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**Political Science**

**Tuesday, 24 March, 15**

**Essay:**

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Due to "shock therapy" 90% of the state-owned industries were put up on a sale for private ownership and companies. This was also known as "Gricest Garage Sale" in the history.

Hegemony as a soft power implies creating ascendency, i.e., when hegemon dominates the capture of other countries, not economy or politics.

Some people feel that Article 370 should be revoked so as to merge Jammu and Kashmir with India completely and establish equality in Indian territory.

Proclamation of emergency led to vast powers in the hands of Union where the Union had the power to demolish or abridge any fundamental right and states were left powerless.
Q5. Every regional demand might not lead
to separatist demand if very much
democratic and normal. But communism
leads to division of a state or country,
weakening it internally and is not acceptable
in democracy and is more dangerous.

Q6. The most important outcome of the Rio Summit
held in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil was that
countries of the world must co-operate
and work together to save environment
according to their "common but
different" responsibilities.

Q7. After the disintegration of Soviet Union the
rivalry among two superpowers too ended
and now "U.S. was the sole superpower
left" in the global arena.
After Soviet Union's disintegration now "arm race too ended" and now America's nuclear power couldn't be challenged by any other country.

Due to globalization:

- Interdependence among states has been encouraged hence cooperation between different countries has been established.

- Liberalization and open market economy has been encouraged. Resulting in development.

- Now scarcity of natural resources as well as technological apparatus can be overcome among countries due to flow of goods, services and capital from one country to other.
0.9 The Indian National Congress started as a party of educated high class people but with the span of time accommodated people with different ideologies within party. They had representatives of almost all the sections of society and hence induced many different ideas and ideologies within the party.

Peasants, teachers, labourers, women, backward classes, high classes, etc. came all under one party - Congress party by independence.

0.10 Good relations can be maintained with Pakistan by:

* Conducting democratic and peaceful negotiations from time to time.

* Overcoming the bitterness of past and imparting good and harmonious values in the
children of both the nation for each other.

* By increasing trade relations.

In the "pre-independence" era China and India did not have much interaction, but after the independence certain issues between the two countries strained their relationship:

* TIBET ISSUE: Tibet was a small region sharing its borders with China and India.
  * China claimed administrative control over Tibet from time to time.
  * In 1950 China occupied Tibet. This led to violent uprisings in Tibet against China.
  * Dalai Lama crossed borders into India with his followers to seek shelter and India accommodated them.
TERRITORY DISPUTE: China claimed that the "Arsai Chin" area of "Kadakh" in Tibet and nearly all Assam (then NEFA-north eastern frontier area) came under China.

India's stand was that no treaty disputes have been settled in colonial time.

China argued that no agreements of colonial times are now valid and hence attacked on the borders of the east and west region of India.

India defeated China's forces in the west but China trekked our forces and reached Assam plains and then declared an unilateral ceasefire.
The strategy of 'Green Revolution' was adopted by the government of India to gain self-sufficiency in production of food supply. In this revolution the government adopted following strategies:

- The focus was shifted from backward areas to already prosperous areas as they thought it will help in increasing productivity faster.
- Fertilizers, pesticides, HYV seeds (High Yielding Variety of seeds) were made available to the farmers at highly subsidized rates by government.
- Loans were made available to the farmers.

The 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' was against the building of 'Sardar Sarovar' dam over Narmada river. In this project nearly 30 big dams, 113 medium dams and 800 small dams were to be constructed.
The main demands of the Narmada Bachao Andolan were:

* To provide proper rehabilitation after the construction of dams to the displaced population.

* To consider the views of concerned communities in the decision-making process of such projects.

* All the development projects done till then must be reevaluated once again.

Q14. According to the traditional notion of security, the main threat to the century is the threat of military attack by foreign countries or internal conflicts.

* Therefore, it is necessary that in the field of
Traditional Security, countries must co-operate together so as to maintain just and peaceful relations. Co-operation among countries is key to security from external threats.

To avoid internal conflicts, the citizen must cooperate with government of the country as well with their fellow citizens so as to ensure internal security.

Q16. Tibet Issue

* Tibet was a plateau region lying between India and China.
* China claimed administrative control over Tibet from time to time and from time to time Tibet was free. Also,
* In 1950 China occupied Tibet.
* The Tibet population started protesting against the Chinese invasion.
* Soon it became violent resistance against China.
INDIA'S ROLE IN HELPING REFUGEES

India talked to China on this matter but was rest assured when China assured that Tibet will enjoy greater internal autonomy than any state in China. But with situations worsened 'Dalai Lama', a Buddhist spiritual preacher crossed borders into India with many of his followers to seek refuge.

