

CUET

Common University

Entrance Test

2024

DU | BHU | JNU | JMI | AMU

Political Science



Title: CUET: Political Science CUET (UG)

Language: English

Editor's Name: Dipanshu Kumar & Ratnesh Mishra (*Content-Team*)

Surya Pratap Singh (*FundaMakers Educate Pvt. Ltd.*)

Our Centers:

Aliganj: P.D. - 78A. 2nd Floor Near Sector Q, Chauraha, Aliganj, Lucknow. Ph.: 0522-4236636

Gomti Nagar: 100 Metres on service lane of Jeevan Plaza, Near Husariya chauraha Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

Alambagh: KBC - 13, Vishwakarma Tower, Opp. Pheonix Mall, Behind Fish Gallery, Barabirwa Lucknow.

Contact Us!

Website: www.fundamakers.com

Student Helpline: 9598-333-44

CHAPTER 01

The Cold War Era and Non-Aligned Movement

Cold War

- In 1945, the Allied Forces, led by the US, Soviet Union, Britain and France defeated the Axis Powers led by Germany, Italy and Japan, ending the Second World War (1939- 1945).
- The end of the Second World War was also the beginning of the Cold War. The World War ended when the United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, causing Japan to surrender.
- The Cold War referred to the competition, tensions and series of confrontations between the **United States** and the **Soviet Union**.
- The two superpowers were primarily engaged in an ideological war between the Capitalist USA and the Communist Soviet Union.
- Logic of '**deterrence**' implies when both sides have the capacity to retaliate against an attack and to cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate war.
- The Cold War was not an intense war but was based on the logic of deterrence.

Cuba Missile Crisis

- In 1962, Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union placed nuclear missiles in Cuba.
- The Cuban Missile Crisis was a high point of what came to be known as the **Cold War**.
- The Cold War referred to the competition, the tensions and a series of confrontations between the United States and Soviet Union, backed by their respective allies.
- The Western alliance, headed by the US, represented the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism while the Eastern alliance, headed by the Soviet Union was committed towards the ideology of socialism and **communism**.

The Emergence of Two Power Blocs

- After end of Second World War two new powers emerged as US and USSR.
- The alliance systems led by the two superpowers, threatened to divide the entire world into two camps. This division happened first in Europe.
- Most countries of Western Europe sided with the US and those of Eastern Europe joined the Soviet camp. That is why these were also called the **Western** and the **Eastern alliances**.
- **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)** also called as Western Alliance, came into existence in April 1949. It was association of twelve states.
- **Warsaw Pact** also known as Eastern Alliance. It was created in 1955 and its principal function was to counter NATO's forces in Europe.
- In East and South-East Asia and in West Asia (Middle East), the United States built an alliance system called - the South-East Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO) and the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO).

Arenas of the Cold War

- The arenas of the Cold War refer to areas where crises and war occurred or threatened to occur between the alliance system but did not cross certain limits.
- The two superpowers, US and USSR were poised for direct confrontations in Korea (1950 - 53), Berlin (1958 - 62), the Congo (the early 1960s) and in several other places.
- **Arms control**: Starting in the 1960s, the two sides signed three significant agreements within a decade. These were the Limited Test Ban Treaty, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

Challenge to Bipolarity

- Non-Aligned Movement was formed during the Cold War. The five founders of NAM are **Josip Broz Tito, Jawaharlal Nehru, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Sukarno and Kwame Nkrumah**.
- The first non-aligned summit was held in Belgrade in 1961. It was attended by 25 member states.
- The 18th summit, was held in Azerbaijan in 2019. It included 120 member states and 17 observer countries.

New International Economic Order (NIEO)

- The challenge for the newly non-aligned/decolonised countries was to become more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty.
- These countries were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Thus, without economic development, the countries would remain dependent on the sustained or richer countries.
- NIEO is a set of proposals advocated by developing countries to end economic colonialism and dependency through a new Interdependent economy.
- NIEO initiative faded in 1980, mainly because of the stiff opposition from the developed countries who acted as a united group while the non-aligned countries struggled to maintain their unity in the face of this opposition.

India and the Cold War

- As a leader of NAM the response of India to the ongoing Cold War, was two-fold.
- Firstly, it took particular care in staying away from the two alliances. Secondly, it raised its voice against the newly decolonised countries becoming part of these alliances.
- Non-alignment allowed India to take international decisions and stances that served its interests rather than the interests of the super-powers and their allies.
- India's Non-alignment policy was criticised as being unprincipled and it is suggested that India was inconsistent and took contradictory postures.

Arms Control Treaties

- **Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT)** Banned nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. Signed by the US, UK and USSR in Moscow on 5th August, 1963.
- **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)** Allows only nuclear weapon states to have nuclear weapons and stop others from acquiring them. Signed in Washington, London and Moscow on 1st July, 1968.
- **Strategic Arms Limitation Talks-I (SALT-I)** Was signed between Soviet leader Brezhnev and the US President Nixon in Moscow on 26th May, 1972.
- **Strategic Arms Limitation Talks-II (SALT-II)** Was signed between Brezhnev and Carter on the limitation of strategic offensive arms in Vienna on 18th June, 1979.
- **Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty-I (START-I)** Was signed between the USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev and the US President George Bush. The US on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms in Moscow on 31st July, 1991.
- **Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty-II (START-II)** Was signed between Russian President Boris Yeltsin and US President George Bush in Moscow on 3rd January, 1993.

Practice Questions

- Which among the following regions outside Europe was part of Second World War?
 - China
 - Burma
 - South-East Asia
 - All of the above
- The Western Alliance headed by US represented the ideology of
 - Capitalism
 - Liberal Democracy
 - Socialism and Communism
 - Both (a) and (b)
- NATO is also called 'Western Alliance' because most of its members belonged to
 - Western Asia
 - Western Europe
 - The Western part of America
 - Western Africa
- Choose the statement which was not a cause of Cold War.
 - It was a matter of power rivalry between the two superpowers.
 - The two superpowers were spreading their ideologies.
 - The two alliances were struggling to get dominance in the United Nations.
 - Both the alliances were trying to be more powerful than each other.
- Why did India not join either of the two camps i.e. Western alliance or Eastern alliance during the Cold War era?
 - India was afraid of both the camps.
 - India was working for a third camp.
 - India wanted to keep away from both the alliances.
 - Both the US and the Soviet Union were against India.
- During Cold War period, the smaller states joined the two alliances to get and
 - promise of protection against local rivals.
 - membership of the UN Security Council.
 - economic aid for self-defence.

Choose the correct option

 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3
- Which one of the following is known as the high point of the Cold War?
 - The formation of NATO
 - The Cuban Missile Crisis
 - The dropping of two atomic bombs by the US
 - The formation of two power blocs
- Which of the following statement is incorrect about Cold War?
 - It resulted into a global war.
 - It led to a series of tensions and confrontations between US and Soviet Union.
 - It started after the end of Second World War.
 - It divided the world into two different ideologies.
- Choose the correct option regarding the Cuban Missile Crisis.
 - In 1962, nuclear missiles were placed in Cuba.
 - The installation of nuclear weapons put US under threat.
 - USSR wanted a full scale war between the two countries.
 - Both (a) and (b)
- Which one of the following statements about the Cuban Missile Crisis is not true?
 - Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union.
 - Leaders of the Soviet Union decided to convert Cuba into Russian base.
 - Nikita Khrushchev ordered to place nuclear missiles in Cuba.
 - John F Kennedy ordered to attack the Soviet warships heading to Cuba.
- The two superpowers tried to control the smaller nations during the Cold War era because
 - they wanted to expand their area of influence.
 - they wanted to cooperate with smaller countries.
 - they wanted to establish their military bases in smaller countries.
 - Both (a) and (c)
- How can we say that the Cold War managed to ensure human survival?
 - As it avoids the risk of another world war.
 - Rival superpowers behaved as rational and responsible actors.
 - As the superpowers maintained a deterrence relationship with each other.
 - All of the above
- Which one of the following is the correct full form of CTBT?
 - Correct Test Ban Theory
 - Complete Test Ban Treaty
 - Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
 - Comprehensive Total Ban Theory
- How the smaller states in the alliances used the link of the superpowers for their own purpose?
 - Financial aid against their local regional rivals was granted.
 - Protection of their interests and weapons were given to them.
 - Unlimited powers were allotted to them.
 - Both (a) and (b)

- 15.** Which of the following region became the main arena of conflict between the superpowers?
 (a) Asia (b) Australia
 (c) Europe (c) Russia
- 16.** Choose the incorrect option regarding the Eastern Alliance.
 (a) It was also known as Warsaw Pact led by Soviet Union.
 (b) It was created in 1950.
 (c) Its principal function was to counter NATO's forces in Europe.
 (d) It used military power to bring countries into their alliance.
- 17.** Identify the leader who was not a founder member of NAM (Non-Aligned Movement).
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (b) Sukarno
 (c) Gamal Abdel Nasser
 (d) Nikita Khrushchev
- 18.** The First Non-Aligned Summit was held at
 (a) Belgrade
 (b) New Delhi
 (c) Havana
 (d) Bandung
- 19.** Which one of the following statements about the Non-Aligned Movement is NOT correct?
 (a) There are five founder members of NAM.
 (b) The first Non-aligned Summit was held in Belgrade.
 (c) NAM became the third superpower.
 (d) The first Non-aligned Summit was attended by 25 states.
- 20.** How many member states and observer countries were part of NAM's 2019 Summit?
 (a) 110 member states and 15 observer countries
 (b) 120 member states and 17 observer countries
 (c) 130 member states and 18 observer countries
 (d) 140 member states and 19 observer countries
- 21.** The founder of NAM, Sukarno was from Indonesia, Joseph Broz Tito from and Kwame Nkrumah from
 (a) Afganistan and Yugoslavia
 (b) Indonesia and China
 (c) Yugoslavia and Ghana
 (d) Indonesia and Ghana
- 22.** Many of the newly independent countries during the Cold War period preferred to stay out of the alliances because
 1. they were inclined to join NAM.
 2. they were worried that they would lose their freedom.
 3. they wanted to form a third power bloc.
 Choose the correct option
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
- 23.** Why was India's policy of Non-alignment criticised?
 1. India's policy was unprincipled in the name of pursuing national interests.
 2. India signed a Treaty of Friendship with the USSR in 1971 for 20 years.
 3. India was against signing any friendship treaty with the US.
 4. India remained biased on many international issues.
 Choose the correct option that includes the statements valid for criticism
 (a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 4
- 24.** During Cold War Era there had been many important events. Arrange these events in correct sequence.
 1. Korean War resulting in division of Korea
 2. Signing of the Baghdad Pact
 3. American Intervention in Vietnam
 4. Cuban Missile Crisis
 5. Formation of SEATO
 Codes
 (a) 1, 5, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 5, 4, 2 and 3
 (c) 5, 1, 3, 4 and 2 (d) 1, 5, 3, 2 and 4
- 25.** Arrange the following intervention led by various countries
 1. Soviet Intervention in Afghanistan.
 2. American Intervention in Vietnam.
 3. Vietnamese Intervention in Cambodia.
 4. Soviet Intervention in Hungary.
 Codes
 (a) 2, 4, 3 and 1 (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 4, 2, 1 and 3 (d) 1, 4, 2 and 3

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 9. (d) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (d) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) | 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (a) | 23. (d) | 24. (d) | 25. (a) | | | | | |

CHAPTER 02

The End of Bipolarity

- Before the disintegration of USSR and US dominance, world was ruled by two superpowers US and USSR. This was termed as **Bipolarity**.
- The concept of Bipolarity has significant implications on the global order. After the collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989, there was a historic chain of events that led to the collapse of the second world and the end of the Cold War.

Soviet System

- Socialist Revolution of 1917 in Russia was the biggest attempt to design a society based on **principles of equality**.
- After the Second World War, the East European countries that the Soviet army had liberated from the fascist forces, came under the control of the USSR and followed socialism.
- These countries led by USSR were called as the Second World or the **Socialist bloc**.
- After the Second World War, Soviet Union became a great power with developed economy owing to its complex communication network, vast energy resources, machinery production, a transport sector that connected its remotest areas with efficiency, domestic consumer industry, lack of unemployment etc.

Gorbachev and the Disintegration of Soviet Union

- Mikhail Gorbachev, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Soviet Union sought to reform Soviet system.
- His reforms were opposed by the leaders within the Communist Party who later instigated a coup in 1991 that led to the disintegration of Soviet Union.
- **Boris Yeltsin** emerged as a national hero, who opposed this coup. Power shifted from Soviet Centre to the republics. It was mainly visible among the more Europeanised part of the Soviet Union.
- Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, three major republics of USSR under the leadership of Yeltsin declared in 1991, that the Soviet Union was disbanded.

- Capitalism and democracy were adopted as the basis for the post Soviet republics.

Reason for Soviet Union Disintegration

- Gorbachev's reforms increased nationalist dissatisfaction as party bureaucrats gained more privileges than ordinary citizens.
- The internal weaknesses of Soviet political and economic institutions, which failed to meet the aspirations of the people, were responsible for the collapse of Soviet system.

Consequences of the Disintegration

- As a consequence of Soviet disintegration, the Cold War confrontations ended along with arms race.
- US emerged as sole superpower.
- Capitalist economy became the dominant economy institutions like World Bank, IMF emerged, notion of liberal democracy emerged as the best way to organise political life and many new players came to the scene.

Shock Therapy in Post Communist Regimes

The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system which was influenced by the World Bank and the IMF came to be known as 'Shock therapy'.

Consequences of Shock Therapy

- It ruined economic condition of people.
- Devaluation of Russian Currency 'Ruble'.
- Increased poverty as government subsidies were removed.

Unipolar World

- After the end of Cold War, USA was left without any serious rival in the world. This era has been described as a period of US dominance or Unipolar World.
- US played a predominant role in the world politics as a dominant power which deploys not only military power but also used ideological resources to shape the behaviour of competing and lesser powers.

Challenges to the US Dominance

- The first constraint is the institutional architecture of the American state itself. A system of division of powers between the three branches of government places significant brakes upon the unrestrained and immoderate exercise of America's military power by the executive branch.
- The second constraint on American power is also domestic in nature, and stems from the open nature of American society.
- The third constraint was that there is only one organisation in the international system that could possibly moderate the exercise of American power today, and that is the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

Middle East Crisis-Afghanistan

- The Afghanistan conflict is a series of wars that has been fought in Afghanistan since 1978.
- Afghanistan conflict started since 1978. Afghan Soviet war begun in 1979 till 1989.
- **Afghan Civil War** (1989-2001) was the continuing war between the government and rebels.

Gulf War

- The Gulf War, lasted between August 1990 and February 1991, was an international conflict that erupted after Iraq, under dictator Saddam Hussain invaded neighbouring Kuwait.
- Iraq annexed Kuwait on 2nd August, 1990.

Operation Desert Storm

- It appears that US hegemony began in 1991, but some aspects of US hegemony goes back to end of Second World War and the US did not start behaving like a hegemonic power right from 1991, it become clear much later that the world was in fact living in a period of hegemony.
- The US President George HW Bush hailed the emergence of a 'new world order' when UN operation

called as **Operation Desert Storm** (an overwhelming American operation) began to stop Iraqi invasion of Kuwait also called as **First Gulf War**.

- Gulf war was also known as **Video Game War**.
- The War finally ended on 28th February, 1991, when US declared a cease fire.

Democratic Politics and Democratisation - CIS

- The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is a regional organisation established in December 1991. The headquarter of CIS is located in Minsk, Belarus.
- At present there are total 12 states in CIS, from which 9 are member states Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan; 1 Associate State Turkmenistan and 2 observer states, Afghanistan and Mongolia.

Arab Spring in 21st Century

- The Arab Spring was a series of anti-government protests, uprisings and armed rebellions that spread across the Middle East in 2010.
- 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.
- Dominance and challenge to the US in economy and ideology.

Practice Questions

- Which one of the following statements about the Berlin Wall is incorrect?
 - It symbolised the division between the capitalist and the communist world.
 - It was built immediately after the Second World.
 - It did not mark the unification of the two parts of Germany.
 - It was broken by the people on 9th November, 1989.
- The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) came into being after the Socialist Revolution in Russia in
 - 1914
 - 1917
 - 1939
 - 1991
- Which one of the following statements was not a feature of the Soviet System?
 - A minimum standard of living was ensured to all citizens.
 - The Soviet Government subsidised the basic necessities.
 - There was no unemployment.
 - People had the right to property.
- The Communist Party staged an abortive coup in August 1991, against which Soviet leader?
 - Boris Yelstin
 - Mikhail Gorbachev
 - Leonid Brezhnev
 - Joseph Stalin
- Which one among the following is a cause of disintegration of the Soviet Union?
 - Inability of the Soviet System to correct its own mistakes.
 - Over aspirations of the people.
 - Rapid economic development.
 - Superiority of the Soviet system over Western Capitalism.
- Which among the following is not an outcome of the disintegration of the USSR?
 - End of the ideological war between the US and the USSR.
 - Birth of CIS.
 - Change in balance of power in the world order.
 - Crisis in the Middle East.
- Why did Russia become the successor of USSR?
 - Russia led the formation of CIS
 - It inherited the Soviet seat in the UN
 - It was the largest republic
 - Boris Yeltsin was more charismatic than Gorbachev
- Identify the group of countries that had been part of the Soviet Union before its disintegration.
 - Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia
 - Armenia, West Germany, Azerbaijan
 - Poland, East Germany, Norway
 - Norway, Hungary, Romania
- Which three major republics of the USSR declared in 1991 that the Soviet Union was disbanded?
 - Lithuania, Georgia and Kyrgyzstan
 - Russia, Latvia and Uzbekistan
 - Russia, Ukraine and Belarus
 - Russia, Estonia and Turkmenistan
- Soviet system which came into being after Socialist Revolution in 1917 was very powerful, but disintegrated in 1990 due to the following given reasons.
 - One party system.
 - Russian dominance over other 15 republics of USSR.
 - Non-recognition of cultural affairs of people residing in these republics.

Codes

 - 1 and 2
 - Only 2
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 2 and 3
- The disintegration of Soviet Union was one of the most important events that altered the global geopolitics after the Second World War. Consider the following statement(s) in this regard and choose the correct one(s).
 - A coup took place in 1991 that was encouraged by communist party hardliness.
 - Boris Yeltsin emerged as a national hero in opposing this coup.
 - In December 1991, under the leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus three major republics of the USSR, declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded.

Codes

 - 1 and 3
 - Only 1
 - 1 and 2
 - 1, 2 and 3
- Shock Therapy is a phenomenon associated with
 - Central Asian conflicts in Tajikistan and Azerbaijan
 - New International Economic Order
 - US plans to root out communism
 - Stabilising the Russian currency against the US dollar
- Which one of the following was not a consequence of Shock therapy in Russia?
 - The collective farm system disintegrated.
 - It brought ruin to the economy and disaster upon the people.
 - The whole large scale state controlled industrial complex almost collapsed.
 - The system of social welfare got strengthened.

14. Which statement among the following about the first Gulf War is correct?
 (a) It was an exclusive war between the US and Iraq.
 (b) The UN had no role to play in this war.
 (c) American forces used atom bombs to win the war.
 (d) The first Gulf War proved to be financially profitable for the U.S.
15. Why was the 'First Gulf War' called the 'Video Game War'?
 (a) Use of military's in large number.
 (b) Use of mass destruction weapons.
 (c) Widespread television coverage.
 (d) All of the above
16. The movement 'Arab Spring' that began in 2010 later turned into which type of movement?
 (a) Social Movement
 (b) Religions Movement
 (c) Political Movement
 (d) Economic Movement
17. The Arab Spring was a struggle against which of the following aspects?
 (a) Unemployment (b) Corruption
 (c) Poverty (d) All of these
18. Which of the following were used by US to establish its dominance over the world?
 (a) Military Domination (b) Cultural Superiority
 (c) Dictatorship (d) Both (a) and (b)
19. What could be an effective strategy to deal with a country like US by smaller nations?
 (a) To hide themselves or stay below the radar.
 (b) Extract benefits on a wider scale.
 (c) Confront in several realms.
 (d) None of the above
20. Which of the following sections, or bodies can pose a challenge to US Dominance?
 (a) Social Movements
 (b) Media and intellectuals
 (c) Non-Governmental organizations
 (d) All of the above

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) | 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 9. (c) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (d) | 13. (d) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) | 16. (a) | 17. (d) | 18. (d) | 19. (a) | 20. (d) |

Fundamakers

CHAPTER 03

New Centers of Power

With the end of bipolarity in the world politics, it became evident that new centres of economic and political power could limit the powers of US dominance. The New Centres of Power emerged in the form of European Union (EU), the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Asia, SAARC, BRICS in different parts of the world.

These organisations tried to transform the countries in the region into prosperous economies. On the other hand, rise of China's economy has also made a great impact on the world politics.

European Union (EU)

- The Second World War destroyed many of the assumptions and structures on which European States had based their relations.
- The European economy was revived by financial support provided by USA under the Marshall Plan.
- Under the Marshall Plan, the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1948.
- Another step in the direction of political cooperation was the establishment of the Council of Europe in 1949.
- European capitalist countries proceeded leading to the formation of European Economic Community in 1957.
- The collapse of Soviet Bloc led to the establishment of the European Union (EU) in 1992. The European Union was formally established on 1st November, 1993.
- Although it doesn't have its own constitution but it comprises of its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency. The EU has economic, political and diplomatic and military influence.

Economic Influence of EU

The economic influence of European Union is discussed below

- EU is the world's second biggest economy with a GDP of more than \$17 trillion in 2016, next to the United States of America.

- Its currency Euro can pose a threat to the dominance of US dollar. EU's share of world trade is much larger than that of US.
- It has an economic 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 WTO.

Political and Diplomatic Influence of EU

The political and diplomatic influence of EU is discussed below

- One member of EU France, holds permanent seat in the UN Security Council with several non-permanent members.
- The EU is enabled to influence some US policies such as the current US position on Iran's Nuclear Programme.
- Its diplomacy, economic investments and negotiations have been effective with China particularly on issues of human rights and environmental degradation.

Military Influence of EU

The military influence of EU is discussed below

- EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world and comes second after US in defence expenditure.
- Britain and France as EU members also possess nuclear arsenal of 550 nuclear warheads. It is also the world's second most important source of space and communication technology.
- EU is able to intervene in economic, political and social areas. But in many areas member states have their own foreign and defence policies that are often at odds with each other.

Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

- Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established in 1967 with the signing of the ASEAN declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by its founding countries. The founding members of ASEAN are Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

- Over the years, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Myanmar (Burma) and Cambodia also joined ASEAN taking its strength to ten members.
- The motto of ASEAN is **One Vision, One Identity, One Community**.
- In the year 1995, the members of ASEAN signed a deal to create a nuclear free zone in South-East Asia. The ASEAN adopted **Vision 2020** in 1997 and by 2015 it launched **ASEAN Community** which comprised of these pillars.
ASEAN Political-Security Community
ASEAN Economy Community
ASEAN Socio-cultural Community

Objectives of ASEAN

The objectives of ASEAN are as follows

- To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development for prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian Nations.
- To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law.
- To create a common market and production base within the ASEAN states and aid social and economic development.

ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

The ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community is all about realising the full potential of ASEAN citizens. It is working towards the following aims

- A committed, participative and socially responsible community for the benefit of ASEAN people.
- A sustainable community that promotes social development and environmental protection.

ASEAN Security Community

The ASEAN Security Community was based on the notion to avoid territorial disputes, so that it would not develop into armed confrontation.

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was established in 1994 to carry out coordination of security and foreign policy.

ASEAN Economic Community

ASEAN is principally an economic association, while the ASEAN region is much smaller economy than US, the EU and Japan's economy is growing much faster. The objectives of ASEAN Economic Community are

- To create a common market and production base within ASEAN states to aid social and economic development in the region.
- To improve the existing ASEAN Dispute Settlement Mechanism for resolving economic dispute.

ASEAN Vision 2020

- ASEAN is rapidly growing into an important regional organisation with its Vision 2020, to define an outward-looking role for ASEAN in international community.
- ASEAN had mediated the end of the Cambodian conflict, East Timor crisis and meets annually to discuss East Asian cooperation.
- ASEAN's strength lies in its policies of **interaction and consultation** with member states, with discussion partners and with other non-regional organisation. Further, it is the only regional association to provide political forum for Asia and other major powers to discuss political and security concerns.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

- The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation was established with the signing the **SAARC charter** in Dhaka on 8th December, 1985.
- The idea of regional cooperation in South Asia was raised in November 1980. After consultations, the foreign secretaries of the seven founding countries Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka met for the first time in Colombo in April 1981.
- The headquarters and secretariat of the association are at Kathmandu, Nepal. Afghanistan became the newest member of SAARC at the 13th annual summit in 2005.
- There are currently nine observers to SAARC namely

— Australia	— China
— The European Union	— Iran
— Japan	— The Republic of Korea
— Mauritius	— Myanmar
— The United States of America	

Objectives of SAARC

The objectives of SAARC are as follows

- To promote the welfare of the people of South Asia and to improve their quality of life.
- To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realise their full potential.
- To contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problem.
- To strengthen cooperation with other developing countries.

