

PART A: CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS

CHAPTER-1

The End of Bipolarity

Topic-1 The Soviet System



Revision Notes

- ▶ The Soviet Union came into existence in 1917, after the Socialist Revolution in Russia.
- ▶ The Socialist Revolution of Russia was inspired by the ideals of socialism, as opposed to capitalism and the need for an egalitarian society.
- ▶ The revolution was aimed at abolishing the institution of private property.
- ▶ It was also aimed at designing a society based on principles of equality.
- ▶ The Soviet System centred around the Communist Party and no other political party or opposition was allowed.
- ▶ The economy was planned and controlled by the state.
- ▶ The political and the economic systems of the Eastern European countries which had been liberated from the fascist forces after the Second World War came under the control of the USSR and modelled after the USSR.
- ▶ The group of countries which followed the USSR was called the Second World or the 'socialist bloc'.
- ▶ The USSR was head of the socialist bloc and the group was held together by a military alliance called Warsaw Pact.
- ▶ The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War.
- ▶ The Soviet Union had vast energy resources including oil, iron and steel, machinery production and a transport sector that connected its remotest areas with efficiency.
- ▶ The Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living for all citizens and the government subsidised basic necessities including health, education, child care and other welfare schemes.
- ▶ The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian making life very difficult for its citizens as there was lack of freedom.
- ▶ Although, on paper, Russia was the only one of the fifteen republics that together constituted the USSR, in reality, Russia dominated everything and people from other regions felt neglected and often suppressed.
- ▶ The Soviet Union lagged behind the West in technology, infrastructure and most importantly, in fulfilling the political or economic aspirations of citizens.
- ▶ The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, weakened the system even further.
- ▶ The Soviet economy was faltering in the late 1970s and became stagnant.

Topic-2

Gorbachev and Disintegration of Soviet Union: Causes and Consequences



Revision Notes

- ▶ Mikhail Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985.
- ▶ At that time, reforms were necessary to keep the USSR abreast of the information and technological revolutions of the world.
- ▶ Gorbachev's decision to normalise relation with the West and democratise and reform the Soviet Union brought some unexpected results.
- ▶ Gorbachev's policies of economic and political reform and democratisation were opposed by the leaders within the Communist Party.
- ▶ A coup was organised in 1991, that encouraged Communist hardliners.
- ▶ People did not want the old style of ruling and Boris Yeltsin emerged as a national hero in opposing the coup.
- ▶ In December 1991, under the leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, three major republics of the USSR, declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded.

- Capitalism and democracy were adopted as the bases for the post-Soviet republics.
- Russia was accepted as the successor state of the Soviet Union.
- An internal weakness of Soviet political and economic advancement was responsible for the collapse of the Soviet System.
- The Soviet System was under huge economic burden as it used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe.
- The common man became more knowledgeable about the economic advance of the West.
- The Soviet Union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense as well.
- The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics proved to be the final and most immediate cause of the disintegration of the USSR.
- The disintegration of the Soviet Union brought an end to the Cold War confrontations.
- Power relations in world politics changed and therefore, the relative influence of ideas and institutions also changed.
- The US became the sole superpower.
- Politically, the notion of liberal democracy emerged as the best way to organise political life.
- The end of the Soviet bloc meant the emergence of many new countries.

Topic-3

Shock Therapy and its Consequences

Revision Notes

- The collapse of Communism led to the process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system in many countries.
- The model of transition, influenced by the World Bank and the IMF, came to be known as 'Shock Therapy'.
- The adoption of Shock Therapy required a total shift to a capitalist economy which meant to the complete rooting of any structures evolved during the Soviet period.
- Shock therapy also involved a drastic change in the external orientation of economies.
- The shock therapy ruined the economies and brought disaster upon the people of the entire region.
- In Russia, the large state-controlled industrial complex collapsed, as about 90% of its industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies.
- The shock therapy led to the virtual disappearance of entire industries and this was called as 'the largest garage sale in history'.
- Ruble, the Russian currency, declined dramatically and the high rate of inflation forced people to lose their savings.
- The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty.
- Privatisation led to new disparities.

Topic-4

New entities in world politics

- Russia
- Balkan States
- Central Asian States

Revision Notes

Russia:

- Most of the former Soviet Republics were prone to conflicts and many have had civil wars and insurgencies.
- In Russia, two republics, Chechnya and Dagestan, have had violent secessionist movements.
- In Central Asia, Tajikistan witnessed a civil war that went on for ten years until 2001.
- In Azerbaijan's province of Nagorno-Karabakh, some local Armenians want to secede and join Armenia.
- In Georgia, the demand for independence has come from two provinces resulting in a civil war.
- The Central Asian Republics are areas with vast hydrocarbon resources which have brought them economic benefit.
- In Eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia split peacefully into two, with Czechs and the Slovaks forming independent countries.
- After 1991, Yugoslavia broke apart with several provinces like Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina declaring independence.

- ▶ Emerged as a major power after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991- Has faced challenges in establishing a stable democracy and economic development
- ▶ Has been involved in conflicts with neighbouring countries, including Ukraine and Georgia
- ▶ Has pursued a more assertive foreign policy under President Vladimir Putin
- ▶ Is a permanent member of the UN- Has since exerted its influence on global affairs, particularly in the Middle East, Europe, and Asia
- ▶ Has been involved in conflicts such as the war in Syria, the annexation of Crimea, and the ongoing conflict in Ukraine
- ▶ Has faced international sanctions due to their actions in Ukraine and alleged interference in foreign elections
- ▶ Has also been accused of human rights violations and attacks on journalists and political opponents.

Balkan States:

- ▶ Refers to a collection of southeastern European countries including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, and Slovenia
- ▶ Have undergone significant political and economic transformations since the end of communism in the late 1980s and early 1990s
- ▶ Have struggled with challenges such as corruption, organized crime, economic instability, and political divisions
- ▶ Have sought integration into the European Union and NATO, with some countries achieving membership in recent years
- ▶ Have historic and cultural ties with the Middle East, as well as connections to other regional powers like Russia and Turkey.

Central Asian States:

- ▶ Consist of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan
- ▶ Gained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991 and have since undergone significant political and economic changes
- ▶ Have strategic importance due to their geographic location between Russia, China, and the Middle East
- ▶ Face issues such as authoritarianism, human rights abuses, poverty, and corruption
- ▶ Have varying levels of involvement with and dependence on Russia and China, as well as growing partnerships with Western countries in areas such as energy and security.
- ▶ Most of the former Soviet Republics are prone to conflicts and many have had civil wars and insurgencies.
- ▶ In Russia, two republics, Chechnya and Dagestan, have had violent secessionist movements.
- ▶ In Central Asia, Tajikistan witnessed a civil war that went on for ten years until 2001.
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- ▶ The Central Asian Republics are areas with vast hydrocarbon resources which have brought them economic benefit.
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CHAPTER-2

Contemporary Centres of Power

Topic-1 European Union & Association of Southeast Asian Nations



Revision Notes

- ▶ The end of the Second World War left many European leaders grappled with the 'Question of Europe'.
- ▶ The Second World War shattered many of the assumptions and structures on which the European states had based their relations.
- ▶ European integration after 1945 was aided by the Cold War.
- ▶ America extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy under 'Marshall Plan'.
- ▶ Under the Marshall Plan, the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) was established in 1948 to channel aid to the west European states.

- OEEC, became a forum where the western European states began to co-operate on trade and economic issues.
- The Council of Europe, established in 1949, was another step forward in political co-operation.
- The process of economic integration of European capitalist countries led to the formation of the European Economic Community in 1957.
- The collapse of the Soviet bloc put Europe on a fast track and resulted in the establishment of the European Union in 1992.
- The foundation of the European Union was laid for a common foreign and security policy, co-operation on justice and home affairs, and the creation of a single currency.
- The European Union has tried to expand areas of co-operation while acquiring new members, especially from erstwhile Soviet bloc.
- The currency of the European Union is Euro.
- The economic power of the European Union gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa.
- The European Union also functions as an important bloc in international economic organisations such as the World Trade Organisation. (WTO).
- Two members of the European Union, Britain and France, hold the permanent seats on the UN Security Council.
- Militarily, the European Union's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world.
- In many areas, members of the European Union have their own foreign relations and defence policies that are often at odds with each other.
- The countries of south-eastern region of Asia suffered the economic and political consequences of repeated colonialism, both European and Japanese before and during the Second World War.
- After the end of the Second World War, the south-eastern region of Asia confronted problems of nation-building, the ravages of poverty and economic backwardness and the pressure to align with one great power or another during the Cold War.
- Efforts at Asian and Third World unity, such as the Bandung Conference and the Non-Aligned Movement, were ineffective in establishing the conventions for informal co-operation and interaction.
- ASEAN was established in 1967, by five countries of the Southeast Asian region –Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.
- ASEAN came into existence by signing the Bangkok Declaration.
- The objectives of ASEAN were primarily to accelerate economic growth and through that 'social progress' and 'cultural development'.
- A secondary objective of ASEAN was to promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of the United Nations Charter.
- ASEAN countries have celebrated what has become known as the 'ASEAN Way', a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist and co-operative.
- With some of the fastest growing economies in the world, ASEAN broadened its objectives beyond the economic and social spheres.
- The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), which was established in 1994, is the organisation that carries out co-ordination of security and foreign policy.
- The objectives of the ASEAN Economic Community are to create a common market and production base within ASEAN states and to aid social and economic development in the region. ASEAN had focuses on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labour and services.
- ASEAN Vision 2020 has defined an outward-looking role for ASEAN in the international community.
- During the Cold War years, Indian foreign policy did not pay adequate attention to ASEAN, but in recent years, India has tried to make amends.
- ASEAN's strength lies in its policies of interaction and consultation with member states, with dialogue partners and with other non-regional organisations.

Topic-2 China, Japan and South Korea as emerging powers



Revision Notes

China

- India and China were the great powers in Asia before the advent of Western imperialism.
- China had considerable influence and control on the periphery of its borders based on its unique tributary system.
- Various kingdoms and empires in India also extended their influence beyond their borders.
- In both the cases, this influence was political and cultural interaction between the two.
- In the twentieth century, when both India and China confronted each other, they had some difficulty evolving a foreign policy to deal with each other.
- Soon after independence, India and China were involved in differences arising from the Chinese takeover of Tibet in 1950 and the final settlement of the Sino-Indian border.
- China and India were involved in a border conflict in 1962 over competing territorial claims principally in Arunachal Pradesh and in the Aksai Chin region of Ladakh.
- The conflict of 1962, in which India suffered military reverses, had long- term implications for Indo-China relations.
- After the change in China's political leadership from the mid to late 1970s, China's policy became more pragmatic and less ideological.

- Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China in December 1988 provided the impetus for an improvement in Indo-China relations.
 - At the global level, India and China have adopted similar policies in international economic institutions like the World Trade Organisation.
 - India's nuclear tests in 1998, sometimes justified on the grounds of a threat from China, did not stop greater interaction.
- Japan**
- It is the only Asian member of G-7.
 - Japan became a member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1964.
 - Japan has very few natural resources and imports most of its raw materials.
 - It is the only nation that suffered the destruction caused by nuclear bombs.
 - As per Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, "the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes"
- South Korea**
- South Korea emerged as a centre of power in Asia.
 - Between the 1960s and the 1980s, it rapidly developed into an economic power, which is termed as "Miracle on the Han river".
 - Signalling its all round development, South Korea became a member of OECD in 1996.
 - The major factors responsible for its high human development include "successful land reforms, rural development, extensive human resources development and rapid equitable economic growth".
 - Other factors are export orientation, wrong redistribution policies, public infrastructure development, effective institutions and governance.
 - Japan, by contrast, is a string of islands, the four largest being Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido.
 - Japan was considered rich, because it imported luxury goods like silk from China and textiles from India.
 - Japan has very few natural resources and imports most of its raw materials. Also it is surrounded by geographical limitations, example, experiences frequent high magnitude earthquakes etc.
 - Even then it progressed after drastic end of the Second World War.
 - In 2017, it became the third largest economy of the world.
 - Japan's rise to power, defeating the odds.
 - It is the second largest contributor to the regular budget of the UN, contributing almost 10 per cent of the total budget.
 - Japan has a security alliance with the US since 1951.
 - Although Japan Military expense is only 1 per cent of its total GDP, it is the 7th largest in the world.
 - Japan is doing extremely well in Robotics and Automobile sectors. For example, ASIMO, world's most advanced humanoid robot is developed in Japan, Maruti Suzuki, Sony, Panasonic, Canon, Suzuki, Honda, Toyota, Mazda. Japanese have a reputation of making high technology products.



