

**DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION**  
**Govt. of NCT, Delhi**

**SUPPORT MATERIAL**

**( 2022-2023)**

**Class : XII**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Under the Guidance of

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### **MESSAGE**

Remembering the words of John Dewey, "Education is not preparation for life, education is life itself, I highly commend the sincere efforts of the officials and subject experts from Directorate of Education involved in the development of Support Material for classes IX to XII for the session 2022-23.

The Support Material is a comprehensive, yet concise learning support tool to strengthen the subject competencies of the students. I am sure that this will help our students in performing to the best of their abilities.

I am sure that the Heads of School and teachers will motivate the students to utilise this material and the students will make optimum use of this Support Material to enrich themselves.

I would like to congratulate the team of the Examination Branch along with all the Subject Experts for their incessant and diligent efforts in making this material so useful for students.

I extend my Best Wishes to all the students for success in their future endeavours.

**(Ashok Kumar)**

**HIMANSHU GUPTA, IAS**  
Director, Education & Sports



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## MESSAGE

“A good education is a foundation for a better future.”

- Elizabeth Warren

Believing in this quote, Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi tries to fulfill its objective of providing quality education to all its students.

Keeping this aim in mind, every year support material is developed for the students of classes IX to XII. Our expert faculty members undertake the responsibility to review and update the Support Material incorporating the latest changes made by CBSE. This helps the students become familiar with the new approaches and methods, enabling them to become good at problem solving and critical thinking. This year too, I am positive that it will help our students to excel in academics.

The support material is the outcome of persistent and sincere efforts of our dedicated team of subject experts from the Directorate of Education. This Support Material has been especially prepared for the students. I believe its thoughtful and intelligent use will definitely lead to learning enhancement.

Lastly, I would like to applaud the entire team for their valuable contribution in making this Support Material so beneficial and practical for our students.

Best wishes to all the students for a bright future.

(HIMANSHU GUPTA)

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



**Govt. of NCT of Delhi**

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### संदेश

शिक्षा निदेशालय, दिल्ली सरकार का महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्य अपने विद्यार्थियों का सर्वांगीण विकास करना है। इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए शिक्षा निदेशालय ने अपने विद्यार्थियों को उच्च कोटि के शैक्षणिक मानकों के अनुरूप विद्यार्थियों के स्तरानुकूल सहायक सामग्री कराने का प्रयास किया है। कोरोना काल के कठिनतम समय में भी शिक्षण अधिगम की प्रक्रिया को निर्बाध रूप से संचालित करने के लिए संबंधित समस्त अकादमि समूहों और क्रियान्वित करने वाले शिक्षकों को हार्दिक बधाई देती हूँ।

प्रत्येक वर्ष की भाँति इस वर्ष भी कक्षा 9वीं से कक्षा 12वीं तक की सहायक सामग्रियों में सी.बी.एस.ई के नवीनतम दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार पाठ्यक्रम में आवश्यक संशोधन किए गए हैं। साथ ही साथ मूल्यांकन से संबंधित आवश्यक निर्देश भी दिए गए हैं। इन सहायक सामग्रियों में कठिन से कठिन सामग्री को भी सरलतम रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है ताकि शिक्षा निदेशालय के विद्यार्थियों को इसका भरपूर लाभ मिल सके।

मुझे आशा है कि इन सहायक सामग्रियों के गहन और निरंतर अध्ययन के फलस्वरूप विद्यार्थियों में गुणात्मक शैक्षणिक संवर्धन का विस्तार उनके प्रदर्शनो में भी परिलक्षित होगा। इस उत्कृष्ट सहायक सामग्री को तैयार करने में शामिल सभी अधिकारियों तथा शिक्षकों को हार्दिक बधाई देती हूँ तथा सभी विद्यार्थियों को उनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की शुभकामनाएं देती हूँ।

**रीता शर्मा**  
(रीता शर्मा)



**DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION**  
**Govt. of NCT, Delhi**

**SUPPORT MATERIAL**  
**( 2022-2023)**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Class : XII**

**NOT FOR SALE**

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**PUBLISHED BY : DELHI BUREAU OF TEXTBOOKS**



# भारत का संविधान

## भाग 4क

### नागरिकों के मूल कर्तव्य

#### अनुच्छेद 51 क

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

- (क) संविधान का पालन करे और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्रध्वज और राष्ट्रगान का आदर करे;
- (ख) स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखे और उनका पालन करे;
- (ग) भारत की संप्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करे और उसे अक्षुण्ण बनाए रखे;
- (घ) देश की रक्षा करे और आह्वान किए जाने पर राष्ट्र की सेवा करे;
- (ङ) भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करे जो धर्म, भाषा और प्रदेश या वर्ग पर आधारित सभी भेदभावों से परे हो, ऐसी प्रथाओं का त्याग करे जो महिलाओं के सम्मान के विरुद्ध हों;
- (च) हमारी सामासिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्त्व समझे और उसका परिरक्षण करे;
- (छ) प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की, जिसके अंतर्गत वन, झील, नदी और वन्य जीव हैं, रक्षा करे और उसका संवर्धन करे तथा प्राणिमात्र के प्रति दयाभाव रखे;
- (ज) वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, मानववाद और ज्ञानार्जन तथा सुधार की भावना का विकास करे;
- (झ) सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखे और हिंसा से दूर रहे;
- (ञ) व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत प्रयास करे, जिससे राष्ट्र निरंतर बढ़ते हुए प्रयत्न और उपलब्धि की नई ऊँचाइयों को छू सके; और
- (ट) यदि माता-पिता या संरक्षक हैं, छह वर्ष से चौदह वर्ष तक की आयु वाले अपने, यथास्थिति, बालक या प्रतिपाल्य को शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान करे।





# Constitution of India

## Part IV A (Article 51 A)

### Fundamental Duties


It shall be the duty of every citizen of India —

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) 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;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) 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;
- \* (k) 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.

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**Note:** The Article 51A containing Fundamental Duties was inserted by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976 (with effect from 3 January 1977).

\* (k) was inserted by the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002 (with effect from 1 April 2010).



# भारत का संविधान

## उद्देशिका

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक <sup>1</sup>[संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व-संपन्न 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 कराने के लिए,

तथा उन सब में

व्यक्ति की गरिमा और <sup>2</sup>[राष्ट्र की एकता

और अखंडता] सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता

बढ़ाने के लिए

दृढसंकल्प होकर अपनी इस संविधान सभा में आज तारीख  
26 नवंबर, 1949 ई. को एतद्वारा इस संविधान को  
अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।

1. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977 से) “प्रभुत्व-संपन्न लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य” के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।
2. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977 से) “राष्ट्र की एकता” के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।

# **THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

## **PREAMBLE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Support Material : 2022-23

### Class-XII

### Subject : Political Science (028)

#### Team Members

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## **Syllabus (2022-23)**

**Class - XII**

**Subject - Political Science (Code No. 028)**

Units	Contents
	Part 1 : Contemporary World Politics
	Preparation for Project Work
1.	<b>The End of Bipolarity</b> Disintegration of Soviet Union, Unipolar World, Middle East Crisis – Afghanistan, Gulf War, Democratic Politics and Democratization – CIS and the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century (Arab Spring)
2.	<b>New Centres of Power</b> Organizations: European Union, ASEAN, SAARC, BRICS. Nations: Russia, China, Israel, India, Japan and South Korea.
3.	<b>Contemporary South Asia</b> Conflicts and efforts for Peace Democratization in South Asia: Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives.
4.	<b>United Nations and its Organizations</b> Principal Organs, Key Agencies: UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, Security Council and the Need for its Expansion.
5.	<b>Security in Contemporary World</b> Security: Meaning and Type; Terrorism.
6.	<b>Environment and Natural Resources</b> Environmental Movements, Global Warming and Climate Change, Conservation of Natural Resources.
7.	<b>Globalization</b> Globalization: Meaning, Manifestation and Debates.

	<b>Part 2 : Politics in India since Independence</b>
8.	<b>Challenges of Nation-Building</b> Nation and Nation Building. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and Integration of States. Nehru's approach to nation-building; Legacy of partition. challenge of 'refugee' Resettlement, the Kashmir problem. Political conflicts over language. Linguistic Organisation of States.
9.	<b>Planned Development</b> Changing nature of India's Economic Development Planning Commission and Five Year Plans, National Development Council, NITI Aayog.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practice of case study based questions from paragraphs related to all the :hapters, practice of map and cartoon work from all the related chapters.</li> <li>• Completion of the Mid-Term syllabus by 30th September 2022.</li> <li>• Revision</li> <li>• Mid-Term Examination.</li> <li>• Discussion of Mid-Term question paper.</li> </ul>
10.	<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, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Myanmar- India's Nuclear Programme
11.	<b>Parties and Party System in India</b> One Party Dominance, Bi-Party System, Multi-Party Coalition System.
12.	<b>Democratic Resurgence</b> Jaya Prakash Narayan and Total Revolution, Ram Manohar Lohia and Socialism, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya and Integral Humanism, National Emergency, Democratic Upsurges – Participation of the Adults, Backwards and Youth.

13.	<b>Regional Aspirations</b> Rise of regional parties. Punjab Crisis. The Kashmir Issue, Movements for Autonomy.
14.	<b>Indian Politics: Recent Trends and Development</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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practice of case study based questions from paragraphs related to all the chapters, practice of map and cartoon work from all the related chapters.</li> <li>• Completion of the Annual syllabus by 15th December 2022.</li> <li>• Preparation of Project work and viva voce for evaluation.</li> <li>• Revision</li> <li>• Preparation for the Pre-Board Examination.</li> <li>• Discussion of Pre-Board question Paper.</li> <li>• Preparation for the Annual Board Examination.</li> </ul>

**Prescribed Books:** 1. Contemporary World Politics 2. Politics in India since Independence, Class XII, Published by NCERT.

## Project Work

### Details of Project Work

1. The Project work will be implemented for 20 Marks.
2. Out of 20 marks, 10 marks are to be allotted to viva voce and 10 marks for project work.
3. For class XII, the evaluation for 20 marks project work should be done jointly by the internal as well as the external examiners.
4. The project can be individual/ pair / group of 4-5 each. The Project can be made on any of the topics given in the syllabus of a particular class.



5. The suggestive list of activities for project work is as follows:-  
Role Play, Skit, Presentation, Model, Field Survey, Mock Drills / Mock Event etc.
6. The teacher should give enough time for preparation of the Project Work. The topics for Project Work taken up by the student must be discussed by the teacher in the classroom. is/her own original work.

# POLITICAL SCIENCE (Code No. 028)

## Class XII (2022-23)

**Time: 3 hrs.**

**Max. Marks: 80**

### Part A: Contemporary World Politics

Units	Contents	Marks
1	The End of Bipolarity	8
2	New Centres of Power	12
3	Contemporary South Asia	
4	United Nations and its Organizations	10
5	Security in Contemporary World	
6	Environment and Natural Resources	10
7	Globalization	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

### Part B: Politics in India since Independence

Units	Contents	Marks
8	Challenges of Nation-Building	08
9	Planned Development	
10	India's Foreign Policy	08
11	Parties and Party System in India	12
12	Democratic Resurgence	
13	Regional Aspirations	12
14	Indian Politics: Recent Trends and Development	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

Project work - 20 Marks

**Grand total - 80+20 = 100 Marks**

**Question Paper Design (2022-23)**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE (CODE NO. 028)**  
**CLASS XII**

**TIME: 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 80**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Competencies</b>
1.	<b>Demonstrative Knowledge + Understanding</b> (Knowledge based simple recall questions, to know specific facts, terms, concepts, principles or theories, identify, define, or recite, information) (Comprehension - to be familiar with meaning and to understand conceptually, interpret, compare, contrast, explain, paraphrase information)
2.	<b>Knowledge/Conceptual Application</b> (Use abstract information in concrete situation, to apply knowledge to new situations; use given content to interpret a situation, provide an example or solve a problem)
3.	<b>Formulation Analysis, Evaluation and Creativity</b> Analysis & Synthesis- classify, compare, contrast, or differentiate between different pieces of information; organize and/or integrate unique pieces of information from a variety of sources; includes map interpretation

## **Guidelines for Subject having Project Work: 20 Marks (Political Science)**

One Project to be done throughout the session, as per the existing scheme.

### **1. The objectives of the project work:**

Objectives of project work are to enable learners to:

- Probe deeper into personal enquiry, initiate action and reflect on knowledge and skills, views etc. acquired during the course of class XI-XII.
- Analyse and evaluate real world scenarios using theoretical constructs and arguments
- Demonstrate the application of critical and creative thinking skills and abilities to produce an independent and extended piece of work
- Follow up aspects in which learners have interest
- Develop the communication skills to argue logically

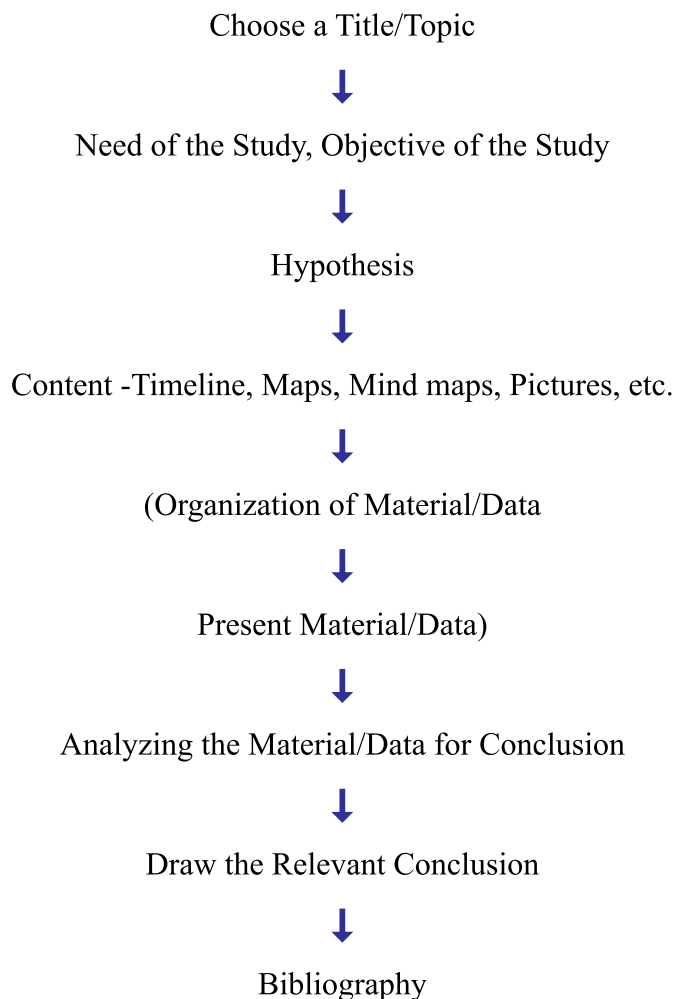
### **2. Role of the teacher:**

The teacher plays a critical role in developing thinking skills of the learners. A teacher should:

- Help each learner select the topic after detailed discussions and deliberations of the topic;
- Play the role of a facilitator to support and monitor the project work of the learner through periodic discussions;
- Guide the research work in terms of sources for the relevant data;
- Ensure that students must understand the relevance and usage of primary evidence and other sources in their projects and duly acknowledge the same;
- Ensure that the students are able to derive a conclusion from the content; cite the limitations faced during the research and give appropriate references used in doing the research work.
- Educate learner about plagiarism and the importance of quoting the source of the information to ensure authenticity of research work.
- Prepare the learner for the presentation of the project work.
- Arrange a presentation of the project file.

### 3. Steps involved in the conduct of the project:

Students may work upon the following lines as a suggested flow chart:



### 4. Expected Checklist for the Project Work:

- Introduction of topic/title
- Identifying the causes, events, consequences and/or remedies
- Various stakeholders and effect on each of them
- Advantages and disadvantages of situations or issues identified
- Short-term and long-term implications of strategies suggested in the course of research
- Validity, reliability, appropriateness and relevance of data used for research work and for presentation in the project file

- Presentation and writing that is succinct and coherent in project file
- Citation of the materials referred to, in the file in footnotes, resources section, bibliography etc.

#### **5. Assessment of Project Work:**

- Project Work has broadly the following phases: Synopsis/ Initiation, Data Collection, Data Analysis and Interpretation, Conclusion.
- The aspects of the project work to be covered by students can be assessed during the academic year.
- 20 marks assigned for Project Work can be divided in the following manner:

**The teacher will assess the progress of the project work in the following manner:**

<b>Month</b>	<b>Periodic Work</b>	<b>Assessment Rubrics</b>	<b>Marks</b>
April -July	Instructions about Project Guidelines, Background reading Discussions on Theme and Selection of the Final Topic, Initiation/ Synopsis	Introduction, Statement of Purpose/Need and objectives of the study, Hypothesis/ Research Question, Review of Literature, Presentation of Evidence, Methodology, Questionnaire, Data Collection.	6
August - October	Planning and organization: forming an action plan, feasibility, or baseline study, Updating/ modifying the action plan, Data Collection	Significance and relevance of the topic; challenges encountered while conducting the research.	5
November - January	Content/data analysis and interpretation.  Conclusion, Limitations, Suggestions, Bibliography, Annexures and overall presentation of the project.	Content analysis and its relevance in the current scenario.  Conclusion, Limitations, Bibliography, Annexures and Overall Presentation.	5

Month	Periodic Work	Assessment Rubrics	Marks
January/ February	Final Assessment and VIVA by both Internal and External Examiners	External/ Internal Viva based on the project	4
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>

#### 6. Suggestive Topics:

Students can choose any topic related to the syllabus.

- Assessment will be done by external examiner in coordination with internal examiner and the date of Project Assessment will be fixed by CBSE in the month of February/March 2023.

#### 7. Viva-Voce

- At the end of the stipulated term, each learner will present the research work in the Project File to the External and Internal examiner.
- The questions should be asked from the Research Work/ Project File of the learner.
- The Internal Examiner should ensure that the study submitted by the learner is his/her own original work.
- In case of any doubt, authenticity should be checked and verified.

**Political Science (028)**  
**Class-12**

**Contemporary  
World Politics**

**First Book**  
**Part-1**





## Chapter 1

### End of Bipolarity

#### **Disintegration of Soviet Union, Unipolar World, Middle East Crisis- Afghanistan, Gulf War, Democratic Politics and Democratization- CIS and the 21st Century (Arab Spring.**

- 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 <b>Union.</b></p> <p><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>
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### **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 common-wealth of independent States (CIS); Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan join the CIS (Georgia joins later in 1993)</p>
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## MAP OF CENTRAL, EASTERN EUROPE AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES



### 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 in 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 large sections of people were pushed 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 was 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 Union.**

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.

- 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.

### Causes of USA's Dominance in Unipolar World

Military Cause	Economic Cause	Cultural Cause
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed Military Technology</li> <li>• Highest Military Budget</li> <li>• America's five Armed Forces - Northern, Southern, Central, European Pacific</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World's Largest and Strongest Economy</li> <li>• Control over Pre Maritime Trade</li> <li>• Father of Internet and MBA</li> <li>• Key Role in WB, IMF and WTO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dress- Blue Jeans</li> <li>• Eating habits Macdonald Culture</li> <li>• Extended American Culture</li> <li>• Working in Night Shift.</li> <li>• Valentine's day mind set</li> </ul>

### 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

power in its military economic and 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.

### 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.

### Middle East Crisis (Gulf War)

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.

