



ON TIPS NOTES

Note making is a skill that we use in many walks of life : at school, university and in the world of work. However, accurate note making requires a thorough understanding of concepts. We, at Oswaal, have tried to encapsulate all the chapters from the given syllabus into the following **ON TIPS NOTES**. These notes will not only facilitate better understanding of concepts, but will also ensure that the each and every concept is taken up and every chapter is covered in totality. So go ahead and use these to your advantage... go get the **OSWAAL ADVANTAGE!!**

1. New Centres of Power

European Union

- The end of the Second World War left many European leaders grappling 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 the 'Marshall Plan'.
- Under the Marshall Plan, the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) was established in 1948 to channelise 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 cooperation.
- The process of the 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 it resulted in the establishment of the European Union in 1992 that officially started to function from November 1993.
- The foundation of the European Union was laid for a common foreign and security policy, cooperation in 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 the 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 in 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 foreign relations and defence policies that are often at odds with each other.

ASEAN, SAARC and BRICS

- The countries of the south-eastern region of Asia suffered the economic and political consequences of repeated colonialisms, both in the hands of the 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 cooperation 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 the signing of the Bangkok Declaration.
- The objectives of ASEAN were primarily to accelerate economic growth and through the '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 come to be known as the 'ASEAN Way', a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative.
- With some of the fastest-growing economies in the world, ASEAN broadened its objectives beyond the economic and social spheres.
- The ASEAN Regional Forum, which was established in 1994, is the organisation that carries out the coordination of security and foreign policy.
- The objectives of the ASEAN Economic Community was to create a common market and production base within ASEAN states and to aid social and economic development in the region. ASEAN 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 the 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 it was hosted by the President of Bangladesh Hussain Muhammad Ershad.
- The term BRICS refers to Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa respectively.
- BRICS 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 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 11th conference of the BRICS concluded in Brazil in 2019, and it was chaired by Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro.

India's Relation with Russia and Israel

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 multi-dimensional 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 the 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 to attain 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 the 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 cooperation 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.
- 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

- Israel has emerged as one of the most powerful nations in the 21st century world in terms of science and technology, defence, intelligence besides the 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.
- 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 pointedly in different directions for nearly four decades.
- Although India publicly kept a distance from Israel until the late 1980s, there was in fact a great deal of bilateral activities between the two countries in the preceding years.
- Since the time of 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 market place.
- 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 and alternative tourist destination.

India's Relations with China

- India and China were the great powers in Asia before the advent of the 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 cases, this influence was political and cultural 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 the Aksai Chin region of Ladakh.
- The conflict of 1962, in which India suffered military reverses, had long-term implications on 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.

2. South Asia and the Contemporary World

South Asia

- The expression 'South Asia' includes the countries of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, 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 democratic in the post-Cold War period.
- Pakistan began the post-Cold War period with successive democratic governments.
- Pakistan 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.

On Tips Notes

- The Maldivian Democratic Party (MDP) dominates the political affairs of the island.
- In June 2005, the parliament of the Maldives voted unanimously to introduce a multi-party system.
- 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.

Military and Democracy in Pakistan and Bangladesh

- After the adoption of the Constitution in Pakistan, General Ayub Khan took over the administration of the country and soon got himself elected as the President of the country.
- 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 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.
- Mujibur Rahman also abolished all parties except his own, the Awami League.
- Mujibur Rahman was assassinated in a military uprising in August 1975.
- The new military ruler, Ziaur Rahman, formed his own Bangladesh Nationalist Party and won elections in 1979.
- Ziaur Rahman was also assassinated and other military takeovers 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.

Monarchy and Democracy in Nepal and Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka

- Nepal was the 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 1990s, 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 countrywide 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 of 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 nationalists.
- In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective.
- Despite 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 the population.

Conflicts and Efforts of Peace in South Asia

- 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 the acquisition of arms.
- After testing the 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 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 the ethnic conflict in the island nation.
- India enjoys a very special relationship with Bhutan too and does not have any major conflict with the Bhutanese government.
- India's relations with the Maldives remains warm and cordial.

3. Globalization

Globalization-Causes and Consequences

- Globalisation as a concept fundamentally 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 the 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 manifestations and these must be distinguished separately.
- Globalisation 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 the labour force.
- **Causes of globalisation:**
- 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 the opening of multinational companies.