SAARC and its Importance

SAARC comprises 3% of the world's area, 21% of the world's population and 3.8% of the global economy.

- **Creating Synergies** SAARC countries have common tradition, dress, food and culture and political aspects thereby synergising their actions. SAARC has initiated SAFTA to free trade zones for whole South Asia.
- **Common Solutions** All SAARC countries have common problems and issues like poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition, natural disasters, internal conflicts, industrial and technological backwardness, low GDP and poor socio-economic condition.

Significance of SAARC for India

The significance of SAARC for India is discussed below

- **Economic Integration** India's Look East Policy links South Asian economies with South-East Asia will bring further economic intergration and prosperity to India mainly in the Service sector.
- **Geostrategic Significance** It can counter China through engaging Nepal, Bhutan, the Maldives and Sri Lanka in development process and economic cooperation.
- **Regional Stability** SAARC can help in creation of mutual trust and peace within the region.
- **Global Leadership Role** It offers India a platform to showcase its leadership in the region by taking up extra responsibilities.

Limitations of SAARC

The limitations of SAARC are discussed below

- SAARC is growing at a slow pace due to the political differences among its member states.
- Conflicts between India and Pakistan led to bilateral issues like Kashmir issue.
- India's neighbours feared that India intends to dominate them by influencing at the political and societal level.
- SAARC members in majority belong to developing or least developing countries which creates insufficiency of funds.

BRICS

- BRICS is an acronym for five emerging economies of the world – **Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa**. The term BRIC was coined by Jim O' Neil, the then Chairman of Goldman Sachs in 2001.
- BRIC was founded in 2006 in Russia. BRIC turned into BRICS after the inclusion of South Africa in its first meeting in the year 2009.

- The 12th conference of BRICS was concluded in Russia in 2020. It was chaired by Russian President Vladimir Putin. The 13th Conference of BRICS was held in India in June 2021 under the Chairmanship of India's Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.

Structure of BRICS

The structure of BRICS comprises of

- BRICS is an annual summit between the supreme leaders of five nations.
- The Chairmanship of the forum is rotated annually among the members in accordance with the acronym B-R-I-C-S.
- BRICS cooperation in the past decade has expanded to include an annual programme of over 100 sectoral meetings.

Objectives of BRICS

The objective of the BRICS can be summarised below

- To enhance and diversify trade and investment cooperation that support value addition among the BRICS countries.
- To enhance market access opportunities and facilitate market interlinkages.
- BRICS is emerging as a new and promising political-diplomatic entity with diverse objectives, far beyond the original objective of reforming global financial institutions.

Importance of BRICS for India

- India can benefit from collective strength of BRICS by way of **consultation and cooperation** as well as topical global issues, such as international terrorism, climate change, food and energy security, reforms of global governance institutions etc.
- India remains engaged with the other BRICS countries on its NSG membership.
- The **New Development Bank (NDB)** will help India to raise and avail resources for their infrastructure and sustainable development projects.

Nations : Russia, India, Israel and China

After the disintegration of Soviet Union, some of the nations emerged as Global power in 21st century.

Russia

- Russia emerged as the strong successor of USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republic), after the dissolution of the Soviet Union in late 1980's and the early 1990's.

- Russia is a nuclear state with a huge stock of sophisticated weapons. It is also a permanent member of the UN Security Council, called P-5.
- Russia's economy is a mixed and transitional economy of upper-middle income. Russia's GDP is currently at eleventh position in the world.

India

- India has emerged as an important global power in the 21st century. The world is experiencing the power and rise of India in a multidimensional way. With the population of 135 crores 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 from a strategic perspective.
- Projects like **Make in India** sets another milestone in India economy. Therefore, all these changes are making India an important power in the present world.

Israel

- Israel has also emerged as one of the most powerful nations in the 21st century in terms of science and technology, defence and intelligence.
- Israel being a small Jewish-Zionist nation is placed in the contemporary global politics in general and the Arab-dominated West Asian politics in particular.
- Israel's economy is a well-developed free-market economy that is technologically advanced. After the United States, it has the world's second-largest number of start-up enterprises.
- Its top exports include cut diamonds, high-tech equipment, and pharmaceuticals. Crude oil, foodstuffs, raw materials, and military equipment are among the country's main imports.

China

- China has been growing as an economic power since 1978. It is estimated to overtake US as the world's largest economy by 2040.

- Factors like population, landmass, resources, regional location and political influence adds to its power along with a strong economy.
- The economic model of China was to generate a state-owned heavy industries sector from the capital accumulated from agriculture. Due to the shortage of foreign exchange to buy technology and goods from the world market, China substitute imports by domestic goods.

New Economic Policy of China

- Major policy decisions were taken in the 1970's by the Chinese leadership. China ended its political and economic isolation with US in 1972.
- Premier Zhou Enlai proposed **Four modernisations** i.e. agriculture, industry, science and technology and military in 1973. Later in 1978, Deng Xiaoping announced the **Open Door Policy** and economic reforms in China.
- Open door policy was to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and technology from abroad. Market economy was adopted and their economy was opened step by step.
- Agriculture sector was privatised in 1982 followed by privatisation of industry in 1998. Trade barriers were eliminated in **Special Economic Zones (SEZ's)** where enterprises were set by the foreign investors.

Impact of New Economic Policy

The impact of New Economic Policy of China was as follows

- Privatisation of agriculture resulted in rise of agricultural production and rural incomes which helped the rural economy growth at a faster pace.
- The new trading laws and creation of Special Economic Zones attracted foreign players and foreign trade.
- China has become an important place for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the world. Now, China has large foreign exchange reserves which allow it to make big investments in other countries. China's accession to the WTO in 2001 also helped its opening to the outside world.

Practice Questions

- In which year, the organisation for European Economic Cooperation was established?
 - 1949
 - 1948
 - 1945
 - 1957
- Name the countries which resisted Maastricht Treaty.
 - Britain and France
 - France and USA
 - Germany and Britain
 - Denmark and Sweden
- Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regard to the European Union?
 - The EU over the time has turned from economic union to a political one.
 - The attempt to EU to have its own constitution failed.
 - It has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency.

Codes

 - Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Only 3
 - All of these
- Which among the following statements about the objectives for the establishment of the European Union is false?
 - To provide a common foreign policy
 - Creation of a single currency
 - Establishment of a common market
 - Cooperation on justice and home affairs
- Two member countries of European Union are
 - Japan and China
 - Australia and Mauritius
 - Poland and Czech Republic
 - Indonesia and Malaysia
- Name the country whose foreign policy did not give much attention to ASEAN during Cold War.
 - China
 - Indonesia
 - India
 - Thailand
- In 2003, ASEAN agreed to establish an ASEAN community comprising of how many pillars?
 - Three
 - Two
 - Five
 - Four
- Which among the following was the first non-communist country to establish an embassy in China?
 - India
 - USA
 - Japan
 - Russia
- Bangkok Declaration is related to which of the following?
 - SAARC
 - BRICS
 - EU
 - ASEAN
- Which one among the following objectives for the formation of ASEAN is incorrect?
 - A forum of interaction among the ASEAN members.
 - To create a defence policy to be followed by its members.
 - To create a common market in the region.
 - To stop territorial disputes.
- Which of the following country is NOT a member of BRICS?
 - Russia
 - China
 - South Africa
 - Sri Lanka
- Which of the following is the observer country of SAARC?
 - Sri Lanka
 - Bangladesh
 - Bhutan
 - China
- The headquarters of SAARC is located in
 - India
 - Maldives
 - Nepal
 - Bhutan
- Which country among the following is not a member of SAARC?
 - India
 - Myanmar
 - Bangladesh
 - Nepal
- Consider the following and arrange them in correct sequence.
 - ASEAN Vision
 - European Union
 - European Economic Community
 - Open Door Policy

Codes

 - 2, 1, 4 and 3
 - 3, 2, 4 and 1
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - 2, 4, 1 and 3
- Two founder members of ASEAN are and
 - Australia and China
 - Indonesia and Malaysia
 - Mauritius and Myanmar
 - Cambodia and Vietnam
- The Circle shown in the ASEAN Flag symbolise
 - Unity of ASEAN as it represents ten members of South-East Asian countries.
 - Disintegration of South-East Asian countries.
 - Political and Social stability of ASEAN member countries
 - None of the above
- Which among the following statement is true?
 - Iran is a observer country of SAARC.
 - Russia is the founder country of BRIC.
 - The Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1949.
 - Thailand is a member country of ASEAN.

19. Which among the following statement about BRICS is correct?
- BRICS was founded to promote the welfare of the people of South Asia and to improve their quality of life.
 - BRIC turned into BRICS after the inclusion of South Africa in its first meeting in the year 2009.
 - BRICS was established to create a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) for investment, labour and services.
 - The headquarters of the BRICS are at Kathmandu (Nepal).
20. The 13th conference of BRICS in June 2021 was held in which of the following countries?
- Russia
 - USA
 - India
 - Brazil
21. Which of the following factors makes Russia a powerful country in the world?
- It is a nuclear state with huge stock of sophisticated weapons.
 - It has reserves of minerals, natural resources and gases.
 - It is a permanent member of UN Security Council.
 - All of these
22. On what basis one can say that India has emerged as an important global player in the 21st century?
- Due to its economic and cultural position
 - Due to its strategic location
 - Due to its military power
 - All of the above
23. Which of the following countries has the world's second-largest number of start-up enterprises?
- USA
 - India
 - Israel
 - China
24. In which year, China ended its political and economic isolation with USA?
- 1971
 - 1972
 - 1973
 - 1974
25. Which of the following was not an impact of New Economic Policy of China?
- New trading laws and creation of Special Economic Zones
 - Privatization of agriculture led to decline of agricultural production.
 - China has become an important place for Foreign Direct Investment in the world.
 - Due to large foreign exchange reserves, China was able to make big investments in other countries.

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (d)	4. (c)	5. (c)	6. (c)	7. (a)	8. (a)	9. (d)	10. (b)
11. (d)	12. (d)	13. (c)	14. (b)	15. (b)	16. (b)	17. (a)	18. (c)	19. (b)	20. (c)
21. (d)	22. (d)	23. (c)	24. (b)	25. (b)					

CHAPTER 04

South Asia and the Contemporary World

South Asia

South Asia is referred to as a group of seven countries namely **Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka** which stand for diversity in every sense and constitutes geo-political space.

Various kinds of conflicts in this region are evident like border disputes, water-sharing disputes between the states of the region. Some other kinds of conflicts include insurgency, ethnic strife and resource sharing issues.

Various Political Systems in South Asia

- A democratic system is established and maintained since independence in India and Sri Lanka.
- On the other hand, Pakistan and Bangladesh have experienced as both civilian and military rulers, in which Bangladesh maintained democracy since the Post-Cold War.
- Since the Post-Cold War period, Pakistan began with democratic governments under **Benazir Bhutto** and **Nawaz Sharif**. Although it also suffered from a military coup in 1999 and later it was run by the civilian government since 2008.
- Nepal was under the Constitutional Monarchy till 2006. Later in 2008, monarchy was abolished and democracy was established. Bhutan became a constitutional monarchy in 2008. A multi-party democracy emerged under the leadership of the King.
- Maldives on the other hand was a Sultanate till 1968 when it was changed into a republic with a Presidential form of government. A multi-party system was introduced in 2005 after the Parliament voting. The **Maldivian Democratic Party (MDP)** dominates the political affairs of the island, MDP won the 2018 elections.

Democratisation in South Asia

The demand for democracy has gained momentum in the South Asian region in the recent years. There is a widespread support for democracy in all these countries.

The democratic experiences in each of these regions, except India is discussed below

Pakistan

- With the framing of the Constitution of Pakistan, **General Ayub Khan** took over the administration and soon got himself elected. During Yahya Khan rule, Pakistan faced the Bangladesh crises and a war with India in 1971. Bangladesh (East Pakistan) emerged as an independent country.
- After 1971, an elected government was formed under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, removed by General Zia-ill-Haq in 1977. A democratic government was established in 1988 under the leadership of **Benazir Bhutto**. She had to face competition between her party, Pakistan People's Party and the Muslim League.
- Later on the history repeated and **General Pervez Musharraf** took the command in 1999 and removed **PM Nawaz Sharif**. General Pervez Musharraf got himself elected as the President in 2001. Since 2008, democratically elected leaders have been ruling Pakistan.

Factors Affecting Unstable Democracy in Pakistan

Several factors that led to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy were as follow

- The pro-military groups became more powerful over India-Pakistan's conflict. These groups are against the principles of political parties and democracy.
- There has been a strong sense of pro-democracy sentiment in the country.

- Absence of genuine international support for democratic rule has further encouraged the dominance of military.

Bangladesh

- Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947 to 1971, which comprises of the partitioned areas of Bengal and Assam from British India.
- Protests were evident in the country since the partition against the unfair treatment towards the Bengali culture and language. A demand for fair representation and a fair share in political power was also demanded.

Emergence of Bangladesh

- **Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman** was a leader who led the popular struggle against the domination of West Pakistan and demanded independence for Eastern region.
- During the 1970's elections, the **Awami League** under Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman won all the seats in East Pakistan and secured a majority in the constituent assembly. But the government under West Pakistan leadership refused to call up the assembly. After this, Sheikh Mujib was arrested.
- Under the rule of Yahya Khan, thousands of people were killed to suppress the mass movements.
- The people of East Pakistan were supported financially and militarily by the Indian Government for their independence. This led to a war between India and Pakistan in December 1971. The war ended with the surrender of Pakistan forces in East Pakistan and Bangladesh was formed as an independent nation.

Internal Conflicts in Bangladesh

- The Constitution of Bangladesh was drafted with the faith in secularism, democracy and socialism. In 1975, the Constitution was amended to shift from the parliamentary to presidential form of government by Sheikh Mujib Ur Rahman.
- Sheikh Mujib was assassinated in a military uprising in 1975 and Ziaur Rahman, formed his own **Bangladesh National Party**. He won the elections of 1979 and was also assassinated. Then, the military took over under.
- Under the leadership of Lt. **General HM Ershad**, The people of Bangladesh stood up for the demand of democracy.
- Some political activity on a limited scale was allowed by Ershad and in 1990 mass public protests led his government to step down. Since the elections in 1991, representative democracy has been working in Bangladesh.

Nepal

Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom and became constitutional monarchy in modern period.

The King of Nepal retained control over the government and restricted expansion of democracy with the help of army.

- In 1990, the king accepted the demand for new democratic constitution in response to pro-democratic movements.
- In 1990s, the maoist rebels led and armed aggression against the monarch and ruling regimes.
- In 2002, the king dismissed the elected government and implemented absolute monarchy.
- In 2006, there were massive countrywide pre-democracy protests which led to the first major victory when the king was forced to restore the House of Representatives that had been dissolved in April 2002.
- This was led by the Seven Party Alliance (SPA), the maoists and social activists.
- The maoist rebels have joined the interim government led by GP Koirala and in 2007 Nepal shifted to democracy.
- In 2008, elections were held in Nepal in which even the maoists took part.
- A new constitution was adopted in 2015. The maoist leader Pushpa Kamal Dahal or Prachanda became the new PM of Nepal in 2016.

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka got its independence in 1948 and since then it has retained its democracy. The democratic set-up of Sri Lanka was disturbed by the ethnic conflict by the **Sinhalese** and **Tamil** people.

Indian Government has from time-to-time tried to negotiate with the Sri Lankan Government to protect interests of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Further, in 1987 an accord was signed between both the countries to stabilise relations between Sri Lankan government and Tamils.

In 1989, **Indian Peace Keeping Forces (IPKF)** was pulled out of Sri Lanka. Although, the Sri Lankan crises remained violent in nature. Later, in 2009 the armed rebellion came to an end as **LTTE** was defeated. Sri Lanka's achievement has been remarkable in the South Asian region. It is one of the first developing countries to successfully control the population growth and liberalise its economy. It has the highest Per Capita GDP for many years.

Maldives

- Maldives, an island country attained full political independence from the British in 1965 and in 1968 a new republic was inaugurated and the Sultanate abolished.
- **Ibrahim Nasr** the country's first president was succeeded in 1978 by Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, who was re-elected to his sixth consecutive term in 2003. The Maldives became a member of the Commonwealth in 1982.
- In 2008, a new constitution was adopted that established greater governmental checks and balances strengthened the powers of the legislature and judiciary and allowed women to run for presidency.

Conflicts and Efforts for Peace in South-Asia

Conflicts and tensions in South-Asian region have not diminished in the post Cold War era. Conflicts over internal democracy and ethnic disparities have already been mentioned. However, there are some important international conflicts. Due to India's strategic location in the region, It is involved in the majority of conflicts, which are discussed below

India and Pakistan

Both these countries represent very crucial conflicts of an international nature which are discussed below

- Conflict over Kashmir is the major issue between both the countries. Pakistan government always claimed Kashmir to be its part and same goes with Indian government. The 1947-48 war led to the division of the province into Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and the Indian province of Jammu and Kashmir divided by the **Line of Control (LoC)**. In 1971, India won decisive war against Pakistan but the Kashmir issue remained unsettled.
- Strategic issues conflicts are also evident among these countries like the control of the **Siachen Glacier** and over acquisition of arms. Both countries want to acquire more nuclear weapons and missiles against each other in the 1990's.
- The Indian Government also believes that Pakistan had aided the pro-Khalistani militants with arms and ammunitions during the period 1985-1995.
- Similarly Pakistan's spy agency ISI (Inter Services Intelligence) is considered to be involved in various anti-India campaigns in North-East India. Indian security agencies are blamed too with similar blames by the government of Pakistan.

- Both countries also have problems related to **sharing of Indus river waters**. With the help of World Bank in 1960, both countries negotiated over this issue.
- The two countries are not in agreement over the demarcation line in Sir Creek in the Rann of Kutch.

Efforts Towards Peace and Cooperation

Some of the efforts towards peace between both the countries are discussed below

- **Samjhauta Express**, was started in July 1976 to improve people-to-people connect between the two countries after the Shimla Agreement.
- Trade between two parts of Punjab have increased substantially and visas are provided more easily.
- Finalising of Kartarpur corridor has shown a ray of hope for starting of talks between India and Pakistan after the 2019 Pulwama terror attack.

India and Bangladesh

There are few differences prevailing between the Governments of India and Bangladesh over sharing the waters of Ganga and Brahmaputra.

Further, the Governments of India has differences with Bangladesh due to the following reasons

- Illegal immigration of Bangladeshi people.
- Bangladesh's refusal to allow Indian troops to move through its territory to North-Eastern India.

Efforts Towards Peace and Cooperation

- Bangladesh is a part of India's **Look East Policy** that wants to link up cooperating regularly South-East Asia through Myanmar.
- In December 2020, India and Bangladesh signed seven agreements and also inaugurated three projects to deepen their partnership. It includes cooperation in the hydrocarbons sector, agriculture and textiles, high impact community development projects to be carried out by India, and trans-border elephant conservation.

India and Nepal

India and Nepal has developed a cordial and special relationship. The treaty between the countries allows the citizens of the two countries to travel and work in other country without visas and passports. Issues of conflict between India and Nepal are discussed below

- Indian government has often expressed displeasure at the warm relationship between Nepal and China.
- Indian security agencies have shown deep concerns over the Maoist movement in Nepal.
- The Nepal Government is in the notion that the Indian Government interferes in the internal affairs of Nepal and has designs on its river waters and hydro-electricity and prevents the landlocked country from getting access to the sea through Indian territory.

Efforts towards Peace and Cooperation

- Despite differences, trade, scientific, cooperation, common natural resources, electricity generation and interlocking water management grids hold the two countries together. India and Nepal relations are fairly stable and peaceful.
- South Asia's first cross-border petroleum products pipeline. It was inaugurated by the two Prime Ministers Narendra Modi and KP Sharma Oli on 10th September, 2019.

India and Sri Lanka

- The Government of India and Sri Lanka are mostly indulged in dispute over ethnic conflict in the island nation.
- After the military intervention of 1987, the Indian Government has developed a policy of disengagement with Sri Lanka's internal troubles.

Efforts towards Peace and Cooperation

- There are steps and policies which have further strengthened ties between the two countries like the Free Trade Agreement and post-tsunami reconstruction in Sri Lanka.
- Sri Lanka is one of India's largest trading partners among the SAARC countries. India in turn is Sri Lanka's largest trade partner globally.
- Political relations between India and Sri Lanka have been marked by high-level exchanges of visits at regular intervals. In June 2019, the first overseas visit of Indian Prime Minister to Sri Lanka, in his second term, is an important symbolic gesture reflective of the special relationship between the countries.
- In April 2019, India and Sri Lanka also concluded agreement on countering Drug and Human Trafficking.

India and Bhutan

Some of the challenges faced by both India and Bhutan are discussed below

- Bhutan's concern regarding profitability of its Hydropower projects in the wake of India's shift to renewable sources of energy like wind, solar, etc.
- India and Bhutan enjoy a special relationship despite of major conflict. The effort of the Bhutanese Government to weed out the *guerrillas* and militants from North-East India has proved to be helpful to India.
- India is involved in big hydroelectric projects in Bhutan and remains its biggest source of development aid.

India and Maldives

India has a cordial relationship with the island nation of Maldives. India supported Maldives on its request, when some Tamil Sri Lankan soldiers attacked Maldives. India also contributed towards the island's economic development, tourism and fisheries.

Efforts Towards Peace and Cooperation

- A comprehensive Action Plan for Defence was also signed in April 2016 to consolidate defence partnership between India and Maldives.
- \$800 million Line of Credit Agreement in March 2019 was signed between India and Maldives, for assisting Maldives to achieve sustainable social and economic development.

Impact of Economic Globalisation on South Asia

- Due to diversity within the South Asian region, this region is peculiar. Its trade, capital flows and economic management that are the three models of globalisation differ from other regions.
- Globalisation influences the momentum of economic development through creating new opportunities for developing South Asian countries to share the expanding trade, investment, technological and organisational innovations.

Practice Questions

- Which country is not considered as a part of South-Asia region?
(a) Nepal (b) Bangladesh
(c) China (d) Sri Lanka
- Name the party that dominates the political affairs of Maldives.
(a) Maldivian Dictatorship Party
(b) Maldivian Democratic Party
(c) Maldivian People's Party
(d) Maldivian Majority Party
- Who took the administration after Pakistan framed its first constitution?
(a) General Zia-ul-Haq
(b) General Yahya Khan
(c) General Parwez Musharraf
(d) General Ayub Khan
- When Bhutan became a constitutional monarchy?
(a) 2006 (b) 2007
(c) 2008 (d) 2009
- Which two countries signed Indus Water Treaty with the World Bank as negotiator?
(a) India and Bangladesh (b) India and Pakistan
(c) India and Afghanistan (d) India and Nepal
- Which among the following political leader established democratic government in Pakistan in 1988?
(a) General Ayub Khan
(b) Benazir Bhutto
(c) General Pervez Musharraf
(d) Nawaz Sharif
- On what principles, the Constitution of Bangladesh was drafted?
(a) Secularism
(b) Democracy and Socialism
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Communism
- Name the party which won 1970s election under Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman.
(a) Awami League
(b) Jatiya Party
(c) Bangladesh Nationalist Party
(d) Bangladesh People's League
- With which country does India have a treaty that allows the citizens of the two countries to travel to and work in the other country without visas and passports?
(a) Bangladesh (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Nepal (d) Israel
- Identify the issue where the Government of India and Bangladesh have differences.
(a) Disaster management (b) Environmental issues
(c) Export of natural gas (d) India's act east policy
- In which year the King of Nepal dismissed the government and abolished the Parliament?
(a) 2000 (b) 2003
(c) 2002 (d) 2004
- Which one pair of countries from the following is held together because of common natural resources, electricity generation and interlocking water management grids?
(a) India and Nepal (b) India and Bangladesh
(c) India and Sri Lanka (d) India and Myanmar
- Which one of the following factors has strengthened relations between India and Sri Lanka?
(a) Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.
(b) Free trade agreement with Sri Lanka.
(c) India's peace keeping force.
(d) India's attitude towards Tamils in Sri Lanka.
- Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with regard to India and Bangladesh relationship?
(a) Bangladesh is a part of India's look East Policy.
(b) Both the countries have cooperated on issues like disaster management and environmental issues.
(c) Both the countries also cooperate on improving economic relations.
(d) All of the above
- Arrange the following in correct sequence.
1. Sri Lanka gains independence.
2. Democracy restoration in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal.
3. Proclamation of Independence by leaders of Bangladesh.
4. Pakistan joins the Cold War Military blocs. SEATO and CENTO.
Codes
(a) 1, 3, 4, 2 (b) 2, 3, 4, 1
(c) 1, 3, 2, 4 (d) 1, 4, 3, 2
- Arrange the following in correct sequence.
1. South Asian Free Trade Agreement came into force.
2. IPKF operation in Sri Lanka.
3. India and Bangladesh signed Farakka Treaty.
4. India's nuclear test in Pokhran.
Codes
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 3, 4, 1
(c) 4, 1, 2, 3 (d) 3, 2, 4, 1

17. Which one of the following statements about India's relations with Pakistan is incorrect?

- (a) India and Pakistan signed the Indus water Treaty which has survived in spite of various military conflicts.
- (b) India and Pakistan worked together to restore people have to their families.
- (c) India and Pakistan have signed a Treaty of Friendship to work against terrorism.
- (d) India and Pakistan signed the Tashkent Agreement in 1966.

