HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

STANDARD NINE

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The Constitution of India

Chapter IV A

Fundamental Duties

ARTICLE 51A

Fundamental Duties- It shall be the duty of every citizen of India—

(a)   to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;

(b)   to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;

(c)   to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;

(d)   to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;

(e)   to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;

(f)   to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;

(g)   to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;

(h)   to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;

(i)   to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;

(j)   to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;

(k)   who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

History and Political Science

Standard Nine

**Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and
Curriculum Research, Pune.**

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The Constitution of India

Preamble

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political ;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship ;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity ; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation ;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Jana-gana-mana-adhināyaka jaya hē
    Bhārata-bhāgya-vidhātā,

Panjāba-Sindhu-Gujarāta-Marāthā
    Drāvida-Utkala-Banga

Vindhya-Himāchala-Yamunā-Gangā
    uchchala-jaladhi-taranga

Tava subha nāmē jāgē, tava subha āsisa māgē,
    gāhē tava jaya-gāthā,

Jana-gana-mangala-dāyaka jaya hē
    Bhārata-bhāgya-vidhātā,

Jaya hē, Jaya hē, Jaya hē,
    Jaya jaya jaya, jaya hē.

PLEDGE

India is my country. All Indians are my brothers and sisters.

I love my country, and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage. I shall always strive to be worthy of it.

I shall give my parents, teachers and all elders respect, and treat everyone with courtesy.

To my country and my people, I pledge my devotion. In their well-being and prosperity alone lies my happiness.

Preface

Dear students,

We have great pleasure in offering to you this Std IX textbook of History which deals with the period from the year 1961 to 2000. This textbook is a part of the efforts being made to modernise the history curriculum.

The book reviews the development that has taken place in India in the social, cultural and other areas since 1961. It needs to be remembered that this review is by no means detailed or complete. In fact, compelled by the limit on the number of pages in this textbook, it is a rather cursory overview of approximately forty years. It takes note of the economic policies of India which relate to industry and agriculture, of the empowerment of women and of development-related events connected with the weakest sections of society. It throws some light on the progress of the education sector and the changing ways of life of Indians. To help you understand the subject well, maps, pictures, statistical figures and extra information in separate boxes have also been given. In addition, a variety of activities have been suggested.

This textbook will help you lay the foundation for the competitive exams you might take in the future or for higher education in history. Your parents have been witness to the history discussed here. They could help you expand your understanding of this textbook.

As part of the Political Science syllabus, you have to study the main currents in world events since 1945, the evolution of India's foreign policy, our security systems and the challenges before them today. We also discuss diplomatic relations between India and other countries, the United Nations, India's contribution to the peacekeeping efforts of the United Nations, etc.

Certain problems faced by the international community, such as protection of human rights, protection of the environment, and terrorism have been introduced through this textbook. You will find this textbook of help in your efforts to understand all kinds of happenings at the international level.

The study of history helps us understand the past and develop an awareness of the present. The study of political science helps us see the way forward into the future. The present textbook is meant to help you do all these things.

Pune
Date : 28 April, 2017
Akshayya Tritiya
Indian Solar Year :
8 Vaishakh 1939

(Dr Sunil Magar)
Director
Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook
Production and Curriculum Research, Pune.

First of all, you are to be congratulated that you are a teacher and also a student of History. This year, using this textbook, we have to teach the period of years from 1961 to 2000. You will especially enjoy dealing with this textbook because you have been a witness to several of the events mentioned here. This book includes the very events that have taken place around you. You will, in a way, re-live those times.

This is the history of the whole of India. In view of the limited number of pages in the textbook, it is a difficult task to present the entire account of these years with any continuity. We have tried to include those events which would most appeal to students of Std IX at their age. Taking some important events as a framework, it will be possible to help students to learn about the intervening events using the Internet.

The central theme of this book is 'How a newly independent State sets itself on the road towards development'. This is a country which has the largest democratic system in the world. An attempt has been made to highlight the role played in the progress of such a country by the political and the administrative leadership, as well as by scientists, educationists and artists. Complementing this, is the other important part of this book, namely, the faith of the citizens of India in democracy and the fight put up by the general public in its defence. That every individual has a social responsibility and that the nation is bigger than the political leadership is the message that the public has always sent out in the post-independence period. To acquaint students with the meaning underlying the bare events is a big challenge before us. However, we believe that teachers will be able to shoulder this responsibility with ease with the help of the modern technology we have at our disposal today.