India allowed the refugee immigrants and provided them shelter.

Dharamshala was the home of Dalai Lama and in Himachal Pradesh the largest refugees population settled.
Coalition governments are formed when more than one party forms an alliance when no party gets a majority in elections.

Coalition governments are formed as a result of many different groups coming together hence it accommodates diverse ideologies and gives broader representation to different sections of society.

Regional governments too often help in forming an alliance hence they are able to put forward the views of their region and their needs and demands at centre.

Long term dominance of one party might lead to their dictatorship and they may turn out to be unanswerable to the people and turn undemocratic.

Hence, due to wide accommodation of ideas and social representatives, coalition governments...
can prove to be more democratic than one-party
governments.

Q:17. (i) India adopted the policy of cold war
so as to remain away from the alliances
of USA or USSR in the arenas of cold war.

(ii) After the disintegration of USSR (Soviet Union)
now there are no arenas of cold war left
which means there is no scope of
alignment or non-alignment with
any superpowers.

- Now US is the sole superpower.

(iii) Non-alignment has now become
an international movement as it has
turned its shift from political to economic
development with main aim to improve
economic condition of the newly independent countries especially African countries.

2.18 (i) Linguistic states means that the states are divided or new states are formed on the basis of language of the people of that state.

(i) India at time of independence reorganized states on linguistic basis because:

1. There was a great uprising in Madras region for demand of "Telangana" i.e. a separate Andhra Pradesh state on linguistic basis.

2. Potti Sreeramulu, a veteran Gandhi went on an indefinite fast and died after 59 days.

3. This pressurised government to form a state on linguistic basis.

2. After this "The States Reorganization Commission"
was set up. In 1956 it gave its first report saying that boundaries of state should reflect boundaries of language.

(iii) Democracy in India is surely associated with a plurality of ideas and way of life; because government of India accepted the demand of formation of separate state on linguistic differences which if not accepted could have led to unrest in citizens.

India's democracy recognized the need to divide the states on linguistic basis to unify its territory as an united and contented India.
0.9 (1) Noncaudillos preferred to use violence because they were against capitalism among landlords and political procedures were of no gain as none would consider their voice.

(ii) The positive aspect was they wanted to harm none but instead give land to poor and landless from the rich landlords and help to eradicate poverty.

(iii) These movements can be contained by democratic negotiations with them.

2. By listening and trying to understand their stand and formulate policies to help alleviate tenants and poor farmers out of poverty.
Q. 20 (i) This cartoon is related to China.
(ii) The Great wall of China
(iii) Dragon
These are the two symbols of China.
(iv) According to this cartoon the Great Wall of China and Dragon both the symbols of China are progressively conquering earth means China is progressing on a fast rate of development and is emerging as an alternative centre of power after superpower.

Q. 21. (i) (B) Chattisgarh
(ii) (D) Mizoram
(iii) (A) Kerala
(iv) (E) Tripura
(v) (C) Punjab
GLOBAL WARMING AND OZONE DEPLETION.

The biggest environmental concern in present day is "global warming". Global warming is rise in the temperature due to emission of chlorofluoro carbons (CFCs) and other harmful gases as carbon dioxide, methane, etc. This in turn results in Ozone Depletion.

Ozone Depletion is the ozone hole in the ozone layer present in atmosphere. If this ozone layer gets depleted the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun will come directly from the earth which will have catastrophic results.

Skin cancers, burns and excessive floods and tsunamis due to melting of glaciers are some of the results of the ozone depletion.
POLLUTION

Pollution is one of the major causes for unhealthy lifestyle of today's population and inefficiency of human resources. Pollution whether water or air or in any form causes hazardous diseases and degrades environment to great extent. Pollution is also the main cause of greenhouse effect which results in global warming.

DEFORESTATION

Trees and forests are gifts of nature. Due to rapid industrialization, these trees are being rapidly destroyed. Cutting of forest results in uninhabited lands, loss of oxygen level in air,
Loss of habitat of various animals and birds. Deforestation if not stopped will lead to destruction of mankind.

All these environmental threats are global in nature. Their catastrophic effect knows no country or state and will adversely affect the entire global arena.

