

POLITICAL SCIENCE HS 2ND YEAR IMPORTANT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

PART A

CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS

CHAPTER 1: COLD WAR ERA IN WORLD POLITICS

Q1. What is the background of the Cold War?

A. a. The Second World War which broke out in the year 1939 brought together almost every powerful nation of the world under two forces namely the Allied forces led by USA, USSR, Great Britain and France and the Axis powers led by Germany, Italy and Japan.

b. The Second World War ended in 1945, when USA dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan which completely destroyed the two cities.

c. It was criticised whether such a powerful weapon was needed to destroy a nation which was ready to surrender. USA stated that the main aim behind the bombing was to ensure that the war ended without further loss to American lives and property. However, it was argued that the bombing was to warn Soviet Union by the USA, that they were the most powerful nation in the world.

d. The end of the Second World War marked the beginning of the Cold War.

Q2. What are the main features of the Cold War?

A. a. Cold war era is one of the most significant periods of world politics as after the Second World War, two powerful nations that is United States of America and Soviet Union (USSR) emerged as superpowers. These two powerful nations while competing with each other, stayed away from direct armed war but at the same time tried to increase their influence and power over others. As a result, the world was politically divided into two power blocs or alliance systems.

b. USA led the western European countries to form a military alliance called as the 'North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)' which at present has 30 member states. USSR also formed a military alliance named as Warsaw Pact with some eastern European nations.

c. One of the crises that occurred during the Cold War was the Cuban Missile Crises in 1962 which was the result of Soviet Union installing nuclear launching facilities in Cuba.

d. The Cold War divided the entire world into two warring camps. But the newly independent nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America did not join any alliance. Instead these nations formed their own Non aligned nations' group called the 'Non Aligned Movement'.

Q3. Discuss the features of Non-aligned Movement.

A. a. The Cold War divided the entire world into two warring camps. But the newly independent nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America did not join any alliance. Instead, these nations formed their own Non-aligned nations' group called the 'Non-Aligned Movement'(NAM).

b. The leaders of the Non-aligned movement were Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito. India's Jawaharlal Nehru and Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser. These leaders organised the first large-scale Asian-African conference in Bandung, Indonesia in 1955 to talk about forming a group that will not join any of the rival blocs led by USA and USSR. This conference later came to be known as the Bandung Conference which was held on April 18-24, 1955. This conference found complete support in Indonesia's Sukarno and Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah, and these five leaders are known as the founding fathers of the Non aligned movement.

c. NAM gained a lot of popularity in the arena of international movements as even though the NAM countries did not join any alliance that did not mean that they were completely neutral. The first NAM summit was attended by 25 member nations. Over the years the membership of NAM has grown with countries with different ideologies becoming part of NAM. The 16th NAM summit took place in Tehran, Iran from 26-31 August, 2012.

d. The three important issues that were discussed in the First summit held in Belgrade in 1961 were as follows:

- i. Co-operation between the five founding states.
- ii. The psychological pressure caused by Cold War and its increasing sphere
- iii. The entry of African nations which were colonies in the international spheres.

Q4. Name any four arenas of Cold War.

A. The four arenas of Cold War are

- i. Cuban missile crises, 1962
- ii. Korean crises, 1950-53
- iii. German crises, 1958-62
- iv. Congo crises, 1960

Q5. Write short notes on the Cuban missile crises.

A. i. One of the crises that occurred during the Cold War was the Cuban missile crises. Despite being geographically closer to USA, Cuba, a small island nation joined the alliance led by the Soviet Union. In 1959 the Communist party of Cuba formed a government led by Fidel Castro.

ii. The nuclear missiles of United States had the required range to target the entire Soviet Union but the latter did not have the capacity to threaten USA. So the premier of Soviet Union, Nikita Khrushchev decided to install nuclear base in Cuba, which was agreed upon by Fidel Castro to safeguard Cuba's independence.

iii. Soviet Union started installing military base in Cuba in September, 1962. American spies got this information on 15th October, 1962 and passed it on to the then president of the United States, John F. Kennedy. He decided to counter this by intercepting Soviet warships carrying nuclear weapons to Cuba. United States had officially demanded that Soviet Union removed its military bases from Cuba.

iv. This crisis was brought to an end on 28 October, 1962 when a treaty was signed between Kennedy and Khrushchev in which the Soviet Union agreed to destroy its military bases in Cuba and take the nuclear missile back and USA, on the other hand promised not to attack Cuba. This treaty ended the possibility of a direct armed confrontation between the two super powers.

Q6. Write a note on NIEO.

A. Most of the Non aligned countries were the Least developed countries(LDC) and these countries had an impending challenge to ensure economic development and a better standard of living for their people. Such countries had to depend on capitalist nations for help. This resulted in the New International Economic Order(NIEO). In 1972, in the UN Trade and development conference held in Santiago a report titled 'A new trade policy for development' was produced which initiated certain changes in international trade such as:

i. The lesser developed countries would have control on mineral resources of their countries which were being exploited by the developed western nations.

ii. The lesser developed nations should be given the right to enter western markets to get proper price for their products.

iii. The price of exported technology from developed nations should be brought down.

iv. Lesser developed nations should be allowed to play a proactive role in international finance institutions.

Q7. Discuss the role of India in NAM.

A. One of the chief architects of non alignment movement was India's Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. During Cold War India tried to stay away from both the alliances and also tried to ensure that the newly independent nations did not join either of the alliances. However for India non-alignment did not mean alienation from international politics. India often tried to negotiate between the two super powers. Non-alignment served two purposes for India:

i. It paved the way for India to take decisions in international matters and fulfil its own interests.

ii. India played a crucial role in maintaining the balance of power between the two blocs. India also tried to support regional and international institutions which were not a part of either alliance.

India's stand on non-alignment has also been criticised by many on the following grounds:

i. India's non-alignment has been called 'unprincipled' as India in some cases failed to take a significant stand in important international issues just to safeguard its own national interests.

ii. India criticised other nations for joining either of the alliances but in 1971 India itself signed the 'Treaty of friendship' with Russia.

Q8. Do you think that NAM has lost its relevance after the end of the Cold war? Justify your answer.

A. Non-aligned movement was formed to challenge the notion of bipolarity by the newly independent nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America. NAM was an international movement and central to India's foreign policy. Its importance after the Cold war can be discussed as follows:

i. It recognised the history of newly independent colonies and believed that these nations can form a powerful group.

ii. These new colonies did not have to depend on any other nation and could decide their own foreign policy.

iii. NAM was also relevant after Cold war because it provided a democratic character to the international system.

However, economic issues did not find much importance in the first NAM summit held at Belgrade in 1961. It didn't become an important issue until mid 1970s. Some of the hindrance to NAM are as follows:

i. In case of economic matters, NAM countries had to play the role of a pressure group.

ii. To counter this, the developed nations came together against New international economic order post 1980.

Thus, it can be concluded that even though NAM had its hindrances the core values of non-alignment remained relevant even after the end of Cold war.

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CHAPTER 2: DISINTEGRATION OF THE SECOND WORLD AND THE COLLAPSE OF BIPOLARITY

Q1. What is Shock-therapy? Is this the best way for transition from Socialism to Capitalism?

A. After the collapse of Soviet Union there was a transition from authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist model. This led to shock and instability to regions like Russia, Central Asia and Eastern Europe and because of this the world bank and International monetary fund had to take some special measures. This initiative came to be known as 'Shock Therapy'.

The transition from Socialism to Capitalism brought great changes in the economy of these countries. Some of the merits of Shock therapy are as follows:

i. Shock therapy led to free trade and foreign investment which further led to development of these countries.

ii. Shock therapy enabled these countries to encourage Foreign Direct Investment(FDI) which helped them form trade relations outside their bloc and implement western capitalist economic models.

However, the Shock Therapy which was implemented in 1990 did not deliver the desired results. The flaws of this sudden transition led to the following issues:

i. This system ruined the economy of the newly independent nations to erstwhile Soviet Union and pushed their population to poverty, as 90% of Russia's state controlled industries were sold to private firms or individuals at very low prices.

ii. The relative value of the Russian currency ruble fell very steeply which led to immense inflation. The end of collective farming system led to food insecurity and Russia was forced to import food supplies.

To improve their economic conditions, these countries started taking some steps since 2000 by exporting their natural resources like crude oil, natural gas etc. Hence we can say that though the initiative of Shock Therapy might have been noble but the transition itself was abrupt and caused further issues for the people.

Q2. Elaborate the relationship between India and Russia.

A. India maintained good relations with all post-communist countries and India continues to have a friendly relationship with Russia. The Indo-Russian collaboration was reflected in multiple spheres such as follows:

ECONOMIC: Soviet Union extended financial help to public sector companies of India such as planting steel plants in Bhilai, Bokaro etc and extended technological expertise to Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. Soviet Union accepted Indian currency when India was low on foreign exchange.

POLITICAL: Soviet Union supported India in United Nations Organisation on the issue of Kashmir. During the Indo-Pak and Indo-China conflicts, Soviet Union supported India. India on its part also supported Soviet Union's foreign policy in times of crises.

MILITARY: India bought the larger parts of its arms and ammunition from Soviet Union. India and Russia signed more than 80 bilateral treaties as part of Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement, 2001.

CULTURAL: Indian culture is very popular in Soviet Union. Many Indian writers and artists, poets visited Soviet Union and also had cultural exchange programmes.

Q3. Write a short note on the Political Systems of the newly emerged states from the Soviet Union.

A. After the disintegration of Soviet Union and the end of bi-polarity most of the newly independent states accepted capitalism and democracy. The political systems of the newly emerged states such as Russia, Central Asia and the Balkan states are as follows:

RUSSIA: After establishing itself as a separate democratic state, Russia soon had to face challenges from different ethnic groups, religious and regional groups. In the republics of Chechnya and Dagestan, secessionist movements started and Russia tried to solve this problem in an authoritarian manner by bombing the Chechnyan revolutionaries which led to human rights violation.

CENTRAL ASIA: Central Asian countries are very rich in hydrocarbon reserves and it helps their economy to a great extent. These republics became the arena of competition of foreign oil companies. After the World Trade Centre bombing of 11th September 2001, America took initiative to establish military bases in these countries. The countries like Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia have been facing political unrest against their ruling governments.

BALKAN STATES: The east European nation of Czechoslovakia was divided peacefully into Czech Republic and Slovakia. But the Balkan state of Yugoslavia faced a lot of internal political turmoil. After 1991 this nation was broken into a number of nations like Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia

Herzegovina etc. Serbia opposed this disintegration and killed a lot of non-serbians in Bosnia and this situation was worsened by NATO's bombing and led to civil unrest.

CHAPTER 3: US DOMINANCE IN WORLD POLITICS

Q1. Why did US launch its invasion of Iraq?

A. The disintegration of the Soviet Union brought important changes in world politics. US was not only the sole remaining superpower in the world but its power and influence was increasing very fast. After 1991, US started its one-sided dominance by interfering in the internal issues of many countries.

ATTACK ON IRAQ: On 19th March, 2003 under the leadership of George. W. Bush, America attacked Iraq in the name of Operation Iraqi Freedom. While the United Nations did not approve America's offensive on Iraq, still 40 independent nations joined US in the attack. The main aim behind this attack was said to stop Iraq from developing dangerous chemical and biological weapons, however no proof of such weapons was ever found. In reality, the main reason behind this attack was to control the oil fields of Iraq and to put such a government in power which would be friendly to America and safeguard its interests in Iraq. This attack led to the fall of Saddam Hussain's regime and further led to protests. In this war almost 3000 American soldiers were killed and led to the death of around 50,000 Iraqi citizens.

Q2. What is hegemony as hard-power?

A. In ancient Greece hegemony denoted the politico-military dominance of the one state over other states. In present international politics, it explains the role of United States and its dominance over the other nations.

i. The hegemony of US as hard-power is based on its superior indefinite military power. It is indefinite because it has the capacity to target and place in the world and destroy it.

ii. The Pentagon in US spends a huge portion of their budget on military research and development of weapons. There is also a huge qualitative gap between the US military and other countries.

iii. This attack on Iraq led to all round devastations, which hurt the sentiments of many Americans as they felt that the common Iraqis were not given the opportunity to surrender to the American army.

Q3. What is hegemony as soft-power?

A. Hegemony as soft-power means America's dominance in not only the economic and military spheres but also in ideological and cultural spheres.

i. We can say that every society in the 21st century is influenced by the culture and lifestyle of US. This said culture is not imposed forcefully on any country, rather it has been voluntarily accepted. This is called soft power.

ii. Even though US faced some opposition in imposing hard military power during the Cold War, US could spread its ideological influence over other countries.

iii. This hegemonic influence can be seen today as almost every country follow the liberal democratic model of governance.

Q4. Write an essay on the 9/11 attack on America.

A. On 11th September, 2001 Arab terrorists hijacked four commercial airplanes in US. Two of these airplanes hit the northern and southern pillars of the World Trade Centre in New York, which completely demolished the buildings. The third plane hit the Pentagon building in Arlington, Virginia which is the defence headquarters of United States. While the fourth aircraft was bound for the Capitol building of the US Congress but failed to hit it due to technical failure. These attacks came to be known as the 9/11 attacks. This was one of the most deadly attacks that US faced after its formation in 1776.

This attack led to violent reactions from the US government. George W. Bush declared a global war on terror and started the Operation Enduring Freedom. This operation was aimed at people suspected of being behind the 9/11 attacks and mainly aimed at the Al Qaeda and Afghan Taliban terrorists. They were successful in partially overthrowing the Taliban regime of Afghanistan.

CHAPTER 4: ALTERNATIVE CENTRES OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL POWER

Q1. Mention the policy of 'Four Modernisations' forwarded by Zhou En Lai.

A. To improve US-China relationship, China's premier Zhou En lai forwarded principles of four modernisations in 1973 which are:

- i. Agriculture
- ii. Trade
- iii. Science
- iv. Technology

Q2. What are the aims of ASEAN vision 2020.

A. i. ASEAN's Vision is to play a crucial role in international politics and gradually enter in the international arena. ASEAN's aim has been to resolve conflicts in regions through peaceful negotiations.

ii. ASEAN is the only Asian organisation where powerful nations of Asia and the world can discuss about politics and security.

