

Chapter-01 The End of Bipolarity

Time Line

1947	American President Harry Truman's Doctrine about the containment of communism
1947 - 52	Marshall Plan: US aid for the reconstruction of Western Europe
1948 - 49	Berlin blockade by the Soviet Union and the airlift of supplies to the citizens of West Berlin by the US and its allies
1950 -53	Korean War
1954	The defeat of the French by the Vietnamese at Dien Bien Phu Signing of the Geneva Accords Division of Vietnam along the 17th Parallel Formation of SEATO
1954 -75	American intervention in Vietnam
1955	The signing of the Baghdad Pact, later CENTO
1956	Cuban Missile Crisis 1965 American intervention in the Dominican Republic 1968 Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia
1965	American intervention in the Dominican Republic
1968	Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia
1972	US President Richard Nixon's visit to China
1978 - 89	Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia
1979 - 89	Soviet intervention in Afghanistan
1985	Gorbachev becomes the President of the USSR; begins the reform process
1988	The independence movement begins in Lithuania; later spreads to Estonia and Latvia.
1989	Fall of the Berlin Wall; mass protests against governments in eastern Europe
1990	Unification of Germany Lithuania becomes the first of the 15 Soviet republics to declare its independence. Russian parliament declares its dependence from the Soviet Union.
1991	The disintegration of the Soviet Union End of the Cold War era. Yeltsin, no longer in the Communist Party, becomes the President of Russia. Three Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania becomes UN members (Later join NATO in March 2004). The Communist Party hardliners stage an abortive coup against Gorbachev. Gorbachev resigns as the President of the Soviet Union; the end of the Soviet Union.

Important Words

Soviet System	Soviet system was introduced after Russian Revolution in 1917 based on the principles of egalitarian society and planned economy controlled by the state.
Capitalist Economy	In this economy, land and productive assets are owned and controlled by the Capitalists.
Socialist Bloc	The east European countries were known as Socialist Bloc because these countries were liberated from the fascist forces and their political and economic systems were based on this bloc only.
Unipolar System	Affairs at international level are dominated by only one superpower.
Capitalist Economy	In this economy, land and productive assets are owned and controlled by the Capitalists.
Egalitarian Society	It believes that all people are equally important and should have the same rights and opportunities in life.

What is meant of 'Shock Therapy'?



The dissolution of the USSR was correlated with the downfall of communism in the countries which were members of the socialist bloc. These post-Soviet countries underwent a process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system. The model of transition came to be called 'Shock Therapy'. It was facilitated by the World Bank and IMF, the Bretton Woods institutions.

Important Facts

- **'Shock Therapy'** ruined the economy and people of the entire region. The large state-controlled industrial complex almost collapsed as about 90 percent of its industries were put for sale.
 - **'Bipolarity'** can be defined as a system of world order in which the majority of global economic, military, and cultural influence is held between two states.
 - A multi-polar world is characterized by the co-existence of multiple power centers in the international system,
 - The new name of the former USSR is 'Russia'.
 - The Soviet political system was based on the ideology of socialism and communism.
 - Warsaw Pact was the name of the Eastern alliance led by the Soviet Union.
 - The people of the republic had been fed up with the old-style rule of the Soviet bloc and in Dec 1991, under the leadership of Boris Yeltsin (an elected leader), Russia, Ukraine, and the Baltics declared themselves independent.
 - The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within republics like Russia, the Baltic Republics (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania), Ukraine, Georgia, and others proved to be the most immediate cause for the disintegration of the USSR.
 - Russia was the only republic among fifteen republics who dominates everything and people in the region.
 - The Soviet Union was made up of 15 republics - Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Belarus, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Moldova, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.
- ❖ the main features of the Soviet Union
- second largest economy of the world
 - Advanced Communication System
 - vast energy resources
 - Advanced Household Consumer Industries
 - Good transport facilities
 - state ownership
 - Employment
 - Health facility
- ❖ Reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union
- Weakness in political economic institutions.
 - Misuse of resources.
 - Bad governance of the Communist Party.
 - Government unable to fulfill the wishes of the people.
 - The Soviet Union is developing the wrong information to the public.
 - Special rights to the leaders of the Communist Party.
 - Gorbachev's policy of reforms
- ❖ Consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union
- End of the Cold War.
 - Fall of another world.
 - End of arms race.
 - America is the only superpower left.



- Emergence of new countries.
- The war of ideologies is over.
- Shock therapy was adopted.
- The importance of international economic institutions increased.

Chapter-02 New Centres of Power

Time Line

April 1951	Six Western European countries, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg sign the Treaty of Paris establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).
March 25, 1957	These six countries sign the Treaties of Rome establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).
January 1973	Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom join the European Community (EC).
June 1979	First direct elections to the European Parliament.
January 1981	Greece joins the EC.
June 1985	The Schengen Agreement abolishes border controls among the EC members.
January 1986	Spain and Portugal join the EC.
October 1990	Unification of Germany.
February 7, 1992	The Treaty of Maastricht was signed establishing the European Union (EU).
January 1993	The single market was created.
January 1995	Austria, Finland, and Sweden join the EU.
January 2002	Euro, the new currency, was introduced in the 12 EU members.
May 2004	Ten new members, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia join the EU.
January 2007	Bulgaria and Romania join the EU. Slovenia adopts the Euro.
December 2009	The Lisbon Treaty came into force.
2012	The EU is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
2016	Referendum in Britain, 51.9 percent of voters decide that Britain exit (Brexit) from the EU. economic organisation

Important Words

Marshall Plan	It was introduced by America to provide financial help for revival of European economy.
ASEAN WAY	An interaction that is informal, non-confrontationists and cooperative to promote supernational structures.
Open Door Policy	To invite investment of capital and technology from abroad.
European Union	A group of European Capitalist countries established in 1992 founded for common goals of foreign and security policy, cooperation and home affairs.
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations to accelerate economic growth through social progress and cultural development.
ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)	An organisation established in 1994 to promote the coordination of security and foreign policy.

Marshall Plan



Europe suffered a lot after World War II. America helped tremendously to restructure the economy of Europe. This is known as Marshall Plan. The Organization for European Economic Cooperation was established in 1948 under the Marshall Plan. Through this financial help was given to the countries of Western Europe. It became a platform through which the countries of Western Europe started helping each other in trade and economic matters.

ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is a regional organization that brings together disparate neighbors to address economic and security issues, but the group's impact remains limited. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional grouping. In 1967, five countries signed the Bangkok Declaration and established ASEAN. These countries were Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. In later years, Brunei, Darussalam, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia also joined ASEAN, taking its membership to ten. The ten ears of rice in the ASEAN symbol represent the ten countries of South-East Asia, bound together by the thread of friendship and unity. The circle is the symbol of the unity of ASEAN.

Important Facts

- 'ASEAN WAY' is an interaction that is informal, confrontationist, and cooperative to promote supernational structures in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- **European Union was established in 1992**
- The circle with golden stars on the European Union flag stands for solidarity and harmony between the people of Europe.
- Marshall Plan was introduced by America to provide financial help for the revival of the European economy.
- ASEAN Regional Forum was established in 1994 to carry out coordination and foreign policy among ASEAN members.
- Special Economic Zones are created to set up their own enterprises by foreign investors.
- Asian Regional Forum is the organization of ASEAN that deals with security.
- The border conflict between China and India in 1962 was principally over Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin region.
- On the ASEAN logo, the ten stalks of paddy (Rice) represent the ten South East Asian countries bound together in friendship and solidarity. The circle symbolizes the unity of ASEAN.
- The USA extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy under the plan named 'Marshall Plan'.
- The EU has gradually evolved from an economic union to a political union. It became more of a nation-state. It does not have a Constitution.
- The regional organization formed in 1992 was the European Union.
- ASEAN stands for Association of South East Asian Nations and FTA stands for Free Trade Area.
- The Organization for European Economic Cooperation was established in 1948 under the Marshall Plan. Through which financial assistance was given to the countries of Western Europe.
- In 1957, six countries – France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and – Luxembourg formed the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community through the Treaty of Rome.
- The European Union was formed in February 1992 by the Treaty of Maastricht.



Chapter-03 Contemporary South Asia

Time Line	
1947	India and Pakistan emerged as independent nations after the end of British rule
1948	Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) gains independence; Indo-Pak conflict over Kashmir.
1954-55	Pakistan joins the Cold War military blocs, SEATO and CENTO.
1960	India and Pakistan sign the Indus Waters Treaty.
1962	The border conflict between India and China.
1965	Indo-Pak War; UN India-Pakistan Observation Mission.
1966	India and Pakistan sign the Tashkent Agreement; a Six-point proposal of Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman for greater autonomy to East Pakistan.
March 1971	Proclamation of Independence by leaders of Bangladesh August: Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship signed for 20 years December: Indo-Pak War, Liberation of Bangladesh.
July 1972	India and Pakistan sign the Shimla Agreement.
May 1974	India conducts a nuclear test.
December 1985	South Asian leaders sign the SAARC Charter at the first summit in Dhaka.
1987	Indo-Sri Lanka Accord; Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) operation in Sri Lanka (1987-90).
1988	India sends troops to the Maldives to foil a coup attempt by mercenaries India and Pakistan sign an agreement not to attack nuclear installations and facilities of each other.
1988-91	Democracy restoration in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal.
December 1996	India and Bangladesh sign the Farakka Treaty for sharing of the Ganga Waters.
May 1998	India and Pakistan conduct nuclear tests December: India and Sri Lanka sign the Free Trade Agreement (FTA)
February 1999	Indian PM Vajpayee undertakes bus journey to Lahore to sign a Peace Declaration June-July: Kargil conflict between India and Pakistan.
July 2001	Vajpayee - Musharraf Agra Summit unsuccessful.
January 2004	SAFTA signed at the 12th SAARC Summit in Islamabad.

