

UNIT-III : DEMOCRATIC POLITICS-II

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 centered on 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 the countries which followed the USSR was called the Second World or the 'socialist bloc'.
- The USSR was the 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, childcare 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

Tensions and Conflicts and Arab Springs



Revision Notes

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ The 21st century witnessed emergence of new developments for democracies and democratization in West Asian countries, one such event is characterized as 'Arab Spring' that began in 2009.
- ▶ Located in Tunisia, the Arab Spring took its roots where the struggle against corruption, unemployment and poverty was started by the public which turned into a political movement because the people considered the existing problems as outcome of autocratic dictatorship.
- ▶ The demand for democracy that started in Tunisia spread throughout the Muslim-dominated Arab countries in West Asia.
- ▶ Hosni Mubarak, who had been in power in Egypt since 1979, also collapsed as a result of the massive democratic protests.
- ▶ In addition, the influence of Arab Spring could also be seen in Yemen, Bahrain, Libya and Syria where similar protests by the people led to democratic awakening throughout the region.

CHAPTER-2

NEW CENTRES OF POWER

Topic-1 European Union



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.

Topic-2 ASEAN, SAARC and BRICS



Revision Notes

- ▶ 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 south-eastern 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.
- ▶ The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established with the signing of the SAARC Charter in Dhaka on 8 December 1985.
- ▶ Its member states are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- ▶ The organization promotes development of economic and regional integration.
- ▶ SAARC maintains permanent diplomatic relations at the United Nations as an observer and has developed links with multilateral entities, including the European Union.
- ▶ The first SAARC summit was held in Dhaka on 7–8 December 1985 and hosted by the President of Bangladesh Hussain Ershad.
- ▶ The term BRICS refers to Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa respectively.
- ▶ BRIC was founded in 2006 in Russia.
- ▶ BRIC turned into BRICS after the inclusion of South Africa in its first meeting in the year 2009.
- ▶ The BRICS members are known for their significant influence on regional affairs; all are members of G20.
- ▶ Since 2009, the BRICS nations have met annually at formal summits.
- ▶ Bilateral relations among BRICS nations are conducted mainly on the basis of non-interference, equality, and mutual benefit.
- ▶ Afghanistan, Argentina, Indonesia, Mexico and Turkey have expressed strong interest in full membership of the BRICS, while Egypt, Iran, Nigeria, Sudan, Syria and most recently Pakistan, Bangladesh and Greece have also expressed interest in joining BRICS.

- ▶ All five members of BRICS are current members of the United Nations Security Council—Russia and China are permanent members with veto power, while the rest are non-permanent members currently serving on the Council.
- ▶ The key objectives of BRICS are primarily to cooperate and distribute mutual economic benefits among its members besides non-interference in the internal policies of each nation and mutual equality.
- ▶ The 12th conference of the BRICS concluded in Brazil in 2020, was chaired by Brazilian President Sergei Ryabkov.

Topic-3 India's Relations with Russia and Israel



Revision Notes

Relations between India and Russia

- ▶ Relations between India and Russia are rooted in history, mutual trust and mutually beneficial cooperation.
- ▶ The 21st century India is being seen as an important emerging global power.
- ▶ The world is experiencing the power and rise of India in a multidimensional way.
- ▶ The economic, cultural, strategic position of the country with a population of 130 crores is very strong.
- ▶ From a strategic perspective, the military of India is self-sufficient with indigenous nuclear technology making it another nuclear power. - 'Make in India' scheme in technology and science is another milestone of Indian economy.
- ▶ All these changes are making India an important centre of power in the present world.
- ▶ After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Russia inherited its close relationship with India which resulted in both nations sharing a special relationship.
- ▶ Diplomatic relations between India and Russia began even before India achieved independence, on 13 April 1947. In the period immediately following independence, the goal for India was attaining economic self-sufficiency through investment in heavy industry.
- ▶ A cordial relationship with India that began in the 1950s represented the most successful of the Soviet attempts to foster closer relations with Third World countries. The relationship began with a visit by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru to the Soviet Union in June 1955, and First Secretary of the Communist Party Nikita Khrushchev's return trip to India in the fall of 1955.
- ▶ During India's second Five Year Plan, of the sixteen heavy industry projects set up, eight were initiated with the help of the Soviet Union. This included the establishment of the world famous IIT Bombay.
- ▶ The Indo-Russian strategic partnership has been built on five major components: politics, defence, civil nuclear energy, anti-terrorism co-operation and space.
- ▶ Both countries are members of many international bodies where they collaborate closely on matters of shared national interest. Important examples include the UN, BRICS and G20.
- ▶ In addition, Russia has expressed interest in joining SAARC with observer status in which India is a founding member.
- ▶ Russia's GDP is currently 11th in the world. Russia has reserves of minerals, natural resources and gases that make it a powerful country in the global world.
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- ▶ A watershed moment in relations between India and the Soviet Union was the signing of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship in August 1971. The Treaty was the manifestation of shared goals of the two nations as well as a blueprint for the strengthening of regional and global peace and security.
- ▶ After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, India and Russia entered into a new Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in January 1993 and a bilateral Military-Technical Cooperation agreement in 1994.