18. Choose the incorrect statement.

- (a) Sheikh Mujib was assassinated in the year 1975.
- (b) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was removed by General Zia-ul-Haq in 1977.
- (c) Lt. Gen. HM Ershad step down in Bangladesh in 1990.
- (d) General Pervez Musharraf removed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in 2000.

19. Choose the correct statements about India's relations with Nepal.

- 1. India and Nepal enjoy a very special relationship.
- 2. India does not interfere in the internal affairs of Nepal.
- 3. India has always helped Nepal during natural disasters.
- 4. Citizens cannot travel to the other country without visas.

Choose the correct option

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

20. Identify the country which has all the four features.

- (i) It is a part of India's Look East Policy.
- (ii) It came into existence with India's help.
- (iii) Its border touches the border of India.
- (iv) It is a secular and democratic country.

Choose the correct option.

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

21. Select the correct statements.

- 1. Maldives became a member of commonwealth in the year 1987.
- 2. Samjhauta express between India and Pakistan was started in 1982.
- 3. Armed rebellion ended in the year 1975.
- 4. Militant intervention of India and Sri Lanka took place in the year 1988.

Codes

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

22. Which among the following countries is one of India's largest trading partners among the SAARC countries?

- (a) Bhutan
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Pakistan

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (c)	5. (b)	6. (b)	7. (c)	8. (a)	9. (c)	10. (c)
11. (c)	12. (a)	13. (b)	14. (d)	15. (c)	16. (b)	17. (c)	18. (d)	19. (c)	20. (d)
21. (a)	22. (b)								

CHAPTER 05

United Nation and Its Organisations

United Nations-Evolution

- In 1945, the UN was established immediately after the Second World War. It was founded as a successor to the League of Nations.
- The organisation was set-up through the signing of the United Nations Charter by 51 states on 24th October, 1945.
- UN's objective is to prevent international conflict and to facilitate cooperation among states.
- In the UN General Assembly, all members have **one vote each**. In the UN Security Council, there are five permanent members. These are; the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France and China.

Reform of the UN After the Cold War

- Two basic kinds of reforms face the UN : reform of the organisation's structures and processes and a review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the organisation.
- The Soviet Union has collapsed and US became the and strongest power.
- The relationship between Russia, the successor to the Soviet Union and the US is much more cooperative.
- Economies of Asia were growing at an unprecedented rate.
- Many new countries have joined the UN (as they became independent from the Soviet Union or former communist states in Eastern Europe).
- A whole new set of challenges confronts the world (genocide, civil war, ethnic conflict, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, climate change, environmental degradation, epidemics).

Reform of Structures and Processes

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

- The Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities.
- Its decisions reflect only Western values and interests and are dominated by a few powers.
- It lacks equitable representation.

Jurisdiction of the UN

- A meeting was held in September 2005 to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the United Nation and to review the situation.
- Steps include establishment of Human Rights Council, creation of democracy fund etc.

UN Agencies

- The UN has various structures and agencies. The conflicts between the states are discussed both in General Assembly and Security Council.
- Many agencies deal with the social and economic issues such as the World Health Organisations (WHO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC), United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) among others.

UNESCO

- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) was established on 4th November, 1946. Its headquarter is located in Paris, France.
- Its main objective is to promote education, natural science, society and anthropology, culture and communication.

UNICEF

- The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was created by the UN General Assembly during its first session in 1946 to help the emergency needs of the children in post war Europe.
- The headquarters of UNICEF is located in New York, US.
- In 1950, its programme was extended to provide long-range benefits to children of all developing countries. Later on its name was changed to United Nations Children's Fund.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

- The World Health Organisation (WHO), is the United Nations specialised agency for health. It was established on 7th April, 1948 when 26 members of the United Nations notified its Constitution.
- 7th April is celebrated as the World Health Day every year. The headquarters of WHO are at Geneva in Switzerland.
- The objective of WHO is the attainment of the highest possible level of health by all people.

International Labour Organisations (ILO)

- The International Labour Organisation (ILO) was founded in 1919, its constitution forming part of the Treaty of Versailles. The ILO became the first specialised agency of the UN in 1946.
- The ILO is the only Tripartite UN agency. The headquarters of ILO is located in Geneva, Switzerland.

Principal Organs of United Nations

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

General Assembly

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

Security Council

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

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

It was established in 1945. It is the place where the world's economic social and environmental challenges are discussed and debated and policy recommendations issued.

Trusteeship Council

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

Secretariat

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

International Court of Justice

It is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The court is charged with settling legal disputes between States and giving advisory opinions to the United Nations and its specialised agencies. The International Court of Justice is composed of 15 judges elected to nine year terms.

Practice Questions

1. Which of the following statements about the United Nations is incorrect?
 - (a) The UN was founded as a successor to the League of Nations.
 - (b) It was established in 1946.
 - (c) Its primary objective is to prevent international conflict.
 - (d) It was intended to bring cooperation among states.
2. The main objective of the United Nations is to
 - (a) control the big powers to exploit small countries.
 - (b) check population growth
 - (c) prevent international conflicts
 - (d) manufacture medicines
3. Which of the following changes occurred after the Cold War?
 - (a) The Soviet Union Collapsed
 - (b) The US became the strongest power
 - (c) Growth of major military power
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
4. How many founder states signed the UN Charter in 1945?
 - (a) 45
 - (b) 51
 - (c) 52
 - (d) 56
5. Which one of the following is not a principal organ of the United Nations?
 - (a) Security Council
 - (b) World Bank
 - (c) International Court of Justice
 - (d) General Assembly
6. Which one of the following criterion was NOT proposed for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council?
 - (a) Should be a substantial contributor to the UN Debates.
 - (b) Should be a major economic power.
 - (c) Should be a major military power.
 - (d) Should be a nation that has less population
7. Which one of the following organs of the United Nations has been suspended since 1994?
 - (a) General Assembly
 - (b) Trusteeship Council
 - (c) Economic and Social Council
 - (d) Secretariat
8. Given the contemporary realities of the world how can the UN play a more important role?
 - (a) By being more assertive about human rights violations and calling for change.
 - (b) By letting the regional powers take charge.
 - (c) By indulging US-China to resolve disputes.
 - (d) By being proactive and sending peace keeping forces to resolve territorial disputes.
9. The Headquarter of UNESCO is located in
 - (a) Paris
 - (b) Geneva
 - (c) Italy
 - (d) Netherlands
10. In Which of the following areas does UNESCO work for their promotion?
 - (i) Print and Electronic Media
 - (ii) Education and Natural Science
 - (iii) Culture and Communication
 - (iv) Literacy, Technical and Educational Training
 Choose the correct option
 - (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - (c) (i), (iii) and (iv)
 - (d) (i), (ii) and (iv)
11. Identify the main function of the UNICEF.
 - (a) To promote efficient conditions of social justice and work.
 - (b) To collect emergency funds for children.
 - (c) To promote education and science.
 - (d) To create safety, parity and self-respectful conditions for both women and children.
12. Which one of the following statements does not justify India's claim to be a permanent member of the UN Security Council?
 - (a) India is the world's largest democracy.
 - (b) India is the second most populous country.
 - (c) India has won two battles against Pakistan.
 - (d) India makes regular contributions to the United Nations.
13. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was created by
 - (a) UN Development Council
 - (b) UN Development Group
 - (c) UN Security Council
 - (d) UN General Assembly
14. What is 'Amnesty International'?
 - (a) Nuclear Safety Organisation
 - (b) Government Organisation
 - (c) Non-Government Organisation
 - (d) Human Development Organisation
15. Arrange the following cities in the order of given organisations as their respective Headquarters. Organisations ILO, UNESCO, International Court of Justice and UN Secretariat.
 - (i) Paris
 - (ii) Geneva
 - (iii) New York
 - (iv) Hague
 Choose the correct option
 - (a) (ii), (i), (iv) and (iii)
 - (b) (ii), (iv), (i) and (iii)
 - (c) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - (d) (iv), (iii), (ii) and (i)

- 16.** UNICEF was founded on
 (a) 11th May, 1946
 (b) 11th December, 1946
 (c) 11th April, 1947
 (d) 11th June, 1947
- 17.** Which organisation is the only 'Tripartite agency'?
 (a) World Bank
 (b) World Trade Organisation
 (c) International Labour Organisation
 (d) UNESCO
- 18.** How many UN members were there by 2011?
 (a) 180 (b) 195 (c) 193 (d) 190
- 19.** UN Security Council has how many permanent members?
 (a) Ten (b) Five
 (c) Fifteen (d) Four
- 20.** How much is the tenure of the judges in the International Court of Justice?
 (a) Five years
 (b) Seven years
 (c) Nine years
 (d) Ten years
- 21.** The countries which used WTO to advance its own interest are
 (a) USA (b) European Union
 (c) Japan (d) All of these
- 22.** The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is a body of the United Nations which aims to promote
 (a) Efficient conditions of social justice and work for workers through International Labour Standards.
 (b) Efficient working conditions at the regional level.
 (c) Ensure safety and incentives for women workforce at the global level.
 (d) Both (a) and (c)
- 23.** The ILO became the first specialised agency of UN in
 (a) 1946 (b) 1944 (c) 1934 (d) 1948
- 24.** Which of the following day is celebrated as the World Health Day every year?
 (a) 7th April (b) 7th May (c) 7th June (d) 7th July
- 25.** The International Court of Justice is located in
 (a) New York, USA (b) Paris, France
 (c) Hague, Netherlands (d) Geneva, Switzerland

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) | 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (d) | 23. (a) | 24. (a) | 25. (c) | | | | | |

CHAPTER 06

Security in Contemporary World

Meaning of Security

- Security refers to freedom from threats and it protects the core values. Thus, security only relates to extremely dangerous threats which could endanger our core values.

Traditional Notions: External

In the traditional notion of security, the most substantial danger to a country is from military threats. The root cause of this danger is the other country which by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. Further, it also endangers the lives of ordinary citizens.

To respond to a threat of war, a government has three basic options which are

- To surrender.
- To prevent the other side from attacking by promising to raise the costs of war to an unacceptable level.
- To defend itself when war actually breaks out so as to deny the attacking country its objectives and to turn back to defeat the attacking forces altogether.

Components of Traditional Security

There are four components of traditional security which are discussed below

- (i) Deterrence** The security policy which is concerned with preventing a war is called deterrence.
- (ii) Defence** The security policy which is concerned with limiting or ending war is called defence.
- (iii) Balance of Power** The third component of traditional security policy is balance of power which means there should be balance between bigger and smaller countries.

- (iv) Alliance Building** An alliance is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to defend against military attacks. Alliances are formed by countries to increase their power as compared to another country.

Traditional Notions: Internal

- Traditional security must concern itself with internal security which has not been given so much importance due to various reasons.
- As most of the European countries didn't face any serious threats from groups or communities living near the borders.
- On the other hand, the newly independent countries of Asia, Africa faced prospect of military conflict with neighbouring countries. These countries also faced threats from within like from the separatist movements which wanted to form independent countries.
- They also had to be concerned about internal military conflict. These countries were threatened not just from the outside, mostly from their neighbours, but also from inside.
- Internal wars make up now for more than 95 per cent of all armed conflicts fought anywhere in the world. There was a twelve-fold rise in the number of Civil Wars between 1946 and 1991. Thus, for new states external and internal wars posed a serious challenge to their security.

Non-Traditional Notions

Non-traditional notions of security go beyond military-threats to include a wide range of threats affecting the conditions of human existence. It focuses on 'Human Security' and 'Global Security' which are also different types of Security.

Human Security

- It refers to the protection of people more than the protection of states. Here, state does not mean secure people.
- The proponents of human security held their primary goal as the protection of individuals from violent threats, which constitute the narrow concept of human security.

Global Security

- This idea came up in the 1990's in response to the global nature of threats like global warming, international terrorism and health epidemics like AIDS and bird flu, etc. A comprehensive effort of all the countries is required to deal with such issues.

Traditional Security and Cooperation

- In traditional security, there is a recognition that cooperation in limiting violence is possible. These limits relates both to the ends and the means of war.
- Countries have also accepted that they should only go to war for the right reasons only such as, self defence or to protect other people from genocide.
- War must also be limited in terms of the means that are used. Force must in any case be used only after all the alternatives have failed.
- Traditional views of security should include all other forms of cooperation and the most important of these are disarmament, arms control and confidence building.

Disarmament

- Disarmament bounds states to give up certain kinds of weapons to avoid mass destruction. Disarmament requires all states to give up certain weapons, like 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 agreed to the BWC and 181 states agreed to the CWC.

Arms Control

- Arms control regulates the acquisition of development of weapons. The **Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty** in 1972 tried to stop the US and Soviet Union from using ballistic missiles as a defence shield to launch a nuclear attack.
- It stopped both the countries from large scale production (NPT) of defensive system. The US and Soviet Union signed a number of other arms control treaty including
 - **Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty II (SALT)**,

- **Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START)**
- **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)** of 1968.

Security as Confidence Building

- Traditional security also accepts confidence building as a means of avoiding violence.
- It is a process in which countries share ideas and information with their rivals, such as the military intentions and their plans, the kind of forces they possess and their deployment.

New Sources of Threats

Some of the new sources of threats evident at the global level today are discussed below

Terrorism

- Terrorism refers to systematic use of brutal violence that creates an atmosphere of fear in the society.
- It is used for many purposes especially the politico-religious purposes in a prominent manner.
- It involves hijacking planes or planting bombs in trains, cafes, markets and other crowded places.

There could be three broad meanings of Terrorism

- (i) A systematic use of terror, often violent, especially as a means of coercion.
- (ii) These are 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 or civilians.
- (iii) Terrorism is defined as acts of unlawful violence and war.

- Since, the 9/11 terrorist attack on America, other governments and public have paid more attention to terrorism.
- Most of terror attacks have occurred in the Middle East, Europe, Latin America and South Asia in the past.

Threats to Human Rights

- Human rights refer to basic rights of human beings. They are classified into three types
 - (i) Political rights such as freedom of speech and assembly.
 - (ii) Economic and social rights.
 - (iii) The right of colonised people of ethnic and indigenous minorities.
- There is no agreement on which set of rights should be considered as universal human rights or the rules of action (by the international community) on the violation of rights.

Global Poverty

- Global poverty signifies a condition available in the states ranging from low incomes to less economic growth. It is another source of insecurity for the people.
- Currently, half of the world's population occurs in only six countries that are India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Indonesia.
- High per capita income and low population growth make rich state get richer, while the low incomes and high population growth make poor states poorer.
- On a global scale, this disparity contributes to the gap between the Northern and Southern countries of the world.
- The problem of poverty in the South led to large scale migration for better economic opportunities in the North. This has led to political frictions at the international level.

Migration

Poverty in South has prompted large scale migration to the North in search of a better life, particularly greater economic possibilities. International political tensions have resulted as a result of this.

Health Epidemics

- Epidemics refer to HIV-AIDS, bird flu and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) have rapidly spread across countries through migration, business, tourism and military operations.
- It was estimated that worldwide, two-third of HIV-AIDS infected people are in Africa and the rest are in South-Asia.
- The new drug therapies helped to lower the death rate from HIV-AIDS, but these treatments were too expensive for the poor regions like Africa.
- There is a need for international cooperation to handle health epidemics issues in a better way.

Cooperative Security

- Dealing with certain non-traditional threats to security require cooperation rather than military confrontation.
- Military force may help in combating terrorism or in enforcing human rights but it is of no use in combating poverty, manage migration and refugee movements or control epidemics.
- The cooperation may be bilateral (i.e. between any two countries), regional continental or global.
- Cooperative security may also involve variety of other players, both international and national organisations and charities, churches and religious organisations, trade unions, associations, social and development organisations and great personalities e.g., Nelson Mandela, Mother Teresa.

India's Security Strategy

India's security depends upon well as four broad components. These are

Strengthening the Military Capabilities

- The first component was the strengthening the military capabilities of India's security strategy because India has been involved in conflicts with its neighbours.
- Pakistan in 1947-48, 1965, 1971 and 1999 and China in 1962. Since it is surrounded by nuclear-armed countries in the South Asian region.
- India's decision to conduct nuclear tests in 1998 was justified by the Indian government in terms of safeguarding national security. India first tested a nuclear device in 1974.

Strengthening International Norms and Institutions

- The second component of India's security strategy has been to strengthen international norms and international institutions to protect its security interests.
- India took various initiatives to bring about a universal and non-discriminatory non-proliferation regime which will provide all the countries same rights and obligations with respect to weapons of mass destruction e.g. nuclear, biological or chemical.
- It argued for an equitable New International Economic Order (NIEO). It used non-alignment to help carve out an area of place outside the bloc politics.
- India joined 160 countries that have signed the 1997 Kyoto Protocol which provides a strategy for reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases to check global warming.

Meeting Security Challenges

- The third important component of India's security strategy is geared towards meeting security challenges within the country.
- India has tried to preserve national unity by adopting a democratic political system, which allows different communities and groups of people to freely articulate their grievances and share political power.

Developing Economy

- The fourth component is to develop its economy in a way that the vast mass of citizens are lifted out of poverty and misery and huge economic inequalities are not allowed to exist.
- This attempt is not successful, people in our country are still very poor and inequality is there. Yet democratic politics allows spaces for articulating the voice of the poor and deprived citizens.

Practice Questions

- What do you understand by traditional security?
 - It deals with the use or threat of use of the military.
 - The major focus is on the use of military force.
 - In this force is both principal threat to security and means to achieve security.
 - All of the above
- Which of the following are the components of traditional security?
 - Deterrence, Defence
 - Balance of Power
 - Alliance Building
 - All of these
- Which of the following is a component of traditional security?
 - Alliance building
 - Preventing war
 - Balance of power
 - All of these
- On which the non-traditional concept of security focus on?
 - Human Security
 - Global Security
 - Defence
 - Both (a) and (b)
- When did the idea of global security emerge?
 - 1990
 - 1875
 - 1850
 - 1890
- Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect about terrorism?
 - Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians.
 - Terrorism involves hijacking planes or planting bombs in trains, cafes, markets and crowded places.
 - Attack on World Trade Centre in America on 11th September, 2000 threatened the people.
 - Most of the terror attacks in the past have occurred in the middle East, Europe, Latin America and South Asia.
- Human rights include
 - Political rights
 - Economic rights
 - Indigenous rights of minorities
 - All of the above
- Consider the following statement and choose the correct option(s) about the threats to Human Rights.
 - These can be political rights like freedom of speech and assembly.
 - Economic and social rights.
 - Right of colonised people of ethnic and indigenous minorities.
 - All of the above
- Security as a confidence building measure means
 - Encouraging violence
 - Avoiding violence
 - Arms Control
 - Limit use of nuclear weapons
- Which of the following is a source of insecurity?
 - Human Rights
 - Balance of Power
 - Global Poverty
 - Alliance Building
- In which security, force is both the principal threat to security and principal means of achieving security?
 - Traditional
 - Non traditional
 - Balance of power
 - None of these
- Which among the following is not a component of traditional security?
 - Deterrence
 - Alliance Building
 - Arms Control
 - Balance of Power
- Arms Control is an important measure of traditional security as
 - It regulates the acquisition or development of weapons.
 - It prevents the military action.
 - It is concerned with preventing a war like situation.
 - It coordinates actions to defend against military attacks.
- How many states acceded to the Chemical Weapons Convention?
 - 150
 - 155
 - 180
 - 181
- Poverty in South Asia has led to a problem of
 - Migration
 - Insecurity
 - Terrorism
 - Over-population
- is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack.
 - Traditional security
 - Non-traditional security
 - Alliance
 - Military power
- Health epidemics are spread through across the countries.
 - Migration
 - Business and Tourism
 - Military operations
 - All of these
- Human Security is about the protection of people more than the protection of
 - values
 - regions
 - religions
 - states
- Arrange the following in correct sequence.
 - Chemical weapons convention.
 - Non-Proliferation Treaty.
 - Biological Weapons Convention.
 - Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty.

Codes

 - 3, 4, 2 and 1
 - 2, 4, 3 and 1
 - 2, 4, 1 and 3
 - 2, 3, 4 and 1

20. Arrange the following in correct sequence.

1. Mumbai Terrorist attacks
2. Biological Weapons Convention
3. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
4. Chemical Weapons Convention

Codes

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

21. Arrange the following terrorist attacks in sequence.

1. Peshawar School Massacre
2. Kabul School Bombing
3. Brussels Bombing
4. Paris Attacks

Codes

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

22. Choose the statements which are not true about India's Nuclear Programme.

1. India's Nuclear Programme has always been peace-oriented.
2. India's Nuclear Programme is in favour of CTBT.
3. India is committed to be a member of Nuclear Suppliers Group.
4. India's Nuclear Programme is to help the smaller countries of Asia.

Choose the correct option.

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

23. Choose the features of India's nuclear policy from the following.

1. It is peace oriented.
2. The policy of no first use can be reviewed.
3. Supports the nuclear treaties like CTBT and NPT.

4. Ensuring the membership in the Nuclear Supplier Group.

Choose the correct option.

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

24. Choose the correct statement.

- (a) The NPT was an arms control treaty which regulated the acquisition of nuclear weapons.
- (b) The Anti Ballistic Missile Treaty in 1972 tried to stop the US and Soviet Union from using ballistic missiles as defence shield.
- (c) Non-traditional notions of security go beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats affecting the condition of human existence.
- (d) All of the above

25. Match the following.

List I	List II
A. Alliance	1. Giving up certain types of arms
B. Arms Control	2. A coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter and defend against military attacks.
C. Disarmament	3. A process of exchanging information on defence matters between nations
D. Confidence Building Measures	4. Regulates the development of arms

Codes

	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	
(a)	2	4	1	3	(b)	4	1	3	2
(c)	3	1	2	4	(d)	4	3	2	1

ANSWERS

1. (d)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (d)	5. (a)	6. (c)	7. (d)	8. (d)	9. (b)	10. (c)
11. (a)	12. (c)	13. (a)	14. (d)	15. (a)	16. (c)	17. (d)	18. (d)	19. (d)	20. (b)
21. (c)	22. (c)	23. (d)	24. (d)	25. (a)					

CHAPTER 07

Environment and Natural Resources

- Since the 1960's, there is rise of environmental movements among the different parts of the world. Issues such as global warming and climate change are discussed and debated as a global concern.
- Conservation of natural resources is emphasised as these resources are depleting at a faster rate.

Environmental Problems

- Environmental problems are mainly related to the impacts of human activities on environmental resources.
- These generally take the form of pollution, depletion or degradation of water, air and soil.

Environmental Concerns in Global Politics

- Cultivable land is scarcely expanding, while a large amount of existing agricultural land is losing fertility. Fisheries have been overharvested and grasslands have been overgrazed. Water bodies have been depleted and polluted.
- According to the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report 2016, 663 million people in poor countries lack access to safe drinking water and 2.4 billion do not have access to sanitation, resulting in the deaths of over three million children per year.
- Natural forests are being cut down and people are being displaced.
- The ozone hole poses a serious threat to ecosystems.
- Coastal pollution is also on the rise around the world.
- International agencies like United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) began holding international conferences to get a more coordinated and effective response to the environmental problems.

Protection of Global Commons

- The resources which are not owned by anyone but rather shared by a community are known as commons.
- There are some areas in the world which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state and hence require common governance by the international community.
- They include earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, the ocean floor and outer space.
- Cooperation among the global commons is not easy. A number of agreements such as the Antarctic treaty 1959, the Montreal protocol 1987, the Antarctic environment protocol 1991 have been signed.

Common but Differentiated Responsibilities

- There is a difference of opinion between the North and the South over the issue of environmental conservation.
- The Northern states want to discuss environmental issues as it stands now. They want everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation. Whereas, the Southern countries feel that much of the ecological degradation in the world is the product of industrial development undertaken by developed countries.
- In the **Rio summit, 1992**, it was accepted that special needs of the developing countries must be taken into account in the development and interpretation of rules of international environmental law. It is called the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities.'
- The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) also provides that the parties should act on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

- The participants at the convention agreed that most of the current global emissions of greenhouse effect had historically originated in the developed countries and that per capita emissions in developing countries was comparatively low.
- India, China and several other developing states were thus exempted from the requirements of Kyoto Protocol.
- The Kyoto Protocol is a international agreement which has set targets for industrialised states to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. The protocol was agreed to in 1997 in Kyoto in Japan, based on principles set out in UNFCCC.

