Chipko movement began in three villages of Uttarakhand in 1973 on refusal of permission to the villagers to fell Ash trees for making agricultural tools but the same land( forest area in the Alaknanda valley) was allotted for cutting to sports manufacturers for commercial use. The villagers protested against the permission given by the government to outsiders; they used a novel tactic to hug the trees and protect them from being cut down( started from Mandal village).The movement took up economic issues of landless forest workers and asked for guarantees of minimum wage.

\* **Impact:**

1. This protest spread across many parts of Uttarakhand and brought into its ambit larger issues of ecological and economic exploitation of forest lands. This was a non-violent novel way of protest
2. The government issued a ban on felling of trees in the Himalayan region for 15 years until the green cover was fully restored.
3. This movement started with a small demand as a protest but found active participation by women and became a symbol of many such popular movements emerging in different parts of India during the 1970s.
4. The Chipko movement turned into a massive movement for creating awareness about environmental issues and economic exploitation of the region.

**B. Narmada Bachao Andolan:** Was launched by tribal, villager, environmentalists against the displacement caused by a huge development project : the Sardar Sarovar Project was launched in the Narmada Valley of Central India in the 1980s and its aim was to provide irrigation and electricity to three states. In the process of construction of the dam 245 villages from these states were expected to get submerged.

2. Number of big and small dams were to be constructed on the river. Narmada and its tributaries across 3 states Madhya Pradesh Gujarat and Maharashtra.
3. In 1988-89, it was organised under the banner of the NBA a loose collective community of many voluntary organisations through court actions, hunger strikes, rallies etc.
4. The Movement demanded that there should be a cost benefit analysis of major development projects which included displacement of the locals and forced resettlement of the project affected people, loss of livelihood and depletion of ecological resources, the impact on biodiversity loss and fair rehabilitation of the displaced people.
5. Narmada Bachao Andolan continued for more than 20 years Over 192 villages and townships will come under the submergence due to the construction of the Dam

\* **Impact:**

1. Government set up Narmada tribunals regarding resettlement and rehabilitation of those displaced by the dams.
2. The height of the Sardar Sarovar Dam was also raised to increase and extend its benefit for more water for irrigation mostly in the drought prone areas of Kutch and Saurashtra and to generate more hydroelectric power.
3. It created awareness regarding balance between development and environment with protection of biodiversity.

**C. Farmers Agitation** led by Bhartiya Kisan Union in 1988: Bhartiya Kisan Union was one of the leading farmers movements to protest against the policies of the process of liberalization of Indian economy. The farmers of Western Uttar Pradesh and adjoining regions participated in it by holding rallies, demonstrations and 'Jail Bharo' agitation. 2. The demands were a getting higher prices for sugarcane and wheat. 3. Guaranteed supply of electricity at reasonable rates. 4. To waive off repayment of loan due for the farmers. 5. To provide government pension to farmers. 6. Abolition of restrictions on inter-state movement of farm produce.

\* **Impact:** 1. It helped to highlight the plight of farmers. 2. BKU became the most successful social movement and was sustained for a long time due to the network and cooperation among its members. 3. BKU farmers dominated regional electoral politics also in the coming years.

**D. Anti Liquor/Arrack Movement ( Tadi Movement) :** 1. Mass uprising of women against the production of and sale of country liquor (arrack) among the rural women in Andhra Pradesh. However, soon the movement became one of the biggest agitations led by women as a collective against the state and its Agencies leading to the total prohibitive ban of production of illicit liquor in the state.

- The National Literacy Movement was started in January 1990 in Nellore district Andhra Pradesh. This was a state organised mass literacy campaign. However, it resulted in a spontaneous anti - arrack movement as the women gathered together and discussed their problems. This discussion resulted in the women discovering that the consumption of locally made cheap liquor( arrack )was a source of their unsettled domestic life. The anti-arrack movement was a consequence of these meetings and started as a spontaneous movement in the small village Dubaganta in Andhra Pradesh and later spread to other districts of Andhra Pradesh.

- \* **Impact:** 1. The movement resulted In the declaration of total prohibition of liquor in Andhra Pradesh(1994). 2. It resulted in the loss of the political party in elections that year. 3. It helped to bring out women's issues and made them a strong electorate swaying public opinion during elections.
  
- E. **Movement for Right to Information:** Started in 1990 when a mass based organisation called the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan( MKSS) in Rajasthan took the initiative in demanding records of famine relief work and accounts of labourers. It organised public hearings or 'jan sunwai' where the administration was asked to explain its stand in public.
  
- \* **Impact:** An amendment in the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act was made to permit the public to procure certified copies of documents held by the panchayats. 2. In 1996, MKSS formed the National Council for People's Right to Information in Delhi to raise RTI to the status of a national campaign. The Right to Information Act was passed in June 2005.
  
- F. **Dalit Panthers:** 1. An militant organisation of the dalit youth which was formed in Maharashtra in 1972. 2. The activities centred around fighting against atrocities on dalits. 3. The main agenda was to destroy the caste system. 4. To build an All India organisation of all the oppressed classes. 5. To provide platform for dalit educated youth to use their creativity as a protest activity and to bring awareness about the caste based atrocities. 6. They protested against the inequality of the caste system. 7. Dalit groups were mainly fighting against the perpetual caste based inequalities and material injustices that the Dalits faced in spite of constitutional guarantees of equality and justice. Effective implementation of reservations and other such policies of social justice was one of their prominent demands.
  
- \* **Impact:** 1. The movement was influenced by the black panther movement of the USA and South Africa. 2. There was a Renaissance in Marathi literature. Dalit art and literature flourished. 3. Politics using the ideologies of

Ambedkar, Karl Marx and Jyoti Rao Phule, that helped to invigorate the use of the term dalit to refer to lower caste community.<sup>4</sup> Economic and social justice related issues were raised.

**G. National Fishworkers Forum** was a movement started in Kerala as a Protest by the local fishermen against the government permission to bottom trawling for large-scale harvest of fish in the Indian Seas. The lives and occupation of the fish workers were threatened in a major way. Fisheries being State subject, the fish workers were mostly mobilised at the regional level.

\* **Impact-** Work of the NFF consolidated when in 1991 it fought its first legal battle with the Union government successfully.

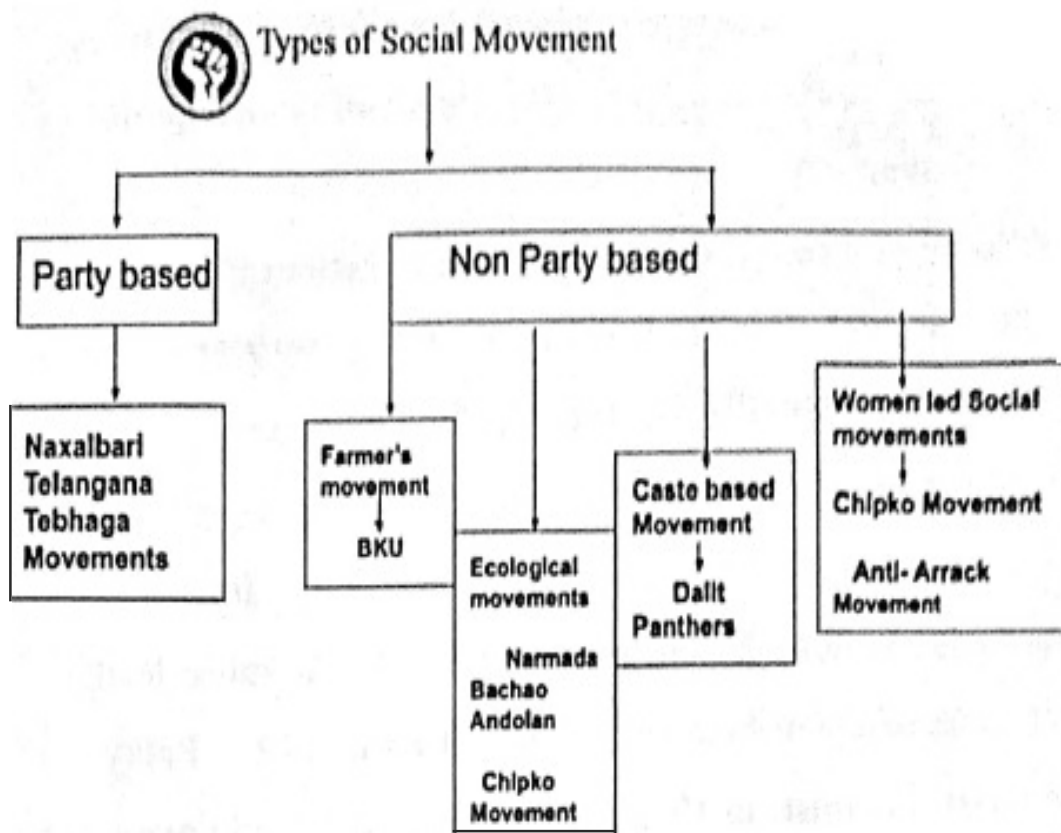
### **Importance of Social Movements :**

1. Social movements have been and continue to be closely connected with the democratic political systems in the country and are an engine for bringing about changes in a peaceful manner.
2. They help to mobilize various sectors and sections of the society and create a new set of social relationships which leads to a collective action and act as pressure valves in a democracy.
3. They help to express the hopes and aspirations of the common people be it; women, workers, child rights, ecological and environmentalists issues which otherwise would have been left unheard. They help to democratise from the bottom up (grassroots level).
4. There is no doubt that social movements have certain limitations and challenges but they have the power to shake the existing political and social systems and a voice for the oppressed classes.
5. These movements came up to rectify some problems in the functioning of

party politics and should be seen as an integral part of the democratic politics.

6. Popular movements suggest new forms of active participation and thus broadened the idea of participation in Indian democracy.
- **Criticism of these movements:** collective actions like strikes, sit-ins and rallies disrupt the functioning of the government, delay in decision making and destabilise the routines of democracy.
  - Naxalbari uprising was an armed peasant revolt in 1967 in the Naxalbari block in Darjeeling district, West Bengal, India. It was mainly led by local tribals and the radical communist leaders of Bengal and further developed into Communist Party of India (Marxist—Leninist) in 1969. It gave rise to the a light armed struggle led by Charu Majumdar, Kanu Sanyal, Punjab Rao, Vinod Mitra. This is an example of political party based social movement.
  - **Silent Valley protest:** In 1973 a protest was launched against the hydroelectric project Dam as an entire biosphere reserve was to be submerged in Kerala.
  - In the 2000s protests erupted in Singur in West Bengal against the acquisition of 400 acres of land for a proposed car project.
  - In 2011 Anna Hazare fought against corruption in a Movement in New Delhi to persuade the government to enact a stringent anti-corruption law called the ‘Lokpal Bill’.
  - The Tebhaga Movement was a significant peasant agitation, initiated in Bengal by the Kisan Sabha (peasant front of the Communist Party of India) in 1946-47.

Movements are not only about collective assertions or only about rallies and protests. They involve a gradual process of coming together of people with similar problems, similar demands and similar expectations.



### One Marker Questions

1. Who founded the Dalit Panthers ?
2. Give the full form of NFF:
3. Name the two major dams constructed on the river Narmada.
4. State whether the following statement is true or false: The main strength of social movements lie in their mass base cutting across social sections.
5. Sunderlal Bahaguna is associated with which social movement?
6. When was the Right to Information Act passed?
7. What is BAMCEF?

8. Baba Amte is associated with which Movement?
9. Put a mark of right or wrong against the following sentence:-  
Naxalbari movement is a non-party based movement.
10. Which of the following state is not benefited by the Sardar Sarovar Dam build on the river Narmada:
  - a) Gujrat
  - b) Rajasthan
  - c) Maharashtra
  - d) Tamil Nadu

### **Two marker Questions**

1. Distinguish between party- based movements and non-party based movements.
2. What were the main demands of the Chipko Movement?
3. What were the two issues related to the Sardar Sarovar project?
4. What was the role of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan in the enactment of Right to Information Act?
5. What is Maoist movement?

### **Passage Based Question (Four Marker Question)**

Read carefully the passage given below and answer the questions :

Movements are not only about collective assertions or only about rallies and protests. They involve a gradual process of coming together of people with



similar problems, similar demands and similar expectations. But then movements are also about making people aware of their rights and the expectations that they can have from democratic institutions. Social movements in India have been involved in these educational tasks for a long time and thus have contributed to expansion of democracy rather than causing disruptions.

1. Which of the statements given below stands true for social movements? a. They are spontaneous and collective assertions of similar demands . b. They are undemocratic individual assertions that cause friction between citizens.  
  
c). None of the above.
2. Complete the statement given below:-  
  
The Social Movements help to \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
a. strengthen and expand democracy in the country.  
  
b. disrupt and cause social conflicts in the country.  
  
c. exploit and create internal disorder in the region.
3. Social movements that involved mass participation by women:  
  
a. Bhartiya Kisan Union  
  
b. Chipko Movement  
  
c. Anti -Arrack Movement  
  
d. Both b and c are correct.
4. Which of the following Movement helped people to be aware of their rights and the expectations that they can have from democratic institutions in the

form of getting information from the government ?

- a. Movement started by Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan in Uttar Pradesh.
- b. Movement started by Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan in Gujarat.
- c. Movement started by Mazdoor Khan Shakti Sangathan in Rajasthan.