Relations between India and Israel

- ▶ Shown on the world map with a pointer, Israel has emerged as one of the most powerful nations in the 21st century world in terms of science and technology, defence, intelligence besides economy.
- ▶ India and Israel established full diplomatic relations in 1992 and since then the bilateral relationship between the two countries has blossomed at the economic, military, agricultural and political levels.
- ▶ Shown on the world map with a pointer, Israel has emerged as one of the most powerful nations in the 21st century world in terms of science and technology, defence, intelligence besides economy.

- Relations between Jerusalem and New Delhi were not always warm. Although both countries gained their independence from the United Kingdom within months of each other, they found themselves headed in pointedly different directions for nearly four decades.
- Although India publicly kept a distance from Israel until the late 1980's, there was in fact a great deal of bilateral activities between the two countries in the preceding years.
- Since firmly establishing diplomatic ties, both countries have benefited immensely. India has become one of Israel's largest trading partners, many of the world's leading high-tech companies in Israel and India are forging joint ventures that are successfully competing in the tough international marketplace.
- The key to the growing India-Israel ties, however, is in the realm of security and defence.
- Increased high-level exchanges and ministerial visits on both sides have expanded cooperation in different functional areas such as trade, agriculture, culture, education and security.
- India is known in Israel as an ancient nation with strong cultural traditions, and in popular Israeli perception, India is an attractive, alternative tourist destination.

Topic-4 China, Japan & South Korea



Revision Notes

- 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 renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of setting 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 economics 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.
- ▶ Japan became the member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1964.
- ▶ In 2017, it became the third largest economy of the world.
- ▶ It is the only Asian member of the G-7 group.
- ▶ Japans' rise to power, defeating the odds.
- ▶ Japan is the only country in the world that suffered from Nuclear Destruction
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ As per Article 9 of Japanese Constitution- "*Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, 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.*"
- ▶ 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, worlds most advance 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 South Asia



Revision Notes

- ▶ The expression 'South Asia' includes the countries of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- ▶ The mighty Himalayas in the north and the vast Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal in the south, west and east respectively provide a natural insularity to the region, which is largely responsible for the linguistic, social and cultural distinctiveness of the subcontinent.
- ▶ The various countries in South Asia do not have the same kind of political systems.
- ▶ Despite many problems and limitations, India and Sri Lanka have successfully operated a democratic system since their independence from the British.
- ▶ One can point out many limitations of India's democracy, but it is the fact that India has remained a democracy throughout its existence as an independent country.
- ▶ Pakistan and Bangladesh have experienced both civilian and military rulers, with Bangladesh remaining a democracy in the post-Cold War period.
- ▶ Pakistan began the post-Cold War period with successive democratic governments under Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif respectively but it suffered a military coup in 1999.
- ▶ Till 2006, Nepal was a constitutional monarchy.
- ▶ In 2006, a successful popular uprising led to the restoration of democracy and reduced the king to a nominal position.
- ▶ In Bhutan, the king has initiated plans for its transition to multiparty democracy.
- ▶ The Maldives was a Sultanate till 1968 when it was transformed into a republic with a presidential form of government.
- ▶ In June 2005, the parliament of the Maldives voted unanimously to introduce a multi-party system.
- ▶ The Maldivian Democratic Party (MDP) dominates the political affairs of the island.
- ▶ Democracy strengthened in the Maldives after the 2005 elections when some opposition parties were legalised.
- ▶ Despite the mixed record of the democratic experience in the South Asian countries, people in all these countries share the aspiration for democracy.

