

PART I**CHAPTER -1 CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING**

- 1, Who was delivered the famous speech 'tryst with destiny'? Jawaharlal Nehru
- 2, Who was the first Prime Minister of independent India? Jawaharlal Nehru
- 3, In which year our constitution was recognized by the constituent assembly? 1949, November 26
- 4, When did the constitution of India came into force? 1950, January 26
- 5, What are the major challenges faced by India soon after independence?

Following are the three major challenges faced India soon after independence.

(a) Nation building- Followings are the major challenges of nation building

- Unification of people belongs to different cultures, beliefs, religions, castes and languages.
- Communal riots followed by the partition.
- Displacement of minorities after the partition of the country.
- Integration of princely states into Indian union.
- Reorganization of states based on linguistic principle.

(b) Establishment of democracy- To conduct election in the entire country based on universal adult franchise.

(c) Ensure the Welfare of all the people- To evolve effective policies and programs to meet the problems of illiteracy, unemployment, poverty and to bring about economic development.

- 6, What were the two main goals of national movement of India that almost everyone agreed?
 - Establishment of the democratic government
 - Welfare of all, particularly the poor and the socially disadvantaged groups.
- 7, Name of the theory which led to the partition India and Pakistan. Two nations theory
- 8, Who was the chief exponent of 'two nations theory'? Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- 9, Name of the organization advanced 'Two Nations Theory'. Muslim league
- 10, Which was the Muslim majority province opposed the partition of India? North-Western Frontier Province
- 11, Who was the leader of the North-Western Frontier province opposed the partition of India?

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- 12, Who is known as 'Frontier Gandhi'? Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- 13, What were the difficulties faced by the government to implement the process of partition?
 - There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India. There were two areas of concentration, one in the west and one in the east.
 - Some Muslim majority areas not willing to be a part of Pakistan.
 - Muslim majority provinces of Punjab and Bengal had non-Muslims belts.
 - The minorities on both sides became easy targets of attack.
 - Minorities on both sides of the border fled their home and found shelter in refugee camps.

14, Why did India uphold the ideal of the secularism?

Most of the leaders of the national movement believed that India must treat persons of all religions equally. No one gave superior or inferior status based on their religious belief.

15, How many princely states were in India at the time of its independence? 565

16, Who played an important role in the integration of princely states in Indian union? Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

17, Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister and also Home Minister of independent India?

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

18, Most princely states merged in India union by signing a document known as- Instrument of Accession

19, Name of the princely states initially resisted to join the Indian Union.

Travancore, Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur.

20, Describe the circumstances that led to Hyderabad's accession to India.

Hyderabad was a Princely State in Indian territory. The 'Nizam' of Hyderabad wanted an independent status for Hyderabad. But the people of Hyderabad started revolt against the oppressive rule of Nizam. The Nizam used Razakars (para-military force) to suppress the revolt. They murdered, maimed, raped and plundered mainly the non-Muslims. These incidents forced the central government to send the army to control the situation. In 1948 September, Indian army defeated Nizam's force and the Nizam was surrendered. This led to Hyderabad's accession to India.

21, How did Manipur become the part of India?

The Maharaja of Manipur, Bodhachandra Singh, signed the Instrument of Accession with the Indian government. He surrendered the central subjects to the union government but gained internal sovereignty over the state. Under the pressure of public opinion, the Maharaja held elections in Manipur in June 1948. In the Legislative Assembly the state Congress favored integration of Manipur with India. But other political parties were opposed it. The Government of India succeeded in pressurizing the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement in September 1949. Thus, Manipur become the part of India.

22, Which was the first part of India to hold an election based on universal adult franchise? Manipur

23, Which congress session of the Congress was recognized reorganization of states based on linguistic principles? Nagpur session of Congress in 1920

24, Describe the factors led to State Reorganization act in 1956.

After independence, protests began in several parts of the country demanding the formation of states based on linguistic principles. The 'Vishalandhra Movement' demanded a separate Andhra state for Telugu speaking people. Potti Sriramulu went on an indefinite fast that led to his death after 56 days. This caused violent outbursts in Andhra region. Finally, the Prime Minister announced the formation of a separate Andhra State in 1952. Consequently, there were country wide protests for linguistic states. These forced the central government to appoint a State Reorganization commission headed by Fazal Ali in 1953. The commission submitted its report in favor of reorganizing states based on linguistic principle. On the basis of the report the States Reorganization Act passed in 1956. Consequently, 14 states and 6 union territories came into existence.

25, Who went on an indefinite fast and died in the protest for the formation of Andhra state? Potti Sriramulu

26, Which is the first state in India formed on the basis of language? Andhra state (1953)

27, In which year State Reorganization Commission was appointed? 1953

28, Who was the head of State Reorganization Commission? Fazal Ali

29, In which year State Reorganization Act passed? 1956

30, Which commission recommended that the boundaries of the states should reflect boundaries of different languages. States Reorganization Commission

31, In which year 14 states and 6 union territories came into existence? 1956

32, Who was the first Election Commissioner of India? Sukumar Sen

33, The first general election in India was completed in the year. 1952.

CHAPTER 2 -ERA OF ONE PARTY DOMINANCE

1. Why did the first general election in 1952 observe as a landmark in the history of democracy all over the world?

India was large country and most of its electorates were poor and illiterate. By that time democracy had existed only in the prosperous countries. Even, many of the European countries had not given voting rights to all women. In this context India's experiment with universal adult franchise appeared very bold and risky.

2. When did Election Commission of India come into existence? 1950, January 25,

3. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India? Dr. Sukumar Sen

4. Name of the electoral system adopted in India in direct elections to the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies. First-Past The- Post System (Simple Majority System)

5. Explain the reasons for the extraordinary success of the Congress in the first three general elections.

- Congress party has the legacy of the freedom struggle.
- Many leaders of the freedom struggle were contest in elections as Congress candidates.
- Jawaharlal Nehru's charismatic leadership.
- The Congress was already a very well-organized political party.
- Congress party was an inclusive party.