### 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 marker 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                      c) 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

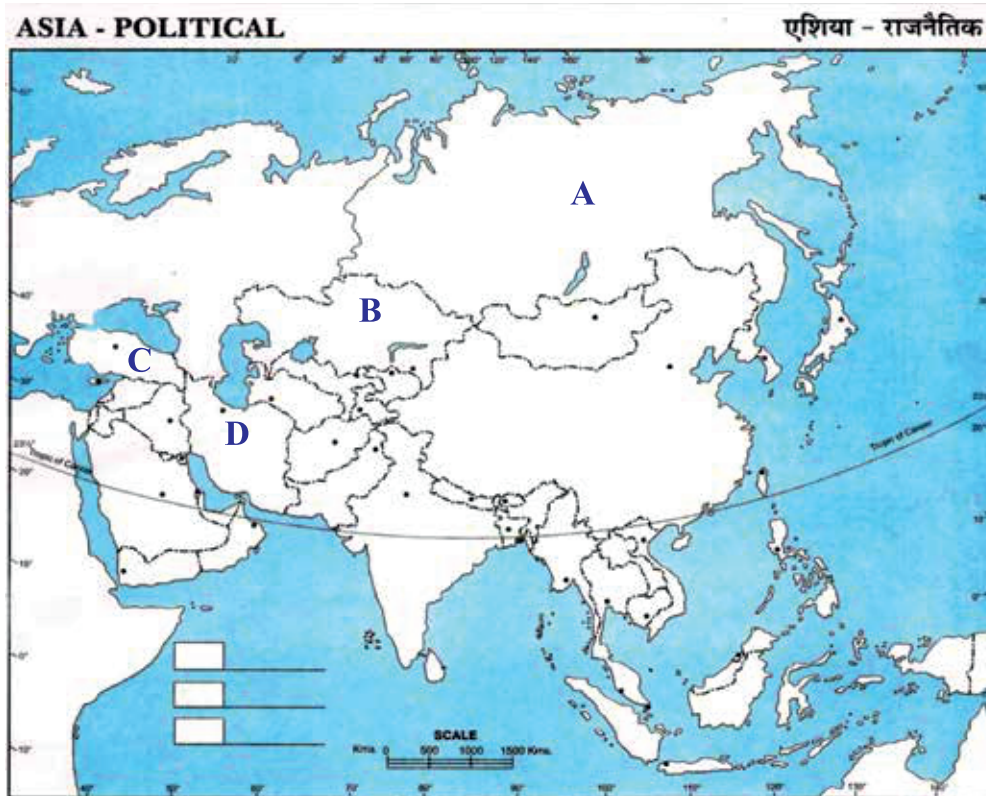
### Four Marker Questions

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.

### Map based Question

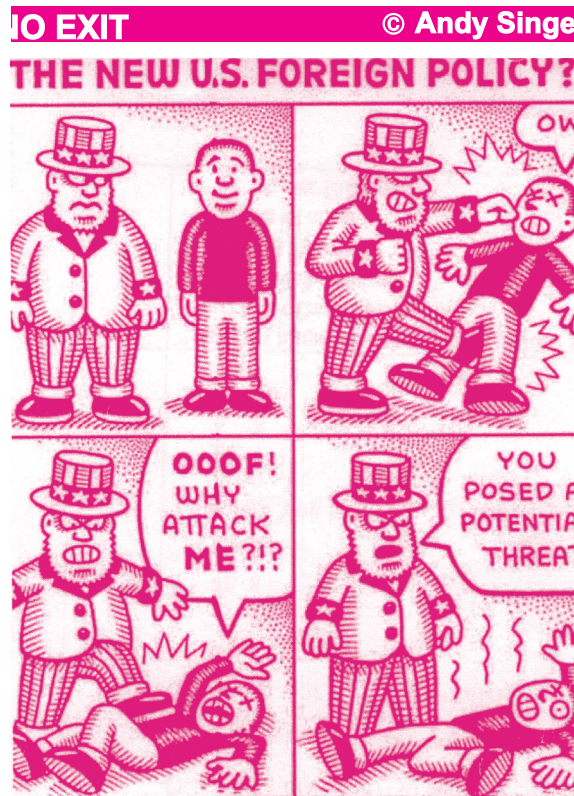
2. In the given outline map four Countries have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabet.

S.NO.	Alphabet	Country
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		



- (i) This Country invaded Kuwait in 1991.
- (ii) This Country is an war with Russia in most recent times.
- (iii) CIS country which witnessed civil war for 10 years.
- (iv) Country which became successor of USSR after disintegration.

## Cartoon based Question



- (i) What does this. Cartoon depict
  - a) New foreign Policy of USA
  - b) New Foreign Policy of USSR
  - c) Foreign Policy of Russia.
  - d) None of the above
- (ii) What does this cartoon depict about present Geopolitics
  - (a) Bi polas world Politics
  - (b) Uni polas world
  - (c) Two organisation

- (d) Message of Peace
- (iii) This military operation is an example of
- (a) operation rolling thunder
  - (b) operation Iraqi freedom
  - (c) operation overlord
  - (d) operation Peace
- (iv) Which superpower dominated the world after the disintegration of USSR
- (a) China    (b) Russia    (c) U.S.A    (d) Britain

### **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. Operation Iraqi freedom was started in the year 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. (c) 2009
2. (d) All of the above
3. (a) Tunisia
4. (a) 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 Map based Question

1.

(i)	D	Iraq
(ii)	C	Ukrain
(iii)	B	Kazakhstan
(iv)	A	Russia

### Answer of Cartoon based Question

- (i) a) New foreign Policy of USA
- (ii) (b) Uni polas world
- (iii) (b) operation Iraqi freedom
- (iv) (c) U.S.A

### 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. Consequences of the disintegration of USSR. 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.

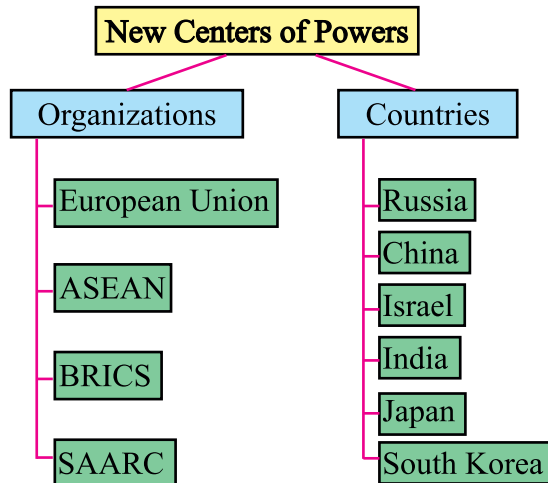
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## Chapter - 2

### New Centers of Powers

**Organization: European Union, ASEAN, SAARC, BRICS. Nations : Russia, China, Israel, India, Japan and South Korea.**

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.



- 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** :-Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherland, Portugal, Spain Sweden.

**New members:-** Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland,Czech, Romania, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Britain, 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.

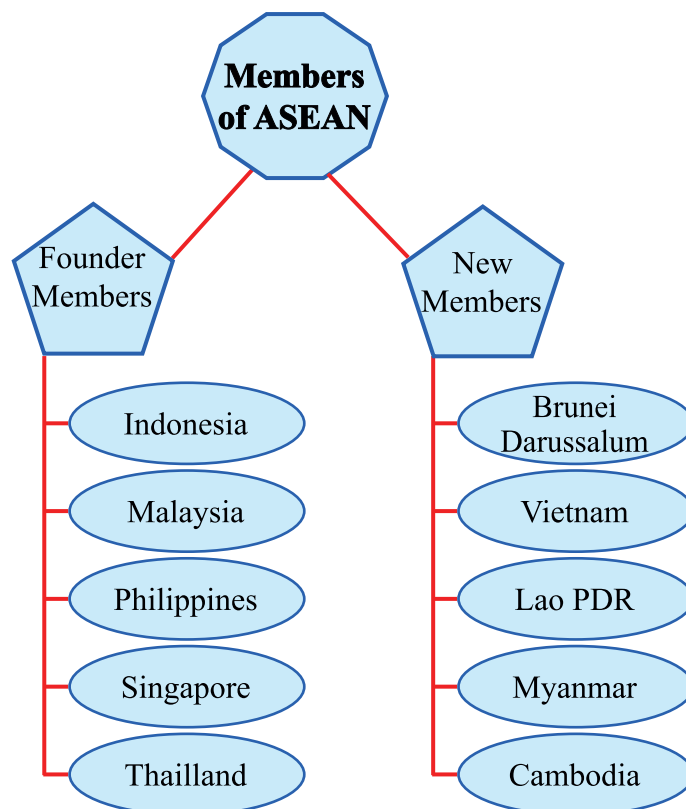
### **Military influence of European Union :-**

- The European Union armed forces are the second largest in the world.
- Its 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 South East 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 Darussalum, 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

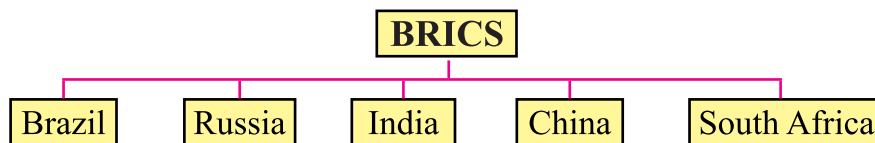
- increase collaboration and mutual assistance in economic, social, culture, technology and scientific fields.

### 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

- 1- To co-operate and distribute mutual economic benefits among its members.
- 2- 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.

## Japan

- An island country in the east of the continent of Asia.
- Japan is the only nation that suffered the destruction caused by nuclear bombs.
- Japan has had a security alliance with the US since 1951.
- As per Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, "the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.

## Japan : A New Center of Power

- Japan has very few natural resources and imports most of its raw materials. Even then it progressed rapidly after the end of the Second World War.

- Famous Japanese brands such as Sony, Panasonic, Canon, Suzuki, Honda, Toyota, Mazda, have a reputation for making high-technology products.
- Japan became a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1964.
- In 2017, it is the third largest economy in the world.
- It is the only Asian member of the G-7.
- It is the eleventh most populous nation in the world.
- It is the second largest contributor to the regular budget of the UN,
- Japan's military expenditure is only one per cent of its GDP, it is the seventh largest in the world.

## **South Korea**

The Korean peninsula was divided into South Korea (Republic of Korea) and North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) at the end of the Second World War . It is located in the continent of Asia. The capital of the Republic of Korea (South Korea) is Seoul, through which the Han River passes.

### **South Korea : A New Center of Power**

- Between the 1960s and the 1980s, it rapidly developed into an economic power, which is termed as "Miracle on the Han River".
- South Korea became a Member of the OECD in 1996.
- In 2017, its economy was the eleventh largest in the world and
- In 2017 its military expenditure was the tenth largest.
- According to the Human Development Report 2016, the HDI rank of South Korea is 18.
- South Korean brands such as Samsung, LG and Hyundai have become renowned in India.

### 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 (✗) 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 shared 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?

### Four Marker Questions

### Cartoon based questions

1. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions :- (1+2+2=5)



- (i) In which, year India adopted the EAST ACT POLICY ?  
a) 1989                      b) 1990                      (c) 1991                      d) 1992
- (ii) Name the person depicted in this cartoon.  
a) Gyani Zail Singh                      b) Manmohan Singh  
(c) I. K. Gujral.                      d) V. P. Singh.



(iii) India. signed Free Trade Treaty with ..... ASEAN member.

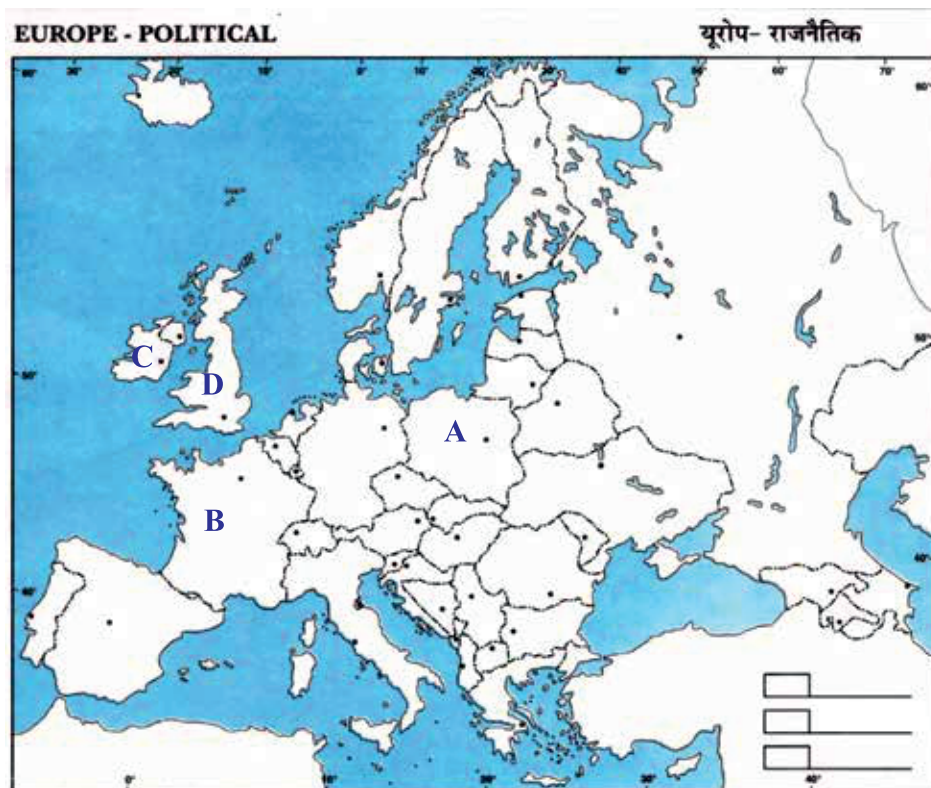
- a) Singapore                      b) Vietnam
- c) Lao PDR                      d) Brunei Darussalum

(iv) which regional organisation of Asia provides a political platform for security & political Issues?

- a) European Union              b) SAARC
- c) BRICS                      d) ASEAN

### Map based Question

2. In the given European political map four countries A, B, C and D. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names alongwith their serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format. **(1+1+1+1=4)**



S.No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name the Country
1		
2		
3		
4		

1. An old member country of the European Union
2. A new member Country of the European Union
3. A member Country of the European Union which is a perm member of the member of the security council.
4. Country which decided to leave the European Union after the referendum held in 2016.

### 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.
5.
  - (i) To Cooperate and distribute mutual economic benefit among its members.
  - (ii) Non-interference in the internal politics of each Nation.

### Answer of Passage based Questions:-

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

### 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 relations 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. India and China both view themselves as new centers of powers in global politics.
- i) Large population of more than 135 crores. India has young population.
- 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.
- vi) India has successfully developed Covid-19 vaccine and even it free of cost to various countries.
- China as new centers of powers in global politics.
- i) China's economic success since 1978 has been linked to its rise as great power.

- ii) China has been the fastest growing economy since the reforms first began there.
  - iii) It is projected to overtake the USA as the world's largest economy by 2040.
  - iv) China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment (FDI) anywhere in the world.
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 Four Marker Questions

#### Cartoon based question

- i) (c) 1991
- ii) (b) Manmohan Singh
- iii) a) Singapore
- iv) d) ASEAN

#### Answer of map based questions

S.No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name the Country
1	C	Ireland
2	A	poland
3	B	France
4	D	Britain

### 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

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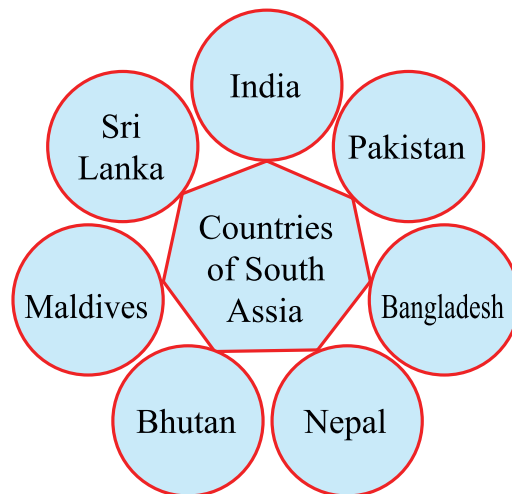
## Chapter- 3

### Contemporary South Asia

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#### **Conflicts and efforts for Peace Democratization in South Asia: Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives.**

- 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.

### **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 Irshad step down in 1990.Elections were held in 1991.
- Since 1991, representative democracy based on multi party elections has been working in Bangladesh.

## 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 Maoist 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

## **Sri Lanka**

- Sri Lanka got independence from British rule In 1948.
- Sri Lanka was then known as Ceylon.
- The majority of Sri Lankans 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.

## **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.

### 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 'South Asia' ?
2. Name two countries of South Asia in which democracy and military rule have been there?
3. What type of government system is there in Maldives?
4. Identify the country that was first to liberalise its economy in the South Asian region.

**(Four Marker Question)**

**Passage based 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.

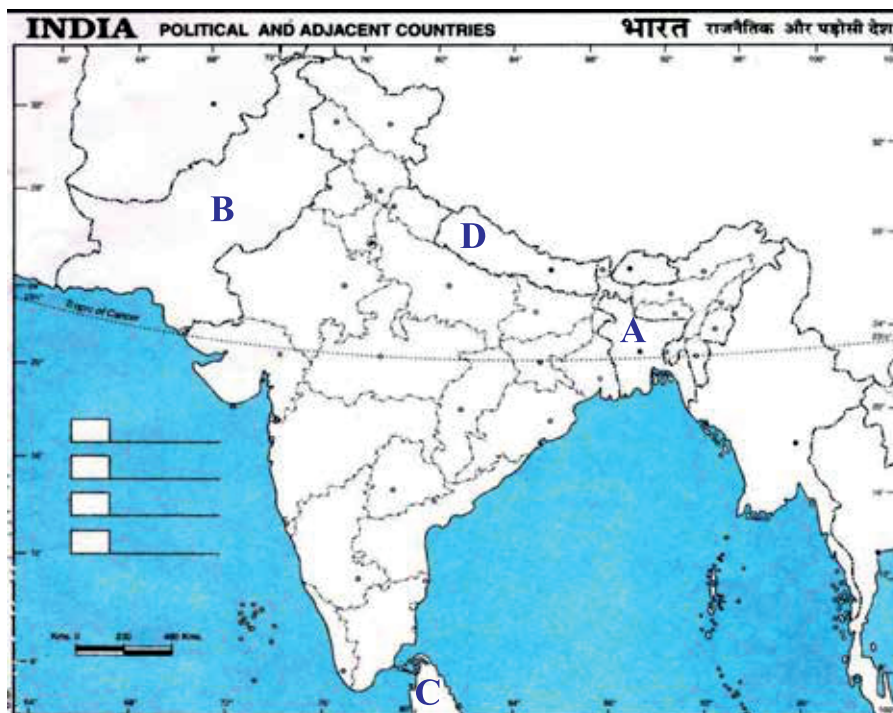
- i) Which region is indicated in this passage ?
  - a) East Asia                      b) South East Asia
  - c) South Asia                      d) South Africa
- ii) Which two countries have been referred to as outside powers?
  - a) China and United States                      b) China and Pakistan
  - 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 the causes of discounted in East Pakistan (at present Bangladesh).
3. Explain any two causes of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.
4. How democratization is going on in Nepal since 1990?

### Four Marker Questions

1. In the given European political map four countries A, B, C and D. Identify the on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names alongwith their serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format. **(1+1+1+1=4)**



S.No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name the Country
1		
2		

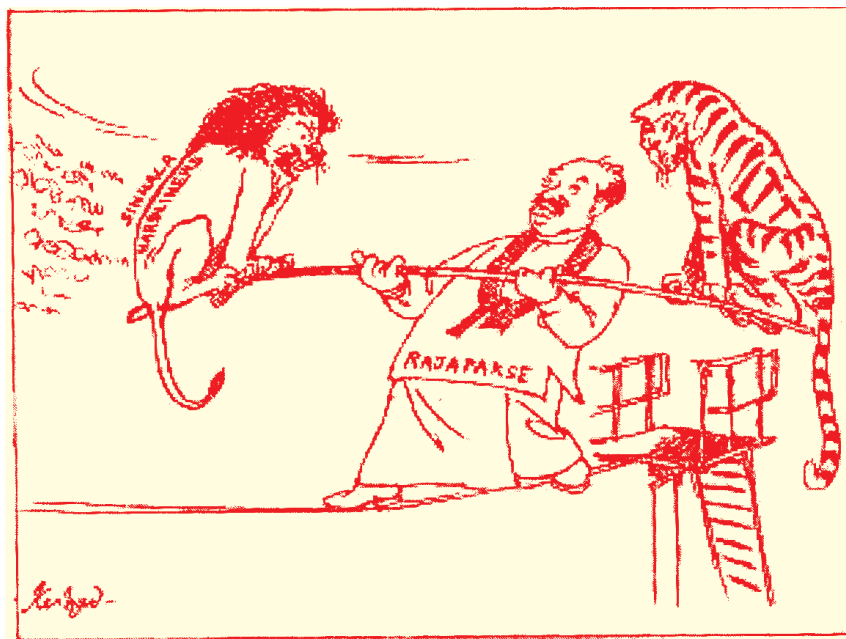


3		
4		

1. Land Locked Country
2. The County where ethnic conflict took place.
3. The Country which remained under military rule for most of the times after independence.
4. became and independent country in 1971.