Q3. Write a note on European Union.

A. After the end of Second World War, the economic infrastructure of European countries completely collapsed. A new regional organisation was formed in 1992 in Europe soon after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. This organisation was named as European Union(EU). Through

the European Union: 1. European countries formulated a common foreign policy and collective security policy and introduced the use of a single currency called 'Euro'

2. Initially an economic organisation, EU gradually entered the political sphere and started to behave like a 'Nation State' with its own national flag, national song and currency.

3. EU focussed on the newly independent states after the disintegration of Soviet Union to include in their own. But it was a difficult task as the citizens of these countries were not ready to give up their sovereignty. Croatia became the latest member state of EU in 2013.

The United Kingdom European Union membership referendum, also known as the EU referendum and the 'Brexit' referendum took place on 23rd June, 2016. This was done to test the support for the country either remaining a member of or leaving the European Union. The result of the referendum were as follows:

1. In the constituent countries of the United Kingdom, a majority in England and Wales voted in favour of leaving the EU.

2. A majority in Scotland and Northern Ireland voted to remain as well as the British overseas territory of Gibraltar.

The influence of the European Union in different spheres are as follows:

1. Economic Sphere: EU has been successful in spreading its economic influence in Asia and Africa. EU's share of world trade is three times than that of US and its currency challenges the dominance of US dollar in international market.

2. Political and Diplomatic Sphere: Two of EU's member states Britain and France are permanent members of the United Nation Security Council. Because of this EU has been able to resist some policies of US.

3. Military Sphere: EU's military strength is the second most powerful in the world. After US, EU spends the largest amount of money on military expenditure.

EU as an international organisation has succeeded in spreading its influence not only in the political, economic and social sphere but also in the technological sphere by focussing on scientific research and development.

CHAPTER 5: SOUTH ASIA IN THE POST COLD WAR ERA

Q1. Explain the causes for the decline of democracy in Pakistan.

A. Pakistan was formed after achieving freedom from British imperialism. However, Pakistan continues to struggle with establishing stable democracy. The causes for the decline of democracy in Pakistan are as follows:

i. The military, religious leaders, feudal lords and the elites have a lot of influence on the Pakistani society. This has led to the frequent military coups and removal of democratically elected governments.

ii. Pakistan's conflict with India has made its army very powerful as the military has taken administration into its own hands to ensure security.

iii. There is no genuine international support for a democratic government in Pakistan. This gives the military and opportunity to continue their dominance in the political system.

iv. The fear of Global Islamic Terrorism and Pakistan's nuclear weapons going to the hands of the terrorists makes the foreign nation to support military rule in Pakistan as the Pakistani army safeguards the interests of western countries in east and south Asia.

Q2. Write about monarchy and democracy in Nepal.

A. Initially a Hindu state, Nepal became a constitutional monarchy in which the king had maximum power. The people of Nepal revolted for an accountable democratic government but the king of Nepal repressed such protests with a stern hand to discourage the spread of democracy. The monarchy and democracy in Nepal can be summarised as follows:

i. A new democratic constitution was drafted in 1990 but the tenure was very short and completely under the control of the monarch.

ii. Maoists had spread their influence in the 19th century in every part of Nepal and declared armed revolution against the king and the ruling class. So there has often been three sided conflicts between the royal army, the Maoists and the democrats.

iii. In 2002, the king of Nepal dismissed the parliament and Nepal became monarchy again. But democratic movements forced the king to make way for the House of Representatives in 2006. Although there was a representative parliament democracy was not established in full form.

iv. Formation of a constituent assembly to draft a new democratic constitution for Nepal was a historic event. According to the treaty signed on 23rd December, 2007 monarchy was to be abolished completely in Nepal and be declared a Federal Republic.

v. In the elections to the constituent assembly held in April, 2008 the Communist Party of Nepal won and deposed monarchy and put in place a federal republic government in May, 2008.

However, the new constitution has failed to satisfy the people of Nepal and this had led to a conflicting situation in the country till today.

Q3. Write a short note on the ethnic conflicts in Sri Lanka.

A. Sri Lanka achieved freedom from British Imperialism in 1948 but despite the presence of a democratic system, Sri Lanka suffers from ethnic conflicts. Sri Lanka is controlled majority ethnic community called Sinhalese. Before Sri Lanka's independence a large number of Tamils migrated to Sri Lanka to work in the plantations and settle which continues till date. The continued migration threatened the culture and identity of the Sinhalese. The neglect and discrimination towards the Tamils by the government led to the growth of extreme Tamil nationalism in the state island. From 1983 onward, an extremist organisation called Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) has been fighting with the Sri Lankan army with their demand being the creation of a separate country for the Tamils. LTTE dominated the north-eastern areas of Sri Lanka. India had talks with the Sri Lankan government and in 1987 it got directly involved in the issue. Under a treaty the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was deployed to Sri Lanka to solve the Tamil issue. However the treaty was not accepted by the Sri Lankan people and as a result the Indian army had to return back in 1989.

Q4. Discuss briefly the Indo-Bangladesh relationship.

A. Bangladesh has maintained friendly relations with India since the day of its independence. The economic relationship between the two countries has improved a lot in the last 15 years and both the countries have decided to work towards identifying common problems and solve them. However, some of the issues the two countries have are as follows:

- i. Water sharing of Ganga and Brahmaputra
- ii. Bangladesh encouraging anti-India Islamic fundamentalists
- iii. Bangladesh's denial to take back illegal immigrants staying in India.
- iv. Bangladesh not giving a passage to Indian army through Bangladesh
- v. The decision of Bangladesh to not export natural gas to India.
- vi. Bangladesh denying the import of natural gas from Myanmar to India through Bangladesh.

Although there are conflicts between India and Bangladesh, both the governments have been trying to take steps to maintain friendly relations. During the time of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Bangladesh in 2015, 22 agreements were signed between the two countries.

Q5. How is the relationship between India and Nepal.

A. Even though the relations between India and Nepal have always been cordial, there have been some economic conflicts between the two countries. Some of the conflicts that arose are as follows:

i. Nepal is the buffer state between India and China and so friendly relations between Nepal and China have been a concern to India. Nepal also doesn't take appropriate steps against anti-India insurgency rather it encourages the Naxalite movement in India and this threatens the security of states from Bihar to Andhra Pradesh.

ii. Many leaders of Nepal have accused India of interfering in its internal affairs by formulating plans on Nepal's hydro power and hydel electricity.

iii. Nepal has also become landlocked because it was denied passage to sea through India.

Although there has been conflicts between the two countries as mentioned above, the relationship between the two has been more or less peaceful and friendly, that can be described as below:

i. Trade relations, scientific co-operation, common natural resources, co-operation in electricity production have united the two countries.

ii. On his visit to India in February, 2016 the prime minister of Nepal, Khadga Prasad Sharma Oli signed seven important treaties with India.

Q6. How did India support Maldives in times of crises?

A. India has close friendly relations with Maldives and has supported Maldives in times of crises such as follows:

i. When Maldives was attacked by Tamil-armed mercenaries, the government of Maldives asked the Indian government for support. Indian army stopped the coup.

ii. India has also contributed in the development of tourism, economy and fishery of Maldives.

Q7. What are the steps taken for peace in South Asia? Discuss briefly.

A. Despite a number of conflicts between the nations in South Asia, these countries are trying to co-operate with each other. Some of the measures undertaken are as follows:

i. South Asian Association of Regional Co-operation (SAARC) – To increase the co-operation between the countries, seven countries met in Dhaka in December, 1985 and formed the organisation SAARC with Kathmandu, Nepal being its headquarters. This was the first SAARC summit. The members are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Afghanistan joined SAARC in 2007 making its eight member. The aims of SAARC are as follows:

- a. SAARC works to ensure welfare economy and collective confidence of the region.
- b. It also aims to work for the socio-economic development of the region.
- c. SAARC has also established diplomatic relations with European Union, United Nations and other international organisations.

ii. South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) - SAFTA was signed in the 12th SAARC summit held in Islamabad, Pakistan in 2004 to promote intra-regional trade. It was implemented from 1st January, 2006. The main aims of SAFTA are as follows:

- a. The main aim was to transform the entire region into a free-trade area.
- b. SAFTA aimed to lower trade tariffs in the region by 20% by the year 2007.

Q8. Discuss the importance and relevance of SAARC.

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Despite establishing important diplomatic international relations, SAARC has failed to make relevant changes. This was due to the political differences between the member states.

CHAPTER6: INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION IN A UNIPOLAR WORLD

Q1. Write short notes on:

a. International Monetary Fund (IMF) : i. IMF is an international organisation established in 1945 in the aftermath of the Great Depression of 1930s. Its main aim was to build a framework for international economic co-operation.

ii. Presently it has 190 members with its headquarters being in Washington D.C United states. The present Managing Director of IMF is Kristalina Georgieva.

iii. The first ten countries of the IMF list have the power of 55% votes. They are USA, Japan, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Canada and Russia. Among these countries the US alone has 17.4% votes.

iv. IMF ensures stability in case of currency exchange rates and helps countries to utilise their resources.

v. IMF tries to eradicate the problems of foreign exchange and promote development of international trade.

b. World Trade Organisation (WTO) :

i. WTO is an international organisation formed in 1995. It was formed by global trade laws and is the successor of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) after the second world war.

ii. At present it has 164 member countries with its head-office being in Geneva, Switzerland. The present Director General of WTO is Ngozi Okonjo-Iweale.

iii. Economically powerful countries like US, European Union and Japan make rules and policies mainly to safeguard their own self-interests.

iv. Moreover, the WTO is controlled mainly by few economic super powers which does not make the activities of WTO very transparent.

c. Amnesty International:

Amnesty International is an international non-governmental organisation whose main aim is to counter any threat to human rights and give justice to those needed. Amnesty International was formed in 1961 in London. Amnesty International focuses on six activities which are as follows:

i. Safeguarding the rights of women, children, minors and indigenous people.

ii. Ending mental and physical torture

iii. Abolition of the death penalty

iv. Rights of the refugees

v. Rights of prisoners of conscience

vi. Protection of human dignity

The aim of Amnesty International is to safeguard human rights and it demands that the violators of human rights should be judged under international law.

d. Human Rights Watch:

Human Rights Watch is an independent international NGO. This organisation was formed in 1978 with its headquarters in New York. Human Rights Watch was initially called Helsinki Watch. The purpose of Human Rights Watch are as follows:

- i. It carries on research on human rights and provides arguments in favour of upholding it.
- ii. Human Rights Watch is the largest organisation in favour of human rights in US. It mobilises international media in case of human rights violation to safeguard it.
- iii. Human Rights Watch works for banning use of landmines, using children in armed struggles and supports setting up courts for trials of international convicts.
- iv. It also works to safeguard the rights of women and children.

CHAPTER 7: SECURITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Q1. Mention two differences between refugees and migrants.

A. The differences between refugees and migrants are as follows:

- i. Migrants are people who move to other countries for a better livelihood. On the other hand people who are forced to move because of war or natural disasters are called refugees.
- ii. Usually migrants move to another country because of poverty or unemployment. Under international law, the host country is not bound to allow such people who entered illegally to stay. Such migrants are also called immigrants. On the other hand most countries provide shelter to refugees and it's the government's responsibility to provide support to such people.

Q2. What is the relation between migration and human security? Discuss.

A. Human security means security of the people from threats posed by problems like poverty, disease, environmental degradation, armed conflict etc. When a group of people move from one place to another to settle permanently, it is called migration. Such migration can be within countries or from one country to another. When an individual or a group voluntarily shifts from one place to another it is called voluntary migration. But when a group is forced to leave their habitat it is involuntary or forced migration. In the present world, migration has been linked with the issue of security. Due to poverty in the southern countries, a large number of people migrate to the rich and developed nations. But they may face poverty and employment difficulties. They are often not welcome and are seen as a burden and are compelled to work in pathetic conditions for very less pay.

Q3. What are human rights? Write its various types.

A. Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, religion or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom of opinion and expression, right to work and education etc.

Human rights have been classified in three groups:

- i. Political Rights
- ii. Economic and social rights
- iii. Group rights which include rights of different ethnic groups and indigenous minority groups.

Q4. What are the four components of traditional security as view of the external threat. Give example.

A. i. In case of a war, the less powerful country may surrender, but this is not always the case. Thus a country must have a strong military force so that it can stop war. This is called deterrence which will stop a country from potential attacks. For eg. during the Cold War nuclear weapons were used as deterrent to large scale war between NATO and Warsaw Treaty signatories.

ii. Another important component of traditional security policy is Balance of power. Countries may find that their neighbours are also powerful countries. To ensure external security a country will to be prepared for future threats and one way of doing it is by becoming friends with enemies of enemy countries. This can be done by diplomacy and forming alliances with countries by signing treaties. For eg. India spent a huge amount of 1.64 crores on military in the year 2011-12

iii. Alliance Building is another important component of traditional security policy. The main aim behind building alliances and blocs is to safeguard national interest. The members of an alliance follow the principle of Collective Security. If there is a threat to one of the countries, it is considered an attack on all members of the alliance. For eg, in 1980 US helped the Islamic Fundamentalists to contain the spread of Soviet Union and communism. But when Al Qaeda led by Osama Bin Laden attacked America on 11th September, 2001, US declared war on such Islamic terrorist groups.

iv. According to traditional external security a country's security is threatened by an external force. But there is no international authority to counter the attack of one country against another. Although United Nations is an international organisation but it has no sovereign authority over countries. Hence, each country has to be responsible for its own security. For eg. the current war on Ukraine by Russia.

Q5. What is Balance of power? How can a nation get it?

A. Balance of power is an important component of traditional security policy against external threats. Countries may find that their neighbours are also powerful countries. If they are not hostile at present, still there is no guarantee that they will not pose any threat in the future. To ensure external security a country must be prepared for future threats and one way of doing it is by becoming friends with enemies of enemy countries. This can be done by diplomacy and forming alliances with countries by signing treaties. For eg. India spent a huge amount of 1.64 crores on military in the year 2011-12. Maintaining balance of power is not an easy task and the best way to maintain this balance is to build up one's military power along with economic and technological power.