### **Four Marker Questions**

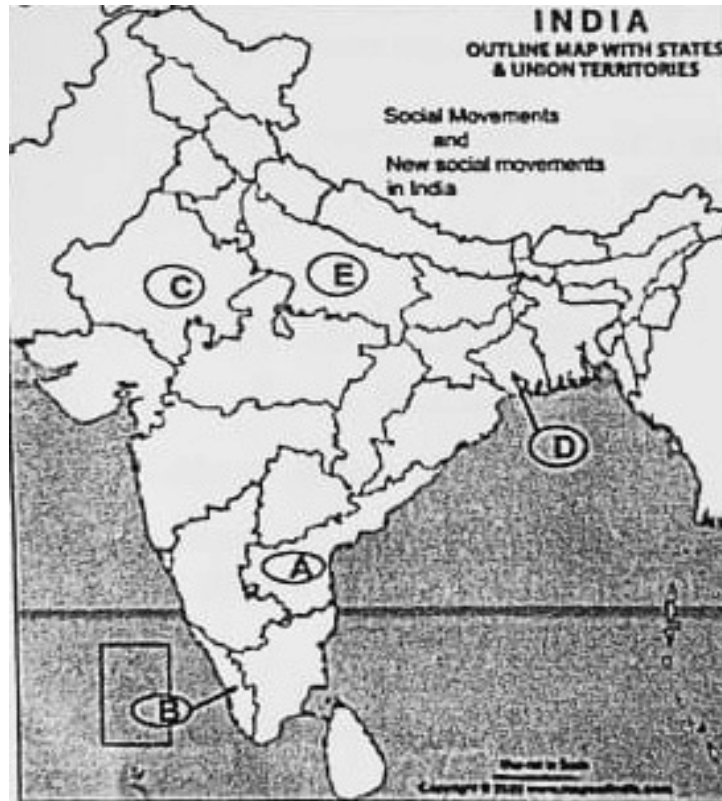
- 1. What do you understand by New Social Movements?
- 2. What do you understand by party based movements?
- 3. What do you understand about the National fishworkers forum led social movement?
- 4. What was naxal movement and where did it start?

### **Five Marker Questions**

In the given map of India five states 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 serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets.

- i. The state where women put a ban on the sale of arrack and stopped its auction.
- ii. The state where the National Fishworkers Forum started its agitation.
- iii. The state where the MKSS demanded records for famine relief and accounts of labourers.
- iv. The state where the Tebhaga Peasants Movement took place in 1946-47

- v. The state which saw a farmer's agitation in 1988 protesting against the government's increased electricity rates.



S. No. Of the information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
1)	A	
2)	B	
3)	C	
4)	D	
5)	E	

### **Six Marker Questions**

1. Do social movements help make democracy a success? Give your views.
2. Explain the role of women in successfully voicing their demands through social movements. Give examples.
3. Describe any six factors which made the farmers' movement run by Bhartiya Kisan Union as the most popular and successful movement.

### **Answer of one Marker Questions**

1. Arjun Dhale, Namdeo Dhasal.
2. National Fishworkers' Forum.
3. Sardar Sarovar Project (Gujarat) and Narmada Sagar Project (Madhya Pradesh).
4. True
5. Chipko Movement.
6. 2005
7. The All India Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation founded by Kanshi Ram. (1971)
8. Narmada Bachao Andolan.
9. False (X)
10. d) Tamil Nadu

### **Answer of Two Marker Questions**

1. Party based movements are based on the ideology of political parties while non-party based movements are independent from party associations and are

spontaneous and unorganised.

2. Local communities should have effective control over the forest resources and there should be no forest exploitation through contracts.
3. It played an important role in the enactment of Right to Information Act by taking the initiative in demanding records of famine relief work and accounts of labourers.
4. It is the movement inspired by the doctrine of communism as developed by Mao Tse Tung. It believes in armed insurgency and violent uprising and killing of innocents for the fulfillment of their demands.

### **Answer of Four Marker Questions**

1. New social movements have emerged as corrective to new challenges like environmental degradation, violence against women, destruction of tribal cultures and violation of Human Rights, transgender rights etc. They are comprehensive issues affecting a major strata of the society and are issues based seeking redressal within the system.
2. Party based movements have close Association with political parties and follow their objectives and ideologies, well organised and financed by political parties and often have a hidden agenda of opposing the party in power. For ex:- the Indian Independence was fought by the Congress Party, the highly violent Maoist movement.
3. The National Fishworkers Forum owes its birth to the striking Indian fishing communities in 1978. It was a Federation of trade unions and organisations of fishworkers in India. The conflict between the newly introduced large-scale mechanized trawlers and the small-scale traditional fishworkers gave rise to this. In 2008 NFF led a campaign to 'save the coast and save the fishers'.
4. The term naxalites come from Naxalbari, a small village in West Bengal where

a section of the Communist Party of India 'Marxist led by Charu Majumdar initiated an uprising in 1967.

### **Answer of Passage Based Question)**

1. a. They are spontaneous and collective assertions of similar demands
2. a. Strengthen and expand democracy in the country.
3. Both a and b are correct.(Chipko Movement and Anti- Arrack, movement.)
4. b. Movement started by Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan in Rajasthan.

### **Answer of Five Marker Questions**

- (i) Andhra Pradesh-A
- (ii) Kerala-B
- (iii) Rajasthan- C
- (iv) Present day West Bengal - D
- (v) Uttar Pradesh - E

### **Answer of Six Marker Questions**

1. Popular movements are an integral part of democracy and help to keep the democracy alive. The possibilities of deep social conflicts are reduced by popular movements at same time they make the people aware of their rights. The weak and the marginalised sections of the society get an outlet to assert their democratic rights and place their demands. Most of them used peaceful methods of protest such as hartals, rallies picketings etc. Popular social movements bring about positive social changes in the lives of the common people and help to legitimise democracy they are an expression of deprivation, common purpose, solidarities and a common purpose. Rights of the tribal population, displaced people, settlement and compensation issues

are safe guarded by these movements.

2. The Anti- Arrack movement was a spontaneous mobilization of women demanding a ban on the sale of alcohol in their neighbourhoods. Even rural women in remote villages from the state of Andhra Pradesh battled against the liquor Mafia and against the criminal nexus between the mafia and the government during this period. They adopted peaceful means of picketing by surrounding shops. Their successful agitation resulted in the complete Ban of liquor in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The Anti-Arrack movement provided a platform to discuss private issues of domestic violence.
- The Chipko movement was an environmental movement to prevent the cutting down of trees and it demanded that local communities should have control over their natural resources. It started in Uttarakhand in the early 1973 and women participated actively by hugging the trees and not allowing them to be cut. The Nirbhaya Movement in 2012 for the safety of women and prevention of crimes against women.

Mass movements led by women have focused more on positive change in women's life giving space for women's voices to be heard.

3. The well established farmers of Western Uttar Pradesh and Haryana against the rising price of electricity. They later formed the Bhartiya Kisan Union.

The BKU was one of the leading farmers organisation. The four main demands were higher government price for sugarcane and wheat, abolition of restrictions on the free movement of farm produce to other states, guaranteed supply of electricity at reasonable rates and waiver of loans, provision of government pension for farmers.

The BKU organised rallies, demonstrations, sit-ins and Jail Bharo Andolan. The success of BKU lies in the method of organisation adopted by it. It helped to mobilize the people. It was an informal organisation but it sustained for a long time and remained stable because it was based on a clan

network; they were successful as a pressure group by the sheer strength in numbers.

\*\*\*\*\*



## Chapter-7

### Regional Aspirations

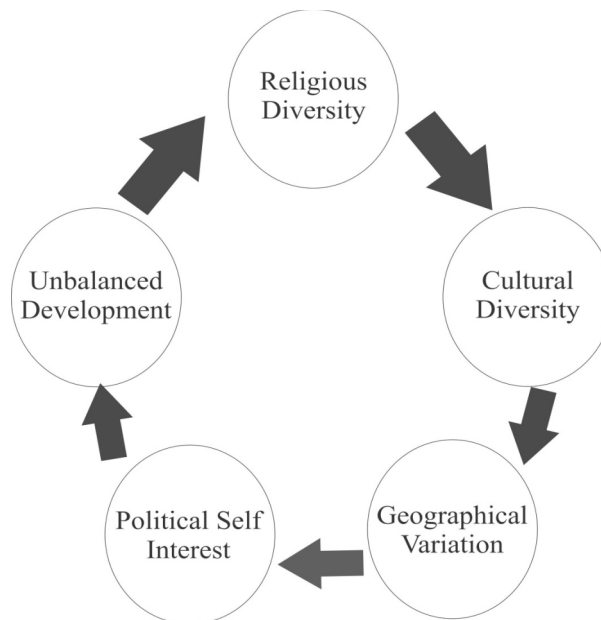
#### Rise of Regional parties

Regional aspirations can be understood as, specific demands made by people of a particular region on the basis of their specific language, religion, culture, geographical features.

Cultural diversity in the countries of Europe is considered a threat to the nation. but to meet the challenge of diversity in India, the internal boundaries of the country has been and all groupa of individuals have the right to maintain their culture.

In India, the 1980s is seen as the decade of autonomy, many times because of narrow interests, foreign encouragement, the spirit of the country takes the path of autonomy, it becomes a serious challenge to national unity and integrity

#### MAIN REASONS FOR THE REGIONALISM :





## **JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

Jammu and Kashir comprises 3 social and political regions :

- Jammu
- Kashmir
- Ladakh

The heart of the Kashmir region is the Kashmir valley. The Kashmir issue is not just dispute between India and Pakistan. This issue has external and internal dimension. It involves the issue of Kashmiriyat known as Kashmiri and the aspiration of the people of Jammu and Kashmir for political autonomy.

A part of Kashmir is still under Pakistan and Pakistan has illegally transferred the part of kashmir to China.

Before 1947 Jammu and Kashmir was a princely state it's Hindu ruler Hari

Singh did not want to merge with India and tried to quit negotiation with India and Pakistan to have an independent director for his state. The Pakistani leaders thought the Kashmir region belong to Pakistan since majority population of the state was Muslim but this is not how the people themselves so it they thought of themselves as Kahmiri above all the popular movement in the state led by Sheikh Abdullah of the National conference wanted to get rid by the maharaja bus but was against joining Pakistan in October 1947 Pakistan sent tribal infiltralors from its side to capture Kashmir this forced the maharja to ask for Indian military help India extended the military support and drove back the infiltrators from Kashmir valley but only after the maharaja had signed an instrument of accession with the Government of India it was also agreed that once the situation normalised the views of people of Jammu Kashmir will be ascertained about their future.

Due to the militant behavior of Pakistan and the separatists of Kashmir, this area remains turbulent. Here are three main strands of separatists.

- Kashmir should be made a separate nation.
- Kashmir should be merged with Pakistan.
- Kashmir should remain part of India but should be given more autonomy.

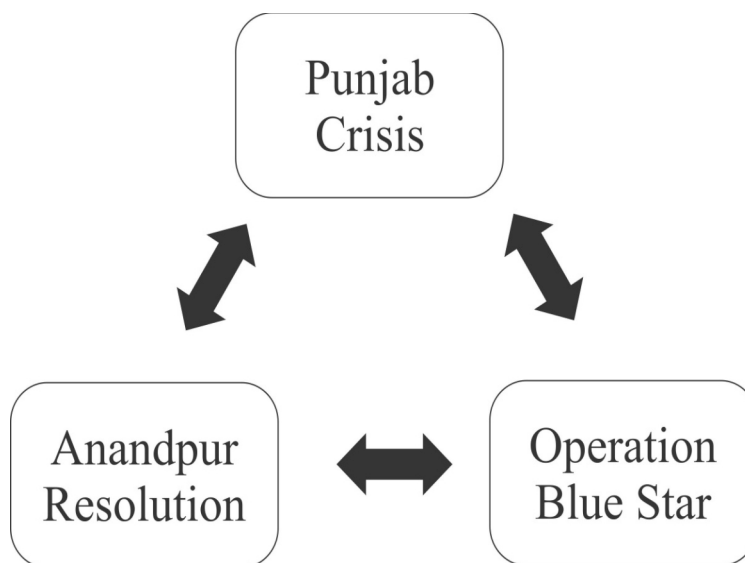
Since its integration with the Union of Iandia, Kashmir has remained one of the burning issues in post-independence India. The problem became more complicated when it was accorded a special status in the Constitution through Article 370 and Article 35A-the former giving it special powers like having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

It was against the special status of the state of Jammu and Kashmir that there

was a clarion call for abrogation of Articles 370 and 35A. Others equated Article 370 and 35A as ‘constitutionally recognized separatism’.

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

## PUNJAB CRISIS



The akali dal which was formed in 1920 as the political wing of the six had let the movement for the formation of a Punjabi suba. Social composition of the state changed first with partition and later on after the carving out of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh while the rest of the country was reorganized on linguistic lines in 1950, Punjab had to wait till 1966 for the creation of a

Punjabi speaking state

During the 1970s a section of akalis began to demand political autonomy for the region. A resolution was passed at their conference at Anandpur Sahib in 1973.

The ANNADPUR SAHIB RESOLUTION asserted regional autonomy and wanted to redefine centre state relationship in the country.

The resolution also spoke of the aspirations of the Sikh community and declared its goal as attaining the bolbala (dominance) of the sikhs.

The resolution was a plea for strengthening federalism but it could also be integrated as a plea for a separate Sikh nation.

A section of the religious leader raised the question of autonomous Sikh identity.

The more extreme started advocating succession from India and the creation of Khalistan.

### **OPERATION BLUESTAR :**

The militants made their headquarters inside the Sikh holy shrine the golden temple in Amritsar and turned it into an armed fortress in June 1984.

The Government of India carried out operation Blue Star code name for army action in the golden temple in which the government could successfully flush out the militants but it also damaged the historic temple and deeply hurt the sentiments of the Sikhs.

A large proportion of Sikhs in India and abroad saw the military operation as attack on their faith and this gave further impetus to military militant and extremist group.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct. 1984 outside her

residence by her bodyguards who Sikhs and wanted to take revenge for operation Blue Star.

### **Punjab Accord:**

The new prime minister Rajiv Gandhi initiated the dialogue with moderate Akali leaders in July 1985. He reached an agreement with Harchand Singh Longowal, then the president of the Akali Dal. Punjab Accord was a step towards bringing normalcy in Punjab.