This is the first time that teachers will be teaching about the very period that they have themselves experienced. Hence, this itself is a historic task. This book will be of use to impress upon the students the important principle that every citizen can make a contribution to shaping post-independence India. Features of the textbook like maps, pictures, boxes with additional information and the suggested activities are to be used for this purpose. Our ultimate aim is to communicate effectively to the students the unique greatness of our country.

In the subject of Political Science in this class, we will review the interactions between 'India and the World'. In these times, events occurring at the global and international level have consequences for all countries. Due to the advances in information technology, interaction and exchanges of many kinds between nations have increased greatly. We need to make the students aware of these complex international relationships from an India-centric viewpoint. Naturally, it will be best to make a beginning through building an understanding of the important international events and currents from recent history. The content of the present book is new. However, it has been presented with a constructivist point of view so that it will be easily understood. To arouse interest in the subject, the content has been presented in a different way. As it will be the first time that students will be attempting to understand international relations, teachers too should take care to support their teaching with a variety of non-conventional sources. There is ample scope in the textbook for the effective application of such methods. It is expected that teachers will try to strengthen the faith of the students in values such as the preservation of global peace and security, respect for human rights, peace and mutual trust and the actions that are taken in accordance with them.

CONTENTS

India after Independence
(1961 CE to 2000 CE)

Competencies

| S.No.	Units	Competencies
1.	Sources of History	• To be able to classify the sources of history. • To be able to imagine and speculate about contemporary events while studying the sources of history. • To be able to read and interpret references related to history. • To be able to make a collection of historical objects, documents, books, coins and electronic information. Also to be able to classify them in different ways. • To interpret historical events objectively.
2.	The Challenge of Nation-building : 1	• To be able to tell the historical events related to India's progress in the post-independence period chronologically. • To be able to critically analyse India's internal challenges. • To be able to explain how India's economic policies changed with changing times. • To be able to summarise the impact of the economic reforms that came in the wake of globalisation. • To be able to explain the reasons for changes brought about in the Indian economy due to privatisation, liberalisation and globalisation.
3.	The Challenge of Nation-building : 2	• To be able to narrate the stages of development of the Indian education system. • To be able to tell how education is an important means for resolving several social problems. • To understand the efforts made for the development of the weaker sections of the population and their importance. • To be able to cite examples of the progress made by post-Independence India in the fields of science and technology. • To be able to find out information about the organisations in the fields of industry and commerce and to be able to narrate their impact on the economy. • To feel proud about the progress in science and technology. • To find out about new inventions with the help of internet.
4.	Changing Life	• To understand the role and responsibilities of the media in mobilising public opinion and making the civil society active. • To be able to compare urbanisation with rural life. • To develop an understanding about advocating social equality. • To adopt scientific temper.

Till now we have studied the history of ancient, medieval and modern India. This year we have to study the history of India in the post-independence era. Sources of modern history are different from those of ancient and medieval history. We can study history with the help of various sources like written sources, material sources, oral sources and sources in the audio-visual medium. In the modern period, we have to take note of various sources at the regional, state, national as well as international level. We can write history with the help of these sources.

Written Sources : The following sources are included in the written sources.
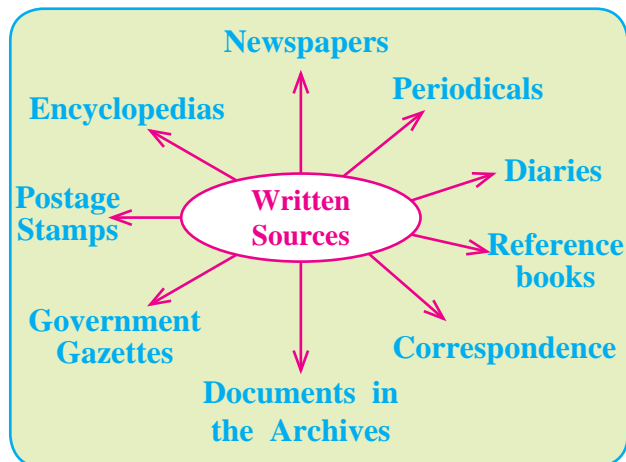
Do you know?

The place where historical documents are preserved is called 'Archives'. The main office of the National Archives of India is at New Delhi. It is the largest among the Archives in Asia.