Important Facts

- countries in south Asia - India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, and Myanmar.
- In 1966, Tashkent agreement was signed between India and Pakistan.
- In 1972, the Shimla Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan.
- The full form of SAARC is the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.
- The LTTE controlled the North-Eastern parts of Sri Lanka. After its defeat the area is now under the control of the Government of Sri Lanka.
- The World Bank resolved the 'Indus River Water Dispute' between India and Pakistan.
- SAFTA stands for South Asian Free Trade Agreement.
- Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947 to 1971. But it started protesting against the domination of Western Pakistan and the imposition of Urdu Language.
- A popular struggle against West Pakistani dominance was led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.
- Sheikh Mujibur was assassinated and a military rule was established under Ziaur Rahman. He was also assassinated and the rule of Lt Gen H.M. Ershad started this continuing the military rule.
- Neighbouring countries of India are Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives and Pakistan.
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- ❖ Main problem of the countries of South Asia
 - The region of South Asia is a region of conflict
 - There is a border dispute between the countries of South Asia
 - There is a river water dispute between the countries of South Asia



- Ethnic conflict has also been seen in some countries of South Asia.
- South Asia is a sensitive area
- ❖ India-Pakistan Conflicts
 - After independence, both India and Pakistan got involved in issues related to Kashmir. It led to wars in 1947-48 and 1965 which failed to settle the matter.
 - Both countries face conflict over strategic issues like the control of the Siachen glacier and over the acquisition of arms.
 - Both countries continue to be suspicious of each other over the security issue.
 - Another issue of conflict between the two countries is over the sharing of river waters of the Indus river system.
 - The two countries are not in agreement over the demarcation line in Sir Creek in the Rann of Kutch.
- ❖ Main reasons for the dispute between India and Pakistan
 - Kashmir dispute
 - River water dispute
 - Terrorism
 - Anti-India activity
 - Anti-India activity
 - Sircreek boundary line dispute
- ❖ Indus River Water Treaty
 - The Indus River Water Treaty between India and Pakistan was signed in 1960.
 - This agreement was done with the help of the World Bank.
 - This agreement was signed by the then Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru and Pakistani President Ayub Khan.
- ❖ Features of the political system of Maldives
 - Maldives used to be a sultanate till 1968
 - It became a republic in 1968 and adopted a presidential system of government.
 - In June 2005, the Maldivian Parliament voted to adopt a multi-party system.
 - The political affairs of the country are dominated by the Maldivian Democratic Party.
 - Democracy has been strengthened in Maldives after the 2005 election as opposition parties have been given legal recognition in this election.
- ❖ How was democracy restored from monarchy in Nepal?
 - Nepal was a Hindu state in the past and has been a constitutional monarchy for many years in the modern period.
 - Despite demands for responsible governance from political parties and the general public, the king established complete control over governance with the help of the army.
 - Due to a strong pro-democracy movement, the king accepted the demand for a democratic constitution in 1990.
 - Democratic governments faced many problems.
 - In the 1990s, the Maoists were able to establish their influence in many parts of the country.
 - Maoists openly clashed with Raja's army.
 - Triangular conflict between Raja's army, pro-democracy and Maoists continued for some time.
 - In 2002, the king dissolved the parliament and toppled the government, thus what was a little democracy.
 - That too ended, then nationwide pro-democracy demonstrations took place in April 2006.
 - As a result, King Gyanendra restored the Parliament.
 - The demonstration was organized by an alliance of seven parties, Maoists and social activists.
 - Maoist group has given up the path of armed struggle.
 - In 2008, the monarchy was abolished in Nepal and it became a democratic republic.
 - Nepal adopted new constitution in 2015.



- More about this source textSource text required for additional translation information

Chapter-04 United Nations and its Organizations

Time Line	
August 1941	The signing of the Atlantic Charter by US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British PM Winston S. Churchill.
January 1942	26 Allied nations fighting against the Axis Powers meet in Washington D.C., to support the Atlantic Charter and sign the 'Declaration by United Nations'.
December 1943	Tehran Conference Declaration of the three powers (US, Britain, and the Soviet Union)
February 1945	Yalta Conference of the 'Big Three' (Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin) decides to organize a United Nations conference on the proposed world organization.
April-May 1945	The 2-month-long United Nations Conference on International Organisation in San Francisco.
June 26, 1945	The signing of the UN Charter by 50 nations (Poland signed on October 15; so the UN has 51 original founding members)
October 24, 1945	The UN was founded (hence October 24 is celebrated as UN Day).
October 30, 1945	India joins the UN.

Important words	
Veto	It is a negative vote to be enjoyed by five permanent members of the Security Council to stop a decision.
WHO	World Health Organisation to deal with matters related to health.
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation to deal with the promotion of education, science, and culture.
UN Charter	A constitution of the UN to deal with the objectives of the UN.
UNICEF	United Nation's Children Fund to deal with child welfare.
Peace Keeping Operation	A mechanism for restoring peace and security by sending UN-controlled troops in the affected area.
Secretary-General	A representative head of the UN prepares an annual record of UN activities.

Important Facts

- The UN was founded as a successor to the League of Nations. UNs was formed on 24th October'1945.
- The total no. of members at present is 193.
- There were 51 members who signed United Nations Charter in 1945.
- India joined the Un on 30th Oct'1945.
- The main objective of UN is to prevent conflicts and cooperation among states.
- There are 6 organs of UN. Trusteeship Council has been disbanded in 1994.
- The SC has 15 members – 5 Permanent and 10 Non- Permanent members.
- There are 15 judges in International Court of Justice and their tenure is 9 years.

- The UN Peace Keeping Operations were launched in – HAITI in America, LIBERIA in Africa, INDIA AND PAKISTAN in Asia, GEORGIA in Europe
- Five Permanent members of the SC have got veto power. They have been given this power by the UN charter to bring about stability in the world after Second World War.
- The UN consists of many specialized agencies to deal with social and economic issues like WHO, UNDP, UNHRG, UNHCR, UNICEF, and UNESCO to work in an efficient manner and to bring the world together.
- India is a big supporter of restructuring the UN to promote development and cooperation among states, to the composition of the Security Council and to include more representation in the council for its political support.
- Human Rights Watch is an international NGO. Its main objective is to draw the global media's attention to human rights abuses and advocacy for human rights.

❖ International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization.
- The IMF's mission is to promote global economic growth and financial stability, encourage international trade, and reduce poverty around the world.
- The IMF was originally created in 1945 as part of the Bretton Woods agreement, which attempted to encourage international financial cooperation by introducing a system of convertible currencies at fixed exchange rates.
- The IMF collects massive amounts of data on national economies, international trade, and the global economy in aggregate and provides economic forecasts.
- One of the IMF's most important functions is to make loans to countries that are experiencing economic distress to prevent or mitigate financial crises.

❖ World Bank

- The World Bank is a specialized lending institution of the United Nations, its purpose is to integrate the economies of member countries into a larger global economy and to make efforts to eradicate poverty in developing countries.
- It provides loans for policy reform programs and related projects. The most important thing about the World Bank is that it only provides loans to developing countries.
- Its main objective is to provide financial assistance to the member nations in the works of reconstruction and development.
- Under this, aspects like bringing the world on the path of economic progress, reducing poverty in the world, and promoting international investment have been emphasized.
- The headquarters of the World Bank Group is located in Washington D.C. (USA).
- The five institutions involved in the World Bank are:
 - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 - International Development Association
 - International Finance Corporation
 - multilateral investment guarantee agency
 - International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes

❖ World Trade Organization (WTO)

- The 'World Trade Organization' was established on 'January 1, 1995'. This organization is responsible for negotiating and implementing new trade agreements.
- India is also a member country. The 'World Trade Organisation' was created to replace the 'General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade' (GATT).
- GATT was established in 1948 when 23 countries signed up to reduce customs tariffs.
- WTO is an extension of GATT. While GATT only regulated merchandise goods, the WTO's purview also covered trade in services, such as telecommunications and banking, and other issues, such as intellectual property rights.

❖ United Nation (UN)



- The United Nations was established in 1945 immediately after the Second World War.
- It was a successor to the league of nations which was formed after the First World War.
- The objective of United Nations is to prevent international conflict and to facilitate cooperation among states.
- In the UN Security Council, there are five permanent members (United Kingdom, United State of America, Russia, France and China) and other non-permanent members who are elected after every two years.
- The most important public figure of the UN is the Secretary General.
- There are different structures and agencies of UN.
- These include World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC), the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) etc.

Chapter-05 Security in Contemporary World

Important words	
Security	An essence of the existence of human life is to protect from threats either external or internal.
Migration	It is the movement of human resources from one state to another due to some particular reasons.
Disarmament	It bounds states to give up certain kinds of weapons to avoid mass destruction.
Global Poverty	It refers to a country to be suffered from low incomes and less economic growth to be categorized as the least developed or developing country.
Arms Control	It regulates the acquisition of weapons.

❖ **what is security?**

- security implies freedom from threats. Human existence and the life of a country are full of threats.
- Every time a person steps out of his or her house, there is some degree of threat to their existence and way of life.
- Security only refers to extremely dangerous threats that could jeopardize core values to the point where they would be irreparably damaged if we did nothing to address the situation.

❖ **Types of security?**

- Mainly there are two types of security
 - Traditional security
 - Non- Traditional security

❖ **Traditional security measures and works**

- Balance of Peace: Development of military capability equal to or greater than that of the neighboring country
- Military Alliance: Forming an alliance by entering into an agreement between several countries
- Disarmament: reduction in stockpiles by countries
- Just War: The use of war in self-defense or to save others from genocide.
- Confidence Building: Development of a sense of trust in countries towards each other.

❖ **Components of India's Security Policy**

- Strengthening military capability.
- To strengthen international law and problems to protect its security interests.
- To prepare to deal with the internal security problems of the country.
- cooperative security policy

❖ **Global security threats**



- global warming
- international terrorism
- bird flu
- H.I.V.
- ❖ **New Sources of Threats**
 - protection of humanity
 - world security
 - poverty (global)
 - Terrorism
 - Migration
- ❖ **India's Security Strategy**
 - Support to international Organisation
 - Internal peace
 - Strong Defence forces
 - Economic Development

Important Facts

- Cooperative security is the involvement of international cooperation depending on the nature of the threat and the willingness and ability of countries to respond.
- Global Security implies protection from threats which may have an effect on people and states globally. It emerged in 1990 to respond to global warming, terrorism, health epidemics, etc.
- The concept of global security evolved in the 1990s.
- On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations passed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- Freedom from Threat is the basic meaning of security.
- The main elements of the traditional security policy - power balance, forming alliances, and Collective security
- Traditional security is mainly concerned with the use or threat of use of military force.
- In traditional security, force is both the principle threat to security and the principle means of achieving security.
- Non-traditional notions of security extends beyond military threats. It covers various categories of threats and dangers, which affect the conditions of human existence. Non-traditional notions doubt the traditional referent of security.
- 'Balance of Power' is a balance between bigger and smaller countries by cooperating with each other economically and technologically.
- New sources of threats include terrorism, human rights, global poverty, migration, and health epidemics.

Chapter-06 Environment and Natural Resources

- ❖ **Various problems in the environment -**
 - Arable land is shrinking
 - Grazing is running out
 - Fish stocks are depleting
 - Water pollution is on the rise
 - Running out of water
 - Food production is declining
 - There is no clean drinking water in developing countries
 - Deforestation is going on indiscriminately



- Loss of biodiversity
- Hole in the ozone layer
- ❖ **Treaties To Protect Global Wealth**
 - Antarctica Treaty 1959
 - Montreal Justice 1987
 - Antarctica Environmental Justice 1991
- ❖ **What is Kyoto Protocol?**
 - Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement
 - Under this, targets were set for industrial countries to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases.
 - In which carbon dioxide, methane, and hydrochlorofluorocarbons It is believed about, etc. gases that it is a role in increasing global warming.
- ❖ **Antarctic**
 - The Antarctic continental region extends over 14 million square kilometers and comprises 26 percent of the world's wilderness area, representing 90 percent of all terrestrial ice and 70 percent of planetary fresh water.
 - The Antarctic also extends to a further 36 million square kilometers of ocean.
 - It has a limited terrestrial life and a highly productive marine ecosystem, comprising a few plants (e.g. microscopic algae, fungi, and lichen), marine mammals, fish and hordes of birds adapted to harsh conditions, as well as the krill, which is central to the marine food chain and upon which other animals are dependent.
 - The Antarctic plays an important role in maintaining climatic equilibrium, and deep ice cores provide an important source of information about greenhouse gas concentrations and atmospheric temperatures of hundreds and thousands of years ago.
- ❖ **Sacred groves in India**
 - Protecting nature for religious reasons is an ancient practice in many traditional societies.
 - Sacred groves in India (parcels of uncut forest vegetation in the name of certain deities or natural or ancestral spirits) exemplify such practice.
 - As a model of community-based resource management, groves have lately gained attention in conservation literature.
 - The sacred groves can be seen as a system that informally forces traditional communities to harvest natural resources in an ecologically sustained fashion.
 - Some researchers believe that sacred groves hold the potential for preserving not only biodiversity and ecological functions, but also cultural diversity.
- ❖ **Steps taken by the Government of India to protect the environment**
 - India changed its National Auto Fuel Policy
 - Clean fuel made mandatory in India
 - Vehicles started running on CNG in India
 - Energy Conservation Act was passed in 2001
 - Electricity Act was passed in 2003
 - The use of clean coal began to be promoted
 - Use of biodiesel approved
 - approval of electric vehicles
 - promotion of cooking gas
- ❖ **Geopolitics Of Resources**
 - Different types of resources are available at different places in this world. The dispute over these resources has been going on since the past.
 - Some country has mineral resources and some country has oil resources.
 - Some countries have timber, while some countries have rivers, mountains, and rocks.