CHAPTER-3

Contemporary South Asia

Topic-1

The Military and Democracy in Pakistan and Bangladesh



Revision Notes

- After the adoption of the Constitution in Pakistan, General Ayub Khan took over the administration of the country and soon got himself elected.
- General Ayub Khan gave up the office because of the popular dissatisfaction against him.
- After Ayub Khan, the military took over Pakistan under General Yahya Khan.
- During Yahya's military rule, Pakistan faced the Bangladesh crisis and after a war with India in 1971.
- East Pakistan broke away to emerge as an independent country called Bangladesh.
- An elected government under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto came to power in Pakistan from 1971 to 1977.
- The Bhutto government was removed by General Zia-Ul-Haq in 1977.
- An elected government was established once again in the year 1988, under the leadership of Benazir Bhutto. In 1999, the army stepped in again and General Pervez Musharraf removed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.
- Several factors are responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.
- Sheikh Mujibur Rahman led the popular struggle against West Pakistani domination in Bangladesh.
- Bangladesh became an independent country in the year 1971.

- In 1975, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman got the Constitution amended to shift from parliamentary to presidential form of government.
- Mujib-ur Rahman also abolished all parties except his own, the Awami League.
- Mujib-ur Rahman was assassinated in a military uprising in August 1975.
- The new military ruler, Zia-ur Rahman, formed his own Bangladesh Nationalist Party and won elections in 1979.
- Zia-ur Rahman was also assassinated and other military take-over followed under the leadership of Lt Gen H.M. Ershad.
- Mass public protests made Ershad step down in 1990 and elections were held in 1991. Since then, representative democracy based on multiparty elections had been working in Bangladesh.

Topic-2

Monarchy and Democracy in Nepal and Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka



Revision Notes

- Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for the last many years.
- The demand for a new democratic constitution was accepted by the king of Nepal in the year 1990 in the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement.
- During the 90s, the Maoists of Nepal were successful in spreading their influence in many parts of Nepal.
- In 2002, the King abolished the Parliament and dismissed the government, thus ending even the limited democracy that existed in Nepal.
- In April 2006, there were massive, country wide, pro-democracy protests.
- The largely non-violent movement was led by the Seven Party Alliance, the Maoists and social activists.
- After its independence in 1948, politics in Sri Lanka was dominated by forces that represented the interest of the majority Sinhala community.
- Sinhala were hostile to a large number of Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there.
- The neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil nationalism.
- From 1983 onwards, the militant organisation, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) has been fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka and demanding 'Tamil Eelam' or a separate country for the Tamils of Sri Lanka.
- In 1987, the Indian government got directly involved in the Sri Lankan Tamil question.
- In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective.
- In spite of the ongoing conflict, Sri Lanka has registered considerable economic growth and recorded high levels of human development.
- Sri Lanka was one of the first developing countries to successfully control the growth rate of population.

Topic-3

Conflicts and Efforts of Peace in South Asia



Revision Notes

- Soon after independence, India and Pakistan got embroiled in a conflict over the fate of Kashmir.
- Wars between India and Pakistan in 1947- 48 and 1965 failed to settle the matter.
- In 1971, India won a decisive war against Pakistan but the Kashmir issue remained unsettled.
- India's conflict with Pakistan is also over strategic issues like the control of the Siachen glacier and over acquisition of arms.
- After testing nuclear explosion, India and Pakistan seem to have built a military relationship in which the possibility of a direct and full-scale war was declined.
- India and Pakistan also have had problems over sharing of river waters.
- India and Pakistan are not in agreement over the demarcation line in Sir Creek in the Rann of Kutch.
- The governments of India and Bangladesh have had differences over several issues including the sharing of the Ganga and Brahmaputra river waters.
- Bangladeshi governments have felt that the Indian government behaves like a regional bully over the sharing of river waters, encouraging rebellion in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.
- Despite differences, India and Bangladesh do co-operate on many issues.
- Nepal and India have a very special relationship that has very few parallels in the world.
- The government of India has often expressed displeasure at the warm relationship between Nepal and China and at the Nepal government's inaction against anti-Indian elements.

- Despite differences, trade, scientific co-operation, common natural resources, electricity generation and interlocking water management grids hold the two countries together.
- The difficulties in the relationship between India and Sri Lanka are mostly over ethnic conflict in the island nation.
- India enjoys a very special relationship with Bhutan too and does not have any major conflict with Bhutanese government.
- India's relations with the Maldives remains warm and cordial.

Topic-4 India and its other Neighbours



Revision Notes

1. Political Landscape:

- **India:** The world's largest democracy, with the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) led by Narendra Modi as the ruling party since 2014.
- **Pakistan:** A parliamentary democracy, often characterized by political instability and a history of military rule.
- **Bangladesh:** A parliamentary democracy, led by the Awami League and Sheikh Hasina since 2009.
- **Sri Lanka:** A democratic republic, recovering from a decades-long civil war between the government and the Tamil Tigers.

2. Economic Growth and Development:

- India's rapid economic growth, emerging as one of the world's fastest-growing major economies.
- The rise of the middle class and urbanization in South Asian countries.
- Challenges of poverty, inequality, and informal labour markets in the region.
- Economic integration initiatives like the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC).

3. Security Issues:

- Terrorism and extremism, with organizations like Al-Qaeda and the Taliban having a presence in the region.

- Border disputes and tensions between India and Pakistan, particularly over the region of Kashmir.
- The impact of the war in Afghanistan on regional security dynamics.
- Concerns over nuclear proliferation and arms race between India and Pakistan.

4. Social and Cultural Factors:

- Religious diversity and tensions, with major religious groups including Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, and Sikhism.
- Gender inequality and women's rights issues, including violence against women and limited access to education and healthcare.
- Caste system and its influence on social structures in countries like India and Nepal.
- Traditional cultural practices and their evolution in the face of globalization.

5. Environmental Challenges:

- Climate change and its impact on South Asia, including rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and water scarcity.
- Air pollution and its consequences for public health in major cities like Delhi.
- Deforestation and loss of biodiversity, particularly in countries like Nepal and Sri Lanka.
- Efforts to promote sustainable development and renewable energy sources.



CHAPTER-4

International Organisations

Topic-1

Meaning and importance of International Organizations & Evolution of the UN



Revision Notes

- International organizations are entities formed by countries from around the world to address global issues, facilitate cooperation, and promote peace and stability.
- Serve as platforms for member states to collaborate, exchange ideas, negotiate agreements, and collectively tackle common challenges.

- ▶ **Meaning:** International organizations are multilateral entities established by sovereign nations to foster international cooperation on various issues of global significance. They provide a framework for countries to come together, discuss concerns, and work towards shared goals and objectives.
 - ▶ **Importance of International Organizations:**
 - (i) Global problem-solving
 - (ii) Peace and security
 - (iii) Economic development
 - (iv) Humanitarian assistance
 - (v) Global governance
 - (vi) Diplomacy and dialogue
 - ▶ **Conclusion:** International organizations are essential for promoting cooperation, resolving global challenges, maintaining peace and security, facilitating economic development, delivering humanitarian aid, establishing global norms, and providing platforms for diplomatic engagement. They serve as crucial mechanisms to address the interdependent nature of today's world and promote a more collaborative and interconnected global community.
- Evolution of UN**
- ▶ The UN is generally regarded as the most important international organisation in today's world.
 - ▶ In the eyes of the many people all over the world, the UN is indispensable and represents the great hope of humanity for peace and progress.
 - ▶ International organisations are not the answer to everything, but they are important.
 - ▶ International organisations help with matters of war and peace.
 - ▶ International organisations help countries to co-operate to make better living conditions for all of us.
 - ▶ An international organisation can be important in the context that it resolves conflicts and differences without war.
 - ▶ An international organisation is not super-state with authority over its members.
 - ▶ International organisation is created by and responds to states and can help member states resolve to their problems peacefully.
 - ▶ International organisations are also helpful in solving global issues.
 - ▶ An international organisation can help to produce information and ideas about how to co-operate.
 - ▶ With the end of the Cold War, the role of the UN has changed.
 - ▶ After the First World War, the League of Nations was born to avoid war.
 - ▶ Despite its initial success, the League of Nations could not prevent the Second World War (1939–45).
 - ▶ The UN was established in 1945 after the Second World War as successor to the League of Nations.
 - ▶ The UN was set up through signing of the United Nations Charter by 51 states.
 - ▶ The UN's objective is to prevent international conflict and facilitate co-operation among states.
 - ▶ In the UN General Assembly, all members have one vote each.
 - ▶ In the UN Security Council, there are five permanent members.
 - ▶ United States, Russia, United Kingdom, France and China are the permanent members.
 - ▶ The UN's most visible and public figure and the representative head, is the Secretary General.
 - ▶ The UN consists of many different structures and agencies.
 - ▶ War and peace and differences between member states are discussed in the General Assembly as well as the Security Council.
 - ▶ Reform and improvement are fundamental to any organisation to serve the needs of a changing environment.
 - ▶ Two basic kinds of reforms which face the UN are the reform of the organisations' structure and processes and a review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the organisation.
 - ▶ On the reform of structures and processes, the biggest discussion has been on the functioning of the Security Council.

Topic-2 UN Reforms after Cold War & Jurisdiction of the UN



Revision Notes

UN Reforms after Cold War:

Here are some of the changes that have occurred after the Cold War:

- ▶ The Soviet Union has collapsed.
- ▶ The US is the strongest power. The relationship between Russia, the successor to the Soviet Union, and the US is much more cooperative.
- ▶ China is fast emerging as a great power, and India also is growing rapidly.
- ▶ The economies of Asia are growing at an unprecedented rate. Many new countries have joined the UN (as they became independent from the Soviet Union or former communist states in eastern Europe).
- ▶ A whole new set of challenges confronts the world (genocide, civil war, ethnic conflict,
- ▶ In 1992, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution which reflected three main complaints.
- ▶ On 1st January, 1997, the UN Secretary, General Kofi Annan initiated an enquiry into how the UN should be reformed.

- New criteria have been proposed for new permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.
- Governments saw advantages and disadvantages in some criteria and in others as per their interests and aspirations.
- In Security Council, there are five permanent members and ten non-permanent members.
- The five permanent members have the privilege of veto power.
- The non-permanent members are elected for only two years at a time and give way after that period to newly elected member.

Jurisdiction of the UN

To make the UN more relevant in the changing context

following decisions were taken by the the heads of all the member-states met in September 2005:

- Creation of a Peace building Commission
- Acceptance of the responsibility of the international community in case of failures of national governments to protect their own citizens from atrocities
- Establishment of a Human Rights Council (operational since 19 June 2006)
- Agreements to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- Condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations
- Creation of a Democracy Fund
- An agreement to wind up the Trusteeship Council

Topic-3 Significance of the UN in a Unipolar World



Revision Notes

- Among the concerns about the reform and restructuring of the UN has been the hope of some countries that changes could help the UN cope better with a unipolar world.
- The US power cannot be easily checked.
- With the disappearance of the Soviet Union, the US stands as the only superpower and its military and economic power allows it to ignore the UN or any other international organisation.
- As the single largest contributor to the UN, the US has unmatched financial power.
- The fact that the UN is physically located within the US territory gives Washington additional sources of influence.
- The UN is an imperfect body, but without it the world would be worse off.

Topic-4 Principle Organs of the UN & Key Agencies



Revision Notes

- **Principal Organs of UN:** The United Nations (UN) has six main organs.
 - (i) the General Assembly,
 - (ii) the Security Council,
 - (iii) the Economic and Social Council,
 - (iv) the Trusteeship Council,
 - (v) the Secretariat,
 - (vi) the International Court of Justice.
- **Key Agencies: IMF, World Bank, WTO, ILO, IAEA.**
 - **International Monetary Fund (IMF):** It is an international organisation that oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level.
 - **World Bank:** The World Bank was created during the Second World War in 1944.
 - **World Trade Organization (WTO):** This organisation was set up in 1995 as the successor to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) created after the Second World War.
 - **ILO:** The International Labour Organization (ILO) was founded in October 1919 with its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. It is a body of the United Nations which aims to promote efficient conditions of social justice and work for workers through international labour standards at the global level.
 - **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA):** it was established in 1957. It came into being to implement US President Dwight Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" proposal.
- **NGO: Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch.**
 - (i) Amnesty International is an NGO that campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world.
 - (ii) Human Rights Watch is another international NGO involved in research and advocacy on human rights.
 - It helped in building international coalitions like:
 - (i) Campaign's to ban land mines
 - (ii) To stop the use of child soldiers
 - (iii) To establish the international criminal court.