Just as newspapers are considered the fourth pillar of democracy in the modern period, they are also a major medium of information. If we consider the period from 1961 to 2000, we see that in the beginning, there was no alternative to the print media, especially newspapers. With liberalisation and widespread use of internet in India, an alternative for print media became available. Yet, the print media still continue to be powerful.

Newspapers : Through newspapers, we can get information about national and international affairs, politics, art, sports, literature and social and cultural affairs. Newspapers contain matters related to human life. Most national newspapers have started their regional editions. They publish supplements that give information about various topics. Newsletters of various movements, the dailies or weeklies of political parties, monthly and annual magazines are important among the print media.

Some newspapers produce special supplements towards the end of the year that take an overview of the important events of the year. Such supplements help us understand the important events of the year.

Press Trust of India (PTI) : After 1953, the Press Trust of India has been an important source of primary details of all important events and of articles on important subjects. Press Trust of India has provided reports, photographs and articles on financial and scientific issues to newspapers. PTI has now started its online service. During the 1990s, PTI started using the 'satellite broadcast' technology instead of tele-printers to send news all over the country. This material is important for writing the history of modern India.

Postage Stamps : The postage stamps don't reveal anything on their own. Yet a historian makes them speak. There have been several changes in postage stamps since India became independent. Postage stamps reveal a lot to us about changing times due to the variety in the sizes of the stamps, the novelty in their subjects and colour schemes.

The Postal Department issues postage stamps on a wide variety of themes like political leaders, flowers, animals, birds, an event, or the silver, golden, diamond jubilees or centenary, bicentenary,

tercentenary of different events. It is therefore a valuable repository of history.

Material Sources : The following sources are included among the physical sources.

Coins	Places of worship	Things in daily use	Royal Seals
↑	↑	↑	↑
Material sources			
↓	↓	↓	↓
Ornaments	Museums	Clothing	Modern architecture
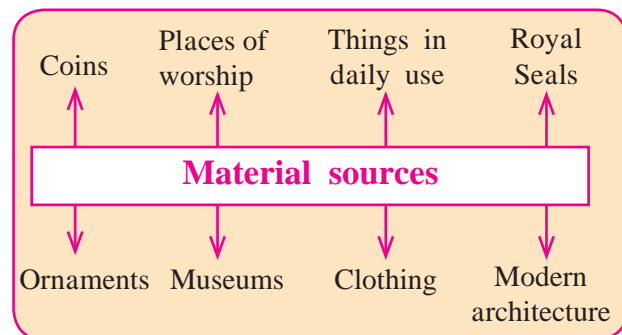
Coins : We can also understand history with the help of coins and the changes in the printing of currency notes. Reserve Bank of India prints the notes. It has its headquarters in Mumbai.

Coins

The coins from 1950 to those used at present, the metals used for making them, their different shapes, the diversity of subjects on them together help us to understand the important contemporary issues in India eg., coins to convey the message of population control and coins communicating the importance of agriculture and of farmers.

Museums : All States of India have museums that depict the characteristics and display the cultural and social heritage of the State. They enable us to understand history (eg., the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum at Mumbai. Apart from the Government Museums, some private collectors also set up their own museums. They are based on distinctive subjects. eg., coins, notes, lamps and nutcrackers in different shapes, cricket equipment, etc.

Oral sources : These sources include folktales, folksongs, proverbs, ballads and *owis* (Marathi verses in the oral tradition). Activists were inspired by the *powadas* of Lokshahir Anna Bhau Sathe and Shahir Amar Sheikh during the Sanyukta Maharashtra Movement.

Try this.

As an example of how some event gets reflected in literature and how a poet perceives that event, study the poem 'Aavahan' written on the backdrop of the Sino-Indian war by the noted Marathi poet Kusumagraj.

Find pieces of literature based on contemporary events.

Audio-visual sources : Television, films, internet are called 'Audio-visual media'. Many domestic and foreign television channels also come under this head, eg., History channel, Discovery channel, etc.

Film and Television Institute of India (FTII) : The Government of India started the Film and Television Institute of India at Pune in 1960 with the purpose of providing public education. An institute called Indian News Review has produced various newsreels on important events in politics, social issues, art, sports and culture. This Department has also produced various documentaries on prominent social leaders, on people who have made major contributions for the country and about important locations in India. These news releases and documentaries are useful for studying the history of modern India.