It was agreed that Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab a separate commission would be appointed to resolve the border dispute between Punjab and Haryana and a tribunal would be set up to decide the sharing of Ravi Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. The agreement also provided for compensation to and better treatment of those affected by the militancy in Punjab and the withdrawal of the application of armed forces special power act in Punjab.

### **THE NORTH EAST**

This region consists of seven States also referred to as the seven sisters. The region has only 4% of the country's population but about twice as much share of its area. A small corridor of about 22 kilometres that connects the region to the rest of the country. Otherwise the region shares boundaries with China, Myanmar and Bangladesh and serves as India's gateway to South East Asia.

The vast international border and weak communication between the northeast and the rest of India have added to the delicate nature of politics there.

Three issues dominate the politics of North East:

Demands for autonomy

Movements for secession and

Opposition to outsiders

## **MOVEMENTS FOR AUTONOMY:**

At the time of independence, the whole area except Manipur and Tripura was called Assam, in which many linguistic tribal groups lived, these communities demanded separate states to preserve their uniqueness.

## **SECSSIONIST MOVEMENTS:**

### **MIZORAM:**

This separatist movement emerged after the Assam government failed to manage the famine that came in the Hill region of Assam in 1959.

In 1966, the Mizo National Front(MNF) led an armed campaign under the leadership of Laldenga in 1986.

Peace Agreement between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga. Was signed and Mizoram became a full state

### **NAGALAND:**

- A Section of Nagas declared independence from India way back in 1951.
- Phizo turned down many offers of negotiated settlement.
- The NAGA NATIONAL COUNCIL (NNC) launched an armed struggle for sovereignty of nagas.
- After a period of violent insurgency, a section of Nagaland signed an agreement with the Government of India but this was not acceptable to other rebels.
- The problem in Nagaland still awaits a final resolution.

## **MOVEMENTS AGAINST OUTSIDERS**

- The large scale migration into the North East gave rise to a special

kind of problem that pitted the local communities against people who were seen as outsiders or migrants.

- This issue has taken political and sometimes violent form in many states of the northeast. The Assam movement from 1979 to 1985 is the best example of such movement against outsiders.
- In 1979 the all Assam student union AASU student group, not affiliated to any party led an anti foreigner movement.
- The movement was against illegal migrations against domination of Bengalis and other outsiders and against faulty voters registers that included the names of lakhs of immigrants.
- The movement demanded that all outsiders who had entered the state after 1951 should be sent back.
- Eventually after 6 years of turmoil the Rajiv Gandhi led government entered into negotiations with the aaus leaders leading to the signing of an Accord in 1985 (Assam) but it did not solve the problem of immigration.
- The issue of the outsiders continues to be a live issue in the politics of Assam and many other places in the North East

## **DRAVIDIAN MOVEMENT**

- This was one of the first regional movements in Indian politics.
- Some sections of this movement had ambitions of creating Dravid nation but the movement did not take to arms.
- It used democratic means like public debates and the electoral platform to achieve its ends.
- The Dravidian movement led to the formation of Dravid kazhagam (DK) Under the leadership of Tamil social reformer E.V ramaswami



Periyar

- The organisation strongly opposed the brahmins dominance and affirmed regional Pride against the political, economic and cultural domination of the north. Initially the Dravidian movement spoke in terms of the whole of South India however lack of support from other states limited the movement to Tamil Nadu.
- The DK split and the political legacy of the movement was transferred to DMK (Dravida Munnetra kazhagam).
- Later the DMK split into two parties the DMK and the all India Anna DMK (AIADMK) That claimed Dravidian legacy.
- Both these parties have dominated politics in Tamilnadu for the last four decades.

### **SIKKIM MERGER:**

- At the time of independence Sikkim was a Protector state of India. It meant that while it was not a part of India it was not fully sovereign country also.
- Sikkim defence and foreign relations were looked after by India while the power of internal administration was with the Chogyal, (Sikkim's Monarch.)
- Chogyal was unable to deal with the democratic aspirations of the people.
- An overwhelming majority of Sikkim population was Nepali but the chogyal was seen as perpetuating the rule of a small Elite from the minority Lepcha-Bhutia community.
- The anti chogyal leaders of both the communities sought and got support from the Government of India.
- The Sikkim assembly sought the status of associate state and then in April 1975 passed a resolution asking for full integration with India this was

followed by a hurriedly organised referendum that put a stamp of popular approval on the assembly request.

- The Indian parliament accepted this request immediately and Sikkim became the 22nd state of the Indian union.

### **FREEDOM OF GOA:**

- Although the British Empire in India came to an end in 1947 Portugal refused to withdraw from the territories of Goa Diu and Daman which were under its colonial rule since the 16<sup>th</sup> century. After India's independence the Indian government tried very patiently to persuade the Portuguese government to withdraw there was also a strong popular movement within Goa for freedom they were strengthened by socialist satyagrahis from Maharashtra finally in December 1961 the Government of India sent the army which liberated these territories after two days of action Goa Diu and Daman became union territory.
- In January 1967 the central government held a special opinion poll in Goa asking people to decide if they wanted to be part of Maharashtra or remain separate. A referendum like procedure was used to ascertain people's wishes on this issue. The majority voted in favour of remaining outside of Maharashtra.
- Thus Goa continued as a union territory. Finally in 1987 Goa became a state of the Indian union.

### **LESSONS LEARNT FROM REGIONAL ASPIRATIONS THAT HAVE EMERGED SINCE INDEPENDENCE:**

- Regional aspirations are an integral part of democratic politics.
- Instead of suppressing regional aspirations, it is better to adopt democratic dialogue.
- Understanding the importance of power sharing: It is not sufficient to have a

formal democratic structure. Groups and parties from the region need to be given share in power at the state level.

- Controlling regional imbalances: Regional imbalance in economic development contributes to the feeling of regional discrimination finally these cases make us appreciate the farsightedness of the makers of our constitution in dealing with questions of diversity.
- The federal system adopted by India is a flexible arrangement Politics in India has succeeded in accepting regionalism as part and parcel of democratic politics.

### One mark Questions

1. Correct the following statements and rewrite them;
  - a) The Dravidian movement started in Andhra Pradesh
  - b) Jammu Kashmir was given special status under article 373.
2. Goa was under its colonial rule even after 1947:
  - a) Dutch
  - b) Portugal
  - c) British
  - d) None of the above
3. Akali dal is a regional party of which state?
  - a) Haryana
  - b) Himachal Pradesh
  - c) Uttar Pradesh
  - d) Punjab

4. Who was the ruler of Jammu Kashmir at the time of independence?
  - a) Hari Singh
  - b) Harichand
  - c) Hari Ram
  - d) HariLal
5. Who was the founder leader of the Mizo National front?
6. What was the popular slogan of the Dravidian movement?
7. When was Goa freed from Portugal?

### **Two Marker Questions**

1. Name the four countries with which the northeast share its boundaries.
2. Majority of people of which religion are there in Kashmir and Ladakh?
3. When and where was the Operation Bluestar run?
4. When was Punjab Agreement done and between whom?
5. When did Punjab split and what new states were created.

### **Passage based Question (four mark Question)**

Eventually after six years of turmoil the Rajiv Gandhi led government entered into negotiations with the AASU leaders leading to the signing of an accord in 1985. According to this agreement those foreigners who migrate into Assam during and after Bangladesh war and since, were to be identified and departed.

1. Expand AASU:
  - a) All Assam students union
  - b) All Asian students union

- c) All anti students union
  - d) All Arunachal students union
2. Which state does AASU belongs to?
- a) Tripura
  - b) Arunachal Pradesh
  - c) Assam
  - d) Manipuur
3. In which year did Rajiv Gandhi entered into negotiations with the AASU leaders?
- a) 1985
  - b) 1982
  - c) 1989
  - d) 1990
4. AASU leaders negotiated with which Indian prime minister?
- a) Indira Gandhi
  - b) Rajiv Gandhi
  - c) Nehru
  - d) Morarji Desai

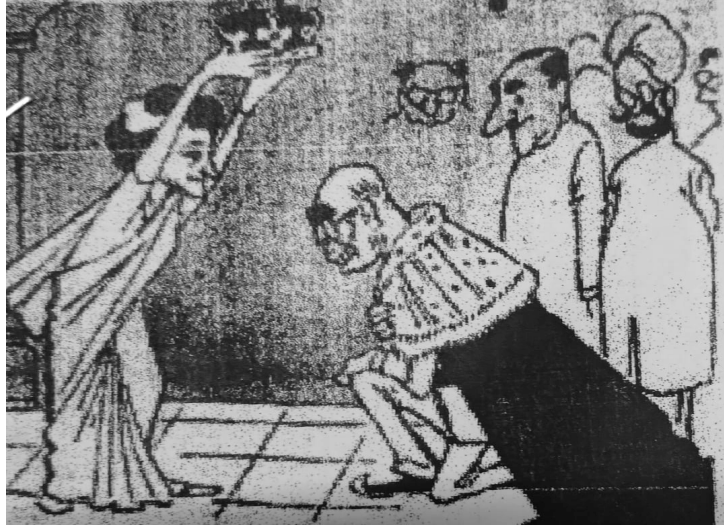
#### **Four Marker Questions**

1. What is the difference between Regionalism and Separatism?
2. Mention the main features of Punjab Accord

3. Suggest measures to control regional dissatisfaction in India.

### Five Marker Questions

Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions based on it:-



1. Cartoon is related to the political system of which state?
2. Identify the two leaders given in the cartoon.
3. Which political crisis does the cartoon depict?

### Six Marker Questions

1. Since independence, the politics of Jammu and Kashmir has always been controversial and conflicted. Do you agree with the statement? Explain the reason.
2. Describe the reasons why it is necessary to control regionalism for the success of Indian democracy..
3. The Assam movement was a mixed expression of cultural self-respect and

economic backwardness. Express your opinion on the statement.

### **Answer of One Marker Questions**

1. a) The Dravidian movement started in Tamil Nadu  
b) Jammu Kashmir was given special status under article 370
2. b) Portuguese
3. d) Punjab
4. a) Hari Singh
5. Laldenga
6. 'The north thrives eve as the south decays'
7. 1961

### **Answer of Two Marker Question**

1. China, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Bhutan
2. Islam in Kashmir and buddhist in laddakh
3. June 1984  
Golden Temple Amritsar
4. July 1985: Akali chief Harchandsighlongowal and Rajiv Gandhi
5. 1966: Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

### **Answer of passage based Question:**

1. a) All Assam Students Union
2. c) Assam
3. a) 1985

4. b) Rajiv Gandhi

### **Answer of four Markr Questions**

1. Regionalism is to raise political econmic and developmental demands on regional basis.

Separatism: The feeling of a region being separated from the country or raising itsdemand

2. Punjab Accord Commission will be appointed to resolve border dispute,
3. Tribunal will be constituted for sharing of water of Ravi Beas between Punjab, Haryana Rajasthan.

Extremism affected people will be compensated in Panjab Special Protection Force Act from Punjab

3. Balanced development of all regions:

Solution to the problem of linguism:

National interests ignored; Give Priority to national interest in place of regional interest.

### **Answer of Five Mark Questions**

1. Jammu and Kashmir state
2. Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Abdullah
3. The crisis of political instability in jammu and kashmir due to continuous intervention of Central Government

### **Aanwer of Six Mark Questions**

1. Contovertial politice of Jammu Kashmir.
  - Three socioeconomic areas of kashmir.



- Kashmir invaded by Pakistani army as Kabalio people.
- Article 370 gave Special Status to kashmir.
- Matter of Slave Kashmir and of Aksai China.
- Seeking Separation of Economic Autonomy.
- The approach of separatists.
- Pakistan promoting terrorism.

2. For successful democracy;

- Constraints in the balanced development of the country.
- Bitter Relations between the Central and State Governments.
- Cracks in the mutual relations of states.
- Promote violent movements.
- Hinder economic progress.

3. Assam movement:

- Geographical separation from the mainland of the country and cultural identity was realized,
- Economic baackwardness,
- Incrasing number of outsiders,
- Rise of unemployment,
- Decrease of business and business opportunities,

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Chapter-8**

### **Indian Politics: Trends and Developments**

When 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.

- 1) Defeat the Congress Party in the elections held in 1989:-

Congress won 415 seats in the Lok Sabha in 1984 and only 197 in 1989. The elections of 1989 marked the end of what political scientists have called the 'Congress system'.

The Congress improved its performance and came back to power soon after the midterm elections held in 1991.

- 2) The Rise of the Mandal issue in national politics. The National Front government in 1990 implemented the recommendations of The 'Mandal Commission' that jobs in the Central government should be reserved for the other backward classes. This led to violent 'anti Mandal' protests in different parts of the country.

This dispute between the supporters and opponents of OBC reservations was known as the 'Mandal issue'.

- 3) Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991 led to a change in leadership of the Congress party.
- 4) The economic policy followed by the various governments was a radically different turn. This is known as the initiation of the structural adjustment program of the new economic reforms.
- 5) Demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya in December 1992.

### **Bahujan Samaj Party(BSP):-**

In 1978 the Backward and Minority Classes Employees Federation (BAMCEF) was formed. It took a strong position in favour of political power to the Bahujan-the SC, ST, OBC and minorities. It was out of this that the subsequent the Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti and later the Bahujan Samaj party (BSP) emerged under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.

### **Bharatiya Janata Party(BJP):-**

Jan Sangh formed the Bharatiya Janata Party in 1980. BJP embraced Gandhian Socialism as its ideology. It did not get much success in the elections held in 1980 and 1984. After 1986 the BJP pursued the politics of Hindutva.

### **Shah Bano Case in 1985:-**

A 62 year old divorced Muslim women filed a case for maintenance from her former husband. The Supreme Court ruled in her favour. On the demand of some Muslim leaders, the government passed the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights and Divorced) Act, 1986 that nullified the Supreme Court judgement. This action of the government was opposed by many women's organisations, many Muslim groups and most of the intellectuals.