On Tips Notes

- 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 globalisation:**
- **Political consequences:**
 - (i) Globalisation results as an erosion of powers of the state, that is, the ability of the government to do what they do.
 - (ii) Globalisation 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 globalisation involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world. Economic flows in various forms, like a commodity, capital, people and ideas, prompt rich countries to invest their money in countries other than their own. It also draws attention to the role of IMF and WTO in determining economic policies across the world.
 - (ii) Advocates of economic globalisation 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 globalisation emerges and enlarges our choices and modifies our culture without overwhelming the traditional norms. Those who make this argument often draw attention to the McDonaldisation of the world, with cultures seeking to buy into the dominant American dream. The burger is no substitute for a masala dosa and therefore, does not pose any challenge.

Manifestation of Globalization in India

- Globalisation has occurred in earlier periods in history in different parts of the world. Flows pertaining to the movement of capital, commodities, ideas and people go back to several centuries in the 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 others. We also decided not to allow others to export to us so that our producers could learn to make things.
- In 1991, responding to a financial crisis and the desire for higher rates of economic growth, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms that have sought increasingly to deregulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment.
- Critics of globalisation make a variety of arguments. Those on the left argue that contemporary globalisation represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.
- Politically, critics of globalisation also fear the weakening of the state. Economically, they want a return to self-reliance and protectionism, at least in certain areas of the economy. Culturally, they are worried that traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values and ways.
- Anti-globalisation movements too participate in global networks, allying with those who feel like them in other countries. Many anti-globalisation movements are not opposed to the idea of globalisation as much as they are opposed to a specific programme of globalisation, which they see as a form of imperialism.
- In 1999, at the World Trade Organisation Ministerial Meeting, there were widespread protests in 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 globalisation.
- Resistance to globalisation 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 globalisation 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, a celebration of Valentine’s Day and westernisation of the dress tastes of girl students in schools and colleges.

4. Parties and Party Systems in India

Political Succession after Nehru

- **The decade of 1960s**
 - Referred to as the ‘dangerous decade’ in Indian politics.
 - Reasons for this are no solutions found for poverty, inequality, regionalism, communalism, etc.
 - The disintegration of the country and disintegration of democracy were looked give gap looked at as likely events.
 - Political instability arose after the 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 many 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 during his visit to Tashkent (erstwhile USSR) to sign a peace treaty with Pakistan.
- **Indira Gandhi**
 - The untimely demise of Shastri created a 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 the Congress party.
 - This transition is referred to as the ‘Sign of Maturity of India’s Democracy’.

General Elections of 1967 and the Split in Congress

- 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 a puppet of the powerful leaders.
 - The period witnessed successive famines and droughts, a 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 the setting up of the non-Congressism.
- **General Elections of 1967**
 - These were the first elections contested by the Congress without Nehru.
 - The results of the elections were coined as ‘political earthquake’ as the popularity of the Congress had reduced by a large scale. Though, the Congress managed to secure a majority at the Centre, with the lowest number of seats in comparison to all three previous general elections.

On Tips Notes

- At the state level, Congress lost the 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 Samyukt Vidhayak Dal – formed by the coalition of Samyukt Socialist Party, Bhartiya Kranti Dal, Jana Sangh and Praja Socialist Party.
 2. In Punjab, it was named Popular United Front – formed by the 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 “Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram”, after the defections shown by Gaya Lal from Haryana.
- **Split in Congress**
- With the rise of the 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.

Major Opposition Parties and Congress Coalition

- **General Elections of 1971**
- With the split in the Congress, Indira Gandhi recommended the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in December 1970.
 - As a result, the next General Elections were held in February 1971.
 - The majority of the voters supported the Congress (O), considering them to be the advocates of the original Congress ideologies.
 - Coalition Policy of the Congress: Though the Congress Party was formed by an elite educated class with the involvement of the masses, its social base widened. The inclusion of different castes, cultures, etc., led to contradictory views but the Congress started assimilating the ideas and developed policies keeping in mind the benefit of the 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 the ideological stands of factions.
 - Due to factions within the party that indirectly represented the ideology of opposition parties, for many years, the Congress acted as both the ruling party as well as the opposition in the Indian democratic setup.

- The opposition parties like the 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.
- 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) was 44% while those in favour of Congress (O) were 11%.
- With this victory, Congress (R) was proclaimed to be the original Congress party.
- The Grand Alliance of the opposition proved to be a disastrous failure.