- **Implications and Future of International Organizations:**
 - provide trade opportunities.
 - mirror of world opinion
 - act as a facilitator and arbitrator.
 - promotion of socio-economic and technical work.



CHAPTER-5

Security in Contemporary World



Revision Notes

- The basic meaning of security is freedom from threats.
 - Those who study security generally say that only those things that threaten 'core values' should be regarded as a matter of interest in discussions of security.
 - There are two notions of security, traditional and non-traditional.
 - Security relates only to extremely dangerous threats—threats that could so endanger core values that those values would be damaged beyond repair if we did not do something to deal with situation.
 - Cooperative Security means all the countries should cooperate to meet the challenges of non traditional notions of security.
 - It involves bilateral agreements, multilateral agreements, international organizations like the UN, IMF, World Bank, NGO's like Red Cross, Amnesty international, charities, important personalities like Mother Teresa, Nelson. Mandela etc.
 - India's security strategy involves four components—
 - (i) Strengthening its military capabilities,
 - (ii) strengthening international norms and institutions,
 - (iii) meeting its internal security challenges and economic development.
- Traditional concept of Security**
- Traditional Notions: External**
- In the traditional conception of security, the greatest danger to a country is from military threats. The source of this danger is another country which by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.
 - In responding to the threat of war, a government has three basic choices: to surrender; to prevent the other side from attacking by promising to raise the costs of war to an unacceptable level; and to defend itself when war actually breaks out so as to deny the attacking country its objectives and to turn back or defeat the attacking forces altogether,
 - Traditional security policy has a third component called balance of power. When countries look around them, they see that some countries are bigger and stronger. This is a clue to who might be a threat in the future.
- A fourth and related component of traditional security policy is alliance building. An alliance is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack.
- Within a country, the threat of violence is regulated by an acknowledged central authority — the government. In world politics, there is no acknowledged central authority that stands above everyone else.
- Traditional Notions: Internal**
- **Military Security:** Traditional military security remains relevant in the contemporary world. It involves maintaining a strong defence capability to protect a nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity, deterring aggression, and defending against external military threats.
 - **National Defence:** National defence is still a fundamental aspect of security in the contemporary world. It includes the protection of a country's borders, airspace, and maritime territories, as well as the deployment of armed forces to ensure the safety and security of the nation.
 - **Border Security:** Border security continues to be crucial in the contemporary world. It involves implementing measures to monitor and control the movement of people, goods, and illicit activities across national borders. This includes efforts to prevent illegal immigration, smuggling, human trafficking, and the flow of contraband.
 - **Intelligence and Surveillance:** Intelligence gathering and surveillance remain integral to contemporary security. This includes collecting and analyzing information to identify potential threats, monitor suspicious activities, and respond effectively to security challenges. Intelligence agencies play a vital role in providing early warnings and insights into emerging risks.
 - **Counterterrorism:** Counter terrorism efforts are an ongoing concern in the contemporary security landscape. This includes strategies and actions to prevent, deter, and respond to acts of terrorism, both domestically and internationally. It involves coordinating intelligence, law enforcement, and military operations to disrupt terrorist networks, protect civilians, and safeguard critical infrastructure.

Non-Traditional Notions

- Non-traditional notions of security go beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence.
- Nontraditional views of security have been called 'human security' or 'global security'.
- Human security is about the protection of people more than the protection of states.
- Global security is about the global nature of threats such as global warming, international terrorism, and health epidemics like AIDS and bird flu etc.

New Sources of Threats : Some of the new threats of security are –

- (i) **Terrorism:** Political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately. It involves hijacking planes or planting bombs in trains, cafes, markets and other crowded places.
- (ii) **Human Rights:** Human rights have been classified into three types.
 - (a) political rights such as freedom of speech and

assembly.

(b) economic and social rights.

(c) rights of colonised people or ethnic and indigenous minorities.

There is no agreement on which set of rights should be considered as universal human rights, nor what the international community should do when rights are being violated. Since the 1990s, developments such as Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the genocide in Rwanda, and the Indonesian military's killing of people in East Timor have led to a debate on whether or not the UN should intervene to stop human rights abuses

- (iii) **Global poverty:** It is another source of insecurity. Among the world's poorest countries, population is expected to triple in the next 50 years, whereas many rich countries will see population shrinkage in that period. High per capita income and low population growth make rich states or rich social groups get richer, whereas low incomes and high population growth reinforce each other to make poor states and poor groups get poorer

CHAPTER-6**Environment and Natural Resources****Topic-1 Global Environmental Norms and Global Commons****Revision Notes**

- **Definition:** Global warming is a gradual increase in the earth's temperature generally due to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, CFCs, and other pollutants.

Causes of Global Warming

Following are the major causes of global warming:

- **Man-made Causes of Global Warming**
 - **Deforestation:** Plants are the main source of oxygen. They take in carbon dioxide and release oxygen, thereby maintaining environmental balance. Forests are being depleted for many domestic and commercial purposes. This has led to an environmental imbalance, thereby giving rise to global warming.
 - **Use of Vehicles:** The use of vehicles, even for a very short distance results in various gaseous emissions. Vehicles burn fossil fuels which emit a large amount of carbon dioxide and other toxins into the atmosphere resulting in a temperature increase.
 - **Chlorofluorocarbons:** With the excessive use of air conditioners and refrigerators, humans have been adding CFCs into the environment which affects the atmospheric ozone layer. The ozone layer protects

the earth's surface from the harmful ultraviolet rays emitted by the sun. The CFCs have led to ozone layer depletion making way for the ultraviolet rays, thereby increasing the temperature of the earth.

- **Industrial Development:** With the advent of industrialization, the temperature of the earth has been increasing rapidly. The harmful emissions from the factories add to the increasing temperature of the earth.

In 2013, the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change reported that the increase in the global temperature between 1880 and 2012 has been 0.9 degrees Celsius. The increase is 1.1 degrees Celsius when compared to the pre-industrial mean temperature.

- **Agriculture:** Various farming activities produce carbon dioxide and methane gas. These add to the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and increase the temperature of the earth.
- **Overpopulation:** Increase in population means more people breathing. This leads to an increase in the level of carbon dioxide, the primary gas causing global warming, in the atmosphere.

► **Natural Causes of Global Warming**

- **Volcanoes:** Volcanoes are one of the largest natural contributors to global warming. The ash and smoke emitted during volcanic eruptions goes out into the atmosphere and affects the climate.
 - **Water Vapour:** Water vapour is a kind of greenhouse gas. Due to the increase in the earth's temperature more water gets evaporated from the water bodies and stays in the atmosphere adding to global warming.
 - **Melting Permafrost:** Permafrost is there where glaciers are present. It is a frozen soil that has environmental gases trapped in it for several years. As the permafrost melts, it releases the gases back into the atmosphere increasing the earth's temperature.
 - **Forest Blazes :** Forest blazes or forest fires emit a large amount of carbon-containing smoke. These gases are released into the atmosphere and increase the earth's temperature resulting in global warming.
- **Climate Change:** Climate change is a global threat to security in the 21st century. We must act now to limit future risks to the planet we share and the peace we seek.
- **Evidence for Rapid Climate Change**
- **Global Temperature Rise:** The planet's average surface temperature has risen about 1.62 degrees Fahrenheit (0.9 degrees Celsius) since the late 19th century, a change driven largely by increased carbon dioxide and other human-made emissions into the atmosphere. Most of the warming occurred in the past 35 years, with the five warmest years on record taking place since 2010.
 - **Warming Oceans:** The oceans have absorbed much of this increased heat, with the top 700 meters (about 2,300 feet) of ocean showing warming of more than 0.4 degrees Fahrenheit since 1969.
 - **Shrinking Ice Sheets:** The Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets have decreased in mass. Data from NASA's Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment shows Greenland lost an average of 286 billion tons of ice per year between 1993 and 2016, while Antarctica lost about 127 billion tons of ice per year during the same time period. The rate of Antarctica ice mass loss has tripled in the last decade.
 - **Glacial Retreat:** Glaciers are retreating almost everywhere around the world — including in the Alps, Himalayas, Andes, Rockies, Alaska, and Africa.
 - **Decreased Snow Cover:** Satellite observations reveal that the amount of spring snow cover in the Northern Hemisphere has decreased over the past five decades and that the snow is melting earlier.
 - **Sea Level Rise:** Global sea level rose about 8 inches in the last century. The rate in the last two decades, however, is nearly double that of the last century and is accelerating slightly every year.
 - **Declining Arctic Sea Ice:** Both the extent and thickness of Arctic sea ice has declined rapidly over the last several decades.
 - **Extreme Events:** The number of record high-temperature events in the United States has been increasing, while the number of record low-temperature events has been decreasing, since 1950. The U.S. has also witnessed increasing numbers of intense rainfall events.
 - **Ocean Acidification:** Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the acidity of surface ocean waters has increased by about 30 percent. This increase is the result of humans emitting more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and hence, more being absorbed into the oceans. The amount of carbon dioxide absorbed by the upper layer of the oceans is increasing by about 2 billion tons per year.
- The Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992 revealed different views, i.e., global North (the First World countries) and global South (the Third World countries). Global North was concerned with the issues of ozone depletion and global warming and Global South focused on economic development and environment management by Agenda 21.
- 'Commons' are those resources which are not owned by anyone, but rather shared by a community.
- 'Global commons' refer to the areas or regions which require common governance by international community on major problems of ecological issues like discovery of ozone hole over Antarctica, the Earth's atmosphere and ocean floor associated with technology and industrial development.
- The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) also emphasised to protect the climate system on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities.
- The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. This protocol was agreed to in 1997 in Kyoto, Japan based on the principles defined in UNFCCC.
- Common property resources refer to a group who has both the rights and duties with respect to nature, levels of use and the maintenance of a given resource with mutual understanding and practices, i.e., management of sacred groves on state-owned forest land.

Topic-2 Environmental Issues and Movements and Resources Geopolitics



Revision Notes

- India plays a dominating role in the environmental issues as it signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol, 1997 in August 2002 to follow common but differentiated responsibilities.
- India is wary of its discussions with UNFCCC about introducing binding commitments. It participated in global efforts by introducing National Auto Fuel Policy, Electricity Act and National Mission on Biodiesel.
- India supports to adopt a common position by the SAARC countries on major environmental issues to have a greater say region wise.
- The modern lifestyle and the advance in technology have had a very bad impact on natural resources.
- Natural resources like coal and petroleum are depleting at a very fast rate, and once they are depleted, we will have to depend on other sources of energy. Therefore, it is very necessary for us humans to act in a way that ensures the conservation of natural resources.
- There are thousands of ways of conserving natural resources. The main idea of conservation is to use natural resources with optimization, and not to waste any natural resources.
- All you have to do is to act according to the situation so that the use of natural resources is minimal. For instance, using bicycles or walking sometimes saves a lot of fuel. Using public transport (city buses and metro trains) also helps in saving a lot of oil.
- Fossil fuels are the fuels that are obtained from the remains of dead organisms. Some examples of fossil fuels are Coal, Natural gas, oil.
- Since the quantity of fossil fuels is not unlimited in nature, they are not going to last forever. If we continue to use them, or rather waste them like the way we are doing now, they will soon get depleted.
- Some ways of conservation of fossil fuels are already taken care of. Several countries have started using green energy – hydropower and solar power. Power can be generated using water, or sunlight, or wind, and this saves a lot of precious fossil fuels like coal.
- Environment and Natural resources are precious, and we must all make efforts to conserve them.
- The forest movements of the South in Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, continental Africa and India have faced enormous pressures.
- Another group of movements are those involved in struggles against mega-dams. In every country, where a mega-dam is being built, one is likely to find an environmental movement opposing it.
- The early 1980s witnessed the first anti-dam movement launched in the North, by the name of campaign to save the Franklin river and its surrounding forests in Australia. India has had some of the leading anti-dam, pro-river movements. Narmada Bachao Aandolan, in India, is one of the best known of these movements.

Topic-3 Rights of indigenous peoples



Revision Notes

- The rights of Indigenous peoples are recognized and protected under international law.
- Indigenous peoples are distinct cultural and ethnic groups who have historical connections to particular territories before the establishment of modern states. The rights of Indigenous peoples aim to protect their unique cultures, identities, lands, and resources, and to address historical injustices and discrimination they have faced.