### **Other Backward Classes(OBC):-**

These are communities other than SC and ST who suffer from educational and social backwardness.

### **Mandal Commission :-**

Reservations for the OBC were in existence in Southern States since the 1960s, But this policy was not operative in North Indian states.

Central government appointed a commission in 1978 to look into and recommend ways to improve the conditions of the backward classes.

This was the second time since independence that the government had appointed such a Commission. Therefore, this Commission was officially known as the Second Backward Classes Commission. It is also known as the 'Mandal Commission', after the name of its chairperson, Bindeshwari prasad Mandal.

Mandal Commission recommended 27% reservation of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for OBC.

It also made many other recommendations like, land reforms, to improve the conditions of the OBCs.

In August 1990, the National Front government decided to implement one of the recommendations of Mandal Commission-reservations for OBC in jobs in the Central government and its undertakings.

### **New Econmic Polley:-**

The Narasimha Rao Government, in 1991, started the New Economic Polley. The essential features of the economic reforms are-Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation, commonly known as LPG.

### **Ayodhya Dispute:-**

Hindus believe that the 16<sup>th</sup> century mosque was built after demolishing a temple for Lord Rama. The dispute took the form of a court case and had continued for many decades.

On 6<sup>th</sup> December 1992, thousands of people gathered from all over the country in Ayodhya and demolished the mosque. This news led to clashes between the Hindus and Muslim in many parts of countries. The violence in Mumbai erupted again in January 1993 and continued over two weeks. On 9 November 2019, the Supreme Court delivered its judgment. It awarded the title to deity, Shri Ram Virajman and directed the State to grant the Sunni Waqf Board an alternate site at Ayodhya for the construction of a mosque.

### **Era of coalitions:-**

- Elections in 1989 led to the defeat of the Congress party but did not result in a majority for any other party.
- The National Front received support from two diametrically opposite political groups (BJP and the Left Front) formed a coalition government, but BJP and the Left Front did not join in this government.

### **Coalition Politics:-**

- After 1989 the Regional parties played a crucial role in forming ruling alliances.
- In 1996 the United Front government came to power.
- The United front of 1996 was similar to the National Front of 1989.
- The United Front government was supported by Congress and Left Front as both the Congress and the Left wanted to keep the BJP out of power in 1996.
- In the 1996 election, the BJP emerged as the largest party and was invited to form the government, but the BJP government could not secure a majority in the Lok Sabha.
- BJP finally came to power by leading a coalition government (NDA-I) from May 1998 to June 1999 and was re-elected in October 1999.
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the prime minister during both the NDA (National Deemocratic Alliance) government and his government (NDA-II) formed in 1999 completed its full term.
- The first coalition government that successfully completed the five year tenure was the NDA government, headed by the BJP leader Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
- Another coalition, the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) ruled for two terms successfully, headed by the Congress leader Manmohan Singh. (2004, 2009,

2014)

### **Lok Sabha Election 2014 and NDA III**

- The Bharatiya Janata Party led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi got an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha elections held in May 2014.
- The NDA coalition was not only steered by a national party BJP, it was also dominated by BJP with an absolute majority of its own in Lok Sabha.
- It was called a 'surplus majority coalition'.
- The goal of NDA III government was 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas'

### **Lok Sabha Election 2019 and NDA IV**

- The Lok Sabha elections, 17<sup>th</sup> since independence held in 2019, once again brought back BJP led NDA 4 in the centre.
- The BJP won 303 seats in Lok Sabha.
- Social Scientists have started equating the contemporary party system with the 'BJP system' where an era of one party dominance, like the 'Congress system' has once again started appearing in the democratic politics of India.
- A major change in Indian politics after 2014 is the shift from caste and religion based politics to development and governance oriented politics.

### **Developments and Governance:-**

NDA III government started several social economic welfare schemes to make development and governance accessible to the masses such as:-

- Pradhanmantri Ujjwala Yojana

- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- Jan Dhan Yojana
- Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana
- Kisan Fasal Bima Yojana
- Beti Padhao, Desh Bachao
- Asyushman Bharat Yojana etc.

All these schemes intended to take administration to the doorstep of the common man by making the rural households, particularly the women, real beneficiaries of the central government schemes.

### **Growing Consensus**

In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts, a consensus appears to have emerged among most parties consisting of four elements:-

1. Agreement of new economic policy.
2. Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes.
3. Acceptance of the role of state level parties in governance of the country.
4. Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and political alliances without Ideological agreement.

### **One Marker Questions**

1. Fill in the blanks:-

The founder of Bahujan Samaj party was\_\_\_\_\_.

2. In which year Congress Party won 415 seats in Lok Sabha elections?  
a) 1980      b) 1984  
c) 1989      d) 2004
3. Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by the Sri Lankan Tamil linked to the LITE in which year?  
a) 1989      b) 1990  
c) 1991      d) 1992
4. Who was the prime minister when Mandal Commission's recommendations were implemented?  
a) I.K. Gujral   b) Deve Gowda   c) Manmohan Singh   d) V P Singh
5. In which year India adopted New Economic Policy?  
a) 1990      b) 1991  
c) 1992      d) 1993
6. In India, the Era of Coalition Government started in which year?  
a) 1984      b) 1989  
c) 1991      d) 2000
7. Write full form of OBC.

### **Two Marker Questions**

1. What does a coalition government mean?



2. Which Was the main constituent party in the National Front? What was the main electoral issue of this alliance?
3. What led to the era of coalition governments at the center?
4. What was Shah Bano Case?
5. Write expansion of BAMCEF and establishment year.

#### **Four Marker Question(Passage Based Question)**

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:-

The Bharatiya Janata Party led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi got an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha elections held in May 2014 and after nearly 30 years in Indian politics, a strong government with an absolute majority was established at the centre. Though NDA 3 the BJP-led coalition of 2014 was largely different its predecessor coalition governments. Where the previous coalition was led by one of the national parties, the NDA 3 coalition was not only steered by a national party, that is BJP. It was also dominated by BJP with an absolute majority of its own in Lok Sabha. It was also called a 'surplus majority coalition'. In that sense a major transformation could be seen in the nature of coalition policies which could be seen from one party led coalition to one party dominated coalition. The 2019 Lok Sabha elections, the 17th since Independence, once again brought back BJP-led NDA [NDA-4] to the centre of power by winning more than 350 seats out of 543. The BJP on its own won 303 seats in Lok Sabha, the biggest number any single party has won in the lower house since 1984 when Congress swept the elections in the aftermath of Mrs Indira Gandhi's assassination.

- i) After the 2014 Lok Sabha election Which party/coalition formed the government in centre?

- a) BJP      b) Congress
- c) NDA-3    d) NDA-4
- ii) 17th Lok Sabha elections were held in\_\_\_\_\_ year
- a) 2004      b) 2009
- c) 2014      d) 2019
- iii) A major transformation could be seen in the nature of coalition politics which could be seen from 'one party led coalition to one party dominated coalition'. Which party refers to the above said dominated party.
- a) Congress      b) BJP
- c) Janta Party      d)BSP
- iv) In 17th Lok Sabha elections 303 seats out of 543 won by party.
- a) BJP      b) Congress
- c) NDA      d) SP

### **Four Marker Questions**

1. Explain any four issues related to the development of social welfare and participation of the people in Indian Politics.
2. Describe the emergence of BJP as a significant force in the Indian politics.
3. What was the Mandal Commission?State two recommendations of this Commission.
4. State any four effects of the 1989 Lok Sabha elections on the politics of

India.

### Five Marker Questions

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



- 1) This cartoon is an example of which type of government?
- 2) Why was the government formed by the National front in 1989 called a puppet government?
- 3) Identify the persons pulling the strings and the political parties they belong to.

### Six Marker Questions

1. In the 2014 elections and 2019 elections, people have voted for a stable government at the centre. Do you think that the era of coalition has ended? Justify your answer with suitable arguments.
2. What are the merits and demerits of coalition government. Explain any three.

3. Describe any three elements of consensus that have emerged among most political parties in India.

### **Answer of One Marker Questions**

1. Kanshi Ram
2. h) 1984
3. c) 1991
4. d) VP Singh
5. b) 1991
6. b) 1989
7. Other Backward Class

### **Answer of Two Marker Questions**

1. A Coalition government means that some political parties contest elections together by compromise or after concluding the results of the elections together by compromise, they form a government.
2. The Janata Dal was a major constituent party of the National Front government and contested elections on the issue of corruption and the issue of Bofors.
3. i) Weakening of National Parties example: Congress, ii) Rise of regional parties
4. Please see the key points
5. Backward and Minority Classes Employees Federation, established in 1978.

### **Answer of passage based Question**

- i) c) NDA-III

ii) d) 2019

iii) b) BJP

iv) a) BJP

### **Answer of Four Marker Questions**

1. Four issues related to the development of social welfare and participation of the people in Indian Politics:-

- Right to Information.
- Pradhanmantri Ujjwala Yojana
- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- Jan Dhan Yojana
- Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana
- Kisan Fasal Bima Yojana
- Beti Padhao, Desh Bachao
- Aayushman Bharat Yojana etc.

(Any four)

2. In 1980, Jana Sangh formed Bharatiya Janata Party(BJP). Bharatiya Janata Party adopted 'Gandhian Socialism' as their ideology .It did not get much success in the elections held in 1980 and 1984. In 1986, BJP criticised the Congress government on unnecessary appeasement of the minority community. BJP also made Ram Mandir as its major electoral issue. BJP emerged a significant force after 1989.The BJP continued to consolidate its position in the elections of 1991 and 1996. It emerged as the largest party in the 1996 elections. It came to power by leading a coalition government (NDA) from May 1998 to June 1999 and was re-elected in October 1999 and completed

its full term in the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee. BJP got an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha elections held in May 2014 in the leadership of Narendra Modi. Again, In the 2019 Lok Sabha elections, BJP has emerged as the largest party at the centre by winning 303 seats in the leadership of Narendra Modi.

3. In 1978 the central government appointed a Commission. The chairperson of this Commission was Bindeswari Prasad Mandal, therefore it is also known as Mandal Commission. The Mandal Commission was set up to investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of Indian society and recommend ways of identifying these backward classes. It was also expected to give its recommendations on the ways in which this backwardness could be ended.

#### **Two Recommendations:-**

- i) Recommended reservation of 27% seats in educational institutions and government jobs
  - ii) Recommended Land Reforms to improve the conditions of backward class.
- 4.
- i) Elections in 1989 led to the defeat of the Congress Party but did not result in a majority for any other party.
  - ii) The beginning of the coalition politics in the Indian political system.
  - iii) Political rise of other backward classes .
  - iv) Regional parties played an important role in the formation of government.

#### **Answer of Five Marker Questions**

- 1) Government that has not obtained an absolute majority, supported by other parties.

- 2) It was called a puppet government because the government was supported by other parties.
- 3) Name of the leader: Shri Jyoti Basu Name of the party: CPI(M) Name of the leader: Shri L. K. Advani, Name of the party: Bharatiya Janata Party.

### **Answer of Six Marker Questions**

1. During 2014 elections and 2019 elections BJP won majority in Lok Sabha under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi. People have voted for a stable government at centre. BJP won 303 seats in the Lok Sabha, the biggest number any single party has won in the lower house since 1984 when Congress swept the elections in aftermath of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

A coalition government was formed in 2014, while the BJP had an absolute majority, the outgoing government took the support of all regional parties and put forward the goal of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas'. Similarly, even after achieving absolute majority in 2019, the coalition government formed and it is called NDA IV government. Now, the goal of the government is 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas Sabka Vishwas Sabha Prayas'

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

2. Some merits and demerits of coalition government:-

#### **Merits of Coalition government :-**

- Representation of regional and local parties in the Lok Sabha.
- Government policies can be more flexible
- Better reflects public opinion
- Consensus-based politics rules out the possibilities of majority.

### **Demerits of Coalition government:-**

- Unstable governments
  - Emergence of culture of defections
  - Conflicts between centre and state
  - An arrangement to remain in power
  - Government cannot make bold decisions because of a lack of majority.
3. The consensus emerged among most political parties in India in spite of severe competition and conflicts

i) Agreement on new economic policies:-

Most political parties are in support of the new economic policies. They believe these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world.

ii) Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes:-

All political parties now support reservation of seats for the backward classes in education and employment. Political parties are also willing to ensure that the OBCs get adequate share of power.

iii) Acceptance of the role of state level parties in Governance of the country:-

Distinction between the state level and national level parties is fast becoming less important. State level parties are sharing power at the national level and have played a central role in the country's politics of the last twenty years or so.

\*\*\*\*\*



## **PRACTICE PAPER -1**

**(2021-2022)**

Time 3 hours

General compulsory. :-

- 1 All the questions are compulsory.
- Section A has 16 Objective Type Questions 1 mark each.
- Section B has 2 passage- based question 17 and 18 having Multiple Choice of 1 mark each.
- Section C has Question numbers 19-22 and carries 2 mark each.
- Answer to these Questions should not exceed 40 word each.
- Section D has Question numbers 23- 27 and carries 4 marks each.
- Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- Section E has Question numbers 28-29 pertain to ma and cartoon questions carrying 5 marks each to be answered accordingly.
- Section F has Question numbers 30-32 and carries 6 marks each. Answer to these question should no0t exceed 150 words each.