Q6. What is human security? Discuss briefly.

A. Human Security means security of the people from threats posed by problems like poverty, disease, environmental degradation, armed conflict etc. Human security is closely linked with state security. The idea of human security encompasses security from all the threats to human beings including threat to human dignity.

i. Human security and health: From the last few years epidemics like Bird flu and Swine flu have threatened the lives of people all across the globe. To prevent such contagious spread, people from the affected country are often barred from travelling to other countries. Similarly AIDS which has affected almost 4 crore people across the globe has been spread through migration. Towards the end of 1990, the industrial nations of North America succeeded in discovering medicines to bring down the number of death caused by AIDS. Of late, Covid 19 has created an unprecedented situation all over the world. More than six million people have been affected and the economic condition of many countries destroyed

ii. Human security and education: When we talk of human development we cannot exclude human security and education is an important element to ensure human security. Education influences human security in the following ways:

a. Illiteracy brings insecurity to human lives. Education will eradicate and end this insecurity.

b. Education ensures better opportunities of employment and livelihood.

c. Education can bring awareness to people about their rights. Through education they can claim their rights.

d. Education helps women empowerment and enables them by increasing their decision making capacity.

At present there is a threat to education at the global level. Out of 100 million children, 60% children do not go to schools. The dropout rate is very high and only a small number of people enroll for higher education.

Q7. What are the objectives of Military Alliance.

A. To ensure traditional security, co-operation among the nations is very important as it limits conflicts and arms race among nations. The objectives of military alliance are as follows:

i. To bring about disarmament policies: Disarmament means that all countries should control arms within set limits. For eg. in the biological weapons convention in 1972 and Chemical weapons convention in 1992, the production of biological and chemical weapons were banned. However, This was not supported by USA and USSR.

ii. Arms-control: The military alliance aimed to regulate the production, acquisition and development of weapons. In 1972, US and USSR signed the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty and tried to prohibit the possibility of a nuclear war.

iii. Aim for confidence building: Another objection of the military alliance was to boost confidence among nations. Through this confidence building nations can avoid conflicts by revealing

each other their military intentions and plans. This aims to lower misunderstanding and misconceptions among nations which would ultimately lead to amity and mutual understanding.

CHAPTER 8: ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN GLOBAL POLITICS

Q1. Explain in detail what do you mean by common but differentiated responsibility.

A. 'Common but differentiated responsibility' is the argument forwarded by the developing Global South countries in relation to ecological conservation. It can be explained as thus:

i. The entire issue of resolving environmental problems stems from the difference of opinion between the rich developed Global North countries and the developing Global South countries.

ii. The North wanted everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation but the developing nations stated that the main causes of environmental degradation was the industrial development of the north.

iii. The South wanted the developed countries to take more responsibility and accountability for undoing the change.

iv. As the Global South are still developing and in the process of industrialisation , they wanted their needs to be accepted and a different set of rules to be implemented for them.

This argument was accepted in the Rio Conference and came to be known as 'common but differentiated responsibilities'.

Q2. Discuss the causes of environmental pollution.

A. Environment is the mutual relationship between air, water and earth and between the population and other living organisms. There is a need to maintain balance between everything in the environment however in recent times this balance has been disrupted by massive ecological degradation as discussed below:

i. Globalisation: Globalisation has led to significant adverse effects to the environment. The environmental equilibrium has been disturbed and the size of cultivable land is decreasing day by day. Even countries in which agriculture is the main source of livelihood, agricultural land is being forcefully taken for use by Multi National Corporations(MNC). These corporations are interested in making profit global trade and free economy.

ii. Industrialisation: Industrialisation and globalisation go hand in hand, as the former focuses mainly on technological advancements and the latter seeks to put products on the international market. Rapid industrialisation has also led to an increase in pollution. Wetlands have disappeared and air and water pollution have created health hazards to the people. According to 2006 Human Development Report, 1.6 billion people from the developing countries do not access to clean drinking water.

iii. Deforestation: Rapid industrialisation has also led to mass deforestations and has threatened the diversity of ecological flora and fauna. Deforestation has also led to a rapid change in

climate. Food security is closely related to climate change. Excessive use of fertilizers has brought down the fertility of land and also pollutes the water systems.

Q3. What is India's stand on environmental protection.

A. Unplanned urbanisation, rapid industrialisation and lack of awareness have led to environmental degradation in India. India's environmental problems have been created by poverty and underdevelopment and the negative effects of industrialisation.

Indian Constitution is one of the few constitutions in the world that has emphasised the need of conserving the environment. Indian government has passed a number of laws for protecting the environment. Among these laws are:

- i. Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
- ii. Forest Conservation Act, 1980
- iii. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- iv. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

On the international level, India signed the Kyoto Protocol of 1997 in August, 2002. India was exempted from limit on emissions of greenhouse gases. India's stand on the greenhouse gas emission is based on the policy of Historical Responsibility. According to this policy, the developed nations are responsible for emission of larger amount of greenhouse gas in the past and present, and the most important priority of developing nations is economic and social development. Hence India opposes limits put on developing nations and claim their right to industrialise.

Q4. Discuss in details the environmental movements in India.

A. i. Chipko movement: a. This movement originated in 1971 at the Himalayan region of Uttarakhand under the leadership of Sunderlal Bahuguna. In the year 1964, Dasholi Gram Swarajya Sangh was set up by Gandhian social worker Chandi Prasad Bhatt with an aim to set up small industries using the resources of the forest. However, they had to face restrictive forest policies, in which pieces of forest land was were commodified and auctioned to big contractors who brought along their own skilled labour. This not only strained the ecological balance but also left the locals to do the menial jobs to low wages.

b. The Chipko movement was triggered by the Forest Department's decision to allot forest land to Simon Company, a sports goods company. In this movement, the Adivasi women hugged trees to stop the contractors from cutting the trees down.

ii. Narmada Bachao Andolan: a. Narmada Bachao Andolan was an Indian social movement that began in 1985 and spearheaded by native Adivasis, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against a number of large dam projects across the Narmada river. The people who were going to be affected by the construction of the dam were given no information but the offer for rehabilitation. Under the leadership of Medha Patkar and Baba Amte, the movement amped up through hunger strikes, rallies and court actions.

b. The court ruled for Andolan, effecting an immediate stoppage of work at the dam and directing the concerned states to complete the rehabilitation and replacement process. It deliberated on this issue further for several years and finally upheld the Tribunal Award and allowed the construction to proceed, subject to conditions.

Q5. Discuss the features of Kyoto Protocol. Is the treaty successful?

A. A conference on the climate change was organised in Japan's Kyoto in December, 1997. Kyoto Protocol was a treaty signed to control global warming in which 150 countries participated. This treaty was implemented from only 26th February, 2005.

The features of Kyoto Protocol are as follows:

i. The developed countries decided to make an average of a 5.2% cut in their greenhouse gas emissions. 24 members of the organisation for economic co-operation and development, member of the European Union and 11 east European countries are included in this first group. US decided to bring down its emission by 7%, EU by 8%, Canada by 6%, and Japan by 6% by the 2012. Russia decided to keep the emission level as the same as 1990.

ii. The developing nations were not bound by the limit of emission but they were also told to start policies to limit the emission soon.

iii. The decline in emission would be applicable on all six gases mentioned in the treaty

iv. This decline was to be implemented between 2008 and 2012.

In the Kyoto protocol, developing countries of India and China were exempted from the limits as the per capita emission of these countries was very low. But US was not happy about this. So even after signing the treaty in 1998 US got out of the treaty in 2003. Kyoto Protocol could not succeed much.

Q6. Discuss the geopolitics of resources.

A. One of the important aspects of international politics is geopolitics which means who gets what, where, when and how. Since early time resources have been the source of conflict. European nations started expanding their power mainly to gain access to newer resources. India and China's relationship has degraded based on their claims on Brahmaputra. Similarly there are difference on opinion between India and Bangladesh because of the Farakka River. Moreover Assam has border issues and conflict regarding land resources with neighbouring states of Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

The resources important to global politics were as follows:

i. Control over Oil reserves: In the 20th century, world economy was largely dependent on oil which is an important and portable fuel. The political conflict is very much prominent in the oil producing areas of West and Central Asia. Afghanistan is considered a strategic path for transporting oil. 30% of oil produced is in the Gulf areas, 60% of oil reserve is in Afghanistan. The second largest oil reserve is in Iraq. Hence most developed countries always target these countries and try to control the oil reserve through treaties and understanding.

ii. Water and waterways: Another important resource which is important to global politics is water. While 71% of earth's surface is covered by water, only 0.003% of water is usable. According to a report, there will be a severe drinking water crisis in the developing countries by the mid of 21st century. Due to massive climate change, around 20 crore people in the developing nations will become refugees. Hence there are conflicts among nations surrounding water. Another cause of conflict is access to seaports. Waterways have become very important for the transportation of fuel and other strategic goods. As a result most countries tried to establish their control on waterways.

Q7. What do you mean by global commons? Suggest two measures for the protection of global commons.

A. Commons refer to those resources which are used by an entire group and community, for eg. river water, fields can be considered as common resources. Similarly, there are certain areas and resources of the world that are not under the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state and require common governance by the international community. These are called Global Commons for eg, the continent of Antarctica, oceans, the space etc.

Two measures for the protection of global commons are as follows:

i. Sustainable Development Approach: In the earth summit the countries agreed on a relationship between environment, accountability and economic development. Every welfare nation should work to raise the standard of living of its citizens. The countries should bring in control the rapid population explosion. Hence, if countries become a little conscious the sustainable development will be possible.

ii. Common Property resource: Common property refers to property which is commonly acquired and managed by a group or community. As members of particular communities, the people have both rights and duties towards these resources. Many village communities along the forest belt of South India have sacred groves which have been traditionally managed by such resources.

Q8. Write the role of U.N towards environmental issues in Geo-politics.

A. i. Commission on sustainable development: In the month of June in the year 1972, United Nations held a conference on Human Environment in Sweden's capital, Stockholm. To ensure improvement of climate conditions the UN quickened the establishment of Commission sustainable development. This would ensure speedy signing of treaties required for the protection of environment. Moreover, UN also decided to provide funds for environmental conservation. It was decided that a cell would be formed to deal with environment related issues. This conference led to a serious discussion on environment. In 1987, World Commission on Environment and Development(WCED) popularly known as Brundtland Commission published a report titled, 'Our Common Future' which gave a detailed acceptable definition of 'sustainable development'.

ii. Earth Summit: The UN Conference held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 played an important role in environment protection. Popularly known as the Earth Summit, it was the largest international conference held. The Rio summit raised Important issues like climate conservation and management of common resources and talked about their link to poverty and development. This summit proposed that people have a right to a clean and pollution free environment. A very important aspect of the summit is that it produced conventions dealing with climate change, bio-diversity ,

forestry and recommended a list of development practices that countries can undertake called Agenda21.

Q9. What was the outcome of Rio-Summit.

A. The UN Conference held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 played an important role in environment protection. Popularly known as the Earth Summit, it was the largest international conference held. The Rio summit raised Important issues like climate conservation and management of common resources and talked about their link to poverty and development. This summit proposed that people have a right to a clean and pollution free environment.

i. A very important outcome of the summit is that it produced conventions dealing with climate change, bio-diversity, forestry and recommended a list of development practices that countries can undertake called Agenda21. This report includes steps to fight poverty, methods to control population, development of human health etc.

ii. Another important outcome of Rio-summit was that it led to more conferences related to environment held under the supervision of U.N. These were the Kyoto Conference held in Japan in 1997, the Johannesburg Conference in 2002, the Copenhagen Conference in 2009 and the Cancun Conference in 2010.

CHAPTER 9: GLOBALISATION AND ITS CRITICS

Q1. Explain the phenomenon of globalisation with the help of three examples.

A. Globalisation means a greater intensification of inter-connectedness and interdependence amongst the countries of the world. While international trade and commerce is linked to globalisation, the process has also affected the political, social and cultural setting of a country. Hence, globalisation is seen as a multi-dimensional phenomenon.

The phenomenon of globalisation can be explained as following:

a. Economic: Economic globalisation means greater economic flow among different countries. In some cases such movement is voluntary and in other cases it is the result of pressure of international organisation. For eg, goods and capital move freely from one country to another due to the relaxation on exports and imports.

b. Political: Political globalisation means the impact on the scope of the nation state's functions and policy-making. At the primary level, because of globalisation the functioning of the countries have become narrow as most countries have limited their functions to the minimum welfare activities. Also governments are not very pro-active in case of welfare schemes for the people. For eg, the growth of multi-national companies. Such companies always try to interfere in the activities of the government.

c. Cultural: At present the culture of a country is influenced by global trends. Cultural globalisation means the creation of a universal culture which is global in nature. Cultural globalisation opened up the countries to the flow of ideas and knowledge and people across the globe are influenced by same sort of ideas. For eg, the spread of burgers and blue jeans which are the markers of American lifestyle. With the coming up of food chains such as KFC or McDonalds, cultures are influenced by external factors. Burger might not replace one's regular food but it gives more options to people.

Q2. How is India's experience with globalisation?

A. The idea of globalisation is not entirely new to India as people from different parts have been coming to India since early ages. They have settled here and assimilated with Indians. India's experience with globalisation can be described as follows:

i. During colonialism India became a colony of European powers. Both under British East India Company and under the British direct rule, India was mainly a supplier of raw materials and a market for finished products.

ii. After independence, India tried to use its raw materials and produce things to become self-sufficient. India tried to increase its manufacturing capacity by focussing on heavy industries along with scale cottage industries. To promote this, government provided subsidy to these industries and also initiated a regime of protectionism.

iii. However, these policies did not help in developing the economic condition of India. Lack of foreign exchange and economic crisis forced the Indian government to open up the economy in 1991. India accepted the LPG (liberalisation-privatisation-globalisation) model. This was aimed to ensure growth of the economy.

Q3. Discuss India's stand on globalisation.