India's Stand on Environmental Issues

- India has signed and ratified Kyoto Protocol. 1997 in August 2002.
- At the G-8 meeting in June 2005, India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.
- Abiding by the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities, India viewed that major responsibility of curbing emission rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period.
- The Indian Government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes like India's Auto-Fuel Policy mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles.
- The Energy Conservation Act, 2011 outlines initiatives to improve energy efficiency. Electricity Act of 2003 encourages the use of renewable energy.
- The government is also keen to launch a National Mission on Biodiesel, using about 11 million hectares of land to produce biodiesel by 2011-2012.
- India ratified the Paris Climate Agreement on 2nd October, 2016 and has largest renewable energy programmes in the world.
- In 1997, a review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth summit in Rio was undertaken by India. India suggested that the developing countries must get financial resources and clean technologies from the developed countries in order to meet UNFCCC commitments.
- India also views that SAARC countries should adopt a common position on major global environment issue.

Environmental Movements

- Some of the most significant responses to the challenge of environmental degradation has come from groups of environmentally conscious volunteers working in different parts of the world.

- These environmental movements are among the worlds most active, diversified and influential social movements today.

Categories of Environmental Movements

Some environmental movements are categorised below

Forest Movements

- Forest clearing in the Third World countries continues at fast pace, despite three decades of environmental activism.
- The forest movements of the South like in Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, continental Africa and India are faced with enormous pressures.

Movements Against Mineral and Mining Industry

- The mineral industry is one of the most powerful industries in the world. This industry faces criticism due to its use of chemicals, its pollution of waterways and land, its clearance of native vegetation, etc.
- For example, the groups and organisations in Philippines campaigned against the Western Mining Corporation (WMC), an Australian based MNC for the extraction of minerals.

Anti-Dam Movements

- These movements are pro-river movements for more sustainable and equitable management of river systems and valleys.
- There has been a spurt in mega-dam building in the South, from Turkey to Thailand to South Africa, from Indonesia to China.
- In case of India, Narmada Bachao Andolan is one of the best known anti-dam movements based on the notion of non-violence.
- The first anti-dam movement was launched in North to save the Franklin river and its surrounding in Australia.

Significance of Environmental Movements

Environmental Movements plays a significant role in the society some of them are

- **Creates Awareness** It helps to create awareness among the masses regarding the effects of human activities on the environment.
- **Impacts Law-making Process** Environmental movements influence the law making body to enacts laws based on environment protection.
- **Alternative Form of Energy is Promoted** Environmentalists promote the use of alternative forms of energy to solve conflicts between environmental protection and technological developments.
- **Recycling Campaigns** These movements advocate for re-use and the recycling of non-biodegradable products such as plastics, obsolete electrical equipment and many others.

Global Warming and Climate Change

- Global warming is the long-term heating of Earth's climate system observed since the pre-industrial period due to human activities, primarily fossil fuel burning, which increases heat-trapping greenhouse gas levels in Earth's atmosphere.
- Climate change refers to a long-term change in the average weather patterns that have come to define Earth's local, regional and global climates.

Causes of Global Warming and Climate Change

The main causes of Global Warming and Climate change are

- Increased use of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas to generate electricity, run cars and other forms of transport and power manufacturing and industry.
- Deforestation
- Increasingly intensive agriculture

Global Initiatives on Climate Change

Some of global initiative to prevent climate change are given below

Montreal Protocol, 1987

- Every country in the world ratified the treaty, which required them to stop producing substances that damage the ozone layer, such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).
- The protocol has succeeded in eliminating nearly 99 per cent of these ozone-depleting substances.

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992

- It was ratified by 197 countries including the United States. It is also considered a landmark accord or a first global treaty to explicitly address climate change.
- It established an annual forum, known as the Conference of the Parties or COP, for international discussions aimed at stabilising the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Kyoto Protocol, 2005

- It was adopted in 1997 and came into force in 2005, as the first legally binding climate treaty.
- It is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut down their greenhouse gas emissions.

Paris Agreement, 2015

- The Paris Agreement requires all countries to set emissions-reduction pledges. Governments set targets, known as nationally determined contributions, with the goals of preventing the global average temperature from rising 2°C (3.6°F) above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to keep it below 1.5°C (2.7°F).
- It also aims to reach global net-zero emissions, where the amount of greenhouse gases emitted equals the amount removed from the atmosphere, in the second half of the century.

Conservation of Natural Resources

- The sustainable management of the environment and natural resources is vital for political and economic growth as well as for the human well-being.
- When managed well, renewable natural resources, watersheds, productive landscapes and seascapes can provide the foundation for sustained inclusive growth, food security and poverty reduction.

Methods of Conservation

- It is necessary to create awareness about the preservation and conservation of resources among people. They should be made aware of the harmful result of large scale destruction of natural resources.
- Afforestation, preventing the felling of immature and young trees and creating awareness amongst the local people about planting and nurturing trees may help in conserving forests.
- Terrace farming in hilly regions, contour ploughing, controlling the shifting cultivation, overgrazing and plugging the gullies are important methods of soil conservation.
- Construction of dams to impound rain water, use of sprinklers, drip or trickle irrigation technique, recycling of water for industrial and domestic purposes will help in conservation of water resource.
- Minerals can be conserved through efficient utilisation, development of better technology of extraction and purification, recycling of minerals and use of substitutes.
- Non-conventional sources of energy example solar, wind or water will have to be developed in order to save conventional sources of energy.

Practice Questions

- Which one of the following agency of UN is related to Environmental issues?
(a) UNDP (b) UNEP
(c) UNESCO (d) UNHRC
- Which among the following is/are the environmental issues that are concerned of global politics?
(a) The decline in the cultivable land throughout the world.
(b) Grasslands have been over grazed and fisheries over harvested.
(c) A steady decline in the total amount of ozone in the earth's stratosphere.
(d) All of the above
- Which of the following is/are accounted as the major environmental problems across the globe?
(a) Forest depletion (b) Ozone depletion
(c) Overgrazing (d) Both (a) and (b)
- Which of the following treaties or reports mention the number of deaths due to environmental pollution?
(a) Montreal Treaty
(b) Agenda 21
(c) United Nations Programme for Human Development Report
(d) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
- Global common include Earth's Antarctica, the ocean floor and the outer space.
(a) Atmosphere (b) Arctic region
(c) Environment (d) Lithosphere
- Which of the following did not concern the Global Commons?
(a) Paris Agreement (b) The Antarctic Treaty
(c) The Montreal Protocol (d) Both (a) and (c)
- Select the statement which is correct.
1. The Northern states focused on employment generation.
2. The Southern States blamed the developed countries for much of the ecological degradation.
3. The critics of Kyoto Protocol claimed that India and China will produce greater green house emissions.
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these
- Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about UNFCCC.
(a) It provides that parties should act to protect the climate system.
(b) It should be on the basis of equity.
(c) It is an international environment treaty adopted in 1992.
(d) All of the above
- Which of the following Acts was passed to encourage the use of renewable energy?
(a) The Energy Conservation Act of 2001
(b) The Electricity Act of 2003
(c) The Antarctic Treaty of 1959
(d) None of the above
- Which of the following fact is incorrect regarding the Environmental Movements?
(a) Various organisation works in collaboration for addressing environmental concerns.
(b) These are diverse and powerful social movements with long-term visions.
(c) New forms of political action are reinvented within these movements.
(d) These movements are generally violent in nature.
- Which of the following countries is faced with the problem of forest clearing?
(a) Australia (b) Japan
(c) UK (d) Mexico
- The Anti Dam Movement was first launched in North in
(a) Paris
(b) China
(c) Australia
(d) Turkey
- Which among the following are greenhouse gases?
(a) Methane
(b) Carbon dioxide
(c) Hydro-fluoro Carbon
(d) All of the above
- What are the main causes of global warming?
(a) Deforestation
(b) Increased use of fossil fuels
(c) Increase intensive agriculture activities
(d) All of the above
- This conference led to the establishment of a global action plan to promote sustainable development in 1992, Brazil. This is
(a) World Summit on Sustainable Development.
(b) UN Conference on Environment and Development.
(c) General Assembly Special session on the Environment.
(d) UN Sustainable Development Summit.
- Choose the incorrect statement regarding the Agenda 21 is in the favour of
(a) Economic growth
(b) Environmental conservation
(c) Sustainable development
(d) Employment generation

17. Choose the correct statement.

- I. The Club of Rome, published a book in 1972 entitled *Limits to Growth*.
- II. In 1987, Brundtland Report, *Our common futures* was published.
- III. The Rio Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity forestry and recommended a list of development called Agenda 21.
- IV. Common but differentiated responsibilities were declared at the Earth Summit in 1992.

Codes

- (a) I and II
- (b) III and IV
- (c) I, III and IV
- (d) All of these

18. Which among the following is the first global treaty to explicitly address climate change?

- (a) Montreal Protocol, 1987
- (b) UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992
- (c) Kyoto Protocol, 2005
- (d) Paris Agreement, 2015

19. The purpose of the COP was to

- (a) Stabilise concentration of greenhouse gases
- (b) Prevent rise of global temperature
- (c) Conserve resources
- (d) All of the above

20. Which one of the following Treaty is wrongly matched.

- (a) Antarctic treaty-1959
- (b) Montreal Protocol-1987
- (c) Kyoto Protocol - 1999
- (d) Antarctic Environmental Protocol-1987

21. Which of the following countries are not a part of Paris Agreement?

- (a) Yemen
- (b) Libya
- (c) The United States of America
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

22. When was the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil?

- (a) 1972
- (b) 1992
- (c) 1982
- (d) 1994

23. Arrange the following in a correct sequence.

- A. UN Sustainable Development Summit
- B. UN Conference on Sustainable Development
- C. General Assembly Special Session on the Environment
- D. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

Codes

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

24. can reduce overgrazing and plugging the gullies.

- (a) Contour ploughing
- (b) Terrace farming
- (c) Irrigation techniques
- (d) Both a and b

25. Conservation of resources aim at

- (a) Awareness regarding destruction caused by Northern States
- (b) Management of resources for inclusive growth and security
- (c) Reach global net zero emission
- (d) All of the above

26. Match the following.

List-I	List-II
A. National Mission on Biodiesel	1. 2016
B. Energy Conservation Act	2. 2003
C. Electricity Act	3. 2012
D. Paris Climate Agreement	4. 2011

Codes

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (b) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | (d) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) | 9. (b) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) | 16. (c) | 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (b) | 23. (c) | 24. (d) | 25. (b) | 26. (b) | | | | |

CHAPTER 08

Globalisation

Meaning of Globalisation

- Globalisation refers to the **flow of ideas, capital, commodities and people** across different parts of the world.
- The impact of globalisation is uneven as it is not based on general conclusions within different societies. Every society is impacted in a different manner like some societies are impacted more than others.

Causes of Globalisation

- **Technological Factors** It is the most prominent cause of globalisation. Invention of printing, microchips, telephone and internet has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world.
- **Communication** Due to faster means of communication and transport, ideas, commodities and capital move easily to any part of the world.
- **Global Interconnectedness** It is the most important aspect of globalisation because globalisation has not emerged only because of availability of improved communications.

Manifestations of Globalisation

The manifestations of globalisation include the spatial reorganisation of production, the interpenetration of industries across borders, the spread of financial markets, the diffusion of identical consumer goods to distant countries, massive transfers of population—mainly within the South as well as from the South and the East to the West and an emerging worldwide (though not universal) preference for democracy.

Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept having **political, economic and cultural** manifestations.

Political Manifestations

- Globalisation results in decline of state capacity that is the ability of the government to perform tasks gets reduced. Globalisation has impacted the way the state functions.
- It has set international standards that have to be adhered to in order to keep up with the wave of economic growth through assistance from organisations such as the World Bank and IMF.

- Market becomes a prime determinant to settle down social and economic priorities in place of welfare.
- The increased role of MNC all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.

Economic Manifestations

The economic aspects of globalisation is known, as the factor that determines a substantial part of content and direction of current globalisation manifestations that are as follows

- Globalisation involves greater economic flows among various countries of the world.
- It has enhanced trade in commodities among different countries of the world.
- Economic globalisation draws our attention to the role of international institutions like IMF and WTO in determining economic policies across the world.
- Greater economic flows among different countries of the world are usually promoted through economic globalisation. Some of this is voluntary and some forced by international institutions and powerful countries. This flow or exchange can take various forms i.e. commodities, capital, people and ideas.
- The restrictions on the imports and movements of capital have also been reduced which facilitates free flow of trade.
- It has also led to the flow of ideas across national boundaries like the spread of internet and computer-related services.
- Though different parts of the world have adopted similar economic policies, the outcomes generated are vastly different. Thus, it is important to remember that same set of policies may have different results.

Cultural Manifestations

It refers to the impact of globalisation in what we eat, wear, drink and think. The cultural effect of globalisation poses a threat to different cultures in the world other than Western culture.

The cultural manifestations of globalisation consist of two concepts.

These are

- (i) **Cultural Homogenisation** It is an important aspect of cultural globalisation. It refers to the rise of uniform culture or different cultural practices into one common culture. Although, rise of a uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture. It somehow leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe and imposition of the Western culture of rest of the world.
- (ii) **Cultural Heterogenisation** Cultural homogenisation is an aspect of globalisation which also generates an opposite effect. The process leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive in nature. This phenomenon is defined as cultural heterogenisation.

Debates on Globalisation: Economic and Political Aspects

Economic Aspects

Economic globalisation has led to different opinions across the world. Some of them are discussed below

Critics of Economic Globalisation

- They believe that it is likely to benefit only small section of the population while impoverishing those who are dependent on the government for jobs and welfare.
- They have emphasised the need to ensure institutional safeguards or creating 'social safety nets', to minimise the negative effects of globalisation on those who are economically weak.
- Many movements all over the world feel that safety nets are insufficient or unworkable and called for halt to forced economic globalisation.
- Some economists have described economic globalisation as re-colonisation of the world.

Advocates of Economic Globalisation

- They argue that it generates greater economic growth and well-being for larger sections of the population when there is de-regulation.
- They emphasised that greater trade among countries allows each economy to do what it does best.
- They also argue that economic globalisation is inevitable and it is not wise to resist the history and it provides a challenge that can be responded intelligently without accepting it uncritically.

Political Aspects

- Some scholars believed that globalisation is now a forceful process that is unlikely to be reversed. Developing countries and their ability to influence prevailing world trends is rather limited in approach.

- In spite of differences between Western and the other countries of the world, there are convincing arguments that call each region of the world to be involved in a broad and deep debate on the behaviour of present globalising world and to design a strategy on how to cope up with the challenges of globalisation.
- Some scholars held that government in developing countries need to establish rules that include openness, transparency and credibility in government action as well as absence of bureaucratic interference, discretionary regulations and corruption.
- Introduction of these mechanisms will help in efficient functioning of market forces. This would also reduce the perception of risk and thereby help to attract investments.

Anti-Globalisation Movements

- Critics of globalisation make a variety of arguments. 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.
- Weakening of the state leads to a reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of its poor.
- Critics of globalisation from the political right express anxiety over the political, economic and cultural effects.
- In political terms, they also fear the weakening of the state.
- Economically, they want a return to self-reliance and protectionism, at least in certain areas of the economy.
- Culturally, they are worried that traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values and ways.

India and Globalisation

- Globalisation has affected India economically, socially and culturally. India removed restrictions on imports of goods after adopting **New Economic Policy** in 1991; which also boosted the investors to invest in India.
- Foreign Direct Investment has increased the production of goods and services and it has also enhanced foreign exchange reserves.
- The European and USA culture spread in India after adoption of globalisation which brought about changes in food habits and dressing style.
- Families are converting from joint to nuclear.
- Information technology and space technology have been enhanced after globalisation.
- India have been also participating in trade and commerce with other nations. India plays a leadership role at many other places.

Practice Questions

- Globalisation is the flow of across the world.
(a) ideas (b) capital
(c) commodities and people (d) All of the above
- The process of integration of different countries is called
(a) Privatisation (b) Globalisation
(c) Liberalisation (d) None of these
- Which of the following is incorrect about the causes of globalisation?
(a) Globalisation originated in the US
(b) It is caused by particular community of people
(c) Economic interdependence alone causes globalisation
(d) All of the above
- Choose the correct option that has significantly contributed to the process of Globalisation.
(a) Fear of war
(b) Security Threats
(c) Advancement of Technology
(d) Achievements of the United Nations
- Which of the following are the political manifestations of the globalisation?
(a) It results in an erosion of state capacity
(b) It gives way to more minimal state
(c) It has restricted the movement of capital across countries
(d) Both (a) and (b)
- What does the left wing argue about the contemporary globalisation?
(a) Globalisation makes rich richer and poor poorer.
(b) They want a return to self reliance.
(c) Globalisation harms the traditional culture.
(d) All of the above
- Which of the following is/are true about Cultural Homogenisation?
(a) It refers to the rise of uniform culture of different cultural practices into one common culture
(b) It is an important aspect of globalisation
(c) It is viewed negatively as it leads to reduction in cultural diversity
(d) All of the above
- Globalisation leads to
(a) Cultural homogeneity (b) Cultural heterogeneity
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
- Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about economic manifestations?
(a) It has created an intense division of opinion all over the world
(b) The primary status remains unchallenged on the basis of political community
(c) It is likely to benefit small section of population
(d) Both (a) and (b)
- Consider the following statement(s) about the negative impact of globalisation.
(a) Failed to generate sufficient employment
(b) It has benefitted less educated persons
(c) It has increased foreign direct investment
(d) It has created healthy competition
- Consider the following statement(s) that have contributed to the process of globalisation. Choose the correct statement(s).
(a) Liberalisation and privatisation
(b) Technological Innovations
(c) Role of International organisations such as IMF and WTO
(d) All of the above
- Erosion of state capacity is related to globalisation.
(a) Economical (b) Cultural (c) Social (d) Political
- What are the ideas behind understanding the process of globalisation and its impact?
(a) Integration of production
(b) Integration of grass profits
(c) Integration of markets
(d) Both (a) and (c)
- According to the rightist view in India, globalisation tends to
(a) benefit the weaker section of the society
(b) divide the state into rich and poor
(c) weakens the state
(d) reduces political party competition
- is all about who gets what, when, where and how.
(a) Globalisation (b) Privatisation
(c) Resources Geopolitics (d) Liberalisation
- In recent times globalisation is characterised by from to
(a) Brain drain, East, West (b) Brain drain, West, East
(c) Economy, East, West (d) Politics, West, East
- Which among the following institutions play an important role in economic globalisation?
(a) World Trade Organisation
(b) World Bank
(c) International Monetary Fund
(d) All of the above
- Choose the correct statement.
(a) Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows of food items, brain and technology.
(b) The ministerial meeting of WTO was held in 1994 on fair trading practices by the developed countries.
(c) As a political manifestation, globalisation, the welfare function of state has been eroded.
(d) It is assumed that economic globalisation generates lesser economic growth and de-colonisation.

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

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

Choose the codes

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

20. According to the right wing, people will lose their age old because of globalisation.

- (a) money
- (b) ideas
- (c) values
- (d) power

21. Where was the latest WSF meeting held?

- (a) USA
- (b) Sweden
- (c) India
- (d) Brazil

22. The phenomenon where cultures seek to buy into the dominant American dream is known as

- (a) Dominance of the West
- (b) McDonaldisation
- (c) Americanisation
- (d) All of these

23. The increased role of all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.

- (a) Multinational companies
- (b) Foreign governments
- (c) Welfare state
- (d) NGOs

24. Match the following.

List I	List II
A. Economic reforms in India	1. 2004
B. WTO Ministerial Meeting	2. 2001
C. First WSF Meeting	3. 1991
D. Fourth WSF Meeting	4. 1999

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	2	1	(b)	3	4	2	1
(c)	2	1	4	3	(d)	1	2	3	4

ANSWERS

1. (d)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (c)	5. (d)	6. (a)	7. (d)	8. (c)	9. (d)	10. (a)
11. (d)	12. (d)	13. (c)	14. (c)	15. (c)	16. (a)	17. (d)	18. (a)	19. (b)	20. (c)
21. (d)	22. (b)	23. (a)	24. (b)						

CHAPTER 09

Challenges of Nation-Building

Nation and Nation Building

- India attained Independence on 15th August, 1947. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of free India addressed the Constituent Assembly with his famous **Tryst with Destiny Speech**.
- The two goals for nation building were
 - Firstly, India would be governed by democratic government after Independence.
 - Secondly, government would work for the good of all, particularly poor and socially disadvantaged groups.

Three Challenges of Nation Building

- **Accommodation and Unity** India was a land of continental size and diversity. Its people spoke different languages and followed different cultures and religions.
- **To Establish Democracy** India adopted representative democracy based on the parliamentary form of government.
- **Development and Well-being of Society** To ensure the development and well-being of the entire society and not only of some sections. The Constitution set out the Directive Principles of State Policy, Equality principles etc.

Legacy of Partition : Challenge of Refugee and Resettlement

The two nation-states emerged on 14th-15th August, 1947 i.e. **India and Pakistan**. This was a result of **partition**, the division of British India into India and Pakistan. As per the **two-nation theory** propounded by the Muslim League, India consists of two people i.e. **Hindus and Muslims**.

Process of Partition

- The Partition was done on the basis of religious majorities as Muslims and Hindus were in majority.
- Difficulties emerged due to this principle are discussed below
 - In the British India, there was no single territory of Muslim majority areas. There were mainly two areas with Muslim population i.e. West and East Pakistan.
 - Not all Muslim majority areas wanted to join Pakistan.
 - Problems due to partition of Punjab and Bengal.
 - Problems of minorities on both sides.

Consequences of Partition

- Partition caused massacre on both sides of the border. People of one community were killed and injured by people of other community in the name of religion.
- Cities such as Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata were divided into **Communal Zones** where Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims avoided going into each other's area.
- Minorities on both sides of border were forced to abandon their homes and take shelter in refugee camps.
- Thousands of women were abducted and raped.
- Partition posed another deeper issue on identity of India on whether it has going to be a Hindu Nation after religion based Partition or not and whether the Government of India would treat Muslim citizens and other religious minorities like Sikhs, Christians, Jains, Buddhist, etc. equally or not.

Mahatma Gandhi's Sacrifice

- Mahatma Gandhi did not participate in any of the Independence Day celebrations.
- Gandhiji had to resort to a fast to bring peace between Hindus and Muslims. His last fast was in January 1948.

- Extremists in both the communities blamed him for their conditions.
- On 30th January, 1948 Nathuram Vinayak Godse, walked up to Gandhiji and fired three bullets at him killing him instantly.

Kashmir Issue

- After the independence and partition of India, the rulers of Princely States were given the right to opt for either Pakistan or India or with certain reservations to remain independent.
- Hari Singh, Maharaja of Kashmir believed that by delaying his decision to be a part of either India or Pakistan could help his Princely State remain independent.
- Due to the revolution among his Muslim subjects along the Western borders of the state, he later signed the **Instrument of Accession** with the Indian Government in October 1947.

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and Integration of States

- Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India, who emerged as a major leader of the freedom movement after the Kheda Satyagraha (1918) and the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928).
- Sardar Patel also served as Home Minister during the vital post-independence period. He is known as an **Iron Man of India**.
- He played a pivotal role in negotiating firmly but politely with the rulers of princely states and bringing the majority of them into the Indian Union.

Accession of Hyderabad and Manipur

- The British Indian Provinces were directly under the control of the British Government.
- The Princely States enjoyed some form of control over their internal affairs as long as they accepted British supremacy. This was called Paramountcy or Suzerainty of the British crown.
- First of all, the ruler of Travancore announced that the state had decided on Independence.
- Sardar Patel played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of Princely States and bringing most of them into the Indian Union.
- The rulers of most of the states signed a document called the **Instrument of Accession** which meant that their state agreed to become a part of the Union of India.
- Accession of the Princely States of **Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur** proved more difficult than the rest.

- The issue of Junagarh was resolved after a **plebiscite** confirmed people's desire to join India.
- Hyderabad, the largest of the Princely States was surrounded entirely by Indian Territory.
- The Nizam wanted an independent status for Hyderabad. He entered into what was called the **Standstill Agreement** with India in November 1947.
- Manipur was the first state to hold an election based on Universal Adult Franchise.

Nehru's Approach to Nation Building

- Nehru took a firm stance against the possible division of India into smaller principalities.
- He established the **State Reorganisation Committee** in 1953 to fulfil regional aspirations of the people which would lower the chances of them wanting to cede from the nation.
- It was mainly due to Jawaharlal Nehru's efforts that India emerged as a secular state in mid twentieth century.

