

**UNIT - II**  
**DISINTEGRATION OF THE SECOND WORLD AND THE**  
**COLLAPSE OF BIPOLARITY**

Syllabus:

*New entities in world politics: Russia Balkan States and Central Asian states, introduction of democratic politics and capitalism in post communist regions, India's relations with Russia and other post – communist countries.*

**Q.) Explain in detail the Soviet Political and Economic System?**

**Ans:** The union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) came into being after the socialist revolution in Russia in 1917. The revolution was inspired by the ideas of socialism as opposed to capitalism. It believed in an equal society.

In doing so the makers of the soviet system gave primary to the state and the institution of the party. The soviet political system centered on the communist party and no other political party or opposition was allowed.

The economy was planned and controlled by the state. It was then more developed than rest of the world except for the US. It had a complex communications network, vast energy resources and machinery production. It produced everything from pins to cars.

However the Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian making life very difficult for its citizens. There was no democracy and no freedom of speech and expression.

**Q.) Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate?**

**Ans:** Soviet Union disintegrated due to the internal weakness of Soviet political and economic institutions. In reality these systems failed to meet the aspiration of the people. Few reasons for its disintegration include:

1. Economic stagnation for many years lead to severe consumer shortages and a large section of soviet society began to doubt and question the system and to do so openly.

2. The Soviet Union had become stagnant in administration and political sense as well. Ordinary people were alienated by slow and corrupt administration.
3. The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and Baltic Republics.
4. Though Gorbachev introduced reforms but these were not accepted by all the people.

**Q.) Give a brief account of Central Asian States? How are they important in present global scenario?**

**Ans.** Central Asia is a core region of the Asian continent from the Caspian sea in the west, China in the east, Afghanistan in the South and Russia in the North. The major countries of central Asia include Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Central Asia states have become important in present global situation because,

1. They have vast hydrocarbon resources.
2. They have rich sources of oil.
3. After 11 September, 2001, the US wanted military bases in the region to fight war in Afghanistan and Iraq.
4. Russia takes them as their neighbors and wants to keep them under their influence.

**Q.) Give the names and geographical location of Balkan states?**

**Ans.** The countries in the Balkan Peninsula, Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Slovenia, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and European part of Turkey.

Balkan Peninsula lies between the Adriatic Sea and the Black Sea.

**Q.) What were the major consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union?**

**Ans.** The collapse of the Soviet Union and the socialist systems in Eastern Europe had deep impact on world politics. Some of them are discussed as.

1. It meant the end of World war confrontation between USA and USSR.
2. US became the sole super power.
3. Capitalist economy became more dominant and was supported by World Bank and IMF.
4. Many new countries emerged, especially the Baltic and eastern European states.
5. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and European Union became very strong regional groups.

**Q.) How were the institutions of Democracy and capitalism introduced on post communist regimes?**

**Or**

**Describe the shock therapy in detail?**

**Ans:** The model of transition from communism to democratic and capitalistic system is referred to as shock therapy. It was introduced with the help of IMF and World Bank in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe. The major features of Shock therapy include.

1. Each of the countries was required to make a total change from socialist economy to capitalist economy.
2. Each of these countries was required to adopt private ownership as a dominant pattern of ownership of property.
3. All these countries were required to do privatization of all states assets and establish corporate ownership patterns.
4. In place of co-operative farming, agriculture of the country should follow free trade and open competition.

**Q.) Discuss the impact of shock therapy?**

**Or**

**Discuss the impact of introducing democracy and capitalism?**

**Ans.** The shock therapy introduced in 1990's did not brought good results for the people of Russia. Its impact was mostly negative as discussed below.

1. The value of ruble the Russian currency declined. The rate of inflation was so high that people lost all their savings.
2. Old system of Social Welfare was destroyed by withdrawal of subsidies which pushed large sections of the people into poverty.
3. Constitutions were drafted in a hurry and had a strong executive president with most powers.

However, most of these economies especially Russia, started reviving in 2000. The reason for revival was natural resources like oil, natural gas and minerals.

**Q.) Discuss India's Relation with Russia?**

**Ans.** India has maintained strong relations with Russia since its independence. Indo- Russia relations are rooted in a history of trust and common interests. Russia and India share a vision of multi polar world order.

India signed friendship treaty with Russia on 9<sup>th</sup> of August, 1971. More than 80 bilateral agreements have been signed between India and Russia as part of Indo-Russian strategic Agreement of 2001.

India stands, to benefit from its relationship with Russia on issues like Kashmir, Energy supplies, access to Central Asia and technology outputs. Russia stands to benefit from its relation because India is the second largest arms market for Russia. Also good relations with India help Russia to balance China's influence.

**Q.) Discuss India's relations with post communist countries?**

**Ans.** India shares good political and economic relations with all post communist countries. Both Baltic and central Asian Republic have large sources of oil and natural gas. Since India is an oil importing nation, these countries are important for India. India has entered into agreements with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan for investments and partnership in oil fields.

These countries also share lot of cultural heritage with India. They are also cooperating with India on the issues of science and Technology and space exploration.

## Unit – III

**US Dominance In World Politics****Syllabus:**

*Growth of unilateralism: Afghanistan first gulf war, response to 9/11 and attack on Iraq. Dominance and challenge to US in Economy and ideology, India regeneration of its relationship with the USA.*

**Q.) What do you mean by unilateralism or Hegemony? Describe in detail, the Hegemony/Unilateralism exhibited by US in world Politics?**

**Ans.** Hegemony/unilateralism is the holding by one state of a preponderance of power in the International system, so that it can single handedly dominate the rules and arrangements by which International political and economic relation are conducted. Britain in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the US after the world war second are the two examples of Hegemony.

Hegemony is being understood through three different ways:

**Hegemony as hard power:** It refers to the relations, patterns and balances of militarily capability between states. It is this notion of hegemony as military preponderance that is especially related to the current position of US in the world politics.

**Hegemony as structural power:** In this second sense hegemony is reflected in the role played by US in providing global public goods like Sea-lanes of communication (slocs), the sea routes commonly used by merchant ships.

**Hegemony a soft power:** this refers to the capacity to manufacture consent”, in terms of certain ideologies tradition and customs.

**Q.) Examine the factors responsible for the US hegemony in world politics?**

**Ans.** The various factors responsible for the US hegemony in world include

1. These remained no serious rival to Us after the cold war.

2. U.S economy is one of the strongest economics in the world.
3. U.S has one of the strongest and finest militarily weaponry in the world.
4. U.S has one of the best technological knowledge in present world.
5. U.S has strong influence over many developed countries of the world.
6. US has got a lot control over UN.

**Q.) What are the constraints on America hegemony today? Which one of these do you accept to be more important in future?**

**Ans.** History tells us that empires decline because they decay from within. Similarly the biggest constraints to America Hegemony are from within. Broadly there are three constraints on America hegemony.

1. The institutional architecture of the America state itself. American system is based on division of power between the three organs of government i.e. legislature, executive and judiciary. These organs put many restrictions on military power.
2. The second constraint on America Hegemony is the open nature of American society.
3. The third constraint is the North Atlantic Treaty organization (NATO).

Out of these three constraints, third constraint on America power is the most important in the future. NATO is the only one organization in the world which can put some check on the American power. NATO will be successful in moderating the US hegemony.

**Q.) Discuss first gulf war in brief?**

**Ans.** In August 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait, rapidly occupying and annexing it. After a series of diplomatic attempts failed at convincing Iraq to quit its aggression, the United Nations mandated the liberation Kuwait by force.