A. Globalisation is a controversial topic. People both support it and oppose it. Social problems often make people take up social movements. It also makes them aware about social problems and their solutions. People in India fought against colonialism and after achieving independence, they fought to get their rights. Leftwing, rightwing political parties, labour representatives, farmers etc have opposed globalisation. The causes of opposition in India are as follows:

i. For the left wing parties, the basis of globalisation is liberalisation of economy. They believe that unregulated flow of capital from the richer countries will damage India's economy.

ii. Labour organisations of various political parties oppose the coming of MNCs and the patent rights claimed by many corporations.

iii. The right wing political parties do not oppose globalisation on ideological basis but only oppose some of their policies. Their main concern is about the impact or influence of external value system on a country's culture.

Q4. What are the reasons of Globalisation?

A. Globalisation is the movement of ideas, people, capital etc which leads to greater interdependence among countries. The reasons of Globalisation are as follows:

i. Disintegration of Soviet Union led to the acceptance of Capitalism and Liberalism as better systems by most of the countries. As a result these countries opened up their economies and became a part of international trade and commerce.

ii. Liberalisation has led governments to remove any restriction on import and export. Through this process the third world countries are becoming a part of the global economy.

iii. Revolution in case of transport and communication has led to massive change. The world has become a global village and it has helped the emergence of multinational and transitional corporations.

iv. International organisations like the United Nations have given countries a common platform to interact. Organisations like IMF, World Bank etc have promoted economic liberalism in place of economic nationalism.

Q5. What are the effects of globalisation?

A. The effects of globalisation have been both positive and negative. The positive effects of globalisation are as follows:

- i. Globalisation gave better opportunities of employment to the people of poorer nations.
- ii. As developing nations don't have large capital for investment, globalisation makes it easy for foreign capital to flow in these countries' economy.
- iii. Globalisation has led to an increase in knowledge with the easy exchange of information.

The negative effects of globalisation are as follows:

- i. Globalisation has had a negative impact on the experience of farmers. Many farmers could not compete in an open international market and face heavy losses. The use of many genetically altered crops and their failure has also led to a lot of difficulty of the farmers as poor produce often force the farmers to sell their crops for a very less price.
- ii. Globalisation has only benefitted MNCs. A large number of multinational corporations have entered retail business which threatens the longevity of retail shopkeepers.
- iii. Employment opportunities were not generated for unskilled workers.

Q6. Write note on World Social Forum.

A. World Social Forum can be said to be a cultural consequence of globalisation. It is an annual meeting of civil society organizations. It brings together a wide variety of human rights activists, environmentalist, labour, youth and women activists. The first meeting of WSF was held in Porto Alegre, Brazil in 2001. The thirteenth edition of the WSF took place in Tunis, the capital city of Tunisia in 2013.

The main objectives of the World Social Forum are:

- i. co-ordinate global campaigns
- ii. share and refine organizing strategies
- iii. Inform each other about movements from around the world and their particular issues.

PART B

POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

CHAPTER 1: ERA OF ONE PARTY DOMINANCE

Q1. Discuss the uneven dominance of Congress in state governments.

A. After Independence Congress emerged as a powerful political party in the political system of India. In 1952 elections, Congress won both at the centre and state level elections. However, Congress' dominance over state governments hasn't been an even one. This can be discussed as follows,

i. In 1957 elections, Congress won majority at the central level but at the state level, it formed governments in every state except Kerala. In Kerala, Communist Party of India (CPI), won 60 out of 126 seats and along with 5 independent states they formed the government.

ii. Congress faced a number of challenges in 1967 general elections. In the state assembly elections, Congress lost majority in 7 states. In 1967 Congress lost power in 9 states like Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana, Orissa, Madras, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh out of 16 states.

iii. In Assam, there was Congress government from independence till 1977. But in 1978 Congress lost and a newly formed party called the Janata Party won the election.

iv. In 1985 the newly formed regional party called Axom Gana Parishad (AGP) won the elections. But Congress again came in power in 1991.

Hence, we can see that the dominance of Congress in state assemblies is not even or stable.

Q2. Discuss the dominance of Congress in the first three general elections.

A. India follows a democratic system and even while a large number of parties took part in elections, usually Congress emerged as the dominant party in the first three elections. The reasons behind the dominance of Congress in India are as follows:

i. Congress led the freedom movement against British imperialism. After independence, the top leaders of freedom movement fought from the Congress Party. These leaders were very popular and won elections very easily and formed the new government. This helped spread the influence of the Congress Party.

ii. Congress is a very old and well organised party. Since the days of freedom movement, this party was more competent in case of election. Hence this party could win from all parts of the country.

iii. During the independence movement Congress worked at the grassroots level in villages and rural areas, so after Independence Congress did not have to form organisations again at the grass root level. Hence, winning elections was easier for Congress compared to other new parties.

iv. People voted for these leaders who were mass leaders and appealed to the rich and poor people, rural and urban folk alike.

Due to these factors, after Independence Congress could ensure its hegemony and dominance during the national elections. However after 1967, there was a decline to one party system dominance and many other parties started becoming stronger.

Q3. Write short notes on:

a. Socialist Party

A. The Socialist Party was formed during the freedom struggle. In 1934 some young Congress members decided to make the Congress more progressive and work for equality and hence from within the Congress Party, they formed a new party called the Congress Socialist Party. But in 1948 Congress amended its party Constitution and said that a Congress member cannot be the member of any other party at the same time. As a result some Congress members left the Congress party and formed the Socialist party in 1948. The Socialist Party believed in democratic socialism. They criticised Congress as party of capitalists and landlords and accused them of not giving importance to the needs of labourers and farmers. But when in 1995 Congress made declaration to reform the society on a socialist model, the Socialist party found itself in trouble as it could not establish itself as an alternative to Congress. The Socialist Party later broke into a number of groups for eg, Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, United Socialist Party etc. The roots of some present socialist parties like Rashtriya Janata Dal, Janata Dal(united), Janata Dal(secular) can be traced back to Socialist Party.

b. Communist Party of India

A. Influenced by the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 and communist ideology, a large number of workers' organisations were formed in India. In 1924 a joint conference was held of such groups in Kanpur and on the basis of a proposal passed in this conference, the Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed. CPI declared that India can achieve freedom following the steps of Lenin and as a result the British government banned this organisation in 1934. From 1935 this party worked with Congress internally. But in 1941 there was a difference of opinion between the Congress and CPI because the latter supported Russia's joining the Allied Forces during the Second world war and opposed the Quit India Movement in 1942. For this the British government lifted the ban on this party. In the first general election CPI emerged as an important political party by winning 16 seats. They were dominant in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Kerala. However there were two opposite factions within the CPI. In September 1964, 11 out of 32 MPs, along with some other members under the leadership of A.K.Gopalan formed the Communist Party of India (Marxist). In 1977 there was a further split in CPI and under the leadership of Dange and G. Deshpande the All India Communist Party was formed.

c. Bharatiya Jan Sangh

A. Bharatiya Jan Sangh was formed in 1951 with Shyama Prasad Mookherjee as the founding chairperson. The parent party of Bharatiya Jan Sangh was Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh and Hindu Mahasabha. The main ideology of this party was – one country, one culture, one nation. Bharatiya Jan Sangh believed that by following Indian culture, India could become modern, developed and

strong. This party supported uniting Pakistan with India and forming Akhand Bharat and demanded Hindi in place of English to be made the official language of India. However they could not gain a strong position in Indian politics. It could only win 3 seats in the first general elections in 1952 and 4 seats in the second general elections in 1957. They were very influential in the Hindi speaking states of India such as Rajasthan, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh etc. This party later became the very influential Bharatiya Janata Party.

d. Swatantra Party

A. Swatantra Party was formed in August, 1959 by Dr. C. Rajagopalachari. Some other Congress leaders who played a crucial role in the formation of the Swatantra Party were K.M. Munshi, N.G. Ranga and Minoo Masani. They opposed some of Congress' decisions regarding land acquisition and redistribution, nationalisation of food crops industry and co-operative farming. According to them, government should not interfere in economic matters. Individual liberty contributes to a country's development and regulation from government will actually hamper the country's economic development. It opposed centralised planning, nationalism and public sector. It supported the broadening of public sector and opposed land redistribution and co-operative farming. It also opposed progressive taxation and licensing system. While this party could not play a big role in Indian politics, it found a lot of support from some regional parties and some capitalist and industrialist lobbies.

e. Bharatiya Janata Party

A. The BJP was formally formed on 6th April, 1980. It is the successor of Bharatiya Jan Sangh formed under the leadership of Shyama Prasad Mookherjee in 1951. After emergency was declared in 1975, fresh elections were announced in 1977 at which point a number of political parties came together and formed a common party to defeat Congress. This party was called Janata Party which was formed on 23rd January, 1977. In the general elections of 1977, Janata party won a large number of seats and for the first time formed a non-congress government in the centre and leaders of Jana Sangh like Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Lal Krishna Advani got important positions in the new government. But due to differences between the various groups it collapsed within 28 months. In the meantime Janata party opposed certain ideas of the RSS and as a result the Jana Sangh leaders left Janata Party and formed the new party called Bharatiya Janata Party with Atal Bihari Vajpayee as the founding chairperson. On 28th April, 1980 the Election Commission gave lotus as the symbol of the party and gave it the position of a national party. Over the years BJP emerged as an important political party and played a crucial role as the opposition in the 2014 Lok Sabha elections. Narendra Modi became the Prime Minister of India and at present Amit Shah is the president of the party.

Q4. Write about any four features of party system in India.

A. The main features of India's party system are as follows,

i. Multi party system: Unlike the two-party system of developed nations like US and UK, India follows a multi-party system. Since independence more than 100 new political parties have been formed, but very few parties could stay undivided. Only few parties like Congress(1), BJP, Communist party of India (Marxist) are able to play a role in the national level politics.

ii. Existence of party based on caste and communal force: Caste and communal identity plays a dominant role in Indian politics. While some political parties openly reflect their religious ideas of a particular community, some other parties claim to be secular but are not completely free from caste and communal considerations.

iii. Dominance of individuals in political parties: In India most political parties are formed around the strong personality of a leader and not on ideologies and programmes. These leaders don't always have persuasive capacity but might represent a particular caste or community.

iv. Ideological confusion: Except the left wing parties of India, no other political party has a clear ideology. While all political parties talk about Gandhian philosophy, socialism and secularism they are not completely committed to these ideas.

Q5. Name four political parties which were formed before the independence of India.

A. Four political parties which were formed before the independence of India were:

- i. The Congress party (1885)
- ii. Congress Socialist Party (1934)
- iii. Communist party of India (1924)
- iv. Rashtriya Swayamseval Sangh (RSS) (1925)

Q6. Write a note on the origin of opposition party in India.

A. The emergence of the opposition parties in India can be discussed as follows:

i. Soon after independence there was the presence of opposition parties in India, however their role was very small in the early times as Congress was dominant in the first four general elections. But the presence of these opposition parties helped in maintaining the democratic character of India.

ii. These parties criticised the policies of Congress and played the role of an active opposition. Through such healthy and constructive criticism the opposition parties could control the functioning of Congress inside the legislature.

iii. The opposition parties stopped the democratic system from becoming a one-party system.

iv. The leaders of Congress and the opposition parties had mutual respect. Even in the first democratically elected government, opposition leaders like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Shyama Prasad Mukherjee were included as ministers.

v. In 1977, Congress lost the elections and had to sit as the opposition party. This saw the emergence of a powerful opposition in Indian politics under the leadership of Y.B. Chavan.

vi. In 2004 elections Congress led United Progressive Alliance formed a government with Dr. Manmohan Singh as the Prime Minister and BJP became the opposition party. In recent times the unprecedented popularity of BJP has reduced the role of opposition to a great extent. BJP achieved a comfortable position in the parliament with a stunning performance in the 17th Lok Sabha elections.

CHAPTER 2: NATION BUILDING AND ITS PROBLEMS

Q1. Write short notes on:

a. Problems faced during India's partition

A. The problems faced during India's partition are as follows:

i. In British India there was no specific area where Muslim population was in majority. Muslim population was mainly concentrated in the eastern and western part of India and it was difficult to bring the two areas together.

ii. Moreover all Muslims did not want to be a part of Pakistan. For eg Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan of the North West frontier province staunchly opposed the two nation theory.

iii. In some areas of Bengal and Punjab, non-muslims were in majority. Hence these two provinces were to be divided on the basis of religion. So even on the day of independence, people of these areas did not know which country they belonged to.

iv. Problems arose with minorities living in the border areas. A large number of Hindus and Sikhs were surrounded by Pakistan and an equally large number of Muslims found themselves in the areas controlled by India.

b. Four methods used to ensure national integration after independence

A. After partition, the biggest challenge was the resettlement of refugees. These people who lost everything lived in refugee camps and continued to live in these camps for months as they did not get necessary support from local administration and police.

The four methods used to ensure national integration after independence are as follows:

i. Government established a large camp for the Hindus and Sikhs who migrated from Western Punjab in Kurukshetra. The arrangement of food and lodging for such a large number of people was a big challenge. In this case, the role of Indian army was praiseworthy. Along with Indian social activists a foreign NGO called United Council for Relief and Welfare was also involved in the process.

ii. The government of India allocated 4 hectares of land for each refugee family. They were also given loans to buy seeds and tools for farming.

iii. A Rehabilitation Secretariat was set up in Jalandhar and it worked day and night towards the integration of the refugees.

iv. A large number of Hindu families came from East Bengal to Calcutta. Around 1.7 million people were living in very bad condition in Calcutta. So in 1948, the All Bengal Refugee Council of Action was formed.

c. The outcome of the formation of SRC in 1953

A. Process of formation of state did not end with partition and uniting the princely states. Deciding the internal boundaries of the states was another challenge for the national leadership. This was a difficult task as it had to be done so that the linguistic and cultural plurality of the country could be reflected without affecting the unity of the nation. The Telugu speaking people of Madras and

Hyderabad were the first ones to raise the demand of linguistic re-organisation. As the central government did not pay much heed to this demand, popular Congress leader and Gandhian Potti Sriramalu undertook a fast unto death for a separate Andhra state and he died after 58 days on 5th December, 1952. This led to riots in all parts of Andhra Pradesh ultimately leading to the formation of a separate Andhra state in 1953. The State Re-organisation Commission was formed on 29th December, 1953 with Justice Fazl Ali, K.M Panikkar and Hridaynath Kunzru as members. The committee considered that language should be one of the criteria of redrawing the state boundaries. Based on this report, State Reorganisation Act, 1956 was passed. Accordingly, 14 states and 6 union territories were formed. The linguistic reorganisation of Indian states brought certain fundamental changes to India's democratic politics and leadership such as:

- i. This reorganisation helped people from different groups to participate in the political process.
- ii. Moreover, this reorganisation signified the acceptability of the plural culture of India.

