

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL KOHIMA
Class 12
POLITICAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER 1

THREE CHALLENGES (on the eve of India's independent)

Broadly, independent India faced three kinds of challenges on the eve of its independence:

The first and the immediate challenge were to shape a *nation that was united*, yet accommodative of the diversity in our society. India was a land of continental size and diversity. Its people spoke different languages and followed different cultures and religions. At that time it was widely believed that a country full of such kinds of diversity could not remain together for long. The partition of the country appeared to prove everyone's worst fears. There were serious questions about the future of India: Would India survive as a unified country?

The second challenge was to *establish democracy*. As we know that the Constitution granted fundamental rights and extended the right to vote to every citizen. India adopted representative democracy based on the parliamentary form of government. These features ensure that the political competition would take place in a democratic framework. The challenge was to develop democratic practices in accordance with the Constitution.

The third challenge was to ensure the *development and well-being* of the entire society and not only of some sections. Here again the Constitution clearly laid down the principle of equality and special protection to socially disadvantaged groups and religious and cultural communities. The Constitution also set out in the Directive Principles of State Policy the welfare goals that democratic politics must achieve. The real challenge now was to evolve effective policies for economic development and eradication of poverty.

POLITICS OVER LANGUAGE (Reorganisation of States)

The process of nation-building did not come to an end with Partition and integration of Princely States. Now the challenge was to draw the internal boundaries of the Indian states. This was not just a matter of administrative divisions. The boundaries had to be drawn in a way so that the linguistic and cultural plurality of the country could be reflected without affecting the unity of the nation. During colonial rule, the state boundaries were drawn either on administrative convenience or simply coincided with the territories annexed by the British government or the territories ruled by the princely powers. Our national movement had rejected these divisions as artificial and had promised the linguistic principle as the basis of formation of states. In fact after the Nagpur session of Congress in 1920 the principle was recognised as the basis of the reorganisation of the Indian National Congress party itself. Many Provincial Congress Committees were created by linguistic zones, which did not follow the administrative divisions of British India. Things changed after Independence and Partition. Our leaders felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. It was also felt that this would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced. The central leadership decided to postpone matters. The need for postponement was also felt because the fate of the

Princely States had not been decided. Also, the memory of Partition was still fresh. This decision of the national leadership was challenged by the local leaders and the people. Protests began in the Telugu speaking areas of the old Madras province, which included present day Tamil Nadu, parts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. The Vishalandhra movement (as the movement for a separate Andhra was called) demanded that the Telugu speaking areas should be separated from the Madras province of which they were a part and

be made into a separate Andhra province. Nearly all the political forces in the Andhra region were in favour of linguistic reorganisation of the then Madras province. The movement gathered momentum as a result of the Central government's vacillation. Potti Sriramulu, a Congress leader and a veteran Gandhian, went on an indefinite fast that led to his death after 56 days. This caused great unrest and resulted in violent outbursts in Andhra region. People in large numbers took to the streets. Many were injured or lost their lives in police firing. In Madras, several legislators resigned their seats in protest. Finally, the Prime Minister announced the formation of a separate Andhra state in December 1952. The formation of Andhra Pradesh spurred the struggle for making of other states on linguistic lines in other parts of the country. These struggles forced the Central Government into appointing a States Reorganisation Commission in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of states. The Commission in its report accepted that the boundaries of the state should reflect the boundaries of different languages. On the basis of its report the States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956. This led to the creation of 14 states and six union territories.

One of the most important concerns in the early years was that demands for separate states would endanger the unity of the country. It was felt that linguistic states may foster separatism and create pressures on the newly founded nation. But the leadership, under popular pressure, finally made a choice in favour of linguistic states. It was hoped that if we accept the regional and linguistic claims of all regions, the threat of division and separatism would be reduced. Besides, the accommodation of regional demands and the formation of linguistic states were also seen as more democratic. Now it is more than fifty years since the formation of linguistic states. We can say that linguistic states and the movements for the formation of these states changed the nature of democratic politics and leadership in some basic ways. The path to politics and power was now open to people other than the small English speaking elite. Linguistic reorganisation also gave some uniform basis to the drawing of state boundaries.