6. How many seats were won the congress party in the first Look Sabha election held in 1952? 364

7. How did electoral system artificially boost the victory of the congress in the elections from 1952 to 67?

India adopted first past the post electoral system. In this system candidate who receives the most votes wins. In 1952 the Congress obtained 45 per cent of the total votes. But it managed to win 74 per cent of the seats. It is because the non-Congress votes were divided between different parties and candidates.

8. Why did the first decade of electoral competition of Indian politics has been described as the 'Congress system'?

There were various factions in the congress representing different interests and ideologies. All these factions were remained within the Congress. Therefore, other parties were failed to capture power. These factions functioned as balancing mechanism within the ruling party. In that sense, Congress acted both as the ruling party as well as the opposition. So this period has been described as the 'Congress system'.

9. Did the prevalence of a 'one party dominant system' affect adversely the democratic nature of Indian politics?

One party dominant system did not adversely affect the democratic system because the Congress party was the coalition of diversified interests and groups. Besides, Congress won elections through free and fair elections.

10. Why did it say that congress as social and ideological coalition? Mention the various ideological currents present within the Congress.

Congress was a 'platform' for numerous groups, interests and even political parties. Since independence, many of these groups merged their identity within the Congress. Some of them continued to exist within the Congress without losing their identity. Thus, the congress accommodated the revolutionary and pacifist, conservative and radical and the right and the left. In this sense, it's says that Congress was a social and ideological coalition.

11. What is meant by faction? The groups formed inside the party known as Faction

12. Which was the event inspired the formation of communist groups in India in 1920's?

Bolshevik revolution in Russia

13. Who were the leaders of Communist Party of India?

A. K. Gopalan, S.A. Dange, E.M.S. Namboodiripad, P.C. Joshi, Ajay Ghosh and P. Sundarraya

14. Which party won the second largest number of Lok Sabha seats in the first general elections held in 1952?

Communist Party of India

15. How many seats were won the Communist Party of India in the first general election in 1952? 16

16. In which state communist government came to power through democratic elections? Kerala

17. Who was the first chief minister of Kerala? E.M.S. Namboodiripad

18. Name of the struggle which expelled the first Communist ministry in Kerala - liberation struggle

19. How did the major split occur in Communist Party of India in 1964?

The ideological rift between Soviet Union and China led to split in Communist Party of India in 1964. The pro-Soviet faction remained as the CPI, while the opponents formed the CPI(M).

20. When did the major split occur in Communist Party of India? 1964

21. Who was the first education minister of independent India? Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

22. In which year Congress Socialist Party (CSP) was formed within the congress? 1934.

23. Which was the chief ideology of socialist party? Democratic socialism

24. Who the first president of the Congress Socialist Party? Acharya Narendra Dev.

25. Who were the leaders of the Congress Socialist Party?

Ram Manohar Lohia, Ashok Mehta, Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan

26. Why did Congress Socialist Party in the congress form a separate Socialist Party in 1948?

Congress Socialist Party (CSP) was formed within the congress in 1934. In 1948, the Congress amended its constitution to prevent its members from having a dual party membership. This forced the Socialists to form a separate Socialist Party in 1948.

27. Who was resigned from the first Nehru's ministry in 1951 due to the differences over the Hindu code bill?

Dr. B.R Ambedkar

28. Who was the founder of Independent Labor Party in 1936? Dr. B.R Ambedkar

29. Who was the founder of Scheduled Castes Federation in 1942? Dr. B.R Ambedkar
30. Name of the minister who resigned from Nehru's ministry in 1950 due to differences over relations with Pakistan- Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
31. Who was the founder president of Bharatiya Jana Sangh? Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
32. In which year Bharatiya Jana Sangh was formed? 1951
33. What made the Jana Sangh different from other parties in terms of ideology and programme?
- It emphasized the idea of one country, one culture and one nation.
 - Progress of the country on the basis of Indian culture and traditions.
 - Concept of 'Akhand Bharat' through the reunion of India and Pakistan.
 - It stood for Hindi as the official language of India.
 - It opposed the concessions to religious and cultural minorities.
 - It supported to develop nuclear weapons in India
34. Who were the leaders of Bharatiya Jana Sangh?
- Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya and Balraj Madhok
35. Who initiated the concept of 'Integral Humanism'? Deen Dayal Upadhyaya
36. Which was the ancestor party of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)? Bharatiya Jana Sangh
37. Who was the founder of the Swatantra Party? C. Rajagopalachari (1959)
38. What were the economic issues on which the Swatantra party differed from other parties?
- The Nagpur resolution of the congress in 1959 brought in land ceilings, cooperative farming, food grain trade take-over by the state etc. As against it some leaders under C. Rajagopalachari resigned from the congress party. They founded swatantra party in 1959. The ideology of swatantra party was based on the followings principles
- They demanded for an economy free from State control.
 - They opposed the state intervention in the economy, centralized planning, nationalization etc.
 - They opposed the public sector and stood for the expansion of free private sector.
 - They believed that prosperity could come only through individual freedom.
39. Which was the guiding principle of the ideology of the Swatantra Party?
- An economy free from State control
40. Who was the first Indian to be the Governor General of India? C. Rajagopalachari
41. Name of the first Indian who won 'Bharata Ratna'. C. Rajagopalachari
42. Explain the method of voting changed from the first General Election of 1952 to the present?

In the first General Election polling booth had separate ballot box for each candidate with the election symbol. Each voter drop ballot into the box bearing the symbol of the candidate they wanted to vote. After first two elections, ballot paper carried the names and symbols of candidates was introduced. The voter had to mark against the name of candidate to vote for. In 2004, Electronic Voting Machine was introduced whole of India. The voter can press the button next to the candidate's name and symbol they wish to vote for.

CHAPTER 4- INDIA'S EXTERNAL RELATIONS

1. Which article of the Indian Constitution says the Promotion of international peace and security? Art 51

2. What are the features of Article 51 of the Indian constitution?

Article 51 of the Indian Constitution states that the State shall endeavor to

- Promote international peace and security.
- Maintain just and honorable relations between nations.
- Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations.
- Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

3. Who was the first foreign minister of India? Jawaharlal Nehru

4. What are the three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy?

- Preserve the sovereignty
- Protect territorial integrity
- Promote rapid economic development.