Q2. Mention three challenges that India faced in case of nation building during independence.

A. The three challenges that India faced in nation building during independence are as follows:

i. The first challenge that the political leaders of India faced was the size and plurality of India. Geographically India is a huge country and very diverse in terms of religions, languages, cultures etc. This diversity posed a threat in uniting the entire country as one.

ii. The second challenge was the establishment of democracy in India. The constitution of India wanted to promote both procedural and substantive democracy, Based on periodic elections, a representative democracy was put in place so that there was a healthy electoral competition and the people of India could learn about democracy.

iii. The third challenge was to ensure development of the vast population of India instead of a handful of people. To ensure development for all the right to equality, positive action for the socially and economically backward classes has been incorporated in the constitution. To fulfil the responsibilities of a welfare state, Directive Principles of State Policy have been included in the constitution.

Q3. Mention any four features of linguistic problems in India.

A. i. During the colonial rule, Indian territory comprised of administrative units called Provinces without considering the social and cultural composition of these units. The leaders of Indian freedom struggle called this arrangement a misfit and wanted to recognise the states on the basis of language. In the Nagpur session of congress in 1920, Congress was recognised on the basis of language. Many provincial congress committees were created as linguistic zones.

ii. The Telugu speaking people of Madras and Hyderabad were the first ones to raise the demand of linguistic re-organisation. As the central government did not pay much heed to this demand, popular Congress leader and Gandhian Potti Sriramalu undertook a fast unto death for a separate Andhra state and he died after 58 days on 5th December, 1952. This led to riots in all parts of Andhra Pradesh ultimately leading to the formation of a separate Andhra state in 1953.

iii. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh, demands for linguistic reorganisation started coming from all parts of India. As a result the central government formed the State Reorganisation Commission on 29th December, 1953. The committee considered that language should be one of the criteria of redrawing the state boundaries.

iv. Based on SRC, State Reorganisation Act was passed on 1956. Accordingly, 14 states and 6 union territories were formed. But this act could not satisfy all sections of people.

Q4. What were the main considerations of the merger of princely states with united India? Who played historical role in it?

A. Government's approach towards formation of state was mainly guided by three considerations:

- i. People of most princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.
- ii. The government was prepared to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions if they decided to join India.
- iii. In the backdrop of partition, supreme focus was put on the demarcation of territory, the integration and consolidation of the territorial boundaries of the nation.

During the reorganisation of states, one person played a historic role. He was the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Q5. Explain any four teaching that have been learnt during last six decades on national integration after the independence.

A. National integration have brought certain fundamental changes to India's democratic politics and leadership which are as follows:

- i. The reorganisation helped people from different groups to participate in the political process.
- ii. This reorganisation signified the acceptability of the plural culture of India.
- iii. Every group, religious community has found representation in these newly formed states.
- iv. Language is not the sole criteria for forming states, rather states were also formed because of the need to represent diverse ethnic groups or to address the underdevelopment of a particular region.

CHAPTER 3: POLITICS OF PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

Q1. Discuss the aims, objectives and outcomes of the First Five year plan.

A. The aims and objectives of the First Five-year plan are as follows:

- i. The first five year plan started in 1951 with the main aim to rebuild the Indian economy that suffered damage due to the Second world war and partition.
- ii. It also aimed at increasing the production of food crops, cotton and jute.
- iii. Main emphasis was put on the development of agriculture.

iv. This plan tried to increase national income of the country and provide opportunities for all.

The outcome of the first five year plan was that there was an improvement not only in the primary sectors of agriculture and irrigation, but also there was price stability, lesser inflation, growth in capital income, better employment chances and self-sufficiency.

Q2. Mention few differences between planning commission and NITI Ayog.

A. Differences between Planning Commission and NITI Ayog

	Planning Commission	NITI Ayog
Financial Power	Enjoyed the powers to allocate funds to ministries and state governments.	An advisory body or a think-tank. The power to allocate funds is vested in the finance ministry.
Full-time members	The last Commission had eight full-time members	The number of full-time members could be fewer than Planning Commission.
States' role	States' role was limited to the National development council and annual interaction during plan meetings	State governments are to play a more significant role than they did in the Planning commission
Member secretary	Secretaries or member secretaries were appointed through the usual process	Known as the CEO and is appointed by the prime minister

Q3. Who was the architect of Second Five year plan? What were its goals?

A. The architect of the Second five year plan was economist P.C.Mohalanobis.

The goals of the Second five year plan were:

- i. To prepare a model of development which would help in transforming the society into a socialistic pattern.
- ii. It aimed to provide development to the lowest section of people and to decrease the centralisation of income, resources and economic resources in the hands of a few people.
- iii. This plan aimed for development in the industrial and technological sectors.

Q4. What is private sector? How far does it differ from Public Sector?

A. Private sector is the part of a country's economic system that is run by individuals and companies rather than a government entity. Most private sector organisations are run with the intention of making profit.

The main difference between Public and private sector is that production is carried on for the welfare of people in the public sector, whereas it is carried on for profit in the private sector. In India

a major portion of agriculture, trade and industry was left in the hands of private sector while heavy industries were controlled by the government.

Q5. Who was called the milkman of India. Write about white revolution in India.

A. Dr. Varghese Kurien who started the milk cooperative in Gujarat named AMUL is called the milkman of India.

Q6. What was the cabinet decision in 1950? Explain the aim of mixed economy.

A. In April 1948 Nehru read out the industrial policy resolution in constituent assembly. This proposal opened up the path for mixed economic development in India. After much debate and discussion, the Congress working committee proposed the formation of a planning commission on 25th January, 1950. The Planning Commission was formed on 15th March, 1950.

India decided to follow the mixed economy model based on the idea of a mixture of socialist and capitalist models. The forces of production in a mixed economy are owned both by the public and the private sector. Production is carried on for profit in the private sector and for welfare of people in the public sector. The main aims of mixed economy are as follows:

- i. Improving the standard of living
- ii. Regional development
- iii. Increase in national income
- iv. Efficient use of resources

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Q7. Mention two positive and two negative consequences of Green revolution

A. Two positive consequences of Green revolution are as follows:

i. Because of Green revolution India transformed from a starving state to an exporter of food crops. This success gained India a lot of respect in the eyes of the western world and developing nations.

ii. The biggest achievement of Green revolution was the increased production of wheat and rice.

Two negative consequences of Green revolution are:

i. Even after Green revolution, the country was not able to meet the demands of food crops. Green revolution increased the production of food crops could not make India completely self-sufficient.

ii. India failed in providing high yielding variety seeds to farmers in all parts of India.

Q8. What do you mean by land reform? Discuss the provisions of land reform.

A. Land reforms mean equitable redistribution of land with aim of increasing productivity and decreasing poverty. It refers to the redistribution of land from the few who have to the many who are landless or own far too less.

The provisions of land reform are:

- i. Increasing land under cultivation. Rights to tenants to cultivate land
- ii. Intensive area development programme adopted for selected districts
- iii. Increasing national income, self sufficiency in food crops and increase in agricultural production.

Q9. Explain about the food crises in Bihar during 1965-67. Give a brief account of it.

A. During 1960s, food production became very low. In 1966-67 there was a food crises in Bihar because of shortage of production. Food production fell from 6.2 million tons in 1965-66 to 4.3million tons in 1966-67. There was a sharp rise in prices of food crops. A large number of people migrated to other states due to starvation. According to government records, 2353 people died in this famine. This was the food crises of Bihar during 1965-67. This situation was controlled by the timely initiative taken by the government. The famine caused by drought in Bihar brought some important changes in India's agricultural policy.

CHAPTER 4: INDIA'S EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Q1. What are the main objectives of India's external relations.

A. The main objectives of India's external relations are:

- i. To preserve the hard earned sovereignty
- ii. To protect territorial integrity
- iii. To promote rapid economic development

Q2. Write about four determinants of India's foreign policy.

A. The four determinants of India's foreign policy are as follows:

i. Geographical factors: Geographical factors are important in determining foreign policy, which is called geopolitics. India occupies a central position in Asia and occupies the largest area in South Asia. In such a situation, any big incident in the whole of Asia affects India.

ii. Population: India is currently the second most populous and youngest country in the world, so India is becoming a consumption-oriented country, in such a situation it will fulfil the need of a big market for all the producing nations, which is the determinant of foreign policy. But with such a large population, problems like hunger, poverty are evident on India's foreign policy.

iii. Global environment: After the Second World War, the world order has changed in many ways, keeping in mind that India tries to reform the UN Security Council.

iv. Government system: India has a democratic governance system that inspires many countries of the world to accept Indian ideology, for example, ASEAN countries plagued by China look towards India because India's democracy follows the principle of peaceful coexistence. But many times in the parliamentary system, the role of state governments is also important in determining foreign policy, it becomes more important if there is a coalition government at the centre.

Q3. Discuss the role of India in Afro-Asian unity during Nehru era.

A. India has always shown a lot of interest in Afro-Asian unity. With view to improve relations with Southeast Asian countries, India organised the Asian Relations Conference in 1947. India is an active member of South Asian Association for Regional cooperation (SAARC) formed in 1985. SAARC have been able to take important step towards economic co-operation in the region. In the Afro-Asian conference held in Bandung in 1955, India established its relationship with the newly independent countries of Africa and Asia. India's independence led the South Asian countries to dream about their independence. When apartheid came to end in South Africa in 1992, India was one of the first countries to lend support to South Africa and to the leadership of Nelson Mandela. Under India's initiative, the Action for Resistance to Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (AFRICA) was formed at the NAM Summit held in Zimbabwe in 1986.

Q4. Write a short note on Shimla Agreement.

A. A full fledged war between India and Pakistan began in December, 1971. On 3rd December, Pakistan attacked Punjab and Kashmir through air and land but Pakistan faced a humiliating defeat against India. East Pakistan became a new free and independent country called Bangladesh. After this India declared a ceasefire. General Niazi had to sign papers for surrender and Indira Gandhi called a conference in Shimla in 1972 to discuss the problems of India and Pakistan. This conference led to the signing of Shimla Pact.

Some important provisions of the Shimla Pact are as follows:

- i. Both the countries will solve disputes through peaceful bilateral negotiations
- ii. Both the countries will respect each other's territorial integrity, national unity and political independence.
- iii. Both the countries will not use force against the geographical unity of each other.

Q5. Write a short note on 'Kashmir Problem'.

A. Since the partition India and Pakistan have had a very conflicting relationship. Kashmir is the main issue for conflict between the two countries. Despite the bitter relations between the two countries, several treaties and agreements have been signed. But till date the Kashmir issue could not be solved. Soon after Lal Bahadur Shastri became the Prime Minister of India in 1965 tension arose between India and Pakistan. Pakistan attacked India in April, 1965 through the Rann of Kutch of Gujarat and in August, Pakistan attacked Kashmir. Pakistan expected to get the support of local people of Kashmir but it did not happen. Shastri commanded Indian army to attack from the Punjab

frontier. As the situation worsened, UN made the two countries declare an end to the war on 20th September, 1965.

Q6. Write a note on the role of India in the UNO.

A. Even before India got independence from British imperialism, it became the member of the United Nations when it was formed on 24th October, 1945. India has been actively associated with the United Nations. Since the formation of United Nations, international politics has changed to a great extent and many countries have demanded the restructuring of UN. India has extended full support to such demands. India supports the restructuring of UN for the following reasons:

i. In order to make UN more strong and effective, it must be restructured to adjust with changing times.

ii. To encourage development and co-operation among the countries, UN must play a greater role and for this restructuring is required.

According to India and some other countries responsibility of the security council has increased a lot. Moreover the number of member countries in the organisation from developing countries has also been increased. So the security council should try to have proper representation of the developing countries.

Q7. How has the plateau of Tibet become the tension between India and China?

A. An important factor that worsened Indo-China relations was the plateau of Tibet. In 1958, there was an armed protest in Tibet against Chinese occupation. While India did not respond to Chinese occupation of Tibet in 1950 it did not support it either. The uprising in Tibet was suppressed brutally by Chinese army in 1959 the religious leader of Tibet Dalai Lama appealed for political refuge in India. A large number of Tibetans entered India as refugees. India allowed this and it affected Indo-China relationship in a negative way as China accused India of allowing anti-Chinese activities in India's soil.

Q8. Write the main principles of Panchsheel.

A. Jawaharlal Nehru, in his speech of 7th September, 1946 described the main components of India's foreign policy, in which he talked about five pillars of Indo-China relations, called Panchsheel. The main principles of Panchsheel are as follows:

- i. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- ii. Mutual non-aggression
- iii. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs
- iv. Equality and mutual benefit
- v. Peaceful coexistence

Q9. Explain the Directive principles of state policy in the promotion of international peace and security.

A. The main principles of India's foreign policy in the promotion of international peace and security are as follows:

i. Non-alignment: to adjust with the Cold War politics, India formulated the principle of non-alignment. But even after the end of Cold War, this principle continues to be an important part of India's foreign policy.

ii. Opposition to imperialism and colonialism: after 200 years of being under imperial rule, India decided to oppose colonialism and imperialism. India played an important role in encouraging countries of Asia and Africa to become independent.

iii. Support UN in establishing world peace: India is one of the founding members of UN. India always emphasized the importance of UN in maintaining world peace. According to India, international disputes must be solved through UN.

iv. Maintaining friendly relations with other countries: India preferred to maintain friendly relations with other countries without becoming a part of any military alliances. With this aim India signed a number of bilateral treaties and agreements in the field of politics, economy, culture, commerce, science and technology.

CHAPTER 5: CHALLENGES TO AND RESTORATION OF THE CONGRESS SYSTEM

Q1. What were the factors that led to the increase of popularity of Indira Gandhi government in early 1970s?