- Some countries have trees, vegetation, animals, water etc.
- The purpose of the world expansion of European powers was resources.
- Timber oil resources have always been important.
- Efforts have always been made to control petroleum.
- An attempt was made to grab the oil resources of the Gulf countries.
- Saudi Arabia is the world's largest oil producer, while Iraq comes second.
- Water is also an important resource, life cannot exist without water and clean drinking water is not available in some parts of the world.
- That's why water resources can become the root of the conflict. It is believed that the third world war will be due to water.
- The countries near the water resources misuse it.

❖ Rio Convention 1992

- In 1992, the Rio Conference was held in Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil.
- UNO's conference on the issue of environment and development
- 170 countries participated in it
- Thousands of voluntary organizations and multinational corporations were also involved in this conference. It is also called Earth Summit.

Important Facts

- UNEP stands for the United Nations Environment Programme to hold international conferences to promote coordination to effective response to environmental problems.
- The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention Climate Change (UNFCCC) provides that the parties should act to protect the climate system on the basis of equity and in accordance with the common but differentiated responsibilities.
- World Environment Day (WED) is celebrated annually on 5 June and encourages awareness and action for the protection of the environment.
- Natural resources are materials from the Earth that are used to support life and meet people's needs.
- Any natural substance that humans use can be considered a natural resource. Oil, coal, natural gas, metals, stone and sand are natural resources. Other natural resources are air, sunlight, soil and water.

Chapter-07 Globalization

❖ What is globalization?

- Globalization is the process by which ideas, knowledge, information, goods, and services spread around the world. In business, the term is used in an economic context to describe integrated economies marked by free trade, the free flow of capital among countries, and easy access to foreign resources, including labor markets.

❖ Why is globalization important?

- Globalization changes the way nations, businesses, and people interact.
- Specifically, it changes the nature of economic activity among nations, expanding trade, opening global supply chains, and providing access to natural resources and labor markets.
- Changing the way trade and financial exchange and interaction occur among nations also promotes the cultural exchange of ideas.
- It removes the barriers set by geographic constraints, political boundaries, and political economies.
- With fewer restrictions on trade, globalization creates opportunities to expand.
- Increased trade promotes international competition.

❖ There are three types of globalization.

- Economic globalization.



- Political globalization.
- Cultural globalization.

❖ Effects of globalization

- Individuals
- Communities
- Institutions

❖ Benefits of globalization

- Promotes free trade
- Solves economic problems
- Spurs economic development.
- Promotes shared cultural understanding.
- Encourages positive trends in human rights and the environment.

❖ Negative consequences of globalization

- Destabilizes markets
- Damages the environment
- Lowers living standards
- Facilitates global recessions
- Damages cultural identities
- Increases the likelihood of pandemics

❖ Characteristics of Globalization

- Liberalization
- Free Trade
- Increase in Employment
- Cultural Exchange
- Interdependence
- Increased connectivity between nations
- Urbanization
- Production Cost

Important Facts

- Globalization has actually increased the activities of the state in political, economic, and cultural fields.
- Globalization means the flow of ideas, capital, commodities, and people across different parts of the world.
- Globalization began in 1991.
- **Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as Liberalisation.**
- **Government removes the barriers to investment in India in 1991.**
- **Globalization is a Multi-dimensional phenomenon.**



- ❖ **What do you understand by nation-building?**
 - The meaning of nation-building is a nation, which is striving for the promotion and protection of its history and culture and is run by people who believe and respect their culture, the creation of such a nation is nation-building.
- ❖ **India faced three challenges**
 - Integration of the country
 - Establishment of the democratic system
 - Inclusive development
- ❖ **two nation theory**
 - The two-nation theory means that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations. On the basis of the two-nation theory, Quaid-e-Azam sought the partition of India into two states, one Muslim state called Pakistan and the other a Hindu state called Bharat.
 - Congress opposed the two-nation theory.
- ❖ **The main problem faced in the partition**
 - Muslims were all over the country, and it was not easy to divide the whole country.
 - There were two areas where Muslims were in majority.
 - It was not possible to join both areas together.
 - Not all Muslims were ready to go to Pakistan.
 - Muslims were more in some areas in Punjab and Bengal
 - Then it was divided on the basis of the district.
 - The problem of minorities.
 - The problem of evacuating the country in a few hours.
- ❖ **Results of Partition of India**
 - population transfer
 - Forced to leave home
 - Violence against women and children
 - Violent separatism
 - Division of material possessions
 - Sudden transfer
- ❖ **Main reasons for the partition of India**
 - Establishment of Muslim League and Muslim communalism
 - Congress's weak policy of appeasement
 - Communal violence
 - Demand of Pakistan
 - British divide and rule policy
- ❖ **Integration of Princely State**
 - British India was divided into the British Indian Provinces and the Princely States.
 - The British Indian Provinces were directly under the control of the British government.
 - Princely States covered one-third of the land area of the British Indian Empire and one out of four Indians lived under princely rule.
 - Just before Independence, the British announced that with the end of their rule over India, the paramountcy of the British crown over the Princely States would also lapse.
 - First of all, the ruler of Travancore announced that the state had decided on Independence.
 - The Nizam of Hyderabad made a similar announcement the very next day.
- ❖ **Government's approach**
 - The government's approach was guided by three considerations
 - The people of most of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.



- The government was prepared to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions.
- The integration and consolidation of the territorial boundaries of the nation had assumed supreme importance.
- Before 15 August 1947, the rulers of most of the states signed a document called the 'Instrument of Accession' which meant that their state agreed to become a part of the Union of India.
- Accession of the Princely States of Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir, and Manipur proved more difficult than the rest.

❖ Hyderabad

- Hyderabad, the largest of the Princely States was surrounded entirely by Indian territory.
- Some parts of the old Hyderabad state are today parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.
- Its ruler carried the title, 'Nizam', and he was one of the world's richest men.
- He entered into what was called the Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947 for a year while negotiations with the Indian government were going on.
- The Central Government had to interfere against Razakars and in September 1948, the Indian army moved in to control Nizam's forces.

❖ Manipur

- Under the pressure of public opinion, Maharaja Bodhachandra Singh held elections in Manipur in June 1948 and the state became a constitutional monarchy.
- Thus Manipur was the first part of India to hold an election based on a universal adult franchise.
- The Government of India succeeded in pressurising the Maharaja of Manipur into signing a Merger Agreement in September 1949.
- The government did so without consulting the popularly elected Legislative Assembly of Manipur.

❖ Kashmir

- A princely state where the majority of the population was Muslim, while the king was a Hindu.
- Raja Hari Singh maintained a 'silent position' by not taking any decision on the Instrument of Accession to join either Pakistan or India.
- Meanwhile, Pakistani soldiers and armed tribals infiltrated into Kashmir and attacked.
- The Maharaja appealed to the Government of India for help. The king sent Sheikh Abdullah as his representative to Delhi for help.
- On October 26, 1947, Raja Hari Singh signed the 'merger letter'.
- Under this, communications, defense and foreign affairs were brought under the jurisdiction of the Government of India.
- On March 5, 1948, Maharaja Hari Singh announced an Interim Popular Government with Sheikh Abdullah as its Prime Minister.

Chapter-09 Planned Development

Important Words



Bombay Plan	It was a joint proposal of a section of big industrialists for setting up a planned economy in the country to be drafted in 1944.
Planning	A systematic regulation to optimum use of resources and to reduce wastage of time.
Planning Commission	It is an 'extra-constitutional body' to make plans for the country to set up in March 1950 with the Prime Minister as its Chairman.
Plan Budget	It is the amount that is spent on a five-year basis as per the priorities fixed by the plan.
Capitalist Economy	The economy in which private sectors are prioritized place of social welfare.
Socialist Economy	It aims at the public sector and planning with the aim to establish an egalitarian society.

❖ **Planning**

- A systematic regulation to optimum use of resources and to reduce wastage of time.
- In 1944, the big industrialists drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country known as the Bombay Plan.
- Soon after India became independent, the Planning Commission came into being as Prime Minister its chairperson.

❖ **Development**

- 'Development' was about becoming more 'modern' and modern was about becoming more like in industrialized countries of the West.
- Modernisation was associated with the ideas of growth, material progress, and scientific rationality.

❖ **Five-Year Plan**

- The draft of the First Five-Year Plan and then the actual Plan Document, released in December 1951, generated a lot of excitement in the country.
- The excitement with planning reached its peak with the launching of the Second Five-Year Plan in 1956 and continued somewhat till the Third Five-Year Plan in 1961.
- The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) addressed mainly the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation.
- One of the basic aims of the planners was to raise the level of national income, which could be possible only if the people saved more money than they spent.

❖ Green Revolution

- The Green Revolution was an endeavor initiated by Norman Borlaug in the 1960s. He is known as the Father of the Green Revolution in the world.
- It led to him winning the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 for his work in developing High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) of wheat.
- In India, the Green Revolution was mainly led by M.S. Swaminathan.
- The Green Revolution resulted in a great increase in the production of food grains (especially wheat and rice) due to the introduction of developing countries of new, high-yielding variety seeds, beginning in the mid-20th century.
- Its early dramatic successes were in Mexico and the Indian subcontinent.
- The Green Revolution, spreading over the period from 1967-68 to 1977-78, changed India's status from a food-deficient country to one of the world's leading agricultural nations.

❖ National Development Council (NDC)

- National Development Council (NDC) is an executive body established by the Government of India in August 1952, which is neither a constitutional nor a statutory body.
- It is the apex body to take decisions on matters related to the approval of five-year plans of the country.
- Prime minister is the ex-officio chairman of the NDC.

➤ Objectives

- NDC is an advisory body to the Planning Commission.
- The major objectives of NDC can be listed below:
 - To strengthen and mobilize the effort and resources of the nation in support of the Plan.
 - To promote common economic policies in all vital spheres.
 - To ensure the balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country.

➤ Composition

- National Development Council is composed of the members mentioned below:
 - Prime Minister of India (Chairman of NDC)
 - Chief Ministers of all states
 - Administrators of all Union Territories
 - All cabinet ministers
 - Members of the Planning Commission
 - The secretary of the Planning Commission is also the secretary of the NDC.
 - Administrative assistance is also provided by the Planning Commission.