5. Why did India adopt the policy of non-alignment?

India's foreign policy aims to respect the sovereignty of other nations and to achieve security through the maintenance of peace. India advocated non-alignment as the ideal foreign policy approach. India wanted to keep away from the military alliances led by US and Soviet Union against each other. At the same time, non-alignment policy allowed India to gain assistance both from USA and USSR

6. Which conference led to the establishment of the Non Alignment Movement (NAM)?

Bandung Conference in Indonesia (1955)

7. Where did the first Summit of the NAM was held? Belgrade (1961)

8. Who was the Indian prime minister played an important role in the formation of NAM? Jawaharlal Nehru

9. What is 'Panchasheel'?

Panchsheel was an agreement signed by the Indian Prime Minister Nehru and the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai in 1954. It was a set of 'five principles of peaceful co-existence' between India and China.

10. Who was the Tibetan spiritual leader accompanied the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai in his visit to India in 1956? Dalai Lama

11. Who was the Tibetan spiritual leader sought asylum India in 1959? Dalai Lama

12. Which was the largest refuge settlement of Tibetans in India? Dharmashala (Himachal Pradesh)

13. Where does Dalai Lama live in India? Dharmashala (Himachal Pradesh)

14. What were the reason for indo china war in 1962?

China annexed Tibet in 1950 and began to suppress Tibetan Culture. The Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama obtained political asylum in India in 1959. China alleged that India government was promoting anti-China activities. Besides China claimed Aksai Chin area and NEFA (Arunachal Pradesh) within the Indian territory. In 1962, October China invaded on both the disputed regions and captured some key areas in Arunachal Pradesh. These factors led to indo china war in 1962.

15. Write the impact of indo-china war in India politics.

- It strengthened a spirit of nationalism in India.
- Nehru's foreign policy was severely criticized.
- Defense Minister, V. Krishna Menon, had to leave the cabinet.
- No-confidence motion against Nehru's Ministry.
- Congress lost some key by-elections to Lok Sabha.
- It led to the split in communist party of India.
- The political mood of the country had begun to change.
- The process of the reorganization of Northeast region began soon after the China war.

16. Who was the first Prime Minister visited China after Nehru? Rajiv Gandhi

17. Who was the Defense Minister resigned from Nehru's ministry after the India-China war in 1962?

V.K. Krishna Menon

18. Write about the split in the communist party of India (CPI).

Indo-China war led to differences within the Communist Party of India. The pro-China faction was against any ties with the Congress while the pro-USSR faction made ties with the Congress. It led to split in communist party of India in 1964. The leaders of pro-China faction formed the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M).

19. Explain the circumstances led to Indo-Pak war in 1965.

A series of conflict started between India and Pakistan on Kashmir issue. In April 1965 Pakistan launched armed attacks in the Rann of Kutch area of Gujarat. This was followed by a bigger offensive in Jammu and Kashmir. Then the Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri ordered Indian troops to launch a counter-offensive. Indian army reached close to Lahore. The hostilities came to an end with the UN intervention.

20. Name of the agreement by which Indo-Pak war in 1965 came to an end. Tashkent Agreement

21. What was Tashkent Agreement?

Tashkent Agreement was an agreement by which Indo-Pak war came to an end. It was signed by Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistan's General Ayub Khan in 1966. Soviet Union played an important role to made Tashkent Agreement.

22. Describe the factors led Bangladesh liberation war in 1971 (Indo-Pak war)

In the general election of 1970, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Pakistan People Party was secured majority in West Pakistan, while the Awami League led by Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman secured majority in East Pakistan. The people of East Pakistan were treated as second class citizens by the rulers based in West Pakistan. The Pakistani rulers were not willing to accept the Awami League's demand for a federation. In 1971, the Pakistani army arrested Sheikh Mujib and unleashed a reign of terror on the people of East Pakistan. The people of East Pakistan started a struggle to liberate 'Bangladesh' from Pakistan. India gave the support of freedom struggle in Bangladesh. Pakistan accused that India was behind the conspiracy of dividing Pakistan. It led to a war between India and Pakistan in 1971, December. Finally, Pakistan army had to surrender and Bangladesh became free in 1971.

23. What was Shimla Agreement?

Shimla Agreement was signed between Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on 3 July 1972. It was followed the Bangladesh liberation war in 1971. It secured peace between India and Pakistan since Indo-Pak war in 1971.

24. Explain about Kargil war.

In 1999 several points of the LoC in the Mashkoh, Dras, Kaksar and Batalik areas were occupied by Mujahedeen with the support of Pakistan Army. This led to a confrontation between India and Pakistan in 1999. This is known as the Kargil conflict. India had recovered control of many of the lost points.

25. What is India's nuclear policy?

- India considered nuclear power as the significant component of industrialization.
- India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
- India pleaded for comprehensive nuclear disarmament.
- India always considered the NPT as discriminatory and had refused to sign it.
- India advocates no first use.

26. When did India undertaken its first nuclear explosion? 1974, May

27. Why did Nehru regard conduct of foreign relations as an essential indicator of independence? State any two reasons with examples to support your reading.

Many of the Afro-Asian countries including India became free from colonialism in the backdrop of world war. These countries were trying to face the twin challenges of welfare and democracy. In this context India wanted to respect the sovereignty of other nations and to achieve security through the maintenance of peace. Thus India concerned foreign relations as an essential indicator of independence. Following examples shows it.

- Article 51 of the Indian Constitution lays down the promotion of international peace and security
- India advocated the policy of Non-alignment.

28. Identify any two aspects of India's foreign policy that you would like to retain and two that you would like to change, if you were to become a decision maker. Give reasons to support your position.

Two aspects of India's foreign policy that to be retain

- India's decision to respect the sovereignty of all other nations and to achieve security through the maintenance of peace
- India's decision to keep away from the military alliances

Two Aspects of India's foreign policy that to be Changed:

- Pro-US foreign policy India especially since 1990.
- Focus on economic interest than military interest especially in the context of boarder conflict.