A massive coalition force of 660,000 troops from 34 countries fought against Iraq and defeated it in what came to be known as first

Gulf War. However UN operation, which was called “Operation Desert Storm”, was overwhelmingly American having 75% US forces.

This first Gulf war revealed the vast technological gap that had opened up between the US military capabilities and that of other states. The highly publicized use of so called ‘Smart Bombs’ by the US led some observers to call this a computer war.

**Q.) Discuss 9/11 America’s Response to 9/11 attacks?**

**Ans.** On 11 September 2001, nineteen hijackers hailing from a number of Arab countries took control of four American aircrafts, and flew them into important buildings in US. One airliner each crashed into the North and South Towers of the world trade centre in New York. A third aircraft crashed into Pentagon building, where the US Defense Department is headquartered. The fourth aircraft came down in a field in Pennsylvania. The attacks killed nearly three thousand persons.

The US response to 9/11 was swift and ferocious. As a part of its Global war on terror the US launched operation enduring freedom against all those suspected to be behind this attack, mainly Al-Qaida and the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. The Taliban region was easily overthrown but remnants of the Taliban and Al- Qaida have remained potent even after the killing of Osama-Bin-Laden.

Moreover the US forces arrested people all over the world, and detained them in secret prisons. Some of them were brought to Guantanamo Bay, a US Naval base in Cuba.

**Q.) Discuss in detail the US invasion on Iraq?**

**Ans.** On March 19, 2003, the US launched its invasion on Iraq under the codename “Operation Iraqi Freedom”. More than forty other countries joined in the US- Led. “Coalition of the willing” after the UN refused to give its mandate to the invasion. The purpose of the invasion was to prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Since no evidence of WMD was found in Iraq, it is speculated that the invasion was motivated by the objective of controlling Iraqi oil fields.

In the invasion government of Saddam Hussain fall swiftly, the US has not been able to pacify Iraq. More than 3000 US soldiers have died in Iraq and almost 50,000 Iraqi civilians have been killed since US invasion.

**Q.) Discuss in detail the Indo – US Civil Nuclear deal 2008 ?**

**Or**

**Civil Nuclear Deal 2008 was ? Watershed agreement between US and India?**

**Ans.** The 123 agreement signed between United States of America and republic of India is known as the Indo- US civil nuclear deal. The framework for this agreement was given on July 18, 2005, joint statement by Manmohan Singh and George W. Bush. This deal took three years to get completed. The agreement was signed by the foreign Minister Mr. Pranab Mukherjee and secretary of state Condoleezza Rice on 10 October, 2008.

The agreement consists, of 22pages and 17 articles. The agreement will remain in force for 40 years. The purpose of the agreement is to enable full civil nuclear energy Co-operation between India and the United States. This agreement would help to address the problem of energy deficit that has emerged as one of the constraints on accelerating India's growth rate. Also the agreement does not hinder India's military nuclear programme and provides for uninterrupted supply of fuel.

**Q.) Discuss India's renegotiations of its relationship with USA?**

**Or**

**Discuss Indo- US Relation in detail?**

**Ans.** India has strained relations with US after its independence and also during the cold war because it shared good relations with Soviet Union. However after the dissolution of Soviet Union India began to review its relations with US. Today US and India share an extensive, cultural and strategic, military and economic relationship. India emerged in 21<sup>st</sup> Century as vital to US foreign policy particularly in trade and



Commerce. India is now considered as indispensable partner of US. Since 2004 Washington and New Delhi have been pursuing “Strategic partnership” based on shared values and convergent geography. The two countries now engage in numerous combined military exercise and major US Arms sales to India are underway. The value of all bilateral trade has increased four times from 2004 to 2012. More than One Lakh Indian Students are attending American Universities.

US no more pressurize India to sign NPT CTBT. Furthermore US maintain its neutrality over Kashmir issue.

India also implicitly supported US foreign policy in relation or Iraq, Afghanistan and others.

In 2010, President Barak Obama visited India and addressed both houses of Parliament. He also supported India’s bid for the permanent seat of UN Security Council.

## Unit – IV

**ALTERNATIVE CENTERS OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL POWER****Syllabus:**

*Rise of China as an economic power, in Post-Mao Era, creation and expansion of European Union. ASEAN, and India's changing relation with China.*

**Q.) Discuss rise of China as an economic power in Post-Mao Era?**

**Or**

**What steps did China take to strengthen its economy after Mao's Era?**

**Ans.** After the inception of Peoples Republic of China in 1949, Soviet model of economy was followed. But it did not run successfully. Therefore, in 1970, Chinese leadership took major policy decisions. China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the US in 1972. Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the four modernization i.e agriculture, industry, science and technology and military in 1973. By 1978, the then leader Ding Xiomping announced the “Open Door” policy and economic reforms in China.

China followed its own path in introducing a market economy. Chinese did not go for shock therapy. The privatization of agriculture in 1982 was followed by privatization of Industry in 1998. Trade barriers were eliminated only in special economic zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could setup enterprises. Today, China has become the most important destinations for foreign direct investment in the world.

China's economy is continuously growing above 10 % and it is believed that China's economy would become the largest economy of the world by 2040.

**Q.) Discuss the creation and expansion of European Union.**

**Or**

**Which were the causes that lead to the formation of European Union?**

**Ans.** The two world wars within a short duration inflicted very heavy losses upon European countries. These countries suffered heavy economic, material and manpower losses. The Second World War also shattered many structures on which the European states had based their relations. Hence, after Second World War all the European leaders were convinced that their relations should be reconstructed. Therefore, attempts were made for the formation of European Union which included the following:

1. To review European's economy, America extended financial aid to European countries under Marshall Plan June 5, 1947.
2. Under Marshall Plan an organization of European Economic Corporation was established in 1948 to channel aid to Western European States.
3. In 1949 'Council of Europe' was established for coordinating the policies of member states.
4. In 1952, six countries of Western Europe (Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, West Germany and Luxemburg) signed a treaty called 'Treaty of Paris' and formed 'European Coal and Steel Community'.
5. In 1957, European Economic Community was formed.
6. In 1979, a parliament of European Economic Community was established.
7. For further regional cooperation, a treaty was signed at Maastricht (Netherlands) and European Union under its present name was established in 1992.

After this the European Union became one of the effective political and Economic Regional Organization. Today there are more than 27 countries in European Union.

**Q.) Discuss briefly the nature, composition and present status of European Union.**

**Ans.** The European Union is an economic and political union of 27 member countries, which are located primarily in Europe. The European Union operates through a hybrid system of supranational independent institutions and Inter-governmentally made decisions negotiated by the member states.

Important institutions of European Union include the European Commission, the Council of European Union, the European Council, the Court of Justice of the European Union and European Central Bank. The European Parliament is elected for every five years of European citizens.

The European Union has developed a single market through a system of laws, which apply in all member states. There is also the abolition of passport controls within the Schengen areas. A Monetary Union, the Eurozone was established in 1999 and is currently composed in 17 countries. In these countries, a common currency called EURO was introduced in 2002. Permanent diplomatic missions have been established around the world and European Union is represented at UN the WTO, the G-8 and G-20.

**Q.) Discuss the composition, objectives and special characteristics of ASEAN.**

**Ans.** Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) was created in 1967 through Bangkok declaration by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Today ASEAN consists of 10 members. India, Japan and China are dialogue partners and regional partners of ASEAN. The formation of ASEAN was stimulated by the situation in Vietnam as result of US imperialist's action, political crises in Cambodia and others.