Topic-2 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-3 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-4 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.

CHAPTER-4

UNITED NATIONS AND ITS ORGANIZATIONS

Topic-1 Evolution of UN and its Reforms



Revision Notes

- 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

Reform of Structures and Process and Key Agencies



Revision Notes

- 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.

UNESCO :

- The non-permanent members are elected in a manner so that they represent all continents of the world.
- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was established on 4 November 1946.
- With its headquarter in Paris, France, UNESCO is a special body of the United Nations whose main objective is to promote education, natural science, society and anthropology, culture and communication.
- During past several years, the special work done by UNESCO has been to promote literacy, technical and educational training and independent media etc. all across its member nations.
- The non-permanent members do not have the veto power.

UNICEF :

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

ILO :

- The International Labor Organization (ILO) was founded in October 1919 with its headquarter 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 labor standards at the global level.

WHO :

- The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health.
- The WHO was established by constitution on 7 April 1948, with its headquarter in Geneva, Switzerland.
- The WHO has played a leading role in several public health achievements, most notably the eradication of smallpox, the near-eradication of polio, and the development of an Ebola vaccine.
- Its current priorities include communicable diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS, Ebola, malaria and tuberculosis; non-communicable diseases such as heart disease and cancer; healthy diet, nutrition, and food security; occupational health; and substance abuse.

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.

CHAPTER-5

SECURITY IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD



Revision Notes

- **Definition of Terrorism:**

The term terrorism is very broad and there is no one definition of the term. Different people and organizations have come up with their own definition of what constitutes terrorism.

 - Generally, the term terrorism indicates a criminal and violent activity performed by an individual or group of individuals or an organization in order to strike terror among the general public and send messages to the public and governments, to fulfil a goal.
 - Although the victims of the terror act maybe a few people (depending upon the event), the intended target is usually larger than the number of victims alone.
 - The terrorists' purpose is to send a strong message to the larger public and the government. They generally claim responsibility after conducting a violent act so as to let people know of their power and capabilities and thus, inflict terror upon the people.
- **Types of Terrorism**
 - Although there are several types of terrorism, we can classify terrorism into the following broad types:
 - **Dissent Terrorism:** Groups that rebel against the government of a country. For example, the LTTE in Sri Lanka.
 - **Left-wing/right-wing terrorism:** Terror groups that adhere to ideological learnings on the extreme end of the left-right political spectrum. Read more on left-wing extremism in India.

- **Religious terrorism:** Terror groups based on religious ideologies. For example, ISIS.
- **Criminal terrorism:** Terror groups engaged in terror acts for criminal profit.

Terrorism can also be classified on the basis of the mode of operation such as cyber-terrorism, bioterrorism, etc.

► **Cross-border Terrorism**

- Cross-border terrorism is when the soil of one country is used to create terror or engage in terrorism against its neighbouring countries across the border. India is a victim of cross-border terrorism; whose source is Pakistan.

► **Factors favouring cross-border terrorism**

- **Porous borders:** These indicate borders which are not highly protected. India's borders with most of her neighbours cannot be physically sealed or wired due to difficult terrain, and other factors. Terror groups take advantage of such porous borders and infiltrate into another country.
- **Support from non-state actors:** India's troubled relationship with Pakistan fuels the latter's support for secessionist groups, which are provided financial support, weapons and training by the establishment in Pakistan.
- **Internal support:** Many times, terrorists find support from the local population due to varying reasons like ideological or ethnic affinity, fear, monetary lure, etc.
- **Corrupt officials:** Unfortunately, many officials in the establishment of a country can abet terrorists and allow their illegal entry for terrorist activities purely for financial benefits.

- 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.
- 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.
- There are two notions of security, traditional and non-traditional.

CHAPTER-6

ENVIRON-MENT 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 has 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.

CHAPTER-7

GLOBALIZATION

Topic-1 Globalization-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 homogenisation.

Topic-2 Manifestation of Globalization in India



Revision Notes

- Globalization 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.
- 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.

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.

CHAPTER-9 PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

Topic-1

Changing Nature of India's Economic Development



Revision Notes

- '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.
- J. C. Kumarappa, an economist, supported the plan of industrialization of rural areas to escape the vicious circle of poverty. Chaudhary Charan Singh, a leader of Congress, supported the view that plans must be agrarian centric.