29. What is the basic principle of India's nuclear doctrine? No first use

30. Why does India refused to sign Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)

India considered the NPT as discriminatory and had refused to sign it. India alleged that they were applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimized the monopoly of the five nuclear weapons powers. Thus, India opposed to sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

CHAPTER-6 THE CRISIS OF DEMOCRATIC ORDER

1. What is the slogan of congress party in 1971 election? Garibi Hatao (Remove Poverty).

2. What were the economic crisis faced by India during 1970's?

- About eight million people crossed over the East Pakistan (Bangladesh) border into India.
- War between India and Pakistan in 1971. After the war the U.S government stopped all aid to India.
- Increase in oil prices led to an all-round increase in prices of commodities.
- The high level of inflation caused much hardship to the people.
- Industrial growth was low and unemployment was very high, particularly in the rural areas.
- Monsoons failure led to the decline in agricultural productivity especially food grains.

3. Explain the reasons for student's movement of 1974 in Gujrat.

In 1974 students in Gujrat started an agitation against the rising prices of food grains, cooking oil and other essential commodities and also corruption in high places.

4. Explain the reasons for student's movement of 1974 in Bihar.

In March 1974 students of Bihar started protest against rising prices, food scarcity, unemployment and corruption. This movement was led by Jayaprakash Narayan.

5. What is Naxalite movement?

In 1967 a peasant uprising took place in the Naxalbari police station area of Darjeeling hills district in West Bengal. It was organized by the local cadres of the Communist Party of India (Marxist). Gradually it spread to several parts of India as the Naxalite movement. In 1969, they broke off from the CPI (M) and a new party, Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) (CPI-ML), was formed under the leadership of Charu Majumdar. It argued that democracy in India was a sham. They advocated the use of violent means to achieve their political goals. The Naxalite movement has used force to seize land from the rich landowners and give it to the poor and the landless.

6. Who was the founder of Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)? Charu Majumdar

7. Explain the role played by Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) in the national agitation against congress ministry.

In 1974 students of Bihar began a protest against rising prices, food scarcity, unemployment and corruption. Jayaprakash Narayan was the leader of this movement. Jayaprakash Narayan called for 'total revolution' in the social, economic and political spheres in order to establish true democracy. On 12 June 1975 Allahabad high court declared that Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha invalid. The opposition political parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan organised a massive demonstration in Delhi's Ramlila grounds on 25 June 1975. He announced a nationwide satyagraha for her resignation. He also asked the army, the police and government employees not to obey "illegal and immoral orders". The political mood of the country had turned against the Congress, more than ever before. In response to this the government was declared national emergency in 1975 under article 352.

8. Who was called for 'Total Revolution'? Jayaprakash Narayan

9. Who was the leader of the nationwide railway strike in 1974? George Fernandes

10. In which case supreme court ruled that some basic features of constitution not to be amended by parliament at all? Kesavananda Bharati Case.

11. What reasons did the Government give for declaring a National Emergency in 1975?

On 12 June 1975, Allahabad High Court justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha passed a judgment declaring Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha invalid. This order came on an election petition filed by Raj Narain. The

opposition political parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan pressed for Indira Gandhi's resignation and organized a massive demonstration in Delhi's Ramlila grounds on 25 June 1975. Jayaprakash announced a nationwide satyagraha for her resignation and asked the army, the police and government employees not to obey "illegal and immoral orders". This too threatened to bring the activities of the government to a standstill. On 25 June 1975, the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi recommended the imposition of Emergency to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. He issued the proclamation emergency under article 352.

12. Name the president who proclaimed emergency in 1975 in India. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad

13. In which year national emergency was declared in India on a threat of internal disturbance? 1975, June 25

14. What were the consequences of the declaration of emergency in 1975? Or

15. 'Emergency was a Black mark in Indian History'. Comment.

Proclamation of emergency in 1975 was considered as a Black mark in Indian History because many 'excesses' are committed during this period. These are given below

- The police and the administration were turned into political instruments of the ruling party.
- The government suspended the freedom of the Press (Press censorship).
- The government banned Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and Jamait-e-Islami.
- Protests, strikes and public agitations were disallowed.
- Various Fundamental Rights were suspended, including the right of citizens to move the Court.
- People were arrested and detained under preventive detention act.
- The Parliament brought in many new changes to the Constitution.
- By 39th amendment in 1975 the elections of the President, Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Speaker could not be challenged in the Court.
- By the 42nd amendment (1976) the term of the legislatures in the country was extended from 5 to 6 years.

16. What were the arguments of government supporting the declaration of emergency in 1975?

The government argued that in a democracy, the opposition parties must allow the ruling party to govern according to its policies. The frequent agitations are not good for democracy. They argued that it was not fair to use extra-parliamentary politics targeting the government. This leads to instability in administration and also adversely affect the developmental programs.

17. What do you mean by Preventive Detention?

It means people can be arrested and detained on the apprehension to commit any offence in future.

18. Why was Shah commission appointed? What were the major findings of this commission?

The Shah commission was appointed in 1977 by Janata Party government. It was headed by the retired chief justice J.C. Shah. It inquired the allegations of abuse of authority, excesses and malpractices during the period of emergency declared in 1975. Following are the findings of Shah Commission:

- The administration and the police became vulnerable to political pressures.
- Nearly one lakh eleven thousand people were arrested under preventive detention laws.
- Severe restrictions were put on the press, sometimes without proper legal sanctions
- Delhi Power Supply Corporation received verbal orders from the officers of the Lt. Governor of Delhi to cut electricity to all newspapers press.
- Emergency witnessed large-scale displacement of people living in Delhi's poorer localities.

19. What is meant by Twenty Point Program?

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was introduced 'Twenty Point Programme' in 1975 as part of the pro-poor welfare program. The twenty-point programme included land reforms, land redistribution, review of agricultural wages, workers' participation in management, eradication of bonded labor, etc.

20. The 1977 elections for the first time saw the Opposition coming into power at the Centre. What would you consider as the reasons for this development?

Or

21. How did the Janata party came to power in 1977?

In 1977 election the opposition parties adopted the slogan of 'save democracy'. The major opposition parties formed a new party, known as the Janata Party. The Janata Party's campaign was focused on the non-democratic character of the Indira Gandhi's government and on the various excesses that took place during emergency. At that time, the public opinion was against the Congress. Janata Party ensured that non-Congress votes would not be divided. The middle castes in north India began to move away from the Congress and many of these sections were joined in Janata party. All these factors led to the victory of Janata party in 1977 election.