**Objectives:** ASEAN is a non-military and non-security economic and cultural regional association of South East Asian states. Its main objective is:

- i) To accelerate economic growth, cultural development and social progress in the region.
- ii) To promote regional peace and stability.
- iii) To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interests, in various fields.
- iv) To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in providing training and research facilities to their people.

**Organisation:**

The organization of the ASEAN consists of Ministerial Conference, standing committee, the Secretariat and a number of permanent and adhoc committees. ASEAN has permanent secretariat with its headquarter at Jakarta.

The significance of ASEAN in international relation affairs lies in the fact that it represents an effort to develop Asian solution to the Asian problems in a cooperative manner. There is also a strong movement within ASEAN nations to have a common currency. Hence, ASEAN over the years has Emerged as viable regional organization.

**Q.) Discuss India-China Relations in detail.**

**Or**

**How have relations become normal after 1962 war between India and China?**

**Ans.** After India regained its independence from Britain, and China expelled the foreign powers, for a brief period the slogan of “*Hindu – Chini Bhai Bhai*” was popular. But soon after both states were involved in differences arising from final settlement of Indo Sino Border. Also, India and China were involved in a war in 1962 over border disputes in Andhra Pradesh and Aksai Chin in Ladakh. In this war India suffered a lot and relations become very bad.

However, since 1970's China's policy became pragmatic and a series of talks to resolve the border issue were initiated. Since then relations have improved in both strategic and economic spheres. Also

many agreements on cultural exchange and cooperation in science and Technology were made. Many border posts were opened for trade and commerce. India China trade is going to cross US \$40 billion dollars by 2010.

At the global level, India and China have adopted similar policies in international economic forums like WTO and others. They also share common concern over issues of global warming and others.

**Q.) Give a brief description of the programme of Panchsheel signed between India and China.**

**Ans.** The five principles of peaceful co-existence, known as “Panchsheel” was an agreement signed by India and China in 1954. The five points include:

- a) Mutual respect for each others territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- b) Mutual non-aggression.
- c) Mutual non-interference in each other’s affairs.
- d) Equality and mutual benefit.
- e) Peaceful co-existence.

**Q.) Discuss the cause of tension between India and China.**

**Ans.** The various causes of tension between India and China include:

- a) India giving shelter to “Dalai Lama” the religious and political head of the Buddhists of Tibet.
- b) Controversy over “Macmohan Line” the boundary between India and China.
- c) China’s help to Pakistan during 1965 war.
- d) Chinese support to Pakistan’s military and nuclear programme.

**Q.) What is Asian Regional Form (ARF)?**

**Ans.** The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was established in 1994. It is an informal multilateral dialogue of 25 members whose objectives are to increase dialogue and consultation and promote confidence building and

preventive diplomacy in the region. The current participants in ARF are as follows: ASEAN, Australia, Canada, China, European Union, India, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Russia East Time, United States and Bangladesh.

GOVERNMENT

## Unit –V

**SOUTH ASIA IN THE POST-COLD WAR ERA****Syllabus:**

*Democratization and its reversals in Pakistan and Nepal. Ethnic conflicts and efforts for peace in South Asia. India's relations with its neighbours.*

**Q.) Discuss democracy and its reversal in Pakistan?**

**Ans.** The founder of Pakistan Muhammad Ali Jinnah died before giving any concrete shape to its constitution and mode of governance. After his death and until today the military and democracy has been playing hide and seek and there has been lot of instability.

Immediately after the implementation of Pakistan's first constitution, General Ayoub Khan took over the administration of the country and soon got himself elected. But there was dissatisfaction against his rule which in turn gave way to a military dictatorship under General Yahya Khan.

Again after 1971 Indo-Pak war, an elected government was formed under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto but after six years of Bhutto Government, it was removed by General Zia-ul-Haq in 1977.

After Zia-ul-haq another democratic government under the leadership of Benazir Bhutto was founded in 1988 which was followed by Nawaz Sharief's rule of few years.

In 1999, Nawaz Sharief was removed by General Pervez Musharraf and continued to rule upto 2008. However, in 2008 General Elections, government under the Prime Minister ship of Yousuf Raza Gillani was formed and remained in power for sometime presently Nawaz Sharief is leading the government of Pakistan.



**Q.) Discuss the struggle between monarchy and democracy in Nepal?**

**Ans.** Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period.

However, due to strong pro-democracy movement in 1990's the king Gyalendra accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution. During this period there emerged strong Maoist movement in Nepal against the king and the ruling elite. In its response the king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government in 2002.

Also in April 2006, there were massive countrywide democracy protests which forced the king to restore the House of Representatives. This largest non-violent movement was lead by Seven Party Alliance (SPA), the Maoists and social activists.

Presently Nepal is going through great transition as maoist have left violence and come for negotiations. Also the constituent Assembly is trying to formulate a constitution acceptable to all the parties involved.

**Q.) Discuss in detail the ethnic conflict in Sri- Lanka?**

**Ans.** Sri Lanka is a multi ethnic country since its inception. But after independence, it slowly headed for Tamil versus Sinhalese fallout. The preference of Sinhalese language and Buddhism at the constitutional level created alienation of Tamils and Muslims, within Sri-Lankan society. Thus alienation was added by the economic stratification which was caused due to uneven spread of Western Education, distribution of government jobs etc, leading to demand for separate homeland by Tamils.

In course of time from 1983, onwards, the militant organization, the 'Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam' (LTTE) had been fighting an armed struggle for separate homeland for Tamils.

Many Scandinavian countries tried to mediate for a political resolution but that didn't happen.

Eventually in 2009, the Sri –Lankan Army in well planned attack killed Prabhakaran on 18 May, 2009 the leader of LTTE. They also brought under control all the parts controlled by LTTE. Though normalcy has returned in Sri-Lanka to a large extent but there are still certain elements who still want to have a separate nation for Tamils.

**Q.) Discuss the impact of economic globalization on the region?**

**Ans.** Economic globalization refers to the closer integration of the world in terms of trade and commerce, mostly due to advances in Science and technology. Economic globalization has been one of the major phenomenon of 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century. Its impact on South Asian Region could be summarized as:

- a) ***Liberalisation of economies:-*** Almost all the countries of South Asia have liberalized their economies. Foreign direct investment and SEZ's (Special Economic Zones) are an important feature of the economies of these countries.
- b) ***Increase in economic growth:-*** There has been substantial increase in economic growth in almost all the countries of this region. The GDP growth has increased from (3-4%) to (5-8%) in many countries.
- c) ***Urbanisation:-*** due to setting up of industries in urban centers, there has been large scale migration from rural areas. This has put a lot of pressure on urban areas. It has also lead to the creation of slums.
- d) ***Consumerism:-*** Due to increase in income there has been a large scale demand for various goods like soft drinks, Chips, TV, Refrigerators, Washing machines etc.
- e) ***Rural urban divide:-*** Urban centres are growing rapidly than rural ones. It is due to lack of academic and technical qualification in rural areas.

**Q.) Discuss some of the major conflicts in South Asia?**

**Or**

**South Asian conflicts mostly involve India and Pakistan, Discuss?**

**Ans.** There are some very crucial conflicts of an international nature in this region. Given the position of India in this region most of these conflicts involve India.

The most crucial conflict is the one between India and Pakistan i.e over Kashmir. Wars between India and Pakistan in 1947 - 48, 1965 failed to settle the matter.

India's conflict with Pakistan is also over strategic issues like the control of Siachen glacier and over acquisition of arms like nuclear bombs.