CHAPTER-7

Globalisation

Topic-1 Globalisation-Causes and Consequences



Revision Notes

- Globalization deals with the flows. These flows could be of various kinds, i.e., ideas moving from one part of the world to another, capital flowing between two or more places, commodities being traded across borders, and people moving in search of better livelihood to different parts of the world.
- As a multidimensional concept, it has political, economic and cultural manifestation and these must be distinguished separately.
- Globalization may also have negative impacts as it fails to generate sufficient employment. Less educated people are not well acquainted with the modern methods of cultivation. It creates income inequality and exploits natural resources and labour force.
- **Causes of Globalization:** It is not caused by any single factor. It is the result of historical factors, technological innovations, liberalisation of foreign trade and investment policies, and opening of multinational companies.
- The invention of the telephone, the microchip, etc, in more recent times has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world.
- The ability of ideas, capital, commodities and people to move more easily from one part of the world to another part of the world has been made possible largely by technological advances.
- **Consequences of Globalization:** The various consequences of Globalization can be categorised as:
 - **Political consequences:**
 - (i) Globalization results in an erosion of powers of the state, that is, the ability of the government to do what they do.
 - (ii) Globalization does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be unchallenged on the basis of political community.
 - **Economic consequences:**
 - (i) Usually, economic Globalization involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world. Economic flows in various forms, like commodity, capital, people and ideas, prompt rich countries to invest their money in countries other than their own. It also draws attention towards the role of IMF and WTO in determining economic policies across the world.
 - (ii) Advocates of economic Globalization argue that it generates greater economic growth and well-being for larger sections of the population when there is de-regulation. Greater trade among countries allows each economy to do what it does best. This would benefit the whole world.
 - **Cultural consequences:**
 - Cultural Globalization emerges and enlarges our choices and modifies our culture without overwhelming the traditional norms. Globalization leads to the fear of uniform culture or cultural homogenization.

Topic-2 India & Globalisation



Revision Notes

- Globalisation has occurred in earlier periods in history in different parts of the world. Flows pertaining to the movement of capital, commodities, ideas and people go back to several centuries in Indian history.
- During the colonial period, as a consequence of Britain's imperial ambitions, India became an exporter of primary goods and raw materials and a consumer of finished goods. After independence, because of this experience with the British, we decided to make things ourselves rather than relying on the others. We also decided not to allow others to export to us so that our own producers could learn to make things.

- ▶ In 1991, responding to a financial crisis and to the desire for higher rates of economic growth, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms that has sought increasingly to deregulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment.
- ▶ Critics of Globalization make a variety of arguments. Those on the left argue that contemporary Globalization represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.
- ▶ Politically, critics of Globalization also fear the weakening of the state. Economically, they want a return to selfreliance and protectionism, at least in certain areas of the economy. Culturally, they are worried that traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age old values and ways.
- ▶ Anti-Globalization movements too participate in global networks, allying with those who feel like them in other countries. Many anti-Globalization movements are not opposed to the idea of Globalization per se as much as they are opposed to a specific programme of Globalization, which they see as a form of imperialism.
- ▶ In 1999, at the World Trade Organisation Ministerial Meeting, there were widespread protests at Seattle alleging unfair trade practices by the economically powerful states. It was argued that the interests of the developing world were not given sufficient importance in the evolving global economic system.
- ▶ The World Social Forum (WSF) is another global platform, which brings together a wide coalition composed of human activists, environmentalists, labour, youth and women activists opposed to neo-liberal Globalization.

Topic-3 India and Resistance to globalisation



Revision Notes

- ▶ Resistance to Globalization in India has come from different quarters. There have been left wing protests to economic liberalisation voiced through political parties as well as through forums like the Indian Social Forum.
- ▶ Resistance to Globalization has also come from the political right taking the form of objecting particularly to various cultural influences — ranging from the availability of foreign television channels provided by cable networks, celebration of Valentine’s Day, and westernisation of the dress tastes of girl students in schools and colleges.



PART B: POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

CHAPTER-8

Challenges of Nation-Building

Topic-1 Challenges of the New Nation: Partition and Its Consequences



Revision Notes

- ▶ “Tryst with Destiny”—The famous speech of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, at midnight of India’s independence, 14th-15th August 1947.
- ▶ **Challenges before India** : India got independence with a very difficult situation upfront. The three main challenges posed before independent India were to shape a united country, to develop democratic practices and to ensure removal of economic evils like poverty, unemployment, instability, etc.
- ▶ **Partition of India** : On 14th-15th August 1947, India was partitioned into two nation states – India and Pakistan. This was based on Two-Nation theory propounded by Muslim League. Initially, Congress did not accept this theory but in 1940s, gave consent for Partition of India.
- ▶ **Problems of Partition** : Partition of India into two nation states was not easy. It faced many difficulties.

- All the Indian Muslims did not want to shift to Pakistan.
 - Muslim population was concentrated in both Eastern and Western parts of erstwhile British India. There was no possible way to unite these areas.
 - The Muslim as well as non-Muslim population was concentrated in various provinces of Punjab and Bengal. A partition of country meant a partition of these provinces also.
- **Results of Partition:** Though the Partition of British India was foreseen, yet it resulted in the largest, most tragic and highly unplanned partition of a nation. It resulted in communal riots between Hindus and Muslims, torture and mass killing of people, separation of families, increase in number of refugees on both sides of the border, economic recession, unemployment, poverty, etc.
- **Effect of Mahatma Gandhi's death :** Mahatma Gandhi's death on January 30, 1948 put an end to communal riots taking place on both sides of the border.
- **Stand of Government of India:** Indian Government believed in communal harmony and equality of religion for all. This highly important belief also found its place in the Constitution of India where India was declared a secular nation and the Fundamental Right of 'Right to Religion' was given to all citizens of India.

Topic-2 Organisation and Re-organisation of States



Revision Notes

- **Integration of Princely States:** With Partition and independence of India, the British Crown terminated its paramountcy over princely states and gave them choice to join India or Pakistan or declare themselves as independent nations.
- **Stand of Princely States:** The Ruler of Travancore followed by the Nizam of Hyderabad declared themselves as independent. The Nawab of Bengal was also not keen to join India.
- **Approach of Government of India:** India's then Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel reached out to princely states, negotiated with them and diplomatically brought them under Indian Union. The only four difficult accessions were those of Hyderabad, Junagadh, Manipur and Kashmir.
- **Accession of Hyderabad:** Being the largest princely state, the Nizam needed to be convinced. The society of Hyderabad opposed the rule of Nizam. On demand of public, Indian Government interfered and in September 1948, Nizam's forces, called Razakars, were controlled and Hyderabad was accessed to Indian Union.
- **Accession of Manipur:** Maharaja of Manipur, Bodhachandra Singh, declared Manipur as a Constitutional Monarchy and held the first elections under Universal Adult Franchise. In September 1949, Government of India pressurised Maharaja of Manipur to sign an agreement and become a part of India.
- **Reorganisation of States:** After integration of princely states, the internal boundaries of the states needed to be defined. British had drawn boundaries according to their administrative convenience. The newly formed Indian Government defined state boundaries on linguistic principles. The States Reorganisation Act, 1956 created 14 States and 6 Union Territories. Like Hyderabad, he also wanted Kashmir's integration with India through military operations. But due to political decisions of some prominent leaders, Sardar could not succeed in integrating Kashmir fully with India which later turned into a major historical blunder for the country.

Topic-3 Integration of Princely States



Revision Notes

Hyderabad

- Hyderabad was the largest princely state in India before the country's independence in 1947.
- The Nizams of Hyderabad, who ruled the state, initially sought independence from India, hoping to maintain their sovereignty.
- However, the integration of Hyderabad into India became a major issue due to its strategic location and diverse population.
- In 1948, the Indian government launched "Operation Polo" to annex Hyderabad forcibly, resulting in the incorporation of the state into India.
- The integration of Hyderabad into India faced resistance from some quarters, leading to violent clashes and a significant loss of life.

- The merger of Hyderabad into India marked the completion of the process of integrating princely states into the newly independent country.

Manipur

- Manipur was a princely state located in northeastern India, known for its distinct cultural identity and history.
- During India's independence, Manipur's king, Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh, signed a Merger Agreement in 1949, voluntarily joining India.
- The merger of Manipur into India faced some opposition from certain groups seeking independence or greater autonomy.

- Subsequently, Manipur became a union territory in 1956 and later attained full statehood in 1972.
- The state continues to have a unique cultural heritage and faces various challenges, including issues related to insurgency and socio-economic development.
- In both the cases of Hyderabad and Manipur, the integration of princely states into India was a significant historical process. While Hyderabad faced a more forceful annexation, Manipur's merger was based on an agreement. The integration of princely states played a crucial role in shaping the modern political and territorial landscape of India.



CHAPTER-9

Era of one-Party Dominance



Revision Notes

- **Challenges of building democracy:** When it comes to the challenges of building democracy in India, several factors come into play like:
 - Diversity and Pluralism
 - Socio-economic Inequalities
 - Corruption and Transparency
 - Electoral Process
 - Political Fragmentation and Coalition Politics
 - Gender Inequality and Women's Empowerment
 - Social Justice and Minority Rights
 - Balancing Centralization and Decentralization
- Building and strengthening democracy in India requires addressing these challenges and working towards creating an inclusive, accountable, and participatory democratic system that upholds the principles of justice, equality, and transparency.
- After independence, Indian leaders were conscious of the critical role of politics in any democracy. They did not see politics as a problem but they saw it as a way of solving the problems.
 - The Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 and signed on 24 January 1950 and it came into effect on 26 January 1950. At that time the country was being ruled by an interim government.
 - The Election commission of India came into existence in January 1950. Sukumar Sen became the first chief Election commissioner of India. The country's first general elections were expected sometime in 1950 itself.
 - The Election Commission discovered that it was not going to be easy to hold a free and fair election in a country of India's size. This commission required the drawing of the boundaries of electoral constituencies, electoral roll consisting eligible voters to hold free and fair elections.
- The first general election was also the first big test of democracy in a poor and illiterate country. Till then democracy had existed only in the prosperous countries, mainly in Europe and North America, where nearly everyone was literate.
- The elections had to be postponed twice and finally held from October 1951 to February 1952. But this election is referred to as the 1952 election since most parts of the country voted in January 1952. It took six months for the campaigning, polling and counting to be completed.
- India's general election of 1952 became a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world.
- **Congress dominance in the first three general elections**
 - The results of the first general election did not surprise anyone as the Congress party, as it was popularly known, had inherited the legacy of the national movement. It was the only party then to have an organisation spread all over the country.
 - The party won 364 of the 489 seats in the first Lok Sabha followed by The Communist Party of India with only 16 seats.
 - The state elections were held with the Lok Sabha elections in which the Congress scored big victory in those elections as well. It won a majority of seats in all the states except Travancore- Cochin (part of today's Kerala), Madras and Orissa.
 - In the second and the third general elections, held in 1957 and 1962 respectively, the Congress maintained the same position in the Lok Sabha by winning three-fourth of the seats.

► Communist victory in Kerala

- In the assembly elections held in March 1957, the Communist Party won the largest number of seats in the Kerala legislature. The party won 60 of the 126 seats and had the support of five independents.
- On losing power in the State, the Congress party began a 'liberation struggle' against the elected government.
- In 1959 the Congress government at the Centre dismissed the Communist government in Kerala under Article 356 of the constitution. This decision was first instance of the misuse of constitutional emergency powers.

► Nature of Congress Dominance

- India is not the only country to have experienced the dominance of one party. Many other parties around the world are examples of one party dominance, but there is a crucial difference between these and the Indian experience.
- In the rest of the cases, the dominance of one party was ensured by compromising democracy. But in India, one party dominated under democratic conditions.
- Many parties contested elections in conditions of free and fair elections and yet the Congress managed to win election after election.
- The roots of this extraordinary success of the Congress Party go back to the legacy of the freedom struggle as Congress was seen as inheritor of the national movement.
- By the time of Independence, the Congress was transformed into a rainbow-like social coalition broadly representing India's diversity in terms of classes and castes, religions and languages and various interests.