22. Which political party came to power at center in 1977 election? Janata Party

23. What was the slogan of Janata Party to campaign in elections? Save Democracy.

24. What were the reasons which led to the mid-term elections in 1980?

Or

25. Explain the reasons for the victory of Congress party over Janata party in the election of 1980.

In 1977 election Janata party came to power under the Prime Minister ship of Morarji Desai. But the government could not stay in power for long. Consequently, mid-term election was held in 1980 in which Congress party came to power under Indira Gandhi. Followings are the reasons for the failure of Janata party at center.

- It lacked direction, leadership, and a common program.
- It could not bring about a fundamental change in policies pursued by the Congress.
- The power struggle within the party was not came to an end.
- There was a split in Janata Party and the government led by Morarji Desai lost its majority within 18 months.
- Charan Singh became the Prime Minister with the support of the Congress party. But later Congress party decided to withdraw its support. It led to the resignation of Charan Singh government within four months.
- People were reacted to Janata government which was seen to be unstable and quarrelsome.

26. Explain any two lessons learnt from emergency imposed in 1975.

- The first lesson was that it was extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.
- Secondly, it brought out some ambiguities regarding the Emergency provision in the Constitution. Emergency provision was amended by which 'Internal' Emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of 'armed rebellion'.
- Thirdly, the Emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties.

CHAPTER-7 RISE OF POPULAR MOVEMENTS

1. Identify the reasons which led to the Chipko Movement in U.P in early 1970s. What was the impact of this movement?

The movement began in Uttarakhand region. Forest department refused permission to the villagers to fell ash trees for making agricultural tools. However, they allowed the same land to sports manufacturers for commercial uses. The villagers protested against it. They raised the issues of ecological and economic exploitation of the region. The villagers demanded that local communities should have effective control over natural resources like land, water and forests. They demanded the government to provide low cost materials to small industries and ensure development of region without disturbing ecological balance. The movement also took up economic issues of landless forest workers and asked for guarantees of minimum wage. Women also started agitations against the habit of alcoholism. Finally, the government issued a ban on felling of trees in the Himalayan regions for fifteen years.

2. Name of the region related to Chipko movement? Uttarakhand

3. What is meant by non-party movement? Explain the reasons for its growth.

Or

4. Why does voluntary organisations are called 'non-party movements'?

Many of the politically active groups lost faith in existing democratic institutions and electoral politics. Political instability, failure of economic policies, social inequalities, poverty were the major reasons for the dissatisfaction. They therefore chose to step outside of party politics for registering their protests. Because of the voluntary nature of their social work, many of these organizations came to be known as voluntary organizations. These voluntary organizations chose to remain outside party politics. Most of these groups believed in politics and wanted to participate in it, but not through political parties. Hence, these organizations were called non-party movements'.

5. What issues did the Dalit Panthers address?

Dalit Panthers was a militant organization of the Dalit youth. It was formed in Maharashtra in 1972. They fought against the injustices and atrocities on Dalits in various parts of the State. The larger ideological agenda of the Panthers was to destroy the caste system and to build an organization of all oppressed sections. Following are the issues addressed the Dalit Panthers.

- They fought against caste based inequalities and wanted to destroy the caste system.
- They demanded for the effective implementation of reservations and other such policies of social justice.
- They resorted mass action to stop social discrimination and violence against the Dalits

5. Where was Dalit Panthers Organization formed? Maharashtra (1972)

6. The Bharatiya Kisan Union is a leading organization highlighting the plight of farmers. What were the issues addressed by it in 1990's and to what extent were they successful?

Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU) was one of the leading organization of farmers' movement in western Uttar Pradesh and Haryana regions. Following are the issues addressed Bharatiya Kisan Union

- Higher government floor prices for sugarcane and wheat.
- Abolition of restrictions on the inter-state movement of farm produce
- Ensure guaranteed supply of electricity at reasonable rates.
- Waiving of repayments due on loans to farmers.
- Provide government pension for farmers.

7. Describe about anti-arrack movement in Andhra Pradesh? Would you consider the anti-arrack movement as a women's movement? Why?

Anti-arrack movement was a women movement in Dubagunta village in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. They complained of increased consumption of a locally brewed alcohol – arrack – by men in their families. It ruining their physical and mental health and also affected the family economy and rural economy of the region. Women were the worst sufferers of these ill effects of alcohol. Women in Nellore came together to protest against the sale of arrack. The arrack auctions in Nellore district were postponed 17 times. This movement slowly spread all over the State. The movement also touched upon other issues of the region that affected women's life. It provided a platform to discuss private issues of domestic violence like dowry, sexual violence etc.

8. In which state Anti-Arrack movement was started? Andhra Pradesh (1992)

9. Why did the Narmada Bachao Aandolan oppose the dam projects in the Narmada Valley?

Narmada Bachao Aandolan was a movement against a number of larger dam projects across Narmada river. Among these most important were Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat and the Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh. Sardar Sarovar Project is a multipurpose mega-scale dam in terms of availability of drinking water, irrigation, generation of electricity and increase in agricultural production. However, in the process of construction of the dam about 245 villages were expected to get submerged. It also required relocation of around 250000 people from these villages. The movement demanded proper rehabilitation of all these people. This movement insisted that local communities must have a say in the decision making process along with an effective control over natural resources like water, land and forests. The movement argued that larger social costs of the developmental projects such as forced resettlement people, loss of the means of livelihood and culture, depletion of ecological resources etc. must be calculated in the cost benefit analysis.

10. Explain about Right to Information (RTI).

The movement for Right to Information started by Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) in Rajasthan in 1990. They demanded the records of famine relief work and accounts of laborers. The demand was first raised in Bhim Tehsil in a very backward region of Rajasthan. The villagers asserted their right to information by asking for copies of bills and vouchers and names of persons on the muster rolls who have been paid wages on the construction of schools, dispensaries, small dams and community centres. In 1996 MKSS formed National Council for People's Right to Information in Delhi to raise RTI to the status of a national campaign. This led to Right to Information Act in 2005.