Both the governments continue to be suspicious of each other. The Indian government blames Pakistan or supporting Kashmiri militants and also believes that Pakistan aided Khalistan militants with arms and ammunitions. Its spy agency (ISI) is alleged to be involved in various anti-India campaigns in India's North East operating secretly through Bangladesh and Nepal. Pakistan blames India for the interference in Baluchistan and Afghanistan.

India and Pakistan also have had problems over the sharing of river water like Indus etc. The two countries also not in agreement over the demarcation line in Sir Creek in the Rann of Kutch.

Besides this, Nepal and Bhutan, as well as Bangladesh and Myanmar, have had disagreements in the past over the migration of ethnic Nepalese into Bhutan and the Rohingyas into Myanmar, respectively. Bangladesh and Nepal have had some differences over the future of the Himalayan river waters.

**Q.) Describe some of the ways of Peace – building in South Asia?**

**Ans.** In spite of many conflicts, the states of South Asia recognize the importance of peace and cooperation and friendly relationship among themselves. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is a major initiative of South Asian States to evolve cooperation through multilateral means. It was formed in 1985, by the efforts of Zia – ul – Rehman.

SAARC countries signed the South Asian Free Trade (SAFTA) agreement in 2004 and came into force in 1 January, 2006.

Although India – Pakistan relations seems to be a story of endemic conflict and violence, there have been a series of efforts to manage tensions and build peace. The two countries have started many confidence building measures to reduce the risk of war.

Further more, relations between India and China have also improved over a period of time. Also US is increasingly acting as a moderator between India and Pakistan.

**Q.) Briefly describe some of the ways and means for improving Indo-pak relations?**

**Ans.** Though there have been a number of attempts to normalize relations between two countries but they have failed to yield any good results. Kashmir, Siachen, Sir Creek, water dispute and terrorism are the main issues of concern between two countries. Keeping in view the history, polity and strategic importance of these issues a step by step procedure has to be adopted. Some of the suggestions are given as:

- a) Focus on confidence building measures between the two countries.
- b) Continuous dialogues on all fronts i.e political, economic and social.
- c) Political and cultural meetings and exchanges.
- d) Negating elements trying to disrupt peace process.

- e) Increase people to people contact by opening of borders especially Line of Control (LOC)
- f) Give less importance to military and intelligence assertions.
- g) Focus on the core issues for their final settlement.
- h) Have courage to take strong and bold decisions by the leadership of two countries.

**Q.) Discuss India's relations with Sri- Lanka?**

**Or**

**What is the issue of main difference between India and Sri Lanka?**

**Ans.** The difficulties in the relationship between the governments of India and Sri Lanka are mostly over ethnic conflict in the island nation. Indian leaders and citizens find it impossible to remain neutral when Tamils are politically unhappy and are being killed. After the military intervention in 1987, the Indian government now prefers to a policy of disengagement of Vis-à-vis Sri-Lanka's internal troubles. India signed a free trade agreement with Sri-Lanka on 28, December 1999, which strengthened relations between two countries. India's help in post Tsunami reconstruction in Sri-Lanka has also brought the two countries closer.

However, Chinese support to Sri-Lanka in building some of the sea-ports and its support to Sri-Lankan Army hurts India.

**Q.) Discuss India's relation with Bangladesh?**

**Ans.** The governments of India and Bangladesh have had differences over several issues including the sharing of the Ganga and Brahmaputra river waters.

The Indian government has been unhappy with the Bangladesh's denial of illegal immigration to India, Its support for anti-India Islamic fundamentalist groups. Bangladesh refusal to allow Indian Troops to move through its territory to north-eastern India, and its decision not to export natural gas to India.

Bangladeshi government has felt that the Indian Government behaves like a regional bully over the sharing of river waters, encouraging rebellion in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, trying to extract its natural gas and bring unfair in trade. There are also issues related to boundary dispute.

However, in recent years economic relations have improved considerably. Bangladesh is a part of India's Look East Policy. On Disaster Management and Environmental issues, the two states have cooperated regularly. Efforts are on to increase cooperation in areas of common interest.

**Q.) Discuss India's relations with Nepal?**

**Ans.** Nepal and India enjoy a very special relationship that has very few parallels in the world. A treaty of friendship in 1950 allows the citizens of the two countries to travel and work in other country without visas and passports.

Despite this special relationship, the governments of the two countries have had trade related disputes in the past. The Indian Government has often expressed displeasure at the warm relationship between Nepal and China and at the Nepal government's inaction against anti-Indian elements. Indian security agencies see the Maoist movement in Nepal as a growing security threat, given the rise of Naxalite groups in various Indian States.

Many leaders and citizens in Nepal think that the Indian government interferes in its internal affairs, has design on its river waters and hydro-electricity, and prevents Nepal a land locked country, from getting easier access to the sea through Indian Territory.

Nevertheless, Indo-Nepal relations are fairly stable and peaceful. Despite differences, trade, scientific cooperation, common natural resources, electricity generation hold the two countries together.

**Q.) Describe India - Bhutan Relations?**

**Ans.** India also enjoys very special relationship with Bhutan. India never interferes in Bhutan's internal affairs in accordance with India-Bhutan friendship treaty of 1949. This treaty also seeks to ensure free trade and commerce; import arms and ammunitions; and extradition of criminals etc. In April 1984, a new agreement on trade and commerce came into effect after the term of 1972 Agreement expired. It accepted Bhutan's right to impose non-tariff restrictions on Indian goods; granted MFN status to merchant ships engaged in non-coastal trade and sailing under the flag of Bhutan. India is one of the major economic partners of Bhutan in terms of trade and financial aid. India is also involved in big hydroelectric projects in Bhutan.

The efforts made by the Bhutanese monarch to remove out the guerrillas and militants from northeastern India that operate in his country have been helpful to India.

**Q.) Discuss India's relations with Maldives?**

**Ans.** India's ties with the Maldives remain warm and cordial. India was the first country to recognize Maldives as an independent nation in 1965.

In November 1988, when some Tamil mercenaries from Sri Lanka attacked the Maldives, the Indian air force and navy reacted quickly to stop the invasion. India has also contributed towards the islands economic development, tourism and fisheries. India also supported Maldives during 2004 disastrous Tsunami.

Maldives is already an Indian stronghold, as the island nation has an 'India First' policy because of its geographical contiguity with India. In the year 2006, India and Maldives observed the India-Maldives friendship week in male.

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**Unit –VI****INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS IN A UNIPOLAR WORLD****Syllabus:**

Restructuring and the future of the UN. Rise of new international actors: new international economic organizations, NGO's. How democratic and accountable are the new institutions of global governance?

**Q.1) Briefly describe the principles and objectives of UN?**

**Ans.)** The UN came into existence on October 24, 1945. It is a supra-national organization whose main aim is to maintain peace and security in the world.

**Objectives of the United Nations:**

- a) To save the succeeding generations from scourge of war.
- b) To reaffirm faith in fundamental Human rights.
- c) To establish justice and respect for international obligations.
- d) To promote social progress and better standards of life.

**Purpose and Principle of UN:**

- a) To maintain international peace and security.
- b) To develop friendly relations among nations.
- c) To achieve international cooperation for solving international problems of an economic, social and humanitarian character.
- d) To act as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations to achieve the above ends.

**Q.) Give a brief description of the main organs of United Nations?**



**Ans.) a) General Assembly:-** It is called as the town meeting of the world and the parliament of man. All members of UN meet each year to consider and debate the major issues of international politics. Generally Assembly is composed of all the members of UN and has 194 members.