### Cartoon/Picture base Question

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



- i) Which country does the above cartoon belong to?
  - a) Maldives      b) Srilanka      c) Nepal      d) Bhutan
- ii) Which community is depicted by the lion in this cartoon?
  - a) Buddhist      b) Muslims      c) Sinhalese      d) Tamils

- iii) Which community is depicted by the Tiger in this cartoon.
- a) Buddhist      b) Muslims      c) Sinhalese      d) Tamils
- iv) Name of the person depicted in the cartoon.
- a) Mahindra Rajapaksha      b) Prabhakaran
- c) Jayewardene      d) Gotabaya Rajapaksa

### **Six Marker Questions**

1. 'Despite the mixed record of Democratic experience the people of all the countries of South Asia share the aspiration of democracy.' Explain.
2. 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. Pakistan and Bangladesh

3. Presidential System of Government
4. 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. Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.
2.
  - i) The People of this region were against the domination of west Pakistan and the imposition of Urdu language on them.
  - ii) Were against the mistreatment of Bengali culture and language.
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

1.	S.No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name the Country
	1	D	Nepal
	2	C	Sri Lanka
	3	B	Pakistan
	4	A	Bangladesh

- 2. i) (b) Sri Lanka
- ii) (c) Sinhalese community
- iii) (d) Tamil community.
- iv) (a) The person depicted in the cartoon is the then President of Sri Lanka Mr. Mahindra Rajapaksa.

### Answer of Six Marker Questions

- 1. 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 has successfully operated a democratic system since its 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.
2. Sheer size, Geographical Specification, large and young population, growing economy, large military power, ahead of others in technology, important place in international politics.

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## Chapter - 4

### United Nations and its organizations

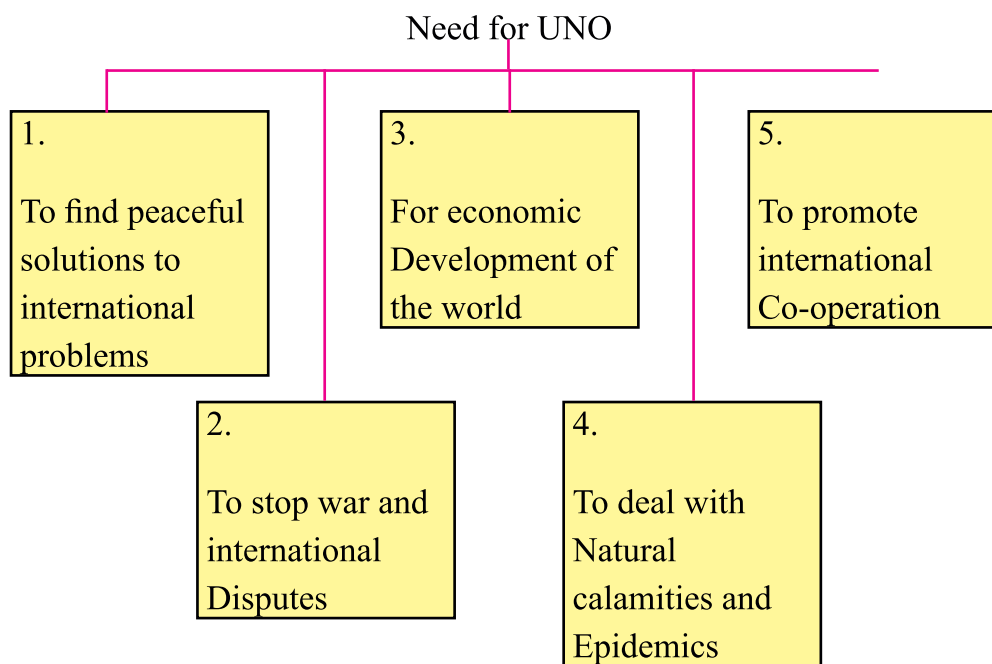
**Principal Organs, Key Agencies : UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, Security Council and the Need for its.**

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

- Dag Hammarskjöld, the UN's Second Secretary General

The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization. It was founded at the end of the second world war on 24th October 1945. It consisted of 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?



Name of Organ	Number of Members	Headquarter
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 Hammarskj old	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- Ghali	Egypt	1 January 1992-31 December 1996

S.N.	Seceratry General	Country	Term
7.	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. Esblishment 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 then 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.

Note: India fulfills all these conditions.

### **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 (IMF)**

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 (W.T.O)**

This international organisation makes rules of the international trade.

### **4. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**

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 advocacy 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 shortcoming 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 s to support this 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. Hon 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?

### **Four Marker 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 ?

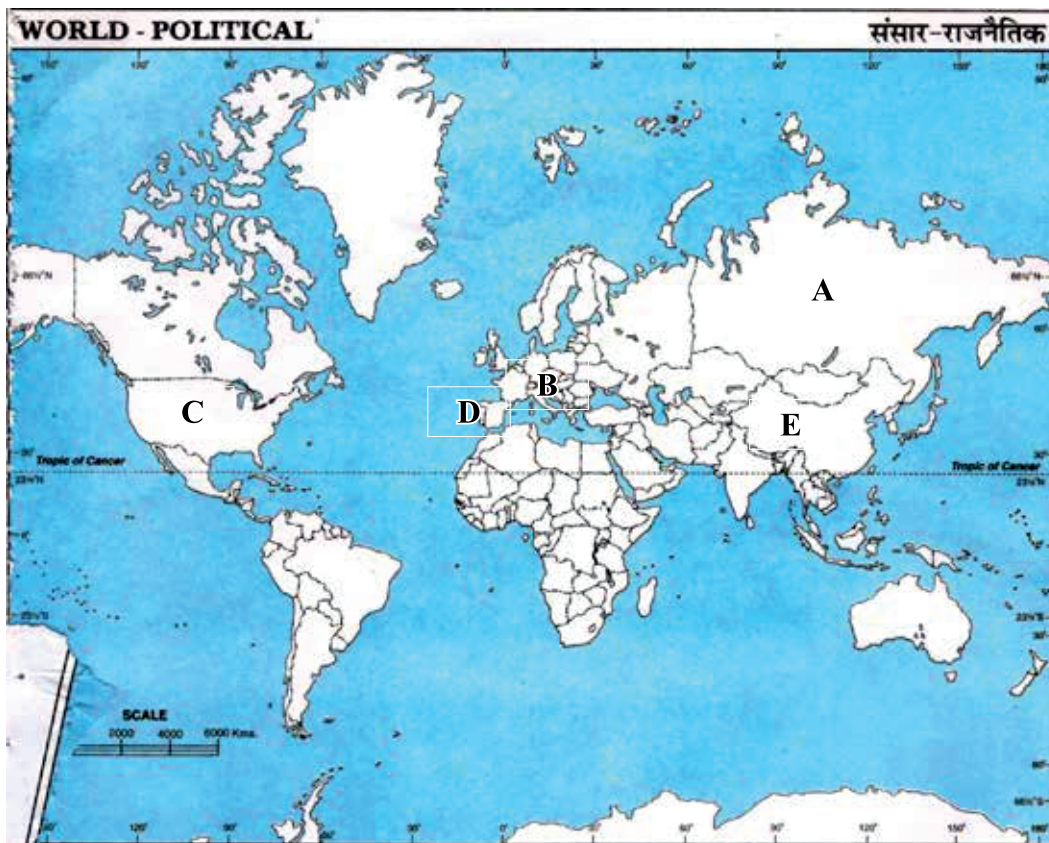
- a) To promote education, natural Science
- b) To promote society and anthropology
- c) To promote culture and communication
- d) All of the above

### 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?

### Four Marker Map based 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. The country that used the most veto power till 2006.
4. The current Secretary General of the UNO hails from this country.

### Four Marker Cartoon based Question

Study the cartoon and answer the questions that follow





1.1. To which country the man standing here represents?

- i) America      ii) Japan      iii) France      iv) Russia

1.2. What the person is carrying in his right hand ?

- i) Symbol of ASEAN      ii) Symbol of SAARC  
iii) Symbol of UNO      iv) Symbol of BRICS

1.3. What the person is carrying in his left hand ?

- i) Dialogues      ii) cordial nature  
iii) War situation      iv) Nothing

1.4. Where is the Head Quarter of UNO is situated ?

- i) India      ii) America  
iii) Japan      iv) France

### **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.

## 5. UNICEF-

- Protection of children in respect of their survival, cooperation, andwell 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.
- i)
  - To Oversees the financial institutions of members countries.
  - To maintain financial regulations at international level.

ii) 789 countries

iii) US, Japan, Germany, France, UK, Italy, Canada .

They have 41.29% total votes.

### Four Marker Map based Questions

1.	S.No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name the Country
	1	C	U.S.A
	2	B	Switzerland
	3	A	Russia
	4	D	Portugal

### Four Marker Cartoon based Question

1.1. i) America

1.2. iii) Symbol of UNO

1.3. iii) War situation

1.4. ii) America

### 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
3. See the content.

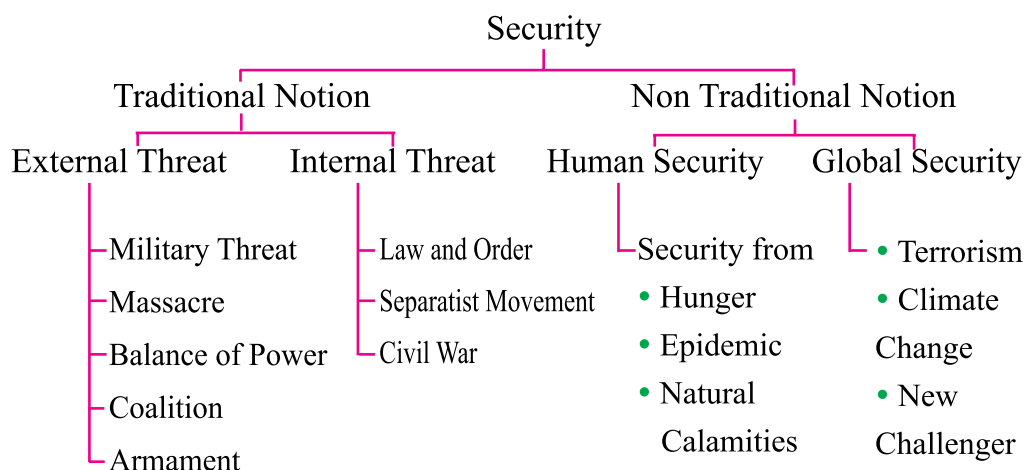
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## Chapter - 5

### Security in the Contemporary World

#### Security: Meaning and Types; Terrorism

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.

In order to keep the balance of power in the country, along with military power, countries 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 their national interest changes.

## Traditional security

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 in 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

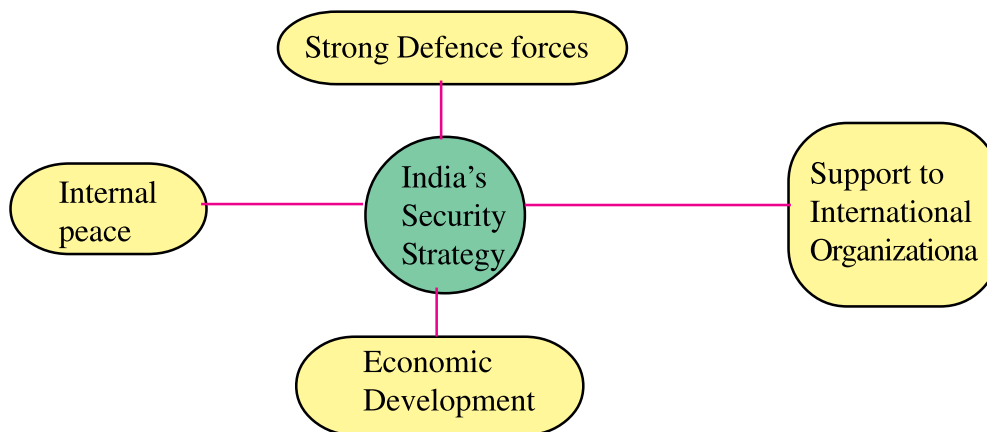
Dealing with certain issues of security require cooperation rather than military confrontation. Military help can be taken to deal with terrorism but it will be of no use in dealing with issues like poverty, migration and so on.

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. eg. 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



## '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 use of force.
- 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 :-
  - a) 1992, chemical weapon treaty convention (CWC)
  - b) N.P.T.
  - c) Biological weapon convention (BWC) 1972
  - d) Kyoto Protocol
  - a) I, II, III
  - b) I, II, IV
  - c) II, III, IV
  - d) I, II, III, IV
2. Examples of 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 ?

### (Four Marker Question)

#### 1. Passage Based 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 arm, control.

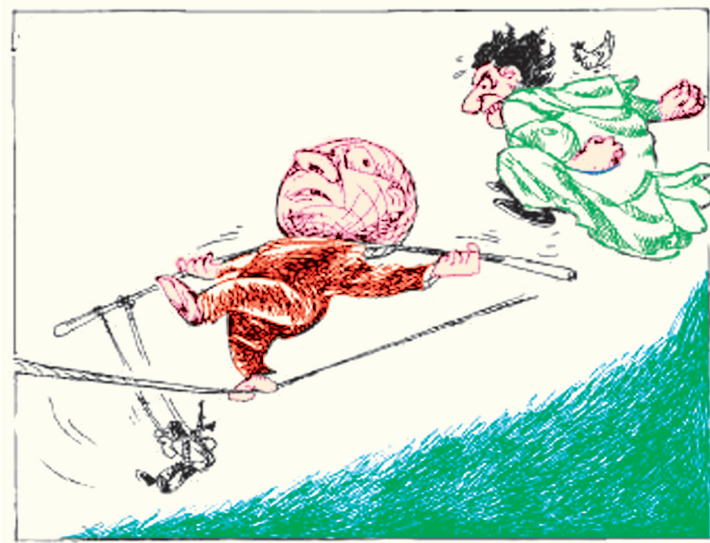
Q1. Which of the following is an important form of cooperation under traditional views of security ?

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

Q2. When was Biological Weapons Convention opened for signature ?



## Cartoon based Questions



- i) How Many Notions of Security are there?
  - a) One      b) Two      c) Three      d) Four
- ii) Which of the following is not included in traditional security?
  - a) Military Threat      b) Terrorism
  - c) Armament      d) Balance of Power
- iii) Which of the following is included in Non Traditional Security.
  - a) Terrorism      b) Human Rights
  - c) Global Poverty      d) All of the above
- iv) Which Pandemic spread in year 2020.
  - a) Covid 19      b) Swine Flue
  - c) Robella      d) None

### **Six Marker Questions**

1. What is meant by the traditional notion of external security? Describe any two elements of this type or security.
2. What does the traditional notion of internal and external security means?
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?
4. Write a short note on Terrorism.

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

1. a) 1992 CWC
2. d) All above
3. b) 1962
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. Cooperative Security - 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 refugee are forced to leave their country, due to natural disasters or due to other reasons.

5. Absence of weapons or destruction of weapons is called disarmament.

### **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. Key Component of India's security strategy.
  - Strengthen military capability
  - Respect for international institutions
  - Dealing with Internal Security Issues
  - Economical 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. A country maintains it-
  - 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 and by removing disparities of income distribution between rich & Poor.

### **Cartoon based question**

- i) b) Two
- ii) b) Terrorism
- iii) d) All of the above
- iv) a) Covid 19

## 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 present 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

### 4. See the content

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## Chapter-6

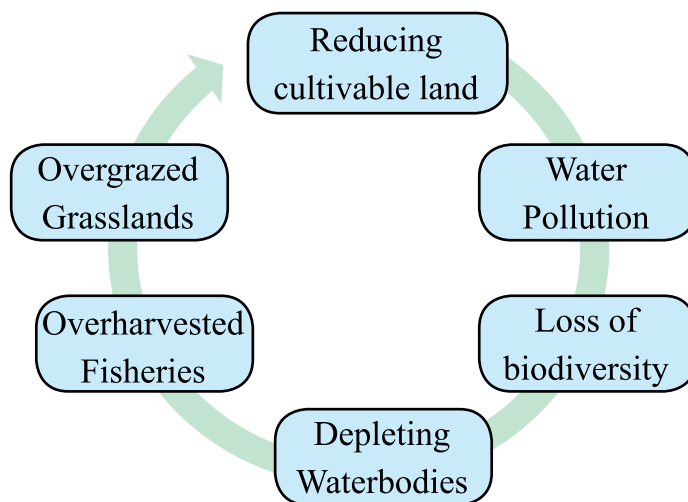
### Environment and Natural Resources

#### Environment Movements, Global Warming and Climate Change, Conservation of 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 decrease in ozone layer and increasing coastal pollution.

#### Environment Concerns in Global Politics



#### GLOBAL EFFORTS TO PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT

S.no.	Year	Effort	Result
1	1972	Club of Rome published a book - 'Limits to growth'	Created awareness about the present economic growth that could not continue indefinitely because of resource depletion and rapidly growing world population.



S.no.	Year	Effort	Result
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	Brundtland 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</p>

S.no.	Year	Effort	Result
			states were anxious to address the relationship between economic development and environmental management.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* The Rio summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry and recommended a list of development practices called agenda 21 but it left unresolved considerable differences and difficulties</li> <li>* There was a consensus on combining ecological responsibility.</li> </ul> <p>This approach to development is commonly known as sustainable development</p>
7.	1997	Kyoto protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* An international agreement setting targets for industrialized countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions.</li> </ul>
8.	2002	Johannesburg (South Africa) Second Earth Summit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Basically centered on long-term development.</li> <li>* President George Bush boycotted it.</li> <li>* Russia and China gave their acceptance to Kyoto protocol in 1997</li> </ul>

S.no.	Year	Effort	Result
9.	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
10.	2010	Cancun conference	* To cut greenhouse emission
11.	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>
12.	2013	Warsaw COP 19	* Stated that all member states are likely to cut carbon emissions by the first quarter of 2015
13.	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>

S.no.	Year	Effort	Result
14.	2016	Cop22 Marrakesh (Morocco)	* Its main theme was to provide the necessary support to achieve the desired national fixed contribution by the developing countries.
15.	2017	Cop 23 Bonn Germany	* Agreed to limit coal use in a phased manner  * Identification of gender-related factors towards resolution of gender in equality
			* Importance to local people's opinion  * Decision to discuss the issue of greenhouse emissions through agriculture
16.	2018	Cop 24 Poland	To Create a set of rules to help countries implement their national contributions and meet their targets.
17.	COP-26 2021 the 26th United Nations Climate Change conference COP-27	Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom, from 31 October to 13 November 2021.  Egypt	COP 26 brought together world leaders to act together to limit temperature rises and climate change. The main objectives of the COP26 meeting were to commit to more ambitious targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.

## **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 have time defined members rights and responsibilities. A combination of factors including privatization, agricultural intensification, population growth and ecosystem degradation have caused common property to dwindle in size ,quality and availability to the poor in much of the world.