5. Democratic Resurgence

National Emergency

- **Context of Emergency**
 - Judiciary and the Government
 - The relationship between the judiciary and the government was tense.
 - Many initiatives of the Central Government were declared a violation of the Constitution by the Supreme Court.
- **Economic Situation**
 - Even after the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' was adopted by the Congress, the economic situation of the country worsened during 1972-1973.
 - Post Indo-Pak War of 1971, the USA Government put an end to all the foreign aid being extended to India by the USA.
 - With the global increase in prices of crude oil, there was unexpected inflation in the country.
 - The situation further worsened due to an increase in the price of food grains due to the failure of monsoons for two consecutive years.
 - There was an unprecedented fall in industrial productivity and an increase in unemployment during the period.
- **Student movements**
 - The students led various 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.
 - Jai Prakash Narayan was later invited to join the movements that united such student movements across the country.
 - Jai 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 as an example of a true federation.
 - The essence of transformation according to Jai 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 the Lok Sabha elections in 1971, the Court had declared the victory of Indira Gandhi as invalid.
 - Jai Prakash Narayan organised a nationwide Satyagraha forcing Indira Gandhi to resign on the basis of the verdict of the Allahabad High Court.

On Tips Notes

- 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 the 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 the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and Jamiat-e-Islami were banned.
 - The fundamental rights of the citizens were suspended till the continuance of the 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 Indira', snatched many powers from the judiciary and gave overruling rights to the government along with curtailing the field of fundamental rights of the citizens.
- **Controversies related to the National Emergency**
 - Due to different viewpoints of people about the imposition of the Emergency, it is the most debatable and controversial topic of the Indian politics.
 - The Emergency gave dictatorial powers to a democratically elected government.
 - The Shah Commission declared the Emergency as a period of crossing the bounds by the government.
- **Necessity of the 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 the 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.

Politics after the National Emergency

- With the lifting up of the Emergency, General Elections were held in January 1977.
- The result of the elections was a complete turnaround as the Congress lost the 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 have the 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 the 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 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 the form of food and housing and the non-economic objective in the form of democracy and freedom.
 - Lohia advocated Chauburja 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 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 the central point of 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.
- Integral Humanism aims to ensure a 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 thought that the external threat posed by the Indo-China border clash in 1962 made Indians recognize themselves.
- Upadhyaya identified nationalism, democracy and socialism as three principal 'isms' that affected the west.
- Among these, nationalism was the oldest and the strongest.

6. Indian Politics: Trends and Developments

Political Developments

- The main developments that took place in the late 1980s in Indian politics are:
 - End of the Congress system
 - New economic reforms
 - Mandal recommendations
 - The era of coalition governments
 - Ayodhya dispute and Babri Masjid demolition
 - The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi
- In the 1989 elections, the Congress was defeated and many small regional parties and the Congress factions emerged without any single party being in majority.
- Alliance governments emerged where the government was formed by the coalition of some small regional parties with outside support from a big political party. The big political party only extended support but did not participate in the process of forming the government.
- The period also saw the strengthening of OBCs and parties allied to them.

On Tips Notes

- The Mandal Commission had recommended reservation for OBCs in jobs of the Central Government. The National Front Government (under the Prime Minister: V. P. Singh) implemented these recommendations. This was met by a nationwide anti-Mandal protest.
- The period is also characterised by an upsurge of parties who promoted similar reservations in education and all employment opportunities along with a share in the power as well.
- The period saw the emergence of Dalit political organisations like the Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation (BAMCEF), Dalit Shoshit Samaj Sang harsh Samit or DS-4, the Bahujan Samaj Party, etc.
- The period also saw the strengthening role of religion in politics.
 - The 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 the Congress Government under the pressure of Islamic authorities and leaders discriminating against Muslim women. This was taken up by BJP as the Congress is a pro-man pro-Muslim party.
- **Ayodhya Issue (since the 1940s)** : The dispute at Ayodhya has been for many decades. The mosque doors were locked in the 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 the 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.
- **Anti-Muslim riots in Gujarat (2002)** : At Godhara Railway Station, a bogey full of karsevaks was set on fire suspected to be by Muslims. This resulted in anti-Muslim riots in the state of Gujarat.

Coalition Governments

- **Coalition Government** : A system in which many political parties co-operate to form a united stand. In this stand, no party is said to dominate the other party. A confidence vote or no-confidence motion is passed in case the government needs to prove the majority of 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 were formed by the 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 the full tenure of 5 years was that of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) with Atal Bihari Vajpayee as the Prime Minister.
- This was followed by two successive tenures of coalition governments formed by the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) with Dr. Manmohan Singh as the Prime Minister.
- In the present time, BJP contested elections as NDA in the elections, BJP emerged as the party with the 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 from its predecessor coalition governments.
- Where the previous coalitions were led by one of the national parties, the NDA III coalition was not only steered by a national party, *i.e.*, BJP it was also dominated by BJP with an absolute majority of its own in the Lok Sabha. It was also called a 'surplus majority coalition'.

- In that sense, a major transformation could be seen like 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 the Congress swept the elections in the aftermath of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's assassination.