**b) Security Council:-** Security council is an action agency of the UN and thus an executive organ. It has five permanent members, China, France, Russia, US, UK and ten non-permanent members elected by General Assembly for two years.

**c) Economic and Social Council:-** To coordinate the economic and social work of UN ECOSOC was formed. It consists of 54 members. These are elected by the General Assembly for three-years, with one third of members expiring each year.

**d) International Court of Justice:-** It is the principal judicial organ of the UN, with headquarters in Hague. The court consists of 15 judges. They are elected by council. They are chosen on the basis of their qualification. The court hears those cases which are referred to it by states.

**e) Trusteeship Council:-** it was set up to supervise and administer trust territories placed under its disposal by individual agreements.

**f) Secretariat:-** which is the office of the UNO. The head of this office is Secretary General.

**Q.) Discuss the reform and restructuring of UN?**

**Ans.)** reform and restructuring are fundamental to any organization to serve the needs of a changing environment. The UN is no exception.

The two kinds of reforms face the UN:

**a) Reform of the organization**

- b) Review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the organization.

On the reform of structures and processes, the biggest discussion has been on the functioning of the Security Council. Related to this has been the demand for an increase in the UN security Council's permanent and non-permanent membership so that the realities of contemporary world politics are better reflected in the structures of organization.

On the issues to be given greater priority, some countries and experts want the organization to play a greater or more effective role in peace and security missions, while others want its role to be confined to development and humanitarian work.

Related to the increase in permanent and non-permanent members the following criteria have been suggested for new members.

- a) A major economic power.
- b) A major military power
- c) A substantial contributor to the UN budget.
- d) A big nation in terms of its population.
- e) A nation that respects democracy and human rights.
- f) A country that would represent world's geography and diversity.

**Q.) Discuss India's position on the restructured UN?**

**Ans.)** India has supported the restructuring of the UN on several grounds. It believes that a strong revitalized UN is desirable in a changing world. India also supports an enhanced role for the UN in promoting development and cooperation among states. India believes that development should be central to the UN's agenda as it is a vital precondition for the maintenance of international peace and security.

One of the India's major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly Membership has expanded considerably. India considers that this has harmed the representative character of the Security Council. It also argues that an expanded council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community.

India supports an increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent members. It also believes that the Security Council should have more developing countries in it.

**Q.) Discuss the future of UN ?**

**Ans.)** United Nations was formed in 1947, for maintaining International peace and security. Though so far there has not been a third world war, but complete peace and security has also not been achieved.

During 1960's and 1970's UN played an important role in International politics. It became a "Constitutional system of International Cooperation", under the leadership of Dag Hammarskjöld. It took a number of initiatives like peace keeping operations, preventive diplomatic missions, technical task force and UNCTAD etc. It also played a role in cooling down Cold War rivalry.

But after the end of Cold War and under US hegemony its role has decreased. Following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on US, US declared a war on terror and attacked Afghanistan without and Palestine and still unresolved.

Therefore, if it continues its good work as it did in 1960's and 1970's it has a definite role and future. But if it remains a

witness to American hegemony and unilateralism then there are doubts over its future and any role in International politics.

**Q.) What is NGO?**

**Ans.)** NGO (Non Governmental Organization) is a term that refers to a legally constituted, non business organization created by natural or legal persons with no participation or representation of any government. In the cases in which NGO's are funded totally or partially by governments, the NGO maintains its non-governmental status insofar as it excludes government representatives from membership in the organization.

The number of Internationally operating NGO's is estimated at 40,000. India is estimated to have between 1 million to 2 million NGO's.

**Q.) Write short notes on “New International Economic Organization.**

**Or**

**Write short notes on: 1) World Bank 2) WTO**

**Ans.) 1) World Bank:** - The World Bank was created immediately after the Second World War in 1945; its activities are focused on the developing countries. Its works for human development (education, health), agriculture and rural development (irrigation, rural services), environmental protection (pollution reduction, establishing and enforcing regulations ), infrastructure (roads, urban regeneration, electricity) and governance (anti corruption, development of legal institutions). It provides loans and grants to the member-countries. In this way, it exercises enormous influence on the often criticized for setting the economic agenda of the poorer nations, attaching stringent conditions to its loans and forcing free market reforms.

**2) WTO:-** The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an international organization which sets the rules for global trade. This organization was set up in 1995 as the successor to the General Agreement on Trade World War. It has 150 members. All decisions are taken unanimously but the major economic powers such as the US, EU and Japan has managed to use the WTO to frame rules of trade to advance their own interests. The developing countries often complain of non-transparent procedures and being pushed around by big powers.

### **IAEA**

The International Atomic Agency (IAEA) was established in 1957. It came into being to implement US President Dwight Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" proposal. It seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to prevent its use for military purposes. IAEA teams regularly inspect nuclear facilities all over the world to ensure that civilian reactions are not being used for military purposes.

### **Amnesty International**

'Amnesty International' is an NGO that campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world. It promotes – respect for all the human rights in the universal declaration of Human Rights. It believes that human rights are independent and indivisible. It prepares and publishes reports in human rights. Governments are not always happy with these reports since a major focus of Amnesty is the misconduct of government authorities. Nevertheless, these reports play an important role in research and advocacy on human rights.

**3) IMF:-** “IMF” or “International Monetary Fund” is an international organization that oversees those financial institutions and regulations that act at the international level. The IMF has 184 member countries, but they do not enjoy equal say. The top ten countries have 55 percent of the votes. They are the G-8 members (the US), Japan, Germany, France, UK, Italy, Canada and Russia, Saudi Arabia and China. The US alone has 17.4% voting rights.

**Q.) Are the new institutions of Global Governance democratic and accountable?**

**Ans.)** No, the new institutions of Global Governance are not democratic and accountable because:

- i. They do not represent all the countries of the world.
- ii. They mostly represent rich and developed countries.
- iii. They are used by developed countries for their benefit and advantage.
- iv. They have increased underdevelopment and dependency in poor countries.

## Unit –VII

**SECURITY IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD****Syllabus:**

*Traditional concerns of security and politics of disarmament, Non-traditional or Human Security, Global Poverty, health and education, issues of human rights and migration.*

**Q.) What is security?**

**Ans.)** Security implies freedom from threats. It relates only to extremely dangerous threats. Threats that could so endanger core values that those values would be damaged beyond repair if we did not do something to deal with the situation.

**Q.) Discuss Traditional notion of security?**

**Ans.)** Traditional conception of security has both internal and external domain. In the external domain of security, the greatest danger to a country is from military threats. The source of this danger is another country which by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

In responding to the threat of war, a government has three basic choices; to surrender, to prevent the other side from attacking by promising to raise the costs of war to an unacceptable level and to try to defend itself when war actually breaks out so as to deny the attacking country, its objectives and to turn back or defeat the attacking forces together.

Therefore security policy is concerned with preventing war, which is called deterrence and limiting or ending war, which is called defence.

In the internal sphere, traditional conception concerns itself with internal security. It involves civil war or war from groups asking for independence or share in governance.

**Q.) Write notes on the following:**

- a) Disarmament**
- b) Arms control**
- c) NPT**
- d) CTBT**

**Or**  
**Politics of disarmament?**

**Ans.) (a) Disarmament:-** Disarmament is an inclusive term. It implies anything from the banning of all military arsenals and establishments, to be banning of particular weapons. Disarmament implies an idealist goal of an once for all solution for a disarmed world. Examples of disarmament, (1) 1972 Biological weapons convention, (2) 1992, chemical weapons convention. These countries banned the production and possession of these weapons.