► Tolerance and Management of Factions

- The coalition-like character of the Congress gave it an unusual strength. Firstly, a coalition accommodates all those who join it. Therefore, it has to avoid any extreme position and strike a balance on almost all issues.
- Secondly, in a party that has the nature of a coalition, there is a greater tolerance of internal differences and ambitions of various groups and leaders are accommodated.
- Even if a group was not happy with the position of the party or with its share of power, it would remain inside the party and fight the other groups rather than leaving the party and becoming an opposition'. These groups inside the party are called factions.
- The factions took different ideological positions making the Congress appear as a grand centrist party.
- The other parties primarily attempted to influence these factions and thereby indirectly influenced policy and decision-making from the 'margins'. Therefore, political competitions took place within the Congress.

► Emergence of Opposition Parties

- The roots of almost all the non-congress parties can be traced to one or the other of the opposition parties of the 1950s.
- These parties offered a sustained and often principled criticism of the policies a practice of the Congress Party. This kept the ruling party under check and often changed the balance of power within the Congress.
- In the early years, there was lots of mutual respect between the leaders of the Congress and those of the opposition. Thus, this first phase of democratic politics in India was quite unique.
- As the ability of the Congress to accommodate all interests and all aspirants for political power steadily declined, other political parties started gaining greater importance. Thus, Congress dominance constitutes only one phase in the politics of the country.

► Socialist Party

- The Congress socialist Party (CSP) was formed within the Congress in 1934 by a group of young leaders who wanted a more radical and egalitarian Congress.
- In 1948, the Congress amended its constitution to prevent its members from having a dual party membership. This forced the socialists to form a separate socialist party in 1948.
- They criticised the Congress for favouring capitalists and landlords and for ignoring the workers and peasants.
- The Socialist Party went through many splits and reunions leading to the formation of many socialist parties which included the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, the Praja socialist Party and Samyukta Socialist Party.

► The Communist Party of India (CPI)

- In the early 1920s, communist groups emerged in different parts of India taking inspiration from the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.
- In 1951 the communist party abandoned the path of violent revolution and decided to participate in the approaching general elections.
- AK Gopalan, SA Dange, EMS Namboodripad; PC Joshi, Ajay Ghosh and P Sundarrraya were among the notable leaders of the CPI.
- The Party went through a major split in 1964 following the ideological rift between Soviet Union and China. The pro-soviet faction remained as the CPI, while the opponents formed the CPI(M).

► Bhartiya Jana Sangh (BJS)

- The Bhartiya Jana Sangh was formed in 1951 with Shyama Prasad Mukherjee as its founder President.
- It emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation and believed that the country could become modern, progressive and strong on the basis of Indian culture and traditions.

- The Bharatiya Janata Party traces its roots to the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
- **Swatantra Party**
- Swatantra party was formed in August in 1959. The party was led by old Congressmen like C. Rajgopalachari, KM Munshi, NG Ranga and Minoo Masani.
- The party was critical of the development strategy of state intervention in the economy, centralised planning, nationalisation and the public sector. It instead favoured expansion of a free private sector.



CHAPTER-10

Politics of Planned Development

Topic-1

Changing Nature of India's Economic Development



Revision Notes

Political Contestation

- 'Development' was about becoming more 'modern' and modern was about becoming more like the industrialized countries of the West.
- Modernization was also associated with the ideas of growth, material progress and scientific rationality.
- Political contestation is a fundamental aspect of democratic systems, where different stakeholders engage in debates, campaigns, and electoral processes to express their views, seek support from the electorate, and strive for political representation. It encompasses a range of activities, including organizing political rallies, mobilizing supporters, advocating for specific policies, and participating in election.
- The mixed economy model emerged in India where a most beneficial mix of the factors of socialist and capitalist economies was instituted.
- However, more issues were under the control of public sector.
- There were export restrictions on goods that were being manufactured in India, discouraging research and development in those goods.
- The general opinion was that the State existed for helping the private sector to generate profits and ventured only in those areas where there was no interest shown by the private sector.
- The land reforms failed in principle across the country due to emergence of inefficiency, political influence and corruption in the society.
- The initiation of steel plants, oil refineries, defence production and infrastructure also took place during this era.
- Various private banks were nationalized and schemes were launched for upliftment of the poor sections of the population.
- Many restrictions were imposed on private industries during the later years of the 1960s.

Topic-2

Five Year Plans and the Developments, National Development Council and Niti Aayog



Revision Notes

- **Planning and Development**
 - The development of Orissa (now Odisha) through the rich iron resources was not greeted openly by the tribals in the state. They feared loss of their employment as well as lodgings. Therefore, the ideas of development have always witnessed conflicts.
 - At the time of independence, the leaders consulted with public opinion, opposition and political judgment to select an appropriate economic model for the country.
- The developmental areas focused immediately upon independence included poverty removal, redistribution of wealth, growth of agriculture and social upliftment.
- The Planning Commission of India was setup on the model of the Bombay Plan.
- **Early Stages of Planning**
 - A model of Five Year Plans was adopted by the Planning Commission of India.

- The budget was divided into Centre and State.
- Both Centre and State budgets were sub-categorised as Plan Budget (which involved expenses in accordance with the implementation of the five year plan) and Non-Plan Budget (which involved expenses for the routine affairs and development of the country / state on an annual basis).
- The Five Year Plans enable the government to focus on long-term goals and objectives in the interest of the country.

► **First Five Year Plan**

- The areas of focus were removal of poverty, agriculture, investment in dams, irrigation facilities, redistribution of land, land reforms, etc.

► **Second Five Year Plan**

- The primary area of focus was industrialisation.
- Criticised for creating wealth in urban areas at the cost of industrialisation of rural areas.

► **Third Five Year Plan**

- The guidelines were highly influenced by those of the Second Five Year Plan.
- Criticised for being urban centric.

► The dams of Bhakra-Nangal and Hirakud are the gift of this era by Five Year Plans.

► **The National Development has been set up with four objectives :**

- (i) To secure cooperation of the states in the execution of the Plan
- (ii) To strengthen and mobilize the effort and resources of the nation in support of the Plan
- (iii) To promote common economic policies in all vital spheres and
- (iv) To ensure the balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country.

National Development Council

- The National Development Council (NDC) or Rashtriya Vikas Parishad is the apex body for decision making and deliberations on development matters in India, presided over by the Prime Minister.
- It was set up on 6 August 1952 to strengthen and mobilize the effort and resources of the nation in support of the Five Year Plans made by Planning Commission, to promote common economic policies in all vital spheres, and to ensure the balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country.
- The Council comprises of the Prime Minister, the Union Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers of all States or their substitutes, representatives of the Union Territories and the members of the NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission).
- The National Development Council is one of the key organizations of the planning system in India.
- It symbolizes the federal approach to planning and is the instrument for ensuring that the planning system adopts a truly national perspective.
- The NDC has experienced numerous ups and downs in its fortunes. Its status has been determined

by the prevailing political climate and the support provided to it by the government in power at the center and the effectiveness of the pressures exerted by state governments.

- Notwithstanding the vicissitudes that it has faced during the past six decades, its continuing presence in the apex policy structure has always been felt.
- Way back in 1946, the Planning Advisory Board under the chairmanship of K C Neogi, had recommended the setting up of an advisory organization that would include representatives of the provinces, princely states and other interests. Although this idea was not implemented before independence, its rationale was well appreciated.
- The Planning Commission of the Government of India, in the initial days of its inception, had recognized the potential utility of such a coordinating body.
- In the Draft of First Five Year Plan, it was stressed by the Planning Commission that in a vast country like India, where under the Constitution, the states enjoy autonomy in the performance of their functions, there was a need for a body like the National Development Council that may facilitate the periodical evaluation of planning and its various facets by the Prime Minister and the State Chief Ministers.
- Accordingly, the National Development Council was set up by a proposal of the Cabinet Secretariat of the Government of India in August 1952.

NITI Aayog - NITI Aayog is additionally creating itself as a State of the Art Resource Center, with the essential resources, knowledge and skills, that will empower it to act with speed, advance research and innovation, bestow crucial policy vision to the government and manage unforeseen issues. The reason for setting up of the NITI Aayog is that people had expectations for growth and development in the administration through their participation. This required institutional changes in administration and active strategy shifts that could seed and foster substantial scale change.

Objectives :

- The active participation of States in the light of national objectives and to provide a framework 'national agenda'.
- To promote cooperative federalism through well-ordered support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on an uninterrupted basis.
- To construct methods to formulate a reliable strategy at the village level and aggregate these gradually at higher levels of government.
- An economic policy that incorporates national security interests.
- To pay special consideration to the sections of the society that may be at risk of not profiting satisfactorily from economic progress.
- To propose strategic and long-term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and review their progress and their effectiveness.

- To grant advice and encourage partnerships between important stakeholders and national-international Think Tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.
- To generate knowledge, innovation, and entrepreneurial support system through a shared community of national and international experts, etc.
- To provide a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues to speed up the accomplishment of the progressive agenda.
- To preserve a state-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their distribution to participants.
- To effectively screen and assess the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources to strengthen the likelihood of success.
- To pay attention to technology improvement and capacity building for the discharge of programs and initiatives.
- To undertake other necessary activities to the implementation of the national development agenda, and the objectives.



CHAPTER-11

India's External Relations

Topic-1 India's Foreign Policy



Revision Notes

- **World post the World War II**
 - The reconstruction of the world economies was taking place.
 - A model of an international body was being developed.
 - More countries were getting independence from colonial rule.
 - The new countries were facing the challenge of maintaining democracy as well as social welfare.
- **Independent India**
 - India started participating in global affairs as an independent nation.
 - India developed an aim to respect the sovereignty of other countries and try to work out a situation to maintain security in a peaceful manner. This was reflected in Article 51 (Directive Principles of State Policy) of our Indian Constitution.
- **The Policy of Non-Alignment**
 - Post World War II, many countries supported the foreign policies of stronger countries which were extending them financial and technical aid. There emerged two military camps in which most part of the world got divided into – the Western camp under the dominance of USA along with other Western countries and the Eastern camp under the dominance of USSR.
 - India chose not to join any of these blocs and Jawaharlal Nehru came up with the concept of Non-Alignment to ensure independence, sovereignty and security of the country along with her economic development.
 - Non-Alignment Movement led to reduction in global tension being caused due to the Cold War between the two blocs. Pakistan was influenced by USA's line of thought and joined the Western camp.
 - There had been a subtle tension between India and USA initially as the NAM pursued by India was not liked by USA. The 1950s also witnessed the distress of USA over India's closeness with USSR.
 - Nehru played a vital role in organising and conducting the Bandung Conference. The conference held in 1955 brought the newly independent Asian and African countries closer.
 - The relations of India with other Asian countries were strengthened with Asian Relations Meet, Indonesia's Freedom Struggle, and decolonisation process.
 - The Bandung Conference laid foundation for Non-Alignment Movement established in 1961 with Nehru as the co-founder. Its first Summit was held in Belgrade in September 1961.
 - India's foreign policy towards China has gone through four phases - from independence to the Dalai Lama's escape to India in 1959 when Nehru dominated the country's foreign policy making; from 1959 until the 1962 Sino-Indian War when Nehru also had to factor in domestic political pressure; from 1962 until Rajiv Gandhi's 1988 visit to Beijing when systemic factors influenced India's approach; and from 1988 until the present when a combination of systemic and domestic factors is shaping India's China policy.

- India is currently pursuing a hedging strategy towards China by expanding relations with countries wary of China's rise, especially the United States and Japan.
- However, India would prefer to deal with China as an 'independent' great power by rapidly building-up its own economic and military power.

Principles of India's Foreign Policy

- The main objective of India's Foreign Policy, like that of any other country is— to secure its national interests.
- India's foreign policy is geared up to be proactive, flexible as well as pragmatic so as to make quick

adjustments to respond to evolving situations.

- Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another.
- Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.
- India is opposed to Export of Ideologies and Change of Regimes.
- India does not endorse the idea of imposing sanctions/military action against any individual country by another country or a group of countries unless these sanctions/ military actions have been approved by the United Nations as a result of international consensus.

Topic-2 India's Relationship with its Neighbors



Revision Notes

➤ India and China

- Initially, India and China were on friendly terms.
- India also recognised the communist government established in China immediately after the Chinese Revolution of 1949.
- Both the countries also signed Panchsheel Agreement on April 29, 1954 for peaceful co-existence on five guiding principles of peace. As a result of this, there were frequent visits of Indian and Chinese leaders to each other's countries.
- The tension in this peaceful relationship started with invasion of Tibet by China. This removed a historical buffer between the two countries.
- After seizing Tibet, China claimed Aksai Chin (part of Ladakh region) and NEFA (region of Arunachal Pradesh) to be a part of Chinese territory. China captured the Aksai Chin region and built road network over there.
- The matter could not be resolved in a peaceful manner despite discussions and deliberations among the leaders of the two countries and finally led to war in 1962.
- India had to seek military assistance from USA and UK. USSR remained neutral.
- With the war of 1962, India got alerted about the similar situation that may arise in the North-East.