Above all, the linguistic states underlined the acceptance of the principle of diversity. When we say that India adopted democracy, it does not simply mean that India embraced a democratic constitution, nor does it merely mean that India adopted the format of elections. The choice was larger than that. It was a choice in favour of recognising and accepting the existence of differences which could at times be oppositional. Democracy, in other words, was associated with plurality of ideas and ways of life. Much of the politics in the later period was to take place within this framework.

The acceptance of the principle of linguistic states did not mean, however, that all states immediately became linguistic states. There was an experiment of 'bilingual' Bombay state, consisting of Gujarati and Marathi speaking people. After a popular agitation, the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat were created in 1960. In Punjab also, there were two linguistic groups: Hindi speaking and Punjabi speaking. The Punjabi speaking people demanded a separate state. But it was not granted with other states in 1956. Statehood for Punjab came ten years later, in 1966, when the territories of today's Haryana and Himachal Pradesh were separated from the larger Punjab state. Another major reorganisation of states took place in the north east in 1972. Meghalaya was carved out of Assam in 1972. Manipur and Tripura too emerged as separate states in the same year. The states of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram came into being in 1987. Nagaland had become a state much earlier in 1963.

Language did not, however, remain the sole basis of organisation of states. In later years sub-regions raised demands for separate states on the basis of a separate regional culture or complaints of regional imbalance in development. Three such states, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal, were created in 2000 and in 2014 Telangana was carved out from Andhra Pradesh as the 29th state.

The story of reorganisation has not come to an end. There are many regions in the country where there are movements demanding separate and smaller states. These include

Vidarbha in Maharashtra, Harit Pradesh in the western region of Uttar Pradesh, the Boros and the Karbis of Assam and the northern region of West Bengal.

Legacy of partition/refugee resettlement: behind the festivities and political rhetoric, was a distinct feeling of national anguish. The Indian government had to urgently address to the problems of refugee resettlement. The partition of India, on the basis of religion, into India and Pakistan. Thousands arrived daily in New Delhi by train as refugees. They were driven out of their ancestral homes in Pakistan. 4.7 million Hindus and Sikhs left West Pakistan for India. There was large scale massacre of Hindus in Sheikhpra. In retaliation Sikhs and Hindus massacred Muslims in Amritsar. In the holocaust, railway trains with terror-stricken refugees from one side to the other were stopped and bulks of commuters butchered mercilessly. While 6 million Muslims went to Pakistan. Likewise, over one million refugees came from East Pakistan (Bangladesh) leaving **possessions and bringing bitterness which inflicted communal harmony in Calcutta for years. Writers, poets and filmmakers have depicted the ruthlessness of the killing and suffering of displacement and violence in their short-stories, poems and films by the expression – division of hearts.**

MCQ

1. The king of Kashmir who gave accession of Kashmir to India – Maharaja Hari Singh
2. Many OF princely states at the time of India’s independence – 562 princely states.
3. The foreign Department Secretary of India in 1947 – V.K. Krishna Menon
4. The Muslim fanatics of Hyderabad were known as – Razakars
5. Who is the leader of the Razakars – Kasim Razvi
6. The Prime Minister of Hyderabad at the time of its accession to India – Laik Ali.
7. King of Manipur at the time of accession to India – Maharaja Bodhachandra Singh.
8. The first Indian state to hold election – Manipur in 1948
9. The father of the national movement in Goa – Trista Braganza Cunha
10. Indian government launched –Operation Vijay 18th Dec. 1961 to free Goa
11. Linguistic agitation for creation of states started in – 1953 with Telangana movement
12. The leader of the 1953 Telangana movement – Potti Sriramulu
13. State Reorganisation Commission came into effect in – 1956
14. Number of language recognized in schedule VIII – Hindi and 24 regional languages.
15. Nagaland got statehood – 1st December 1963
16. The 29th or the latest state of India – Telangana in 2014
17. With the withdrawal of Article 370. The status of a State for Jammu and Kashmir was reduced to its being carved into two union territories of Jammu and Ladak on 31 October 2019.
18. Kashmir problem – 4 marks
19. Accession of Hyderabad – 4 marks
20. Accession of Pondicherry – 4 marks
21. Accession of Goa – 4 marks
22. Political conflicts over language – 6/8 marks. (*important*)