FTII Logo

Till now we have seen some important sources for writing the history of modern India. The times in the 21st century are changing so rapidly, that even these sources will prove to be inadequate. However, new sources are coming forth. For example, during the transformation from land line telephone to cellphones, a gadget called 'pager' came up for contacting people. But it died out as quickly as it had come up. The huge amount of information available on the Internet is used for studying history, but the truth and authenticity of this information needs to be verified.

Now it has become comparatively easy to study history with the all these sources. As these sources are from the contemporary period, they are easily available. Since a subject like history touches all the aspects of our lives, efforts for preservation of such sources are made at all levels. We should also contribute to this effort.

Exercises

1. **(A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements.**
   (1) The National Archives of India is situated at……….
   (a) Pune   (b) New Delhi
   (c) Kolkata   (d) Hyderabad
   (2) The …………… is included among the Audio-Visual media.
   (a) Newspaper   (b) Television
   (c) All India Radio (d) Periodicals
   (3) ………. is not included in physical sources.
   (a) Coins   (b) Ornaments
   (c) Buildings   (d) Proverbs

   (B) Identify and write the wrong pair.

Person		Specialty
Jal Cooper	-	Philatelist
Kusumagraj	-	Poet
Anna Bhau Sathe	-	A people's bard
Amar Shaikh	-	Art collector

2. **Write short notes on-**
   (1) Written Sources
   (2) Press Trust of India

3. **Explain the following statements with reasons.**
   (1) The postal department tries to preserve the heritage and integrity of Indian culture through postage stamps.
   (2) Audio-visual media are an important source for writing the history of modern India.

Projects

   (1) Create a handwritten account or a documentary about your school.
   (2) Watch the different documentaries available on the official website of the Archeological Survey of India, an organisation under the Government of India.
   (3) Which sources would you use to write the history of your village/town? Write the history of your village/town using those sources.

RLGQ5U

India became independent in 1947 CE. India accepted the constitutional framework in 1950 and became a sovereign democratic nation. The Indian society is multicultural and people of various languages, religions, ethnicities and castes live together.

During the initial period after independence, India needed to solve different issues of economic, political and social development. The establishment of the Planning Commission and emphasis on industrialisation was a means to achieve economic development and to eliminate poverty in India. Successful conduct of elections and faith in democratic traditions made it possible for us to achieve political stability. At the same time, several social reforms including policies and programmes for the weaker sections of the society were sought to be implemented.

The 1960s (Nineteen-sixties) : In the decade of the 1960s, several events occurred which had a huge impact on the political situation in India. The regions of Goa, Diu and Daman were freed from Portuguese rule and became parts of the Indian federation. The tensions between India and China on the northern border which had been rising since 1950, culminated in the war of 1962 between two countries. This war was fought in the region of the MacMahon line.

After India became independent, Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru led the country. He was

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

the architect of India's foreign policy. His contribution to the social and economic development of India is significant. Jawaharlal Nehru passed away in 1964. Lal Bahadur Shastri succeeded him and became the next Prime Minister of India. During his tenure, India and

Lal Bahadur Shastri

Pakistan went to war over the Kashmir issue in 1965. The Soviet Russia tried to mediate between the two countries. Lal Bahadur Shastri breathed his last at Tashkent in 1966. Lal Bahadur Shastri gave the slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' with which he highlighted the importance of Indian soldiers and Indian farmers.

Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister of India in 1966. Her decision making ability was admirable. Her decisions regarding the Nationalisation of banks and cancelling pensions of Princes had

Indira Gandhi

far reaching effects. During her tenure, Pakistan's oppressive policies in East Pakistan resulted in a big movement there. This movement was led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his organisation, 'Mukti Bahini.' This crisis in East Pakistan affected India as well, because millions of refugees came to India.

The 1970s (Nineteen-seventies) : The 1971 war between India and Pakistan led to the creation of an independent country

called Bangladesh. Role of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's strong leadership was prominent in this issue. As a part of India's policy to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes, India successfully carried out an underground test of an atomic device at Pokharan in Rajasthan in 1974. In 1975, the people of Sikkim voted for joining the Indian republic and Sikkim became a full-fledged State in the Indian federation.

During this decade, the government declared a state of National Emergency on the basis of the constitutional provisions relating to Emergency. During this turbulent period, the fundamental rights of Indian citizens were suspended. Due to the emergency, the Indian administration became disciplined, but the human rights were restricted. The period of national emergency lasted from 1975 to 1977 and after that general elections were conducted.