- ▶ 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-10

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

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.

► India's Foreign 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.
- Though historical and cultural ties between India and Israel have gone back from times immemorial, diplomatic relations formally developed between the two after the opening of Israeli embassy in India in 1992.
- Israel and India established full diplomatic relations on January 29, 1992.
- During the years since the establishment of diplomatic relations, much progress has been made on the bilateral level.
- But even after the establishment of formal diplomatic relations, the relations between the two countries started gaining firmness only after the formation of the BJP-led NDA Governments in 1996 and 1998 onwards. Relations between the two democratic nations further intensified with the visits of the Two Heads of Government: Prime Minister Narendra Modi to Israel in 2017 and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to India in 2018.
- India is increasingly becoming central to Israel's policy, politically, commercially, in science and culture.
- India is Israel's 10th largest trading partner.
- 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 and 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 Neighbours



Revision Notes

- Bhutan is officially called as the Kingdom of Bhutan, a small, land-locked nation in Asia, located in the eastern Himalaya mountains south of China (Xizang - Tibet Autonomous Region), bordering the Indian states of Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, it is also bordered by Nepal and Bangladesh. The country controls several key Himalayan mountain passes.
- Bhutan's landscape is mostly mountainous with some fertile valleys and savanna.
- The Kingdom of Bhutan is a country with a strong ancient Buddhist culture and was completely cut off for centuries from the outer world to avoid foreign influences. Bhutan began to open up very slowly to outsiders in the 1970s.

India and Bhutan's Relations:

- India and Bhutan have been sharing ties since 1910 when Bhutan became a protectorate of British India, allowing the British to "guide" its foreign affairs and defence.
- When India declared independence in 1947, Bhutan was among the first nations to recognise it.
- Besides sharing a 699 Kilometres border, India and Bhutan also share deep religious-cultural links. Guru Padmasambhava, a Buddhist saint played an influential role in spreading Buddhism and cementing traditional ties between people in both nations.
- The first Indo-Bhutan feature film 'Singye' won four awards at 18th Bhutan National Film Awards organized on 21st February 2019.
- Diplomatic relations between India and Bhutan were established in 1968 with the establishment of a Special Office of India in Thimphu(capital of Bhutan).
- The basis of India- Bhutan bilateral relations was the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1949 between the two countries, which was revised in February 2007.
- Bhutan and India enjoy strong bonds of friendship based on genuine goodwill, trust and mutually beneficial cooperation.
- the Third King of Bhutan, Jigme Dorji Wangchuck, and India's first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, were the chief architects who laid strong foundations for Bhutan-India relations.
- India provides significant assistance to Bhutan's socio-economic development, which have grown substantially since 1961 when Bhutan embarked on the process of planned development. Example, Cooperation in the development of the hydropower sector in Bhutan is the centrepiece of the mutually beneficial economic cooperation between Bhutan and India.
- Today, India is Bhutan's largest and most important trading partner both as a source and market for its trading goods and commerce. Examples electricity, dolomite, ferrosilicon, and semi-finished products.
- One of the hallmarks of Bhutan-India relations is the tradition of regular exchange of high-level visits.

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 Nepal**
- As close neighbours, India and Nepal share a unique relationship of friendship and cooperation characterized by open borders and deep-rooted people-to-people contacts of kinship and culture.
 - There has been a long tradition of free movement of people across the borders.
 - The India-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 1950 forms the bedrock of the special relations that exist between India and Nepal. Under the provisions of this Treaty, the Nepalese citizens have enjoyed unparalleled advantages in India, availing facilities and opportunities at par with Indian citizens.
- **India and Sri Lanka**
- Political relations between India and Sri Lanka have been marked by high-level exchanges of visits at regular intervals.
 - Sri Lanka is also a member of SAARC .
 - When war between Sri Lankan Tamils and the Sinhalese majority erupted in 1983, India took an active role.
 - Indo-Sri Lankan Accord was signed in 1987 to provide a political solution to Sri Lanka's conflict.
 - India deployed Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) in Sri Lanka under Operation Pawan to disarm the different militant group.
 - IPKF was later withdrawn after three years amidst escalating violence.
 - Trade between the two countries grew particularly rapidly after the India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement which came into force in March 2000.
- **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.