➤ India and Bangladesh

- The relations between the two countries have usually been friendly, although sometimes there are border disputes.
- In 1971, the Bangladesh Liberation War broke out between East Pakistan and West Pakistan; India intervened in December 1971 on behalf of East Pakistan and helped secure East Pakistan's independence from Pakistan as the country of Bangladesh.

- India was the first country to recognize Bangladesh as a separate and independent state and established diplomatic relations with the country immediately after its independence in December 1971.

- The relationship between India and Bangladesh is anchored in history, culture, language and shared values of secularism, democracy, and countless other commonalities between the two countries.

- India and Bangladesh share 54 common rivers.

- The first Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh was signed in 1972.

➤ India and Pakistan

● The War of 1965

1. The first open war between the two countries broke in 1965 over Kashmir.
2. Both the countries claimed the occupancy of Kashmir as a part of their territory.
3. The war came to an end with an intervention of the United Nations. Both the countries were made to sign the Tashkent Agreement in 1966.
4. However, the war worsened the economic situation of India.

● The War of 1971

1. India's foreign policy of non-alignment to the military camps had made the intention of our leaders clear that they want India to develop as a regional power herself.
2. There was an uprising in East Pakistan for a separate independent government. To curb the movement, their leader Sheikh Mujib was arrested by Pakistan army and atrocities were levied on the revolutionaries.

3. India faced the problem of refugees who migrated from East Pakistan to the neighbouring regions in India.
4. The revolutionaries demanded for an independent country named Bangladesh and were supported by India in the venture.
5. Pakistan lost the war and Bangladesh emerged as an independent nation on March 26, 1971.
6. The tension between India and Pakistan increased as it was seen by Pakistan as promoting civil war in their country and partition of the country.
7. Both India and Pakistan signed a peace agreement, popularly called, The Shimla Agreement on July 3, 1972.

● The War of 1999

1. This war is also called the Kargil War.
2. The Pakistan forces under the guise of Mujahideens, crossed the Line of Control (LoC) between India and Pakistan in the regions of Dras, Kaksar, Batalik and Mashkoh. The Indian forces fought with the Pakistan forces and recovered the lost points from Pakistan.
3. The war extended from May to July 1999.
4. The entire world had its eyes on the war because of the fact that both the countries had developed nuclear technology recently at that time.

Topic-3 India's Nuclear Policy



Revision Notes

- **Nuclear Policy of India**
 - India developed self-sufficiency in nuclear technology.
 - Nehru was against the use of nuclear weapons.
 - The stand of India has always been to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.
 - India initiated its nuclear energy program under Homi.J Bhabha
- The nuclear test by India was criticised in many parts of the country as well as across the world. The main reason within the country was that there was a worldwide inflation on account of Arab – Israel war and performing nuclear test in times of inflation pressurised the Indian economy.
- India's nuclear policy has always been peace-oriented, whose clear impression is reflected in the policy of No First Use.
- But in view of contemporary regional security challenges, the present government led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi has made it clear that the policy of No First Use can be reviewed and changed in consonance with India's regional and national security.
- In addition, India is committed to ensuring its membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and opposing partisan and unjust nuclear treaties like CTBT and NPT.



CHAPTER-12

Challenges to and Restoration of the Congress System

Topic-1 Political Succession after Nehru



Revision Notes

- **The decade of 1960s**
 - Referred to as the 'dangerous decade' in Indian politics.
 - Reasons for this being no solutions found for poverty, inequality, regionalism, communalism, etc.
- Disintegration of country and disintegration of democracy were looking as the likely events.
- Political instability arose after demise of Jawaharlal Nehru with two questions in place:
 1. 'Who after Nehru?'
 2. 'What after Nehru?'

➤ Lal Bahadur Shastri

- Lal Bahadur Shastri was unopposed and unanimously chosen as the leader of Congress Parliamentary Party and became the second Prime Minister of India (1964-1966).
- Prior to becoming Prime Minister, he was a cabinet member for three years and belonged to the state of Uttar Pradesh.
- India faced the after effects of the economic crisis that arose during the Sino-Indian War of 1962.
- India defeated Pakistan under his courageous leadership in 1965.
- His tenure also witnessed many droughts and famines making the lives of the farmers miserable. This led to the criticism of his slogan

‘Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan’ as the problems of the farmers remained unsolved.

- He passed away while his visit to Tashkent (erstwhile USSR) to sign peace treaty with Pakistan.

➤ Indira Gandhi

- The untimely demise of Shastri created leadership crisis again in Congress.
- This time the leadership was contested by two – Indira Gandhi and Morarji Desai.
- After holding elections by secret ballot, Indira Gandhi was elected as the next leader of Congress party.
- This transition is referred to as ‘Sign of Maturity of India’s Democracy’.

Topic-2 General Elections of 1967 and Split in Congress



Revision Notes

➤ These elections were historic in the sense that for the first time, Congress had started losing popularity.

➤ Reasons for decrease in popularity

- Two Prime Ministers had died in quick succession.
- The new Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was called ‘Goongi Gudiya’ and was called as puppet of the powerful leaders.
- The period witnessed successive famines and droughts, decrease of agricultural produce, decrease in industrial production, food shortage, depletion of foreign exchange reserves, costly imports, increased military expenditure (due to recent wars with China and Pakistan).
- Indira Government devalued INR from USD 1 = INR 5 to USD 1 = INR 7 to meet the economic crisis of 1967. However, this resulted in large scale inflation in the domestic market.
- This resulted in setting up of non-Congressism.

➤ General Elections of 1967

- These were the first elections contested by Congress without Nehru.
- The results of the elections were coined as ‘political earthquake’ as the popularity of Congress had reduced by a large scale. Though, Congress managed to secure majority at Centre, but with lowest number of seats in comparison to all three previous general elections.
- At state level, Congress lost majority to local parties and non-Congress parties which was a blow. Strong Congress leaders like S. K. Patil, K. Kamraj, K. B. Sahay, etc., were defeated in their constituencies.
- These elections gave rise to a new form of government – the coalition government.
 1. In Bihar, it was named as Samyukt Vidhayak

Dal – formed by coalition of Samyukt Socialist Party, Bhartiya Kranti Dal, Jana Sangh and Praja Socialist Party.

2. In Punjab, it was named as Popular United Front – formed by coalition of Shiromani Akali Dal and Sant Fateh Singh group.

- These elections also witnessed defections by Congress legislators, mainly in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana. Some of the defections were so frequent that these were nicknamed as “Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram”, after the defections shown by Gaya Lal from Haryana.

➤ Split in Congress

- With the rise of Syndicate in Congress, there was a wall between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate.
- Some of the eminent members of the Congress Syndicate were N. Sanjeeva Reddy, S. K. Patil, K. Kamraj and A. Ghosh. The Syndicate wanted Indira to work as their puppet.
- Challenge faced by Indira was to restore the popularity of Congress as well as suppress the Syndicate within the party.
- Indira introduced reforms like :
 1. Ten Point Programme
 2. Nationalisation of General Insurance
 3. Nationalisation of banks
 4. Ceiling on land holdings
 5. Ceiling on urban property
 6. Land reforms
 7. Public Distribution System for food grains
- The Syndicate proposed the name of N. Sanjeeva Reddy for Presidential elections in 1969. In contrast, Indira proposed the name of V. V. Giri for the same position. As a result, the differences within Congress became public.

- With the defeat of Reddy in Presidential elections, the Congress Party was formally split into:

1. Congress (O) / Congress (Organisation) / Old

Congress led by the Syndicate.

2. Congress (R) / Congress (Requisitionists) / New Congress led by Indira Gandhi.

Topic-3 The 1971 Election and Restoration of Congress.



Revision Notes

➤ General Elections of 1971

- With the split in Congress, Indira Gandhi recommended dissolution of Lok Sabha in December 1970.
- As a result, the next General Elections were held in February 1971.
- The majority of the voters supported Congress (O), considering them to be the advocates of the original Congress ideologies.
- **Coalition Policy of Congress** : Though Congress Party was formed by elite educated class but with involvement of masses, its social base widened. The inclusion of different castes, cultures, etc., led to contradictory views but Congress started assimilating the ideas and developed policies keeping in mind the benefit of majority view.

➤ Benefit of Coalition Policy of Government :

- Broadened and strengthened the nationwide base.
- Developed a tolerance for internal differences.
- Ambitions of various groups and their leaders were accommodated.
- Developed the image of a moderate party due to ideological stands of factions.
- Due to factions within the party which indirectly represented the ideology of opposition parties, for many years, Congress acted as both the ruling

party as well as the opposition in the Indian democratic setup.

- The opposition parties like Swatantra Party, Jana Sangh, CPI, SSP, PSP, etc., united and formed what was called a Grand Alliance with the sole motto of "Indira Hatao".
- As a retaliation to this motto, Indira gave the slogan of "Garibi Hatao" to attract the voters belonging to the poor class, peasants, labourers, landless farmers and other weaker sections of the society.
- Indira Hatao promoted a negative spirit while Garibi Hatao was positive in nature.
- The opposition had no political programme and no positive slogan except the motto of "Indira Hatao". This tarnished their image to some extent.
- **Result** : The result of the elections came as a surprise. Indira led Congress (R) won 352 seats while Congress (O) could bag a meagre figure of 16 seats only. The number of votes in favour of Congress (R) were 44% while those in favour of Congress (O) were 11%.
- With this victory, Congress (R) proclaimed to be the original Congress party.
- The Grand Alliance of the opposition proved to be a disastrous failure.



CHAPTER-13

The Crisis of Democratic Order

Topic-1 Background of the Emergency



Revision Notes

➤ Background to Emergency:

- 1970's was a period of political turmoil in India.
- The relationship between the judiciary and government was tensed.

- Many initiatives of Central Government were declared as violative of the Constitution by the Supreme Court.

- Ideological differences erupted within the Congress and it sharpened the division between Indira Gandhi and her opponents.
- **Economic Situation**
 - Even after the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' adopted by the Congress, the economic situation of the country worsened during 1972-1973.
 - India's economy hit due to Bangladesh war.
 - About 8 million refugees came to India, which put pressure on the Indian economy.
 - Post Indo-Pak War of 1971, USA government put an end to all the foreign aid being extended to India by USA.
- **Growth slowed down.**
 - To reduce the expenditure, the government stopped the salary of government employees.
 - With global increase in prices of crude oil, there was an unexpected inflation in the country.
 - The situation further worsened due to increase in price of food grains due to failure of monsoons for two consecutive years.
 - There was unprecedented fall in industrial productivity and increase in unemployment during the period.
- **Student movements (Gujarat and Bihar Movement)**
 - The students led protest movements against the increasing prices of food grains in the then Congress ruled states of Gujarat and Bihar.
 - The movements started in January 1974 in Gujarat and in March 1974 in Bihar.
 - Jayaprakash Narayan was later invited to join the movements who united such student movements across the country.
 - Jayaprakash Narayan put two conditions for the leadership of the movement.
- **The movement will be completely non-violent**
 - The movement will not be limited to Bihar only, but it will be done all over the country.
 - Jaya Prakash Narayan is known for three key contributions: Fight against Corruption, Principle of Communitarian Socialism and Championing of 'Total Revolution'.
 - His principle of Communitarian Socialism views India as a society of communities encompassing three key layers, viz., community, region and rashtra- all combining together as an example of true federation.
 - Through this movement, it was said to establish true democracy.
- **Conflict with the judiciary**
 - There were many conflicts between the government and the judiciary as well.
 - The government made three changes in the constitution.
- **Fundamental rights curtailed.**
 - Slight change in property rights.
 - Tried to give more power to directive principles than fundamental rights.
 - But these three changes were rejected by the court.
- **This led to 2 issues**
 - Can the government curtail fundamental rights?
 - Can the government change the right to property?
 - Immediately after the Supreme Court's decision in 1973 in the Keshavananda Bharati case, a vacancy arose for the post of the Chief Justice of India.
 - It had been a practice to appoint the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice.
 - But in 1973, the government set aside the seniority of three judges and appointed Justice A. N. Ray as the Chief Justice of India.
 - The three judges who were ignored were the same judges who gave the verdict against the government.
 - Constitutional interpretations and political ideologies were getting mixed up rapidly.
 - Due to all these reasons, the conflict between the government and the judiciary increased further.
 - The climax of the confrontation was of course the ruling of the High Court declaring Indira Gandhi's election invalid.
- **Context of Emergency**
 - **Judiciary and the Government**
 - The relationship between the judiciary and government was tensed.
 - Many initiatives of Central Government were declared as violation of the Constitution by the Supreme Court.
 - **Economic Situation**
 - Even after the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' adopted by the Congress, the economic situation of the country worsened during 1972-1973.
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 - Jaya Prakash Narayan is known for three key contributions: Fight against Corruption, Principle of Communitarian Socialism and Championing of 'Total Revolution'.
 - His principle of Communitarian Socialism views India as a society of communities encompassing three key layers, viz., community, region and rashtra- all combining together as an example of true federation.