**(b) Arms control:-** It refers to “cooperative agreements” between states designed to regulate arms level either by limiting their growth or by placing restrictions on how they might be used. Arms control is an aspect of military and foreign policy in which conflict of interest is accepted as a fact of life, but one in which potential recourse to violence and conflict can be kept under control. Some examples of Arms control include:

ABM (Anti ballistic Missile Treaty, ABM 1972)

PTBT (Partial Test Ban Treaty, PTBT 1963)



NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty, NPT 1968)

CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, CTBT 1996)

**(c) NPT (Non- Proliferation Treaty):-** NPT was signed on 1 July, 1968 and came into force on 5<sup>th</sup> March, 1970. The main provisions include:

i) It obliged all the countries possessing nuclear weapons not to disseminate nuclear knowledge and transfer manufactured nuclear weapons to the non-nuclear countries.

ii) Preferential treatment to non-nuclear countries in terms of technology and material, who have signed NPT.

iii) Non-nuclear countries should accept the verification and safeguard control set up by the International Atomic Energy Association.

However, India, Pakistan, Israel, Cuba called it discrimination and did not sign it.

**(d) CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty):-** The comprehensive test ban treaty bans all nuclear explosions. Almost 144 countries have signed this treaty. However, India, Pakistan and North Koreans have not signed yet.

India refused to sign CTBT as it called it incomplete and it ignored. India's security scenario.

**Q.) Discuss Non – Traditional conception of security?**

**Ans.)** Non-traditional security goes beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence.

It doesn't only involve state but also individuals or communities or indeed all of humankind. That is why non-traditional security is also called as "Human Security" or "Global Security".

Broader concept of human security argues that threat agenda should include hunger, disease and natural disasters because these kill far more people than war, genocide and terrorism combined.

**Q.) Discuss some non-traditional/ human security conceptions of security.**

**Ans.) a) Global Poverty:** - World population now at 650 crore will reach 700 – 800 crore within 25 years and may eventually level out at 900 to 1000 crore. Currently, half the world's population growth occurs in just six countries – India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Indonesia.

Among the world's poorest countries population is expected to triple in the next 50 years, whereas many rich countries will see population shrinkage in that period. High per capita income and low population growth reinforce each other to make poor states and poor groups get poorer.

Globally, this disparity contributes to the gap between the Northern and Southern countries of the world.

**b) Human Rights:-** Human rights are the moral claims which are inalienable and inherent to all individuals by virtue of their being humans alone. Basically it involves three types of rights, Civil and Political, Economic and Social and the group rights.

Since 1990's developments such as Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the genocide in Rwanda and the killing of people in Afghanistan and Iraq have lead to a debate on whether or not the

UN should intervene to stop human rights – abuses. However there has not been any consensus over this.

**c) Migration:** Migration refers to the movement of people from one country to another particularly for better economic opportunity.

Migrated people face a lot of hardships related to their economic survival. Their problems are further added by the protectionist policies of rich countries.

**d) Health and Education:-** Health and education are also considered as one of the non-traditional concerns of security. The spread of various diseases like HIV-AIDS, bird flu and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) have rapidly spread across countries. Also the lower standards of education and literacy are keeping a large chunk of population away from modern industry, thereby leading to disparity and divisions.

**Unit –VIII****GLOBALISATION AND ITS CRITICS****Syllabus:**

*Economic, Cultural and Political manifestations. Debates on the nature of consequences of globalization. Anti - globalization movements. India as an arena of globalization and struggle against it.*

**Q.) Define the term globalization, give its characteristics?**

**Ans.)** Globalization refers to the integration of world in terms of Social, Economic and Political spheres, supported by the developments in science and technology.

**Characteristics of Globalization:**

- 1) Used as a descriptive term, rather than prescriptive.
- 2) Term is new, but phenomenon is old.
- 3) Institution that have emerged are beyond the power and authority of nation states.
- 4) Made international relations more expansive as well as intensive, because of the influence.

**Q.) Discuss the economic, cultural and political manifestation of Globalization?**

**Ans.)** economic globalization usually involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world. It involves greater trade in commodities across the globe. The restrictions imposed by different countries on allowing the imports of other countries have been reduced. Similarly the restrictions on movement of capital across countries have also been reduced.

Political manifestations of globalization at the most simple level, results in an erosion of state capacity, i.e the ability of government to do what they do. All over the world, the

old 'welfare state' is now giving away to a more minimalist state that performs certain core function such as the maintenances of law and order and the security of its citizens.

Culturally it leads to the risk of a uniform culture or what is called as cultural homogenization. the risk of a uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture. What we have in the name of global culture is the imposition of Western Culture on the rest of the world. This agreement is supported by the "Mcdonaldisation" of the world.

**Q.) Briefly discuss the consequences of globalization?**

**Ans.)** Related to the consequences of globalization argue that it would prompt and pave the way for world peace human security and economic well being. According to them what is in the making is a "Cosmopolitan democratic community" at the global level. This cosmopolitan democratic community will result in the solution of global problems at global level. The nation states so far have not been able to solve these problems.

Those who criticize the phenomenon of globalization argue that it has resulted in:

- 1) Compromise of national economic interest:-** economic policies are being framed under the presence of economic organizations like IMF and WTO. State has left the job of welfarism for its people. It goes after economic growth only.
- 2) Curtailment of national sovereignty:** less dependence on nation for survival and progress improvement in communication and transport and flow of capital has reduced state sovereignty to a large extent.
- 3) Erosion of native culture:** under cultural homogenization and Mcdonaldisation the native cultures have been blown away. The native customs, traditions and practices which

are even useful are being looked down in the era of globalization.

**Q.) Discuss some of the grounds on which globalization is being resisted?**

**Ans.)** Globalization is a very contentious subject and has involved strong criticism all over the globe. Critics of globalization make a variety of arguments.

Those on the left argue that contemporary globalization represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. Weakening of the state leads to a reduction in capacity of the state to protect the interests of its poor.

Critics of globalization from the political right express anxieties over the political, economic and cultural effects. In political terms, they also fear the weakening of the state. Economically, they want a return to self-reliance and protectionism, at least in certain areas of the economy. Culturally they are worried that traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values and ways.

It is important to note that anti-globalization movements too participate in global networks, allying with those who feel like them in other countries. In 1999, at the World Trade Organization (WTO), Ministerial Meeting there were widespread protests at Seattle allying unfair trading practices by economically powerful states.

**Q.) Discuss India's posturing in the era of globalization?**

**Or**

**Discuss India in the arena of globalization?**

**Ans.)** Flows pertaining to the movement of capital, commodities, idea and people go back to several centuries in Indian History.

During, the colonial period, as a consequences of Britain's imperial ambitions, India became an exporter of primary goods and raw materials and a consumer of finished goods. After independence, because of this experience India followed a policy of protectionism. While some advances were made in some areas but critical sectors such as health, housing and primary education did not receive an attention they deserved.

In 1991, responding to financial crisis and to the desire or higher rates of economic growth, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms. This lead to de-regulation of various sectors of trade and Foreign Direct Investment.

Though this lead to the increase in economic growth but the benefits of growth have not reached at all.

**Q.) Describe India's resistance to the Phenomenon of globalization?**

**Ans.)** Resistance of globalization in India has come from different quarters.

There have been left wing protests to economic liberalization varied though political parties as well as through forums like the Indian social forum. Trade unions of industrial workforce as well as those representing farmer interests have organized protests against the plants like Neem by American and European firms have also generated considerable opposition.