Reorganisations of State and Political Conflicts over Language

- The **Vishalandhra Movement** of Andhra Pradesh demanded that the Telugu speaking areas should be separated from the Madras province of which they were a part and be made into a separate Andhra.
- **Potti Sriramulu**, a Congress leader and a veteran Gandhian, went on an indefinite fast that led to his death after 56 days.
- The Prime Minister announced the formation of a separate Andhra state in December 1952.
- The Government into appointing a States Reorganisation Commission in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of states.
- The States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956 which led to the creation of 14 States and 6 Union Territories.
- The Punjabi-speaking people demanded a separate state. Finally in 1966 **Haryana and Himachal Pradesh** were separated from Punjab.
- **Meghalaya** was carved out from Assam in 1972. Manipur and Tripura were also formed in 1972. Gujarat was carved out from Bombay state in 1960.
- The states of **Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh** came into being in 1987. Nagaland had become a state much earlier in 1963.
- Three such states, **Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand** were created in 2000 on the basis of a separate regional culture. Telangana has emerged as a new state on 2nd June, 2014.

Practice Questions

- Who propounded two-Nation theory?
 - Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
 - Nizam of Hyderabad
 - Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- The concept of 'two nation theory' was based on
 - Muslims and non-Muslims should be two separate nations
 - there should be different countries for all the different religions
 - Muslims should be given autonomy
 - only Hindus should rule the country
- Which of the following challenges were faced by India after independence?
 - Accommodation and unity
 - Establishing Democracy
 - Development and well-being
 - All of the above
- Which of the following were the problems faced at the time of Partition of India?
 - There was not single territory of Muslim Majority areas in British India.
 - Not all Muslim Majority areas wanted to join Pakistan.
 - The minorities on both sides of the border had no option except to leave their home at very short notice.
 - All of the above
- Which among the following was not a challenge that independent India faced?
 - Shape a nation that was united
 - Establish autocracy
 - Ensure the development and well-being of the entire society
 - Establishing peace between the two religious groups
- What does the term 'religious majorities' mean in context with the partition?
 - That Hindu majority is to be separated with all other minority groups
 - That only minorities will remain in India
 - That areas where Muslims were in majority will make up the territory of Pakistan
 - Both (a) and (b)
- Muslim population in India in 1951 was
 - 15%
 - 12%
 - 10%
 - 5%
- Which statement about the consequence of partition is correct?
 - People of one community eliminated people of other community in the name of religion and cities like Kolkata, Amritsar and Lahore became communal zones.
 - Around 5-10 lakh people were killed in consequence of partition
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Princely States got the power to remain autocratic
- Writers and poets described partition of India as
 - Division of properties
 - Division of liabilities and assets
 - Division of brotherhood and harmony
 - Division of hearts
- Who delivered the famous speech 'Tryst with Destiny'?
 - Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
 - Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- What do you understand by the 'British paramountcy or suzerainty'?
 - Some form of control over their internal affairs was enjoyed by Princely States
 - The British provinces were directly under the control of the British Government
 - The dominance of the British Government
 - The rules and acts passed by the British Government
- Which one of the following leaders played an important role in the integration of Princely States with India?
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - C Rajagopalachari
 - B R Ambedkar
- Which princely state of India was the first to announce the remain as an independent state?
 - Mysore
 - Ajmer
 - Gwalior
 - Travancore
- Which of the following states initially refused to join the Indian Union?
 - Manipur
 - Kashmir
 - Punjab
 - Both (a) and (b)
- Which group among the following options represents the three princely states that resisted their merger with India?
 - Hyderabad, Bhopal, Jammu and Kashmir
 - Junagarh, Gwalior, Mysore
 - Junagarh, Hyderabad, Travancore
 - Gwalior, Travancore, Bhopal
- What does Instrument of Accession mean?
 - State agreed to become a part of the union of India
 - State disagreed to become a part of the union of India
 - State with autonomy
 - The rulers will have the autonomous powers even after becoming the part of Indian union

17. The accession of which princely states was resolved after plebiscite that confirmed people's desire to join India?
 (a) Hyderabad (b) Junagarh
 (c) Manipur (d) Kashmir
18. The rulers of most of the Princely States had agreed to become a part of the union of India
 (a) on 15th of August, 1947
 (b) before 15th of August, 1947
 (c) on 25th of January, 1950
 (d) After 26th of January, 1950
19. Which of the following linguistic states were created by Colonial India under the Madras province?
 (a) Kerala (b) Andhra Pradesh
 (c) Tamil Nadu (d) All of these
20. A paramilitary force of Nizam of Hyderabad which was sent to respond people's movement was known as
 (a) LTTE (b) Nizam's Army
 (c) Indian Army (d) Razakars
21. The Maharaja of Manipur at the time of independence was
 (a) Bodhachandra Singh (b) Krishnadatta Chamaraja
 (c) Chandragupt Maurya (d) Hari Singh
22. Choose the one which was NOT a Princely State of British India?
 (a) Mysore (b) Hyderabad
 (c) Bombay (d) Manipur
23. Which one of the following statements about the Princely States is false
 (a) In all there were 565 princely states at the time of independence.
 (b) All the 565 Princely states were legally free to become independent countries.
 (c) Hyderabad's accession to India took place in 1948.
 (d) The Nawab of Bhopal was eager to join the Constituent Assembly.
24. Choose the statements that were the basis for drawing the state boundaries during the colonial rule in India
 1. On administrative convenience.
 2. To ensure the security of Colonial India.
 3. Simply coincided with the territories annexed by the British Government.
 4. Coincided with the territories ruled by the Princely States.
 Choose the correct option
 (a) 1, 2 and 3
 (b) 1, 3 and 4
 (c) 2, 3 and 4
 (d) 1, 2 and 4
25. Which one of the following from the North-East had become a state before 1972?
 (a) Meghalaya
 (b) Manipur
 (c) Tripura
 (d) Nagaland

ANSWERS

1. (a)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (d)	5. (b)	6. (c)	7. (b)	8. (c)	9. (d)	10. (b)
11. (a)	12. (b)	13. (d)	14. (d)	15. (c)	16. (a)	17. (b)	18. (b)	19. (b)	20. (d)
21. (a)	22. (c)	23. (d)	24. (d)	25. (d)					

CHAPTER 10

Planning and Development

Development

- 'Development' has a different meaning for different sections of the people.
- People often refer to the 'West' as the standard for measuring development. 'Development' was about becoming more 'modern' and about becoming more like the industrialised countries of the West.
- The process of modernisation involved the breakdown of traditional social structures and the rise of **capitalism and liberalism**.
- Modernisation was also associated with the ideas of growth, material progress and scientific rationality.
- On the eve of independence, India had before it two models of modern development: the liberal-capitalist model of Europe and the US and the socialist model as in the USSR.
- Indians were deeply impressed by the Soviet model of development especially Nehru.

Economic Development in India

Economic development is defined as a sustained improvement in material well-being of society.

Indian economic development has gone through three broad phases. These can be termed as

- **Public Infrastructure** The first phase was characterised by and large by the desire to identify market failure and missing markets and to use the public sector to fill the gaps in Physical Infrastructure.
- **Industrial Control** The second phase was characterised by an increasing distrust of the private sector and corresponding view of the public sector as a panacea for all ills, and the suppression of market responses through quantitative controls.
- **Reform and De-control** The final phase was characterised by a slow but steady recognition of the problem of government and public sector failure, and the need to remove the distortions created by government policy itself.

Changing Nature of India's Economic Development

- India's large public sectors were responsible for rendering the country a **Mixed Economy** feature. Indian economy is basically based on the contribution of service sector (currently provides 60% share of GDP) and near about 53% of its population is dependent on the Agriculture.
- Factors that led to changing nature of economic development as as follow
 - **Change in Occupational Structure** The occupational structure of a country shows the distribution of its work force among the various occupations. Agriculture and allied activities employ a very large proportion of working population.
 - **Bilateral and Regional Co-operation** India is actively engaged in regional and bilateral negotiations with her trading partner countries to diversify and expand the markets for its exports.
 - **Changes in the Structure of Economy** The structure of the Indian economy has undergone significant changes over time. The share of the industry sector in GDP increased by about 9 percentage points from 16.6 per cent in 1950-51 to 25.9 per cent in 1980-81.
 - **Foreign Direct Investments (FDI)** Today, FDI is allowed in virtually all sectors of the economy with exceptions being strategically sensitive areas such as defence and atomic energy.
 - **Growing International Trade** Since 1991, India adopted a policy of trade liberalisation to open up the economy to foreign trade and to integrate the Indian economy into the global economy.

Planning Commission

- The Planning Commission was set up in March, 1950 by a simple resolution of the Government of India.
- It has an advisory role and its recommendations become effective only when the Union Cabinet approved these.

- Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Chairman of the Planning Commission.
- In 2014, it was replaced by **NITI Aayog**, a more robust organisation. It is more like a think-tank that works with stakeholders for developing the country.
- A section of the big industrialists got together in 1944 and drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country. It was called the **Bombay Plan**.
- The Bombay Plan wanted the state to take major initiatives in industrial and other economic investments.

Five Year Plans

- The First Five Year Plan (FYP) was from 1951–1956, drafted by **KN Raj**, a young economist who argued that India should hasten slowly for the first two decades as a fast rate of development might endanger democracy.
- The First Five Year Plan addressed the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation.
- The Second FYP from 1956 to 1961 stressed on heavy industries. It was drafted by **PC Mahalanobis**.
- The Congress party at its session held at Avadi near the then Madras city declared that 'socialist pattern of society' was its goal.
- Two successive years of drought, devaluation of the currency, a general rise in prices and erosion of resources disrupted the planning process and after three Annual Plans between 1966 and 1969, the fourth Five-Year Plan was started in 1969.
- The Eighth Plan could not take off in 1990 due to the fast changing political situation at the Centre and the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 were treated as Annual Plans.
- Ninth Plan aimed to depend predominantly on the private sector (1997- 2002), Tenth Five Year Plan was from 2002 to 2007, Eleventh Five Year Plan was from 2007 to 2012 prepared by the C. Rangarajan.
- Twelfth Five Year Plan was from 2012 to 2017, under the leadership of **Manmohan Singh**.

NITI Aayog (National Institution of Transforming India)

- On **1st January, 2015**, NITI Aayog was constituted in place of Planning Commission with the objective of providing the necessary and technical advice to the Union Government regarding the policy making at the Central and State levels.

- Under this agency, the **Prime Minister** is the **ex-officio Chairman** of NITI Aayog and is responsible for appointing the Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog.
- The first Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog was Arvind Panagariya.

Objectives of NITI Aayog

- To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of states.
- To foster co-operative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the states on a continuous basis, recognising that strong states make a strong nation.
- To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.
- To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.
- To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefiting adequately from economic progress.
- To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy.
- To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of states.
- To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery.

National Development Council (NDC)

- National Development Council (NDC) is an executive body established by the Government of India in August 1952.
- It is neither a constitutional nor a statutory body rather it is an advisory body to the Planning Commission.
- The Council ordinarily meets twice a year. It is the apex body to take decisions on matters related to approval of five year plans of the country.
- Prime Minister is the ex-officio Chairman of the National Development Council.
- It symbolises the federal approach to planning and is the instrument for ensuring that the planning system adopts a truly national perspective.

Practice Questions

- Which two model of development India had adopted on the eve of independence?
 - The socialist model as in USSR.
 - Gandhian model of development.
 - The Liberal-capitalist model as in Europe and the USA.
 - Both (a) and (c)
- Why did India adopt planning?
 - To bring socio-economic changes.
 - To provide controlled and faster growth rate.
 - To resolve contradictions between societies.
 - All of the above
- When was Planning Commission set up in India by a simple resolution of the government of India?
 - March 1951
 - March 1950
 - April 1950
 - April 1951
- Which of the following is/are correct about the Bombay plan?
 - It was drafted in 1944.
 - It was drafted by section of big industrialists.
 - It wanted state to take major initiatives in industrial and other economic investments.
 - All of the above
- Under whose leadership the Second Five Year Plan was drafted?
 - P C Mahalanobis
 - K C Negoy
 - T T Krishnamachari
 - Smt Durgabai Deshmukh
- Who drafted the first five year plan?
 - K C Negoy
 - T T Krishnamachari
 - K N Raj
 - J C Kumarappa
- Who is the author of the book 'Economy of Permanence'?
 - J C Kumarappa
 - K N Raj
 - Amartya Sen
 - P C Mahalanobis
- Twelfth Five Year Plan was under the leadership of
 - KN Raj
 - P C Mahalanobis
 - Manmohan Singh
 - Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- What was the main focus of the Second Five Year Plan?
 - Agriculture
 - Industrialisation
 - Education
 - Transportation
- Which one of the following was an important measure taken by the Government of India to protect domestic industries during the Second Five Year Plan?
 - Huge allocations were made for large scale projects like the Bhakhra Nangal Dam.
 - Efforts were made to raise the national income of India.
 - The state controlled key heavy industries.
 - The government imposed substantial tariffs on imports.
- Which one of the following statements about the Third Five Year Plan is not correct?
 - It was significantly different from the second five year plan.
 - It was urban biased.
 - Industry was given priority.
 - There was hardly any focus on agriculture-based industries
- PC Mahalanobis is considered the architect of which Five Year Plan?
 - First Five Year Plan
 - Second Five Year Plan
 - Third Five Year Plan
 - Fourth Five Year Plan
- In which year was the NITI Aayog constituted?
 - 2014
 - 2015
 - 2016
 - 2017
- When was 'NITI Aayog' constituted?
 - 1st January, 2015
 - 15th August, 2014
 - 26th January, 2015
 - 1st August, 2016
- Who was the first vice chairperson of NITI Aayog?
 - Naarendra Modi
 - Ujit Patel
 - Zakir Hussain
 - Arvind Panagariya
- Who among the following is the ex-offi chairperson of NITI Aayog?
 - The President of India
 - The Vice President of India
 - The Prime Minister of India
 - The Chief Justice of India
- The planning commission of India was abolished because
 - it had become very old.
 - it was becoming ineffective and irrelevant to face the challenges of development.
 - it was based on an old model of socialism.
 - many states had asked for abolition of the planning commission.
- Which of the following statements about NITI Aayog are true?
 - Niti Aayog acts as a 'think tank' of the Union Government.
 - NITI Aayog acts against terrorism.
 - NITI Aayog acts in the spirit of cooperative federalism.
 - NITI Aayog design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks.

Choose the correct option

 - 1, 2 and 4
 - 3 and 4
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 1 and 3

- 19.** Who among the following appoints the vice chairperson of NITI Aayog?
 (a) President of India
 (b) Prime Minister of India
 (c) Vice President of India
 (d) Lok Sabha Speaker
- 20.** Which of the following is/are correct about NITI Aayog?
 (a) It was established on 1st January, 2015.
 (b) It is a policy making think tank of government.
 (c) It provides strategic and technical advice to the Central and State Government.
 (d) All of the above
- 21.** How can we say that NITI Aayog acts in the spirit of Co-operative Federalism?
 (a) As it ensures equal participation of all the states in the country.
 (b) As it promotes the capability and decisions of the state.
 (c) As the states work by maintaining their transparency level.
 (d) None of the above
- 22.** Which one of the following commissions was formed for the planned development of India, just after independence?
 (a) Election Commission (b) Planning Commission
 (c) Shah Commission (d) NITI Aayog

- 23.** Match the following.

List-I		List-II	
A.	First Five Year Plan	1.	Growth with stability
B.	Second Five Year Plan	2.	Self-reliance
C.	Third Five Year Plan	3.	Industrialisation
D.	Fourth Five Year Plan	4.	Agricultural development

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3	(b)	4	1	2	3
(c)	4	3	2	1	(d)	3	4	1	2

- 24.** National Development Council was set up on
 (a) 6th August, 1950 (b) 6th August, 1951
 (c) 6th August, 1952 (d) 6th August, 1953
- 25.** Which of the following facts is/are incorrect about National Development Council?
 (a) It was abolished along with the Planning Commission.
 (b) It worked as an apex body for decision-making and development matters.
 (c) The Chairman of National Development Council was the President of India.
 (d) The Secretary of the Planning Commission was also the Secretary of National Development Council.

ANSWERS

1. (d)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (a)	6. (c)	7. (a)	8. (c)	9. (b)	10. (d)
11. (d)	12. (b)	13. (b)	14. (a)	15. (d)	16. (c)	17. (b)	18. (c)	19. (b)	20. (d)
21. (a)	22. (b)	23. (c)	24. (c)	25. (c)					

CHAPTER 11

India's Foreign Policy

Foreign Policy

- The foreign policy of a nation reflects the inter-play of domestic and internal factors.
- Foreign policy is designed to protect the national interest of the state.

India's Foreign Policy

- India's Foreign Policy is influenced by both domestic and international factors.
- The Foreign policy of Independent India advocated the policy of Non-alignment to reduce the Cold War tensions.
- Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru played a significant role in setting the national agenda. He was also the Foreign Minister so he greatly influenced the formulation and implementation of India's Foreign Policy from 1946 to 1964.
- His Foreign Policy was based on three major objectives
 - To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty.
 - To protect territorial integrity of India.
 - To promote rapid economic development.

Principles of India's Foreign Policy

The Principles of India's foreign policy and its objectives are closely interlinked with each other. Some of these principles are discussed below

Panchsheel

- Nehru signed a peace agreement with China and advocated adherence to five guiding principles known as Panchsheel.
- Panchsheel was signed on 28th April, 1954 and since then it has become a guiding principle of India's bilateral relations with other countries also.
- Panchsheel includes the following five principles of foreign policy
 - Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
 - Non-aggression against each other.

- Non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
- Equality and mutual benefit.
- Peaceful co-existence

Afro-Asia Unity

- Throughout the 1940s and 1950s, Nehru had been an ardent advocate of Asian unity.
- Under his leadership, India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947.
- India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa.
- The Afro-Asian conference was held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as the **Bandung Conference**. It led to the establishment of NAM.
- The First Summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade in September 1961 under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Sukarno of Indonesia.

Policy of Non-Alignment

- Non-alignment is a core element to maintain independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance formed by the USA and Soviet Union.
- It postulates taking an independent stand on international issues according to the merits of each case but at the same time not committing to coming under the influence of any military bloc.

Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes

- This principle has been included in the Constitution of India, under the Directive Principles of State Policy as well as in the Charter of the UN.
- India has played leading role in the resolution of Korean conflict and supported negotiated settlement of Palestine issue, Kashmir problem, border problems with neighbouring countries and other such disputes.

India's Changing Relations with Other Nations

India's relations with other nations are an important part of India's foreign policy. It is discussed below in detail.

China

- India began its relationship with China in a very friendly way. India was one of the first countries to recognise the Communist government after the Chinese Revolution in 1949.
- Nehru strongly supported and helped China in International forum. Despite the concern of Vallabhbhai Patel, Nehru never had suspicion of attack from China. India-China borders for a very long time were guarded under the para-military forces instead of army.
- The joint declaration of Panchsheel (Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence) between Nehru and the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai on 29th April, 1954 marked the strong relationship between the countries.
- In 1950, China annexed Tibet which removed a historical buffer between two countries.
- Dalai Lama, the Tibetan spiritual leader sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959.
- India and China conflict of 1952.
- The Sino-Indian conflict created differences between pro-China and pro-USSR factions of CPI (Communist Party of India). This party later in 1964 split into CPI and Communist Party of India-Marxists (CPI-M).

Russia

- As per the Strategic Agreement of 2001, both the countries have signed more than 80 bilateral agreements.
- India is benefitted from Russia on several issues like Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism, access to Central Asia, and balancing its relations with China.
- On the other hand, India is also favourable for Russia in the following ways
 - As India is the second largest arms market for Russia.
 - The Indian military gets most of its hardware from Russia.

USA

- The US is the fifth-biggest source for Foreign Direct Investment into India.
- India-US relations have become increasingly multi-faceted, covering cooperation in areas such as trade, defence and security, education, science and technology, civil nuclear energy, space technology and applications, environment, and health.

- Trade and economic partnership between the US and India have been a key component of the bilateral relationship.
- The bilateral Strategic Energy Partnership was launched in April 2018 under which India has started importing crude and LNG from the US. Now, the US is India's sixth-largest source of crude oil imports and hydrocarbons.
- Inclusion of India and South Asia in the US Maritime Security Initiative are some of the significant initiatives which help to strengthen the Indo-US relations.

Israel

- India's Foreign policy with Israel remained unexplored notwithstanding the two nations gaining independence from the British colonial rule in 1947 and 1948 respectively.
- Both countries share historical and cultural ties from the past. But the formal diplomatic relations developed between the two after the opening of **Israeli Embassy** in India in 1992.
- Since then the bilateral relationship between the two countries has prospered at the economic, military, agricultural and political levels.
- The relations between the two democratic nations are further intensified with the visits of the two heads of government i.e. Prime Minister Narendra Modi to Israel in 2017 and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to India in 2018.
- The two nations have started cooperation in various fields like cultural exchange, security, defence, counter-terrorism, space research, water, energy and agricultural development.

India's Relations with Its Neighbours

India's relations with its neighbours depend upon developments in individual countries but also the broader trends which shape the region as a whole. India's relationship with neighbouring countries are discussed below in detail.

India-Pakistan Relations

- A proxy war broke out between the Indian and Pakistani armies in Kashmir during 1947.
- A long-term dispute about the sharing of river waters was resolved through mediation by the World Bank.
- The India Pakistan Indus Waters Treaty was signed by Nehru and General Ayub Khan in 1960.
- In April 1965 Pakistan launched armed attacks in the Rann of Kutch area of Gujarat followed by a bigger offensive in Jammu and Kashmir in August September.

- Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistan's General Ayub Khan signed the **Tashkent Agreement**, brokered by the Soviet Union, in January 1966.

Bangladesh War, 1971

- Henry Kissinger, the adviser 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.
- Pakistani aircrafts attacked Punjab and Rajasthan, while the army moved to Jammu and Kashmir front.
- India retaliated with an attack involving the air force, navy and the army on both the Western and the Eastern front.
- The signing of the Shimla Agreement between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on 3rd July, 1972 formalised the return of peace.

India-Nepal Relations

- India is Nepal's largest trading partners.
- India has provided transit facility to Nepal for the third country trade.
- Both public and private sectors of India have invested in Nepal.
- Nepal and India have common approach to regional and multilateral institutions.

India-Sri Lanka Relations

- Trade between the two countries grew particularly rapidly after the entry into force of India. Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement in March 2000.
- Tourism also forms an important link between India and Sri Lanka and India is the largest source market for Sri Lankan tourism.

India-Myanmar Relations

- Myanmar is beneficiary of a duty-free tariff preference scheme for Least Developed Countries.
- India and Myanmar share a long land border of over 1600 km and a maritime boundary in Bay of Bengal.

- India is providing assistance in setting up institutions for higher learning and research.

India's Nuclear Policy

- The first nuclear explosion was undertaken by India in May 1974 which was termed as **peaceful explosion**.
- Nuclear programme was initiated in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha.
- The five nuclear weapon powers are- the US, USSR, UK, France and China also the five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council tried to impose the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968.
- The Arab-Israel War of 1973 affected the whole world by the Oil Shock due to the massive hike in the oil prices by the Arab nations.
 - The Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama accompanied the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai during the official Chinese visit to India in 1956.
 - Dharmashala in Himachal Pradesh is perhaps the largest refuge settlement of Tibetans in India. The Dalai Lama has also made Dharmashala his home in India.
 - It was in 1976 that full diplomatic relations were restored between India and China. Atal Behari Vajpayee was the first leader to visit China in 1979.
 - Rajiv Gandhi became the first prime Minister after Nehru to visit China.
 - The Indian side of the LoC in the Mashkoh, Dras, Kaksar and Batalik areas were occupied by forces claiming to be Mujahideens which led to the Kargil Conflict of 1999.
 - The Department of Defence Production was established in November 1962 and the Department of Defence Supplies in November 1965.
 - 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.