## **Common but Differentiated Responsibilities**

There is a difference in the approach to the global common environment between the developed countries and the developing countries. The developed countries want everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation 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, Indonesia, 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

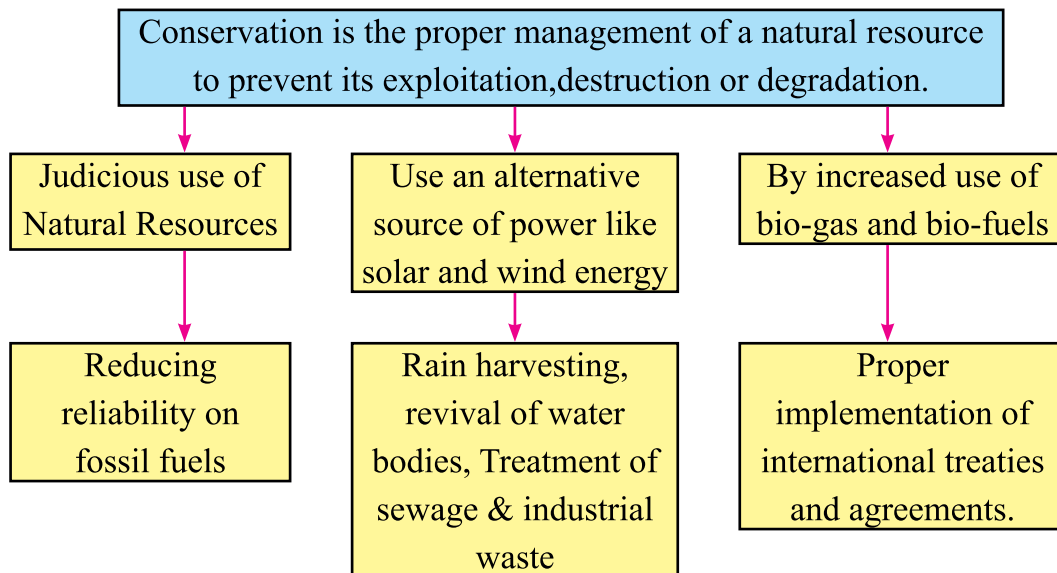
Resource	Reason
1) Timber	Western countries occupied the forests of other countries to build ship so that their navy is strong and foreign trade increased.
2) Oil reserves	After World War, countries that had resources like uranium and oil became important.  Developed countries deployed troops on sea lanes for uninterrupted supply of oil
3) Water	Regional variations and the increasing scarcity of freshwater in some parts of the world points to the possibility of disagreements over shared water resources as a leading source of conflicts in the 21st century  Some thinkers have referred to 'water wars' to describe the possibility of violent conflict over this life-sustaining resource.  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

### Conservation of Natural Resources.

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. These shifts may be natural, but since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of

fossil fuels (like coal, oil, and gas), which produces heat-trapping gases.

The objectives of natural resource management and conservation is to protect and preserve the flora and fauna to maintain the balance in the ecosystem.



### The Indigenous People and their rights-

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

challenge for the national unity and integrity of India. Under such difficult times, Sardar Patel undertook the daunting tasks of uniting all 565 princely states of India. Known as an 'Iron Man' of India, Patel's approach to the question of the merger of princely states into independent India was very clear. He was not in favour of any compromise with the territorial integrity of India. By his political experience, diplomatic powers 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 these

Q3. At the time of independence, what were 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 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?

### Cartoon based questions

Q1. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions 4 Marker



- i). Why quantity of water is shown less in the cartoon?
  - a) There is scarcity of water on earth.
  - b) There is scarcity of Oxygen on earth.
  - c) There is scarcity of Solar energy on earth.
  - d) There is scarcity of wind energy on earth..
- ii). How is water a political issue?
  - a) Water belongs to only one country.
  - b) Water is an example of common resources.

- c) Water cannot be shared with countries.
  - d) Water is a renewable resource.
- iii). Name any two countries which were involved in water crisis/conflict.
- a) Israel - Jordan - Yemen.
  - b) Israel - Jordan - Saudi Arabia.
  - c) Israel - Jordan - Syria.
  - d) Israel - Tunisia - Egypt.

### **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. United Nations Environment programme
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 (Passage Based)**

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 of time.  
  
ii) More over developing countries are in process of industrialization and they must not be subjected to the same restrictions.

### Answer to Cartoon based questions (Four marker)

1. i) a) There is scarcity of water on Earth.  
ii) b) Water is an example of common resources.  
iii) c) Israel-Jordan-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.
  - Principle of international environmental law establishing that all states are responsible for addressing global environmental destructor and yet not equality responsible.

### 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.

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## Chapter - 7

### Globalisation

#### Globalisation : Meaning, Manifestation and Debates

##### 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.

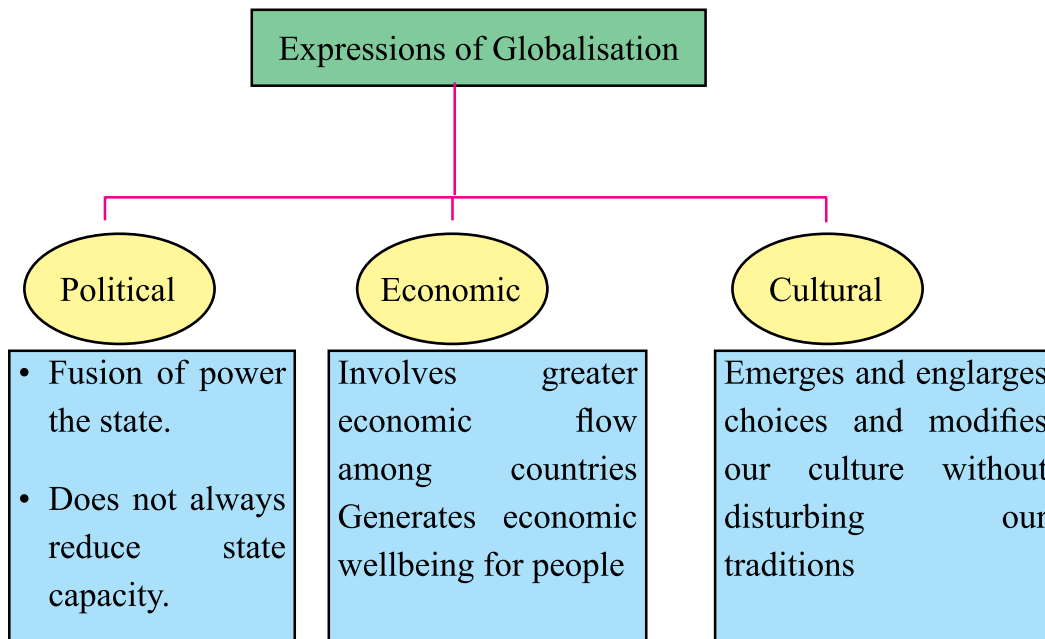
The events that are taking place in one part of the world could have an impact on another part of the world.

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>Economic colonialism</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 county.</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>Determines 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>Increase 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>Alter 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 is 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 increased role of international institutions like the IMF and the WTO in making economic policies
- \* Domination of rich, influential and developed 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.
- \* 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 deserved.

India had a fairly sluggish rate of economic growth in 1991 responding to a financial crisis and to the desire for higher 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**

### **Resistance to Globalisation**

<b>In the World</b>	<b>In India</b>	
	<b>Left Wing</b>	<b>Right Wing</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* During the ministerial meeting of WTO in Seattle in 1999, It was remarked that the interests of developing nations have been neglected.</li> <li>* Globalisation have been resisted by the WSF also.</li> </ul> <p>The following meetings of WSF have been held</p> <p>First 2001- Porto Alegre</p> <p>Fourth 2004- Mumbai</p> <p>Seventh 2007-Nairobi (Kenya)</p>	<p>Globalisation makes rich more rich and the poor poorer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* They are Concerned about the Political, Economic and cultural effects</li> <li>* They want the role of State to increase or want to adopt the Policy of Protectionalism in economic field.</li> <li>* They Want to Protect Cultures in cultural areas.</li> </ul>

**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 brings 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 Mc Donaldisation?
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) To accelerate state economy
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.

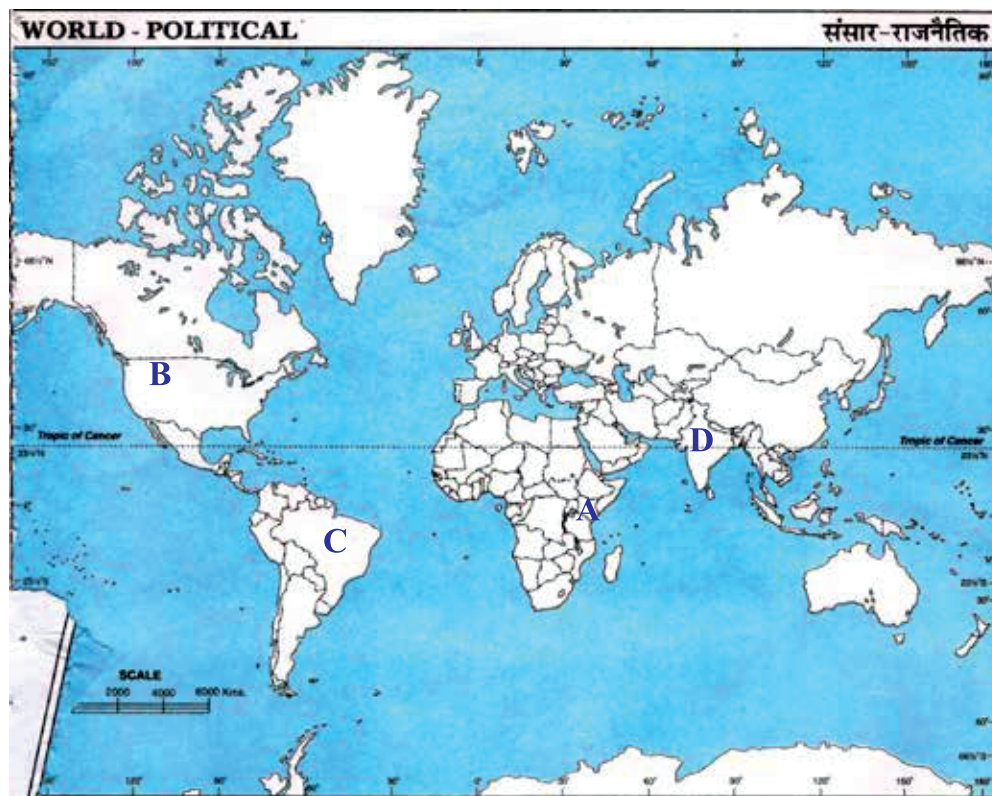
- d) to overcome the financial crisis and achieve higher rates of economic growth.

### 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?

### Map based Questions

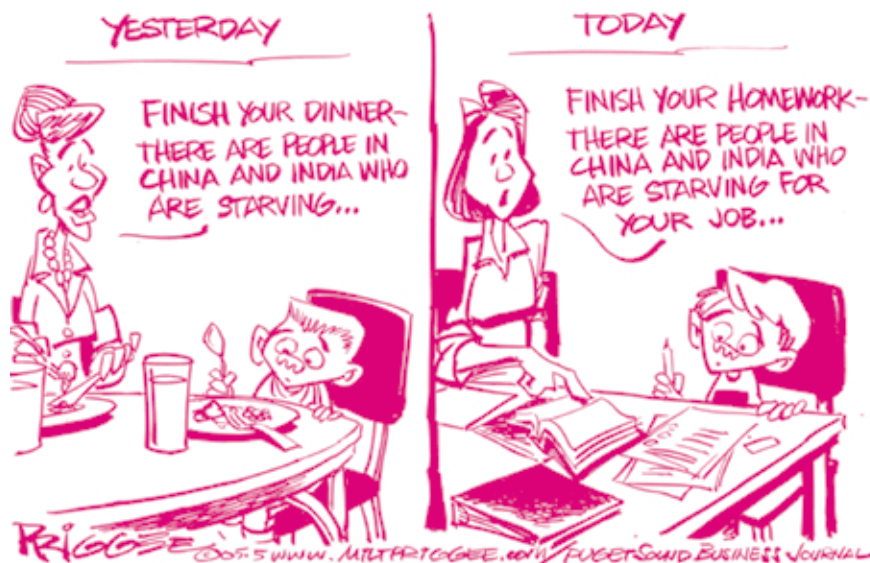
1. In the outline map of world, four countries have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify the country based on the statements given and write their correct names on the given table alongwith concerned alphabets.





S.No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name the Country
1		
2		
3		
4		

### Cartoon based Questions



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

- i) What does the Cartoon depicts?
  - a) Cultural consequences of globalisation.
  - b) Economic consequences of globalisation.
  - c) Social consequences of globalisation.'
  - d) None of the above.
- ii) Write the names of any international monetary agencies
  - a) World Bank      b) WHO    c) ILO      d) UNICEF

iii) The cartoon shows which effect of globalisation.

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

iv) What is the child doing in second cartoon.

- a) Reading              b) Eating              c) Sleeping              d) Playing

### **Six Marker Questions**

1. Do you agree with this statement that globalization will result in cultural heterogenization? Explain
2. How has globalisation 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 of India

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

#### Answer of map based Questions

S.No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name the Country
1	B	Seattle (USA)
2	C	Brazil
3	D	India
4	A	Kenya

#### Answer of Cartoon based Questions

- i) b) Economic consequences of globalisation.
- ii) a) World Bank
- iii) a) Economic effect
- iv) a) Reading

#### 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
- \* Availability of new opportunities
- \* Negative impact on the status of workers and peasants.
- \* Cultural Differentiation
- \* Rise in New Challenges in Domestic Industries

3. See the content.

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**Political Science (028)**  
**Class-12**

**Politics in India since  
Independence**

**Second Book**  
**Part-2**



## Chapter - 8

### Challenges of Nation Building

**Nation and Nation Building. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and integration of states. Nehru's approach to nation-building; Legacy of partition: challenge of 'refugee' resettlement, the Kashmir problem. Political conflicts over language, Linguistic Organization of States.**

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 keep 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 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 aroused.

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 ex-pansion 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 anything about the displacement of minorities from both parts would also happen, Hindu Muslim riots broke out. 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. 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.

### **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 power 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.

### **Reorganization of States**

The provinces which were formed at that time were 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.

### **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. Raj agopalachari
- 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 Qquestion:-**

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

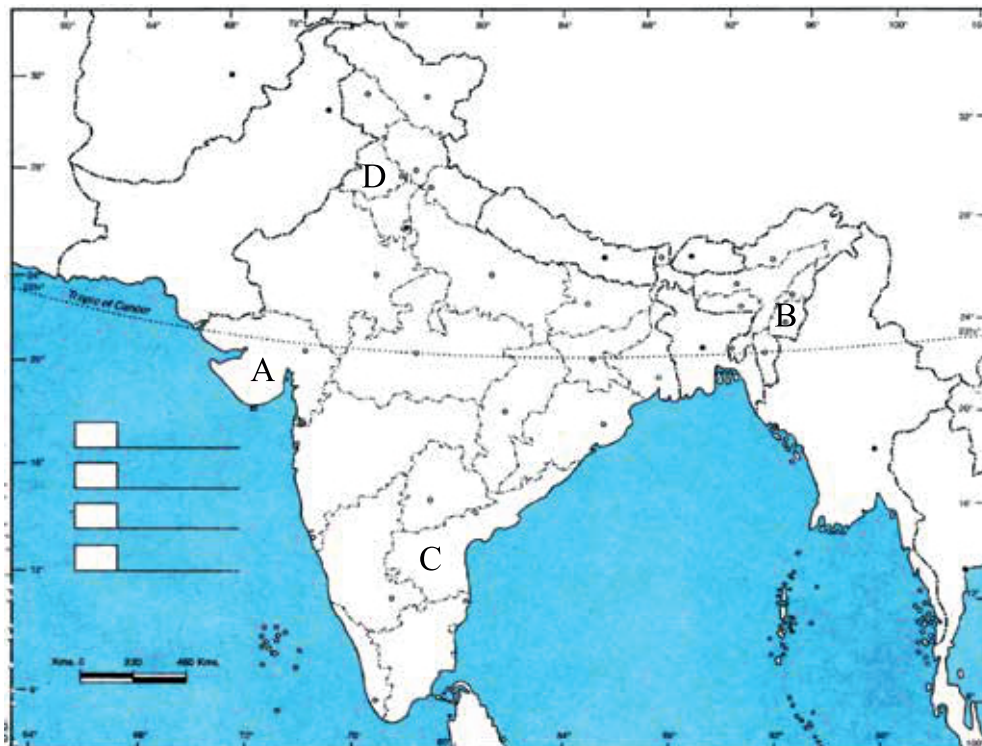
c) Uttarakhand

d) Jharkhand

### Four Marker Map Based 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)		





- 1 ) Sardar Patel's home state.
- 2) State related to Potti Sriramulu.
- 3) State ruled by Bodhchandra Singh.
- 4) State which was mostly affected by the India- Pakistan Partition in 1947.

### Four Marker Cartoon Based Questions



1.1 Identify the leader standing on the right side.

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| i) Pandit Nehru   | ii) Mahatma Gandhi      |
| iii) Sardar Patel | iv) Lal Bahadur Shastri |

1.2 On whom the person on the left side is sitting?

- |                   |                                  |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| i) on other King  | ii) on the citizens of his state |
| iii) On the Chair | iv) on the table                 |



1.3 What is shown in /on the box carried by King?

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Foreign affairs         | ii) Defence matters  |
| iii) Communication matters | iv) All of the above |

1.4 Who was the first home minister of Independent India?

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| i) Pandit Nehru    | ii) Mahatma Gandhi      |
| iii) Sardar Patel. | iv) Lal Bahadur Shastri |

### **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 on the basis of different languages.

### **Answers four marker 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 four marker (map based) Questions

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

### Answer of four marker (cartoon based) Questions

- 1.1 iii) Sardar Patel
- 1.2 ii) on the citizens of his state
- 1.3 iv) All of the above
- 1.4 iii) Sardar Patel

### 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

\*\*\*\*\*

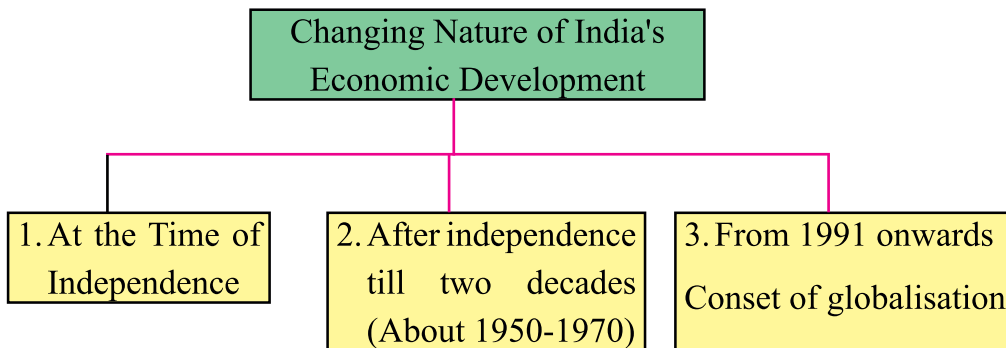
## Chapter - 9

### Planned Development

#### Changing nature of India's Economic Development, Planning Commission and Five Year Plans, National Development Council, NITI Aayog.

**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 onwards onset as start of globalisation-

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, privatization 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. Bhakhra Nangal Dam project is its example.

### Second Five Years Plan(1956-61)-

Main focus of this plan was on the development Industry. Heavy duties were levied on import to protect domestic industries. This plan was formulated by P.C. Mahalanobis.

### 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.

## **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 Lal 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 of 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 and changing global economic.
- 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. Shri Suman K. Berry 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,

	Planning Commission	NITI Aayog
1.	Its approach is Top Down Approach	Its approach is Bottom Up Approach
2.	Decisions were taken at center level.	Decisions are taken at local level.
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 Correct full form of NDC.
  - a) National Defense College
  - b) National Date Centre
  - c) National Development Council
  - d) National Drug Council
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

### Two Marker Questions

1. Who was the first chairperson of NDC and Why was it formed initially.
2. Explain any two objectives of Niti Aayog.
3. What is the change in India's economic development ?

### Four Marker paragraph based Questions

Read the line given in the passage Carefully and answers the question based on it.

After independence, a Planning Commission based on the 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 Mark each)

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) National Institution for transferring innovation.

2. NITI Aayog has replaced which Commission:
  - a) Human Rights Commission
  - b) Planning Commission
  - c) Child Development Commission
  - d) Human Resources Commission
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 force.
  - a) 1st January 2012
  - b) 1st January 2013
  - c) 1st January 2014
  - d) 1st January 2015

#### **Four Marker Questions**

1. How is Niti Aayog different from Yojana Aayog?
2. Differentiate between Leftist and Rightist views on planning & development.
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.

### Four Marker cartoon based Question



1. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions based on it by choosing the correct option.

i). Name the speaker in the above cartoon.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) J. L. Nehru   | b) L. B. Shastri |
| c) Morarji Desai | d) Sardar Patel  |

ii). Who are the people depicted in the cartoon?

- a) the common people
- b) the middle class
- c) the people living below poverty line
- d) the rich people

iii). Which planning is being talked about in the cartoon? What were its objectives?