A. Due to the division of Congress, Indira Gandhi's government became a minority government. The government was supported by Communist Party of India and DMK on the basis of policy. Around this time Indira Gandhi introduced several people friendly policies. Amongst these important were the laws regarding land reforms and ceiling of land ownership. The reasons behind Indira Gandhi's popularity in early 1970s are discussed below:

i. Charismatic personality: one of the important reasons behind Indira Gandhi's increasing popularity was her strong and charismatic personality. Her fellow party members were deeply influenced by her and followed her loyally. In 1971 general elections one of the causes for which people voted for Congress was that it was led by Indira Gandhi.

ii. Socialistic policies of Indira Gandhi's government: socialistic policies of Indira Gandhi's government made her very popular among the people. She gave a leftist twist to government policies by nationalising banks and bringing land reforms.

iii. Garibi Hatao: Indira Gandhi during her campaign used popular slogans like 'garibi hatao'. This slogan reflected her commitment to eradicate poverty from India and made her very popular to backward classes, unemployed youths, minorities, women, Adivasis and scheduled caste people.

Q2. What was the electoral verdict of the 4th general election in 1967?

A. The 4th general elections of 1967 brought a lot of changes India's political system as the results challenged the dominance that Congress enjoyed from 1952 to 1962. Frustrated with economic hardship the people of India started opposing the Congress in many ways. The opposition parties tried to take advantage of the growing unpopularity of Congress. Communist and socialist parties strengthened their movement of demand for greater equality. During this time there was a centralisation of power in Congress. For election the parties came together and decided on the sharing of seats and this strategic move of opposition parties against Congress is referred to as Non-Congressism by renowned socialist Ram Manohar Lohia.

i. Although Congress got the majority in Lok Sabha, its vote share and seat share was lower than that of 1952. Half of Indira Gandhi's cabinet lost the elections.

ii. Even at state level the decline of Congress' dominance was noticed as Congress lost majority in 7 states. Congress lost power in West Bengal, Punjab Haryana, Orissa Madras, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

iii. In Madras a regional party called DMK won with a clean majority. In other 8 states the opposition parties formed coalition governments.

Q3. What were the causes for the defeat of Congress in 1967. Give reasons for your answer.

A. i. Jawaharlal Nehru's death had a huge impact on the political arena of India. His strong leadership brought dynamism to the newly independent nation. After Nehru's death there was a concern that it was not possible to find a leader of such stature.

ii. The decade of 1960 was called dangerous decade because poverty, inequality, communalism and regional disparity were some of the problems India was facing.

iii. Frustrated with economic hardship the people of India started opposing the Congress in many ways. Although the protests were peaceful and nonviolent, there were talks of armed revolution for the first time after independence.

iv. Opposition parties tried to take advantage of the growing unpopularity of Congress and communist and socialist parties strengthen their movement of demand for greater equality. For elections the parties came together and decided on the sharing of seats.

Q4. What role did the syndicate leaders play in the Congress party?

A. Under Indira Gandhi's leadership, Congress did not do much well in the elections. More than external challenge, she was weakened by the internal challenges within the party as she faced a lot of opposition from a group of powerful leaders in the party call the Syndicate, led by Congress leader K.Kamraj. The role of the syndicate leaders in the Congress party are as follows:

i. This group played an important role in bringing Indira Gandhi to power but later started opposing her as she did not follow their advice.

ii. To function freely from the control of syndicate Indira Gandhi had to accept a very powerful policy. She tried to include leftist touch in government policies. In May 1967 she proposed the Congress working committee to accept 10 point program which had policies like nationalisation of banks and insurance companies, ceiling in case of urban property, public distribution of food crops

etc. These policies made Indira Gandhi very popular and helped in bringing Congress back to power however the syndicate leaders did not support these policies.

Q5. Explain any 6 factors that led to the split in Congress party in 1969.

A. i. During the presidential election of 1969 there was a lot of tension between Indira Gandhi and the syndicate. After the death of president Dr. Zakir Hussain there was a conflict between the syndicate and Indira Gandhi in electing the new president.

ii. Morarji Desai proposed the name of Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy on the basis of conscience vote. Indira Gandhi demonstrated her displeasure of V.V. Giri who was the vice president of India to fight for the post of president.

iii. As the president of Congress S. Nizalingappa declared a whip that Congress MPs and MLAs should vote for NS Reddy. Whip means the Congress members are compelled to accept the decision given by party.

iv. Opposing this whip Indira Gandhi's supporters demanded a meeting but were rejected. Indira Gandhi openly appealed to all to apply conscience vote. As a result, V.V. Giri won the election.

v. N.S. Reddy's defeat completed the process of division of Congress. S. Nizalingappa expelled Indira Gandhi for anti-party activity.

vi. In 1969 the group with syndicate became Congress (organization) and the group with Indira Gandhi became Congress (requisitionist). Indira Gandhi called this division artificial between socialist and conservative, pro-poor and pro-rich parties.

Q6. How did the outcome of 1971 elections help in the restoration of Congress?

A. Due to the division of Congress, Indira Gandhi's government became a minority government. The government was supported by Communist Party of India and DMK on the basis of policy. Around this time Indira Gandhi introduced a number of people-friendly policies regarding land reforms and ceiling of land ownership. In December 1970 she dissolved the parliament and called for fresh elections and in February 1971 Fifth general elections were held in India. The result of 1971 election was unexpected for Congress [r] as Congress (r) and CPI got more votes than the last 4 elections. Indira Gandhi's Congress got 352 seats and CPI got 23 seats. Through this election Indira Gandhi revived the dominant position of Congress. After the result of the election Indira Gandhi's role in the Bangladesh war increased her popularity to a greater extent in 1972 state assembly elections, Congress won with a lot of votes. This victory in 2 simultaneous elections brought back the dominance of Congress.

CHAPTER 6: THE CRISIS OF CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER

Q1. What were the recommendations of Shah Committee formed after emergency.

A. The Shaw Commission was appointed in May 1977 by the Janata Party government which was headed by Justice J.C. Shah, retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India to inquire into several aspects of allegations of abuse of authority, excesses and malpractices committed and action taken

in the wake of the emergency proclaimed on the 25th June 1975. The recommendations of Shah committee were:

- i. Through the 44th amendment Janata government tried to correct the negative impact of 42nd amendment that was initiated during emergency.
- ii. Right to property was removed from fundamental right and kept as a legal right.
- iii. the term of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha was again changed from 6 years to 5 years
- iv. the president was given the power to send back any advice to the Council of Ministers for reconsideration.

Q2. Mention 4 provisions of the 42nd constitutional amendment.

A. The 42nd constitutional amendment was enacted during the emergency in 1975 by the Congress government headed by Indira Gandhi. 4 main provisions of the 42nd constitutional amendment are as follows:

- i. The time period of Lok Sabha and legislative assemblies were extended from 5 to 6 years
- ii. The parliament was given unrestrained power to amend any parts of the constitution without judicial review.
- iii. The 42nd amendment gave primacy to the directive principles by stating that no law implementing any of the directive principles could be declared unconstitutional on the grounds that it violated any of the fundamental rights.
- iv. The 42nd amendment granted power to the president, in consultation with the election Commission to disqualify members of state legislature. Prior to the amendment this power was vested in the governor of the state.

Q3. write briefly about the outcomes of 1977 election results.

A. the consequences of Lok Sabha election 1977 are as follows:

- i. End of Congress dominance: this election ended the dominance of Congress for some time Congress lost heavily in northern states and was defeated for the first time in Lok Sabha elections.
- ii. first coalition government in centre: after the election of 1977, the first coalition government was formed in the centre with Janata Party along with a large number of other parties.
- iii. reservation of OBCs: After the election of 1977 the issue of reservation of other backward classes in Bihar became very controversial. To solve this problem the Janata government formed the Mandal Commission.

Q4. Write 4 causes off the defeat of Congress in 1977 elections.

A. i. The policies taken by the government during emergency resulted in forceful displacement which led to hatred towards the Congress government among the people.

- ii. Emergency period exposed the politicization of police and administration.
- iii. The emergency period brought out the strength and weakness of Indian democracy. A strong opposition is important for the success of democracy. During emergency the opposition parties worked as a united one and challenged Indira Gandhi's authoritarian politics.
- iv. The emergency had a negative impact on the lives of people and it made them aware of their civil liberties.

Q5. Write a short note on Gujarat's Navnirman Andolan.

A. The students movement in Gujarat against the state government of Congress which influenced the entire nation came to be known as navnirman andolan. Students started a movement in 1974 against shortage of food products, inflation and price rise and massive corruption at the higher levels of government. The navnirman movement began with the agitation against hostel fee hike by 20% in the LD college of engineering. Others supported this movement and demanded resignation of Chimanbhai Patel led Congress government. Due to this movement, President's rule was put on Gujarat. The opposition parties demanded election to the state assembly. Morarji Desai who was the then leader of Congress [o] extended support to the oppositions demand. At the end Congress was forced to declare assembly elections in Gujarat in June 1975 in which Congress faced a humiliating defeat.

Q6. What were the causes behind the formation of Janata Dal in 1977?

A. Lok Sabha elections were held in March, 1977. Although Janata Party was formed in May, 1977 its formation can be said to have begun in January. Many opposition parties extended full support to J.P. Narayan in 1974. He appealed to the opposition parties to come together and challenge the authoritarian politics of Indira Gandhi. A number of opposition parties like Congress (O), Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal and Socialist Party came together under the leadership of J.P. Narayan and worked towards forming the Janata Party. Morarji Desai was elected as the President and in a conference held on 1st May, 1977 in Delhi's Pragati Maidan Janata Party officially entered into India politics.

Q7. What was the economic condition of India when emergency was declared.

A. An important slogan of 1971 elections was 'Garibi Hatao'. With this slogan Congress promise to the people that the party will remove poverty from India. Unfortunately, the socio economic conditions of poor did not improve. On the other hand the Bangladesh war created an economic crisis in India. The rise of price of oil also led to the rise of prices of other things in India. As the pace of industrial development was very slow, unemployment was high. Specially in the rural areas these provided to be a big problem and to bring down expenses government stopped the salaries of government employees. This made them angry towards the government. In such uncertain situation it became very easy for the opposition parties to involve the common people in anti-Congress rallies and movements.

Q8. What is Naxalite movement? Discuss its role in Indian politics.

A. In 1972-73 late monsoons brought down agricultural production and as the pace of industrial development was very slow, unemployment was high. In such an uncertain situation, majority of Indians became disillusioned. One faction of Marxists who did not believe in parliamentary systems became desperate for armed revolution. This faction is called Marxist-Leninist or Naxalites. This group believed in armed revolution to end the capitalist system. These armed movements started in West Bengal. In 1960 in the hilly district of Darjeeling a farmers' rebel group was formed under the local Communist Party of India [Marxist] leaders in the area of Naxalbari. This movement spread quickly to other areas and came to be known as the Naxalite movement. Another faction from CPI [m] came out under Charu Majumdar and formed the Communist Party of India [Marxist-Leninist]. The Naxalites snatched land from rich landlords and distributed it among the poor. This movement was suppressed by West Bengal's Congress chief minister Siddhartha Shankar Roy but even now this movement has inspired other organizations operating in the Adivasi dominated areas of Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand etc.

Q9. Discuss the conflict between executive and judiciary in 1973.

A. The conflict between Congress and the judiciary went to the extreme during the 1970s. Indira Gandhi became a more authoritarian political leader. In such a situation the Supreme Court challenged the dominance of Indira Gandhi. The government and the ruling party had various differences with the judiciary and 3 constitutional issues emerged which were as follows:

- i. Parliament abridge the fundamental rights? The Supreme Court answer was negative.
- ii. Could the parliament curtail the right to property by making an amendment? The Supreme Court said that the parliament cannot amend the constitution in such a manner that rights are curtailed.
- iii. The parliament amended the constitution saying that it can abridge the fundamental rights for giving effect to directive principles. However, the Supreme Court rejected this provision also.

This conflict was seen clearly in the *Keshav Nanda Bharti* case. In this case, the Supreme Court declared that parliament cannot change the basic structure of the constitution. But the Supreme Court did not clarify which features constitute the basic structure of the constitution. With this judgement the Supreme Court brought limitation to the amendment power of parliament.

Q10. What were the causes for mid-term elections in 1980?

A. The fall of the Janata Party was the main reason for the mid-term elections in 1980. The Janata Party that had come to power in 1977 was characterised by internal factionalism and competition among rival claimants for the post of prime ministership.

i. Morarji Desai, Charan Singh competed against each other for the position of the Prime Minister. Although Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister, the infighting within the party continued. When Charan Singh's party withdrew support, the Janata Party was reduced to a minority government.

ii. Another government headed by Charan Singh was formed on the assurance of the support of the Congress party. However, the Congress party leader withdrew the support, resulting in the fall of Charan Singh's government in the mid-term elections in 1980.

iii. From the very beginning, the Janata Party was basically a coalition of non Congress leaders who targeted Indira Gandhi, her leadership style and ideologies. The party itself lacked common programme and ideology to lead the country.

iv. The Janata Party also lacked a sense of direction and leadership and infighting within the party proved to be disastrous.

Thus, the Janata Party was defeated in the mid-term elections of 1980.

CHAPTER 7: REGIONAL ASPIRATIONS AND CONFLICTS

Q1. Why did secessionist movements begin in India?

A. i. Negligence of the central government: the central Government of India does not treat all the states in the same way. The neglected states formed regional parties to achieve their due rights.

ii. Regional imbalance: while some states of India became very developed, some other states continue to be backward. As a result the leaders of these areas encouraged feelings of regionalism in the minds of the people.

iii. Religion: In India at times regional parties are formed on the basis of religion.

iv. Geographical difference: because of geographical difference some regions feel that the best way to solve their region specific problems is by forming their own parties.

Q2. Discuss the armed movements that took place in the North East.

A. The 7 states in the north-eastern part of India are together called northeast or 7 sisters. Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland together comprise North East. At present Sikkim is also considered a part of northeast. The geographical location, complex social character of the region and economic backwardness gave rise to a number of demands in the region. A long international border and weak communication with other Indian states make the political situation in these states very complex. Demand for independence, armed secessionist movements, movement against illegal immigrants has kept the region volatile and disturbed since independence.