► **India and Sri Lanka**

- Political relations between India and Sri Lanka have been marked by high-level exchanges of visits at regular intervals.
- Sri Lanka is also a member of SAARC .
- When war between Sri Lankan Tamils and the Sinhalese majority erupted in 1983, India took an active role.
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► **USA**

- The U.S.-India partnership is founded on a shared commitment to freedom, democratic principles, equal treatment of all citizens, human rights, and the rule of law.
- The United States seeks an expanded trade relationship with India that is reciprocal and fair.
- India and the United States cooperate closely at multilateral organizations, including the United Nations, G-20, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and World Trade Organization.
- India is also a member of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), at which the United States is a dialogue partner.

► **Russia**

- Russia has been a longstanding and time-tested partner for India.
- India-Russia diplomatic relations are now 70-years-old.
- A key pillar of India's foreign policy has been the cultivation of relations with Russia.
- Both Russia and India support the concept of a multi-polar world, an idea shared by China and many others.

► **Israel**

- The two countries have an extensive economic, military, and strategic relationship.
- India and Israel established full diplomatic relations in 1992 and since then, the bilateral relationship between the two countries has blossomed at the economic, military, agricultural and political levels.
- Israel has sold radar and surveillance systems as well as electronic components for military aircraft and has helped India defend itself through training in counterterrorism methods.
- In 2006, Israeli and Indian ministers of agriculture signed a long-term cooperation and training deal, which has since been supervised by field experts from Mashav, an international development program of Israel's Foreign Ministry.

► **Myanmar**

- India and Myanmar signed a Treaty of Friendship in 1951.

- The visit of the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1987 laid the foundations for a stronger relationship between India and Myanmar.
- Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's visit to Myanmar in 2012 heralds a prospective era of market interdependence.

Topic-3 Recent Developments in World Politics



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.
- ▶ 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-11 PARTIES AND PARTY SYSTEM IN INDIA

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 Major Opposition Parties and Congress Coalition



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-12

DEMOCRATIC RESURGENCE

Topic-1 National Emergency



Revision Notes

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.
- Post Indo-Pak War of 1971, USA government put an end to all the foreign aid being extended to India by USA.
- 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

- 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.
- 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 Politics after the National 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-13

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 to be the National language of the country.

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.
- ▶ After the dismissal, the Akali Dal movement turned into insurgency and the resolutions passed in Akali Dal conferences was declared controversial.
- ▶ Soon the movement became armed and established its headquarters at Golden Temple in Amritsar.
- ▶ 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 the 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

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 1947, infiltrators were sent by Pakistan to capture the state. 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 became the first Prime Minister of Kashmir as Indian government could not participate in the affairs of the state.
- ▶ 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 Article 370 of the Indian Constitution gives a special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir and exempted from various laws passed by Parliament of India.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ In 2019, Article 370 of the Constitution of India was withdrawn which gave special status privileges to the State.
- ▶ The state has presently been divided into two Union Territories - (i) Jammu and Kashmir (ii) Ladakh.
- ▶ Kashmir had always been a tension for the government not only due to misunderstandings between Government of India and Government of Pakistan but also due to political aspirations of the persons living in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Topic-3

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.

Example

Q. Describe the Secessionist movement of Mizos. How as per provisions of the constitution, was it resolved on accommodation of diversities?

Ans.

Step I: After Independence, the Mizo Hills area was made an autonomous district within Assam. Some Mizos believed that they were never a part of British India and therefore did not belong to the Indian union.

Step II: But the movement for secession gained popular support after the Assam government failed to respond adequately to the great famine of 1959 in Mizo hills.

Step III: The Mizos' anger led to the formation of the Mizo

National Front (MNF) under the leadership of Laldenga. In 1966 the MNF started an armed campaign for independence. The MNF fought a guerilla war, got support from Pakistani government and secured shelter in the then East Pakistan.

Step IV: At the end of two decades of insurgency, Mizoram under the leadership of Laldenga started negotiations with the Indian Government.

Step V: In 1986 a peace agreement was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga. As per this accord Mizoram was granted full-fledged statehood with special powers and the MNF agreed to give up secessionist struggle. Today, Mizoram is one of the most peaceful places in the region and has taken big strides in literacy and development.

CHAPTER-14

INDIAN POLITICS:

RECENT TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

Topic-1 Political Developments



Revision Notes

- ▶ **The main developments that took place in late 1980s, in the Indian politics are:**
 - 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.