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Third 5 year plan  | b) First five year plan |
| c) Second 5 year plan | d) Forth five year plan |

### **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. c) National Development Council
2. National institution for transforming India.
3. Economic development of the country.
4. Prime-Minister
5. c) Mixed

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

1. Shri J.L. Nehru was the first chairperson of NDC. Forum of intimate co-operation between center & state.
2. To foster cooperative federalism through stretched support and act as an advisory body.
3. To cope up with pressing challenges of development in the 21st Century.

### Answer of Four marker Questions

1. See the content.

2.

Leftist	Rightist
• Favoured poor and backward Social groups	• Favoured open economy
• Followers of Government's welfare policies	• Favoured market based Economy

3. See the content.

4. Mixed economy is sacrificed of its system of licenses and investment permits. The state control led to inefficiency.

5. i) Not in favour of private sector.

ii) Less expenditure of Education and medical facilities.

iii) Rise of the new middle class.

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 four marker cartoon based Questions

i) a) Jawahar lal Nehru

ii) c) the people living bellow poverty line

iii) a) Third five years plan.

It objectives was 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 reforms 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 - 10

### India's Foreign Policy

**Principles of Foreign Policy; India's Changing Relations with Other Nations: US, Russia, China, Israel; India's Relations with its Neighbors: Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Myanmar; India's Nuclear Programme.**

#### 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

#### 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 Relations 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 Relations 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 Relations :-**

- 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 mediation 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 Zulfiqar 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 Mujhe and unleashed a reign of terror on the people of East Pakistan.
- In response to this, the Pupil started a struggle to liberate \*Bangladesh' from Pakistan.
- Throughout 1971, India had to bear the burden of about 80 lakh refugees who fled East Pakistan and took shelter in the neighboring areas in India.
- 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-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.

### **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 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 in 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.

### **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.

### **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.

### **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 Programme:-**

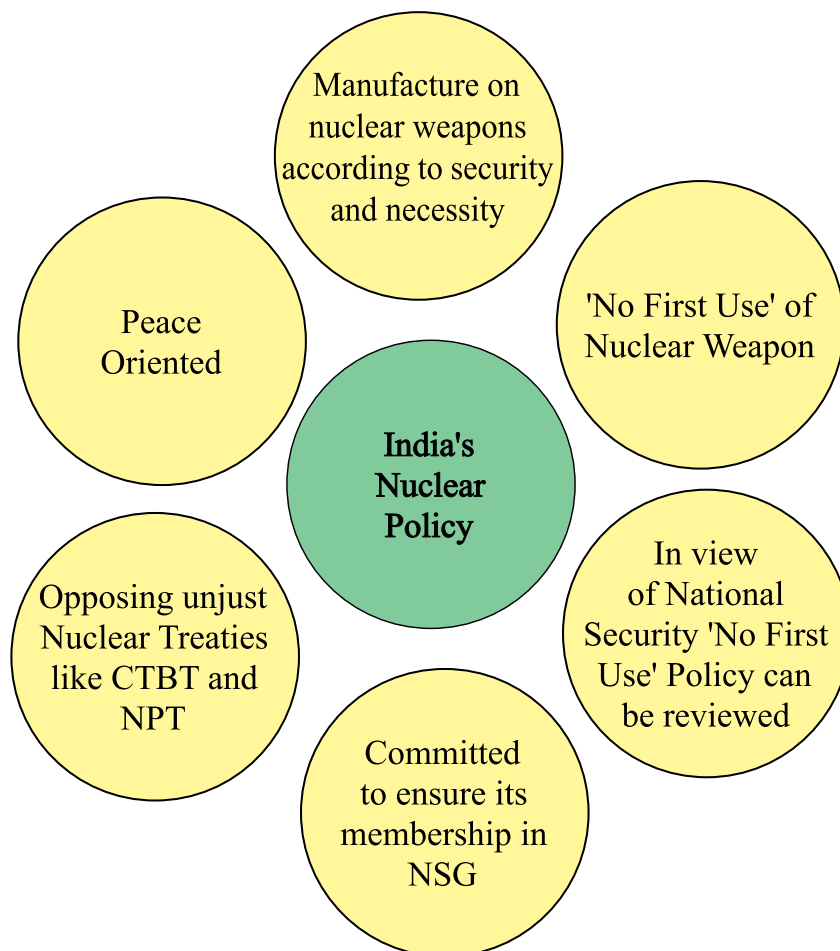
- A significant nuclear program was initiated in the late 1940's under the guidance of Homi Jehangir Bhabha.
- India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
- China conducted nuclear tests in October 1964. It was a wake up Call for India.
- The first nuclear explosion undertaken by India 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 and changed in consonance with India's regional and national security .
- 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. 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. 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

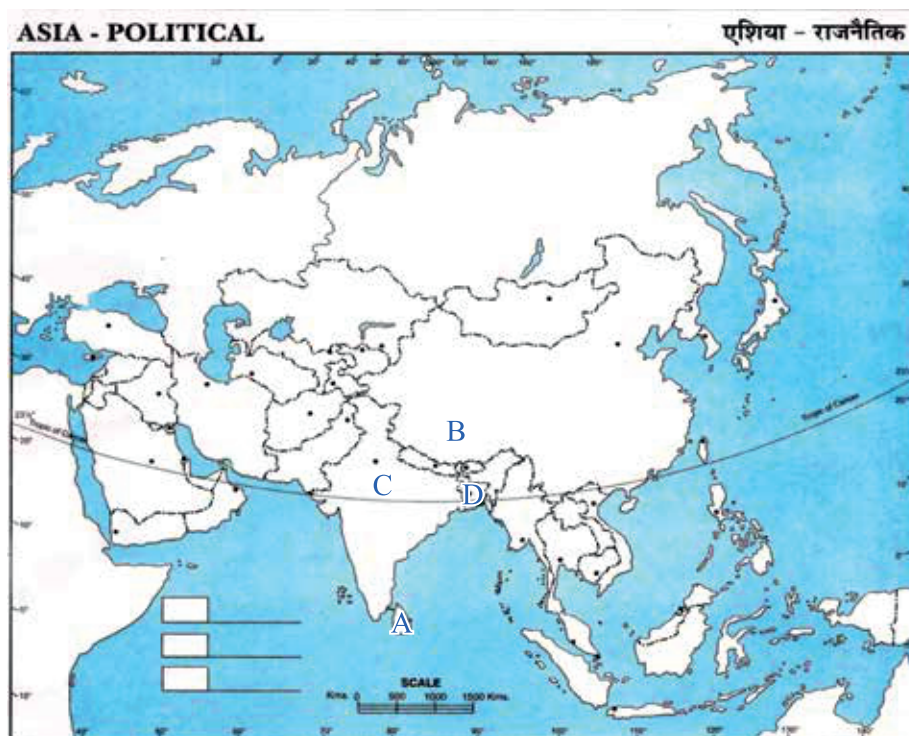
- c) America, Russia, Britain, France, China
- d) America, Russia, Britain, France, Pakistan

### 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?

### Map based Questions:-

1. In the given map four countries have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in along with their serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format:-(1+1+1+1=4)



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

- i. Country which faced Ethnic Conflict.
- ii. The Dalai Lama sought asylum in this country in 1959.
- iii. Declared a free country in 1971.
- iv. Country which conducted a Nuclear Test in October 1964.

### Six Marker Questions

- 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.
- Explain in detail the result of the 1962, 1965 and 1971 war on India.
- Give any three suitable arguments in favour of India being a staunch supporter of the decolonization process and in the firm opposition to racialism.
- Critically evaluate India-Pakistan relations.

### Answer of One Marker Questions

- b) Article 51
- Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty
- b) October 1964
- Dalai Lama
- 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.
6.
  - i) The sharing of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra river waters
  - ii) Bangladesh's decision not to export natural gas to India.
7. 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.
8. 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.

**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 map based Question:-

1.	<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Concerned alphabet</b>	<b>Name of the state</b>
	1)	A	Sri-Lanka
	2)	C	India
	3)	D	Bangladesh
	4)	B	China

### 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.

4. In spite of Socio,economic, cultural and historical similarities in India and Pakistan there are many areas of conflicts.

#### **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, deoelopment, persistence of democracy etc.

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## Chapter - 11

### Parties and Party System in India

#### **One Party Dominance, Bi-Party System, Multi-Party Coalition System.**

Our constitution was signed and adopted on 26 November 1949, and came into effect on 26th January 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. The present CEC of India is Shri Rajiv Kumar since May 2022.

#### **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 first ever elections.
- To Think about a different technique of voting suitable for uneducated 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

#### **One Party Dominance**

There was the dominance of Indian National Congress in first three general elections i.e, 1952, 1957 and 1962. This 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 such cases of one (single) party dominance, 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 in India:**

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

### **1960s described as a Dangerous Decade**

- Unresolved Problems like :
- Poverty,
- Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru passed away.
- 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 disintegration 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. SVD was a coalition or a joint legislative parties alliance. It formed government in Bihar. In Punjab PUF (Popular United Front) formed the govt.

### **Split in the Congress**

The differences between Syndicate arose when Indira and Indira Gandhi supported the independent candidate in the presidential election. With the victory of V.V. 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 split into Congress(0) and Congress(R). These two parties were also described as Old Congress and New Congress.

### **Conclusion**

In the 1971 elections, Indira Gandhi reclaimed the lost land of her base supporters 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.

## Non- Congressism

Opposition parties which were opposed the Congress Party realised that the division of their votes kept the congress in power. They all got together to form anti-Congress fronts. The socialist leader Ram Manohar Lohia gave this strategy the Name "non-Congressism."

## Defection

When a public representative wins the election using the symbol of a particular party and after winning the election joins other party leaving that party from which he has won election, 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.

## Syndicate

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.Sanjeeva Reddy	Andhra Pradesh

These leaders had control over the party's organization and decision making.

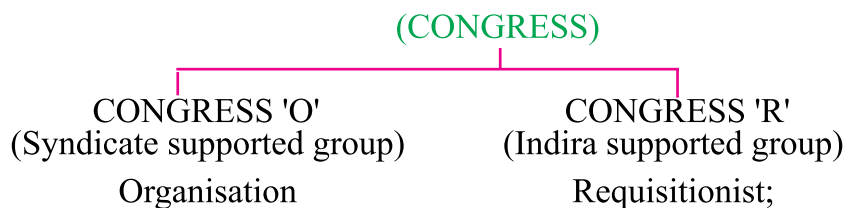
## Presidential Election 1969

- 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 ensuing 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 conscience vote which meant that the MP and MLA from the Congress should be free to vote the way they wanted in this presidential election
- This ultimately resulted in the victory of VV Giri the independent candidate (supported by Indira Gandhi) and the defeat of Sanjeeva Reddy the official Congress candidate.
- The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalized the split in the party in 1969.
- 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



### Privy Purse

- 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
- Imposition of ceiling on rural land holdings and urban property etc.

### 1971 Election

- 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 :

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

### 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 and CPI alliance won more seats and votes than the Congress had ever won in the first four general elections.

## Two Party System

### (Politics after Emergency)

- 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 National Emergency imposed in June 1975.
- 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 1977 General Elections.
- In North India it was a massive electoral wave against the Congress because the impact of emergency was mostly concentrated in Northern States.

However, 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

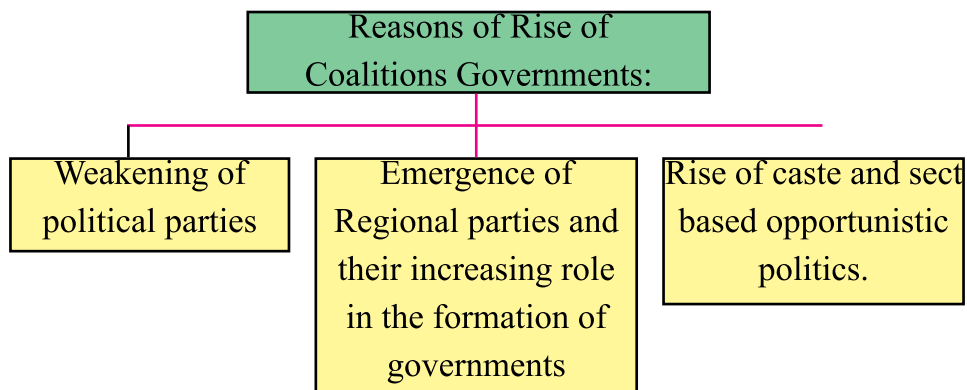
### (Era of Coalitions)

- The defeat of the Congress party in 1989 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 began 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 (2004 and 2009).

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



## Advantages of different party systems

### *Single Party System*

- Political stability
- Strong governance
- Establishes discipline
- No factionalism

### *Two Party System (Bi-party)*

- Political stability
- Easy for voters to choose
- Speeds up the process of governing
- Less factionalism

### *Multi Party System*

- Wider choice for voters
- Enhance electoral transparency
- Responsive & accountable govt
- Good option for a vast & socio diverse country

## 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.

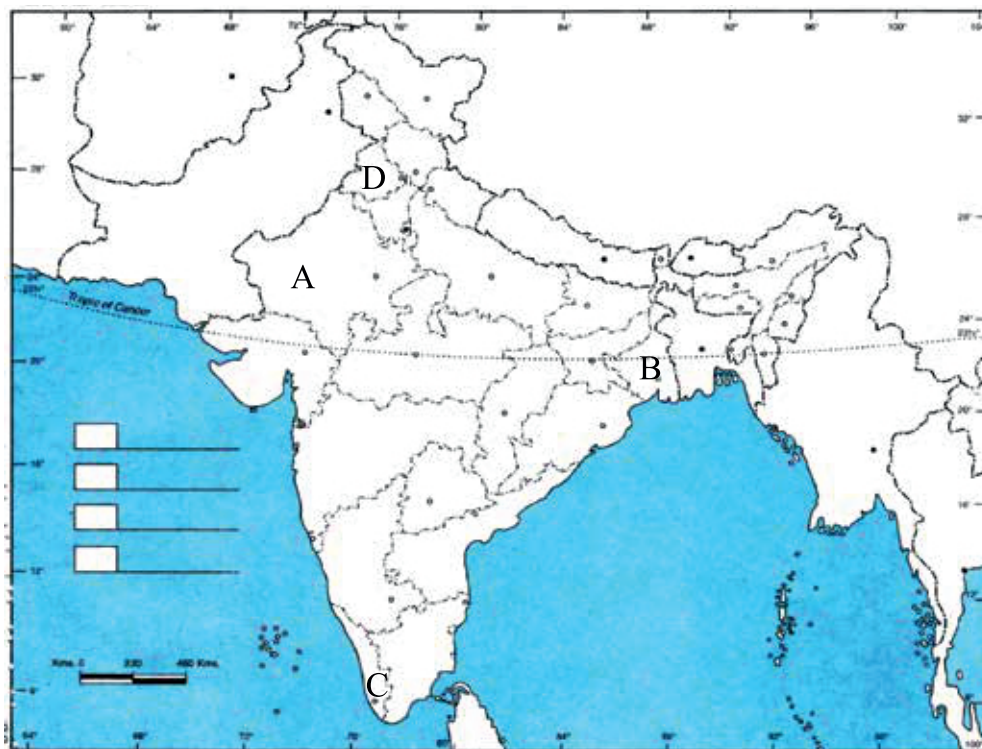
- b) Lack of trained election personnel.
  - c) About 17 crore voters.
  - d) All of the above
2. Which party was victorious in the first general election?
- a) Congress                      b) Swatantr Party
  - c) Jansangh                      d) None of the above
3. What is universal adult franchise?
- 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.

### Four Marker Questions

1. In the political outline of India given below four states have been marked as A, B, C and D. 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)		

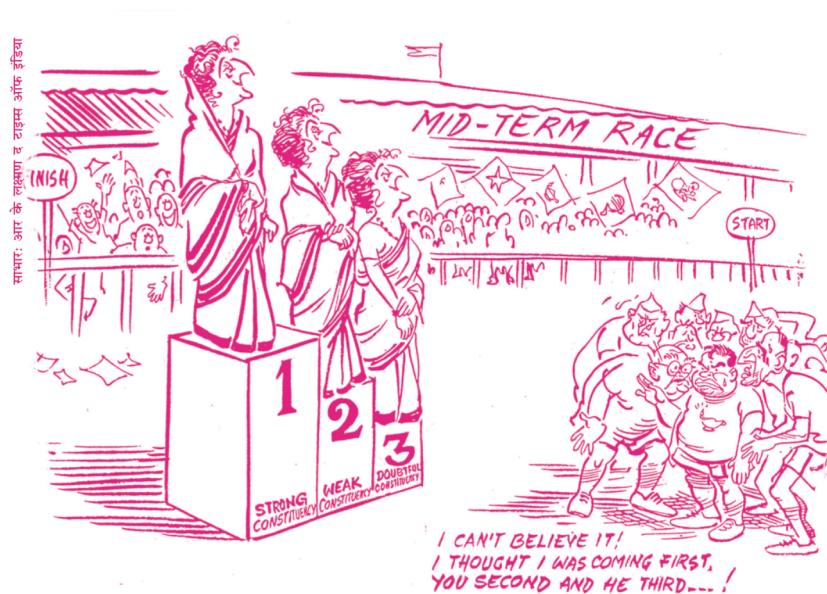
1. The state where congress did not get majority.
2. The state where Congress did not get majority but formed government with the help of other parties.



3. The state where Communist Party of India formed government
4. The state where popular united front formed government.

### Four marker Cartoon based questions

1. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions.



- 1) The above cartoon is related to which General Elections :-
  - a) 1971 General Elections
  - b) 1967 General Elections
  - c) 1977 General Elections
  - d) 1951 General Elections.
- 2) Who are shown as the defeated players?
  - a) The defeated players are members of the Syndicate
  - b) The defeated players are members of the opposition called the Grand Alliance
  - c) The defeated players are members of Congress
  - d) The defeated players are regional party member

- 3) The winner of the Mid Term Race' is:
- a) Indira Gandhi
  - b) Sarojini Naidu
  - c) Pratibha Patil
  - d) Vijay Raje Sindhia
- 4) The Cartoon interprets the outcome of 1971 elections as:
- a) The Grand Start
  - b) The Grand finish
  - C) The Grand Begin
  - d) The Grand Ending.

### **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 or any other relevant point.
2. Defection means an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he was elected and joins another Party after winning.
3. a) Slogan of Garibi Hatao  
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. Pl. See the content given.

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. Pl. See the content.
5. Pl. See the content.

### Answer of four Marker map based Questions

1.

S. No. Of the information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
1)	B	West Bengal
2)	A	Rajasthan
3)	C	Kerala
4)	D	Punjab

### Answer of four Marker cartoon based Questions

- 1) a) 1971 General Elections
- 2) b) The defeated players are members of the opposition called the Grand Alliance
- 3) a) Indira Gandhi
- 4) b) The Grand finish

### 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 charismatic 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.

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## Chapter - 12

### Democratic Resurgence

**Jaya Prakash Narayan and Total Revolution, Ram Manohar Lohia and Socialism, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya and Integral Humanism, National Emergency, Democratic Upsurges —Participation of the Adults, Backwards and Youth.**

#### **Jaya Prakash Narayan and Total Revolution**

- Jaya Prakash Narayan is known for three key contributions
- Fight against Corruption
- Principle of Communitarian Socialism
- 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 **Chaurjura 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 Chaurjura Rajneeti, Lohia supported a 'Party of Socialism' as an attempt of merging all political parties. The Party of Socialism according to Lohia should have three symbols, viz., **Spade** [prepared to make efforts], **Vote** [power of voting], and **Prison** [Willingness to make sacrifices].