Resistance to globalization has also come from the political right. This has taken the form of objecting particularly to various cultural influences – ranging from the availability of foreign TV channels provided by cable networks, celebration of valentine day, and westernization of the dress tastes of the girl students in school and colleges.

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## Unit –IX

### Environment and natural resources in global politics

#### Syllabus:

*Environment movement and evolution of global environmental norms. Conflicts over traditional and common property resources. Rights of indigenous people. India's stand in global environmental debates.*

**Q.) What do you mean by environment? Describe the various factors responsible for environmental pollution?**

**Ans.)** Environment is everything that affects the individual. It stands for all those circumstances which are asserting their influence on the individual since conception to death. It generally includes rocks, minerals, soils, water, forests etc.

Environment pollution begins with the man and ends with the man as the victim. Following are some of the reasons for environment pollution:

- a) **Increase in population:** It has been rightly observed that much of the environmental pollution destruction in the form of deforestation and desertification can be traced to human kind's struggle to feed a rapidly growing population.
- b) **Rapid industrialization:** the discharge of industrial wastes in water and aerial resources causes pollution in them.
- c) **Deforestation and soil erosion:-** deforestation and soil erosion adversely affects ecosystem and causes environmental degradation.
- d) **Means of transportation:** increased means of transportation is a source of environmental pollution.

**Q.) Write notes on the following:**

- a) United Nations, environment programme.

- b) Earth Summit, 1992
- c) Kyoto Protocol.

**Ans.) UNEP:** UNEP was established in 1972, having its headquarters at Nairobi, Kenya, the main task of UNEP is to provide leadership for the protection of environment, and encourage people's participation in this work. It also helps people to improve their quality of life, without compromising with the future generations and interests of the nations. It prepares global agenda for the protection of environment, and encourages people's participation in this work. It also helps people to improve their quality of life, without compromising with the future generations and interests of the nations. It prepares global agenda for protection of environment. It also encourages sustainable environment projects.

Earth Summit, 1992; It was held in Rio – de – Janeiro in Brazil during June, 1992. It was sponsored by United Nations conference on environment and development. It was very well attended by over a hundred heads of nations and about 2000 representatives of NGO's. three main assumptions promised by summit are:

- a) Making of environmental ecology sustainable.
- b) Use of environmental friendly technology.
- c) Effectiveness of regulatory provisions for environmental protection.

Agenda 21, was the most important outcome of Earth Summit. It suggested for protecting the environment, combating deforestation, soil losses and desertification, promoting safe management of toxic waste, halting the depletion of fish stock, preventing air and water pollution etc.

**Kyoto Protocol:-** Kyoto protocol aimed at fighting global warming. It is focused at the stabilization of green house gases

in the atmosphere. It was initially adopted on 11 December 1997 in Kyoto, Japan and extend into force on 16 February 2005. Under the protocol the countries commit themselves to a reduction of four green house gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and sulphur hexafluoride) and two groups of gases (hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons) produced by them.

**Q.) What is meant by the Global commons? How are they exploited and polluted?**

**Ans.)** Global commons are those areas, objects or resources of the world which are not part of the exclusive jurisdiction of any one state. Examples of Global commons are earth's atmosphere, the ocean floor, air space, outer space, Antarctica. Global commons are also world heritage because they are passed in the present generation to the next generation and so on.

Cooperation over global commons is very difficult due to lack of consensus. Generally countries use global commons ruthlessly and never think of their obligations to protect them. Antarctica is being used for extracting gas, without thinking of its sustainable use and protection.

**Q.) Who are indigenous people ?**

**Ans.)** the UN defines indigenous populations as comprising the descendants of peoples who inhabited the present territory of a country at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world and overcome them. Indigenous people today live more in conformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions than the institutions of the country of which they now form a part.

**Q.) Give a description of the struggle of Indigenous people for their rights?**

**Ans.)** Indigenous people today live more in conformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions than the institutions of the country of which they now form a part. There are almost 30 crore indigenous people spread throughout the world including India.

The indigenous voices in world politics call for the admission of indigenous people to the world community as equals.

They appeal to governments to come to terms with the continuing existence of indigenous nations as enduring communities with an identity of their own.

Indigenous people call for protection of their lands, which are the main source of their survival.

**Q.) What do you mean by common but differentiated responsibility?**

**Ans.)** Common but differentiated responsibility means that every country has to work for protecting environment but more responsibility lies on developed countries. This argument was accepted in the Rio Summit in 1992.

The developed countries of the North want to discuss the environmental issue as it stands now and want everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation.

However the developing countries of the South say that much of the ecological degradation in the world is the product of industrial development undertaken by the developed countries. If they have caused more degradation, they must also take more responsibility for undoing the damage now.

**Q.) Discuss India's stand on Global environmental debates?**

**Ans.)** India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in August 2002.

At the G – 8, G – 20 and other forums, India points out that the per capita emission rates of those in the developed world.

India is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing emission rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time.

India is vary of recent discussions within UNFCCC about introducing binding commitments on rapidly industrializing countries (such as Brazil, China and India) to reduce their Greenhouse gas emission. Furthermore India's per capita carbon emissions by 2030 are likely to represent less than half the world average of 3.8 tones in 2030.

In India government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes. These include Auto-fuel policy, energy conservation Act and Electricity Act of 2003.

India is also of the view that SAARC, NAM and BRIC countries should adopt a common position on global environment issues.

**Q.) Give a brief description of conflicts over traditional resources.**

**Ans.)** Traditional resources are those resources which have been used by man since time immemorial for various purposes. These include water, forests, oil etc.

Though 75% of earth is covered with water nut all of this water is not available for drinking and other purposes. Besides this there are some large deserts also. The forests are also

unevenly distributed. Similarly petroleum and petroleum products act as blood for running the industries.

In their uneven distribution and non- availability to some nations, there always has been a struggle over them. The first and the second gulf war are the prime examples of this struggle.

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**Unit –X****NATION – BUILDING AND ITS PROBLEMS****Syllabus:**

*Nehru's approach to nation – building: Legacy of partition challenge of 'refugee' resettlement, the Kashmir problem. Organization and reorganization of states, political conflicts over language.*

**Q.) What is a nation?**

**Ans.)** A nation is a conglomeration of people having similar institutions, religion, customs and a sense of social homogeneity and mutual interest, the term nation is essentially an ethnic one based upon common history, culture and a sense of identity, among people who make a nation. Different nations may be existing in one state or a nation may go beyond the territory of a single state.

**Q.) Discuss Nehru's approach to nation – building?**

**Ans.)** Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister of Independent India. He laid strong foundations for nation building which was based on these important ideas:-

- 1) Democracy:-** He was a champion of democracy. Throughout his life he laid emphasis on democracy. According to him democracy was an intellectual activity and a way of life. He believed in parliamentary form of democracy.
- 2) Socialism:-** Socialism with Nehru, wasn't merely an economic doctrine, it is a vital creed. Essence of socialism was the control by the state of the means of production and preventing the exploitation of poor. Socialistic model was to work through (i) economic planning, (ii) Mixed economy, (iii) Five year plans.

**3) International outlook:-** Nehru was a great internationalist. He was the architect of NAM as a movement and as a force on international forum. He believed in independent foreign policy.

**Q.) Write an essay on the legacy of partition and challenges of refuges?**

**Ans.)** The partition year 1947 was the year of largest most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known.