Assam: Almost all tribes of Assam have been demanding autonomy. The Bodos formed All Bodo Students Union [ABSU] in 1967. The leadership of Upendranath Brahma of ABSU and Bodo People's Action Committee (BPAC) the Bodo movement became very strong. Around this time, some Bodo leaders launched an armed struggle to ensure independence for Bodos.

On 7th April 1979, The United Liberation Front of Assam [ULFA] was formed in the historic Rang Ghar of Sivsagar. The main aim of this outfit was to free Assam from the exploitation of central government through armed revolution. In 1982 another armed organization was formed in Tezpur. It was called Assam People's Liberation Army [APLA]

Nagaland: in the Northeast secessionist movement was started by Nagas. On 2nd February 1980 the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) was formed. This armed group was formed under the leadership of Isaac Chisi Swu, Thuingaleng Muivah and SS Khaplan. On April 30th 1988 this group got divided into NSCN(IM) and NSCN(K). NSCN(K) carries out an armed revolution for greater Nagalim.

Mizoram: Like Nagaland, an armed secessionist movement was active in another state of North East India which was Mizoram. When India got independence, Mizoram was an autonomous hill district of Assam. At that time Mizoram was known as Lushai Hills. Some Mizo leaders felt that they were never part of British India, and they were not going to be a part of independent India also. When Mizoram was ravaged by famine in 1959, the government of Assam failed to tackle the famine. As a response, the Mizo National Famine Front was formed under the leadership of Pu Laldenga. On 22nd November 1961, the Mizo National Famine Front was renamed as Mizo National Front (MNF).

Q3. Write what do you know about the violent movements of Jammu and Kashmir.

A. Even before independence of India, Kashmir was a controversial issue. Violent incidents in the region caused the death of a large number of people and a large number of families have been displaced. The main focus of ever-conflicting Indo-Pak diplomacy is Kashmir.

Roots of the problem: During independence, Kashmir was an independent princely kingdom. While the majority of the people were Muslims, the king was a Hindu. Pakistan did not accept the independent status of Jammu and Kashmir and in October 1947 entered Kashmir with some tribesmen armed with modern weapons. As a result of this attack, the king of Kashmir, Hari Singh, had to go to Lord Mountbatten, who was the Governor General of India, to send an army to support him. Hari Singh had to sign an instrument of accession on 26th October 1947. An important clause of this agreement was that after a normal return to Kashmir, a popular vote will be held where the people of Kashmir can decide their future. India agreed to maintain the autonomy of Kashmir.

External and internal disputes: On the basis of the instrument of accession, Prince Karan Singh sent a representative group of 4 members to the Indian constituent assembly in June 1949. The constitution of India incorporated article 370 to provide special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. This article gave special powers to Jammu and Kashmir as compared to other states of India.

Insurgency and after: The Congress national conference alliance, a thumping majority amidst doubt and mistrust of people in the elections of 1987. Dr Farooq Abdullah again became the chief minister of Jammu and Kashmir. But to many, the election was not fair and as a result, people got dissatisfied with the democratic process of elections. Since 1990, the common people suffered both in the hands of the insurgents and the army and due to an increase in the activities of insurgency, the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) was implemented in Jammu and Kashmir.

Q4. Under what circumstances did Jammu and Kashmir become a part of India?

A. In the attack of tribesmen in 1947, a part of Kashmir went under the control of Pakistan. Pakistan named this area Azad Kashmir. According to India, Pakistan's occupation of this area is illegal. On the basis of the instrument of accession of 1947, Prince Karan Singh sent a representative group of 4 members to the Indian constituent assembly in June 1949. The constitution of India incorporated article 370 to provide special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. This article gave special power to Jammu and Kashmir as compared to other states of India. Kashmir has its own constitution and even a separate national flag. Laws passed by the Indian parliament have to be ratified by the state assembly of Kashmir for implementation. The state also has unique citizenship laws.

Q5. Write in short about the Assam movement.

A. since independence large scale migration has changed the demographic structure of Assam. during independence the population density of Assam was very low, Hence to live in this available land people migrated from other states as well as from Nepal and Bangladesh mostly for livelihood opportunities. due to this migration Assam population density gradually became very high due to increase in migration and illegal immigration local people the state are in danger of losing political power and livelihood opportunities. An important movement against illegal immigrants was started by All Assam Students Union(AASU) From 1979 to 1985. the leaders of this movement felt that massive illegal immigration is continuing from Bangladesh .While the movement was started against all migrants later its target shifted to mainly the illegal immigrants from Bangladesh. Despite the presence of natural resources like oil, tea and coal the economic condition of the people of the state are not sound add according to the leaders of the movement, the central government has been exploiting these resources and not given anything to Assam in return. This movement got support from all sections of the people. Groups and organizations like Asom Gana Sangram Parishad, Asom Jatiyabadi Yuva Chhatra Parishad etc. Had extended full support to this movement. after 6 years of movement the historic Assam accord was signed between the AASU leaders and Rajiv Gandhi's central government on 15th August 1985. according to this accord the immigrants who entered Assam after 25th March 1971 will be deported under the Foreigner's act 1946.

Q6. Write a short note on the armed movement in Punjab.

A. Since the beginning of 1980s the khalistan movement turned into a very violent movement. Bhindranwale led this movement and meet the holy golden temple of Amritsar his head office. This period was very troublesome for the state of Punjab. The state had to face unprecedented violence leading to the death of many Hindus and Sikhs. As the situation worsened Indian army started their operation against these Sikh terrorists in 1984 called the operation blue star. In this operation golden temple was being freed from the hands of the terrorists in which bhindranwale and some other Sikh terrorists were killed. this operation cost a lot of damage to the golden temple as well as hurt the sentiments of Sikh people.

Anti-Sikh riots of 1984: the violent movements of Punjab had far reaching effects on the Indian political system. on 31st October 1984 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated by her Sikh bodyguards. Indira Gandhi's death unleashed anti Sikh violence in Delhi and other north Indian states. In one week more than 2006 were killed in Delhi alone. The government failed to respond immediately in stopping this violence. It was only in 2005 that Dr.Manmohan Singh apologise to the Sikh community.

Q7. Mention any 4 regional political parties of India

A. 4 regional parties of India are as follows:

- i. Akali Dal [Punjab]
- ii. Asom gana parishad [Assam]
- iii. Dravida munnetra kazhagam [Tamil Nadu]
- iv. Mizo National Front [Mizoram]

Q8. Discuss the causes of the emergence of regional parties in India.

A. Some of the reasons for the rise of regional parties in India are as follows:

- i. i. Negligence of the central government: the central Government of India does not treat all the states in the same way. The neglected states formed regional parties to achieve their due rights.
- ii. Regional imbalance: while some states of India became very developed, some other states continue to be backward. As a result the leaders of these areas encouraged feelings of regionalism in the minds of the people.
- iii. Religion: In India at times regional parties are formed on the basis of religion.
- iv. Geographical difference: because of geographical difference some regions feel that the best way to solve their region specific problems is by forming their own parties.

Q9. What is the role of regional parties in present political system.

A. The regional movements in different parts of the country prove that the principle of unity in diversity is strongly working in India. The role of regional parties in present political system are as follows:

- i. Regional aspiration is an important part of democracy. India is the world's largest democracy, hence for the success of India's democracy, India face the challenge of regional aspirations efficiently.
- ii. The best way to face regional aspirations is through peaceful discussion. Violent suppression of such movements may weaken the country's unity and integrity.
- iii. Regional aspiration can be fulfilled through the division and decentralization of power. every region plays an important role in the development of the country. hence regional parties must play an important role in the state and central government.
- iv. regional imbalance in case of economic development leads to discrimination among regions. hence the central government must give importance to uniform economic development of the regions.

Q10. Describe the principles and programmes of Akali Dal.

A. In the state reorganization of 1956 the bilingual state of Punjab was formed. the Sikhs were not happy with this and started a movement led by akali Dal formed on 14th December 1920 reform gurdwaras. this group wanted a separate state or Punjabi suba for Punjabi speaking people. as a result of this movement, Punjab was divided into Punjab and Haryana in 1966. on 11th December 1972 akali Dal formed at 12 member committee to study the condition of the state and the policy of the party. this committee prepared the anandpur sahib resolution. this resolution was passed in akali dal's conference held in anandpur sahib in 1973. this resolution had 7 aims:

- I. the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab
- ii. readjustment of the state boundaries to include certain Punjabi speaking territories

iii. autonomy for the states of India with the state retaining power only over external affair, defence and communication

iv. Support to the poor in Punjab and land reforms as well as industrialisation in Punjab

v. enactment of an All India gurudwara act

vi. protection of Sikh minorities living outside Punjab

vi. reversal of the recruitment policy for armed forces under which the recruitment quota of Sikh was brought down to 2%.

The Anandpur sahib resolution not only talked about regional autonomy but also wanted to redefine the centre state relationship. It reflected the demands of the Sikhs.

Q11. What were the main provisions of Punjab accord? How did it create tension in Punjab and other neighbouring states?

A. After Indira Gandhi's death, Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister of India. After becoming the Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi started talks with the moderate leaders of Akali Dal. as a result, on July 24th 1985 an agreement was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Akali Dal president Harcharan Singh Longowal. this agreement is called Gandhi-Longowal accord or Punjab accord. The aim of Punjab accord was to bring back normal sea to Punjab. The propositions of Punjab accord whereas follows:

i. Chandigarh should be transferred to Punjab

ii. a Commission should be formed to solve the border dispute between Punjab and Haryana

iii. setting up of a tribunal to discuss the sharing of water of Ravi- Beas between Punjab pharma Haryana and Rajasthan

iv. to terminate the special powers given to army in Punjab

v. provide relief to people affected by insurgency in Punjab

The Punjab accord did not become successful in ensuring peace in Punjab. Different kind of violent activities took place in the state for one decade. Human rights were violated by both army and insurgents. On the other hand the Punjab accord failed to satisfy many leaders. As a result there was difference of opinion between the leaders of Akali Dal and in 1987 Akali Dal got divided into 2 groups.

CHAPTER 8: RISE OF NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT

Q1. Write short notes on:

1. Non party led movements: After India got independence the political leaders of India tried to reconstruct the economic and social structures which was damaged badly. Constitution of India incorporated number of provisions to fulfill the aims and aspirations of Indian people. Despite the existence of search welfare policies the problems that Indians faced could not be solved completely. Hence this gave rise to many social movements that reflected the unfulfilled demands of the people most of the movements were non-political in character. According to Ghanshyam Shah, the word 'social movement' refers to uninstitutionalized, voluntary united activity undertaken for social and

political change. in simple words, social movement is a unified attempt to bring any change or stop a change from taking place. this may be to bring any change in the present system or to put in place app completely new system. social movements are different from pressure groups and institutionalised movements. as the government could not solve various problems completely, people raised different social movements from time to time. Farmers, women development affected people have started movements against the government.

2. Bharatiya kisan union: bharatiya kisan union was formed in 1980. This Farmers Union is active in Haryana and western part of Uttar Pradesh and played an important role in the farmers movements in India. under the leadership of Mahendra Singh Tikait, BKU succeeded in attracting the entire nations attention in 1988. In January of that year almost 20,000 farmers gathered in meerut, Uttar Pradesh to protest against the government's decision to have hike of electricity bills. The farmers organised a sit-in outside the office of the deputy collector. this organization raised a number of economic demands as follows:

- i. no limit on the prices of crops
- ii. electricity subsidy or price cut
- iii. increase of price of sugar cane and milk
- iv. adequate government support in case of natural disaster
- v. government should help in marketing the produced crops

The union undertook several non-violent and democratic strategies to fulfil their demands. these strategies included protests, rallies strikes lobbying in state assembly and parliament, legal help moulding positive public opinion etc. this movement is regarded as the most successful social movement of 1980s.

3. National policy for the empowerment of women,2001: To do justice to women who faced social economic and political problems in India's patriarchal society, the Indian government started the national policy for the empowerment of women in 2001. Some objectives of this policy are as follows:

- i. the implementation of women's social, economic, political, cultural and civil rights of women
- ii. to end discrimination against women and put in place a proper working justice system
- iii. creation of a positive environment through economic and social policy to help women in their all-round development
- iv. provide women with same employment opportunities health employment and Social Security

apart from this, to encourage women to take part in political system and decision making progress, the 73rd and 74th amendments were introduced in the constitution. This reserved 33% seats for women in panchayats and Municipal Corporation. A bill has been introduced to extend this reservation to parliament however, this bill has not been passed yet

Q2. What do you mean by social movement? What are the differences between social and political movements?

A. Social movement is a unified attempt to bring any change or stop a change from taking place. This may be to bring any change in the present system or to put in place a completely new system. However the mere participation of a large number of people does not make a social movement, when a popular movement can become stable and systematic then only it can be called a social movement.

The differences between social and political movements are as follows:

- i. Political movements are related to political parties in the sense that they aim to make an impact on the government and government policy. Social movements on the other hand are undertakings by people who do not hold position of authority or wealth but who wish to redirect their society towards new goals.
- ii. Political movements have very narrow goals and maybe linked with the jobs of people. However social movements emerge spontaneously with special demands and have no political obligations.

Q3. Discuss the farmers' movements in India.

A. In India majority of population lives in the rural areas. India's economy is an agro based economy. The ownership of agricultural land was unequal and feudal in nature, hence after independence the agricultural policy had to emphasise on 2 factors:

- i. modernization of agriculture and increasing production
- ii. reform in ownership of land

But in independent India more emphasis on industrialization led to the neglect of agricultural sector which led to the food crisis of 1960s. Around this time the launching of some policies like abolition of zamindari system, limited land reforms green revolution etc, created a condition of conflict and tension. This led to the emergence of opportunist middle class in the villages. As a reaction to it's such development movement started to save guard the interest of the farmers against exploitation and for justice. This movements are called farmers' movements. in India farmers movement started with the permanent settlement of Bengal in 1783. During freedom movement Congress supported this movement by setting up farmers associations in some places. To ensure coordination among these association common the All Indian Kisan Sabha was formed in 1936. At the same time another association called Hind Kisan Panchayat was formed by the socialists. Farmers movements have succeeded in achieving many of their rights from the government. At present there are a number of strong farmers associations which are working for farmers rights and safeguarding the interest of the farmers.