Practice Questions

1. Which one of the following factors affect foreign policy?
 - (a) Geographical location
 - (b) Political system
 - (c) Economy
 - (d) All of the above
2. Which of the following is not a feature of Indian Foreign policy?
 - (a) Opposition to Imperialism
 - (b) Panchsheel
 - (c) Non-Alignment
 - (d) Opposition to United Nations
3. Which one of the following is not a part of India's Foreign Policy?
 - (a) Policy of Non-alignment
 - (b) Respect for SAARC
 - (c) Respect for unipolar world
 - (d) Respect for peaceful co-existence
4. Which one of the following factors has least affected the foreign policy of India?
 - (a) Economic competition at the global level.
 - (b) Establishment of the UN.
 - (c) The creation of nuclear weapons.
 - (d) Beginning of decolonisation.
5. In which year Panchsheel was signed ?
 - (a) 1955
 - (b) 1956
 - (c) 1954
 - (d) 1950
6. In which year the Afro-Asian Conference known as the Bandung Conference was held?
 - (a) 1952
 - (b) 1961
 - (c) 1955
 - (d) 1954
7. The first meeting of NAM was held in
 - (a) Belgrade
 - (b) Uzbekistan [Tashkent]
 - (c) Baku
 - (d) New Delhi
8. Which of the following were the issues of conflict between India and China?
 - (a) China annexed Tibet in 1950.
 - (b) China began to suppress Tibetan Culture.
 - (c) When China claimed that two areas of Aksai Chin in the Ladakh and much part of Arunachal Pradesh as part of Chinese Territory.
 - (d) All of the above
9. Which one 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 Soviet Union helped China against India.
 - (d) The Chinese forces did not withdraw their troops back to earlier position.
10. Which one of the following statements about India-China relations is not correct?
 - (a) The slogan 'Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai' was popular for a brief while only.
 - (b) China took over Tibet in 1950.
 - (c) India opposed China's entry into the UN Security Council.
 - (d) China attacked India in 1962.
11. In which year, China annexed Tibet which removed a historical buffer between two countries?
 - (a) 1949
 - (b) 1950
 - (c) 1951
 - (d) 1952
12. On what aspects and issues India is benefitted from Russia?
 - (a) Kashmir issue
 - (b) Energy supplies
 - (c) Access to Central Asia
 - (d) All of these
13. What are the key components of bilateral relationship between India and USA?
 - (a) Trade
 - (b) Economic partnership
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Energy supplies
14. When did the formal diplomatic relations developed between India and Israel?
 - (a) 1990
 - (b) 1991
 - (c) 1992
 - (d) 1993
15. Which one of the following is not True about India - Israel relations?
 - (a) Cooperation in the field of Defence and Security.
 - (b) Cooperation in the field of Cultural Exchange.
 - (c) Cooperation in the field of Space Research.
 - (d) Cooperation to form a Military Alliance.
16. Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri in January 1966 signed the Tashkent Agreement with which General of Pakistan?
 - (a) Ayub Khan
 - (b) Yahya Khan
 - (c) Muhammad Zia Ul Haq
 - (d) Musa Khan
17. Which one of the following statements about India's relations with Pakistan is incorrect?
 - (a) India and Pakistan signed the Indus Water Treaty which has survived inspite of various military conflicts.
 - (b) India and Pakistan worked together to restore people back to their families.
 - (c) India and Pakistan have signed a treaty of friendship to work against terrorism.
 - (d) India and Pakistan signed the Tashkent Agreement in 1966.

18. A 20-year Treaty of Peace and Friendship of India with the Soviet Union was signed in
 (a) August, 1965
 (b) August, 1967
 (c) August, 1971
 (d) August 1972
19. Shimla agreement, 1972 was signed between Indira Gandhi and
 (a) Asif Ali Zardari
 (b) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
 (c) Bilawal Bhutto
 (d) Yahya Khan
20. Which of the following statement about India's nuclear policy is/are correct?
 (a) India Nuclear Programme was started in the late 1940.
 (b) It was started under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha.
 (c) Nehru was against the nuclear power and pleaded the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament.
 (d) All of the above
21. When did India opposed the indefinite extension of NPT?
 (a) 1994 (b) 1995 (c) 1996 (d) 1997

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) | 9. (b) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (d) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) | 16. (a) | 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (b) | | | | | | | | | |

www.fundamakers.com

 FundaMakers

CHAPTER 12

Parties and the Party Systems in India

Challenge of Building Democracy

India faced the serious challenge of nation-building in the beginning. India's national unity was first priority of its leaders.

In India, every society has different groups with different conflicting aspirations and needs. To resolve these differences, India decided to take the path of democracy.

Formation of Election Commission

Indian Constitution came into effect on 26th January, 1950 but that time the country was being governed by an interim government. The Election Commission of India was set up in January 1950. Sukumar Sen has been appointed as the first Chief Election Commissioner.

For holding free and fair election in a country, the Election Commission faced following problems

- Holding an election required delimitation or drawing the boundaries of the electoral constituencies. It also required preparing the electoral rolls, or the list of all the citizens eligible to vote.
- Only 15 per cent of eligible voters were literate.
- The vast size of country was a big challenge.

In this context, India's experiment with Universal Adult Franchise appeared very bold and risky.

First General Election

- First general election was held from October, 1951 to February 1952. It took six months for campaigning, polling and counting to be completed.
- India's general election of 1952 became a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world. It proved that democracy could be practised anywhere in the world.

- In the first general election of 1952, Congress party won. The Communist Party of India came next in terms of seats and won only 16 seats. State elections were also held with the Lok Sabha elections.
- Congress scored big victory in state elections as well. It won a majority of seats in most of the states except Travancore-Cochin, Madras and Odisha.

The Congress maintained the same position in second and third general election held in 1957 and 1962 respectively.

Congress Dominance in the First Three General Elections

- The legacy of the freedom movement was an important reason of Congress dominance in General Election.
- Congress was very well organised and had organisational presence across India along with organisational network to the local.
- Its inclusive nature made it popular among all sections of society.

Congress as Social and Ideological Coalition

- At the time of independence, the Congress became a social coalition representing the India's diversity in terms of class, castes, religion and language.
- Many of these groups either merged their identity within the Congress or continued to exist within the Congress holding different beliefs. Thus, Congress became an ideological coalition as well.

Tolerance and Management of Factions

The coalition-like character of Congress made it stronger and inclusive in the following ways

- A coalition accommodates all those who are part of it and strike a balance on almost all issues. Compromise and inclusiveness are the basic characteristics of a coalition.
- Coalition nature of Congress developed a greater tolerance of internal differences and accommodated the needs and aspirations of various groups and leaders.

If a group was not satisfied with the position of the party, they remain inside the party and fight the other groups rather than leaving the party and becoming an 'opposition'. Such a group inside the party are called **factions**.

Unique Phase of Indian Politics

- The first phase of democratic politics in our country was quite unique. There was a lot of mutual respect between the leaders of the Congress and of the opposition.
- Socialist leaders like **Jayaprakash Narayan** was also invited to join government by Nehru. This kind of personal relationship and respect for political adversaries started declining when competition between parties become more intense. With the passage of time when congress ability to accommodate all interests and aspirants for political power started declining, other political parties started becoming more popular. Thus, domination of Congress lasted only one phase in the politics of India.

Political Parties and their Functions

A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. The main functions of political parties are discussed below

- **Contesting Elections** Political parties contest elections by nominating its candidate for the electoral contest in various constituencies.
- **Policies and Programmes** Political parties put forward different policies and programmes so that the voters can choose from them.
- **Making Law** Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country. Most of the parliamentarians belong to political parties, so a political party has direct say in law making of the country.
- **Formation of Government** Political parties form and run governments. The executive body is formed by people from the ruling party.

- **Playing Opposition** A party which does not get majority or come under the majority coalition, needs to play the role of opposition. It keeps an eye on the ruling government, criticises them and mobilises opposition to ruling party.

Emergence of Opposition Parties

India had a larger number of diverse and vibrant opposition parties than many other multi-party democracies. The root of all the non-Congress parties that exist now be traced to 1950s. All these opposition parties have has only a token representation in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies, but their presence played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the system.

Role of Opposition Parties

- The opposition parties offered a sustained and principled criticism of the policies and practices of the Congress party.
- They kept the Congress under check and influenced the balance of power within the Congress party.

Opposition Party

Socialist Party

- Socialist Party was formed in 1934 by **Acharya Narendra Dev**. Later on, it was separated to form Socialist Party in 1948 with ideology of democratic socialism and criticised capitalism.
- Jayaprakash Narayan, Achyut Patwardhan, Asoka Mehta, Acharya Narendra Dev, Rammanohar Lohia and SM Joshi were among the leaders of the socialist parties.
- Many parties in contemporary India, like the Samajwadi Party, the Rashtriya Janata Dal, Janata Dal (United) and the Janata Dal (Secular) trace their origins to the Socialist Party.

Bharatiya Jana Sangh

- It was formed in 1951 by **Shyama Prasad Mukherjee** with the ideology of one country, one culture and one nation and called for a reunion of India and Pakistan in *Akhand Bharat*.
- The party was a consistent advocate of India developing nuclear weapons especially after China carried out its atomic tests in 1964.
- The party's leaders included Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya and Balraj Madhok.

Communist Party of India

- The Communist Party of India was primarily secular, modern and authoritarian. From 1935, the Communists worked mainly from within the fold of the Indian National Congress.

- AK Gopalan, SA Dange, EMS Namboodiripad, PC Joshi, Ajay Ghosh and P Sundarraaya were among the notable leaders of the CPI.
- The party went through a major split in 1964 following the ideological rift between Soviet Union and China. The pro-Soviet faction remained as the CPI, while the opponents formed the CPI(Marxist). Both these parties continue to exist to this day.

Swatantra Party

- Swatantra Party was formed in August 1959 after the Nagpur Resolution of the Congress which called for land ceilings.
- Its important leaders were C Rajagopalachari, KM Munshi, NG Ranga, and Minoo Masani. Its ideology emphasised on the free economy and less involvement of government in controlling the economy and advocated closer relations with the USA.
- The Swatantra Party was against land ceilings in agriculture and opposed co-operative farming and state trading.

Problems during the 1967 Elections

The year 1967 is regarded as a landmark year in India's electoral and political history. The country during 1967 elections experienced major changes. These are as follows

- Two Prime Ministers had died in quick succession and the new Prime Minister (Indira Gandhi), who had been in office for less than a year was regarded as politically amateur.
- This period was characterised by serious economic crises because of several factors.
- The devaluation of Indian Rupee was also undertaken by Indira government.
- Economic situation caused price rise in the country.
- The government treated protest, strike, dharna as a law and order problem, not as expressions of the people's problems.
- The communist and socialist parties launched struggles for greater equality. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) led armed agrarian struggles and organised peasant agitations.
- This period also witnessed some of the worst Hindu-Muslim riots since Independence.

Non-Congressism

This situation was also affected from ongoing party politics in the country. Opposition parties were in the forefront of organising public protests and pressurising the government. Non-Congress political parties realised that the division of their votes kept the Congress in power.

The parties that were entirely different and desperate in their ideology and programmes came together to form anti-Congress front in some state and also entered seat sharing arrangement in other. They thought that the inexperience of Indira Gandhi and internal factionalism within the Congress will help them to collapse the Congress. Ram Manohar Lohiya, a socialist leader called this strategy 'non-Congressism'.

Party System

Party system refers to the typical structure of parties within a political system. It describes the number of parties that compete effectively in a political culture.

There are majorly three types of party systems that are

- One-party System** It refers to a political framework where one or single political party forms and runs the government. For example,
- Bi-party System** It refers to a political framework where two major parties dominate voting at all levels of government. For example, the United States.
- Multi-party System** A multi-party system is where many parties compete for power and government will often pass between coalitions formed by different combinations of parties. India is an example of Multi-party coalition system.

Party System in India

Indian party system is unique in its own way and has always remained vibrant. The nature of party system in India is divided into different phases which are discussed below

Bi-party System

- The results of the states and general elections of 1967 proved that the Congress could be defeated in the elections. After these elections, Indira Gandhi faced challenged from her own party.
- A group of powerful and influential leaders within the Congress known as Syndicate led by K Kamraj the then President of Congress Party.
- It included powerful state leaders like SK Patil of Bombay city, S Nijalingappa of Mysore, N Sanjeeva Reddy of Andhra Pradesh and Atulya Ghosh of West Bengal.
- Both Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi owned their position to the support received from the syndicate.
- Syndicate group had a decisive say in Indira Gandhi's first Council of Ministers and also in policy formulation and implementation. These leaders expected that Indira Gandhi would follow their advice.
- But gradually, Indira Gandhi took a strong position within the government and party.
- She chooses her trusted group of advisors from outside the party and carefully side-lined the Syndicates. This led to the emergence of bi-party system in the Indian party system.

Events Which Influenced the Split of Congress Party

- This split in the Congress party was evident during the 1969 Presidential elections. The post of President fell vacant that year after the death of Zakir Hussain.
- Despite Indira Gandhi's reservations, the Syndicate nominated their opponent and then Speaker of Lok Sabha, N Sanjeeva Reddy, as the official Congress candidate for Presidential elections. Indira Gandhi encourages the then Vice President, VV Giri to stand for Presidential elections as an independent candidate.
- The then Congress President S Nijalingappa issued a 'whip' asking all the Congress MP's and MLA's to vote in favour of N Sanjeeva Reddy.
- The Congress was divided into two factions, right and left. Left attacked Morarji Desai as the representative of big business houses.
- Indira Gandhi silently supported VV Giri and she publicly called for a conscience vote which meant that the MP's and MLA's from the Congress are free to vote the way they want.
- Finally, the elections resulted in the victory of VV Giri. The defeat of Sanjeeva Reddy, official Congress candidate formalised the split in the party.

After these elections, the Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the party. Indira Gandhi claimed that her group was the real Congress. By November 1969, group led by Syndicate was called as the Congress (Organisation) and the group led by Indira Gandhi was called the Congress (Requisitionists). These two parties were described as Old Congress and New Congress.

Abolition of 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.
- Also given a grant in heredity or government allowance, measured on the basis of the extent, revenue and potential of the merging state. This grant was called the Privy Purse.

- Following the 1967 elections, Indira Gandhi supported the demand that the government should abolish Privy Purses. Morarji Desai, however, called the move morally wrong and amounting to a 'breach of faith with the princes'.
- The government tried to bring a Constitutional amendment in 1970, but it was not passed in Rajya Sabha. It then issued an ordinance which was struck down by the Supreme Court.
- Indira Gandhi made this into a major election issue in 1971 and got a lot of public support. Following its massive victory in the 1971 election, the Constitution was amended to remove legal obstacles for abolition of 'Privy Purse'.

Multi-Party Coalition System

- The elections of 1967 brought the phenomenon of multi-party coalitions. As no single party got majority, various non-Congress parties came together to form non-Congress governments. In most of these cases, the coalition partners were ideologically opposite to each other.
- The concept of Alliance politics also emerged after the fifth general elections of 1971, as Congress (R) – CPI alliance won more seats.
- The Congress (R) and CPI together won 375 seats in the Lok Sabha and secured 48.4% vote share and Indira's Congress (R) itself won 352 seats with 44% vote share.

Defection

After the 1967 elections, the important role was played by defections in the making and unmaking of governments in the states. Defection means an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she was elected and joins another party. The constant realignment and shifting political loyalties gave rise to the expression 'Aya Ram, Gaya Rama'. It became popular in India to describe the practice of frequent floor crossing by legislators.

This expression originated when an MLA from Haryana Gaya Lal in 1967 changed his party thrice in a fortnight from Congress to United Front back to Congress and then within nine hours to United Front again. Thus, the Constitution was amended to prevent defections.

Practice Questions

1. Indian Constitution came into effect on
 (a) 26th January, 1947 (b) 26th January, 1950
 (c) 15th August, 1947 (d) 15th August, 1949
2. Who was appointed as the first Chief Election Commissioner?
 (a) Sukumar Sen
 (b) Jayaprakash Narayan
 (c) Narendra Dev
 (d) Ram Manohar Lohia
3. What percent of voters were literate during the formation of election commission?
 (a) Only 7 percent (b) Only 20 percent
 (c) Only 11 percent (d) Only 15 percent
4. First general election was held from October to February
 (a) 1947 to 1948 (b) 1948 to 1949
 (c) 1951 to 1952 (d) 1950 to 1951
5. In which year the voting method of entire country shifted to EVM?
 (a) 2004 (b) 2002
 (c) 2009 (d) 1999
6. Which party dominated the first three general elections?
 (a) Communist Party of India
 (b) Indian National Congress
 (c) Bhartiya Jana Sangh
 (d) Socialist Party
7. In the first general election, Congress won a majority of seats in most of the states except, Madras and Odisha.
 (a) Travancore-Cochin
 (b) West Bengal
 (c) Rajasthan
 (d) Madhya Pradesh
8. Which of the following facts about the Political Parties is incorrect?
 (a) They shape public opinion.
 (b) They provide people with access to government machinery.
 (c) They put forward policies and programmes to attract voters.
 (d) They play an active role to resolve public policy problems.
9. Which of the following political parties in contemporary India trace their origin to the Socialist Party?
 (a) Samyukta Socialist Party
 (b) Samajwadi Party
 (c) Janta Dal (Secular)
 (d) Both (b) and (c)
10. Socialist leaders like was also invited to join government by Nehru.
 (a) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
 (b) SM Joshi
 (c) Jayaprakash Narayan
 (d) Asoka Mehta
11. Socialist Party was formed in 1934 by
 (a) Rammanohar Lohia
 (b) Acharya Narendra Dev
 (c) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
 (d) SM Joshi
12. Bhartiya Jana Sangh was formed in
 (a) 1950 (b) 1949 (c) 1951 (d) 1952
13. Who was the founder President of The Bhartiya Jana Sangha?
 (a) B R Hedgewar
 (b) Deen Dayal Upadhyay
 (c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 (d) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
14. Who among the following were the leaders of the CPI?
 (a) AK Gopalan (b) SA Dange
 (c) PC Joshi (d) All of these
15. Which party was formed after the Nagpur Resolution of the Congress?
 (a) Socialist Party
 (b) Bhartiya Jana Party
 (c) Communist Party of India
 (d) Swatantra Party
16. The devaluation of Indian Rupee was undertaken by government.
 (a) Indira (b) Rajiv Gandhi
 (c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (d) None of these
17. party system refers to a political framework where one or single party forms and runs the government.
 (a) One (b) Bi
 (c) Tri (d) Multi
18. India is an example of coalition system.
 (a) One-party (b) Bi-party
 (c) Tri-party (d) Multi-party
19. A group of powerful and influential leaders within the Congress were known as, led by K Kamraj.
 (a) Extremists (b) Syndicate
 (c) Moderates (d) Swarajists
20. What is a party which does not get majority or come under the majority coalition called?
 (a) No-majority Party (b) Minority Party
 (c) Opposition Party (d) None of these

- 21. Choose the wrong statement from the given options.**
 (a) The power structure of India after independence was dominated by the Congress Party.
 (b) Congress was very well organised and had organisational presence across India.
 (c) Indira Gandhi dominated the Syndicate group.
 (d) Split in the Congress party was evident during the 1969 Presidential elections.
- 22. Which of the following was/were the causes for the defeat of Congress in 1967 general elections?**
 (a) Increased mobilisation of regional, ethnic and communal groups.
 (b) Increasing unity among non-Congress parties.
 (c) Internal differences within the Congress Party.
 (d) All of the above
- 23. Who among the following leaders started the strategy of 'Non-Congressism'?**
 (a) Ram Manohar Lohia
 (b) Jay Prakash Narayan
 (c) Janeshwar Mishra
 (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

- 24. Match the Following by choosing the correct codes given in the options below.**

List-I	List-II
A. K Kamraj	1. Vice- President of India
B. Acharya Narendra Dev	2. Founder of Bhartiya Jana Sangh
C. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	3. Founder of Socialist Party
D. VV Giri	4. Former CM of Tamil Nadu

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	4	1	(b)	3	4	2	1
(c)	4	3	2	1	(d)	1	4	3	2

- 25. means an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she was elected and joins another party**
 (a) Defection (b) Cheating
 (c) Biasedness (d) Penalty

ANSWERS

1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (c)	5. (d)	6. (b)	7. (a)	8. (b)	9. (d)	10. (c)
11. (b)	12. (c)	13. (d)	14. (d)	15. (d)	16. (a)	17. (a)	18. (d)	19. (b)	20. (c)
21. (c)	22. (d)	23. (a)	24. (c)	25. (a)					

Fundamakers

CHAPTER 13

Democratic Resurgence

- A chain of events between 1973 and 1975 brought new challenges to India's democratic politics and the institutional balance sought by the Constitution.
- Such developments led to the imposition of state emergency in June 1975-77 across the country. The period of emergency is considered one of the most controversial period of independent India's history.

Background to Emergency

- This period i.e. after 1967 witnessed tensions in the relationship between the government and the judiciary. The Supreme Court found many initiatives of the government to be violative of the Constitution.
- The Congress termed this stand of the court as against the principles of democracy and parliamentary supremacy.
- The opposition felt that the politics had been personalised and government machinery was being used to implement Indira Gandhi's personal authority. The split in the Congress increased the division between Indira Gandhi and her opponents.

Economic Context

The social and economic conditions in the country didn't improve much despite the Congress had won the elections of 1971 on the slogan of **garibi hatao**.

The following points highlight the economic condition in India in the post-emergency Congress rule

- The Bangladesh worsened the conditions of Indian economy. Almost eight million people crossed over the East Pakistan border in India.
- US Government stopped all aid to India. Oil Prices increased manifold which caused all round increase in prices of commodities during this period.
- Industrial growth was low and unemployment was very high particularly in the rural areas.
- The failure of monsoons in 1972-73 resulted in a rapid decline in agricultural productivity. Food grain production declined by 8 per cent.

- There was a general atmosphere of dissatisfaction with the prevailing economic conditions all over the country. In this backdrop, non-Congress opposition parties were able to mobilise the popular protests effectively.

Movements Before the Emergency

The students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar states which were ruled by Congress had far reaching impact on the state as well as national politics.

Protests in Gujarat

In January 1974, students in Gujarat started a protest against rising prices of food grain, cooking oil and other essential commodities as well as against corruption. Major opposition parties joined the students' protest and thus, it became widespread protest resulting into the imposition of President's rule in Gujarat. The opposition parties demanded fresh elections.

Morarji Desai, a prominent leader of Congress (O) was the main rival of Indira Gandhi. He declared to go on an indefinite fast if fresh elections were not held in the state. Under intense pressure from opposition and political parties, assembly elections were held in Gujarat in June 1975 and Congress was defeated in this elections.

Protests in Bihar

In March 1974 in Bihar, students came together to protest against the rising prices, food shortage, unemployment and corruption. They invited **Jayaprakash Narayan (JP)** and requested him to lead the students movement.

Jayaprakash Narayan demanded the dismissal of Congress Government in Bihar. He called for **Total Revolution** in the social, economic and political spheres for establishing true democracy.

In 1975, Jayaprakash led a peoples' march towards the Parliament. Along side the agitation led by Jayaprakash Narayan, a nationwide strike by all employees of the Railways was led by the **George Fernandes**.

Jayaprakash Narayan was supported by the non-Congress opposition parties like the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, the Congress (O), the Bhartiya Lok Dal, Socialist Party and others.

Thus, both Gujarat and Bihar agitations were seen as **anti-Congress**. They were seen as a protest against the leadership of Indira Gandhi; rather than the State Governments.

Naxalite Movement

- In 1967 a peasant uprising took place in the Naxalbari police station area of Darjeeling Hills district in West Bengal under the leadership of the local cadres of the **Communist Party of India (Marxist)**.
- Beginning from the Naxalbari police station, the peasant movement spread to several states of India and came to be known as the Naxalite movement.
- In 1969, one branch broke off from the CPI (M) and a new party, Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) (CPI-ML) was formed under the leadership of Charu Majumdar.

Methods Adopted by Naxalites

- The Naxalite Movement has used force to snatch land from the rich landowners and give it to the poor and the landless.
- Its supporters advocated the use of violent means to achieve their political goals.
- Many districts in nine states (Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra) are affected by Naxalite violence.

Reason of Naxalite Movement

- In these areas the sharecroppers, under-tenants and small cultivators were denied their basic rights with regard to security of tenure or their share in produce, payment of fair wages etc.
- Forced labour, exploitation of resources by outsiders and exploitation by money lenders were also common in these areas. These conditions lead to the growth of Naxalite Movement.

Conflict with Judiciary Before Emergency

The Indian Government had many differences with the judiciary. There was a long drawn conflict between Parliament and judiciary over each other's roles.

There were three issues which emerged

- (i) The Supreme Court said that the Parliament could not abridge Fundamental Rights including Right to Property.
- (ii) The court said that the Parliament could not amend in such a way that rights got curtailed.

- (iii) The Parliament amended the Constitution on the ground that Fundamental Rights could be abridged for implementing Directive Principles. The Supreme Court rejected this proposition.

All three factors strained the relations between the government and the judiciary. Further tension was added between executive and judiciary by the two developments.

- A vacancy of Chief Justice of India arose in 1973. As per practice, the senior most Judge of Supreme Court was appointed as the Chief Justice.
- But in 1973, AN Ray was appointed as the Chief Justice removing the seniority of three judges which generated a political controversy.
- **Political ideology and constitutional interpretation** got mixed up rapidly. People close to Prime Minister started questioning the need for a judiciary and the bureaucracy committed to the vision of executive and the legislature.