CHAPTER 2

1. The election in 2014 and 2018 was won by – BJP
2. United Progressive Alliance (UPA) is lead by – Congress
3. National Democratic Alliance (NDA) is lead by – BJP
4. Coalition era in India started in – 1989
5. The leader of the Opposition is given the status of – cabinet rank minister
6. Examples of regional parties:- *Akali Dal, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam(DMK), All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam(AIADMK), Asom Gana Parishad(AGP), Naga People's Front(NPF), Mizo National Front(MNF) etc.*
7. Examples of National Parties:- *Congress, Janta party, Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP), Janata Dal (United) (JD[U]), Communist part of India (Marxist) (CPI[M]) etc.*
8. Political parties: *An association of people who come together on a common platform with a common programme with the aim of acquiring power.*
9. National party: *A party which wins 6% votes in four or more states in Lok Shaba election or four Lok Shaba seats from any state or states.*
10. Regional party: *A party which wins 2% seats in Lok Shaba or 3% of the number of seats in the Legislative assembly of the state.*

The following three questions are very important in this chapter:

11. Define political parties? Functions of political parties. (6/8 marks)
12. Features of Party System in India (6/8 Marks)
13. Role of Opposition in Democracy/India. (6/8 Marks)

CHAPTER 3

1. Indian National Congress party was founded in – 1885 in Bombay
2. The first general election in India was held in – 1952
3. ‘One-party dominance’ is a term coined by Rajni Kothari
4. ‘Congress System’ is a term coined by – Zoya Hasan
5. The vote share of Congress in the first three general election – 45.7%
6. In 1952 elections Congress seat share was – 74.3%
7. Congress leadership in 1950 was – Nehru
8. Congress System: *The time period of 1947 -1967 when Congress was the dominant political party of India despite the existence of several other political parties.*
9. Umbrella Organization: *Congress party was known as the ‘Umbrella Organization’ because it consists of people from all castes, religions and ideas.*
10. Coalition politics: *a situation where two or more than two parties join hands to form the government.*
11. Examine the Congress dominance in the first three general elections. State the reasons for their success. (6/8 marks ***Important***)

CHAPTER 4

1. The Planning Commission was established in – March 1950
2. Niti Aayog replaced Planning Commission on – 1st January 2015
3. The chairman of the Niti Aayog is – the Prime Minister
4. The Vice-Chairperson of Niti Aayog at present is – Arvind Panagariya
5. The Apex body of decision making on development in India – National Development Council (NDC) or the Rashtriya Vikas Parishad.
6. The first Five Year Plan (FYP 1) was launched on – 1st April 1951
7. The Twelfth Five Year Plan is – 2012-2017
8. ‘Plan Holiday’ – 1966-1969 (there was a gap of 3 years to complete the failure of the previous year’s plans, this period is termed ‘Planed Holiday’).
9. NITI Ayog was launched in – 2015
10. Green Revolution was launched in – 1965
11. The idea of Green Revolution was pioneered by – Third Five Year Plan
12. The architect of Green Revolution in India – Professor M.S. Swaminathan
13. The Prime Minister of India during the implementation of Green Revolution – Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

The following questions very important in this chapter:

14. Technique of Green Revolution (3 marks)
15. What is Green Revolution? What are its techniques? What are the effects of Green Revolution in India? (6/8 marks)
16. Examine the goals, objectives, aims and resolutions of Niti Aayog (**V. important 6/8**)
17. Examine the difference between Niti Aayog and Planning Commission. (6 marks)

CHAPTER 5

1. C.J. Sikri, J. Mukherjee and J. Hegde gave a verdict against the parliament in – Golaknath case of 1967.
2. In 1973 three senior judges were bypassed to the post of Chief Justice by - A.N. Ray
3. Bihar movement was lead by – Jayaprakash Narayan
4. Jayaprakash Narayan in Bihar called for – Total or Comprehensive movement
5. In the Gujarat Movement, Navnirman means – Re-invention
6. In 1971 election, Congress gave the slogan – Garibi Hatao
7. Allahabad High Court judge who disqualified Mrs. Indira – Jagmohan Lal Sinha
8. Who is the person who filed a case against Mrs. Indira Gandhi – Raj Narain
9. When was national emergency proclaimed in India – June 25, 1975
10. President who signed 1975 emergency declaration – President Fakhruddin Ali
11. MISA – Maintenance of Internal Security Act
12. Janata party in 1977 formed the government under – Morarji Desai
13. The number of seats Janata Party and its allies in 1977 – 330 out of 542
14. Which political party appointed the Mandal Commission – Janata Party

15. The Newspapers which protest censorship by leaving blank spaces of censored news –
The Indian Express and The Statesman
16. Causes and consequences of 1975 National Emergency. (6/8 marks)
17. CLO (3 marks)

CHAPTER 6

1. PIL – Public Interest Litigation
2. The first pressure group recognized in India was – Trade Union
3. The expression ‘backward classes’ first appeared in 1870s in – Madras Presidency
4. Backward Class Commission was set up firstly in 1953 under – Kaka Kalelkar
5. How many castes did Kaka Kalelkar identify – 2399 castes
6. How many castes Mandal Commission identify to be covered as OBCs – 3743 castes
7. Mandal Commission was implemented by – V.P. Singh
8. How much reservations does Mandal Commission recommend – 27%
9. Mandal Commission in its report made the following recommendations:
 - (i). Other Backward Castes (OBCs) should be given 27% reservation in government services.
 - (ii). OBC should be given reservation in scientific, technological and professional institutions run by central and state government.
 - (iii). A separate financial institution must be set up to give financial aid to OBCs.
10. Interest Groups: *Interest Groups are voluntary groups to promote interest of a particular community in society.*
11. Pressure Groups: *Pressure Groups are those interest groups which pressurise members of legislative assembly to make policies in their interest.*
12. Explain the role of Pressure Groups? What are the merits and demerits of Pressure Groups? (6/8 marks, **very important***)
13. Differentiate between Interest and Pressure Group (4/6 marks)
14. Examine the political fallout of the Mandal Commission (4 marks)

CHAPTER 7

1. The new issues and challenges in recent years are in the forms of *coalition government, issues of reservations, new economic policies, communalism and terrorism.*
2. When was Babri Masjid in Ayodhya was demolished in – December 1992
3. How many seats did BJP got in 2014 Lok Sabha election – 282 seats
4. How many seats did Congress party secure in the 2014 Lok Sabha election – 44 seats
5. Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated – by LTTE rebel linked to Sri Lankan Tamils in 1991
6. Who was appointed as the Prime Minister after Rajiv Gandhi – Narasimha Rao
7. POTA – Prevention of Terrorist Act
8. When was POTA Act passed – 2002

9. SEZs – Special Economic Zones
10. What is the meaning of Coalition politics? What are its features? (4/6 Mk **important**)
11. Explain the era of 1990s and participatory upsurge (6 marks, *see page 83 for answers*)
12. How have regional parities played an important role in the coalition era? Explain. (6/8 marks, *see pages 96 -100*)