11. Which organization started the movement for Right to Information?

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) in Rajasthan (1990)

12. In which year Right to Information Act passed? 2005

CHAPTER-8 REGIONAL ASPIRATIONS

1. Explain the roots of Kashmir problem.

Before 1947, Jammu and Kashmir was a Princely State. Its Hindu ruler Hari Singh wanted an independent status for Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan claimed over the Kashmir as a Muslim majority state. National Conference led by Sheikh Abdullah wanted to get rid of the Maharaja, but was against joining Pakistan. In October 1947, Pakistan sent tribal infiltrators to capture Kashmir. This forced the Maharaja Hari Singh sign an 'Instrument of Accession' with the Government of India. India agreed to maintain the autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir. Sheikh Abdullah took over as the Prime Minister of the State of J&K in March 1948. (The head of the government was then called Prime Minister

2. Explain the internal divisions of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and describe how these lead to multiple regional aspirations in that State.

Jammu and Kashmir comprises three social and political regions: Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

- (a) Kashmir- The people of Kashmir region are speaking Kashmiri and most of them are Muslim.
- (b) Jammu- Jammu region consists of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. They are speaking various languages.
- (c) Ladakh- Ladakh region has very little population which is equally divided between Buddhists and Muslims.

Separatist politics which surfaced in Kashmir from 1989. Some demanded a separate Kashmiri nation, independent of India and Pakistan. Some others wanted to merge with Pakistan. Besides these, there is a third strand which wants greater autonomy for the people of the State within the Indian union.

3. Kashmiri identity known as Kashmiriyat.

4. Describe the external and internal disputes about the status of Kashmir.

Externally, Pakistan has always claimed that Kashmir valley should be part of Pakistan. Pakistan occupied one part of the State and describes this area as 'Azad Kashmir'. India claims that this area is under illegal occupation. Thus Kashmir has remained a major issue of conflict between India and Pakistan.

Internally, there is a dispute about the special status of Kashmir under article 370. Article 370 gave special status and greater autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir. The State had its own Constitution. All provisions of the Indian Constitution were not applicable to the State. Thus a section of people outside of Jammu & Kashmir demanded that Article 370 should be revoked. In 2019, the Government of India revoked the special status granted under article 370 to Jammu and Kashmir.

5. Who was the Prime Minister of Jammu & Kashmir immediately after its accession with India in 1947?

Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah

6. What was the significance of Article 370 of the Indian constitution?

Article 370 provided special status and greater autonomy to Jammu & Kashmir. It has its own constitution. All provisions of constitution were not applicable to state. Laws passed by the Parliament applied to Jammu & Kashmir only if the State agrees. In 2019, the Government of India revoked the special status granted under article 370 to Jammu and Kashmir.

7. Describe about Dravidian movement.

Dravidian movement was a regional organization in south India. It strongly opposed the Brahmins dominance and affirmed regional pride against the political, economic and cultural domination of the North. Though, Dravidian movement spoke in terms of the whole of south India, its activities limited only in Tamil Nadu. The Dravidian movement led to the formation of Dravidar Kazhagam (DK) under the leadership of Tamil social reformer E.V. Ramasami 'Periyar'. Later Dravidar Kazhagam was split and the political legacy of the movement was transferred to Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK). DMK agitated against making Hindi the country's official language. The success of the anti-Hindi agitation of 1965 added to the DMK's popularity. Later Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) was split and there were two parties the DMK and the All India Anna DMK (AIADMK). Both the parties claimed Dravidian legacy. Both these parties have dominated politics in Tamil Nadu for the last four decades.

8. Which movement led to the formation of Dravidar Kazhagam? Dravidian movement

9. Who was the founder of Dravidar Kazhagam? E.V. Ramasami Naicker.

10. Who started self-respect movement in 1925? E.V. Ramasami Naicker

11. Who is Known as Periyar (the respected)? E.V. Ramasami Naicker.

12. In which year Akali Dal was formed? 1920

13. Name of the organization led the movement for the formation of 'Punjabi suba' or Punjabi speaking state.

Akali Dal

14. In which year States of Punjab and Haryana were came into existence? 1966

15. Name of the movement which sought to create an independent Sikh state. Khalistan Movement.

16. Why did the Anandpur Sahib Resolution of 1973 become controversial?

After the reorganization of Punjab state (1966), Akali Dal came to power in 1967 and then in 1977. But in both occasions they could not form coalition government. They did not enjoy strong support among the Hindus. Congress got more support among the Dalits, whether Hindu or Sikh than the Akalis. Thus, Akalis passed a resolution at Anandpur Sahib conference in 1973. In this resolution they demand political autonomy for the region. The resolution spoke of the aspirations of the 'Sikhqaum' (community) and declared its goal as attaining the 'bolbala'(dominance) of the Sikhs. The Resolution was a plea for strengthening federalism. However, it could also be interpreted as a plea for a separate Sikh nation called Khalistan. Soon the movement turned in the form of armed insurgency.

17. Describe the circumstances led to an army action known as 'Operation Blue Star'.

Akali movement turned in the form of armed insurgency. Bhindranwale was their leader. They made their headquarters and armed fortress inside the Golden Temple in Amritsar. In 1984 India government carried out an army action known as 'Operation Blue Star' in the Golden Temple. The army could not successfully flush out the militants. However, this operation damaged the historic temple and deeply hurt the sentiments of the Sikhs. It led to the assassination of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on 31 October 1984.

18. What were the main provisions of the Punjab accord in 1985?

Punjab Accord was an agreement signed between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal, then the President of the Akali Dal in 1985. This agreement is also known as the Rajiv Gandhi - Longowal Accord. This agreement was a step towards bringing normalcy to Punjab. The main provisions of the Punjab accord were given below

- It was agreed that Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab.
- A commission would be appointed to resolve the border dispute between Punjab and Haryana.
- A tribunal would be set up to decide the sharing of Ravi-Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.
- Compensation to those who are affected by the militancy in Punjab
- Withdrawal of the application of Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Punjab.

19. Name of the Prime Minister who expressed regret and apologised for the anti-Sikh violence in the Parliament in 2005. Manmohan Singh

20. Explain the reasons for the complicated set demands from different states of the North-East.

The isolation of the region from the rest of India, its complex social character, its backwardness and migration from neighboring States have all resulted in the complicated set of demands from different states of the North-East.