### **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 'democratic' 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 (Armed 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 December 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 and she had to once again be 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 of 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 Jamait-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.
- a) Privilege- The elections of Prime Minister, President and Vice-President could not be challenged in the Court.
  - b) 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 Sabha. 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)

## 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.
  - A) 'Internal' emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of '**Armed rebellion**' and external aggression.
  - b) 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) Morarji Desai                  |
| iv). Janta Party             | d) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad democracy |
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

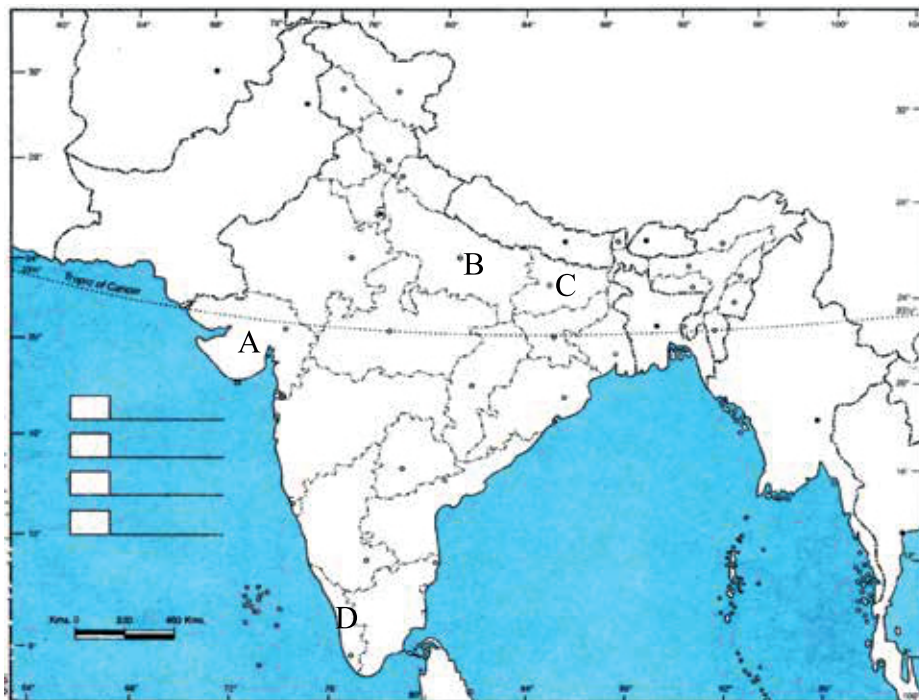
- b) In the possibility of external disturbances
- c) In the fear of internal disturbances
- d) All of the above

### Four Marker Questions

1. Explain the 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.

### Four Marker map based Questions

1. In the given map of India four states have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify the alphabet and concerned state and write in given table.



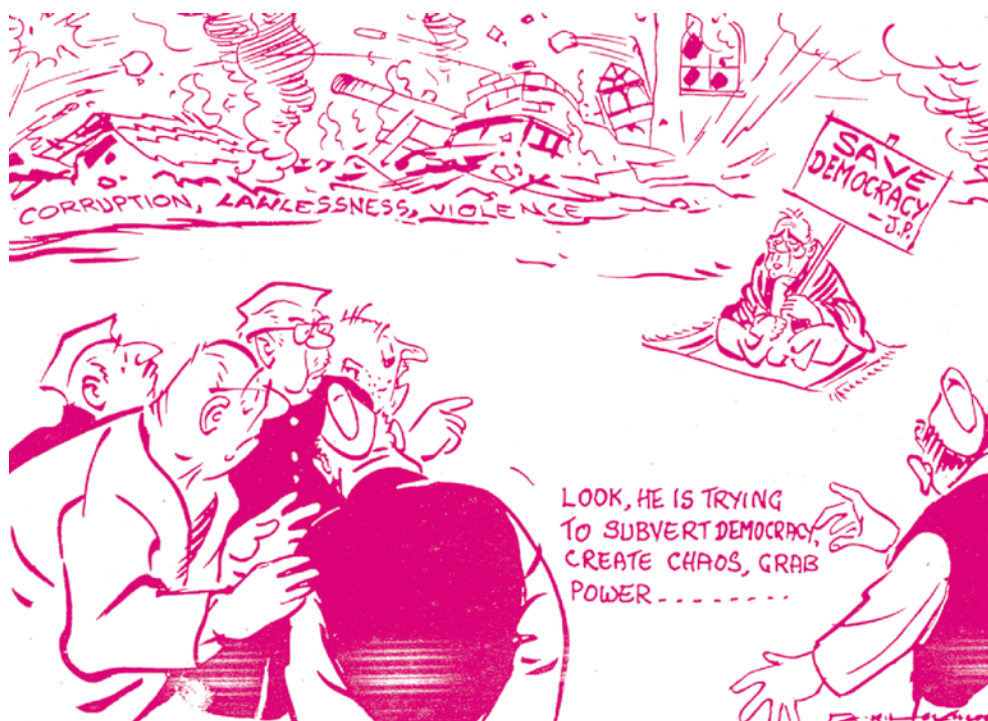


S. No. Of the information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		

1. The state where students started a protest in January 1974.
2. Congress did not get any seat in this state in 1977 elections.
3. Home State of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay.
4. This State witnessed CPI Govt for long time

### Four Marker cartoon based Questions

Study the cartoon given carefully and answer the following questions



- i. Who is the person holding the " save democracy" board ? Write his name.

- a) Ram Manohar Lohia                      b) Jai Prakash Narayan  
c) Deen Dayal Upadhyay                  d) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- ii. In which year did JP Lead a People's march to
- a) 1972      b) 1975      c) 1974      d) 1977
- iii) J.P. was being projected as an alternative which laeders?
- a) Indira Gandhi                              b) Nehru  
c) George Fernande                          d) None of the above
- iv. In the opinion of the 5 leaders shown in this cartoon, what is the intention the person sitting.
- a) Create Peace                                  b) Grab power  
c) Save Democracy                              d) None of above

### 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) a,    iii) b,    iv) c
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 Internal disturbance.

### Answer of Four Marker Questions

1.
  - i) Integral Humanism- Primacy of whole not part.
  - ii) Supremacy of Dharm.
  - iii) Autonomy of society (with explanation).
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 the non-religious minorities .
4.
  - i) Leaders of opposition formed Janta Party
  - ii) Opposition can criticize now.
  - iii) Constitution was amended.
  - iv) During election of 1977, Congress party was defeated.
5. See the content.

### Answer of Four Marker map based Questions

S. No. Of the information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
1)	A	Gujarat
2)	C	Bihar
3)	B	UP
4)	D	Kerala

### Answer of Four Marker Cartoon based Questions

- i. b) Jai Prakash Narayan
- ii. b) 1975
- iii) a) Indira Gandhi
- iv. b) Grab power

### 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 - 13

### Regional Aspirations

#### **Regional Aspirations Rise of regional parties. Punjab Crisis. The Kashmir Issue, Movements for Autonomy.**

India adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity of language, religion, region, ethnic and geographical.

- Democracy allows the political expressions of regional aspirations.
- Democratic politics allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity, aspiration and specific regional problems.
- In the course of democratic politics, regional aspirations get strengthened. Rise of regional parties strengthens democracy.
- At the same time, democratic politics also means that regional issues and problems will receive adequate attention and accommodation in the policy making process. Such an arrangement may sometimes lead to tensions and problems.
- Sometimes, the concern for national unity may overshadow the regional needs and aspirations. Therefore, political conflicts over issues of power of the regions, their rights and their separate existence are common to nations that want to respect diversity while trying to forge and retain unity.

#### **Areas of tension (Post Independence)**

Post independence our nation had to cope with many difficult issues like partition, displacement, influx of refugees, integration of Princely States, reorganisation of states, mass agitations in many parts for the formation of linguistic States etc.

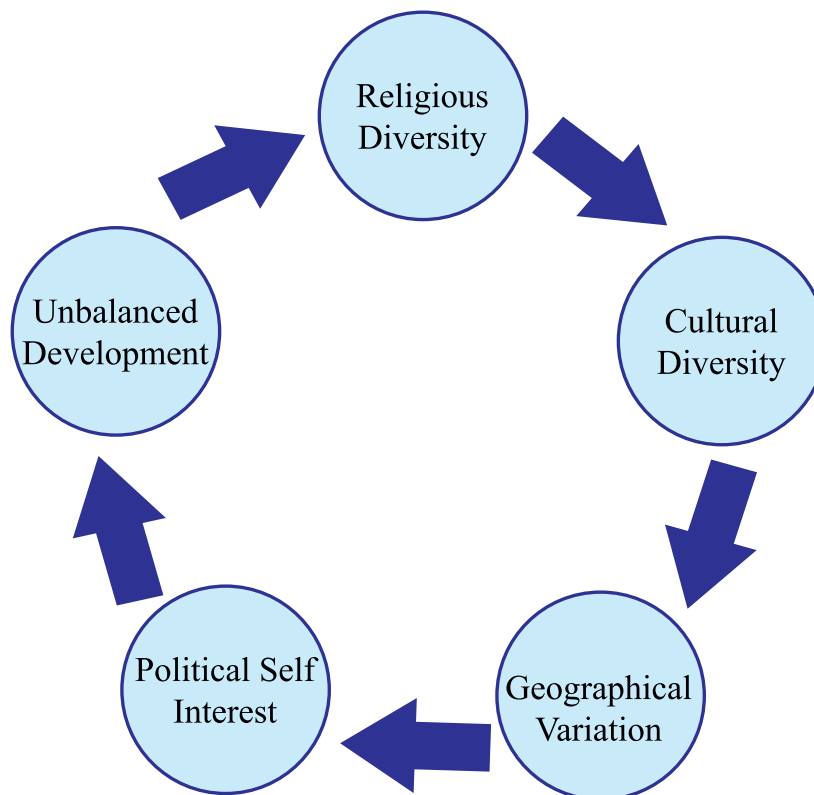
## Rise of Regional parties

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 have been demarcated and all groups of individuals have the right to maintain their culture.

In India, the 1980s has seen as the decade of demand for autonomy. However, many times because of narrow interests, foreign encouragement and outside interference, it becomes a serious challenge to national unity and integrity

### MAIN REASONS FOR THE REGIONALISM :



Dravidian Movement	Punjab Crisis	Mizoram
Jammu Kashmir	DEMAND FOR AUTONOMY	Nagaland
North East	Sikkim	Goa

## JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Jammu and Kashmir 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 a 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 a part of Kashmir to China.

Before 1947 Jammu and Kashmir was a princely state. Its Hindu ruler Hari Singh did not want to merge with India and tried to quit negotiation with India and Pakistan to have an independent directions for his state. The Pakistani leaders thought the Kashmir region belonged to Pakistan since majority population of the state was Muslim. But this is not how the people themselves thought so they thought of themselves as Kashmiri first. The popular movement in the state was led by Sheikh Abdullah of the National Conference. He wanted to get rid of the Maharaja but was against joining Pakistan. In October 1947 Pakistan, sent tribal infiltrators from its side to capture Kashmir. This forced the Maharaja to ask for Indian military's 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. These are three prevailing views on Kashmir -

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

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

It was against this backdrop that current NDA Government presented the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill in Rajya Sabha on 5 August 2019 for the abolition of Section 370 and 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.

### **Some areas of regional aspirations in India**

#### **• Punjab Crisis :**

##### Political context

- \* After the formation of the state of Punjab in 1966 the Akalis came to power in 1967 and then in 1977. The Akali Dal, which was formed in 1920 as the political wing of the Sikhs, had led the movement for

the formation of a 'Punjabi suba'. On both occasions it was a coalition government.

- \* It was in this context that during the 1970s a section of Akalis began to demand political autonomy for the region. This was reflected in a resolution passed at their conference at Anandpur Sahib in 1973. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution asserted regional autonomy and wanted to redefine centre-state relationships in the country.
- \* The Resolution was a plea for strengthening federalism, but it could also be interpreted as a plea for a separate Sikh nation.
- \* In 1980, the Akali Dal launched a movement on the question of the distribution of water between Punjab and its neighbouring States.
- \* The leadership of the movement passed from the moderate Akalis to the extremist elements and took the form of armed insurgency.
- \* In June 1984, the Government of India carried out 'Operation Blue Star', code name for army action in the Golden Temple. In this operation, the government successfully flushed out the armed militants.
- \* In 1984, the new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi initiated a dialogue with moderate Akali leaders. In July 1985, he reached an agreement with Harchand Singh Longowal, the then President of the Akali Dal. This agreement, known as the Rajiv Gandhi - Longowal Accord or the Punjab Accord, was a step towards bringing normalcy to 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 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 north-east and the rest of India have added to the delicate nature of politics there.

Three issues dominate the politics of North East: -

- 1) Demands for autonomy
- 2) Movements for secession and
- 3) Opposition to outsiders : namely illegal immigrants

### **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 and cultural identity.

### **SECESSIONIST 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 AASU 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 Tamil Nadu for the last four decades.

### **SIKKIM MERGER:**

- At the time of independence Sikkim was a Protectorate 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 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 16th 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 peoples 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 North East share its boundaries.
2. Majority of people of which religion are there in Kashmir and Ladakh?
3. Who were flushed out from the religious premises in Operation Bluestar?
4. When was Punjab Agreement Accord done and between whom?
5. Which two states were formed out of erstwhile Punjab & in which year ?

### **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 migrated into Assam during and after Bangladesh war and since, were to be identified and deported.

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) Manipur
3. In which year did Rajiv Gandhi enter 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.

### 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 even as the south decays'
7. 1961

### Answer of Two Marker Question

1. China, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Bhutan
2. Islam in Kashmir and Buddhist in Ladakh
3. Armed militants were flushed out.
4. July 1985: Akali chief Harchand Singh Longowal 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 Marker Questions**

1. Regionalism is to raise political, economic and developmental demands on regional basis.

Separatism: The feeling of a region being separated from the country or raising its demand

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 and the withdrawal of armed forces special power 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 four Marker Cartoon Based Questions**

1. a) Jammu and Kashmir state
2. b) Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Abdullah

3. a) Article 370
4. c) The crisis of political instability in Jammu and Kashmir is due to various political intervention and cross border interference.

### Answer of Six Marker Questions

1. Controversial politics of Jammu Kashmir.
  - Three socio-economic areas of Kashmir.
  - Kashmir invaded by Pakistani army as Kargil (tribal) people.
  - Article 370 gave Special Status to Kashmir.
  - Matter of POK and of Aksai Chin.
  - Seeking Separation of Economic Autonomy.
  - The approach of separatists.
  - Pakistan promoting terrorism.
2. For successful democracy;
  - Constraints in the balanced development of the country.
  - Leads to Bitter Relations between the Central and State Governments.
  - Cracks in the mutual relations of states.
  - Promotes violent movements.
  - Hinders economic progress.
3. Assam movement:
  - Geographical separation from the mainland of the country and cultural identity was realized,

- Economic backwardness,
- Increasing number of outsiders & illegal immigrants ,
- Rise of unemployment,
- Decrease of business and business opportunities for the locals.

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## Chapter - 14

### Indian Politics: Trends and Developments

#### **Era of Coalitions, National Front, United Front, UPA-I,II and NDA-I, II, III, IV, Issues of Development and Governance**

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 Wanda' 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.

### 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:-

Coalition Central Government since 1989

Parliament	Period (year)	Government	Prime Minister
9th	1989-1991	National Front	Sh. V.P. Singh Sh. Chandra Shekhar
10th	1991-1996	Congress	Sh. P.V. Narsimha Rao
11th	1996-1996 1996-1998	BJP, United Front	Sh. A.B. Vajpayee Sh. H.D. Deve Gowda Sh. I.K. Gujral
12th	1998-1999	NDA- I	Sh. A.B. Vajpayee
13th	1999 - 2004	NDA-II	A.B. Vajpayee
14th	2004 - 2009	UPA-I	Dr. Man Mohan Singh
15th	2009- 2014	UPA-II	Dr. Man Mohan Singh
16th	2014-2019	NDA-III	Shri Narendra Modi
17th	2019-Till now	NDA-IV	Shri Narendra Modi

- 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 and 2009-2014)

### **Lok Sabha Election 2014 and NDA III**

- The Bharatiya Janata Party led by Sh. 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, 17th since independence held in 2019, once again brought back BJP led NDA IV 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.

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

The 2019 Lok Sabha elections, the 17th since independence, once again brought back BJP led NDA [NDA IV] to the centre of power by winning more than 350 seats out of 543. The BJP on its own won 303 seats in Lok Sabha, the biggest number any single party has won in the lower house since 1985 when Congress swept the elections in the aftermath of Mrs Indira Gandhi's assassination. Based on the tumultuous success of the BJP in 2019, Social Scientists have started equating the contemporary party system with the 'BJP System' where an era of one party dominance, like the 'Congress System' has once again started appearing on the democratic politics of India.

Major Political Parties of UPA Govt. (2004-2009) (2009-2014)	Major Political Parties of NDA Govt. (20014-2019) (2019-till now)
1. Indian National Congress	1. Bhartiya Janta Party
2. RJD	2. Akali Dal ( Not at present)

3. DMK	3. Shiv Sena (Eknath Shinde Group)
4. National Conference	4. Lok Jan Shakti Party
5. JMM	5. Apna Dal
6. NCP etc.	6. NPP etc.

### 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
- Ayushman 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.

### Socio Economic Welfare Schemes

1. **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana** -This scheme was launched on 1st May 2016. This scheme has an objective to make clean fuel such as LPG available to the rural and deprived households.
2. **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**- Clean India Mission is a country wide campaign initiated by the Govt. of India in 2014 to eliminate open defecation and improve solid waste management.

3. **Jan Dhan Yojana-** This is a financial inclusion programme of the Govt. of India open to Indian citizens, that aims to expand affordable access to financial services such as banking facilities. This schemes was launched on 28 August 2014.
4. **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana** -This is a Govt of India scheme designed to provide continuous electricity supply to rural India. This scheme was launched in 2015.
5. **Kisan Fasal Bima Yojna** - This was launched at in 2016. Main objective is to provide an insurance service for farmers for their yields.
6. **Beti Padhao Desh Badhoo** -This program was started in 2015. This program encourage women's empowerment in order to improve women status in the Country.
7. **Ayushman Bharat Yojana** - This is a national public health insurance fund of the Govt. of India that aims to provide free access to health insurance coverage for law income earners in the Country. This scheme was launched in 2018.

### **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 full form of N.D.A. is .....

2. In which year Congress Party won 415 seats in Lok Sabha elections?  
a) 1980                      b) 1984                      c) 1989                      d) 2004
3. 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
4. In which year India adopted New Economic Policy?  
a) 1990                      b) 1991                      c) 1992                      d) 1993
5. In India, the Era of Coalition Government started in which year?  
a) 1984                      b) 1989                      c) 1991                      d) 2000

### 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?

### 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

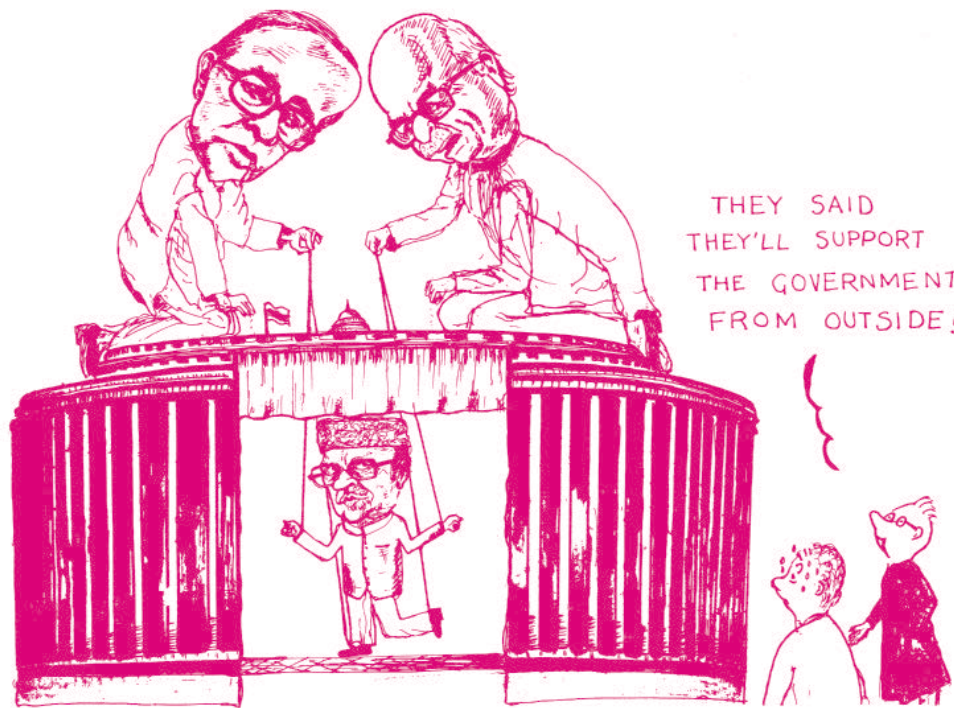
d) SP

### 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. State any four effects of the 1989 Lok Sabha elections on the politics of India.
4. Write alliance parties of UPA-I and NDA -I.