### **Section- A**

1. Which of the following organization is not supported by the USA?(1 mark)
  - a. NATO
  - b. SEATO
  - c. CENTO

- d. WARSAW PACT
2. The effect of Arab Spring was seen in which of the following countries (1 mark)
- a. Kuwait
  - b. Yemen
  - c. Iraq
  - d. Iran
3. Correct and rewrite the following sentence:- (1mark)
- Pakistan was the first country in south Asia to adopt liberalization to improve its economy.
4. The 11<sup>th</sup> summit for BRICS 2019 was held in which of the following countries? (1 mark)
- a. Brazil
  - b. India
  - c. Russia
  - d. China
5. How many countries signed the United Nation Charter on 26 June 1945?(1 mark)
- a. 49
  - b. 50
  - c. 51
  - d. 60

6. Which among the following would you consider as a traditional security concern\traditional \not a threat?
- (a) The spread of Chikungunya\ dengue fever
  - (b) Inflow of workers from a neighboring nation.
  - (c) Emergence of a group demanding nationhood for their region.
  - (d) Emergence of a group demanding autonomy for their region.

Fill in The blank – (1mark)

7. Kyoto Protocol was signed by India in the year\_\_\_\_.
8. Who made the following statement: “The united Nation was not created in order to bring us to heaven, but in order to save us from hell? “ (1 mark)
- a. Shashi Tharoor
  - b. Kofi Annan
  - c. Dag Hammarskjold
  - d. Trygve Lie
9. Correct and rewrite the following sentence:- 1 mark
- Israel established its Embassy in India in 1994.
10. Which political party form first government post independence?
- a. Communist Party of India
  - b. Jan sangh
  - c. Congress party
  - d. Samajwadi party

11. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

The Tashkent agreement was signed by shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and\_\_\_\_\_.

12. Who among the following leaders gave the call for 'Total Revolution' (1 mark)

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- b. Ram Manohar Lohia
- c. Deendayal Upadhyay
- d. Jai prakash Narayan

13. Chipko Andolan was started in which state of India?

- a. Himachal Pradesh
- b. Punjab
- c. Uttara khand
- d. Haryana

14. When did India achieve its nuclear capability for military purposes?

- a. 1975
- b. 1978
- c. 1998
- d. 2008

15. What do you mean by Disarmament?

- a. The act of reducing, limiting, or abolishing weapons.
- b. To deprive weapons to the developing Nation
- c. To stop use of certain weapons

- d. All of the above
16. The leader Laldenga is associated to which of the following state?
- a. Assam
  - b. Nagaland
  - c. Mizoram
  - d. Manipur

### **Section- B**

17. Read carefully. The Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN) plans to create an economic community among its members on the basis of movement of products, services, labor, and capital through the establishment of ASEAN Economic Community. It hopes to increase investment, labour, and provide services in the Common Market Area . To achieve this, ASEAN seeks to remove obstruction such as trade differences arising out of economic needs and to improve the present system. The USA and China were the first to approach for talks with the member nations of ASEAN with this proposal.
- 17.1 How many member countries are there in ASEAN?
- a. 5
  - b. 10
  - c. 15
  - d. 20
- 17.2 Which of the following is not the aim of ASEAN Economic Community?
- a. To develop a common market for Asian member states.
  - b. To develop a production based infrastructure for its member countries.

- c. To help in social and economic development of the area.
- d. To become an international organization like the European Union.

17.3 Which of the following issues have been raised in the ASEAN's Common Market Area

- a. Investment
- b. Labour
- c. Services
- d. All of the above.

17.4 Which of the following Countries were first to hold talks with ASEAN for the Common Market Area?

- a. USA
- b. Russia
- c. China
- d. USA and China

18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follow :-  
(1+1+1=4)

The first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was his own foreign minister. Thus both 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. Nehru wished to achieve these objectives to the strategy of non-alignment. There were of course parties and groups in the country that believed that India should be more friendly with the block led by the US be-

cause that Block claimed to be pro-democracy. Among those thought on these lines were leaders like Dr Ambedkar. Some political parties which were opposed to communism, also wanted India to follow pro US foreign policy. These included the Bhartiya Jan Sangh and later the Swatantra Party. But Nehru possessed considerable leeway in formulating the foreign policy.

18.1 Who is called the father of independent India's foreign policy?

- a). Sardar Patel
- b). Mahatma Gandhi
- c). Jawaharlal Nehru
- d). Bhimrao Ambedkar

18.2 The objectives of Nehrus' foreign policy were ---

- a). to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty
- b). to protect territorial integrity
- c). to promote rapid economic development
- d). All of the above

18.3 'block claimed to be pro-democracy' is used in the above passage for --

- a). Bhimrao Ambedkar
- b). United States
- c). Swatantra Party
- d). Bharatiya Jana Sangh

18.4 Who was the first foreign minister of india?

- a). Jawaharlal Nehru
- b). Bhimrao Ambedkar
- c). Sardar Patel

d). C Rajagopalachari

### **Section-C**

19. Write any two areas of cooperation between India and Maldives.
20. What do you understand by Social Security Shield?
21. Why was Niti Aayog constituted? Give any two main reasons for its formation?
22. What do you understand by integral Humanism. State its any two basic principles?

Or

22. Write down any two reasons given by the government for the imposition of emergency in 1975.
23. Analyse any four effects of Partition of India in the year 1947.

### **Section-D**

24. Match the following :- (4 marks)

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Mikhail Gorbachev | a) Successor of USSR   |
| 2. Russia            | b) Introduced reforms  |
| 3. Boris Yeltsin     | c) Military pact       |
| 4. Warsaw Pact       | d) President of Russia |

25. Due to Rapid environmental damage the security of nations has come under serious threat. Do you agree with this statement? Give examples to justify your answer. (4 marks)

Or

Globalization has helped to increase cultural symmetry in the world. Give four reasons to Justify your answer.



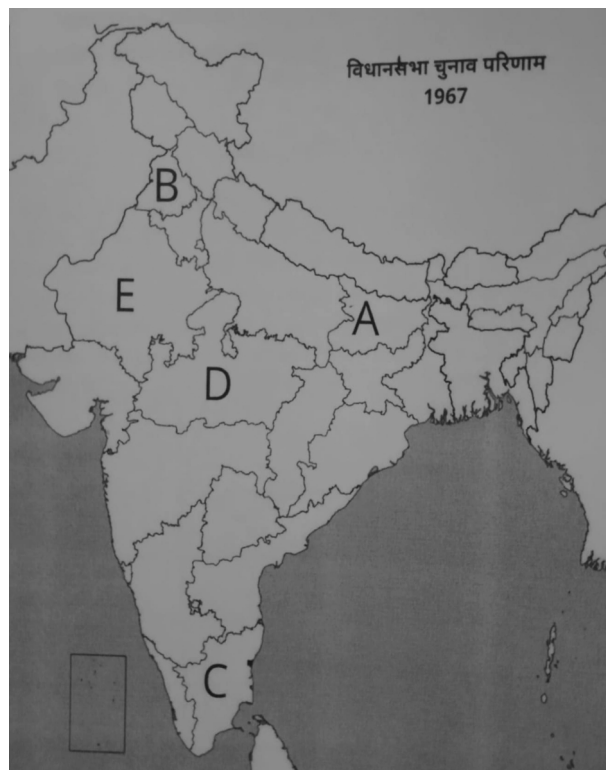
26. In the context of South Asia, how are the opposition parties influenced by external powers? (4 marks)

Or

Mention any two areas of cooperation between Israel and India.

### Section-E

27. Identify any two areas of conflict between India and China. How can these issues be resolved through greater cooperation and dialogues. 4
28. In the given outline political map of India 5 states have been marked at A,B,C,D & E . Identify these on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the given format. (5marks)



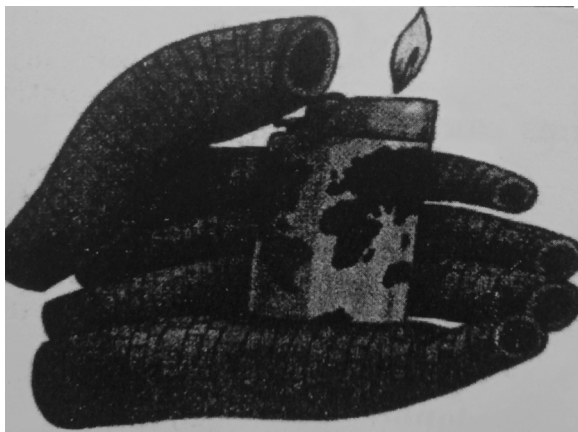
- A. State where the Indian National Congress party secured a majority and was successful in forming the government.
- B. State where the Indian National Congress Party was not able to achieve a majority on its own but formed a coalition government comprising other political parties.
- C. State where the popular United Front government was formed.
- D. State where the Samyukta Vidhyak Dal formed the government having two socialist parties: Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP) and Praja Socialist Party (PSP).
- E. State in which Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), a regional political party was successful in achieving power with full majority on its own.

S.No	Information	Name of State

Note : The following question are for the Visually Impaired Candidate only in lieu of Question No. 28 :

Mention the main reasons for the defeat of the 'Indian National Congress Party\' in the 1967 General Elections.

29. Study the picture given below carefully and answer the questions that follow : (1+2+2)



29.1 What does the picture missing?

29.2 Why do you think the fingers are designed like chimneys and the world made into a lighter?

29.3 What solutions would you suggest for the problem depicted in the picture given above? Write any two suggestions.

Note: The following question are ffor the Visually Impaired Candidate only in lieu of Questions No. 29. (1+1+1+1+1)

1. Club of Rome, a global group of academicians addressing the multiple crisis in dealing with global affairs, published a book in 1972. What was the title of that book?
2. Which word is used for the indigenous people in India?
3. Write the full form of UNFCC.
4. Where and when was the first Earth Summit held?
5. What do you understand by global warming?

### **Section-F**

30. It is believed that the Cold War was directly a struggle for power and had

nothing to do with ideology. Analyse the statement.

6

OR

Cold War led to arms race as well as arms control. What were the reasons for both these development?

31. Discuss the historical role play by Sardar Vallabhbhai in incorporating the princely states into the Indian Union. 6

OR

Describe the changing nature of economic development in India. 6

32. Mention any six features of 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' scheme . 6

OR

Write short notes on the following :- ( 3+3 = 6)

1. Swach Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India movement)
2. Pradhanmantri Jan Dhan Yojna.

## Practice Paper – 2

### Section – A

1. Fill in the blanks.

The ideological war between the United States and the Soviet Union (1945-1991) is known as \_\_\_\_\_. (1)

2. Which of the following option is considered as the starting time/beginning of the Arab Spring? (1)

- a) 2005-06
- b) 2009-10
- c) 2015-16
- d) 2019-20

3. Which organization is established as a result of Maastricht Treaty? (1)

4. Write names of any two SAARC member countries.

5. Which of the following countries does not have veto power in the Security Council ? (1)

- a) Australia
- b) China
- c) France
- d) America

6. Write true or False for the following statement. (1)

Terrorism refers to the systematic use of brutal violence, which creates an atmosphere of fear in society.

7. Which type of problem terrorism is?
- Problem of a country
  - Problem of two countries
  - Problem of Asian Continent
  - Global problem
8. Fill in the blanks. 1.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Home Minister of independent India.
9. Choose the option describing the system regarding political parties in India? 1.
- One party system
  - Two party system
  - Multi party system
  - None of the above
10. What was the ideology of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Ji ? 1
11. In which year did the Right to information Act came into force ? 1
12. From which state Chipko movement started ? 1
13. Write full form of SVD 1
14. Write the following statement after required corrections . 1
- The state of Harayana was carved out of Punjab in 1975
15. Choose the name of state in which Sh. Narender Modi ji served as Chief Minister before getting elected as Prime Minister in 2014 ? 1

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Gujarat
- d) Rajasthan

16. For which Lok Sabha general elections were held in 2019 1

- a) 13<sup>th</sup>
- b) 14<sup>th</sup>
- c) 16<sup>th</sup>
- d) 17<sup>th</sup>

### Section-B

17. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following question :

(1+1+1+1+ = 4)

It is not always corrected to say that – The state's strength is always reduced by globalization. The primary of the state as the basis of political community has not been challenged and the state is still dominant in this sense. World politics still interferes with the old jealousy and rivalry that exists between different countries. States are fulfilling their compulsory functions like law and order, national security and very carefully dragging their steps in the same areas as they wish. State still remain important. In fact, in some ways the power of the state has increased as a result of globalization, now the state has state-of-art technology, due to which states can gather information about their citizens. On the basis of this information, the states can work more effectively. Their capacity has increased, not decreased. Thus, as result of new technology, the state is now more powerful than before.

17.1 What are the main mandatory functions of the state?

- a) law and order
- b) National Security
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

17.2 In which year did India adopt globalization?

- a) 1990
- b) 1991
- c) 1992
- d) 1993

17.3 Why did India adopt globalization?

- a) To overcome financial crisis in 1991
- b) To achieve higher rates of economic growth
- c) For Investment
- d) Both (a) and (b)

17.4 Which among the following is a multinational corporation related to computer technology?

- a) Nestle
- b) Microsoft
- c) Patanjali



- d) Amul

18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following question:

(1+1+1+1=4)

There were two well-known models of development. India did not adopt any of them. In the capitalist model, development work was entirely dependent on the private sector, India did not adopted that path. India also did not adopted the socialist model of development in which the state has control over all types of production. India implemented a mixed from of both models.

18.1 By which country the capitalism model was Influenced?

- a) United States of America
- b) Soviet Union
- c) India
- c) None of these

18.2 Socialist model was influenced by which country\ Union?

- a) United States of America
- b) Soviet Union
- c) India
- d) None of these

18.3 Which model did not India adopted?

- a) Capitalist model
- b) Socialist model

- c) Mixed (Capitalist + socialist) model
- d) None of these

18.4 Bhilai steel Plant was set up in India in collaboration with which country.

- a) Soviet Union
- b) America
- c) Britain
- d) China

### **Section-C**

- 19. Write any two benefits which the superpowers enjoys by having military alliances with small countries. 2
- 20. Write any two reasons responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union. 2
- 21. Describe the structure of the National Development Council. 2
- 22. What was the purpose of India adopting Non alignment movement ?

Or

What do you mean by the principle of resistance and balance?