➤ Functions

- To meet its objectives, the NDC has been assigned below functions:
 - To prescribe guidelines for the formulation of the National Plan, including the assessment of resources for the Plan.
 - To consider the National Plan as formulated by the Planning Commission.
 - To make an assessment of the resources required to implement the plan and the way to augment the resources.
 - To consider important questions of social and economic policy affecting national development
 - To review the working of the Plan from time to time.

❖ NITI Aayog

- Planning Commission was replaced by a new institution – NITI Aayog on January 1, 2015, with emphasis on a 'Bottom –Up' approach to envisage the vision of Maximum Governance, Minimum Government, echoing the spirit of 'Cooperative Federalism'.

➤ Objectives

- The objectives of NITI Aayog comprise of the following points:
 - Help the states actively participate in national objectives and help create a national plan.



- To boost cooperative federalism with the help of state initiatives of support and means from the states.
- To develop methods to create a reliable strategy in villages and accumulate them at a higher level.
- To create an economic policy to incorporate national security goals.
- To develop long-term initiatives, strategies, and frameworks, and review their effectiveness regularly.

➤ Composition

- **Chairperson:** Prime Minister
- **Vice-Chairperson:** To be appointed by Prime-Minister
- **Governing Council:** Chief Ministers of all states and Lt. Governors of Union Territories.
- **Regional Council:** To address specific regional issues, Comprising Chief Ministers and Lt. Governors Chaired by Prime Minister or his nominee.
- **Adhoc Membership:** 2 members in ex-officio capacity from leading Research institutions on a rotational basis.
- **Ex-Officio membership:** Maximum four from the Union council of ministers to be nominated by the Prime minister.
- **Chief Executive Officer:** Appointed by the Prime-minister for a fixed tenure, in the rank of Secretary to the Government of India.
- **Special Invitees:** Experts, Specialists with domain knowledge nominated by the Prime-minister.

➤ Importance

- The 65-year-old Planning Commission had become a redundant organization. It was relevant in a command economy structure, but not any longer.
- India is a diversified country and its states are in various phases of economic development along with their own strengths and weaknesses.
- In this context, a 'one size fits all' approach to economic planning is obsolete. It cannot make India competitive in today's global economy.

➤ The 7 Pillars of NITI Aayog

- NITI Aayog has been built upon 7 pillars of effective governance. They are as follows:
 1. **Pro-people:** It accomplishes the needs of society and its people.
 2. **Pro-activity:** It is active in its anticipation and response to the needs of citizens
 3. **Participation:** It involves the participation of all citizens
 4. **Empowering:** It empowers the citizens, especially women, in all spheres
 5. **Inclusion of all:** It includes all citizens, irrespective of their gender, race, or caste
 6. **Equality:** It provides equal opportunity to all, especially to the youth of the country
 7. **Transparency:** It aims to make the government visible and responsive to all citizens.

Chapter-10 India's Foreign Policy

❖ what is meant by foreign relations?

- How a country relates to its neighboring countries and distant countries, its foreign policy is known from this.
- Foreign policy of a country is related to economic, social, political, and military relations with other countries.
- In its foreign policy, India has set a goal of securing its security by maintaining peace and respecting the sovereignty of all countries.

❖ Main elements of Nehru's foreign policy

- To preserve the hard-fought sovereignty.



- Maintaining territorial integrity.
- To make economic development at a fast pace.
- ❖ **Basic principles of India's foreign policy**
 - Social, economic, and political development.
 - Policy of non-alignment.
 - Panchsheel Agreement.
 - Opposition to imperialism, and colonialism.
 - Strive for world peace.
 - Respect for democracy.
 - Respect for human rights.
 - To promote peace and friendship among different countries.
- ❖ **policy of non-alignment**
 - After the Second World War, the whole world was divided into two camps. One camp was in America. The second camp was the Soviet Union. In such a situation, India kept itself away from both factions.
 - India adopted the policy of non-alignment.
 - Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Indian National Army.
- ❖ **India's nuclear policy**
 - India will keep nuclear weapons for its self-defense.
 - Will not use these weapons first.
 - Opposition to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
 - Made nuclear power for peaceful purposes.
 - India is ready for disarmament.
- ❖ **India's changing relations with other nations**
 - **China**
 - China is a neighboring country of India. China is a country with a large area. China's population is the largest in the world. India's population is second in the world. There are also some disputed issues between India and China.
 - India started its relationship with China in a friendly manner. But China attacked India in 1962.
 - Nehru had deep feelings towards this country.
 - Vallabhbhai Patel had apprehension that China might attack us in the coming days.
 - But Nehru deployed para army force instead of army on the border.
 - The Panchsheel Agreement was signed between India and China on 29 April 1954.
 - In this agreement, Nehru ji was present from the Indian side and Chow En Lai from the Chinese side.
 - **China occupied Tibet in 1950**
 - Initially, India did not oppose it openly. The culture of Tibet was crushed by China. China started settling the Chinese in Tibet. In such a situation, the Dalai Lama, the religious leader of Tibet sought refuge in India in 1959. India gave refuge to the Dalai Lama. China opposed it. China said that India is interfering in its internal affairs. Which is against the Panchsheel agreement.
 - **Invasion of China-1962**
 - China attacked India in 1962, and India was defeated. Due to this, the foreign policy of the country got a big blow. India had to seek help from America and Britain. Military commanders resigned. Defense Minister VK Krishna Menon quit the cabinet. Nehru's image got tarnished. For the first time, a motion of no confidence was brought against the government. Nehru's image got tarnished. For the first time, a motion of no confidence was brought against the government.
 - **U.S.A.**
 - After the Second World War, the world was divided into two groups.
 - In such a situation, India kept its distance from both the factions.
 - India was closer to the Soviet Union, due to which the countries of India got sour from America.



- Pakistan was closer to America. Pakistan had joined the US military alliance.
- America did not help India in 1971 during the India-Pakistan war.
- America got the rupee devalued by putting pressure on Indira Gandhi. The value of a dollar was increased from ₹ 5 to ₹ 7.
- After India's nuclear test, many restrictions were imposed on India by countries like America.

➤ Russia

- Russia is a true friend of India. India's relations have always been good with the Soviet Union and Russia. Russia has always helped India. Russia has helped India even in such a time when no one was ready to help India.
- Both India and Russia dream of a multi-polar world. India and Russia want international conflicts to be resolved through dialogue.
- All countries should have an independent foreign policy and the decisions of organizations like the United Nations should be accepted.
- In 2001, 80 bilateral documents were signed as strategic agreements between India and Russia.
- Russia has always supported India on the Kashmir issue in the Security Council.
- India is the second largest arms buyer for Russia.
- Most of the soldiers of the Indian Army receive uniforms.
- In the time of oil crisis, Russia helped India by giving oil to India.
- India is also trying to increase its energy imports from Russia.
- Russia is important for India's nuclear one plan.

Chapter-11 Parties and Party System in India

❖ Challenge Of Political Succession

- Challenge of Political **Succession** Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru passed away in May 1964.
- He had been unwell for more than a year.
- This had generated a lot of speculation about the usual question of succession
- The 1960s was also labeled as the 'dangerous decade' when unresolved problems like poverty, inequality, communal and regional divisions, etc.

❖ From Nehru To Shastri

- When Nehru passed away, Congress members of Parliament found that there was a consensus in favor of Lal Bahadur Shastri.
- He was the country's Prime Minister from 1964 to 1966. During his period, he had faced three major challenges
 1. the implication of war with China
 2. serious food crisis
 3. faced a war with Pakistan in 1965.
- But Shastri ji tackled these challenges in an efficient way. He died on 10 January 1966, when he suddenly expired in Tashkent.

❖ From Shastri To Indira Gandhi

- The Congress faced the challenge of political succession for the second time in two years.
- This time there was an intense competition between Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi.
- Indira Gandhi defeated Morarji Desai by securing the support of more than two-thirds of the party's MPs.



- ❖ Fourth General Election
 - In February 1967 elections to the Lok Sabha and Vidhansabha were held.
 - In this election, Congress got a big shock at the national and provincial levels.
 - Many political observers called it a political earthquake.
 - Somehow got a majority in the Lok Sabha but got fewer seats and votes.
 - Congress had never got so few votes.
 - Veteran Congress leaders also lost the election.
- ❖ Non-congressism
 - Seeing the deteriorating atmosphere in the country, the opposition parties became active.
 - These parties felt Indira Gandhi's inexperience and that of the Congress.
 - Due to internal upheaval, he got an opportunity to remove Congress from power.
 - Ram Manohar Lohia gave it the name of non-Congressism.
 - Ram Manohar Lohia said that the Congress rule is undemocratic and against the poor.
 - That's why all the non-Congress parties are there. Everyone should come together. So that democracy can be brought back.
- ❖ Electoral Verdict
 - The Congress did manage to get a majority in the Lok Sabha, but with its lowest tally of seats and share of votes since 1952.
 - Emergence of regional parties ex. a regional party —the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK). came to power by securing a clear majority.
 - This was the first time any non-Congress party had secured a majority of its own in any State.
 - In the other eight States, coalition governments consisting of different non-Congress parties were formed.
- ❖ Coalitions
 - **Various parties contest elections in the country but sometimes it happens that no party gets the majority.**
 - **In such a situation, more than one party together forms the government, it is called a coalition government.**
 - **There are many examples of the coalition government in the states and coalition government in the center in India.**
- ❖ Defection
 - Defection means an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she was elected and joins another party.
 - An important feature of politics after the 1967 election was the role played by defections in the making and unmaking of governments in the States.
- ❖ Assembly Election, 1969
 - No party got a majority in the 1967 assembly elections.
 - This led to the phenomenon of the coalition.
 - Several parties together formed the Joint Legislature Party and supported non-Congress governments.
 - People of different ideologies were included in these alliances.
- ❖ Election Results of 1971
 - Congress (R) and C.P.I. The alliance got so many seats. Not as much as in the last general elections.
 - The seat won by the alliance – 375.
 - Congress (R) got the seat – 352.
 - Congress (O) got only - 16 seats.
 - The Grand Alliance got a total of 40 seats.



Chapter-12 Democratic Resurgence

Important Words

Emergency	In an emergency, the federal distribution of power remain practically suspended and all powers were concentrated in the hands of Union government.
Preventive Detention	The people were arrested on the ground/apprehension to commit any offense in the future.
Press-censorship	Newspapers were supposed to get prior approval before publishing any material.
Marxist-Leninist	This group was strong in West Bengal which had taken to arms and insurgent techniques for the overthrow of the capitalist order and established political system.
Twenty Point Programme	It was announced by Indira Gandhi to bring law and order and restore efficiency including land reforms, land redistribution, eradication of bonded labor, etc.

❖ **Background to Emergency**

- The 1970s was a period of political turmoil in India. This period witnessed tensions in the relationship between the government and the judiciary.
- Ideological differences erupted within the Congress and it sharpened the division between Indira Gandhi and her opponents.
- Congress gave the slogan of Garibi Hatao in the 1971 elections.
- Due to various national and international factors, the social and economic conditions in the country did not improve much after 1971-72.