### Four Marker Cartoon based Questions

Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



1.1. Which leader is shown inside the Parliament P

- i) Rajeev Gandhi                      ii) V. P. Singh
- iii) Chander Shekher                iv) P.V.N. Rao

1.2 Which leader is shown outside of the parliament on the top right side.

- i) V. P. Singh                                  ii) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- iii) Chander Shekhar                        iv) Lal Krishan Advani

### 1.3 The given Cartoon represents which year situation ?

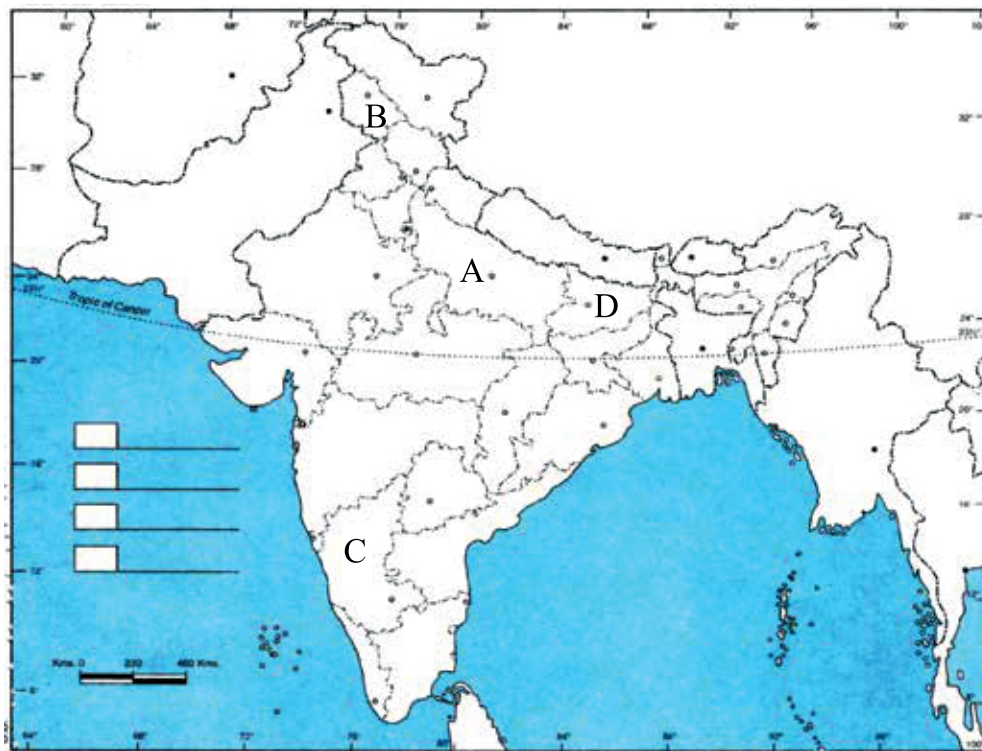
- i) 1985      ii) 1989      (iii) 2000      iv) 2005

1.4 Which front was led by V.P. Singh as Prime Minister?

- i) National front
  - ii) United Front
  - iii) UPA
  - iv) NDA

### Four Marker map based Questions

1. A, B, C and D states are shown in given India's Political Map based on given information. Identify the state as per serial number and related alphabet.



1. State from which Ex-Prime Minister Sh. V.P. Singh got elected.
2. State related to Ex-Prime Minister's who served June 1996 to April 1997.
3. State related to the Chairman of Mandal Commission.
4. State where National Conference ruled from 1957 to 1967.

### 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. National Democratic Alliance
2. b) 1984
3. d) VP Singh
4. b) 1991
5. b) 1989

### **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 on common minimum program, 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

### **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.
  - 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.
4. See the content.

### Answer Four Marker Cartoon based Questions

- 1.1. ii) V. P. Singh
- 1.2 iv) Lal Krishan Advani
- 1.3 ii) 1989
- 1.4 i) National front

### Answer Four Marker Map based Questions

S. No. Of the information used	Concerned alphabet	Name of the state
1)	A	UP
2)	C	Karnataka
3)	D	Bihar
4)	B	Jammu-Kashmir

### 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

(2022-2023)

Time:3 hours

Max Marks 80

### INSTRUCTIONS:

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

### Section A (12 Marks)

- 1. When did the USSR disintegrate in Russia? 1  
a) 1989      b) 1990      c) 1991      d) 1992
- 2. How many nations were signatories to the United Nations Charter in 1945? 1  
a) 51      b) 50      c) 192      d) 93
- 3. When was the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) formed? 1  
a) 1985      b) 1986      c) 1987      d) 1988

4. When did India conducted its first Nuclear test? 1  
a) 1971                      b) 1972                      c) 1978                      d) 1974
5. When was the first World Social forum meet held? 1  
a) 2000                      b) 2001                      c) 2005                      d) 1997
6. Who was the first Prime Minister of India? 1  
a) Jawaharlal Nehru  
b) Dr Rajendra Prasad  
c) Vallabhbhai Patel  
d) Lal Bahadur Shasri
7. Where was the first non Alignment Movement conference held? 1  
a) Colombo                      b) Belgrade  
c) New Delhi                      d) Indonesia
8. Which of the following is not correct about India's nuclear policy? 1  
a) Advocates No first use of nuclear weapons  
b) Will use nuclear weapons only as retaliation.  
c) India's nuclear weapons are under the military control.  
d) Non- use of nuclear weapons against non- nuclear Nations.
9. United Progressive Alliance (UPA) was led by which party? 1  
a) Congress                      b) BJP  
c) Shiv Sena                      d) CPI

10. In which year NITI Ayog was established ? 1  
a) 1950                      b) 1952                      c) 2014                      d) 2015
11. India signed the Kyoto Protocol in the year ? 1  
a) 1999                      b) 2001                      c) 2004                      d) 2009
12. Which of the following leader gave the concept of total revolution ? 1  
a) Indira Gandhi                      b) J.P. Narayan  
c) Nehru                      d) Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia

### Section-B

13. Mention any two consequences for the disintegration of USSR. 2
14. How was the province of Hyderabad merged with the union of India? 2
15. Give two reasons for the establishment of 'one party system' in India after independence? 2
16. Write two lessons learnt form National Emergency 1975. 2
17. When and where was operation Blue Star run? 2
18. Explain the concept of Socialism given by Dr Ram Manohar Lohia 2

### Section —C

19. Name four coalition government formed in India after 1998. Describe any two. 2+2 =4
20. Who are indigenous people? Explain the special Rights given to them. 4
21. What is Amnesty International? Write any two of its functions. 4
22. Do you consider India's claim for a permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council reasonable? Mention any four factors that strength-ens India's claim.



23. Differentiate between the planning commission and NITI Aayog. 4

### Section-D

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follow :- (1+1+1=4)

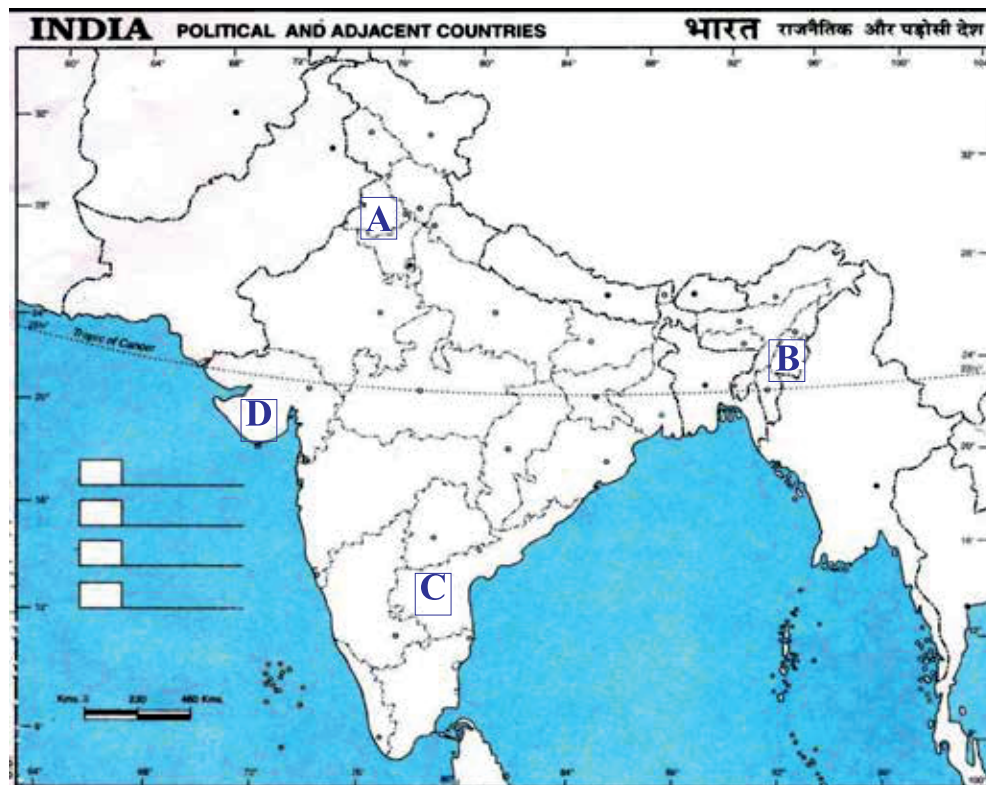
The first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was his own foreign minister. Thus both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, he exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy from 1946 to 1964. The 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 because 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.

1 Who is called the framer of independent India's foreign policy?

- a). Sardar Patel
- b). Mahatma Gandhi
- c). Jawaharlal Nehru
- d). Bhimrao Ambedkar

- 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
- 3 'block claimed to be pro-democracy' is used in the above passage for.....
- a). Bhimrao Ambedkar
  - b). United States
  - c) Swantantra Party
  - d). Bharatiya Jana Sangh
- 4 Who was the first foreign minister of India?
- a). Jawaharlal Nehru
  - b). Bhimrao Ambedkar
  - c). Sardar Patel
  - d). C. Rajgopalchari

25. In the given map of the world four state have been marked as A,B,C and D. 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)



S. No.	Alphabet	State
(1)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) Sardar Patel's Home State.
- (ii) State related to Potti Sriramulu.
- (iii) State ruled by Bodhchandra Singh.
- (iv) A recently formed Union territory.

Note: The following question are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question no. 25:

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 state 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
26. In the picture given below flag of which regional organization depicted?



- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| a) SAARC | b) EU    |
| c) ASEAN | d) BRICS |
2. The circle depicted in the picture symbolize.
- |          |              |
|----------|--------------|
| a) Unity | b) diversity |
| c) Peace | d) Security  |



28. 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.

29. How has globalisation Influenced India. 6

Or

Enumerate any three grounds to resist globalisation in India ?

30. After the disintegration of Soviet union in 1991 how did India benefit from its friendship with Russia?

or

Write down any three reasons for disintegration of USSR.

## ANSWER KEY TO SAMPLE PRACTICE PAPER - 1

### Section - A

1. c) 1991
2. a) 51 countries
3. a) 1985
4. d) 1947
5. b) 2001
6. a) Jawaher Lal Nehru
7. b) Belgrade,
8. c) India's nuclear weapons are under the military control
9. a) Indian National Congress or the Congress Party
10. d) 2015
11. b) 2001
12. b) J.P. Narayan

### Section - B

13. (a) The emergence of a unipolar world order,  
(b) Emergence of new states in World Political Map
14. In November 1947 Hyderabad signed a standstill agreement with the domin-ion of India, continuing all previous arrangements except for the stationing of Indian troops in the state. In the meantime the farmers women and com-munist 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 13th 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.

15. 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.
16. Citizens realised the importance of their Rights.  
  
Need to rectify the provision in Constitution regarding Emergency was realised
17.
  - June 1984
  - Golden Temple Amritsar
18. 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 frame-work 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 - C

19. Coalition Govt.- United Front 1996, National Front, NDA, UPA  
  
NDA- Coalition Govt. headed by BJP was called National Democratic Alliance. It was the first coalition govt that successfully completed 5 year tenure headed by PM Atal Bihari Bajpayee.  
  
UPA- Coalition Govt. headed by Congress was called United Progressive Alliance.
20. 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 and natural resources.

21. Amnesty International is a non government organization. It undertakes campaigns for the protection of human rights and also prepares and publishes reports about violation of human rights in countries.
22. Yes India's claim for permanent membership is reasonable.
  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 5th 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.
23.
  - i) The planning commission had the power to allocate funds to state governments and Ministries whereas NITI Aayog is an 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 Aayog can add part time members as per the need.

24. 1 (c) 2 (d) 3 (a) 4 (a)

S. No.	Alphabet	State
(i)	D	Gujarat
(ii)	C	Andhra Pradesh
(iii)	B	Manipur
(iv)	A	Jammu Kashmir

25. Answers for visually impaired student's.

1. Manipur
2. Nizam
3. Kerala, Orissa, Madras (any two)
4. Shri Ramulu Potti

26. 1. c) ASEAN  
 2. a) Unity  
 3. a) Ten South East Asian Nations.  
 4. d) ASEAN

Only for visually impaired students

1. c) 12 Stars
2. c) 1992
3. a) 1994
4. b) South Africa

27. The roots of the conflict in Sri 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 on-wards, militant organizations like LTTE started a violent, armed struggle with the Army of Sri Lanka

demanding a separate Tamil Elam 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/BRICS 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

28. In June 1975 National Emergency 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 avoid being arrested by the government under preventive detention.
- The 42nd 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 printed and periodicals shutdown rather

OR

Jayaprakash Narayan or JP become a symbol of restoration of democracy in India. He organized the first nationwide Satayagraha 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 the 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 of 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 them. He helped to organise youth to save democracy.
- Appealed to government servants, police 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.

29. Influence of Globalisation in India

- Rapid economic development
- Availability of New opportunities
- Cultural Differentiation

(or any other Relevant point)

Or

Resistance to Globalisation

- Advocate weakening of state
- Traditional culture will be harmed.
- Express anxiety over politics effect.

30. After the disintegration of USSR, Russia has become a close partner and continued the policy of friendship with India.

- It supported India in Kargil war (1999).
- India Russia share strong economic political, Diplomatic & Strategic relations.
- Russia exported oil to India during the world oil crisis.
- Russia used its Veto Power to support India's fight against terrorism.

Or

Reasons of disintegration of USSR.

1. Bureaucratic and Authoritative soviet system.
2. Lack of democracy among citizens.
3. Tight grip of communist party (with explanation)

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

### CBSE SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2022-23)

#### CLASS: XII

**TIME: 3 hrs.**

**MM: 80**

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

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

	SECTION – A (12 Marks)	
1.	The movement ‘Arab Spring’ that began in 2009 later turned into a _____. (a) Social Movement (b) Religious Movement (c) Political Movement (d) Economic Movement	1

2.	Name the Soviet leader who faced a coup in the year 1991. (a) Boris Yelstin (b) Mikhail Gorbachev (c) Leonid Brezhnev (d) Joseph Stalin	1
3.	Select one of the most appropriate statements for the 'ASEAN WAY' (a) Reflects the lifestyle of ASEAN members (b) Is an informal and cooperative interaction among ASEAN members (c) Is the defence policy followed by the ASEAN members (d) Is the philosophical principle that connects all the ASEAN members	1
4.	Choose the correct set of countries that refused to adopt the Maastricht Treaty and European currency, Euro? (a) Britain and France (b) Denmark and Sweden (c) US and USSR (d) Canada and Sweden	1
5.	Assertion Reason Questions: Directions for Q.Nos. 5 and 6 In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true Assertion (A) Traditional Security accepts confidence building as a means of avoiding violence. Reason (R) Confidence building is a process in which countries share ideas and information with their rivals.	1

6.	Assertion (A) The real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not from the opposition but from within her own party. Reason (R) She had to deal with the 'Syndicate', a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress.	1
7.	Terrorism refers to - a) A bomb blast in a market place or train etc. b) Systematic creation of atmosphere of fear in society using brutal violence c) An external attack by any military group d) Violence created by a group of people or an individual	1
8.	Which of the following statements about NITI Aayog are true? (i) NITI Aayog acts as a "think tank" of the Union Government (ii) NITI Aayog acts against terrorism (iii) NITI Aayog acts in the spirit of cooperative federalism (iv) NITI Aayog decides more role for bigger states and smaller role for smaller states Codes a) (i), (ii) and (iv) b) (iii) and (iv) c) (i), (iii) and (iv) d) (i) and (iii)	1
9.	Name the personality who drafted Second Five Year Plan. (a) K. C. Negoy (b) T.T. Krishnamachari (c) Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh (d) P. C. Mahalanobis	1
10.	Arrange the following in chronological order- (i) Second General Elections (ii) V.V. Giri elected as the President of India (iii) Fourth General Elections	1



	(iv) Congress(R)-CPI alliance won many seats in General Elections Codes (a) i), iii) ,ii), iv) (b) iii), ii), iv), i) (c) ii), iv), i), iii) (d) iv), iii),i), ii)	
11.	Name the judge of the Allahabad High Court who declared Mrs. Indira Gandhi's election as invalid-- (a) Om Prakash Trivedi (b) Jagmohan Lal Sinha (c) Narain Dutt Ojha (d) Kunj Bihari Srivastava	1
12.	Find the odd one out in the context of proclamation of emergency- (a) Call for 'Total Revolution'. (b) the Railway Strike of 1974 (c) Naxalite Movement (d) Gujarat Movement	1
	<b>SECTION – B</b> <b>(12 Marks)</b>	
13.	Highlight any one feature of the multi-polar world as visualized by both Russia and India.	1
14.	Name the countries included in South Asia and suggest one way to enhance peace and cooperation in this region.	1+1 =2
15.	Highlight any two issues that dominate the politics of North–East India.	1+1 =2
16.	While throwing some light on the Mandal Issue, give one reason for anti-Mandal protests in India.	1+1 =2
17.	Evaluate balance of power as a significant component of traditional security policy.	1+1 =2

18.	How far did the Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord succeed in bringing normalcy in Punjab?	2
	<b>SECTION – C</b> <b>(20 Marks)</b>	
19.	‘Some of the most significant responses to the challenge of environmental degradation have come from the environmental movements’. Justify the statement with special reference to movements against extraction of earth and against mega-dams.	2+2 =4
20.	Explain the areas of cooperation and disagreement between India and Bangladesh.	2+2 =4
21.	Do you agree with the statement that the foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world”? Support your answer with three suitable arguments.	1+3 =4
22.	Analyze two reasons for the imposition of national emergency in India on June 25, 1975.	2+2 =4
23.	”The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War. However in no time the Soviet system became bureaucratic and authoritarian making life difficult for its citizens.” Do you agree with the given statement? Give arguments to prove your answer.	1+3 =4
	<b>Section – D</b> <b>(12 Marks)</b>	
24.	Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:  After the end of the bipolar structure of world politics in the early 1990s, it became clear that alternative centres of political and economic power could limit America’s dominance. Thus, European Union and ASEAN emerged as forces to reckon with. BRICS has also emerged as a new centre of power on the world stage. The term BRICS refers to Brazil, Russia, India and South	1+1 +1+ 1= 4


	<p>Africa. The key objectives of BRICS are primarily to cooperate and distribute mutual economic benefits among its members besides non-interference in the internal policies of each nation and mutual equality. The 11th Conference of BRICS concluded in Brazil in 2019.</p> <p>(1) Name the political leader who chaired the 11th Conference of BRICS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Leonid Brezhnev</li> <li>b) Jair Bolsonaro</li> <li>c) Deodoro da Fonseca</li> <li>d) Jacob Zuma</li> </ul> <p>(2) Which among the following statements about BRICS is correct?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) BRICS was founded to promote the welfare of the people of South Asia and to improve their quality of life.</li> <li>b) BRICS countries respect mutual equality.</li> <li>c) BRICS was established to create a free Trade Agreement (FTA) for investment, labour and services.</li> <li>d) The headquarters of the BRICS are at Kathmandu (Nepal).</li> </ul> <p>(3) BRIC turned into BRICS after the inclusion of South Africa in its first meeting in the year _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 2019</li> <li>b) 2009</li> <li>c) 2010</li> <li>d) 2011</li> </ul>	
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	<p>(4) BRICS was founded in 2006 in _____.</p> <p>a) Brazil</p> <p>b) India</p> <p>c) Russia</p> <p>d) China</p>																
25.	<p>In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows:</p> <p>(i) The state where a coalition led by the CPI formed the government in the year 1957.</p> <p>(ii) The state related to leader Shyama Prasad Mukherjee.</p> <p>(iii) The state related to Karpuri Thakur, who implemented reservation for backward class.</p> <p>(iv) The state related to K. Kamraj, who started the Mid Day Meal program for school students.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. Number for the information used</th><th>Alphabet Concerned</th><th>Name of the states</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. Number for the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the states	(i)			(ii)			(iii)			(iv)			<p>1+1</p> <p>+1+</p> <p>1=</p> <p>4</p>
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Note: Following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question number 25.