21. What were the three issues dominating the politics of North-East?

- Demands for autonomy
- Movements for secession
- Opposition to outsiders

22. Explain about the reorganization of the North-East.

The entire North-East region except Manipur and Tripura comprised the State of Assam. Later the non-Assamese felt that the Assam government was imposing Assamese language on them. Leaders of the major tribal communities wanted to separate from Assam. They formed the Eastern India Tribal Union. Later it transformed into All Party Hill Leaders Conference in 1960. They demanded separate state for tribal communities. Gradually the Central Government had to create Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh out of Assam. Tripura and Manipur were upgraded into States too. The reorganisation of the North-East was completed by 1972. However, in Assam communities like the Bodos, Karbis and Dimasas wanted separate States. Karbis and Dimasas have been granted autonomy under District Councils while Bodos were recently granted Autonomous Council.

23. Name of the region referred as 'seven sisters'. North-East India

24. In which year Nagaland State was formed? 1963

25. in which year Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya came into existence? 1972

26. Explain about the formation of Mizoram as a state.

Mizo Hills area was an autonomous district within Assam. Assam government failed to respond adequately to the great famine of 1959 in Mizo hills. Not only that the Assam official language act passed in 1960 which recognized Assamese as an official language of Assam. This led to the formation of the Mizo National Front (MNF) under the leadership of Laldenga. Some Mizos believed that they were never a part of British India and therefore did not belong to the Indian union. In 1966 the Mizo National Front (MNF) started an armed campaign for independence. They adopted guerilla war which continued for more than two decades. In 1986 a peace agreement was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga. As per this accord Mizoram was granted full-fledged statehood with special powers.

27. When did Mizoram became a state? 1987, February

28. Who was the founder of Mizo National Front? Laldenga

29. Who was the first Chief Minister of Mizoram? Laldenga

30. Who was the leader of the movement for independent Nagaland? Angami Zaphu Phizo

31. In which year Nagaland State was created? 1963

32. The Assam movement was a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness. Explain.

Assam movement was against the migration of outsiders. The Assamese suspected that there were huge numbers of illegal Bengali Muslim settlers from Bangladesh. They demanded to deported them. Otherwise it would reduce the indigenous Assamese into a minority. They also felt that natural resources like oil, tea and coal were drained out of the State without any commensurate benefit to the people. It was the reason for the poverty and unemployment in Assam.

33. Explain the circumstances led to 'Assam Accord' in 1985.

In 1979 the All Assam Students Union (AASU), led an anti-foreigner movement. The movement was against illegal migrations, domination of Bengalis and other outsiders and faulty voters register. They demanded that all outsiders who had entered the State after 1951 should be sent back. The agitation was supported by all sections of Assamese people. Finally, an agreement was signed between Rajiv Gandhi-led government and All Assam Students' Union (AASU) leaders over the issue of 'outsiders' in 1985. This is known as 'Assam Accord'. According to this agreement those foreigners who migrated into Assam during and after Bangladesh war were to be identified and deported. Assam accord brought about peace in Assam. However, the issue of the 'outsiders' continues to be a live issue in the politics of Assam

34. How Sikkim merged with India?

Sikkim was a 'protectorate' of India. Sikkim's defense and foreign relations were looked after by India. Internal administration was with the Chogyal, Sikkim's monarch. The first democratic elections to Sikkim assembly was held in 1974. In this election Sikkim Congress won 31 of the 32 seats. Sikkim Congress stood for the integration of Sikkim with India. In April 1975 assembly passed a resolution asking for full integration with India. A referendum was held in 1975 that led to the popular approval of the integration. The Indian Parliament accepted this request. Sikkim became the 22nd State of the Indian union.

35. Who was the founder of Sikkim National Congress? Kazi Lhendup Dorji

36. All regional movements need not lead to separatist demands. Explain by giving examples from this chapter.

Regional aspirations are part of democratic politics. It should not be considered as an abnormal phenomenon. Usually regional imbalance in economic development contributes to the feeling of regional discrimination. So these regional movements should be handled through democratic negotiations rather than suppression. For example, the issues raised by regional movements in Punjab, North-East, Assam and Kashmir valley were settled down through negotiations

37. Regional demands from different parts of India exemplify the principle of unity with diversity. Do you agree? Give reasons.

India adopted a democratic approach on regional demands and never considered them as anti-national. The federal system of India is a flexible arrangement. It allows people to address the problems based on their regional identity and culture. The government of India settled down the regional problems through negotiations. The main principle behind all these are respecting unity in diversity. All these shows that politics in India has succeeded in accepting regionalism as part and parcel of democratic politics.

38. Explain the liberation of Goa, Diu and Daman.

The territories of Goa, Diu and Daman were under the control of Portuguese. After India's Independence, the Indian government persuade the Portuguese government to withdraw. There was also a strong popular movement within Goa for freedom. They were strengthened by socialist satyagrahis from Maharashtra. In 1961 the Government of India sent the army to these territories and liberated Goa, Daman and Diu from Portugal rule. This operation is known as 'Operation Vijay'. Goa became part of India in 1961.

39. In which year the Central Government held a special 'opinion poll' in Goa to ascertain people's wishes on whether they wanted to be part of Maharashtra or remain separate? 1967

40. In which year Goa became a State of the Indian Union? 1987

PART II**CHAPTER-11 THE END OF THE BIPOLARITY**

1. Who was the founder of Bolshevik communist party? Vladimir Lenin

2. Who was Vladimir Lenin?

Lenin was the founder of the Bolshevik Communist party. He was the leader of the Russian Revolution of 1917. He was the head of the USSR from 1917 to 1924.

3. When did Russian Revolution (Bolshevik revolution)? 1917

4. Which ideology was highlighted by the Soviet Political System? Socialism

5. How many republics did USSR have? 15

6. Mention the features that distinguish the Soviet economy from that of a capitalist country like the US.

- The USSR adopted socialist pattern as opposed to capitalism.
- It abolished the institution of private property
- Land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet state
- The economy was planned and controlled by the state.
- It design a society based on principles of equality.
- The Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living for all citizens.
- The government subsidized basic necessities including health, education, childcare etc.