- 1) Communal Riots:** In the name of religion people of one community ruthlessly killed and maimed people of the other community. Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata became divided into 'communal zones'.
- 2) Social Sufferings:** Minorities on both sides of the border fled their homes and often secured temporary shelter in 'Refugee Camps'. Thousands of women were abducted on both sides of the border. Many children were separated from their parents. Those who managed to cross the border found that they had no home. Hence for lakhs of these 'refugees' the country's freedom meant life in 'refugee camps'.
- 3) Administrative concerns and Financial strains:-** the partition saw not merely a division of properties, liabilities and assets or a political division of the country and administrative apparatus. What also got divided were the financial assets and things like tables, chairs, type writers, paper clips etc. the employees of government and the railways were also divided.



**Q.) Examine the three challenges which Independent India faced for nation building?**

**Ans.)** After independence India faced a number of challenges, which needed a solution. These challenges can be categorized as:

- 1) To shape a nation:-** India is a land of continental size and diversity. There were around 600 states of varying sizes and population. Partition of the country raised many questions. Hence there was a serious question about the future of India, i.e, would India survive as a unified country.
- 2) To establish democracy:-** Another challenge was to develop democratic practices in accordance, with the constitution, i.e India adopted representatives democracy, based on parliamentary form of government.
- 3) To ensure the development and well being of the Society:-** The third challenge came in the way to evolve effective policies for economic development and eradication of poverty and unemployment. For this purpose the policy of mixed and planned economy was adopted.

**Q.) Give a detailed explanation of the Kashmir problem?**

**Ans.)** Kashmir was a princely state at the time of the India's independence. In accordance with Cabinet Mission Plan, Kashmir had three alternatives, to assert complete independence, to accede to Pakistan or to accede to India. However, Kashmir didn't accede to either dominion by the 15<sup>th</sup> August and thus Kashmir become independent state.

Maharaja Hari Singh offered to sign a stand still agreement with both India and Pakistan. Pakistan agreed to have a standstill agreement with J&K. but due to certain reasons no standstill agreement was signed between India and Kashmir.

On October 29, 1947 several thousand armed tribesmen attacked the frontier of the state. To save to his life, Maharaja Hari Singh left Srinagar on 25<sup>th</sup> of October. He appointed Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah as emergency administrator.

Maharaja Hari Singh signed the instrument of Accession on October 26, 1947. Maharaja offered to accede on three subjects defense, foreign affairs, and communication. In response India sent its troops into J&K to fight with the tribesman.

However this accession is not accepted by Pakistan and wants a political resolution of the Kashmir problem.

Presently Kashmir is divided into two parts one controlled by India and other by Pakistan. Many rounds of talks have taken place but the two countries have reached to no solution.

**Q.) Write a note on State Reorganization Commission with reference to formation of linguistic states?**

**Ans.)** The creation of linguistic state of Andhra Pradesh opened the flood gates of linguistic passions and demands for creation of linguistic states were raised from various quarters.

Realizing that the linguistic passion couldn't be kept under check for long the central government announced on 29 December, 1953. The appointment of states Re-organization Commission for the examination of the question of reorganization of states. The commission consisted of Mr. Fazil Ali (Chairman), Pandit Hirdeynath Kunzru and Sardar K.M. Parikar (member).

After thorough study, the commission favoured the formation of states on linguistic basis. It recommended the formation of sixteen states as against the then existing twenty – seven states and three centrally administered territories. The

commission also suggested some safeguards for the linguistic minorities.

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## Unit –XI

### **ERA OF ONE – PARTY DOMINANCE**

#### **Syllabus:**

*First three general elections, nature of Congress dominance at the national level, even dominance at the state level, coalitional nature of Congress. Major opposition parties*

**Q.) Explain ‘One Party Dominance’ in detail with relation to first general elections of India?**

**Ans.)** A dominant party system is one where a number of parties exist, but only one party dominates operational politics. Other parties also exist but they don't matter. The Indian party system was an example of one dominant party system. Several political parties participated in election in India but congress dominated the scene at the centre as well as in the states before 1967.

In the first general election, the Congress party secured 364 seats out of 489 seats of Lok Sabha. In the state election, the congress secured big victory in all the states except Travancore – Cochin.

In the second general elections of 1957 Congress party secured 371 seats out of 494 seats.

In the third general election held in 1962, the congress party won 361 seats out of 494 seats. In the assembly election of states, Congress party secured majority seats in more than three fourth of the states.

Due to this dominance of Congress party, it has been described as a ‘One Party Dominance System’ or ‘One Party Dominant System’.

**Q.) What were the various reasons for the dominance of Congress?**

**Ans.)** The various reasons for the dominance of Congress include:

- 1) Its identification with the freedom struggle for building national unity and solidarity.
- 2) Popular appeal of charismatic leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Indira Gandhi etc.
- 3) A very broad based manifesto which has something in it for every section of society.
- 4) Consensus building role of the party as opposed to polarized politics of other parties.
- 5) Countrywide spread of the party organization even in the remotest areas.
- 6) Presence of weak and fragmented opposition.

**Q.) Discuss the coalitional nature of Congress?**

**Ans.)** Coalition nature refers to the accommodation of various ideologies, perspectives and people.

Ever since its inception in 1885 Congress has been accommodating people of different faiths like Muslims, Hindu and Christians etc.

It also accommodates within its agenda the peasants, industrialists, traders and others.

There is also greater tolerance and consensus among Congress over different issues facing the government and the party. All this has helped congress to remain one of the strongest forces in Indian politics.

**Q.) Write an essay on the Congress Party of India?**

**Ans.)** Indian National Congress (INC) is a major political party in India created in 1885, the Indian National Congress, has become the nations leader in the independence movement.

The congress party has been committed to socialism, secularism and democracy. It upholds all these in spite of many up heavals.

After independence Congress party dominated Indian politics completely upto 1967. After that though its dominance decreased but it is still one of the major forces. Presently it is in power at the centre and in many states, though in coalition with other parties. UPA – I has completed its 5 years in government and UPA – II is continuing in power under congress leadership.

**Q.) Write an essay on BJP?**

**Ans.** BJP, Bharatiya Janata Party, literally meaning Indian Peoples Party was created in 1980 as political wing of VHP. BJP is strengthenined by Sangh Parivar. BJP believes in cultural Hindu Nationalism. It came to power in centre in mid 90's but fell down due to lack of majority. However NDA completed full five years under the leadership of BJP from 1988 – 2004. It has also formed governments in many states.

***Politics and Programmes:***

- 1) Repeal of article 370.
- 2) Promulgation of Uniform Civil Code.
- 3) Ban on cow slaughter.
- 4) Ban on religious conversions.
- 5) Construction of Ram Janamabhoomi Mandir at Ayodhya.
- 6) Achieve full territorial and political integration of J&K with India.

- 7) Making India a strong military power.
- 8) Having good relations with developed western countries.

**Q.) Write an essay on the Communist Party of India?**

**Ans.)** Communist party of India came into existence in early in 1920's taking inspiration from Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. From 1935, the communists worked mainly from within the fold of the Indian National Congress. A parting of way took place in December 1941, when the communist decided to support the British in their war against Nazi Germany.

Soon after independence CPI encouraged violent uprising in Telangana. However they were suppressed. In the first general elections, CPI won 16 seats and emerged as the largest opposition party.

However the party went through a major split in 1964 following the ideological rift between Soviet Union and China. The pro – soviet faction remained as the CPI, while the opponents found the CPI (M). Both these parties continue to exist to this day.

Communist parties believe in forming an equal society, go for land reforms, independent foreign policy and importance of public sector.