HARI SINGH'S DESIRE FOR INDEPENDENT KASHMIR

Jammu and Kashmir was a princely state in British India. After independence, the king Hari Singh wanted independent status for Jammu and Kashmir. Hence negotiations were going on between Pakistan and J&K and India.

Kashmiri people's own desire to remain independent
Kashmiri people believed that they had their own identity, i.e., Kashmiriyat, and wanted to remain independent as well.

**Pakistan's Tribal Infiltrators.**

While negotiations were still going on between Pakistan and India, Pakistan sent tribal infiltrators into Kashmir, to occupy Kashmir.

Hari Singh asked for government help and central government sent army to tackle the problem on the agreement to sign the Instrument of Accession by Hari Singh.
Hence the Kashmir was acceded into Indian Union.

Q: European Union was set up after the Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991. It is highly influential organization since then.

ECONOMIC INFLUENCE

POLITICAL INFLUENCE

MILITARY INFLUENCE

European Union’s share in world trade is 8 times larger than US.

Its GDP in 2001 was 12 trillion $ which is slightly larger than that of US.

Its Euro is a threat to American “Dollar”.
Political Influence

• It's two members, Britain and France are permanent members of UN Security Council.

• Many of its another members are non-permanent members of Security Council.

• It has talked to China in matters of environmental crisis, etc from time to time.

Military Influence

• European Union acts as a one nation state.

• It has its own flag, emblem and currency.

• Its military capabilities are competitive with those of USA.
India's candidature can be supported as a permanent member of UN Security Council on the following basis:

* India is a big nation in terms of population. It is the most populated country in the world.

* It is a democracy and has been running successfully after her independence. It will promote democracy as a permanent member of UN Security Council.

* It is a very diverse nation and accommodates many diverse cultures and traditions as well as geographical and climatic diversities. It will represent diversity as a member of UN Security Council.
It gives its share in UN from time to time and never faults in its payments.

Its economy is also one of the rapid growing economies of the world and will be an economic power very soon in near future.

It has strong military. The Indian Army, Air Force and Naval Force have proved their worth and achieved victory from time to time.

Hence it completely fits the criteria for permanent membership of UN Security Council.
The Congress Party went through a major split in 1969 because of the following reasons:

- Defeat in 1967 (4th General Elections)
- Indira Gandhi's government went through a major defeat in 1967. It secured majority at centre but secured lowest number of votes ever since 1952.
- Its ministers lost in major states and defection prevented Congress from forming government in states.

- Dispute between Indira and Syndicate.
  - Syndicate were a very influential group of senior and powerful members in Congress party who had a decisive role in electing Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister and in cabinet of ministers.
- They were influencing India and India would prove her worth without Syndicate's influence.

- Syndicate proposed Sanjeewa Reddy's name for presidential elections whereas India provoked 'N.V. Giri' to stand as an independent candidate.

- This displeased Syndicate.

- Defeat of Sanjeewa Reddy.

- Indira Gandhi openly announced that all the M.P.'s and M.L.A.'s must have freedom to vote independently.

- In the presidential elections V.V. Giri defeated Sanjeewa Reddy.
Hence, after this election the Syndicate and Indira went apart. the people who owed allegiance to Syndicate went with Syndicate and formed Congress (O), Congress organizational and supporters of Indira Gandhi and Indira Gandhi as leader formed Congress (R).

Q. 27: If there had been no disintegration of Soviet Union then the present scenario would have been totally different.

* The world would have remained bipolar and two superpowers would have remained rivals.
Arms race must not have stopped and both the superpowers would have created incalculable military blocs and invented weapons of mass destruction.

The world must have been fearing in times of another world war till now. The fear of World War Three would have been dominant.

The policy of NAM (non-alignment) must have gained popular support and a third superpower, i.e. Non-Aligned Countries' Alliance would have come up that could have deterred superpowers to initiate a war or threaten smaller countries into forming allies.
The present US hegemony would not have prevailed
hence the cultures of the country must have
been untouched and unique due to
lack of US hegemony operating as soft power.

Globalization may or may not have been
occurred. Trade between US or USSR might
have been established and the non-aligned
countries must be in trade with both or
one superpower hence enjoying their
independent status.

These would not have been any dominant
patterns of economy. There must have been
a dilemma over the fact whether
capitalism was better or socialism.

All these circumstances could have occurred
or might not have if the Soviet would not
have disintegrated. These are uniquely my
views of the present world.