7. Explain the political system in Soviet Union.

- The Soviet political system was bureaucratic and authoritarian.
- There was no democracy and freedom of speech.
- There existed one-party system.
- Communist Party of the Soviet Union controlled all the institutions of the state.
- Russia was only one of the fifteen republics in USSR but Russia dominated other republics.
- The party refused to recognize the urge of people in other republics.

8. Who was the successor of Vladimir Lenin in USSR? Joseph Stalin (1924-53)

9. Who was the leader of USSR during the period of Second World War? Joseph Stalin

10. Who held responsible for the Great Terror of the 1930s in USSR? Joseph Stalin

11. Who was the leader of USSR after Joseph Stalin? Nikita Khrushchev (1953-64)

12. Which was the dominant political party in USSR? Communist party

13. Name of the Soviet Union leader who denounced Stalin's leadership style and introduced some reforms in 1956. Nikita Khrushchev (1953-64)

14. which was the military alliance led by the USSR held the eastern socialist bloc together. Warsaw Pact (1955)

15. Describe about Berlin wall.

The Berlin Wall was built in 1961 to separate East Berlin from West Berlin, its total length was more than 150-kilometer. It symbolized the division between the capitalist and the communist world. Finally, it was broken by the people on 9 November 1989. This marked the unification of the two parts of Germany. The fall of Berlin wall the symbolized the end of Cold War.

16. In which year Berlin wall falls? 1989, November 9.

17. What were the factors that forced Gorbachev to initiate the reforms in the USSR?

The Soviet Union lagged behind the West in technology, infrastructure and productivity. Food imports increased every year. Government was failed to fulfilling the political or economic aspirations of citizens. The arm race against western alliance and invasion in Afghanistan (1979) further weakened the economy. At the same time, ordinary citizens became more knowledgeable about the economic advance of the West. Mikhail Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the Communist Party in 1985. Reforms were very necessary introduce in USSR. Gorbachev wanted to normalize the relations with the West and to democratize the Soviet Union. Therefore, he introduced reform policies of perestroika (restructuring) and glasnost (openness) in USSR.

18. Who introduced economic and political reform policies of perestroika (restructuring) and glasnost (openness) in USSR? Mikhail Gorbachev

19. Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate?

The Soviet Union lagged behind the West in technology, infrastructure and productivity. Food imports increased every year. Government was failed to fulfilling the political or economic aspirations of citizens. The arm race against western alliance and invasion in Afghanistan (1979) further weakened the economy. At the same time, ordinary citizens became more knowledgeable about the economic advance of the West. In the administrative level, people were suffered by slow administration, corruption, the inability of the system to correct mistakes, the unwillingness to allow more openness in government, and the centralization of authority in a vast land. The Communist Party was not accountable to the people.

Mikhail Gorbachev became the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1985. Reforms were necessary to introduce in USSR. Therefore, he introduced reform policies of perestroika (restructuring) and glasnost (openness) in USSR. But these reform were widely criticized even within the communist party. A coup took place in 1991 that was encouraged by communist Party hardliners. The people had tasted freedom and opposed the rule of the Communist Party. Boris Yeltsin emerged as a national hero in opposing this coup. He won in the presidential election held in 1991. Power began to shift from the Soviet center to the republics. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union was banned. Capitalism and democracy were adopted as the bases for the post-Soviet republics. The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and the Baltic Republics (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), Ukraine, Georgia, and others were most immediate cause for the disintegration of the USSR. In 1991 December, under the leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, three major republics of the USSR, declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded.

20. In which year Soviet Union was disintegrated? 1991

21. Who was the first elected President of Russia? Boris Yeltsin (1991)

22. Who led the protests against the Soviet regime in 1991? Boris Yeltsin

23. Which is the first soviet republic declared its independence 1990 March? Lithuania

24. What were the major consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union?

- The disintegration of USSR led to the end of Cold War.
- USA become the sole super power.
- Many of the eastern European countries became sovereign states.
- Capitalism and liberal democracy became the dominant ideology of the world.
- The Communist Party of the Soviet Union was banned.
- Formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).
- Russia became the successor state of the Soviet Union and secured seat in the UN Security Council.

25. What was Shock Therapy?

Since the collapse of communism many second world countries began to transit from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system. The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe came to be known as 'shock therapy'. This transition was influenced by the World Bank and the IMF. They began to privatize state assets and introduced corporate ownership. Collective farms were to be replaced by private farming. The free trade regime and foreign direct investment (FDI) were to be the main engines of change. Most of the countries made trade alliance with west. Western capitalist states began to control the economy of these states.

26. What were the consequences of shock therapy?

- In Russia about 90 % of its industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies.
- The value of the ruble, the Russian currency, declined dramatically.
- The rate of inflation was so high that people lost all their savings.
- Disintegration of collective farming leaving people without food security.
- GDP of Russia in 1999 was below what it was in 1989.
- Social welfare system was systematically destroyed.
- Withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty.
- The middle classes were pushed to the periphery of society.
- Academic and intellectual manpower disintegrated or migrated.
- There was great economic inequality between people.

27. What was called the 'largest garage sale in history'?

During 1990's about 90 per cent of Russia's industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies. Since the restructuring was carried out through market forces, it led to the virtual disappearance of entire industries. This was called 'the largest garage sale in history', as valuable industries were undervalued and sold at throwaway prices.

28. Describe the relationship between India and USSR

Even during the cold war period both countries maintained a good relationship between them. These are given below

(a) Economic: The Soviet Union assisted India's public sector companies. It gave aid and technical assistance for steel plants like Bhilai, Bokaro, Visakhapatnam, and machinery plants like Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. etc. The Soviet Union accepted Indian currency for trade when India was short of foreign exchange.

(b) Political: The Soviet Union supported India's positions on the Kashmir issue in the UN. It also supported India during its major conflicts, especially during the war with Pakistan in 1971. India too supported Soviet foreign policy in some crucial issues.

(c) Military: India received most of its military hardware from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union entered into various agreements allowing India to jointly produce military equipment.

(d) Culture: Hindi films and Indian culture were popular in the Soviet Union. A large number of Indian writers and artists visited the USSR.

30. Write note on formation of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

In 1991 Russia, Belarus and Ukraine decide to cancel the 1922 Treaty on the Creation of the USSR and establish the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan join the CIS. Georgia joins later in 1993.