On the backdrop of the emergency, many opposition parties came together and formed a party called the Janata Party. The Congress party led by Indira Gandhi was roundly defeated by this newly formed 'Janata Party'. Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister, but under his leadership the Janata Party government couldn't last long due to internal differences. Charan Singh succeeded him, but even his government was a short-lived one. Elections were conducted once again in 1980 and the Congress party under the leadership of Indira Gandhi came to power again.

The 1980s (Nineteen-eighties) : During this decade the Indian political system faced many new challenges. The Sikhs in Punjab demanded an independent state of Khalistan and began a movement which went on to become violent and destructive. Pakistan had lent its support to this movement. The Indian army was sent into the Golden Temple at Amritsar, a holy shrine of the Sikhs in 1984, to evict the terrorists who had allegedly taken shelter there. One of the bodyguards in Indira Gandhi's personal security assassinated her. During this period, an organisation called United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) carried on a major movement in North-east India.

Rajiv Gandhi

Right after Indira Gandhi's assassination in 1984, Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister of India. He tried to make several reforms in the field of Indian economy and that of science and technology. He took the lead in solving the issues of the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka. He promoted the idea of a united Sri Lanka with internal autonomy to the Tamil community, but his efforts in this regard proved to be in vain.

The Congress party was defeated in the general elections held in 1989. Several political parties formed a coalition called the Janata Dal and Vishwanath Pratap Singh became the next Prime Minister of India. The policy for providing reservations for other backward classes (OBC) is considered to be his most important contribution. He could not continue as Prime Minister due

to internal differences in the party. In 1990, Chandra Shekhar became the Prime Minister of India. His government was also short-lived. In 1991, during the election campaign, the terrorist organisation in Sri Lanka, Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelum (LTTE), assassinated Rajiv Gandhi.

Towards the end of the decade of 1980s, the unrest in Jammu and Kashmir had begun. This problem grew serious day by day and today it has taken the form of terrorism. The terrorist activities there forced the Kashmiri Pandits to leave the valley.

The changes after 1991 : The year 1991 is held to be very important in the history of the world as well as India. The Soviet Russia disintegrated into several different small countries and the Cold War came to an end. In India, the Government under the leadership of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao initiated many changes in the Indian economy.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee

In the elections conducted between 1996 and 1999, no political party got a clear majority in the Lok Sabha. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, H.D. Devegowda and Inder Kumar Gujral worked as Prime Ministers in this period amongst them. Finally, in 1999 the 'National Democratic Alliance' came to power under the flag of Bharatiya Janata Party and Atal Bihari Vajpayee became India's Prime Minister.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee tried to establish a dialogue with Pakistan but was not successful. India conducted a number of nuclear tests in 1998 and declared herself as an atomic power. In 1999, there was war between India and Pakistan in Kargil region over the Kashmir issue. India defeated Pakistan in this war.

Indian economy : Right from independence, the modernisation of economy, economic self-sufficiency and social justice have been the characteristics of Indian economy. India wanted to acquire modernity and self-reliance by establishing industries. We wanted to establish an economy based on social justice through planning. For this, the National Planning Commission was established that would coordinate development through the policy of Five Year Plans.

The Narasimha Rao Government started economic reforms from 1991. These economic reforms are called as economic liberalisation. The Indian economy flourished as a result of the implementation of this policy. The foreign investment in India increased. Skilled Indian professionals helped reform the Indian economy. The field of information technology opened several avenues of employment in the country. The changes after 1991 are also described as 'globalisation'.

Science and technology : Two major events must be mentioned while describing India's efforts towards self-reliance. Dr M. S. Swaminathan is known as the father of

the Green Revolution in 1965. He implemented new scientific agricultural techniques and increased the production of foodgrains. The experiment in co-operative dairy movement by Dr. Verghese Kurien led to increase of milk production in India. This is called as 'White Revolution'.

India had also made a lot of progress in the fields of atomic energy and space research. Dr. Homi Bhabha laid the foundation of the Indian atomic power programme. India insisted on using atomic energy for peaceful purposes like generation of electricity, pharmaceuticals and defence. India has achieved considerable success in space technology as well. In 1975, the first satellite 'Aryabhatta' was launched. Today, India has a successful space programme and many satellites have been launched under this programme. India has also made considerable advancement in the telecom sector.