❖ **Gujarat and Bihar Movements**

- Gujarat and Bihar were Congress-ruled states. Despite this fact, students from both states started agitation against rising prices of food grains, cooking oil, and other essential commodities, and against corruption in high places.
- Jai Prakash Narayan from Bihar gave a call for a total revolution in the social, economic, and political spheres.
- In 1975, Jai Prakash led one of the largest marches to the Parliament.

❖ **The Naxalite Movement**

- In 1967, a peasant uprising took place in the Naxalbari area of Darjeeling (West Bengal) under the leadership of CPI (M), headed by Charu Majumdar.
- The government has taken stern measures in dealing with the Naxalite movement.

❖ **Railway Strike of 1974**

- A nationwide strike by all employees of the Railways was led by George Fernandes.
- Its main demand was related to bonuses and service conditions.
- The government declared the strike illegal and it had to be called off after 20 days without settlement.

❖ **Conflict with Judiciary**

- The 1970s witnessed a bitter relationship between the legislature and the judiciary.
- In 1973, the issue of the appointment of the Chief Justice of India worsened the condition.
- The highest point in controversy came when the High Court declared Indira Gandhi's election invalid.

❖ **Consequences**

- Freedom of the Press and some of the Fundamental Rights of the citizens were suspended.
- All the ongoing protests ended, strikes were banned, and opposition leaders were put in jail.
- Prior approval of the government was needed to publish any article or matter it is called press censorship.
- Sweeping constitutional amendments were carried out like the 39th amendment which prohibited SC from hearing election petitions and the 42nd amendment, which declared that any amendment to the Constitution cannot be questioned in any court.



- Even the tenure of legislatures was extended to six years.
- ❖ **Controversies regarding Emergency**
 - After the emergency, an investigation was done by the Shah Commission. It found that in some areas excess restrictions were implied during the emergency.
 - The government argued that in a democracy, the opposition parties must allow the elected ruling party to govern according to its policies.
 - The critics say that Indira Gandhi misused constitutional provisions meant for saving the country to save her personal power.
 - The Shah Commission estimated that nearly one lakh people were arrested under preventive detention laws.
 - Apart from the arrests of political workers and the restrictions on the press, the emergency directly affected the lives of common people in many cases.
- ❖ **Lessons from Emergency**
 - The Emergency brought out both the weaknesses and the strengths of India’s democracy.
 - To prevent any attempt to throttle democracy on the grounds of internal disturbance, the 44th Amendment in 1978 had been carried out. As a result, the President can declare an Emergency only due to external aggression, and the condition of “internal disturbance” was replaced with armed rebellion.
 - The President’s proclamation has to be approved by both houses of Parliament within a month.
 - It brought out some ambiguities regarding the Emergency provision in the Constitution that have been rectified since.
 - The emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties. An important lesson taught by Emergency is that the people of India, although peace-loving, will never tolerate authoritarianism.
 - The Courts too, have taken an active role after the Emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individuals. This is a response to the inability of the judiciary to protect civil liberties effectively during an emergency. Many civil liberties organisations came up after this experience.

Chapter-13 Regional Aspirations

Timeline	
1947 AD	In the month of October, Pakistan sent tribal infiltrators to occupy Kashmir.
1948 AD	Sheikh Abdullah became the Prime Minister of the state of Jammu and Kashmir in the month of March.
1951 AD	A section of Naga people declared themselves independent from India under the leadership of Angami Japu Phizo.
1951 AD	A section of Naga people declared themselves independent from India under the leadership of Angami Japu Phizo.
1953 AD	Sheikh Abdullah’s government was dismissed in Jammu and Kashmir. In 1961 AD Goa, Daman and Diu got freedom from Portuguese occupation.
1963 AD	The state of Nagaland was formed.
1965 AD	By changing the constitution of Jammu and Kashmir, the designation of the Prime Minister of the state was changed to Chief Minister.
1966 AD	Punjab and Haryana states were formed. The Mizo National Front started an armed campaign demanding independence.
1967 AD	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) got success in Tamil Nadu assembly elections.
1972 AD	Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura states were formed.
1973 AD	In a conference held at Anandpur Sahib, a proposal for autonomy of Punjab was passed.
1973 AD	In a conference held at Anandpur Sahib, a proposal for autonomy of Punjab was passed.



1974 AD	There was an agreement between Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Abdullah. 1975 E. Sikkim joined the Indian Union as a state.
1974 AD	There was an agreement between Indira Gandhi and Sheikh Abdullah. 1975 E. Sikkim joined the Indian Union as a state.
1979 AD	All Assam Students Union (AASU) started a movement against foreigners.
1982 AD	Death of Sheikh Abdullah.
1984 AD	In the month of June, the Government of India launched Operation Blue Star to drive out the militants from the Golden Temple in Amritsar. Indira Gandhi was shot dead on 31 October.
1985 AD	The Assam Gana Parishad came to power with the promise that the problem of foreigners would be solved and a 'Golden Assam' would be created. To establish peace in Punjab in July
1986 AD	An agreement was reached between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Akali Dal President Harchand Singh Longwal.
1987 AD	Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram were given statehood. 1996 AD State assembly elections were held, the government was formed under the leadership of Farooq Abdullah, and Jammu and Kashmir demanded autonomy.
1997 AD	The alliance of Akali Dal (Badal) and BJP got a big victory.
2000 AD	The states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal (Uttarakhand) were formed.
2002 AD	Assembly elections were held in Jammu and Kashmir. The National Conference could not get a majority. The Peoples Democratic Alliance and the Congress government came to power in this election.
2019 AD	On August 5, Article 370 was abolished by the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act 2019 and the state was reorganized into two Union Territories - Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

❖ Region and the Nation

- In the 1980s, demands for autonomy arose in many parts of the country. Although the government tried its best to suppress these demands, but it did not get success.
- Most of the struggles for autonomy continued for a long time and eventually the central government had to make compromises with the groups leading the autonomy movement.
- Indian nationalism has tried to strike a balance between unity and diversity. India has adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity. Democracy does not consider regionalism as anti-national.

❖ Areas of tension

- Immediately after independence, our country had to deal with difficult issues like partition, displacement, the merger of princely states and reorganization of states.
- Immediately after independence, the issue of Jammu and Kashmir came to the fore.
- Similarly, in some parts of the Northeast, there was no consensus on the issue of being a part of India.
- In South India too, some groups associated with the Dravidian movement once raised the issue of a separate nation.

❖ Jammu and Kashmir

- Jammu and Kashmir comprised of three social and political regions namely Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh region.



- The Jammu region is predominantly inhabited by the Hindus. Muslims, Sikhs and people of other denominations also reside in this region.
- The Kashmir region is inhabited mostly by Kashmiri Muslims with the remaining being Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists and others.
- • The Ladakh region has a very little population which is almost equally divided between Buddhists and Muslims.

❖ Mass Movement

- Apart from these movements for secession, there were mass movements in the country demanding the formation of states on the basis of language.
- The present Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat are the states with such movements.
- In some areas of South India, especially in Tamil Nadu, there was a protest movement against making Hindi the official language.
- From the late 1950s, the Punjabi-speaking people started raising their voices for a separate state for themselves.
- Their demand was finally accepted and in 1966, states were formed by the name of Punjab and Haryana.
- Later Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal (now Uttarakhand) and Telangana were formed.

❖ Dravidian Movement

- The Dravidian movement was the first and most powerful expression of regionalist sentiments. This movement in South India was led by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker.

❖ Punjab

- In 1966, 'Punjab' was formed. The Akali Dal was formed in the 1920s as a political wing of the Sikhs.
- The Akali Dal started the movement for the formation of 'Punjabi Suba'.
- In the 1970s, a section of the Akalis raised the demand for autonomy for Punjab.
- In 1973, a resolution to this effect was passed in a conference held at Anandpur Sahib.

Chapter-14 Indian Politics: Recent Trends and Development

❖ Mandal issue

- The Mandal Commission was constituted by the Janata Party government in 1978.
- Its chairman was Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal.
- In 1980, this commission presented its recommendations.
- In 1990, the recommendation regarding the reservation to OBCs was implemented by the VP Singh government.
- After investigation the commission recommended reserving 27 percent of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for these groups.
- This decision of the government led to violent protests in many cities of North India.

❖ Political Rise of Other Backward Classes

- When the support for the Congress among many sections of the 'backward castes' had declined, this created a space for non-Congress parties to get their support.
- Many of the constituents of the Janata party, like the Bhartiya Kranti Dal and the Samyukta party, had a powerful rural base among some sections of the OBC.

❖ Ayodhya dispute

- The Ayodhya dispute pertains to the Babri Masjid, a disputed structure in Ayodhya.
- The Hindu community considers this place holy as according to them Shri Ram was born here.
- Whereas in the 16th century, Mir Baqi got the Babri Masjid built here.
- The dispute took the form of a court case.
- BJP made it an election and political issue.
- It has now been resolved after the decision of the Supreme Court.

❖ Communalism, Secularism, Democracy

- During the 1990s politics based on religious identity emerged in India and debates about secularism and democracy came in currency.
- After the Shah Bano case of 1985 BJP emerged as a 'Hindutva Party'.
- The Babri Masjid was a 16th-century mosque in Ayodhya and was built by Mir Baqi -Mughal emperor Babur's General.
- In February-March, 2002, large-scale violence against Muslims took place in Gujarat. The violence began in Godhra.
- This incident alerts us to the dangers involved in using religious sentiments for political purposes.

❖ Shah Bano case

- Shah Bano was a Muslim woman who was divorced by her husband
- In such a situation, Shah Bano filed an application in court to get alimony.
- Supreme Court ruled in his favor
- The government repealed this decision by an act

❖ Gujarat riots

- The anti-Muslim riots took place in the form of violence against Muslims through an incident at a station called Godhra 2002 when a bogey, full of Karsevaks was set on fire.
- Suspecting the hand of the Muslims in setting fire to the bogey, large-scale violence against Muslims began in many parts of Gujarat.
- The National Human Rights Commission criticised the Gujarat government's role in failing to control violence, provide relief to the victims and prosecute the perpetrators of this violence.