1. What was the reason of split in Congress?
2. Name the leader who led the Syndicate group?
3. Name the party that dominated the first three general elections?
4. Name the leader who gave the strategy of 'Non-Congressism'.

26.	<p>Study the given Cartoon and answer the questions that follow:</p>  <p>1) Border disputes between India and China erupted in 1960. Pandit Nehru was having talks with his counterpart _____ in China which proved futile.</p> <p>(a) Mao Tsetung (b) President Jinping (c) Zhou Enlai (d) Dalai Lama</p> <p>2) Name the place in Indian territory which was occupied by China in the year 1962?</p> <p>(a) Chagai hills (b) Aksai Chin (c) Balochistan (d) Nagaland</p>	<p>1+1 +1+ 1= 4</p>
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	<p>3) _____ was the Defence Minister of India during the Indo-china war?</p> <p>(a) Kailash Nath Katju</p> <p>(b) V.K. Krishna Menon</p> <p>(c) Baldev Singh</p> <p>(d) Jawaharlal Nehru</p> <p>4) Name the agreement signed between India and China on April 29, 1954.</p> <p>(a) Peace Agreement</p> <p>(b) Panchsheel Agreement</p> <p>(c) Standstill Agreement</p> <p>(d) Tashkent Agreement</p>	
	<p>Following questions are for the Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of question number 26.</p> <p>1. In January, 1966, Prime Minister, Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri signed the Tashkent Agreement with _____.  a. General Ayub Khan  b. General Yahya Khan  c. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq  d. Musa Khan</p> <p>2. The first meeting of Non-Aligned Movement was held at _____.  a. Belgrade  b. Uzbekistan  c. Baku  d. New Delhi</p> <p>3. Which of the following statements related to Indo-China War (1962) is correct?  a. China could not cross the Line of Control  b. The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict  c. The Soviets helped China against India</p>	<p>1+1 +1+ 1= 4</p>

	<p>d. The Chinese forces did not withdraw their troops back to their earlier position</p> <p>4. On what ground did India grant political asylum to Dalai Lama and thousands of Tibetan refugees? Choose the correct statement-</p> <p>a. Dalai Lama was a known Tibetan leader</p> <p>b. India granted political asylum on humanitarian grounds</p> <p>c. Dalai Lama had a political influence over India</p> <p>d. People of India supported Dalai Lama</p>	
	<b>SECTION – E</b> <b>(24 Marks)</b>	
27.	<p>Give an analysis of the cultural and political consequences of globalization.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyze any three reasons for resistance to globalization.</p>	<p>3+3 =6 2+2 +2=6</p>
28.	<p>In this changing world, a strengthened and revitalized UN is desirable. Highlight the necessary reforms for an empowered United Nations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyze the composition of the United Nations Security Council. What according to your opinion is the major difference in the privileges given to its permanent and non-permanent members?</p>	<p>1+1 +1+ 1+1 +1= 6 2+4 =6</p>
29	<p>Enlist the main considerations for bringing the Princely States with the Indian Union. Name the leader who played the historic role in this direction. What was his contribution?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Discuss three reasons for setting up of the States Reorganization Commission after India's independence.</p>	<p>3+1 +2= 6 2+2 +2= 6</p>
30	<p>'Coalition governments proved to be a boon for democracy in India'. Support the statement with three relevant arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyze three major developments towards the end of 1980s that made a long-lasting impact on the politics of India</p>	<p>2+2 +2= 6 2+2 +2= 6</p>



**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**Marking Scheme (2022-23)**  
**CLASS: XII)**

**TIME: 3hrs.**

**MM: 80**

**Note: These are not Final Answers. Other relevant points maybe added on same lines.**

	<b>SECTION – A</b>	
1	c) Political Movement	1
2	b) Mikhail Gorbachev	1
3	b) Is an informal and cooperative interaction among ASEAN members	1
4	b) Denmark and Sweden	1
5	b) Both (A) & (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of (A)	1
6	a) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1
7	b) Systematic use of brutal violence that creates an atmosphere of fear in society	1
8	c) (i), (iii) and (iv)	1
9	d) P.C. Mahalanobis	1
10	a) i), iii), ii), iv))	1
11	b) Jaganmohan Lal Sinha	1
12	c) Naxalite Movement	1
	<b>SECTION – B</b>	
13	Features of a multi-polar world as visualized by both India and Russia:  I) Coexistence of several powers in the international system to collective security and a collective response.	2

	<p>II) Negotiated settlements of international conflicts and independent foreign policy for all countries.</p> <p>III) Decision making through bodies like the UN.</p> <p>(Explain any one feature)</p>	
14	<p>South Asia:</p> <p>I) South Asia usually includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (as well as Afghanistan)</p> <p>II) Peace and cooperation can be enhanced in the region through organizations like SAARC and initiatives like SAFTA in political, social, economic and cultural spheres.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+1=2
15	<p>Two issues that dominate the politics of North – East India are_____</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Demands for Autonomy</li> <li>2. Movements for secessions and opposition to outsiders.</li> </ol> <p>(Explain)</p>	1+1=2
16	<p>I) The National Front government decided to implement the recommendation of the Mandal Commission in 1990. The recommendation was that the 27 percent jobs in the Central government should be reserved for the Other Backward Classes.</p> <p>II) 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.This issue has played an important role in shaping politics in India since 1989.</p>	1+1=2

17	<p>I) Governments are very sensitive to the balance of power between their country and other countries. They do work hard to maintain a favourable balance of power with other countries especially those with whom they have differences or those with whom they have had conflicts in the past.</p> <p>II) A good part of maintaining a balance of power is to build up one's military power. Although economic and technological power are also important since they are the basis for military power.</p>	1+1=2
18	<p>I) The Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord or the Punjab Accord was a step towards bringing normalcy to Punjab but peace did not come easily or immediately and the cycle of violence continued nearly for a decade. The central government had to impose President's rule in the state and the normal electoral and political process was suspended.</p> <p>II) It was not easy to restore the political process in the atmosphere of suspicion and violence. When elections were held in Punjab in 1992 only 24% of the electors turned out to vote. Militancy was eventually eradicated by the security forces. Peace returned to Punjab by the middle of the 1990s.</p>	1+1=2
	<b>SECTION -C</b>	
19	<p>I) Extraction of Earth:</p> <p>a) The mineral industry's extraction of earth, its use of chemicals, its pollution of waterways and land, its displacement of community continue to invite criticism and resistance in various parts of the globe.</p>	2+2=4

	<p>b) One example is of Philippines where a vast network of groups and organisations campaign against the Western Mining Corporation ,an Australia based multinational company . Much opposition to the company in its own country , Australia is based on anti nuclear sentiments and advocacy for the basic rights of Australian indigenous peoples.</p> <p>II) Mega-dams:</p> <p>a) Today,wherever a mega dam is being built in the world, one is likely to find an environmental movement opposing it. The early 1980s saw the first anti-dam movement launched in the North, namely, the campaign to save the Franklin river and its surrounding forest in Australia.</p> <p>b) India has had some of the leading anti-dam, pro-river movements.Narmada Bachao Andolan is one of these best known movements .</p>	
20.	<p>Areas of cooperation between India and Bangladesh are as follows:</p> <p>I) Bangladesh is a part of India's Look East policy.</p> <p>II) Cooperation on disaster management and environment issues has always been there.</p> <p>III) Economic relations have improved considerably.</p> <p>Areas of disagreement between India and Bangladesh are as follows:</p> <p>I) River water dispute i.e., sharing of Ganga and Brahmaputra river waters has been a bone of contention.</p> <p>II) Indian government is unhappy over the denial of illegal immigration by Bangladesh.</p> <p>III) Bangladesh's support to anti-Indian Islamic fundamentalist groups is not appreciated by the Indian government. (Any two points in each category)</p>	2+2=4

21	<p>Yes I agree with the given statement. Arguments for the same are as follows:</p> <p>I) 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 confrontations and by contributing human resources to the UN peacekeeping operations.</p> <p>II) During the Cold War, the US-led North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact came into existence. India advocated non-alignment as the ideal foreign policy and sometimes the balance did not appear perfect.</p> <p>III) India did not join either of the two camps. During the Cold War era, India wanted to keep distance from the military alliances led by the US and by the Soviet Union against each other.</p> <p>IV) In 1956 Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal issue, India led the world protest against this neo-colonial invasion. In the same year when the USSR invaded Hungary, India did not join its public condemnation. Despite such a situation, by and large India did take an independent stand on various International issues.</p>	1+3=4
22	<p>Reasons for imposing emergency in India on 25th June 1975 are:</p> <p>I) Indira Gandhi's election to Lok Sabha was declared invalid by the Allahabad High Court. It meant that legally she was no longer an MP and therefore could not remain the Prime Minister unless she was once again elected as an MP within 6 months. But on June 24th, the Supreme Court granted her a partial stay on the High Court order</p>	2+2=4

	<p>till the time her appeal was decided. She could remain an MP but could not take part in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.</p> <p>II) Opposition parties under Jayaprakash Narayan demanded Mrs. Gandhi's resignation.</p> <p>III) Jayaprakash Narayan asked army, police and government employees not to obey orders of the government. He called for a Total Revolution and became the symbol of opposition to Emergency. (Explain any two points)</p>	
23	<p>The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War but very soon the system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian. I do agree with the given statement. Arguments in favor of the given statement are as follows:</p> <p>I) The Soviet economy after the Second World War was more developed than the rest of the world except for the US. It had a complex communication network and vast energy resources. The soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living for all citizens and the government subsidized basic necessities including health, education, healthcare and other welfare schemes. The Soviet system however became very bureaucratic and authoritarian making life very difficult for its citizens.</p>	1+3=4
	<p>II) Lack of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech stifled people who often expressed their dissent in jokes and cartoons.</p> <p>III) Most of the institutions of the Soviet state needed reform; the one party system represented by the Soviet party of the Soviet Union had tight control over all institutions and was unaccountable to the people. The party refused to recognize the urge of the people in the 15 different republics that formed the Soviet Union to manage their own affairs including their cultural affairs.</p>	

	<p>IV) Although on paper Russia was only one of the 15 republics that together constituted the USSR, in reality Russia dominated everything and people from other regions felt neglected and often suppressed.</p> <p>Thus, we can say that indeed the Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War but very soon the system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian.</p> <p>(Any three points or any other relevant point)</p>																
	SECTION – D																
24.	<p>Passage based question —</p> <p>(1) (d) Jacob Zuma</p> <p>(2) (b) BRICS countries respect mutual equality.</p> <p>(3) (b) 2009</p> <p>(4) (c) Russia</p>	<p>1+1+1</p> <p>+1=4</p>															
25.	<p>Map based question —</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Serial. No.of the information used</th><th>Alphabet Concerned</th><th>Name of the State</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td><td>C</td><td>Kerala</td></tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td><td>B</td><td>West Bengal</td></tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td><td>D</td><td>Bihar</td></tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td><td>A</td><td>Tamil Nadu</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Serial. No.of the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State	(i)	C	Kerala	(ii)	B	West Bengal	(iii)	D	Bihar	(iv)	A	Tamil Nadu	<p>1+1+1</p> <p>+1=4</p>
Serial. No.of the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State															
(i)	C	Kerala															
(ii)	B	West Bengal															
(iii)	D	Bihar															
(iv)	A	Tamil Nadu															
	<p><b>NOTE: Following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question number 25 -</b></p> <p>1. Due to difference of opinion among the major leaders.</p> <p>2. K. Kamraj</p> <p>3. Congress</p> <p>4. Ram Manohar Lohia</p>	<p>1+1+1</p> <p>+1=4</p>															

26	Cartoon based question - 1) a) Mao Tsetung 2) b) Aksai Chin 3) c) V. K. Krishna Menon 4) b) Panchsheel Agreement	1+1+1 +1=4
	<b>NOTE: For the Visually Impaired Candidates, in lieu of question no. 26 -</b> 1. a) General Ayub Khan 2. a) Belgrade 3. b) The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict. 4. b) India granted political asylum on humanitarian grounds	1+1+1 +1=4
	<b>SECTION – E</b>	
27	A) Cultural consequences of globalization: I) The cultural effect of globalization leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does so, because globalization leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation. The popularity of a burger or blue jeans, some argue, has a lot to do with the powerful influence of the American way of life. This leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe. II) But sometimes external influences simply enlarge our choices and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional. Blue jeans, on the other hand, can go well with a homespun khadi kurta. III) While cultural homogenisation is an aspect of globalisation, the same process also generates precisely the opposite effect. It leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. This phenomenon is called cultural heterogenisation.	3+3=6



	<p>B) Political consequences of globalisation:</p> <p>I) Political consequences of globalisation at the most simple level, results in erosion of state capacity, i.e. the ability of the government to do what they do.</p> <p>II) All over the world, 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions, such as ,the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.</p> <p>III) One has to keep in mind that globalization does not always reduce state capacity. State will remain a supreme organisation. Technology may rather enhance the capacity of the state.</p> <p>Thus the cultural and political consequences of globalisation are both negative and positive in nature.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The arguments that have been made against globalization are as follows:</p> <p>I) Contemporary globalization represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer is the argument given by the leftists.</p> <p>II) Since globalization has weakened the state, it is unable to protect the interest of the poor.</p> <p>III) The idea of globalization is contrary to self-reliance and protectionism.</p> <p>IV) People will lose their age-old values and ways because of globalization.</p> <p>V) Some critics think that globalization is another form of imperialism. The World Social Forum is opposed to neo-liberal globalization.</p>	<p>2+2+2 =6</p>
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	VI) Unfair trade practices by the economically powerful states will become a common phenomenon because of globalisation. In 1999 this was highlighted at Seattle during the WTO Ministerial Meeting.	
28	<p>Yes, in this changing world a strengthened and revitalized UN is desirable. In fact, reform and improvement are fundamental to any organisation. Suggested reforms for the UN are as follows :</p> <p>I) Reforms in the organizational structure and processes of the UN.</p> <p>II) Review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the UN is needed.</p> <p>III) Major concern has been the composition of the Security Council, which has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly Membership has expanded.</p> <p>IV) Increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent members in UNSC.</p> <p>V) Proposal to improve UNs budgetary procedures and its administration.</p> <p>VI) Some countries want the organization to play a greater role in peace and security missions.</p> <p>VII) Others want it to play a humanitarian role.</p> <p>(Explain any six points. Any other relevant point may be added)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>A) Analysis of the Composition of the United Nations Security Council is as follows:</p> <p>I) The Security Council consists of fifteen members. There are five permanent members and ten non-permanent</p>	<p>1+1+1 +1+1+ 1=6</p> <p>2+4=6</p>

	<p>II) Five permanent members are -the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France and China.</p> <p>III) Ten non-permanent members serve for only two years at a time and give way after that period to newly elected members. A country cannot be re-elected immediately after completing a term of two years.</p> <p>B) Difference in privileges of the permanent and non-permanent members:</p> <p>I) We must understand the fact that these five states were selected as permanent members because they were the most powerful states immediately after the Second World War and were victors in the war.</p> <p>II) These permanent members have the privilege of Veto power. This means that they can vote in a negative manner to stall a decision (because of this privilege.)</p> <p>III) These decisions are binding on all UN members. Non-permanent members do not have such privileges. (Explain)</p>	
29	<p>A) With the partition and independence of India, the British Crown gave the Princely States a choice to join India or Pakistan or declare themselves as independent nations. But the interim government in India took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes. The government's policy for bringing the Princely States with the Indian Union was influenced by three considerations. These are as follows:</p> <p>I) The people of most of the Princely States clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.</p> <p>II) The government was ready to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions to accommodate their demands.</p>	3+1=4

	<p>III) The government was firm to maintain the integration and consolidation of the territorial boundaries of the nation.</p> <p>B) The leader and historic role:</p> <p>I) The then Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played an historic role.</p> <p>II) He reached out to all the princely states.</p> <p>III) He negotiated with them peacefully and diplomatically and this effort on his part led to almost all the princely states coming under the Indian Union. (Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Reasons for setting up of the States Reorganization Commission:</p> <p>I) Our national movement had promised the linguistic principle as the basis of formation of states. In fact after the Nagpur session of Congress in 1920, the principle was recognised as the basis of the reorganization of the Indian National Congress party itself. Many provincial Congress committees were created by linguistic zones which did not follow the administrative divisions of British India.</p> <p>II) Things changed after independence and partition. Our leaders felt that carving out States on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration, so the central leadership decided to postpone the matter of reorganization of states.</p> <p>III) This decision of the national leadership was challenged by the local leaders and the people. Protests began in Telugu speaking areas of the old Madras province which included present day Tamil Nadu, parts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. This came to be known as the Vishalandhra movement.</p>	<p>2+2+2 =6</p>
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	<p>IV) This movement demanded that the Telugu speaking areas should be separated from the Madras province of which they were apart and be made into a separate Andhra province. Very soon this movement gathered momentum.</p> <p>V) Congress leader, and a veteran Gandhian died after 56 days of indefinite fast. People in large numbers took to streets and their violent outbursts in Andhra region. Finally the Prime Minister announced the formation of a separate Andhra state in December 1952.</p> <p>VI) The formation of Andhra Pradesh spurred the struggle for making of other states on linguistic lines in other parts of the country. These struggles forced the central government into appointing a States Reorganization Commission in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of States.</p>	
30	<p>The emergence of coalition governments in India took place in the following ways:</p> <p>I) During 1967 elections, the opposition parties realized that the division of their votes kept the Congress in power. This led to formation of anti-Congress fronts and rise of 'non-Congressism' in Indian politics. This brought the opposition together. As a result, coalition governments were formed in eight states which included Punjab, Haryana, UP, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and other states.</p> <p>II) In the elections of Lok Sabha in 1971 and State Assembly elections in 1972, Congress achieved victories, but the Congress under Mrs. Indira Gandhi did not have the capacity to absorb all tensions and conflicts that the 'Congress System' was known for.</p> <p>III) The declaration of emergency in 1975 once again brought the opposition together.</p>	<p>2+2+2 =6</p>

	<p>IV) Janta Party was formed and it came to power in 1977. But the Janta Party could not remain united. It lacked direction, leadership and a common programme. Congress once again won elections held in 1980 and 1984. It, however, depended on the appeal of one leader- Mrs. Indira Gandhi.</p> <p>V) In the 1989 elections, the Congress was the largest party but it sat in the opposition. The National Front government, an alliance of Janta Dal and some regional parties, was formed.</p> <p>VI) The election of 1989 marked the end of Congress dominance and beginning of coalition governments because after this, one or two parties never got most of the votes or seats. No single party secured a clear majority of seats in any Lok Sabha elections. This initiated an era of coalition government at the Center in which regional parties played a crucial role in forming ruling alliances.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Main developments during the end of 1980s that had a long-lasting impact on the politics of India are as follows:</p> <p>I) End of Congress System: The main development was the end of dominance of Congress that lasted for two decades as the party was defeated in the 1989 elections. Though the party came back in power in 1991 after Sh. Rajiv Gandhi's assassination but it lost its dominance of the political scene as earlier.</p> <p>II) Mandal issue - This issue started with the National Front government that recommended its implementation in 1990 which was reservation of 27% jobs in the Central government for OBC candidates only. This brought widespread anger and played a crucial role in shaping politics since 1989.</p>	<p>2+2+2 =6</p>
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