CHAPTER 8

1. Who was the Defence Minister during the Sino-Indian War – V.K. Khrishna Menon
 2. Examine the main principles of Nehru’s Foreign Policy. (4/6 marks, **important**)
 3. Explain India’s stand on NPT and CTBT (6 marks, **important**)
 4. Describe the Sino-Indian War of 1962 (6 marks)
 5. Discuss the Indo-Pak War of 1965 (6/8 marks)
 6. When did Bangladesh got independence – 1971
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CHAPTER 9

1. SENTO – South East Asian treaty Organization (1954)
2. CENTO – Central Treaty Organization or Baghdad Pact (1955)
3. NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization
4. What is Truman Doctrine – containment of Soviet Union
5. First NAM submit was held in – 1961 at Belgrade
6. The last NAM submit was held in – 2012 in Tehran (attended by 116 member-states and 15 observer countries).
7. Write a note on Cuban Missile crisis of 1962 (3/4 marks)
8. Who overthrew Batista government in 1959 – Fidel Castro
9. A direct telephone link from the White House to the Kremlin in Moscow – 1963
10. Who was the Premier of Soviet Union at the time of Korean crisis – Stalin
11. 38th Parallel: *Division of North Korea and South Korea according to longitudinal and latitudinal extent. (Communist (USSR) in the North and Capitalist (USA) in the South)*
12. Nuclear Deterrence/Logic of Deterrence: ***A situation in which both sides have the capacity to retaliate any nuclear attack and cause so much damage that none of them could afford to imitate the war.***
13. Cold War: ***A diplomatic was fought with potent weapons like formation of military alliances, spying, propagandas, etc. It was a state of tension after the Second World War between the two Superpowers – the Capitalist USA and the Communist USSR.***
14. What is Cold War? Innumerate the causes of origin of Cold War? (6/8 marks **important*****)

CHAPTER 10

1. The trademark of Cold War is – Berlin Wall
2. The collapse of Berlin Wall – 1989
3. The Collapse of Berlin Wall marked - The end of the Second World and Cold War.
4. When did Soviet Union collapse – 1991
5. The last president of USSR – Yeltsin
6. CPSU – Communist Party of Soviet Union
7. The reform programmes of Gorbachev – Perestroika (re-structuring), Glasnost (Openness) and Uskorni (improving the economy)
8. Russian currency (money) – rouble
9. UNCTAD – United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
10. NIEO – New International Economic Order
11. ISIS – Islamic States of Iraq and Syria
12. Berlin Wall – *A wall which was made by Soviet Union to divide East Germany from West Germany and the wall fall marked the beginning of end of Cold War.*
13. Soviet System: *The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) had been formed after the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. The Bolshevik Revolution opposed Capitalism and worked for creation of an egalitarian society, based on the principle of equality and abolition of private property. So it created a system based on Centralised Planning and State Control and no other political parties or opposition was allowed to operate. This Bolshevik Ideology is called Soviet System.*
14. Shock Therapy: *It refers to a painful transition in Russia, East Europe and Central Asia from Totalitarian Socialist Regime to Democratic Capitalist Regime, influenced by IMF and World Bank.*
15. Examine the causes of disintegration of Soviet Union (6/8 marks *very important*****)
16. Do you think NAM is relevant today? Give reasons. (4/6 marks)
17. What were the effects of Shock Therapy? (6 marks)

CHAPTER 11

1. New World Order: *A time period which emerged in 1991 after the end of Cold War when USA was the only superpower in the world.*
2. Unilateralism: *is used to 'refer to' a policy in which one country or group involved in a situation takes a decision or action on its own, without the agreement of other countries or groups involved in that decision.*
3. Who used the term 'New World Order' – President George G.W. Bush
4. SLOCs – Sea-lines of Communication
5. WWW – World Wide Web
6. Who said, “*mother of all battle has began, the dawn of victory nears as this showdown begins*” – Saddam Hussain
7. Pepsi is a part of which US hegemony – Soft
8. Which date is considered as one of the darkest day in US History – 9/11