Q4. Write an essay on the women's movements in India.

A. India's patriarchal society, wild men dominate every sphere, women face exploitation discrimination and deprivation. Interestingly it was some Indian men who came forward to improve the condition of women Important role was played by Raja ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayanand Saraswati etc in this regard. These social reformers appeal to the British government to improve the condition of women. Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Brahmo samaj and

Dayanand Saraswati's Arya samaj formed Mahila Mandal to support equality for women. India's political leadership encouraged women to take an active part in India's freedom struggle. During that time All India women's conference and National Federation of Indian women were formed. These 2 were political organizations associated with women's political rights. In 1927 All India women's conference was held. Since independence constitution of India gave equal rights to both men and women but the condition of women have not improved much. Many women leaders have been demanding to solve these problems even before independence. Significant among them are Medha Patkar, Ila Bhatt, Sarojini Naidu, Savitribai Phule etc.

Achievements: in the last 4 decades, the women's movement in India have gained momentum. In Indian society a large number of organizations have been formed to work for women's interests. The Self-employed Women's Association(SEWA) was formed in 1972 by Ila Bhatt. Similarly progressive organization of women was formed. Many called the Chipko movement and Narmada Bachao movement as women's movement because women participated in large numbers and played an active role. In case of issues like equal pay for equal work inheritance rights, women's movement have achieved much success. Parliament responded to the demands of women in past a number of acts like Hindu Marriage Act [1955], inheritance act [1956], domestic violence act [2005], prevention of child Marriage Act [1978] etc. the government has introduced a number of policies for education and employment of women. although women are still much behind men, their condition has improved since independence.

Q5. Do you consider the anti-arrack movement as a women's movement? If yes, why?

A. Yes, the anti-arrack movement that was started in 1992 in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh emerged as a powerful women's movement.

The anti-arrack movement against domestic violence dowry system sexual harassment in workplace and public places attracted the attention of the whole country. The men of Nellore district were addicted to a locally produced liquor called Arrack and they used to torture their wives mentally and physically. Due to this addiction the economic condition of families also deteriorated and the worst effect of this habit was on women and children. So the women started anti-arrack movement. They came together and closed down the arrack shops. Women of 500 villages came together in a meeting and demanded a ban on the sale of the liquor. They presented their demand in writing to the Deputy Commissioner and other high officials. Due to this movement the bidding for Arrack permission was postponed for 17 times. This movement had a ripple effect to other parts of Andhra Pradesh from Nellore. Although this movement was mainly against Arrack, the women started talking about other problems that they faced. This movement gave a platform to rural women to talk about domestic violence in public.

Q6. Do you think that social movements are important in India? Justify your answer.

A. Social movements are of immense importance in India. These movements have given the opportunity to Indians to come together in their demands for their basic rights. Social movements give opportunity to the backward groups to raise their legitimate demands. Some of the reasons why social movements are important in India are as follows:

i. Social movements establish a relationship between the individual and the society. People become aware about various social problems through these movements.

- ii. social movements give opportunity to the people to take part and play a role in bringing political change
- iii. Social movements play an important role in educating the people and making them progressive and dynamic. These movements attract the attention of people towards important problems, policy and planning of the government and their impact. Movements provide new and alternative models of development.
- iv. social movements convey the concerns hope and aspiration of people to the government. these movements play an important role in the success of democracy.

Q7. Why did Dalit Panthers adopt militant policies.

A. Dalit communities have been victimised for centuries by upper castes. Since 1970s graduate Dalit youths started looking for jobs to improve their condition. Most of them were from towns and cities in urban areas. In 1972 some Dalit youths came together and formed a militant group called Dalit Panthers with the main aim of opposing caste based discrimination and to ensure equality and justice which has been promised by the Indian constitution. They worked towards ensuring admission in schools, getting employment in different jobs. The main activity of Dalit Panthers was to oppose the oppression faced by Dalits in Maharashtra. Responding to the activities of Dalit Panthers and other organizations the government passed the prevention of atrocities act in 1989 to stop discriminatory activities against Dalits.

Q8. Point out the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.

- A.**
- i. 27% seats to be reserved for OBCs in educational institutions and government jobs.
 - ii. Indian government should provide funds for other communities which are as backward as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
 - iii. Land reforms should be introduced so that landless people are not dependent on landlords.
 - iv. encouraging people from other backward classes to set up small scale and cottage industries.
 - v. Introduce new education policy for other backward classes which will focus on vocational training.

CHAPTER 9: DEMOCRATIC UPSURGE AND COALITION POLITICS

Q1. What are the important issues that emerged in Indian politics post 1989? Which unique feature of political parties reflect such changes?

- A.** The 2 important issues that emerged in Indian politics 1989 were:
- i. issues related to coalition government
 - ii. alliance politics

i. Era of coalition: With the 1977 Janata government in centre, the journey of coalition government began. Due to the decline of Congress, multi-party coalition governments emerged. The factionalism among political parties also gave rise to newer political parties. Voters are divided among parties representing different castes and communities. As a result coalition became an important alternative among the people.

ii. Alliance politics: As no single political party may get the required number of seats to form government, political parties form alliances during elections. This alliance is of 2 types, firstly, some parties come together and fight elections and secondly, after the election results are declared some parties become united to form government. In the 13th election held in 1999 BJP led coalition government called National Democratic front was formed this government was formed by 13 parties.

Q2. Write short notes on:

1. The 2004 election results: With the 14th election, 2004 the Congress government also entered coalition politics. In this election Congress and its friendly parties formed the United progressive alliance and opposed the BJP led NDA. Ex-Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's wife, Sonia Gandhi was elected the president of this electoral coalition. In the election UPA defeated NDA with a big margin. With this election Congress formed a coalition government for the first time and doctor Manmohan Singh was selected as the Prime Minister of India.

2. The non-principled alliance of Coalition governments: As no political party may get the required number of seats to form government, political parties form alliances during elections. Usually more than ideologies, the current situation plays a bigger role in forming alliances. Such 'non-principled' alliance has led to a 'politics of opportunism'. We can give the example of National Front government. 2 parties of opposite ideology supported the government just to defeat Congress. In the 12th Lok Sabha election in 1998 BJP formed a coalition government which did not last for more than 13 months. Similarly in 1996 and 1997 the United front government had to resign as Congress withdrew its support.

3. Influence of BJP on Indian politics : The Bharatiya Janata Party has emerged as a strong political party in India. Since 1996 the party has formed government 4 times in the centre and in the last election it came to power on its own. When the party formed government for the first time in 1996, it was in power only for 13 days. After the defeat of Janata Party in the 7th Lok Sabha elections held in 1980 it was divided for the second time. As a result the Bharatiya Janata Party was formed. The ideology of BJP includes 5 important pillars like equality in political life, security, self-sufficiency, social assimilation and Hindutva. The BJP believes in 'one community, one people, one culture'. In 2014 BJP came to power with simple majority by winning 282 seats. BJP has emerged as a powerful alternative to Congress. While the party faced a decline in 2004 and 2009 it came back with an overwhelming performance in 2014. In 2019 elections the party won 303 seats. At present BJP has been playing a pre-dominant role in state politics also.

4. Decline of united front government: In the 11th Lok Sabha elections, no party was able to get a majority to form the government. As a result a coalition government was formed by Janata Dal and its supporting parties. This government was called the United front government. This government had the support of Janata Dal, Samajwadi party, DMK etc. CPI(M) Played an important role in the formation of the United front government. This party works to maintain cooperation among the different political parties and also prepared a common minimum programme for the government. This government was in power from 1st June, 1996 to 21st April, 1997. But after 10 months Congress again withdraw support and the government collapsed. There are many reasons behind the failure of the United front government. The personality of Deve Gowda, the Prime Minister of this government what's up week point of the government. He lacked strong personality and had no political dexterousness to lead a coalition government. Deve Gowda's government promised available drinking water, eradication of poverty, health services, housing etc but failed to fulfil these promises. As a result the party was ousted from power.

Q3. Discuss the programmes and policies of NDA government.

A. The NDA government released their policies on 16th August, 1999. Some policies are mentioned

- i. the NDA government will save the country from hunger, fear and corruption
- ii. it promised reforms in armed forces and other administrative services
- iii. it will solve the unemployment problem
- iv. it will provide support to the minority communities
- v. it also promised electoral reforms
- vi. it formed a committee to study the constitutional provisions of India

Q4. Explain 4 features of coalition government.

A. some important features of India's coalition government are as follows:

- i. unstable coalition: coalition governments are usually unstable. Most coalition government feel to complete their terms in the centre. Internal conflict in coalition is common. Non principled lions often leads to collapse of coalition governments.
- ii. Anti-Congressism: Coalition governments emerged in India to defeat Congress. Opposition parties succeeded in doing this. but later Congress also became a part of coalition government.
- iii. political opportunism: the most important cause of coalition government is political opportunism. Political parties join coalition to fulfill their interests. Parties bargain to join different coalition governments.
- iv. Non principled alliance: While forming coalitions more importance is given to circumstances than ideology. As non-principled alliances are formed, most coalition governments suffer from internal conflicts.

Q1. write short notes on:

1. features of new economic policy: to cope up with globalization and face economic crisis India adopted a new economic policy in 1991. liberalization of economy and free market where the main pillars of economic reforms. The main features of India's new economic policy are as follows:

- i. liberalization: the new economic policy ensure that economy was free from unnecessary government control. It freed most industries from the need of licensing.
- ii. privatisation: privatisation provided private ownership and control of industries which allowed the private sector industries to play an important role in Indian economy.
- iii. economic globalization: India accepted the challenge of economic globalization. it included a number of provisions in the new economic policy to be able to compete in economic globalization.
- iv. new public sector policy: the new economic policy shifted importance from the public sector to the private sector. The number of industries in public sector was reduced from 17 to 8.
- v. financial reforms: based on the recommendation of Narasingham committee, the Indian government took a number of steps to bring reforms in the financial sector among which were relaxations towards foreign banks, giving more freedom to banks, limiting the control of Reserve Bank of India etc.

2. the challenge of communalism: an important development of 1980s was the formation of political parties on the basis of religion. Communal politics have led to some disturbing communal riots in independent India. according to some scholars communalism is an ideology which promotes that a particular religion is different from other religions and its values are superior to other religious values. the causes of emergence of communalism in India are as follows:

- i. divide and rule policy of the British: the British followed the policy of divide and rule to strengthen their position in India. The British tried to create a lot of misunderstanding among the communities and use one community against another.
- ii. communal organization: in India different communal organizations have been formed at different times period this organisations try to create heat full relationship between various communities. These organizations are the main cause behind rise of communalism in India
- iii. inertia indifferent government: failure or of government to take timely steps leads to increasing communal tension. sometimes government gives too much importance 21 particular religion and this hampers the secular picture of the government
- iv. ineffective handling of communal riots: some state governments have failed to handle communal riots effectively. Due to this inability communism has spread

Measures to curb communalism are as follows:

- i. education should be used as proper tool for curbing communalism. This can be ensured if religious tolerance, secularism is taught through education
- ii. news channels should not spread news that may increase communal tension.

Q2. what do you mean by globalization? How did India respond to the challenge of globalization?

A. Globalization means of greater intensification of interconnectedness and interdependence amongst the countries of the world.

Like most other countries of the world India has been taking part in the process of globalization since 1991. Since India was facing a financial crisis, India had to introduce some reforms in its economy. In June 1991, India's total foreign loan was 1,20,000 crores. The failure of the socialist model compelled India to accept a new economic policy. On 30th December 1991 India became a member of World Trade Organization and adopted liberalisation of economy. The new economic policy of India advocated modernization of industries, end of licence and control system, encouragement of private sector, financial reforms etc. After the introduction of new economic policy, India's growth rate has increased to 8%. Through this policy Indian industries could compete with international industries.

Q3. Give a list of political parties which have strong base among OBC people.

A. i. Bharatiya kranti Dal

ii. Sanyukta socialist party

iii. Bahujan samajwadi party

iv. Samajwadi party

Q4. Write about the role of Bahujan Samajwadi party in Indian politics.

A. The bahujan samajwadi party [BSP] was formed on 14th April 1984 by Dalit leader Kanshiram. According to him 85% of India's population is SC, ST and minority but the country is being ruled by few people from the upper castes. BSP took part in elections for the first time in 1985 under the leadership of Mayawati. This party has become very strong at present. Kanshiram said that the party is not against upper caste people, rather anyone who believes in the need of the social and economic development of Dalits can have an alliance with BSP. Earlier BSP criticised BJP but in 1995 in 1997 it formed coalition government with BJP in UP. After 1991 Mayawati led a government formed by a single party for the first time. Interestingly Mayawati included people from upper caste in the bahujan samaj party also. This unity between Brahmins and Dalits is called 'bhaichara'.

Q5. what are the limitations of Mandal Commission.

A. Although Mandal Commission submitted the report in December 1980, the Janata government had collapsed by that time. The V.P Singh led National Front government decided in August 1990 to implement the recommendations of this Commission. At first the government declared that there should be 27% reservation for OBC in government jobs. But this decision led to massive protests. This step of government was opposed in many ways as students belonging to upper caste felt that their chances of getting jobs became less. In 1992 the Supreme Court gave a judgement against the government's decision. Although the political parties did not support the Mandal Commission's recommendations at present most parties have accepted the need for reservation for backward classes.

Q6. Write a note on NDA.

A. In 1999 BJP along with DMK, Indian Lok Dal came together to defeat Congress. This pre-poll alliance under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee was called the National Democratic Alliance or NDA. This coalition promised a stable, efficient and non-corrupt government. This alliance won 297 seats in the 13th Lok Sabha elections. Atal Bihari Vajpayee became the Prime Minister and on 16th August 1999 the NDA government released their policies:

- i. the NDA government will save the country from hunger, fear and corruption
- ii. it promised reforms in armed forces and other administrative services
- iii. it will solve the unemployment problem
- iv. it will provide support to the minority communities
- v. it also promised electoral reforms
- vi. it formed a committee to study the constitutional provisions of India

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