Declaration of Emergency

- On 12th June, 1975 another issue was raised in which ruling of the Allahabad High Court declared Indira Gandhi's election invalid.
- The High Court declared her election as invalid so legally she was no more an MP and therefore, could not remain the PM unless once again elected as an MP within six months.
- Indira Gandhi's government responded to this crisis by declaring a state of Emergency. On 25th June, 1975, the government argued that there was a threat of internal disturbances and therefore, she imposed Emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution.
- During the National Emergency, Indian Constitution provided it special powers to the government. These were
 - Once an Emergency is proclaimed, the **federal distribution of powers** remain practically suspended and all the powers get concentrated to the Union Government.
 - Government also gets power to restrict all or any of the Fundamental Rights during the emergency.
- Emergency is seen as an extraordinary condition in which democratic politics cannot function normally.
- On the night of 25th June, 1975, the President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was recommended to impose Emergency by Indira Gandhi. He immediately issued proclamation which was implemented on next day.

Consequences of Imposing Emergency

- With imposition of Emergency, agitation and strikes were stopped and banned. Many opposition leaders and workers were put up in jail and the political atmosphere became quite but little tense as well.

- Government suspended the **freedom of Press**. Press Censorship was imposed on newspapers and they were asked to get prior approval for all content to be published.
- Due to fear of social and communal disharmony, government banned **Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS)** and **Jamait-e-Islami**.
- Fundamental Rights and Right of Citizen to move to the court for restoring their Fundamental Rights had also been suspended under the Emergency.
- The government made extensive use of **preventive detention**.
- The Supreme Court's constitution bench over-ruled the High Courts in April 1976 and approved the government's plea. It meant that the government may take away a citizen's right to life and liberty during an emergency.
- Many political workers went underground and organised protest against the government.
- An amendment was made in the background of ruling of Allahabad High Court that henceforth, nobody can challenge the elections of PM, President and Vice-President.
- The **42nd Amendment** was also passed during emergency which was considered as the most controversial amendment. It attempted to reduce the power of the Supreme Court and High Court to pronounce upon the constitutional validity of laws.
- It laid down the fundamental duties of Indian citizens to the nation. This amendment brought about the most widespread changes to the Constitution in its history and is also called a **mini-Constitution** or the **Constitution of Indira**.
- Review of agricultural wages
- Workers' participation in management
- Eradication of bonded labour, etc.
- During the early months of Emergency, urban middle classes were happy that frequent agitation came to an end and discipline was enforced on government employees.
- The poor and rural people also expected effective implementation of the welfare programmes. Thus, different sections of society had different expectations from the Emergency and had different viewpoints about it.
- The Shah Commission held that nearly one lakh eleven thousand people were arrested under the **preventive detention laws** during Emergency.
- There were other allegations against those who didn't hold any official position.
- The emergency directly affected the lives of common people. Torture and custodial deaths occurred during the emergency.

Lessons Learnt from the Emergency

The Emergency showed both the **weaknesses** and **strengths** of India's democracy. The lessons learnt from Emergency are discussed below.

- It was proved that no emergency can destroy the democratic spirit of India.
- Internal emergency can now be proclaimed only on the grounds of **armed rebellion** and any such advice to President must be written from the Council of Ministers.
- It made everyone aware of the **importance of civil liberties**. Courts also took an active role in restoring and protecting civil liberties of people.
- The most valuable lesson we learnt from emergency is that governments which are perceived to be **anti-democratic** are severely punished by the voters.
- Lastly, we learnt that governments which are unstable and quarrelsome are punished by voters.

Politics After Emergency

- The 1977 elections after emergency was decisive as opposition parties fought on the slogan of **save democracy**. All the leaders and activists were released from the jail.
- All the major opposition parties came together on the eve of elections and formed a new party known as **Janata Party** under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan.
- Some leaders of the Congress who were opposed to the Emergency also became part of this new party.

Controversies Regarding Emergency

The most controversial episode in Indian politics was Emergency due to the following reasons

- **Internal disturbances** as mentioned by the Constitution became the reason for declaring Emergency. Emergency was never proclaimed on this ground prior to 1975.
- Investigations by Shah Commission later found out that excesses were committed during emergency.

Issues During the Emergency Period

- It was said that government misused its emergency powers in the name of maintaining law and order, restoring efficiency and implementing pro-poor programmes. For this purpose, Indira Gandhi launched **twenty point programme** which included
 - Land reforms
 - Land redistribution

Some of the Congress leaders also came out and formed a separate party under the leadership of **Jagjivan Ram** named as Congress for democracy, but later it merged with Janata party.

- The Janata Party campaign focused on the non-democratic character of the rule and on the various excesses that took place during the Emergency period.
- The formation of Janata Party also ensured that non-Congress votes would not be divided. The results took everyone by surprise as for the first time since Independence the Congress party got defeated in the Lok Sabha elections and was able to win only 154 seats.

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 characterised 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.
- During the 1980's, the increasing political participation of the lower classes of the society such as SCs, STs and OBCs has been interpreted as **second democratic upsurge** by Yogendra Yadav. This participation has made Indian politics more accommodative and accessible for these classes.
- The era of **Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation** from the early 1990s is attributed to the emergence of a competitive market society encompassing all important sectors of economy, society and polity thus paving way for the **third democratic upsurge**.
- The third democratic upsurge represents a competitive electoral market which is based not on the principle of survival of the best but rather the survival of the ablest.
- It underlines three shifts in India's electoral market: from State to Market, from Government to Governance, from State as Controller to State as Facilitator.

Famous Personalities and their Theories

Jayaprakash Narayan and Total Revolution

- Jayaprakash Narayan, popularly referred to as **JP** or **Lok Nayak** (The People's Leader), was an Indian independence activist, theorist, socialist and political leader.

Jayaprakash Narayan is known for three key contributions

- (i) Fight against Corruption.
- (ii) Principle of **Communitarian Socialism**.
- (iii) Championing of 'Total Revolution'.

- 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 combined together as an example of true federation.
- Based on the above principles, Jayaprakash Narayan advocated transformation of individual, society and state through his call for **Total Revolution**.
- His political transformation included the right to recall, the importance of village/mohalla samities in democratic politics and his call for 'Upper Ke Log' to join political struggle for a clean politics in the country.

Concept of Total Revolution

He defined Total Revolution as a combination of seven revolutions

- (i) Social Revolution (Establishing equality and brotherhood in the society).
- (ii) Economic Revolution (Decentralisation of economy and making efforts to bring about economic equality by taking village as the unit of development).
- (iii) Political Revolution (Ending political corruption, decentralisation of politics and making public partner by giving them more rights).
- (iv) Cultural Revolution (Defending Indian culture and regeneration of cultural values in common man).
- (v) Educational Revolution (Making education occupation based and changing of education system).
- (vi) Spiritual Revolution (Developing moral and spiritual values and turning materialism towards spirituality).
- (vii) Ideological or intellectual (To bring change in society in time with ideas of Sarvodaya).

Ram Manohar Lohia and Socialism

- Ram Manohar Lohiya was a socialist leader and thinker, freedom fighter and among the founders of the Congress Socialist Party.
- He was one of the proponents of socialism in India. He championed the idea of **Democratic Socialism** while associating with democracy.
- Lohia considered both **capitalism** and **communism** equally irrelevant for Indian society. His principle of Democratic Socialism has two objectives
 - (i) The economic objective in the form of food and housing.
 - (ii) The non-economic objective in the form of democracy and freedom.

- Lohiya advocated **Chouburja Rajneeti** in which he opines four pillars of politics as well as socialism: **Centre, Region, District and Village** – all are linked with each other.
- Lohiya supported a **Party of Socialism** as an attempt of merging all political parties.
- The Party of Socialism according to Lohiya 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

- Deendayal Upadhyaya was a philosopher, sociologist, economist and politician. He presented the philosophy which is known as **Integral Humanism**.
- 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
 - (i) Primacy of whole
 - (ii) Supremacy of Dharma
 - (iii) Autonomy of Society
- Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya opposed both **Western capitalist individualism** and **Marxist socialism**.
- His philosophy was based on the internal conscience, pure human soul to be called **Chhitti**, Deendayal Upadhyaya envisaged a classless, casteless and conflict-free social system.
- **Decentralisation** and **Swadeshi** are the foundation of economic democracy for him.
- His philosophy broadly revolved around the principle of **Arthayaam** which states that both the absence and prominence of arths lead to the destruction and denigration of **Dharma** which is central to Integral Humanism.

www.fundamakers.com

Practice Questions

- The Congress had won the elections of 1971 on the slogan of
 (a) Garibi Hatao (b) Save Democracy
 (c) Save civil liberties (d) All of these
- Which of the following statement highlights the economic conditions of India during 1970's?
 (a) Low industrial growth and unemployment
 (b) Low food grain production
 (c) High oil prices led to increase in prices of commodities.
 (d) All of the above
- Jayaprakash Narayan was supported by which of the following political parties?
 (a) Jana Sangh (b) Bhartiya Lok Dal
 (c) Socialist Party (d) All of these
- Name the leaders who founded the Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist).
 (a) Jayaprakash Narayan (b) George Fernandes
 (c) Charu Majumdar (d) P Sundarayya
- Which among the following state districts is not affected by Naxalite violence?
 (a) Odisha (b) Karnataka
 (c) Telangana (d) Madhya Pradesh
- Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct about the proclamation of emergency in 1975?
 (a) Power politics became personalised
 (b) Bitter party competition
 (c) Tensed relations between the government and judiciary.
 (d) All of the above
- What kind of special powers to the government are provided by the Indian Constitution during an emergency?
 (a) Press censorship
 (b) Powers are concentrated with the Union Government
 (c) Government has the power to restrict all or any of the Fundamental Rights
 (d) Both (b) and (c)
- Which of the following were the consequences of emergency imposed in 1975?
 (a) The government made large scale arrest under preventive detention
 (b) Press Censorship was imposed on newspapers
 (c) Fundamental Right were suspended
 (d) All of the above
- Which of the following were included in the Twenty point programme launched by Indira Gandhi?
 (a) Land redistribution
 (b) Land reforms, review of agricultural wages
 (c) Workers participation in management, eradication of bonded labour
 (d) All of the above

10. As per the Shah Commission how many people were arrested under the Preventive detention laws during Emergency?

- (a) Ten thousand (b) Fifty thousand
(c) One lakh eleven thousand (d) Two lakh

11. What kind of lessons was learnt from the period of Emergency?

- (a) Importance of civil liberties for the common people.
(b) Unstable governments are punished by the voters.
(c) Emergency can destroy the democratic spirit of India.
(d) All of the above

12. 1. Shah Commission Appointed
2. Railway Strike led by George Fernandes
3. Declaration of Emergency by President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
4. Peasant uprising in Naxalbari Police Station

Codes

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

13. Mention the main constituents of Janata Party.

- (a) Congress (O)
(b) Bhartiya Jana Sangh
(c) Bhartiya Lok Dal, Socialist Party
(d) All of the above

14. Name the leader who quit active politics after 1995 and became Gandhian and was involved in Bhoodan movement.

- (a) Charu Majumdar
(b) Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan
(c) Jagjivan Ram
(d) Morarji Desai

15. Consider the following statement(s) correct about the downfall of the Janata government.

- (a) The Janata Party could not keep together due to the internal conflict
(b) It had good leaders
(c) It lacked common programme
(d) Both (a) and (c)

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

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

17. Match the following.

List-I	List-II
A. First Democratic Upsurge	1. 1980's
B. Second Democratic Upsurge	2. 1990's
C. Third Democratic Upsurge	3. 1950's to 1970's

Codes

	A	B	C		A	B	C
(a)	1	2	3	(b)	2	1	3
(c)	3	1	2	(d)	1	3	2

18. Which of the following statement is incorrect about Jayaprakash Narayan?

- (a) He was the first leader in post-independence India who undertook a tirade against corruption.
(b) He advocated transformation of individual, society and state.
(c) His philosophy was based on the premise of Democratic Socialism and Chouburja Rajneeti.
(d) He defined total revolution as a combination of 7 revolutions.

19. Jayaprakash Narayan has defined Total Revolution as a combination of revolutions.

- (a) Five (b) Six (c) Seven (d) Eight

20. To bring change in society with time with the ideas of Sarvodaya comes under which of the following revolution as per Jayaprakash Narayan?

- (a) Social Revolution
(b) Spiritual Revolution
(c) Ideological or Intellectual Revolution
(d) Political Revolution

21. Choose the wrong statement from the given options.

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

22. Which of the following party was supported by Ram Manohar Lohia?

- (a) Party of People (b) Party of Liberty
(c) Party of Socialism (d) Party of Democracy

23. The Philosophy of Integral Humanism is based on how many principles?

- (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five

24. Which of the following aspects were opposed by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya?

- (a) Marxist Socialism (b) Western Capitalism
(c) Decentralization (d) Both (a) and (b)

ANSWERS

1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (d)	4. (c)	5. (b)	6. (d)	7. (d)	8. (d)	9. (d)	10. (c)
11. (d)	12. (b)	13. (d)	14. (d)	15. (d)	16. (d)	17. (c)	18. (c)	19. (c)	20. (c)
21. (b)	22. (c)	23. (b)	24. (d)						

CHAPTER 14

Social and New Social Movements in India

Social and New Social Movements

- Social movements are generally directed towards some specific goals.
- A social movement has a way of approaching to bring about (or to prevent) change.
- On the other hand, New Social Movements emerge around new scopes and range of politics. The environment, the rights, and role of women, etc, none of which were considered to be subject matter for politics in which ordinary people were involved, are major concerns for the new movements.

Social vs New Social Movements

The Old Social Movements and New Social Movements are distinguished on the following basis

- The Old Social Movements revolved around politics and political parties whereas the New Social Movements have transcended these political limits and have become autonomous in nature.
- The Old Social Movements aimed at securing political representation, legislative political reforms and rights associated with citizenship in the political community whereas the New Social Movements defend civil society against the political power in which culture of civil society is redefined rather than pursuing legislative change through the state.
- The Old Social Movements are characterised by formal and hierarchical structures while the New Social Movements are unstructured and informal in nature rather than being a structured organisation.
- Old Social Movements are oriented towards political institutions through which change can be achieved.
- On the other hand, the New Social Movements emphasised upon more innovative forms of direct action.

Farmer's Movement

- The beginning of the New Farmers' Movement in general is seen from the decade of 1980s. However, its genesis requires to be stretched back to the earlier decade of 1970s.
- This was the decade when farmers of Green Revolution era began to rally around political parties and leaders.
- The reasons responsible for these movements include
 - terms of trade going against the agriculture
 - declining purchasing power
 - un-remunerative prices
 - agriculture losing proposition, increase in input prices
 - declining per capita income from agriculture etc.
- One such movement was evident in January 1982, in the city of Meerut, Uttar Pradesh. Twenty thousand farmers gathered there for protesting against the government's decision to increase electricity rates.

Worker's Movements

- In 1974 there was a major railway workers' strike. The confrontation between the state and trade unions became acute.
- During the Emergency in 1975-77 the government curbed all trade union activities. This again was short lived. The workers' movement was very much part of the wider struggle for civil liberties.

One of the examples of Worker's movement is discussed below

National Fish Workers' Forum (NFF)

- Throughout the 1970's and 80's, local fish workers' organisations fought with the state governments over the issues of their livelihood.
- After the policies of economic liberalisation in and around the mid-1980's these organisations were compelled to come together on a national platform as NFF.

- The work of NFF got consolidated when in 1991 it fought its first battle with the union government successfully.
- The issue was about the government's deep sea fishing policy that opened up India's waters to large commercial vessels including those of the multinational fishing companies.
- It worked to protect the interests of those people who rely on fishing for subsistence rather than those who invest for gaining profit in this sector.
- In July 2002, NFF called for nationwide strike to oppose the move of government to issue licences for foreign trawlers.
- To protect ecology and protect lives of the fish workers, NFF joined hands with organisations all over the world.

Women's Movement

- The anti-arrack movement of women in Andhra Pradesh was one of most historic and significant movements of the 1990s.
- Women have played a historic role in bringing about a ban on consumption and sale of distilled liquor in Andhra Pradesh.
- The movement indeed was not just for elimination of liquor but for the protection and survival of their lives and culture.
- The rural women in the villages raised their voices against the degeneration of the progress of their families through the damage caused by their men to their children and themselves.

Ecological Movements

- Ecological Movements are social movements which refers to the coming together of various groups of individuals and organisations that work in collaboration in social, scientific, political, and conservational fields with the main purpose of addressing environmental concerns.
- New forms of political action are reinvented within these social movements.

Some of the ecological movements are discussed below

Chipko Movement

- In early 1973, a village in Uttarakhand where both men and women were engaged in a very unique form of collective action.
- These villages were protesting against the practices of commercial logging of forest tree that government permitted. They adopted a new method of protest as they used to hug trees to prevent them from being cut down.
- These protests marked the beginning of a world famous environmental movement called Chipko Movement.

Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA)

- In the early 1980's, developmental project was launched in the Narmada Valley. The project consists of 30 big dams, 135 medium sized and around 3,000 small dams to be constructed on the Narmada and its tributaries that flow across three states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.
- The two most important multi-purpose dams planned under this project were Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat and Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh.
- Narmada Bachao Andolan was a movement started to save Narmada and opposed the construction of these dams.

Sardar Sarovar Project

This is a multi-purpose mega-scale dam. It provides drinking water, water for irrigation, electricity generation and increase in agricultural production. Beside these, it was believed that dam will also help in effective flood and drought control in the region.

The project had some problems which were

- Almost 245 villages from three states (Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra) were expected to get submerged in the process of dam construction.
- It required relocation of almost two and half lakh people from these villages.
- The issues of relocation and proper rehabilitation of the project affected people. During 1988-89, issues got strengthened under the banner of the NBA which was a local voluntary organisation formed by people of that region.

Movement for Right to Information (RTI)

- The movement started in 1990, when a mass based organisation called the **Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS)** in Rajasthan took the initiative in demanding records of famine relief work and accounts of labourers.
- The demand was first raised in **Bhim Tehsil** in a very backward region of Rajasthan.
- The villagers asserted their Right to Information by asking for copies of bills and vouchers and names of persons on the muster rolls who have been paid wages on the construction of schools, dispensaries, small dams and community centres.
- On paper such development projects were all completed, but it was a common knowledge of the villagers that there was gross misappropriation of funds.
- In 1994 and 1996, the MKSS organised *Jan Sunwais* or Public Hearings, where the administration was asked to explain its stand in public.

Practice Questions

- Which of the following are concerns of the new social movements?
(a) Women rights
(b) Political representation
(c) Legislative political rights
(d) Citizenship rights in political community
- The old social movements revolved around
(a) Politics (b) Lifestyle (c) Culture (d) Justice
- Which among the following is a reason for farmer's movement?
(a) Terms of trade going against the agriculture
(b) Declining purchasing power
(c) Unremunerative prices
(d) All of the above
- What is the full form of BKU?
(a) Bharath kalyan union (b) Bharatiya kisan union
(c) Bharat kisan unnati (d) None of these
- The jail bhara agitations were conducted by
(a) National Fish Worker's Forum
(b) Anti-arrack movement
(c) Chipko movement
(d) Bharatiya Kisan Union
- The BKU movement was active mainly in the states of the country.
(a) Prosperous (b) Poor
(c) Underdeveloped (d) Rural
- Fisheries being a subject, the fish workers were mostly mobilised at the regional level.
(a) Union (b) State
(c) Reserve (d) None of these
- The Anti-Arrack movement was a battle against
(a) Corruption (b) Deforestation
(c) Pollution (d) Alcoholism
- National Fishworkers' Forum originated in
(a) Kerala (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Gujarat (d) Maharashtra
- Name the village where the women in the early 1990s started Anti-Arrack Movement.
(a) Dubagunta (b) Goddumarri
(c) Nennur (d) Chandragiri
- Chipko Movement is an example of movements.
(a) Women's (b) Worker's
(c) Ecological (d) Farmer's
- Who among the following was associated with Chipko Movement?
(a) Amrita Devi (b) Shamsher Singh Bisht
(c) Gaura Devi (d) Govind Singh Rawat
- What was Chipko Movement about?
(a) It was an environmental movement to protest against cutting down of trees.
(b) It was a movement which raised questions on ecological and economic exploitation.
(c) The movement demanded that local communities should have control over their natural resources.
(d) All of the above
- Narmada Bachao Andolan was to
(a) Expand Narmada (b) Save Narmada
(c) Clean Narmada (d) None of these
- Where was the movement called Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangh then started?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Rajasthan
(c) Odisha (d) Madhya Pradesh
- Consider the following statement(s) is/are incorrect about Sardar Sarovar Project.
(a) It was ambitious development project.
(b) The project consisted of 30 big dams and 130 medium sized and about 2000 small dams.
(c) It was a multipurpose mega scale dam.
(d) The dam was constructed on the Narmada and its tributaries that flows across the states.
- Consider the following statement about Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan and select the correct statement(s).
(a) The Sangathan was started in 1988.
(b) It is best known for demand of the Right to Information Act.
(c) The MKKS organised San Sunwais or Public hearing where the administration was asked to explain its stand in public.
(d) Both (b) and (c)
- Match the following in 'Column A' with those in 'Column B' in a meaningful way.

List-I	List-II
A. Chipko Movement	1. Maharashtra
B. Narmada Bachao Aandolan	2. Uttarakhand
C. Dalit Panthers Movement	3. Andhra Pradesh
D. Anti-Arrack Movement	4. Gujarat

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	4	1	(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	4	3	2	1	(d)	2	1	3	4

- Which project was included under the multi-purpose dam project in Narmada valley?
(a) Sardar Sarovar Project (b) Narmada Sagar Project
(c) Indira Sagar Project (d) Both a and b

20. Silent Valley, an evergreen tropical forest is located in
 (a) West Bengal (b) Andhra Pradesh
 (c) Kerala (d) None of these
21. Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan took the initiative in demanding records of work.
 (a) Famine relief (b) Food distribution
 (c) Poverty elimination (d) Forest conservation
22. The MKSS organised where the administration was asked to explain its stand in public.
 (a) Hartals (b) Andolans
 (c) Jan sunwais (d) All of these
23. The National Rehabilitation Policy formed by the government in 2003 can be seen as an achievement of the movements like
 (a) MKSS (b) NBA
 (c) BKU (d) NFF
24. The RTI Bill received presidential accent in
 (a) 2003 (b) 2004
 (c) 2005 (d) 2006
25. The demand for records of famine relief was first raised in in a very backward region of Rajasthan.
 (a) Bhim Tehsil (b) Balesar tehsil
 (c) Bap tehsil (d) Bawadi tehsil

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 9. (d) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) | 16. (b) | 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (d) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (c) | 23. (b) | 24. (c) | 25. (a) | | | | | |

www.fundamakers.com

FundaMakers

CHAPTER 15

Regional Aspirations

Introduction

- Regional Aspirations here refers to when different regions demand autonomy outside the framework of Indian Union.
- A democratic approach was adopted by India to address the issue of diversity. Democracy allows the political expressions of regional aspirations and does not treat them as anti-national.

Areas of Tension and Conflicts

Issues that emerged after Independence of India were partition, displacement, integration of Princely States, reorganisation of state, etc. Some areas of tensions and conflicts also emerged which are discussed below

- The issue of Kashmir emerged not only due to conflict between India and Pakistan. It also emerged due to the political aspirations of people in the form of political autonomy living in the region.
- Tensions in North-East region like in Nagaland and Mizoram emerged in the form of strong separatist movements.
- In Southern part of India, some groups from the Dravid Movement also believed to emerge as a separate nation.
- Regions like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat emerged due to the mass agitations on the basis of language.
- Protests were evident in Tamil Nadu region when Hindi was made the official national language of India. On the other hand, in North region agitations were going on for Hindi to be made as the official language.
- In the late 1950's, Punjabi speaking people agitated for a separate state. This demand was fulfilled with the creation of Punjab and Haryana in 1966.
- The states of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand were later created due to their demands for autonomy. Thus, to meet the challenges of diversity the internal boundaries of the country were redrawn by the then government.

Jammu and Kashmir

- This region had a special status under Article 370 of the Indian Constitution. Although, it has experienced issues related to violence, cross-border terrorism and political instability with external and internal consequences.
- Other issue that is evident in this region is the displacement of Kashmiri Pandits on a large-scale basis.

Jammu and Kashmir comprises of three different regions and different people which are discussed as follows

- Jammu Region** This region is a mix of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and people speaking different languages.
- Kashmir Region** This region comprise of Kashmir Valley inhabited by Kashmiri speaking Muslims with small Kashmiri speaking Hindu minority.
- Ladakh Region** This region is mountainous with less population comprise of Buddhists and Muslims.

Roots of the Problem

- Jammu and Kashmir was a Princely State before 1947. It was ruled by Hindu ruler Hari Singh who didn't want to merge with India or Pakistan. He wanted to have an independent status of Kashmir.
- The majority of the population in Kashmir was Muslim due to which Pakistan felt that the state belonged to Pakistan.
- On the other hand, people of the state are Kashmiris who led the issue of regional aspiration, known as Kashmiriyat.
- In the state, popular movement was led by Sheikh Abdullah of the National Conference as he wanted to get rid of Maharaja Hari Singh. He was also against the notion of joining Pakistan.
- The National Conference was a secular organisation which was associated with the Congress.