9. Examine the causes and effects of the First Gulf War (4/6 marks *important*)
10. What is 9/11? What was US response? (4/6 marks)
11. Explain US hegemony as Hard, Soft and Structural power. (8 marks *important*)

CHAPTER 12

1. European Union (EU) was formed in – 1992
2. The two permanent members in UN security Council from EU – England and France
3. European Economic Community (EEC) was formed with – Treaty of Rome
4. Treaty of Rome was signed among the six countries on – 25th March 1957
5. European Union was formed in 1992 by – The Treaty of Masstricht
6. What is the currency of EU – Euro
7. Euro was introduced in the 12 EU members in – January 2002
8. ASEAN was formed by signing – the Bangkok declaration in 1967
9. ASEAN Community is established with – three pillars (*ASEAN Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community*)
10. Examine how China is emerging as an economic giant. (6/8 marks)
11. Explain how EU is emerging as an alternative to US hegemony. (6/8 marks)
12. How did ASEAN emerge? Explain ASEANs three pillars. (6/8 marks)

CHAPTER 13

1. LTTE – Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
2. Who is the Chief of LTTE - Prabhakaran
3. SAARC – South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
4. SAARC was formed in – 1985
5. Bus Yatra and Lahore Declaration is who's doctrine – Premier Gujral
6. Explain the Aims, Roles and Limitations of SAARC (6/8 marks *important*)
7. Explain the ethnic conflict and democracy in Sri Lanka (4/6 marks)
8. Examine the military dictatorship and Democracy in Pakistan (4/6 marks)

CHAPTER 14

1. After the First World War the international body for peace – League of Nations (LN)
2. The successor of League of Nations is – United Nations Organisation (UNO)
3. UNO was formed in – 1945
4. UNO has a members of – 193 states
5. UNGA – United Nations General Assembly (193 members also known as *World Parliament*)
6. UNSC – United Nations Security Council (consist of 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members)
7. The 5 permanent members of UNSC – USA, USSR, China, France and England
8. Who in UNO is given the veto power – the 5 permanent UNSC members.

9. The Secretary General of UN is – Antonio Guterres
10. What is Veto power? *In taking decisions, the UNSC proceeds by voting. Each member has one vote. However, permanent members have got the power to negate an issue in such a manner that even if all permanent member and non-permanent members votes in favour of a decision, one permanent member can stall such a decision. This negation is called veto power.*
11. Describe the structure of UNO? (6 marks)
12. Examine the relevance of UN in a unipolar world. (4/6 marks)
13. Examine the role of New International Economic Organisation and NGOs (6/8 marks)

CHAPTER 15

1. CWC – Chemical Weapons Convention (1992)
2. ABMT – Anti Ballistic Missile Treaty (1972)
3. SALT-I – Strategic Arms Limitation Talks –I (one)
4. SALT-II – Strategic Arms Limitation Talks –II (two)
5. START – Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
6. SARS – Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
7. What are the new sources of threat to security? (6/8 marks *important****)
8. How was security achieved in traditional times (6/8 marks *important*)
9. Describe the non-traditional notions of security? (6/8 marks *important*)

CHAPTER 16

1. MNCs – Multi National Companies
2. Globalisation – *Integration of a country's economy with the world economy. It deals with free flow of capital, commodity, ideas and people between nations across the globe.*
3. Cultural Homogenisation – *Globalisation that has led to a uniform culture all round the world.*
4. Cultural Heterogenisation – *Intermingling of culture leads to a culture more unique and distinctive.*
5. Protectionism - *It is a policy through which developed nations adopt measures to protect their interests by placing undue demands on developing countries.*
6. Examine the Political, economical and cultural consequences of globalisation. (8 marks *important*)
7. Examine the circumstances leading to globalisation. (4 marks *important ****)