- The essence of transformation according to Jaya Prakash Narayan revolves around 'Man' who could be the real catalyst of change in India.
- **Declaration of Emergency**
 - The immediate cause of declaring Emergency was the verdict passed by Allahabad High Court. In a petition filed by Raj Narain, who was a rival to Indira Gandhi in Lok Sabha elections in 1971, the Court had declared the victory of Indira Gandhi as invalid.
 - Jayaprakash Narayan organised a nationwide Satyagraha forcing Indira Gandhi to resign on the basis of verdict of the Allahabad High Court.
 - On June 24, 1975, a situation of National Emergency was declared and imposed in the country upon recommendation of Indira Gandhi under Article 352 of the Constitution.
- **Consequences of Emergency**
 - The nationwide bandhs and protests got terminated and banned.
 - Many leaders of the opposition and other prominent persons were arrested on the ground of preventive detention.
 - Press censorship was imposed.
 - National organisations like Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and Jamait-e-Islami were banned.
 - Fundamental Rights of the citizens were suspended till the continuance of National Emergency.
- The Constitution was amended to include that elections of President of India, Vice President of India and Prime Minister of India could not be challenged in any court of law including the Supreme Court of India.
- The 42nd Amendment to the Constitution, controversially also called 'The Constitution of India, snatched many powers from the judiciary and gave overruling rights to the government along with curtailing the field of Fundamental Rights of the citizens.
- **Necessity of National Emergency**
 - The Communist Party of India supported that due to international interference by using students as weapons for destroying democracy of the country, such bans on protest to some extent were necessary.
 - The government held the view that the elected government must be allowed to run the country.
 - The opposition and public at large held the view that dissatisfied people have the right to protest against the policies of the government.
 - To make Emergency a success, there were cases reported of mass arrests of political workers, compulsory sterilisation for population control, window dressing for relocation of poor, custodial deaths, tortures, etc.

Topic-2 Lessons of the Emergency



Revision Notes

- From every event, whether a planned exercise or an actual emergency incident, lessons can be learned to improve the outcome of the next response. The Emergency at once brought out both the weaknesses and the strengths of India's democracy.
 - One lesson of Emergency is that it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.
 - Secondly, it brought out some ambiguities regarding the Emergency provision in the Constitution that have been rectified since.
 - Now, 'internal' Emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of 'armed rebellion' and it is necessary that the advice to the President to proclaim Emergency must be given in writing by the Union Cabinet.
 - Thirdly, the Emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties.
 - The Courts too, have taken an active role after the Emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individuals. This is a response to the inability of the judiciary to protect civil liberties effectively during the emergency.
- Many civil liberties organisations came up after this experience.
- However, the critical years of emergency brought many issues that have not been adequately grappled with.
- There is a tension between routine functioning of a democratic government and the continuous political protests by parties and groups.
- Secondly, the actual implementation of the Emergency rule took place through the police and the administration. These institutions could not function independently. They were turned into political instruments of the ruling party and according to the Shah Commission Report, the administration and the police became vulnerable to political pressures. This problem did not vanish after the Emergency.

Topic-3 Politics after Emergency



Revision Notes

- With the lifting up of Emergency, General Elections were held in January 1977.
- The result of the elections was a complete turnaround as Congress lost majority first time since independence.
- **Janata Government**
 - The Janata Party came to power.
 - Facing competition from Jagjivan Ram and Chaudhary Charan Singh, Morarji Desai was elected as the next Prime Minister of the country.
 - Desai did not complete full term of Prime Ministership and was succeeded by Chaudhary Charan Singh.
 - Due to lack of a common programme and a constant direction, inability to change Congress policies and splits within the party; led to mid-term elections in 1980.
- Ram Manohar Lohia occupied a unique place in the evolution of the socialist thought in India.
- Ram Manohar Lohia has been one of the main proponents of socialism in India. He championed the idea of 'Democratic Socialism' while associating his socialism with democracy.
- His dynamic and uninhibited approach to various problems distinguished him from other political leaders.
- Lohia showed great originality in his enunciation of socialism.
- He was one of the founders of the Congress Socialist Party and the editor of its chief organ 'Congress Socialist'.
 - Freedom for him not meant only political freedom. Freedom, he used to say, was not merely the end of slavery but essentially of the slavish mentality, and of the craze to imitate the west blindly.
 - His principle of Democratic Socialism has two objectives - the economic objective in form of food and housing and the non-economic objective in form of democracy and freedom.
 - Lohia advocated Chouburja Rajneeti in which he opines four pillars of politics as well as socialism: Centre, Region, District and Village – all are linked with each other.
- Lohia argued that the policy of affirmative action should not only be for the downtrodden but also for the women and the non-religious minorities.
- Lohia felt that the interests of communism and conservatism are against socialism.
- The party of socialism according to Lohia, must have power and organization so that it can use them in the service of whatever action may be deemed appropriate at the time.
- Equality was central point of the Lohia's concept of socialism.
- Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya was a philosopher, sociologist, economist and politician. The philosophy presented by him is called 'Integral Humanism' which was intended to present an 'indigenous socio-economic model' in which human being remains at the centre of development.
- The aim of Integral Humanism is to ensure dignified life for every human being while balancing the needs of the individual and society.
- He gave immense importance to the question of national identity.
- He thought that without this identity there was no meaning of independence, nor could independence become an effective instrument of progress and happiness.
- Upadhyaya held that the confusion about the goal and the direction was mainly responsible for the socio-political and economic chaos that India was facing at that time.
- He felt that the awareness of national identity was an essential ingredient of the development of individual potentialities.
- Upadhyaya held that the national identity was very much a natural attribute of every nation.
- Upadhyaya was of the opinion that the external threat posed by the Indo-China border clash in 1962 actually made Indians recognize their self.
- Upadhyaya identified nationalism, democracy and socialism as three principal 'isms' that affected the west.
- Among these, nationalism was the oldest and the strongest.

CHAPTER-14

Regional Aspirations

Topic-1

Rise of Regional Parties; Punjab Crisis



Revision Notes

- ▶ In 1980s, many regional parties gained importance.
- ▶ Dravidian movement that started before independence, initially created disturbance for the government after independence.
- ▶ In Tamil Nadu, there was a massive protest when Hindi was proposed as be the National language of the country.

Punjab:

- ▶ The decade of 1980s, witnessed major developments in the State of Punjab.
- ▶ The social composition of the State changed first with Partition and later on after the carving out of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh on linguistic lines in 1966 for the creation of a Punjabi speaking State.
- ▶ The Akali Dal, was formed in 1920 as the political wing of the Sikhs.
- ▶ They had led the movement for the formation of a 'Punjabi suba'.
- ▶ The Sikhs were now a majority in the truncated State of Punjab.
- ▶ The Akali Dal gained power in 1967 and 1977. They formed coalition government at both instances.
- ▶ In 1970s, a group of Akalis started demanding a separate state for Sikhs.
- ▶ In 1973, the Akali Dal in its Anandpur Sahib conference passed Anandpur Sahib Resolution to define the relationship between the centre and the state in a new format.
- ▶ In 1980, the Akali Dal government was dismissed.
- ▶ The Akali Dal launched a movement on the question

of the distribution of water between Punjab and its neighbouring States.

- ▶ A section of the religious leaders raised the question of autonomous Sikh identity.
- ▶ The more extreme elements started advocating secession from India and the creation of 'Khalistan'.
- ▶ Soon, the leadership of the movement passed from the moderate Akalis to the extremist elements and took the form of armed insurgency.
- ▶ These militants made their headquarters inside the Sikh holy shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar, and turned it into an armed fortress.
- ▶ A large proportion of Sikhs in India and abroad saw the military operation as an attack on their faith and this gave further impetus to militant and extremist groups.
- ▶ In 1984, Operation Blue Star was launched by army and Government of India to evacuate the holy shrine from the militants. However, it also damaged some parts of the holy shrine, which hurt the sentiments of the Sikh community.
- ▶ With the assassination of then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi on October 31, 1984 by her two Sikh bodyguards, the anti-Sikh riots started across the major portion of the country.
- ▶ With Rajiv Gandhi becoming the next Prime Minister of India, a Punjab treaty was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal, then the President of Akali Dal, the first normal elections post the era of militants were conducted in 1997, and the alliance of Akali Dal and BJP was formed.

Topic-2

Jammu and Kashmir



Revision Notes

- ▶ Jammu and Kashmir is divided into three political regions – Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.
- ▶ The Kashmir issue is an international dispute between India and Pakistan as well as the fight for Kashmiriyat, the identity of Kashmiris.
- ▶ Prior to independence, Jammu and Kashmir was a

princely state with Hari Singh as the King. He did not want to merge with India as well as Pakistan and wanted to be declared as an independent nation.

- ▶ In October 1947, Pakistan sent tribal infiltrators from its side to capture Kashmir. Hari Singh asked for help from Indian military.

- ▶ India extended its full support to drive away insurgents after Hari Singh had signed 'Instrument of Accession'.
- ▶ Sheikh Abdullah took over as the Prime Minister of the State of J&K in March 1948 while India agreed to grant it provisional autonomy under the Article 370.
- ▶ Some part of Kashmir has been occupied by Pakistan and Indian government has named it as 'Pakistan occupied Kashmir' (PoK). Pakistan calls this part as 'Azad Kashmir'.
- ▶ The Congress government tried to control the politics of Jammu and Kashmir from 1953 to 1974.
- ▶ In 1974, Sheikh Abdullah of National Conference was appointed as Chief Minister of J&K.
- ▶ In 1982, Farooq Abdullah became Chief Minister after the death of his father Sheikh Abdullah.
- ▶ In 1987, he again formed government with coalition of Congress. These elections are considered as rigged and not reflecting the true choice of people.
- ▶ In 1989, the insurgents and militants became highly active with moral, financial as well as ammunition support from Pakistan which continued till 2001.
- ▶ In 2002, the National Conference got down and 'Peoples Democratic Party' (PDP) led by Mufti Mohammad Sayeed took over with coalition of Congress.
- ▶ In 2008, the National Conference won and Omar Abdullah, son of Farooq Abdullah, was sworn in as the Chief Minister of the state.
- ▶ In 2016, after the death of Mufti Mohammad Sayeed, his daughter Mehbooba Mufti took over as the Chief Minister with coalition with BJP.
- ▶ On 5 August 2019, Article 370 was abolished by the Jammu & Kashmir Reorganisation Act 2019 and the state was constituted into two Union Territories, viz., Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.
- ▶ The state has presently been divided into two Union Territories - (i) Jammu and Kashmir (ii) Ladakh.
- ▶ Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh are living examples of plural society in India. Not only are there diversities of all kind (religious, cultural, linguistic, ethnic and tribal) but there are also divergent political and developmental aspirations, which have been sought to be achieved by the latest Act.

Topic-3

The North-East



Revision Notes

- ▶ In 1980s, the seven sisters faced lot of regional disturbances.
- ▶ Due to its complexities in social status and backwardness in comparison to rest of India, there have been lots of demands for independence of these states from India.
- ▶ First retaliation was faced in Assam by non-Assamese when Assamese language was declared as the official language of the state.
- ▶ There have always been demands for independence from insurgent groups like Bodos, Karbis, Dimasas, etc.
- ▶ The Mizo Hills area was declared as a part of Assam after independence. However, the natives of the area held that they were never under the British rule and accordingly they are not a part of the Indian union.
- ▶ As a result, they have always been demanding for independence from India.
- ▶ In 1986, Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga signed a treaty under which Mizoram was declared a separate state of the Indian union.
- ▶ Angami Zaphu Phizo, referred to as 'Father of the Nagas', led Nagas till Nagaland was declared as a separate state of the Indian Union in 1963.
- ▶ North-East has never fully been convinced for merging with India. There have been various movements including those in Nagaland, Mizoram and Assam for independence.