❖ Lok Sabha Elections 2004

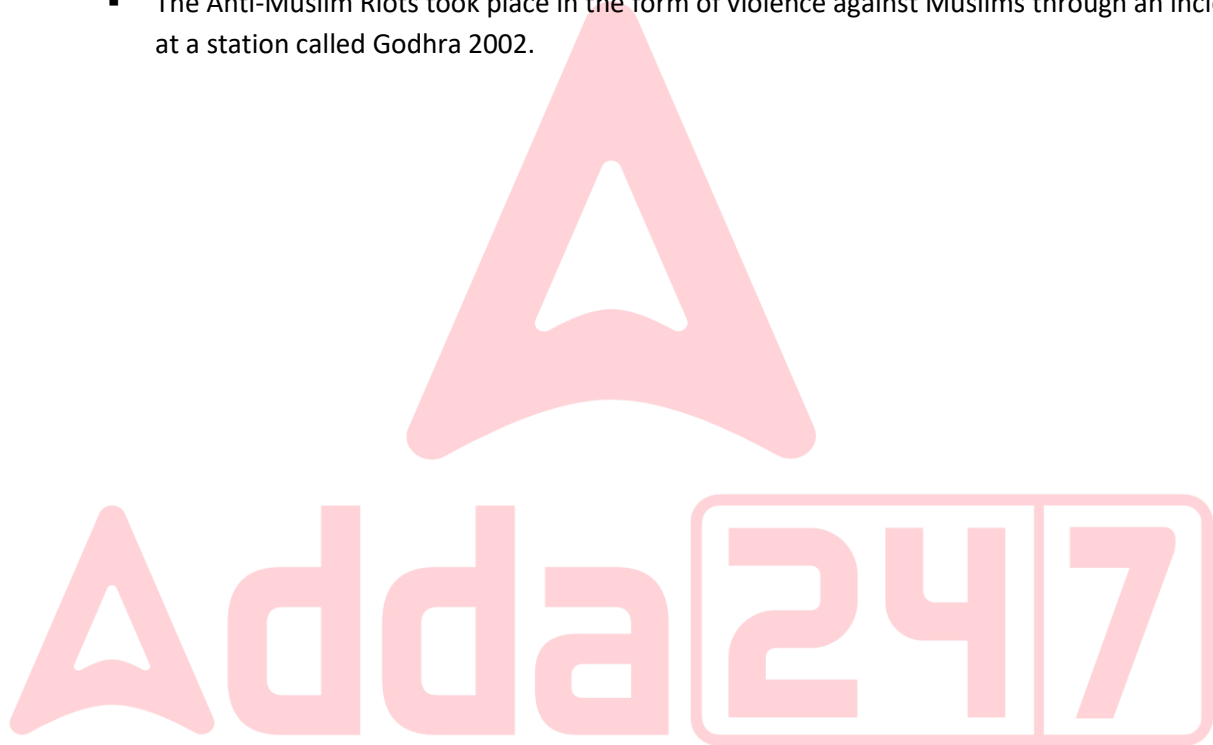
- In the Lok Sabha elections, 2004 the Congress Party too entered into coalitions in a big way.
- The NDA was defeated and a new coalition government led by the Congress, known as the United Progressive Alliance came to power.
- This government received support from the Left Front parties.
- In The elections of 2004, there was a negligible difference between the votes polled by Congress and its allies and the BJP and its allies.
- Thus, the party system has now changed almost dramatically.
- The political processes after the 1990s, showed the emergence of broadly four groups of parties i.e. parties in coalition with Congress, parties in alliance with BJP, Left Front parties, and others who were not part of the rest to make political competition multi-concerned.

Important Facts

- The era of coalition governments started in Indian politics after 1989.
- The Mandal Commission recommended reserving 27 percent of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for these groups.
- New Economic Policy was implemented in 1991.
- Uniform law system for all citizens in the country is called Uniform Civil Code.
- The era of the coalition at the central level started in 1989.
- Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated during his election campaign in 1991.



- Rajiv Gandhi went to Tamil Nadu for the election campaign, where he was killed by LTTE-supporting Sri Lankan Tamils.
- The Mandal Commission was constituted by the Janata Party government in 1978.
- Babri Masjid was built by Mir Baqi in the 16th century.
- 9 coalition governments were formed in India from 1989 to 2004.
- the first time, a coalition government was formed in the country in 1977.
- The nineties also saw the emergence of powerful parties and movements to represent the Dalits and backward castes as well as regional assertions.
- Now, there have been nine governments at the center which have either been coalition governments or minority governments supported by other parties or regional parties only.
- Hindutva literally means Hinduism defined by its originator V.D. Savarkar as a basis of Indian nationhood to be a member of the Indian nation everyone must not only accept India as their fatherland 'Pitrubhu' but also as their hold land 'Punyabhu'.
- The Anti-Muslim Riots took place in the form of violence against Muslims through an incident at a station called Godhra 2002.





Name : _____
Date of Exam. : _____
Duration : 3 hours
Max. Marks : 80
Study Centre : _____

General Instructions:

- I. All questions are compulsory.
- II. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- III. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
- IV. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- V. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon, and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
- VI. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
- VII. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

SECTION-A

- Q1 What was the code name of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima?
(a) Little boy
(b) Fat man
(c) Micro man
(d) None of these
- Q2. Which Five Year Plan is also known as the 'Industrial and Transport Plan'?
(a) First five-year plan
(b) Second five-year plan
(c) Third five-year plan
(d) Four five-year plan
- Q3. When did India sign the Kyoto Protocol?
(a) 1997
(b) 2002
(c) 2005
(d) None of these
- Q4. Which of the following is formed in 2014?
(a) Finance Commission
(b) Election Commission
(c) NITI Aayog
(d) Union Public Service Commission
- Q5. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion(A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).



Assertion (A): Berlin wall was built in 1961

Reason (R): On November 9, 1989, the Berlin Wall was brought down.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct
- (d) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct

Q6. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion(A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Many western European countries joined NATO.

Reason (R): It was a military alliance formed by the USA.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct
- (d) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct

Q7. When china became a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?

- (a) 1990
- (b) 1995
- (c) 2001
- (d) 2005

Q8. When India conducted a nuclear explosion in Pokaran?

- (a) 1972
- (b) 1974
- (c) 1976
- (d) 1978

Q9. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (I) Formed of Bharatiya Lok Dal
- (II) Formed of Bharatiya Janata Party
- (III) Formed of Janata Party
- (IV) Formed of Indian National Congress

Options:

- (a) I, II, III & IV
- (b) II, III, IV & I
- (c) III, II, I & IV
- (d) IV, I, III & II

Q10. Which of the following statements about NITI Aayog are true?

- (i) It serves as an advisory Think Tank.
- (ii) It draws membership from wider expertise.
- (iii) It focuses upon the 'Bottom-Up' Approach to Planning.
- (iv) It does not possess mandate to impose policies.

Codes

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

Q11 The South Asian leaders signed the SAARC Charter on?

- (a) December 8, 1984
- (b) December 8, 1985
- (c) December 8, 1986
- (d) December 8, 1987

Q12. In which century was the 'Open Door Policy' established?

- (a) 16th century
- (b) 17th century



- (c) 18th century
- (d) 19th century

SECTION-B

- Q13. What is meant by the foreign policy?
Q14. What is a two-nation theory?
Q15. What do you understand by 'instrument of accession'?
Q16. What is the difference between national and regional parties?
Q17. Why did the leaders of the National Movement cherish the ideal of the secular nation?
Q18. What is meant by veto power?

SECTION-C

- Q19. Give the definition of foreign policy.
Q20. What do you understand by women empowerment?
Q21. Explain the role played by Sardar Patel in the unification of princely states in India.
Q22. Write a short note on Security Council.
Q23. What is the main reason for the Narmada Bachao Andolan?

SECTION-D**Q24. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Narmada Bachao Andolan is the first such movement at the national level which is related to the development and the environment. On April 5, 1961, the Sardar Sarovar Dam Project on the Narmada River was inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru. The two largest and multi-purpose projects were identified as Sardar Sarovar in Gujarat and Narmada Sagar Dam in Madhya Pradesh. There was no agreement on a suitable water distribution policy among the 4 states of India, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra, so the government constituted the 'Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal' in 1969 to resolve the water dispute issue. In 1979, the judicial authority started the Narmada Valley Development Plan. Under the 'Narmada Valley Development Plan' located in the central part of India, it was proposed to build 30 large dams, 135 medium dams, and 3000 small dams on the Narmada and its tributaries passing through Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. In 1985, the World Bank announced a loan of 450 million dollars to promote this project.

- Q1. By whom the Sardar Sarovar Dam Project was inaugurated?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Gulzarilal Nanda
(c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(d) Morarji Desai
- Q2. When was the 'Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal' constituted?
(a) 1965
(b) 1967
(c) 1969
(d) 1971
- Q3. The World Bank had announced a loan of how many million dollars to promote the Sardar Sarovar Dam project?
(a) 200 million dollars
(b) 300 million dollars

- (c) 350 million dollars
- (d) 450 million dollars

Q4 How many big dams will be built on Narmada and its tributaries?

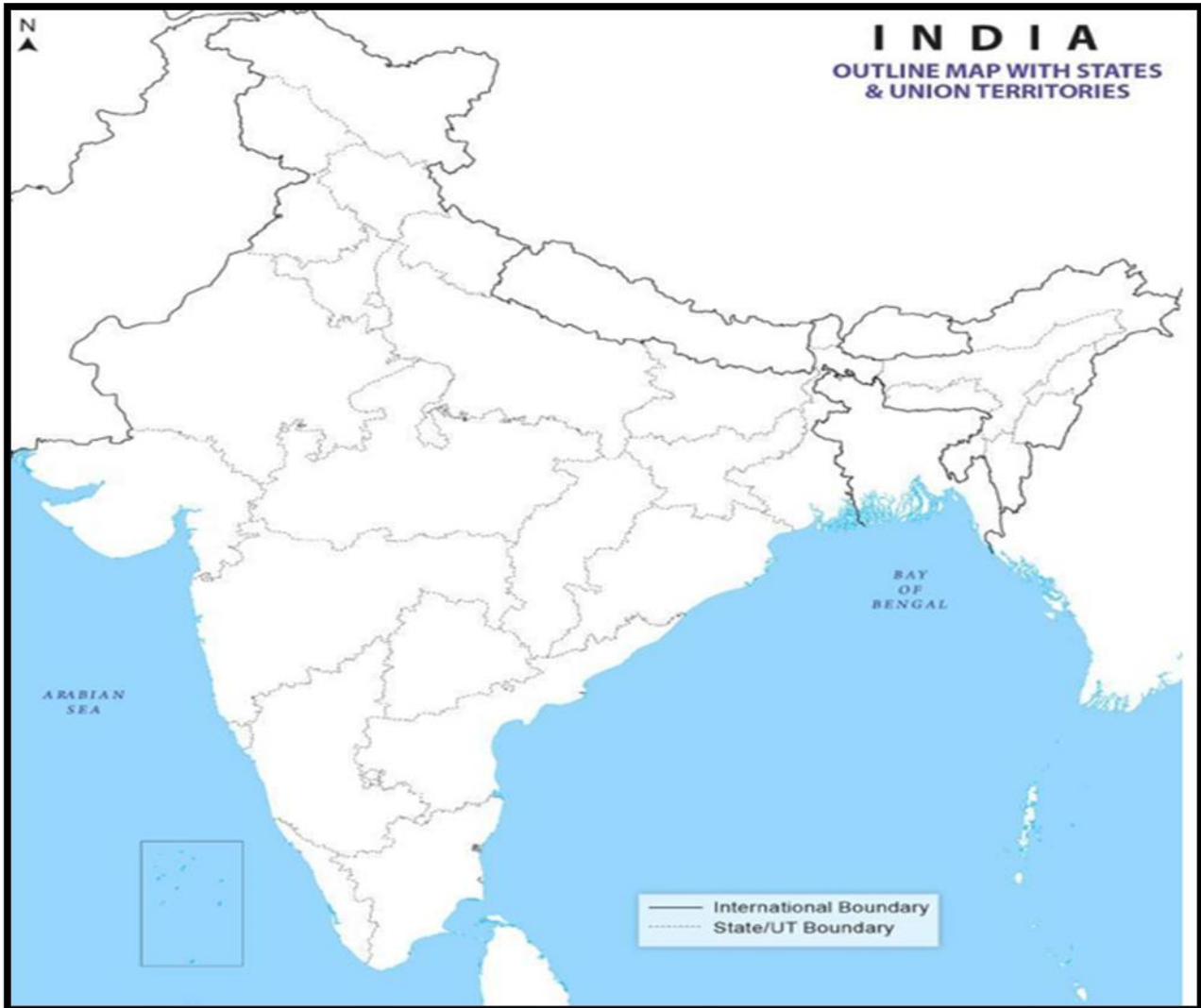
- (a) 25
- (b) 30
- (c) 35
- (d) 40

Q25. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows:

- (i) A Princely State whose ruler resisted its merger with India.
- (ii) The state related to leader Shyama Prasad Mukherjee.
- (iii) The state related to Jaya Prakash Narayan.
- (iv) The 28th State of India.