### **Section-D**

- 23. What are the major obstacles in establishing democracy in Pakistan? 4
- 24. Which environmental issues remain a cause of global concern in contemporary politics? Describe any four. 4

25. Write the main elements of India's foreign policy? Describe any four. 4

Or

Explain the salient features of India's nuclear policy. 4

26. What do you understand by multi party system in Indian politics? 4

Or

Write any two advantages and two disadvantages of multi-party system in India. 2+2=4

27. What does democratic resurgence mean? Describe the various Democratic resurgence in Indian politics. 1+3=4

### Section-E

28. A, B, C, D, E countries are shown in the given world political map. Based on the information given below, identify them and write the name, serial number of the information used and the related letter in your answer booklet in the form given table. (1+1+1+1+1=5)

S. No. Of the information used	Related alphabet	Country's Name



- i) Country belonging to Antonio Guterres, the current Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- ii) Country having Headquarters of the General Assembly, the principal organ of United Nations.
- iii) A country of the United Nations which has veto power.
- iv) The world's largest democracy and a strong contender for permanent membership.
- v) Member countries of the Security Council which have recently renounced the membership of the European Union.

Note:- The following question is in place of question no. 28 and only for visually impaired students.

- i) Write the number of permanent members in the Security Council.
- ii) Where is the headquarters of the Security Council located?
- iii) Name the current Secretary General of the United Nations.
- iv) How many judges are there in the international Court of Justice?
- v) How many times has India got temporary membership in the Security Council so far?

29. Study the given cartoon carefully and write the answers to the following questions. (1+2+2=5)

- i) Identify and name the Indian leader shown in the cartoon.
- ii) What was the Instrument of accession?
- iii) Write about the important role played by the then Home Minister in the merger of Indian princely states into the Indian Union.



Note:- The following question is in place of question no.29 and only for visually impaired students.

- i) Who was the first Home Minister of independent India?
- ii) What was the Instrument of accession?
- iii) Where is the Statue of Unity statue located?

### **Section-F**

30. What is relevance of NAM Aligned Movement in the contemporary world after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. 6

Or

Explain the reasons for the Arab Spring.

31. Describe the role and importance of India in SAARC.

Or

Write down the various stages of transition from the beginning of the European Union as an economic organization to a political one.

32. Highlight the Contribution made by mass movements in strengthening the democratic system.

Or

Write three positive and three negative effects of multi-purpose river valley projects. 3+3=6

## Practice Paper-3

(2021-2022)

Time:3 hours

Max Marks 80

### Section A

1. Correct and rewrite the following Sentence:

NATO came into existence in June 1949 and it is an organization consisting of 12 nations. 1

2. When did the USSR come into existence after the Marxist revolution in Russia? 1

3. Write the full form of WHO. 1

4. How many nations were signatories to the United Nations Charter? 1

i) 51

ii) 50

iii) 192

iv) 93

5. When was the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation(SAARC) formed? 1

6. How many notions of security are there.? Write their names? 1

7. When did India conduct its first Nuclear test? 1

i) 1971

ii) 1972

- iii) 1978
- iv) 1974
8. India signed the Kyoto Protocol in the year\_\_\_\_\_. 1
9. Write the name of two countries that have been exempted from the binding emission reductions targets of the Kyoto Protocol? 1
10. What do you Understand by McDonaldisaton? 1
11. When was the first World Social forum meet held? 1
- i) 2000
- ii) 2001
- iii) 2005
- iv) 1997
12. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India? 1
- i) Jawaharlal Nehru
- ii) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- iii) Vallabhbhai Patel
- iv) Lal Bahadur Shasri
13. Correct and rewrite the following statement:
- The accession of Hyderabad with the Indian Union took placed in January 1950. 1
14. Where was the first non Alignment Movement conference held? 1
- i) Colombo



- ii) Belgrade
- iii) New Delhi
- iv) Indonesia

15. Which of the following is not correct about India's nuclear policy? 1

- i) Advocates No first use of nuclear weapons
- ii) Will use nuclear weapons only as retaliation.
- iii) India's nuclear weapons are under the military control.
- iv) Non- use of nuclear weapons against non- nuclear Nations.

16. United Progressive Alliance (UPA) was led by which party? 1

### **Section-B**

17. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the question:

(1+1+1+1+1)

The smaller states in the alliances used the link to the superpowers for their own purposes. They got the promise of protection, weapons and economic aid against their local rivals, mostly regional neighbours with whom they had rivalries. The alliance system led by the two superpowers, therefore, threatened to divide the entire world into two camps.

17.1 The two superpowers mentioned in the passage above are:

- i) USA, Japan
- ii) USA, USSR
- iii) USA, France
- iv) USA, China

17.2 What advantages did small Nations get by Joining the superpowers?

- i) Got weapons and armaments.
- ii) Got economic help.
- iii) Got a promise of protection.
- iv) All of the above.

17.3 During the cold war, which alliances were constituted by the superpowers?

- i) Western and Eastern alliances.
- ii) Eastern and Northern alliances.
- iii) Eastern and Southern alliances.
- iv) Western and Southern alliances.

17.4 This is not the main reason for the small nations to Join the superpower led alliances:

- i) Superpowers wanted access to the vital resources of small nations.
- ii) The Superpower could spy on small nations.
- iii) The Superpower could control small nations.
- iv) The Superpower could help the small nations.

18. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the questions:

The biggest thing is that the reorganization of linguistic states allowed the principle of diversity. When we say that democracy is adopted in India, it does not even mean that democratic constitution is implemented in India or elections are held in India. There is a greater meaning of being democratic in India. Choosing democracy meant recognizing and accepting different groups as well as assuming that there could be mutual opposition among different lead-

ers. IN other worlds, the notion of democracy in India was linked to multiplicity of ideas and differing ways of life in society.

18.1 What is the meaning of a linguistic state?

- i) Organization of the state on the basis of language.
- ii) Organization of the state on the basis of culture.
- iii) Organization of the state on the basis of religion.
- iv) None of the above.

18.2 Choosing democracy means:

- i) Recognising differences.
- ii) Accepting the differences.
- iii) Understanding the mutual opposition to differences.
- iv) Accepting the differences.
- v) Understanding the mutual opposition to differences.
- vi) All of the above.

18.3 When was the reorganization of States done for the first time in India?

- i) 1954                      ii) 1955
- iii) 1956                      iv) 1957

18.4 When was the States Reorganisation Committee set up in India?

- i) 1951                      ii) 1953
- iii) 1955                      iv) 1957

### Section-C

19. Write any two consequences of the end of the cold war. 2
20. How was the province of Hyderabad merged with the union of India? 2
21. Give two reasons for the establishment of 'one part system' in India? 2
22. Was it reasonable to declare the emergency in India in the year 1975?  
Give any two arguments in support of your answer. 2

Or

Explain the concept of Socialism given by Dr Ram Manohar Lohia 4

### Section -D

countries

23. Bring out any four difference between a communist economy and a capitalist economy. 4
24. Who are indigenous people? Explain the special Rights given to them. 4
25. What is Amnesty International? Write any two of its functions. 4

Or

Do you consider India's claim for a permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council reasonable? Mention any four factors that strengthens India's claim.

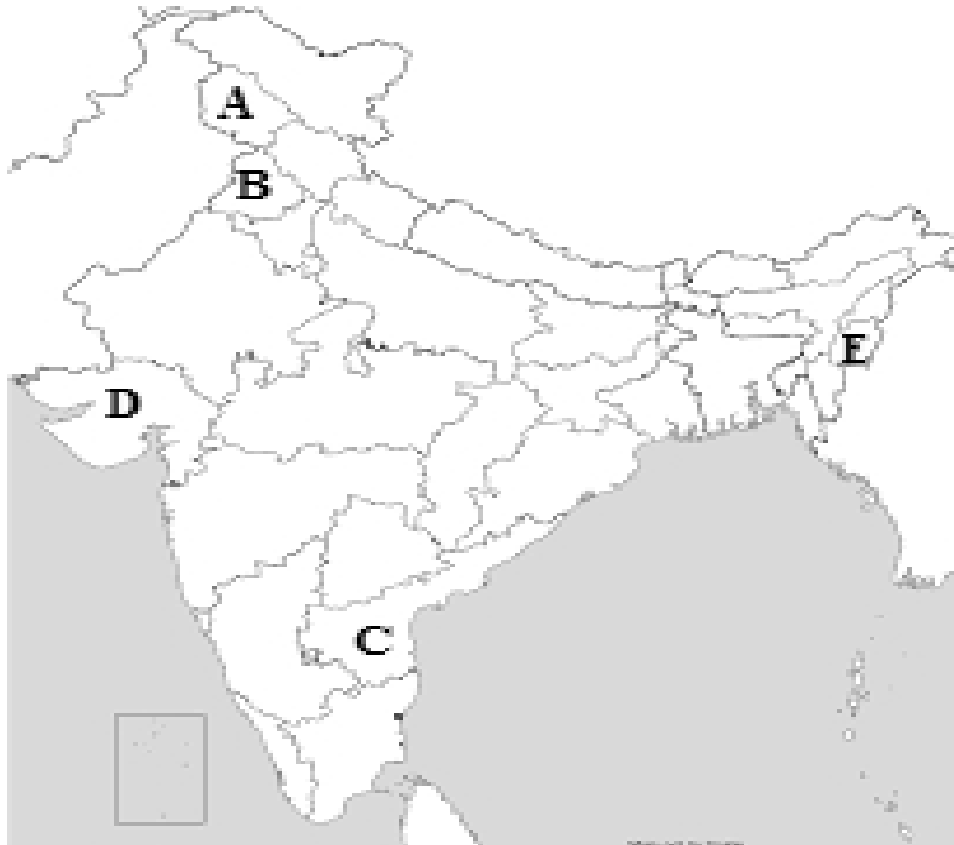
26. Differentiate between the planning commission and Niti Aayog. 4

Or

Write down any four goals of Niti Aayog.

27. After the disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991, how did India benefit from its friendship with Russia? 4

28. In the given map of the world five state 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 in your in answer book along the their serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as par the following format:-  
(1+1+1+1+1=5)



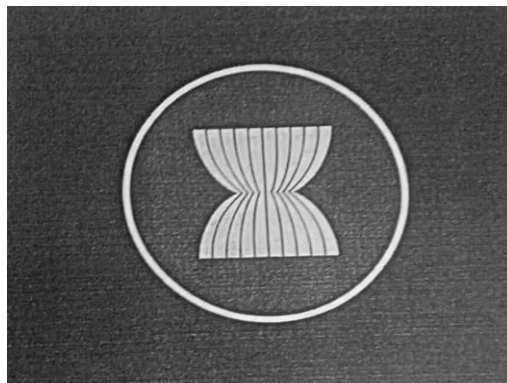
- A. Sardar Patel's Home State.
- B. State related to Potti Sriramulu.
- C. State roled by Bodhchandra Singh.
- D. A recently formed Union territory?
- E. State which was affected by Indo Pak Partition in 1947.

Note: The following question are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question no. 27:

1. Which state of India was the first to hold elections based upon Universal adult franchise? 1
2. What name was the ruler of Hyderabad known as? 1
3. In which two states did the Indian National Congress face defeat in the 1952 general elections? 2
4. Write the name of the leader that led the Andhra Movement. 1

29. Look at the picture carefully given below and answer the questions that follow:

1. In the picture given below, the symbol of which regional organization shown? 1
2. Write the name any two member nations of regional organization. 2
3. In the picture shown below, what do the 10 stalks paddy(rice) in the logo represent? 1
4. What does the red circle symbolise?



Note: the following Questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.28:

1. How many stars are there in the flag of the European Union? 1
2. When was the European Council founded? 1
3. Write the full form of ASEAN. 1
4. Write the name of any two founding member countries of ASEAN. 1
5. Which country was included in December 2010 in BRIC. 1
30. Explain and write about the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. 6

Or

What do you know about BRICS? Write some of its special features. 3+3=6

31. In What ways did the national emergency declared in June 1975 resulted in a democratic crisis in India? 6

Or

Write in brief the contribution made by Jayprakash Narayan in Indian politics.

32. Mention the reasons for which it is necessary to control regionalism for the success of Indian democracy. 6

Or

What do you understand by the Chipko Movement? Where and when did this movement start? What is the contribution of this movement towards the protection of the environment?

## **ANSWER KEY TO SAMPLE PRACTES PAPER 3**

### **Section - A**

1. NATO was founded in 1949 and it has 12 member nations.
2. 1991
3. World Health Organisation
4. 51 countries
5. 1985
6. Two types, traditional and non traditional
7. 1974
8. 2002
9. Indian and China
10. The cultures of the world are influenced by the American culture.
11. 2001
12. Sardar Vallabh bhai patel.
13. Hyderabad was merged with the Indian Union in September 1948.
14. (ii) Belgrade ,
15. (iii) India's nuclear weapons are under the military control
16. Indian National Congress or the Congress Party

### **Section - B**

- 17.1(ii) USA and USSR



17.2(iv) All of the above.

17.3(i) Western and Eastern alliances.

17. 4The superpowers could spy on small nations.

18.1(i) On the basis of language.

18.2(vi)All of the above

18.3 (iii)1956

18.4(ii) 1953

### **Section - C**

19.(a) The emergence of a unipolar world order,(b) Disintegration of USSR

20. In November 1947 Hyderabad signed a standstill agreement with the dominion of India, continuing all previous arrangements except for the stationing of Indian troops in the state. In the meantime the farmers women and communist started agitating against the oppressive policies of the Nizam in order to suppress this revolt the Nizam of Hyderabad sent his private Army known as Razakars where they killed many innocent and looted houses and fields. On 13<sup>th</sup> September 1948, the Indian Army launched an attack on Hyderabad; this operation was named 'Operation Polo' the Indian Army, in a 5 – day battle gave crushing defeat to the Nizam's private army ( Razakars) annexed Hyderabad from the Nizam and integrated it into the territory of India.