CHAPTER-15

Recent Developments in Indian Politics

Topic-1 Political Developments



Revision Notes

- ▶ **Alliance Politics**
 - The nineties also saw the emergence of powerful parties and movements to represent the Dalits and backward castes as well as regional assertions.
 - Elections in 1989 led to the new development in Indian politics and era of coalition government started.

- These parties played an important role in the United Front that included Janata Dal and several regional parties.
 - Regional parties played an important role in the United Front government that came to power in 1996.
 - The BJP continued to consolidate its position in the elections of 1991 and 1996 and it emerged as the largest party in the 1996 election and was invited to form government.
 - But most other parties were opposed to its policies and therefore, the BJP government could not secure a majority in the Lok Sabha.
 - With the elections of 1989, a long phase of coalition politics began in India. Since then, there have been nine governments at the centre, all of which have either been coalition governments or minority governments supported by other parties.
- **Political Rise of Other Backward Classes**
- When the support for the Congress among many sections of the 'backward castes' had declined, this created a space for non-Congress parties to get their support.
 - Many of the constituents of the Janata party, like the Bhartiya Kranti Dal and the Samyukta party, had a powerful rural base among some sections of the OBC.
- **Political Fallouts**
- 1980 onwards the caste-based politics dominated Indian politics. In 1989 and 1991, this was the first time in independent India that a political party (BSP) supported by Dalit voters had achieved a landmark political success. In Many Parts of India, Dalit politics and OBC politics have developed independently and often in competition with each other.
- **Lok Sabha Elections 2004**
- In 2004 elections, the coalition led by BJP National Democratic Alliance was defeated and new coalition led by the Congress, known as the United Progressive Alliance came to power.
 - The elections of 2004 also witnessed the partial revival of Congress party. It could increase its seats for the first time since 1991.
 - However, in the 2004 elections, there was a negligible difference between the votes polled by the Congress and its allies and the BJP and its allies.
 - The political processes that are unfolding around us after the 1990s show the emergence of broadly four groups of parties.
 - i. Parties that are in coalition with the Congress;
 - ii. Parties that are in alliance with the BJP;
 - iii. Left Front parties; and
 - iv. Other parties who are not part of any of these three.
- **Growing Consensus**
- After 1990 a consensus appears to have emerged among most parties which consists of following elements
 - ✓ Agreement on new economic policies.
 - ✓ Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes.
 - ✓ Acceptance of the role of state level parties in governance of the country.
 - ✓ Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and political alliances without ideological agreement.
 - ✓ They also work as a pressure group in Indian politics.
 - ✓ Sometimes regional parties influence the Central Government to divert more annual budget funds to their states at the expense of other states.
- **The main developments that took place in late 1980s, in the Indian politics are:**
The Revision notes should start with these points first.
- End of Congress system
 - New economic reforms
 - Mandal recommendations
 - Era of coalition governments
 - Ayodhya dispute and Babri Masjid demolition
 - Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi
- In 1989 elections, Congress was defeated and many small regional parties and Congress factions emerged without any single party being in majority.
- Alliance governments emerged where the government was formed by coalition of some small regional parties with an outside support from a big political party. The big political party only extended support but did not participate in the process of forming government.
- The period also saw the strengthening of OBCs and parties allied to them.
- The Mandal Commission had recommended reservation for OBCs in jobs of Central Government. National Front Government (Prime Minister: V. P. Singh) implemented these recommendations. This was met by nationwide anti-Mandal protest.
 - The period is also characterised by upsurge of parties who promoted similar reservations in education and all employment opportunities along with share in the power as well.
 - The period saw the emergence of Dalit political organisations like Backward and Minority Communities' Employees Federation (BAMCEF), Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sangharsh Samiti, Bahujan Samaj Party, etc.
- The period also saw the strengthening role of religion in politics.
- Bharatiya Janata Party(BJP) started promoting the concept of 'Hindutva' and started mobilising Hindus.
 - BJP believed that a strong nation can be built only if it has one common strong united culture and religion.
- **Shah Bano Case (1985):** In this case, when alimony was awarded by the Supreme Court to a Muslim divorced woman, the ruling was reversed by then Congress Government under pressure of Islamic authorities and leaders discriminating Muslim women. This was taken up by BJP as Congress being a pro-man pro-Muslim party.

- ▶ **Ayodhya Issue (since 1940s):** The dispute at Ayodhya has been for many decades. The mosque doors were locked in 1940s but when these were reopened, both Hindus and Muslims started mobilising their resources over there. Soon, it became a communal tension between the two groups.
- ▶ **Demolition of Babri Masjid (1992):** The Babri Masjid was demolished on December 6, 1992 and construction of Ram Mandir was started by various organisations offering voluntary services or karseva for construction of the temple. Post the demolition of the mosque, there were Hindu-Muslim clashes across the country.

Topic-2

Coalition Governments



Revision Notes

- ▶ **Coalition Government :** A system in which many political parties co-operate to form a united stand. In this stand, no party is said to have dominance over the other party. A confidence vote or no-confidence motion is passed in case the government needs to prove majority or the opposition needs to show that the coalition is no longer in majority.
- ▶ There have been many coalition governments in India. Some of the initial ones are formed by Janata Party, National Front and United Front. However, none of these coalition governments lasted for complete tenure of five years.
- ▶ The first coalition government to complete full tenure of 5 years was that of National Democratic Alliance (NDA) with Atal Bihari Vajpayee as the Prime Minister.
- ▶ This was followed by two successive tenures of coalition governments formed by United Progressive Alliance (UPA) with Dr. Manmohan Singh as the Prime Minister.
- ▶ In the present tenure, BJP contested elections as NDA in the elections, BJP emerged as the party with complete majority in the Lok Sabha and Narendra Modi became the Prime Minister.
- ▶ The Bharatiya Janata Party led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi got an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha elections held in May 2014 and after nearly 30 years in Indian politics, a strong government with an absolute majority was established at the Centre. Though called NDA III, the BJP-led coalition of 2014 was largely different its predecessor coalition governments.
- ▶ Where the previous coalitions were led by one of the national parties, the NDA III coalition was not only steered by a national party, i.e., BJP it was also dominated by BJP with an absolute majority of its own in Lok Sabha. It was also called a 'surplus majority coalition'.
- ▶ In that sense a major transformation could be seen in the nature of coalition politics which could be seen from one party led coalition to one party dominated coalition.
- ▶ The 2019 Lok Sabha elections, the 17th since independence, once again brought back BJP led NDA [NDA IV] to the centre of power by winning more than 350 seats out of 543. The BJP on its own won 303 seats in Lok Sabha, the biggest number any single party has won in the lower house since 1985 when Congress swept the elections in the aftermath of Mrs Indira Gandhi's assassination.

Topic-3

Communalism, Secularism, and Democracy



Revision Notes

- ▶ Communalism, Secularism, and Democracy are important concepts that shape the political, social, and cultural fabric of a society.
- ▶ Communal politics manipulate religious identities for political gain, promoting a sense of victimhood or superiority among communities.

Communalism:

- ▶ Communalism refers to the division of society along religious lines, where individuals or groups identify primarily with their religious community rather than the broader national or civic identity.
- ▶ Communalism often leads to conflicts, tensions, and violence between different religious communities.
- ▶ It undermines the principles of equality, harmony, and social cohesion within a society.

Secularism:

- ▶ Secularism is a principle that advocates the separation of religion and state, where the state remains neutral in matters of religion and treats all citizens equally regardless of their religious beliefs.
- ▶ It promotes religious freedom, tolerance, and equal rights for all individuals, irrespective of their faith.
- ▶ Secularism ensures that the state does not favour or discriminate against any particular religion, allowing individuals to practice their faith freely.

- ▶ It upholds the principle of a pluralistic society where diverse religious and non-religious beliefs coexist peacefully.

Democracy:

- ▶ Democracy is a system of governance where power is vested in the people, who exercise it either directly or through elected representatives.
- ▶ It guarantees fundamental rights, such as freedom of speech, expression, and assembly, allowing citizens to participate in the political process.
- ▶ Democracy fosters accountability, transparency, and the rule of law, ensuring that government actions are subject to scrutiny and public debate.
- ▶ It promotes equality, inclusivity, and the protection of minority rights, allowing different voices and perspectives to be heard and considered.

Interplay between Communalism, Secularism, and Democracy:

- ▶ Communalism can pose challenges to both secularism and democracy, as it promotes division and undermines the principles of equality and tolerance.
- ▶ Secularism plays a vital role in mitigating the impact of communalism by ensuring equal treatment and protection of religious freedom for all citizens.
- ▶ Democracy provides a platform for addressing communal tensions through inclusive dialogue, promoting a sense of belonging and shared citizenship beyond religious identities.
- ▶ The success of democracy depends on the ability to uphold secular principles, protect minority rights, and prevent the dominance of any particular religious group.

Ayodhya Dispute, Demolition, and After

- ▶ **Ayodhya Dispute:**
 - The Ayodhya dispute refers to the long-standing conflict over the ownership and control of the Babri Masjid-Ram Janmabhoomi site in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India.
 - Hindus believe the site to be the birthplace of Lord Rama, while Muslims consider it as the location of the Babri Masjid, built by Mughal Emperor Babur.
 - The dispute dates back to the 16th century and has been a source of communal tension and violence.
- ▶ **Demolition of the Babri Masjid:**
 - On December 6, 1992, a large mob of Hindu nationalists demolished the Babri Masjid, triggering widespread communal violence across the country.
 - The demolition resulted in significant loss of life and property and intensified religious tensions between Hindus and Muslims.
- ▶ **Demolition and after**
 - During this period, a Rath Yatra was taken out by LK Advani which started from Somnath in Gujarat to Ayodhya.
 - After this, the practice of Karseva increased and on 6 December 1992, the structure of Babri masjid was demolished by these Karsevakas.

- The idol of Ramlala was established by making a small temple.
- After the demolition of Babri masjid, there were massive riots in the country. Its biggest impact was seen in Bombay.
- This dispute went on for a long time and its effect was also seen in other countries such as Bangladesh and Pakistan.

▶ **Legal Proceedings and Court Judgments:**

- Following the demolition, several legal cases were filed regarding the ownership of the disputed site.
- The Allahabad High Court in 2010 ruled that the site be divided into three parts: one-third for the Sunni Waqf Board, one-third for the Nirmohi Akhara, and one-third for the Hindu plaintiffs.
- Subsequently, the case was taken up by the Supreme Court of India.

▶ **Supreme Court Verdict:**

- In November 2019, the Supreme Court delivered its verdict, granting the entire disputed land to the Hindu parties and directing the government to allot an alternative site for the construction of a mosque.
- The Court emphasized the need for maintaining communal harmony and respecting the rule of law.

▶ **After the Verdict:**

- The Supreme Court's verdict was largely accepted by both the Hindu and Muslim communities, and the focus shifted towards the construction of the Ram temple at the disputed site.
- The government formed the Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra Trust to oversee the construction of the temple.
- Efforts have been made to promote peace, harmony, and reconciliation among the communities affected by the Ayodhya dispute.

▶ **Significance and Challenges:**

- The resolution of the Ayodhya dispute has significance in terms of ending a long-standing legal and communal dispute and providing closure to the affected parties.
- However, the challenge lies in ensuring that the resolution does not lead to further polarization or communal tensions, and that the rights and interests of all communities are respected and protected.

Emergence of a new consensus

- ▶ The period after 1989 is seen sometimes as the period of decline of Congress and rise of BJP.
- ▶ The political competition during the nineties is divided between the coalition led by BJP and the coalition led by the Congress.
- ▶ In the elections of 2004, the Congress party too entered into coalitions in a big way. The NDA was defeated and a new coalition government led by the Congress, known as the United Progressive Alliance came to power.

- ▶ The political processes that are unfolding around us after the 1990s show the emergence of broadly four groups of parties–
 - parties that are in coalition with the Congress;
 - parties that are in alliance with the BJP;
 - Left Front parties; and other parties who are not part of any of these three

Growing Consensus

- ▶ In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts, a consensus appears to have emerged among most

parties. This consensus consists of four elements.

- (i) agreement on new economic policies –
- (ii) acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes –
- (iii) acceptance of the role of State level parties in governance of the country
- (iv) emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and political alliances without ideological agreement.