Sr. Number for the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the states
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		





Note: Following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question number 25.

1. What was the significance of 'Operation Iraqi Freedom'?
2. Who was the founder of Narmada Bachao Andolan?
3. How far did the Rajiv Gandhi—Longwwal Accord succeed in bringing normalcy in Punjab?
4. Name the leader who gave the strategy of 'Non-Congressism'.

Q26. Study the given Cartoon and answer the questions that follow:



- (1) What does the lion in the cartoon represent?
- (2) What does the tiger in the cartoon represent?
- (3) Which country's problem is presented here?
- (4) Name the external powers that helped in resolving the issue.

SECTION-E

Q27. Describe the achievements of the United Nations.

OR

Give an analysis of the cultural and political consequences of globalization.

Q28. How did India's first general election prove to be a milestone in the history of democracy in the country?

Q29. Explain Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Q30. Assess any six consequences of the partition of British India in 1947.

Solution

SECTION-A

S 1. Ans. (a)

The correct answer is option A.

Little boy. On August 6, 1945, the US Air Force dropped the atomic bomb 'Little Boy' on Hiroshima, Japan. Three days later, the United States dropped the 'Fat Man' atomic bomb on the city of Nagasaki.

S 2. Ans. (b)

The correct answer is option B.

The second Five Year Plan is also known as the 'Industrial and Transport Plan'. The second plan covered the period from April 1, 1956 to March 31, 1961. The second plan was based on the Mahalanobis model.

S 3. Ans. (b)

The correct answer is option B.

India signed the Kyoto Protocol on 26 August 2002. The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, in December 1997 and entered into force in February 2005.

S 4. Ans. (c)

The correct answer is option C.

NITI Aayog.

S 5. Ans. (a)

The correct answer is option A.

The Berlin wall was built in 1961 While On November 9, 1989, the Berlin Wall was brought down. The total length of the Berlin Wall was 155 kilometers. Gunter Schabowski, a political leader in East Germany, was tasked with announcing the easing of travel restrictions but gave no details of when the new travel rules would be implemented. When the people of East Germany came to know about this announcement, they reached the Berlin Wall in large numbers and started demanding admission to West Germany. Due to a large number of people, people started jumping over the wall and the atmosphere changed completely. On that day i.e. November 9, 1989, the Berlin Wall was demolished. The fall of the Berlin Wall led to the rise of nationalism across Germany and the people of East Germany approved the reunification of Germany on 3 October 1990, Germany was reunited.

S 6. Ans. (a)

The correct answer is option A.

NATO means North Atlantic Treaty Organization; it is the organization that works as a defense alliance. It was formed in the year 1949 with 12 countries including the USA, UK, Canada, and France. The countries involved in this had decided that in the event of any attack, they would come forward to help each other.

S 7. Ans. (c)

The correct answer is option C.

On November 10, 2001, at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the WTO held in Doha, the capital of Qatar, the legal document for China's accession to the WTO was passed, and on December 11, China officially became the 143rd member of the WTO.

S 8. Ans. (b)

The correct answer is option B.

India's first successful nuclear bomb test in Pokaran on 18 May 1974. The bomb was detonated on the army base Pokhran Test Range (PTR), in Rajasthan, by the Indian Army under the supervision of several key Indian generals.

S 9. Ans. (d)

The correct answer is option D.

- The Bharatiya Lok Dal was formed in 1974 by Chaudhary Charan Singh. The election symbol of this party was 'Haldhar Kisan'.
- The Bharatiya Janata Party was formed on 6 April 1980 at a worker's convention held at the Kotla Maidan in New Delhi, with Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee elected as its first president. The election symbol of this party was lotus.
- The Janata Party was formed in 1977 by Jayaprakash Narayan. The Janata Party led the Government of India from 1977 to 1980. The Janata Party split in 1980 due to internal differences. The election symbol of this party was 'Kisan carrying the plough'.
- The Indian National Congress is one of the oldest political parties. It was formed in 1885. The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 by Allan Octavian Hume
-

S 10. Ans. (d)

The correct answer is option D.



All options are correct D. NITI AAYOG stands for National Institution for Transforming India. Its function is to foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation. The Planning Commission which has a legacy of 65 years has been replaced by the NITI Aayog. The NITI Aayog was formed on January 1, 2015. Secretaries to be known as CEO appointed by the Prime- Minister.

S 11. Ans. (b)

The correct answer is option B.

The South Asian leaders signed the SAARC Charter on December 8, 1985, in Dhaka, during the first summit of the group. The Charter was signed by the leaders of eight South Asian nations- Bangladesh, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Maldives, Nepal, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

S 12. Ans. (d)

The correct answer is option D.

The Open Door Policy was established in the 19th century. The Open Door Policy was a proposal put forth by the United States in 1899 intended to ensure that all countries be allowed to trade freely with China. The Open Door Policy was circulated among Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, and Russia by U.S. Secretary of State John Hay.

SECTION-B

13. **Answer:** In modern times, each nation has to establish contact with other nations. Foreign policy has to be determined. In short, foreign policy refers to the policy that is adopted by a state towards other states. In the present era, no independent country can remain separate from other countries of the world. They have to depend on each other to meet their political, economic and cultural needs. The policies he uses to establish this relationship are called the foreign policy of that state.
14. **Answer:** The world was divided into two different blocs during the Cold War (1945–91). One was led by the Soviet Union and the other by America. This is called bipolarity. Those nations which were associated with both poles were the nurturers of the two-nation theory. The two-nation theory believed in the opinion of two opinions, two influences and two poles.
15. **Answer:** The Instrument of Accession was a legal document first introduced by the Government of India Act 1935 and used in 1947. The 'Instrument of accession' was a legal document created in 1947. It was executed by the Government of India to princely states which was signed by most of the rulers.
16. **Answer:** The party which comes to the Parliament after winning the elections at the national level is called a national party. In this, some percentage of the total voting is fixed. BJP, Indian National Congress, Communist Party and Trinamul Dal are national parties in India. The party which gets the membership of Parliament or Legislature by winning at the regional level or at the provincial level is called a regional party. Janata Dal (U), RJD in Bihar and SP, BSP etc. in Uttar Pradesh come under regional parties.
17. **Answer:** The leaders of the National Movement cherished the ideal of the secular nation because they knew that India i.e. Bharat is a land of many religions and faiths. So, in order to survive as a unified country India had to follow secular ideals.
18. **Answer:** The power to say no or to stop an official action is called the Veto power. The Security Council of the United Nation provides veto power to all five permanent members. These members are the United States of America, France, Britain, China, and Russia.

SECTION-C

19. **Answer:** Every state today makes relations with other states of the world. All states depend on each other. The principles on the basis of which a state establishes relations with foreign states is called the foreign policy of



that state. According to **Ruthan Swamy**, "Foreign policy is the set of principles and practices in the present day by which a state regulates relations with other states. According to **Hill**, "Foreign policy is the basic essence of the measures taken by a nation to develop its interests vis-a-vis others." According to **Hartmann**, "Foreign policy is a formulated statement of carefully chosen national interests." Foreign policy is a set of principles and practices that a state applies in relation to other states to protect and promote its national interests.

20. **Answer:** Women's empowerment simply means that women should be so empowered that they get the ability to fulfill social, economic, and national responsibilities. No system can strengthen its position by ignoring or not making half of its population a partner. Thus, the broad meaning of women's empowerment is that the potential of women should be used in the context of nation-building. That is, women's empowerment is a social and national necessity. To make women as capable, active participants and decision-makers as men. For this, it is necessary that educational, social, and economic barriers for women should be removed.

21. **Answer:** Sardar Patel was the first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India. He is known for playing a key role in the integration of 565 princely states into the Indian Union. Princely states like Travancore, Hyderabad, Junagarh, Bhopal, and Kashmir refused to join India. Sardar Patel worked tirelessly to negotiate a settlement with these princely states.

But when they still refused their integration into the Indian Union, he did not shy away from using Sama, Daam, Dand, and Bheda. He used force to acquire the princely states of Junagadh ruled by the Nawab and Hyderabad ruled by the Nizam, both of which refused to join the Union of India. Therefore, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a key role in the integration of many small and big princely states into the British Indian territory, thereby preventing the partition of India.

22. **Answer:** The Security Council is similar to the executive of the United Nations. It consists of 15 members. there are 5 permanent members – America, England, France. China and Russia. Earlier Soviet Union was its permanent member but after the end of the Soviet Union in January 1992 this place has been given to the Russian Republic. Its other 10 members are elected by the General Assembly for 2 years. India has been elected a member of the Security Council several times. In 1992, a special meeting of the Security Council took place, in which emphasis was placed on increasing the number of its permanent members, and the idea of making India its permanent member gained momentum. Some want to do away with the provision of permanent membership and insist on treating all members equally. The permanent member has the right of veto on any proposal.

23. **Answer:** The main reason for the Narmada Bachao Andolan is that due to the increase in the height of the Sardar Sarovar Dam, this dam submerges an area of 37000 hectares, including 13000 hectares of forest area, Thus, there was a possibility of damage to forests in a way. Cutting trees and plants at the time of dam construction will have a bad effect on the environment. Due to the increase in the water level of the dam, more than one lakh people will have to be displaced from this place. Here about 450 villages submerge in this water. People's jobs will be lost and their livelihoods will be badly affected. Also, Medha Patkar alleges that even after the Supreme Court's order, the people affected by the dam have neither been compensated nor rehabilitated.

SECTION-D

S 24. Ans.

S 24. (1) Ans. (a)

The correct answer is option A.

The Sardar Sarovar Dam project was inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru on 5th April 1961.

S 24. (2) Ans. (c)

The correct answer is option C.

The government constituted the 'Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal' in 1969 to resolve the water dispute issue.



S 24. (3) Ans. (d)

The correct answer is option D.

In 1985, the World Bank announced a loan of 450 million dollars to promote this project.