- In October 1947, Pakistan sent tribal infiltrators to capture the region of Kashmir. To protect Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh had to seek India's support. Indian Army pulled the infiltrators out of the Kashmir.
- This help was extended on the condition that Hari Singh had signed an 'Instrument of Accession' with the Government of India.
- A part of Kashmir was occupied by Pakistan and this issue was raised in the UNO which recommended a three step process to resolve this issue between India and Pakistan.
 - (i) Firstly, Pakistan had to withdraw from the Kashmir region.
 - (ii) Secondly, India needs to reduce its military forces to maintain law and order.
 - (iii) Thirdly, a plebiscite was to be conducted in a free and impartial manner.
- Although, no progress was achieved under this resolution. In March 1948, Sheikh Abdullah took over as the Prime Minister of the Jammu and Kashmir. India agreed to grant provisional autonomy to the state under the Article 370.

Later Developments After 2002

- Mufti Mohammed headed the state government for the first three years as per the Coalition agreement succeeded by Ghulam Nabi Azad of Indian National Congress (INC) who could not complete his term due to President Rule in July 2008.
- After the next elections, Omar Abdullah came into power in 2009 with a Coalition Government composed of National Conference and INC.
- However, the state still witnessed disturbances in his tenure led by the Hurriyat Conference. In 2014 elections, the state witnessed highest voter turnout in 25 years.
- A coalition government was formed led by Mufti Mohammed Sayeed (PDP) with BJP.
- After the demise of Mufti Mohammed Sayeed, his daughter Mahbooba Mufti became the first women Chief Minister in April 2016.
- The President's rule was imposed in June 2018 after BJP withdrew its support to the State Government.
- On 5th August, 2019, Article 370 was abolished by the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act 2019.
- The state now constitutes two Union Territories i.e. Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. Both these Union Territories present us the examples of plural society in India.

Punjab

- The era of 1980's saw major developments in the state of Punjab.

- There was a change in the social composition of the state after the partition and later on with the separation of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.
- Punjab was reorganised on linguistic basis in 1966. The Akali Dal was formed in 1920 as the political wing of the Sikhs. It led the movement for the formation of a 'Punjabi Suba'.

Political Context

- After the reorganisation in 1966, the Akalis formed the coalition governments in 1967 and then in 1977.
- They realised the fact that their political position remained uncertain in nature because
 - Centre had dismissed their government in the mid-way of its term.
 - They didn't enjoy strong support among the Hindus.
 - The Sikh Community like all other religious communities was internally differentiated on caste and class lines. As the Congress got more support among the Dalits whether Hindu or Sikh than the Akalis.
- In the 1970's, a section of Akalis started to demand political autonomy for the region. This was evident during their conference at Anandpur Sahib in 1973.
- The Anandpur Sahib Resolution advocated regional autonomy and it wanted to redefine the centre-state relationship in the country.
- In 1980, Akali Dal government had been dismissed then they launched a movement regarding the distribution of water between Punjab and its neighbouring states.
- Religious leaders raised the question of autonomous Sikh identity as well as more extreme elements advocated succession from India and creation of Khalistan.

Punjab Crisis

- The leadership of the Akali movement shifted from the moderate Akalis to the extremist elements which further took the form of armed insurgency.
- The militants made their headquarters inside the holy shrine, the Golden Temple (Amritsar) and turned it into an armed fortress.
- In June 1984, the Government of India carried out the 'Operation Blue Star' which was the code name for the army action.
- In this operation, government was successful in defeating the militants but it also damaged the historic temple which deeply hurt the sentiments of the Sikhs.
- The Punjab crises became more complicated when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated on 31st October, 1984 by her two Sikh bodyguards.
- They wanted to take revenge for Operation Blue Star. This incident shocked the entire country and this led to violence against the Sikh Community in Northern part of India.

North-East Region

- This region consists of seven sisters or states comprising only 4% of country's population. A small corridor of 22 connects this region with India.
- Region also shares its boundary with China, Myanmar and Bangladesh. It also serves as India's gateway to South-East Asia.
- This region has witnessed change since independence like as follows
 - Princely states like Tripura, Manipur and Khasi Hills of Meghalaya were merged with India after Independence.
 - Political reorganisation has been evident in the entire region like Nagaland was created in 1963. Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya were created in 1972 while Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh came up as a separate state in 1987.
 - After the partition of India, the North-East region was reduced to a land-locked region which has affected its economy. The region also suffered neglect in development and its politics also remained isolated.
 - Most of the states in this region have gone through demographic changes due to migrations from neighbouring states and countries.
- The politics of North-East was dominated by three issues that include
 - Demands for Autonomy — Movements for Secession
 - Opposition to outsiders

Demands for Autonomy

- The state of Assam after the independence was comprised of entire region except Manipur and Tripura. There were demands for political autonomy when the Assam Government was imposing Assamese language on the non-Assamese people.
- Assam government faced major protest riots throughout the state and a demand for separate state was presented by tribal communities' leaders from Assam.
- Eastern India Tribal Union was formed which later changed into All Party Hill Leaders Conference in 1960.
- Formation of tribal state from Assam was demanded but instead of one state several states were carved out of Assam.
- The Government of India created the states of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh out of Assam. Tripura and Manipur were also upgraded as the states by the Central Government.
- The process of reorganisation in the North-East was completed by 1972. But still there were demands for autonomy in the region like by the Bodos, Karbis and Dimasas communities.

Reasons for the Demands of Autonomy

- The demands for autonomy in the region were raised as people felt discriminated by the more resourceful regions in economic, social, cultural or political aspects.
- Their region is not given adequate representation in political institutions in the state, and decisions about them are taken by the governments without their involvement.

Secessionist Movements

The demands for autonomy are under the provisions of Constitution but the difficulties arose when states started demanding a separate country. There were secessionist movements for autonomy in North-Eastern regions of Mizoram and Nagaland which are discussed below

Mizoram

- After Independence, people of the Mizo Hills believed that they were never a part of British India and thus they deserved a separate union.
- The people of Mizo Hills launched a movement against the government.
- Movement gained momentum after the Assam Government failed to respond to the great famine of 1959 in Mizo Hills.
- This movement further led to the formation of the Mizo National Front (MNF) under the leadership of Laldenga. In 1966, the MNF started armed campaign for independence.
- Mizo fought a guerrilla war against the Indian Army, and got support from the Pakistani Government. Indian forces countered it with a series of repressive means with the common people as victims.
- Negotiations were started with the Indian Government by Laldenga when he came back from exile in Pakistan.
- In 1986, peace agreement was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga and Laldenga became the Chief Minister.
- This accord helped Mizoram to remain a peaceful place since then with high literacy and development.

Nagaland

- A section of the Nagas under the leadership of Angami Zaphu Phizo declared independence from India in 1951. Phizo turned down many offers of negotiations.
- The Naga National Council started an armed struggle for the sovereignty of Nagas.
- After violent insurgency, a section of the Nagas signed an agreement with Government of India.
- But on the other hand, rebels didn't accept this agreement and still the final resolution on this problem is awaited.

Movements Against Outsiders

- Large scale migration of people has created problems for the people of North-East. These people were seen as 'outsiders or migrants' or encroachers on the scarce resources of the region.
- They were also considered as competitors to employment opportunities and political power. For instance, the Assam Movement from 1979 to 1985 was such a movement against the 'outsiders'.
- A major chunk of Bengali Muslims entered the region from Bangladesh. They felt that it will abolish the true identity and the indigenous people of Assam.
- In 1979, All Assam Students Union was formed as an anti-foreigner movement. This movement was against the illegal migrations, domination of Bengalis and other outsiders as well as against faulty voters' register.
- The movement demanded all the outsiders should be sent back who had entered the state after 1951.
- All sections of Assamese people were mobilised in this movement.
- After six years of turmoil, Rajiv Gandhi government took up negotiations with the AASU leaders.
- In 1985, an accord was signed for all those immigrants who entered Assam during the Bangladesh war were to be deported.
- The Members of AASU came together and formed a regional political party known as Asom Gana Parishad (AGP).

- This party came to power in 1985 to resolve the foreign national problem as well as to build a 'Golden Assam'.

Rise of Regional Parties

- The presence of a number of ethnic, cultural, linguistic, religious and caste groups within the Indian society is greatly responsible for the origin and growth of regional parties.
- In India regional parties are based on Identity, Statehood, Autonomy and Development.
- Regional political parties have emerged to fulfil the regional aspirations of the people.
- The Akali Dal, the sole representative of the Sikh community has played very profound role in achieving the objective of a separate state based on Sikh culture and religion.
- The creation of Punjabi suba in 1966 formally set rest to regional aspiration in the state.
- Similarly, other regional parties like in Jammu & Kashmir National Conference formed by Sheikh Abdullah won every election from 1977 up to 2002.
- The regional parties present greater representation of local people at the national level.
- It helps in establishing a federal structure as it can oppose any move by the Central Government which they believe is against the interests of the people.

Practice Questions

1. aspirations refers to when different regions demand autonomy outside the framework of Indian Union.
(a) Regional (b) Local (c) Religious (d) Linguistic
2. Which period in India can be seen as a period of rising regional aspirations for autonomy?
(a) 1970s (b) 1980s (c) 1960s (d) 1990s
3. A approach was adopted by India to address the issue of diversity.
(a) Monarchical (b) Dictatorial
(c) Secular (d) Democratic
4. Which of the following were the issues India had to cope immediately after independence?
(a) Partition and displacement
(b) Integration of princely states
(c) Reorganisation of states (d) All of these
5. Jammu and Kashmir had special status under which article of the Indian Constitution?
(a) Article 225 (b) Article 366
(c) Article 370 (d) Article 371

6. Match the following.

List-I	List-II
A. Jammu	1. Muslims with Hindu minority.
B. Kashmir	2. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs
C. Ladakh	3. Sikhs
D. Punjab	4. Buddhists

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3	(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	3	4	1	2	(d)	3	1	2	4

7. Jammu and Kashmir was ruled by Hindu ruler
(a) Jai Singh (b) Hari Singh
(c) Rawal Singh (d) Sangram Singh
8. Who among the members of INC became the first Chief Minister of the state of J&K?
(a) Ghulam Mohammed Sadiq
(b) Sheikh Abdullah
(c) Farooq Abdullah
(d) None of the above

9. Which of the following can be considered as the role of congress in the politics of Jammu and Kashmir?
 - (a) The Congress gained direct control over the government in state.
 - (b) National Conference remained iconic power with the active support of Congress.
 - (c) Congress party also made attempts to have agreement between Sheikh Abdullah and Government of India.
 - (d) All of the above
10. On which day, the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill was passed by the NDA government in Rajya Sabha?
 - (a) 1st August, 2018
 - (b) 5th August, 2019
 - (c) 6th August, 2019
 - (d) 9th August, 2019
11. Choose the wrong statement from the given options
 - (a) To protect Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh had to seek India's support.
 - (b) In the year 2009 the state witnessed higher voter turnout.
 - (c) Congress Party greatly influenced the politics of the state in the initial years.
 - (d) Jammu and Kashmir got divided into two Union Territories in 2019.
12. The was formed in 1920 as the political wing of the Sikhs.
 - (a) Khalistan
 - (b) Punjabi Suba
 - (c) Akali Dal
 - (d) None of these
13. What was the code name of the operation carried out against the militants that made Golden Temple their headquarters?
 - (a) Operation Rising Star
 - (b) Operation Morning Star
 - (c) Operation Blue Star
 - (d) Operation Shining Star
14. Which Prime Minister initiated a discussion with moderate Akali leaders in 1984?
 - (a) Indira Gandhi
 - (b) Rajiv Gandhi
 - (c) Harchand Singh Longowal
 - (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
15. Punjab Accord was signed in
 - (a) 1982
 - (b) 1980
 - (c) 1984
 - (d) 1985
16. Which of the following were the points of agreement signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Longowal or the Punjab accord?
 - (a) Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab.
 - (b) A separate commission to be appointed to resolve border dispute between Punjab and Haryana.
 - (c) To withdraw the armed forces Special Power Act in Punjab.
 - (d) All of the above
17. In which year Independent India first use referendum procedure?
 - (a) 1967
 - (b) 1968
 - (c) 1970
 - (d) 1978
18. Which of the following North-Eastern States were erstwhile princely states which merged with India after independence?
 - (a) Tripura
 - (b) Manipur
 - (c) Khasi Hills of Meghalaya
 - (d) All of these
19. Which of the following statement(s) can be considered as the political aspirations of the people of Assam?
 - (a) Secession from India
 - (b) Opposition to Brahmins dominance
 - (c) Anti-foreigners movement (To detect and deport outsiders)
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
20. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true about the reasons for the rise of political violence in India?
 - (a) The large scale migration into North-East.
 - (b) The late comers either from India or abroad were seen as encroachers on scarce resource like land.
 - (c) Seen as potential competitors to employment opportunities and political power.
 - (d) All of the above
21. What among the following is an issue around which the politics of North-east revolved around?
 - (a) Demands for autonomy
 - (b) Movements for secession
 - (c) Opposition to outsiders
 - (d) All of these
22. fought a guerilla war against the Indian army and got support from the Pakistani Government.
 - (a) Kashmiris
 - (b) Akali dal
 - (c) Mizos
 - (d) None of these
23. Which movement used democratic means like public debates and the electoral platform to achieve its end?
 - (a) Akali movement
 - (b) Dravidian movement
 - (c) Secessionist movement
 - (d) J&K movement
24. Dravida Kazhagam(DK) was formed under the leadership of
 - (a) EV Ramasami Periyar
 - (b) C N Annadurai
 - (c) K Veeramani
 - (d) None of these
25. What among the following were the main characteristics of DK?
 - (a) Opposed the Brahmins' dominance
 - (b) Affirmed regional pride
 - (c) Against the cultural dominance of the North
 - (d) All of the above

ANSWERS

1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (d)	5. (c)	6. (a)	7. (b)	8. (a)	9. (d)	10. (b)
11. (b)	12. (c)	13. (c)	14. (b)	15. (d)	16. (d)	17. (a)	18. (d)	19. (d)	20. (d)
21. (d)	22. (c)	23. (b)	24. (a)	25. (d)					

CHAPTER 16

Indian Politics: Trends and Developments

Development in Indian Politics (Context of 1990's)

- The trends and developments in Indian politics were complex at different stages. After the assassination of Indira Gandhi in 1984, **Rajiv Gandhi** became the Prime Minister through a massive victory of Congress Party in the 1984 Lok Sabha elections.
- Some of the developments visible during the end of 1980's which made long-lasting impact on Indian politics are discussed below

End of Congress System

This period witnessed the defeat of the Congress party in the elections of 1989. The party that had won 415 seats in the Lok Sabha in 1984 was reduced to only 197 in this election. The elections of 1989 marked the end of the 'Congress System'.

Mandal Issue

- Second development was the rise of Mandal issue in the national politics. The new National Front Government in 1990 implemented the recommendation of the Mandal Commission.
- It held that jobs in Central Government should be the reserved for the OBC's. This caused violent anti-Mandal protests in different parts of the country.
- The dispute was evident among the supporters and opponents of OBCs reservations came to be known as Mandal Issue. This issue helped in shaping Indian politics since 1989.

New Economic Reforms

It was initiated by Rajiv Gandhi in 1991 which changed the direction of the Indian economy that was pursued since independence. The new economic reforms were widely criticised by various movements and organisations.

Ayodhya Dispute

- Another issue was the demolition of Babri Masjid and rise of BJP and **Hindutva** politics. A number of events resulted in the demolition of the disputed structure known as **Babri Masjid** in December 1992.
- This has intensified debates on the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism.

Change in Congress Leadership

- The last development was the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991 led to change in the leadership of the Congress party.
- The Congress emerged as the single largest party in the elections of 1991 and Narsimha Rao was chosen as Prime Minister after the death of Rajiv Gandhi.

Era of Coalitions

- With 1989 elections, an era of coalitions came up with the beginning of third electoral system. This era was built around the core principles that include a sharp rise in political competition at the national level and declining margins of victory in parliamentary races.
- With the defeat of Congress Party in the 1989 elections, no other party emerged in majority at the Central level.
- Congress was the largest party in the Lok Sabha but it didn't get clear majority so it decided to sit in the opposition.

Decline of Congress

- The end of Congress dominance in the Indian party system emerged after the defeat of Congress in the elections.

- The era of 1990's witnessed another challenge to the predominant position of Congress as no single party could replace Congress.

National Front and United Front

- **Political alliance** is an agreement for cooperation between different political parties on common political agenda.
- The 90's witnessed the emergence of powerful parties and movements that represented the Dalit and Other Backward Castes (OBC's).
- These parties played an important role in the formation of United Front Government in 1996 which was supported by Congress.
- Between 1989 and 1990, the National Front was a coalition of political parties led by the Janata Dal that constituted India's Government under the leadership of NT Rama Rao as President.
- Following the 1996 general elections in India, the United Front was created as a coalition government of 13 political parties.
- A long phase of coalition politics began with the elections of 1989. This was visible during for instance
 - The National Front Government in 1989.
 - The United Front Government in 1996 and 1997.
 - National Democratic Alliance (NDA), BJP-led coalitions in 1997, 1998 and 1999.
 - United Progressive Alliance (UPA) in 2004 and 2009.
- However, this trend of coalition government changed in 2014.

Political Rise of Other Backward Classes

- One long term development of this period emerged in the form of rise of Other Backward Classes (OBC's). These communities other than SC and ST who suffer from educational and social backwardness also referred to as backward castes.
- Many Non-Congress parties like the Janata Party government in 1977 supported these communities.

Mandal Commission

- Southern States have had reservations for the OBC since the 1960's.
- However, this policy did not apply to the states of North India. The demand for reservations for backward castes in North India and at the national level was forcefully promoted during the duration of the Janata Party government in 1977-1979.

- Following this, in 1978, the Central Government established a commission to investigate and recommend methods to ameliorate (improve) the conditions of the poor.
- As a result, the commission was dubbed (termed) as the second backward classes commission. The Committee is commonly referred to as the Mandal Commission, after its chairperson, **Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal**.
 - It recommended ways of identifying these **backward classes**. The Commission gave its recommendations in 1980.
 - It recommended reserving 27 per cent of seats in the educational institutions and government jobs for these groups. The Mandal Commission also made many other recommendations like land reforms, to improve the conditions of OBC's.
 - In August 1990, the National Front Government decided to implement one of the recommendations of Mandal Commission. It was related to reservations for OBC's in jobs at the Central Government level and its undertakings.

Consequences of Implementing Mandal Commission

- This decision caused agitations and violent protests in many cities of North India.
- The decision was also challenged in the Supreme Court and came to be known as the Indira Sawhney Case, after the name of one of the petitioners.
- In November 1992, the Supreme Court gave a ruling upholding the decision of the government.

United Progressive Alliance (UPA) I and II

- In the General Election of 2009, Manmohan Singh formed another UPA coalition cabinet and was sworn in for a second term, becoming the first Prime Minister since Jawaharlal Nehru to do so after having served a full five-year first term.
- The government made employment generation and social equity as the important features of its agenda.
- Under UPA-II, women began occupying senior positions in State and Union Territory governments, notably in highly populated Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- It also worked upon the issues of revitalising the agrarian economy, stepping up investment in agriculture, providing access to credit and improving the quality of rural infrastructure.

National Democratic Alliance (NDA) III and IV

The Bharatiya Janata Party led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi got an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha elections held in May 2014 and after nearly 30 years in Indian politics; a strong government with an absolute majority was established at the Centre.

- Though called NDA III, the BJP-led coalition of 2014 was largely different from 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 but it was also

dominated by BJP with an absolute majority of its own in Lok Sabha.

- It was also called a **surplus majority coalition**. In that sense a major transformation could be seen in the nature of coalition politics which could be seen from one party led coalition to one party dominated coalition.
- The 2019 Lok Sabha elections, the 17th since independence, once again brought back BJP led NDA (NDA IV) to the centre of power by winning more than 350 seats out of 543.

Practice Questions

- Which of the following developments took place after 1980s in the country that had long lasting impact on politics?
 - End of Congress system
 - Mandal Commission, New Economic reforms
 - Ayodhya dispute, assassination of Rajiv Gandhi
 - All of the above
- Who had recommended reservation for OBCs in jobs of Central Government?
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Mandal Commission
- Choose the correct term for coming together of two or more political parties to form a government.
 - United Government
 - Coalition Government
 - National Government
 - None of the above
- Who headed the coalition government of 1989?
 - Chandra Shekhar
 - VP Singh
 - IK Gujral
 - Rajiv Gandhi
- Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about new economic reforms?
 - Rajiv Gandhi initiated Structural adjustment programme as the new economic reforms.
 - The changes first became visible in 1991
 - The new economic reforms radically changed the direction of Indian economy after independence
 - All of the above
- What does Hindutva mean?
 - It means Hinduness
 - It was based on Indian nationhood
 - It means everyone must accept India not only as their fatherland but also as their holyland
 - All of the above
- Which party pursued the politics of 'Hindutva' and adopted the strategy of mobilising the Hindus?
 - Bhartiya Janata Party
 - Congress
 - Communist Party of India
 - Bahujan Samaj Party
- Who headed the central government in India after 1998 parliamentary elections?
 - Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 - P V Narsimha Rao
 - H D Deve Gowda
 - I K Gujral
- Which alliance formed the government at the center in 1989?
 - National Front
 - United Front
 - Super Front
 - Real Front
- The General Elections of 2004 resulted in
 - dominance of Congress
 - coalition government
 - convincing victory of BJP
 - the emergence of Akali Dal
- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated in the year
 - 1989
 - 1990
 - 1991
 - 1992
- Bhartiya Janata Party is rebirth of which of the following political party?
 - Bhartiya Jana Sangh
 - Bahujan samaj party
 - Samajwadi party
 - Shiv sena
- With its pre-intended goal the NDA III Government started several Socio-economic welfare schemes to make development accessible to the masses.
 - Jai Jawan Jai Kisan
 - Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan
 - SabkaSaath, SabkaVikas
 - Garibi Hatao

14. BJP led coalition of 2014 was also called as
 (a) Majority Coalition
 (b) Surplus Majority Coalition
 (c) Clear Majority Coalition
 (d) Democratic Coalition
15. How did alliance governments emerge?
 (a) When the government was formed by coalition
 (b) Smaller parties went into a kind of contract with each other
 (c) When there was a rift in the bigger political parties
 (d) None of the above
16. Who supported the United Front Government?
 (a) BJP
 (b) Communist Party of India
 (c) Congress
 (d) NDA
17. What were the consequences of implementing Mandal Commission?
 (a) There were agitations and violent protests in many cities of North India.
 (b) The decision was challenged in the Supreme Court.
 (c) In December 1992, the Supreme Court gave a ruling upholding the decision of the government.
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
18. Atal Bihari Vajpayee served as the PM of India from
 (a) 2000 to 2005
 (b) 2003 to 2014
 (c) 1999 to 2004
 (d) None of these
19. Which of the following were the main agendas of General election of 2009 by UPA-II?
 (i) Employment Generation
 (ii) Social Equity
 (iii) Poverty reduction
 (iv) Laws on Population control
 (a) Both (i) and (ii)
 (b) Only (iii)
 (c) Only (iv)
 (d) Both (iii) and (iv)
20. After how many years, the Bhartiya Janata Party led by PM Narendra Modi got an absolute majority in Lok Sabha elections held in May 2014?
 (a) Around 20 years
 (b) Around 25 years
 (c) Nearly 30 years
 (d) Nearly 50 years
21. Why NDA-III is coalition is also called surplus majority coalition?
 (a) Because it brings one party led coalition.
 (b) Because it brings one party dominated coalition.
 (c) Because it brings multi-party coalitions.
 (d) None of these
22. How many seats were gained in the 17th Lok Sabha elections by the BJP led NDA IV?
 (a) 200
 (b) 250
 (c) 350
 (d) 450
23. Which kind of change in Indian politics emerged after 2014?
 (a) Emergence of caste based politics
 (b) Emergence of Development and Governance oriented politics.
 (c) Emergence of progressive alliances
 (d) Both (b) and (c)
24. Which of the following socio-economic welfare schemes during NDA-IV helps to make development and governance accessible to the masses?
 (a) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
 (b) Beti Padhao, Desh Badhao
 (c) Ayushman Bharat Yojana
 (d) All of the above
25. Which section of the people became the real beneficiaries of the Central Government schemes during the rule of NDA-IV?
 (a) Women
 (b) Children
 (c) Elderly people
 (d) Disadvantaged Groups

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) | 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (c) | 17. (d) | 18. (c) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (c) | 23. (b) | 24. (d) | 25. (a) | | | | | |