21. The reason for the rise of the one party system in India was the fact that this party led India's independence movement. It was a well praised party having a vast network all over country.

22. Widespread unrest and protests causing- obstacles to the working of the democracy and impeding the working of the government, interference by outside elements and use of non democratic tactics by the opposition.

Or

Dr Ram Manohar Lohia's new socialism was based on the country's unique requirements. According to him, he did not approve the world economic framework based on the two ideologies of capitalism and communism. His doctrine had 3 major focus: 1) economic equality, fulfillment of needs of food and shelter 2) non-economic objectives in the form of democracy and freedom.

### **Section - D**

23. State control of the economy no provision for private investment total control of resources in communist economy. Communism is based on Marxist theory and believes in a classless society. Whereas little or no state control of the economy, free market, competition, private investment in a capitalist economy.
24. In 1982, the UNO stated Indigenous communities, peoples, and nations are those that, having a historical continuity with pre-invasion and pre-colonial societies that developed on their territories, consider themselves distinct from sectors of the societies now prevailing in those territories, or parts of them. In 1947, the World Council of Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) was formed. It is an international body dedicated to having concepts of aboriginal rights accepted on a worldwide scale. The council dealt with the economic, cultural, political, and social rights of indigenous peoples, along with the retention of their land natural resources.
25. Amnesty International is a non government organization with its centre in the United Kingdom. It undertakes campaigns for the protection of human rights and also prepares and publishes reports about violation of human rights in countries.

Or

1. India being the largest democracy and second-most populous country in the

world, are the primary reasons for India to be granted permanent membership in UNSC.

2. ALSO, India is now the 5<sup>th</sup> largest economy and one of the fastest-growing economies of the world,
  3. India has contributed a substantial amount of funds to U.N.
  4. India is the largest contributor to the international peacekeeping forces.
26. 1) The planning commission had the power to allocate funds to state governments and Ministries whereas Niti Aayog is an the advisory body and does not have the power to allocate funds with the Finance ministry. Ii) In the planning Commission, the role of the states was limited only to the National development council whereas in NITI Aayog, the states have a significant role to play. iii) The planning Commission had no provision for part time members as whereas Niti Aaog can add part time members as per the need.

Or

Niti Aaypg acts as a think tank for the central government and adopts a bottom up' approach for development and promotes cooperative federalism. It is developing itself as a state of the art resource centre, with the necessary knowledge resources and skills, also provide strategic development policy cision for the government dealing with contingent issues.

27.

- 1) After the disintegration of the Soviet Union Russia has become a close partner and continued the policy of friendship with India.
2. It supported India during the Kargil ar in 1999.
- 3) India and Russia have strong economic, political diplomatic and strategic relations.
- 4) During the world oil crisis Russia exported oil to India

- 5) Has used its veto power to support India in its fight against terrorism in the United Nations.
- 6) The field of energy resources, Russia provides India with raw materials.

### Answer of Five Marker Questions

28.

S.No.	Information	Alphabate	State
1		D	Gujarat
2		C	Andhra Pradesh
3		E	Manipur
4		A	Jammu Kashmir
5		B	Punjab

29.

1. ASEAN 1
2. Singapore and Thailand
3. Association of South Asian Nations.
4. The circle represents the unity of ASEAN

Only for visually impaired students

1. 1949
2. Association of Southeast Asian Nations. 1
3. Indonesia and Malaysia 2
4. South Africa

30. The roots of the modern conflict in Lanka lies in the British Colonial rule, when Tamils from India were settled there to work in plantations. These Tamil settlers were subject to discrimination by the majority Sinhalese who believed that Sri Lanka should not given concession to the Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil because Sri Lanka belongs to the Sinhalese only. This neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil nationalism. From 1983 onwards, militant organizations like LTTE started a violent, armed struggle with the Army of Sri Lanka demanding a separate Tamil Eelam or a separate county for the Tamils. The LTTE controlled the North East area of Sri Lanka for a period of time until the defeat of its leader in 2009. However, this 26 year civil war has not ended the discrimination completely.

Or

BRIC/BRIC is a powerful group of the world's five emerging market economies constituted in 2006 namely: Brazil, Russia, India, China and south Africa. The BRICS mechanism aims to promote peace, security, development and cooperation.

- After the inclusion of South Africa in 2010 it is known as BRICS.
- The objective of this grouping is broadening, deepening and beneficial sustainable and equitable development.

### **Major Features of BRICS:**

- Represents 40% of the world's population.
- Accounts for 18% of global GDP with a high 28% growth rate.
- It is seen as an important market and global power.

Together represent a significant share of the world's production and population take currently represent at collectively they have generated 30 % of the world's growth since 2001

31. In June 1975 National Emergency (Article 342 ) was declared in India which resulted in a democratic crisis.

The following decision by the ruling party led to a democratic crisis:

- Various fundamental rights were suspended, even the right to move to court for restoration of fundamental rights.
- Protest strikes and public agitations by the opposition were banned.
- The government made large scale arrests under preventive detention, opposition leaders and their party workers were put under arrest. Many leaders went underground to avoid being arrested by the government under preventive detention.
- The 42<sup>nd</sup> constitutional amendment was passed bringing a series of changes in the constitution like the duration of Legislature elections can be postponed by one year during an emergency.
- The term of the Parliament was increased from 5 year to 6 year.
- The election of President and Vice President, Prime Minister, could not be challenged in the court of law.
- The functioning of mass media, Press censorship took place which banned freedom of press. Newspaper/ Periodicals were supposed to get and periodicals shutdown rather

OR

Jayaprakash Narayan or JP became a symbol of restoration of democracy in India. He organized the first nationwide Satyagraha and gave the call for total revolution.

- He led the students organized movement against price rise of food grains, cooking oils and other essential commodities.

- He demanded the dismissal of the Congress government in Bihar and have a call for total revolution in the social, economic, cultural, ideological or intellectual and spiritual and political Spheres.
  - Advocated an idealistic notion of society and in this endeavour he gave rile idea of Sarvodaya (progress for all the section of the society specially the weak and the poor)
  - He protested against corruption in higher places.
  - He embarked on the task or working towards bringing in complete change in the political and economic life of India and then organized people made them conscious of the situations and then appealed to the Madera he helped to organise youth to save democracy.
  - Appealed to people not to obey the illegal and Immoral orders given by the government.
  - He wanted to bring about a complete change in the entire governmental structure and the system of Indian polity and presented the concept of ‘Total Revolution ‘ as commitment to socialist and humanistic ideas formed the basis of this revolution.
32. There is a need to control regionalism for the success of Indian democracy because the unity of the nation and the balanced development of the count, gets hamper.
- Relations between the central and the state governments were also becoming bitter and less cooperative, cracks and feuds were also occurring in the mutual relations between the states.
  - Regionalism was also giving rise to violent movement and hampering the economic progress of the country.
  - As result of this National interest was being ignored.

### **Project work: 20 Marks**

#### **Details of Project Work**

1. The project work will be implemented in class XII from the session ie 2019-20
2. Out of 20 marks. 10 marks are to be allotted for viva voca and 10 marks for project work.
3. For class XII, the evalustion for 20 marks project work should be done jointly by the intemal as well as th extemal examiner
4. The project can be individual/pair of 4-5 each. The project can be made on any of the topics given in the syllabus of a particular class.
5. The suggestive list of activities for project work is as follows:-  
Role Play. Skit, Prsentation Model, Field Survey. Mock Drills/Mock Event etc.
6. The techer should provide enough time for preparation of the Project Work. The topics (for Project Work) taken up by the student must be discussed by the teacher in classroom.



**Political Science (028)**  
**CBSE Sample Question Paper (Term I)**  
**2021-2022**  
**CLASS: XII**

**Time: 90 Minutes**

**MM: 40**

**General Instructions-**

1. The question paper has three sections as A, B & C.
2. Section A has 24 questions, attempt any 20 questions.
3. Section B has 24 questions, attempt any 20 questions.
4. Section C has 12 questions, attempt any 10 questions.
5. There is only one correct option for every question. Marks will not be awarded for marking more than one option.
6. All questions carry equal marks. There is no negative marking.

**Section A**

**Attempt any 20 questions.**

1. Newly independent countries got an option to stay away from any of the alliances, since the time \_\_\_\_\_ was created.
  - a) NATO
  - b) CENTO
  - c) Warsaw Pact
  - d) NAM
2. The smaller states were important for super powers due to:-
  - i. Vital resources
  - ii. Territory
  - iii. Economic support

Identify the correct option.

- a) i & iii
  - b) i & ii
  - c) ii & iii
  - d) i, ii & iii
3. Who appoints the Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog?
  - a) The Prime Minister
  - b) The President
  - c) The Chief Executive Officer
  - d) The Finance Minister

4. Which among the following statements about Soviet System is not true:-
- a) The Soviet Union had complex communication.
  - b) It had a complex machinery production system and transport sector that connected its remotest areas with efficiency.
  - c) It had a domestic consumer industry that produced everything from pins to cars.
  - d) Soviet Union disintegrated in 1992.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Policy has been adopted by NITI Aayog.
- a) Make in India
  - b) Made in India
  - c) Startup India
  - d) Ayushman Bharat
6. Who were the three leaders who floated the idea of NAM?
- a) Nehru, Tito, Nasser
  - b) Nehru, Sukarno, Shah
  - c) Nehru, Nkrumah, Shah
  - d) Nehru, Shah, Tito
7. Where did Pakistan conduct its nuclear tests?
- a) Patkai hills
  - b) Chagai hills
  - c) Naga hills
  - d) Kargil hills
8. Which was the biggest challenge before the newly independent India?
- a) National Integration
  - b) Industrialisation
  - c) Population
  - d) Unemployment
9. Which of these statements about Non-Aligned Movement is incorrect?
- a) Enabling newly decolonized countries to pursue independent policies
  - b) Refusal to joining any military alliance
  - c) Following a policy of neutrality on global issues
  - d) Focus on elimination of global economic inequalities

10. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their establishment:
- i) The World Trade Organisation
  - ii) Amnesty International
  - iii) League of Nations
  - iv) World Bank
- a) iii, iv, i, ii  
b) iv, iii, ii, i  
c) ii, iii, iv, i  
d) i, ii, iii, iv
11. Which from the following is concerned with the safe and peaceful use of nuclear technology under the UN System:
- a) UN International Safeguard Committee
  - b) UN Security Council
  - c) International Atomic Energy Agency
  - d) Amnesty International
12. India conducted its I and II nuclear tests at Pokhran in the year \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) 1978, 1991
  - b) 1971, 1992
  - c) 1974, 1998
  - d) 1974, 1996
13. The Arab Spring did not transcend which of the following countries?
- a) Tunisia
  - b) Libya
  - c) Iran
  - d) Yemen
14. Which among the following is not an outcome of the disintegration of the USSR?
- a) End of the ideological war between the US and the USSR.
  - b) Birth of CIS.
  - c) Change in balance of power in the world order.
  - d) Crisis in the Middle East.
15. The three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were:

- i) To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty.
- ii) To protect territorial integrity.
- iii) To promote rapid economic development.
- iv) To establish a Capitalist System in India.

Select the correct answer using the force given below:

- a) i, ii and iv only.
  - b) ii, iii and iv only.
  - c) i, ii and iii only.
  - d) ii, iii and iv only.
16. Which of the following is not the disputed site between India and China?
- a) Doklam
  - b) Galwan Valley
  - c) Depsang Plains
  - d) Lipulekh Pass
17. The Nizam wanted an independent status for Hyderabad. He entered into what was called the standstill agreement with India in November 1947 for \_ while negotiations with the Indian Government were going on.
- a) A year
  - b) Three years
  - c) Two years
  - d) Six months
18. "The foreign policy of a country is the outcome of her economic policy" these remarks were made by –
- a) Indira Gandhi
  - b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
  - c) Morarji Desai
  - d) Charan Singh
19. The high point of Cold War was –
- a) Cuban Missile Crisis.
  - b) Atomic bomb attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
  - c) Establishment of SEATO and CENTO.
  - d) Establishment of NATO
20. What is "Amnesty International"?

- a) Nuclear Safety Organisation
  - b) Government organisation
  - c) Non-Government organisation
  - d) Human Development Organisation
21. Choose the odd one out of the following statements.
- a) States Reorganization Act-1956
  - b) Partition of India-1947
  - c) Number of Princely States-512
  - d) Independence of India-1947
22. What was the impact of the Indo-China Conflict on the opposition parties?
- i) The CPI, which was in favour of the Soviet Union, grew closer with the Congress.
  - ii) The Communist Party of India broke up in 1963.
  - iii) Alerted the leaders of India about the situation in the Northeast.
  - iv) Nagaland was given state status.
- Select the correct answer using the force given below:
- a) i, ii and iii only.
  - b) iii only.
  - c) i and iii only.
  - d) i only.
23. The Russian Revolution was inspired by the ideals of \_\_\_\_\_ as opposed to capitalism and the need for an \_\_\_\_\_ Society.
- a) Socialism, Egalitarian
  - b) Communal, Religious
  - c) Socialism, Religious
  - d) Communal, Egalitarian
24. Which one of the following statements is false.:-
- a) The Nizam of Hyderabad was keen to have an independent status for the state of Hyderabad.
  - b) Jammu and Kashmir was ready to sign the Instrument of Accession.
  - c) The issue of Junagarh was resolved after a plebiscite in the state.
  - d) Travancore was not the first Indian State to merge into the Union of India.

## Section B

### Attempt any 20 Questions

25. Why didn't war happen during the Cold War?
- a) Due to theory of Deterrence
  - b) Due to NAM
  - c) Due to Cuban Missile Crisis
  - d) Active involvement of the UN
26. Why did Russia become the successor of USSR?
- a) Russia led the formation of CIS
  - b) It inherited the Soviet seat in the UN
  - c) It was the largest republic
  - d) Boris Yeltsin was more charismatic than Gorbachev

Select the correct answer using the force given below:

- i) a and c only.
  - ii) b and c only.
  - iii) a and d only.
  - iv) b and d only
27. Since the Nagpur session of the Congress in 1920, this principle was accepted that the reorganization of states would be on a linguistic basis. Despite this, the leaders were against it after independence because---
- i) Things change after independence and partition.
  - ii) Might lead to disruption and disintegration.
  - iii) To adopt a mixed economy.
  - iv) To adopt a planned economy.