S 24. (4) Ans. (b)

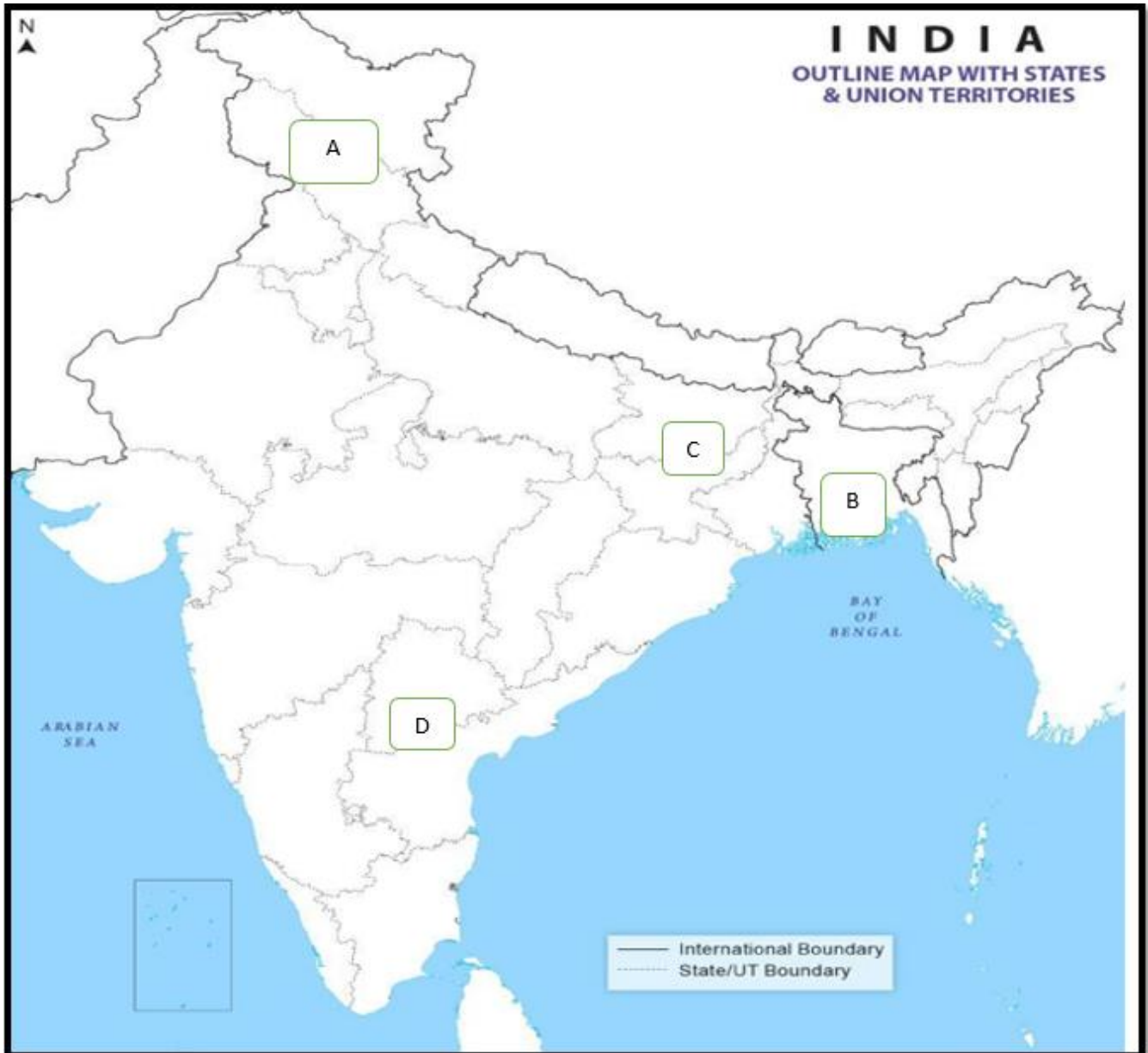
The correct answer is option B.

Under the 'Narmada Valley Development Plan', it was proposed to build 30 big dams, 135 medium dams and 3000 small dams on the Narmada and its tributaries passing through Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra.

S 25. Ans.

Sr. Number for the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the states
(i)	A	Jammu & Kashmir
(ii)	B	Calcutta
(iii)	C	Bihar
(iv)	D	Telangana





Note: Following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question number 25.

S 25. Ans.

1. On March 19th, 2003 the US launched its invasion of Iraq under the code name 'Operation Iraqi Freedom'. Its purpose was to prevent Iraq from developing Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) and to end the regime of Saddam Hussain.
2. Medha Patkar was an Indian social activist and social reformer and Indian politician who was the founder of Narmada Bachao Andolan.
3. After coming power to following the elections in 1984, the new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi initiated a dialogue with moderate Akali Dal leaders in July 1985. He reached an agreement with Harchand Singh Longowal, which was known as Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord.
4. Ram Manohar Lohia was a great freedom fighter and socialist leader who ignited the spirit of non-Congressism in the country.

S 26. Ans.

- (1) The lion represents the Sinhala community of Sri Lanka. The lion in the cartoon believes that Sri Lanka belongs to Sinhalese and no concessions to the Tamils should be given.
- (2) Tiger in the cartoon represents the LTTE- Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. The tiger represents the demand for a separate country for the Tamils of Sri Lanka.
- (3) The cartoon depicts the dilemma of the Sri Lankan leadership who are trying to balance the Sinhala hardliners lion or the Tamil militant tiger while negotiating peace.
- (4) External powers that helped in resolving the issue were the Scandinavian countries such as Norway and Iceland.

SECTION-E**S 27. Answer**

The United Nations was established on October 24, 1945. The main objective of its establishment was to establish world peace. Following were some of the major achievements of the United Nations since its inception –

1. It resolved the Palestine problem and established the State of Israel in 1948 for the Jews.
2. It ended the war between Korea and Indo-China and did not allow the independence of Korea to come to an end.
3. It forced the withdrawal of Dutch forces from Indonesia. Thus independent Indonesia emerged in 1948.
4. It stopped the war between India and Pakistan in 1948 and 1965 on the border of Kashmir.
5. It ended the Suez Canal dispute between England and Egypt. It helped fully in liberating countries like Malaya, Libya, Tunisia, Ghana, and Togoland.
6. It fully helped in establishing peace in Congo. It reduced the differences and tensions between Soviet Russia and America (the two blocs).
7. It has organized summits of major nations from time to time for the prevention of destructive weapons. Called
8. The United Nations achieved another success by ending the eight-year war between Iran and Iraq in 1988 AD.
9. A problem also arose between Pakistan and India. On the question of Kashmir, the feeling of enmity increased greatly in both countries. This problem was also brought before the United Nations. He made every possible effort to end the differences and enmity between the two countries.
10. The task of the United Nations is not only to solve political problems and to establish world peace politically but also to provide opportunities for progress to human beings in every field of life so that all human beings of the world live in a mutually harmonious environment. Experiencing the feeling of friendship, you can breathe happiness and peace.

OR Answer

Globalization is a continuous process in which all the countries of the world are connected with each other economically, politically, and culturally. In this process global communication increases at all possible levels and the tendency of both homogeneity and regionalism in the world increases.

The cultural effect of globalization leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does so because globalization leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation. The popularity of a burger or blue jeans, some argue, has a lot to do with the powerful influence of the American way of life. This leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe. But sometimes external influences simply enlarge our choices and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional. Blue jeans, on the other hand, can go well with a homespun khadi kurta.

Political consequences of globalisation at the most simple level result in erosion of state capacity. There has been a decline in the power of the state and the concept of the welfare state has been replaced by a minimally interventionist state. States now limit themselves to a few core functions, such as maintaining law and order and providing security to citizens. States now pay less attention to welfare work. Instead of the state, the market is now the main determinant of economic and social priorities. The advent of MNCs has reduced the ability of governments in developing countries to take decisions on their own. States can collect all kinds of information about their citizens and work more effectively



S 28. Answer

India's first general election after independence was concluded in this exciting collective psychology. In the first general election, 17 crores 32 lacks 12 thousand 343 voters of India were registered for 497 seats in the Lok Sabha and 3,283 seats in the state assemblies. Out of these 10 crores 59 lakh people, of whom about 85 percent were illiterate, had surprised the whole world by electing their public representatives. From 25 October 1951 to 21 February 1952, that is, that election process which lasted for about four months brought India to a new stage. On October 25, 1951, as soon as the first vote was cast in Chini Tehsil of Himachal Pradesh, a new era began. Due to the freedom struggle, the name of Congress was sitting in the common mind of the country. That's why Congress got a huge majority by winning 364 seats. The Communist Party of India emerged as the second-largest party by winning 16 seats. More about this source texture text is required for additional translation information. The Times of India opined that these elections "dispelled the doubts of all those critics who regarded the introduction of universal suffrage as a threat to the country". Even observers from outside the country were surprised. Hindustan Times wrote - "It is being accepted everywhere that the Indian people successfully carried out the biggest experiment of democracy in the history of the world." The general election of 1952 proved to be a milestone in the history of democracy all over the world. It is no longer possible to argue that democratic elections cannot be conducted in an atmosphere of poverty or illiteracy. It proved that democracy can be practiced anywhere in the world.

S 29. Answer

Narmada Bachao Andolan is the first such movement at the national level which is related to the development and the environment. On April 5, 1961, the Sardar Sarovar Dam Project on the Narmada River was inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru. The two largest and multi-purpose projects were identified as Sardar Sarovar in Gujarat and Narmada Sagar Dam in Madhya Pradesh. There was no agreement on a suitable water distribution policy among the 4 states of India, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra, so the government constituted the 'Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal in 1969 to resolve the water dispute issue. In 1979, the judicial authority started the Narmada Valley Development Plan. Under the 'Narmada Valley Development Plan' located in the central part of India, it was proposed to build 30 large dams, 135 medium dams, and 3000 small dams on the Narmada and its tributaries passing through Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. In 1985, the World Bank announced a loan of 450 million dollars to promote this project. Critics say that the stubborn attitude of the movement is hindering the process of development, availability of water, and economic growth. In this matter, the Supreme Court has directed the government to go ahead with the dam work but at the same time, it has also been ordered to rehabilitate the affected people properly. Narmada Bachao Andolan lasted for more than two decades. The movement used every possible democratic strategy to put forth its demands. The movement raised its point from the judiciary to international forums. The leadership also used methods like public rallies and satyagraha to put the understanding of the movement in front of the public. The movement did not make any special place among the mainstream political parties including the opposition parties. In fact, the development line of the Narmada movement explains the ever-increasing distance between social movements and political parties in Indian politics. It is notable that by the end of the nineties, many other local groups and movements also joined the Narmada Bachao Andolan. All these movements used to oppose big projects of development in their respective areas. Were. Around this time the Narmada Bachao Andolan became part of a coalition of co-religion movements in different parts of the country.

S 30. Answer

1. The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned, and tragic transfers of the population that Indian history was known. In the name of religion, people of a community killed and maimed people of the other community. Cities like Lahore, Calcutta (Kolkata), and Amritsar were titled as communal zones.
2. Muslims would avoid going into areas where mainly Hindus and Sikhs lived. Similarly, the Hindus and Sikhs stayed away from Muslim areas.
3. People went through immense suffering because they were forced to abandon their homes and move across borders. Minorities on both sides of the border fled their homes and often secured temporary shelter in



'refugee camps'. They often found helpless local police and administration helpless in what was till recently their own country.

4. They traveled to the other side of the new border by all sorts of means, often by foot. Even during this journey they were often attacked, killed or raped. Thousands of women were abducted on both sides of the border. They were made to convert to the religion of the abductor and were forced into marriage. In many cases, women were killed by their own family members to preserve the 'family honor'. Many children were separated from their parents.
5. Those who did manage to cross the border found that they had no home. For lakhs of these 'refugees' the country's freedom meant life in refugee camps, for a long time.
6. While recounting the trauma of partition, they have often used the phrase that the survivors themselves used to describe partition—as a division of hearts.