Select the correct answer using the force given below:

- a) ii and iv only.
  - b) Iii and iv only.
  - c) I and ii only.
  - d) I and iii only.
28. Years after the end of cold war, the Central Asian Republic have not risen to the global availability of opportunity why ?
- a) Backdrop of soviet influence.
  - b) Authoritarianism in the countries.
  - c) US involvement
  - d) Traditionally isolated nature of the countries

29. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was entrusted with the task of unification of the princely states. Which of the following argument is not correct?
- a) He had a long political experience.
  - b) He was a visionary and a good speaker.
  - c) Muslim League wanted that the task of integration should be entrusted to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
  - d) He was the Home Minister as well as the Minister of Concession Department.
30. Why did the Indian Government sign the treaty with the Soviet Union in 1971?
- a) India needed diplomatic and military support during the Bangladesh crisis.
  - b) India was very close to the USSR.
  - c) India wanted to stay away from the USA.
  - d) For strengthening friendship.
31. Consider these statements about NITI Aayog. Find the Wrong statement.
- a) NITI Aayog acts as a think tank of the Union Government.
  - b) NITI Aayog does not ensure the spirit of Cooperative Federalism.
  - c) The Prime Minister of India is the Ex Officio Chairman of NITI Aayog.
  - d) Dr. Rajiv Kumar is the current Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog.
32. Shock Therapy is a phenomenon associated with \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Central Asian conflicts in Tajikistan and Azerbaijan
  - b) New International Economic Order
  - c) US plans to root out communism
  - d) Stabilizing the Russian currency against the US dollar
33. The term 'the largest garage sale in history' is associated with:-
- a) Cuban Missile Crisis
  - b) Gulf War
  - c) Bolshevik Revolution
  - d) Shock Therapy

34. Assertion: The Cold War was neither a war or an armed military conflict nor a condition of peace. It was rather a state of uneasy peace.  
Reason: The Cold War was not being fought by clever moves, propagandist activities and diplomatic conflicts.
- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
  - d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.
35. Which situation was termed by US President George Bush as the New World Order?
- a) The United Nations had given permission for Operation Desert Storm.
  - b) The United Nations had given permission for Operation Iraqi Freedom.
  - c) To know averted Cuba missile crisis
  - d) Defeat in the war of Iraq.
36. The result of Arab Spring was:
- a) Autocratic dictatorship
  - b) Socialist system
  - c) Post cold war
  - d) Capitalist system
37. NITI Aayog serves as a think-tank to promote \_\_\_\_\_ federation where government acts as a \_\_\_\_\_ with the help of technology. Select the correct option.
- a) Competitive, controller
  - b) Comparative, central authority
  - c) Cooperative, facilitator
  - d) Correlated, enabler
38. Why was the Planning Commission replaced by NITI Aayog?
- a) More push was required to cope with the pressing challenges of development.
  - b) The Planning Commission was unacceptable by the people.
  - c) The Planning Commission was not desirable by the leaders.
  - d) It was inadmissible by the opposition.



39. Given the contemporary realities of the world, how can the UN play a more important role?
- a) By being more assertive about human rights violations and calling for change.
  - b) By letting the regional powers take change.
  - c) By indulging US-China to resolve disputes.
  - d) By being proactive and sending peace keeping forces to resolve territorial disputes.
40. Assertion: In April 1949, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was an association of 12 states which declared that armed attack on any one of them in Europe or North America would be regarded as an attack on all of them.  
Reason: Each state would be obliged to help the other.
- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
  - d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.
41. Assertion: International Organisations play a very important role in maintaining peace.  
Reason: Countries have conflicts and differences with each other.
- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
  - d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.
42. Assertion: All members of the UN have one vote. However, the permanent members can vote in a negative manner.  
Reason: The developing world consists of countries at many different levels of development.
- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

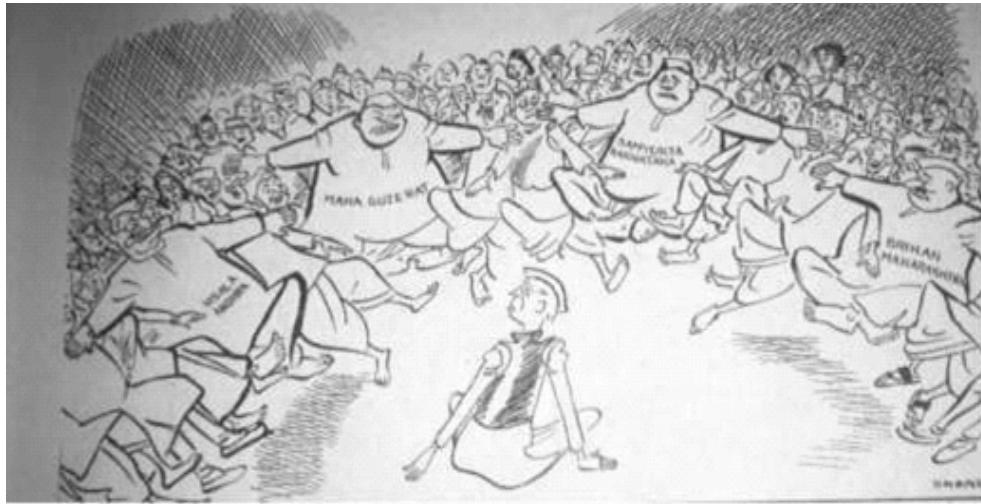
- c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct.
  - d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.
43. Assertion: The Soviet union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense as well.  
Reason: The Soviet system was based on the ideology of socialism.
- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - c) The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.
  - d) The Assertion is false, but the Reason is true.
44. Choose the number of incorrect argument/arguments as far as India's claim to a permanent seat in the Security Council is concerned
- i. India has made financial contributions to the UN and always faltered on its payments.
  - ii. India has emerged as an economic power on the world stage.
  - iii. India has participated in virtually all of the initiatives of the United Nations.
- iv. India's role in the United Nations' peacekeeping force is a long and substantial one.
- a) i is incorrect.
  - b) ii and iii are incorrect.
  - c) ii, iii and iv are incorrect.
  - d) All are incorrect.
45. ASSERTION: NITI Aayog is a non-constitutional body.  
Reason: The Chief Minister of India is the Ex- Officio Chairman of NITI Aayog.
- a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
  - c) The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.
  - d) The Assertion is false, but the Reason is true.

46. In which of the following matters do International Organisation help?
- a) To establish better living conditions democratic countries.
  - b) In matters of peace & war.
  - c) To prevent violations of human rights.
  - d) To resolve territorial disputes.
- A) a,b,c,d  
B) a & d  
C) a & c  
D) b & c
47. The re-organization of the states on the basis of language had a negative effect:
- a) The concept of power sharing was realized.
  - b) The principle of variation was accepted.
  - c) A uniform basis was found for the demarcation of the states.
  - d) Movements started in many areas of the country demanding the formation of small separate states.
48. During the Nehru era, why did some political parties and groups in our country believe that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US?
- a) Because the US bloc claimed to be pro-democratic and promoted Capitalism.
  - b) The US always favoured India.
  - c) The US supported India in all its policies.
  - d) The US was very close to India.

### **Section C**

**Attempt any 10 questions.**

49. Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows:



Choose the first state to be created due to linguistic demands after independence:

- a) Gujarat
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Assam
- d) Rajasthan

This question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only.

When did the central Government appoint the states reorganisation commission?

- a) 1956
- b) 1954
- c) 1958
- d) 1953

50. Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows:



What does this logo symbolise?

- a) Global progress
- b) World peace
- c) Equity in the world.
- d) Harmony amongst the people.

This question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only.

The United Nations was set up through the signing of the UN charter by:

- a) 61 states
- b) 51 states
- c) 71 states
- d) 81 states

51. Study the cartoon given below and answer the question that follows:



The message that this picture gives is\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Denuclearization of the world is the need.
- b) Use of military power to control the world.
- c) Believe in peace and moving ahead together.
- d) Colonisation of the world is not to be appreciated.

This question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only.

Within the UN, the influence of the US is considerable.

Choose the Incorrect reason for the same

- a) The UN is Physically located within US territory.
- b) The US has many nationals in the UN Bureaucracy.
- c) The US is the largest contributor to the UN.
- d) The US was the least powerful country when the UN came into being.

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Thus it was decided that what was till then known as 'India' would be divided into two countries, 'India' and 'Pakistan'. Such a division was not only very painful, but also very difficult to decide and to implement. It was decided to follow the principle of religious majorities. This basically means that areas where the Muslims were in majority would make up the territory of Pakistan. The rest was to stay with India. The idea might appear simple, but it presented all kinds of difficulties.

52. Why did the partition of India in 1947 prove to be very painful?

- a) The general public was in favor of the partition.
- b) The leaders of the two countries handled it properly.
- c) People were divided on the basis of language.
- d) It was the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population.

53. What major difficulty/difficulties arose in the way of partition?

- a) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India.
- b) All Muslim majority areas did not want to be in Pakistan.
- c) Neither (a) nor (b).
- d) Both (a) and (b).

54. What would have been India's position in the world, had there been no partition of India?

- i) India would have been a much larger nation in terms of territorial area.
- ii) India would have played a more vital role in the world scenario.
- a) i is correct.
- b) ii is correct.

- c) Both are correct
  - d) Both are incorrect.
55. What led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan? Choose the incorrect statement as the reason -
- a) Political competition between Muslim League and Congress.
  - b) Several political developments in 1940's.
  - c) Role played by the British.
  - d) Failure of the Interim Government.

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follows;  
 India's nuclear policy has always been peace-oriented, whose clear impression is reflected in the policy of 'No First Use'. But in view of contemporary regional security challenges, the present government has made it clear that the policy of 'No First use' can be reviewed and changed in consonance with India's regional and national security.

In addition, India is committed to ensuring its membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and opposing partisan and unjust nuclear treaties like CTBT and NPT.

56. Why was the policy of 'No First Use' reviewed and changed?
- a) India is not a peace-oriented nation any more.
  - b) India wants to be a permanent member of UNSC.
  - c) India's regional and national security is paramount.
  - d) All of these.
57. India wants to ensure its place in .
- a) United Nations Security Council.
  - b) International Atomic Energy Agency.
  - c) National Security Guard
  - d) Missile technology control regime
58. Which one is the correct option for CTBT?
- a) Compact Test Ban treaty.
  - b) Comprehensive Testing Ban Treaty.
  - c) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
  - d) Compact Testing Ban Treaty.
59. India's Nuclear Policy reiterates its resolve in:
- a) Establishing its regional supremacy
  - b) Establishes it as the guardian of SAARC
  - c) Establishing disarmament and regional peace
  - d) Engage in hostilities with others

60. Indian Foreign Policy is driven by a wide range of factors. Identify the incorrect one.
- a) National Integration.
  - b) Protection of International Boundaries.
  - c) Alliance Building.
  - d) National Interest.



**Political Science (028)**  
**CBSE Marking Scheme (Term I)**  
**2021-2022**  
**Class -XII**

**Time: 90 Minutes**

**MM: 40**

**Section A**

1. (d) NAM
2. (d) i, ii & iii
3. (a) The Prime Minister
4. (d) Soviet Union disintegrated in 1992
5. (a) Make in India
6. (a) Nehru, Tito, Nasser
7. (b) Chagai hills
8. (a) National Integration
9. (c) Following a policy of neutrality on global issues
10. (a) iii, iv, i, ii
11. (c) International Atomic Energy Agency 12. (c) 1974, 1998
13. (c) Iran
14. (d) Crisis in the Middle East
15. (c) Only I, II & III
16. (d) Lipulekh Pass
17. (a) A year
18. (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
19. (a) Cuban Missile Crisis
20. (c) Non-Government organisation
21. (c) Number of Princely States-512
22. (d) i only
23. (a) Socialism, Egalitarian
24. (b) Jammu and Kashmir was ready to sign the Instrument of Accession.

**Section B**

25. (a) Due to theory of Deterrence
26. (iv) b and d only
27. (c) i and ii only.
28. (b) Authoritarianism in the countries.

29. (c) Muslim League wanted that the task of integration should be entrusted to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel..
30. (a) India needed diplomatic and military support during the Bangladesh crisis.
31. (b) NITI Aayog does not ensure the spirit of Cooperative Federalism.
32. (c) US plans to root out communism
33. (d) Shock Therapy
34. (d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.
35. (a) The United Nations had given permission for Operation Desert Storm.
36. (a) Autocratic dictatorship
37. (c) Cooperative, facilitator
38. (a) More push was required to cope with the pressing challenges of development.
39. (a) By being more assertive about human rights violations and calling for change.
40. (a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
41. (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
42. (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
43. (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
44. (a) i is incorrect.
45. (c) The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.
46. (d) b & c
47. (d) Movements started in many areas of the country demanding the formation of small separate states
48. (a) Because the US bloc claimed to be pro-democratic and promoted capitalism.

### **Section C**

49. (b) Andhra Pradesh

This question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only.

- (d) 1953

50. (b) World Peace

This question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only.

(b) 51 states

51. (b) Use of military power to control the world

This question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only.

(d) The US was the least powerful country when the UN came into being.

52. (d) It was the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population.

53. (d) both (A) and (B)

54. (c) Both are correct

55. (b) Several political developments in 1940's.

56. (c) India's regional and national security is paramount

57. (a) United Nations Security Council

58. (c) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

59. (c) Establishing disarmament and regional peace

60. (c) Alliance Building.