Changes in social field : During this period, there were several major changes in the social field in India.

Some of the changes are related with the issue of the empowerment of women, and the others are related with the policies regarding the uplift of the deprived sections of the society. To promote the all-round development of women and children, a separate 'Department of Women and Child Development' was created in 1985 under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Some laws were made to ensure social justice to women and to help the implementation of various schemes in this direction. They include the Prohibition of Dowry Act, Equal Remuneration Act. As per the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments, seats were reserved for women in the local self-government bodies.

According to the makers of the Indian Constitution, some constituents of the Indian society were deprived of dignity and equal opportunities due to the caste system. The 'Kakasaheb Kalelkar Commission' was set up in 1953 to make recommendations so as to improve their condition. In 1978, a commission was constituted under the chairmanship of B. P. Mandal to study the issue of the other backward classes. The policy of reservation was adopted in order to strengthen the representation of backward sections in various services and institutions. The Government passed the Prevention of Atrocities Act in 1989 to enable those belonging to the Scheduled castes and tribes to live with dignity and respect, free from fear, violence and oppression of the upper classes.

Globalisation : Globalisation brought about many changes in different fields like economy, politics, science and technology and society and culture. We have discussed some of these changes in the above paragraphs. India has emerged as an important country on the global scene in different spheres. India is an important member of international organisations like G-20 and 'BRICS' (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa). India has experienced an important revolution in the field of telecommunication technology.

Mobile phones, internet and the communication facilities based on satellite have spread all across the country. In the political field, India has demonstrated to the world how a stable democracy can function successfully. All this has resulted in a total transformation in the lifestyle of Indians and especially the youth. These changes are visible from their dietary habits, clothing, language and beliefs.

In the next chapter, we are going to study some internal challenges before India.

1. **(A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements.**

(1) The Prime Minister of India who took an initiative in resolving the question of the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka was …………… .
   (a) Rajiv Gandhi
   (b) Indira Gandhi
   (c) H. D. Devegowda
   (d) P. V. Narasimha Rao

(2) ………. is the father of the Green Revolution in India.
   (a) D. R. Verghese Kurien
   (b) Homi Bhabha
   (c) M. S. Swaminathan
   (d) Dr Norman Borlaug.

(B) Identify and write the wrong pair.
   (1) Indira Gandhi – National Emergency
   (2) Rajiv Gandhi – Development in science and technology
   (3) P. V. Narasimha Rao – Economic improvements
   (4) Chandrashekhar – Mandal Commission.

2. **Complete the activity as per given instruction.**

(A) Based on the information in the chapter, prepare a chronological chart of Prime Ministers and their tenure.

(B) Write short notes on-
   (1) Globalisation
   (2) White Revolution

3. **Give reasons.**
   (1) The Morarji Desai government lasted for short while.
   (2) The army had to be sent into the Golden Temple in Amritsar.
   (3) The National Planning Commission was set up in India.

4. **Answer the following questions in detail.**
   (1) How was 1991 a year of important changes in the history of the world and of India?
   (2) What are the characteristics of the Indian economy?

5. **With the help of the information in the chapter, complete the list of the challenges before India and the strengths of India.**

The challenges in front of India	Strengths
For example, India-Pakistan war	Unity in diversity
…………………	………………
…………………	Nuclear preparedness
Separatism	………………

Projects

(1) Find some information about Indian soldiers who bravely fought in the India-Pakistan war of 1965.

(2) Collect pictures of the brave soldiers of Kargil war.

(3) Collect pictures of all the Indian Prime Ministers till date.

(4) Collect some information about Dr Homi Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

(5) Get some information along with pictures about the various businesses based on dairy products.

RLQL7H

In this chapter, we are going to learn about some internal challenges that India faces. We shall see some internal challenges like separatist movements, issues of north-east India, naxalism, communalism and regionalism.

The Unrest in Punjab : Akali Dal was the major political party in Punjab. In 1973, the Akali Dal passed the 'Aanandpur Sahib Resolution'. The following demands were made in this resolution: Chandigarh should be made part of Punjab, the Punjabi speaking parts in other States should be included in the State of Punjab, recruitment of Sikhs in the Indian army should be increased, and more autonomy should be given to the State of Punjab. Akali Dal came to power in Punjab in 1977. While taking charge, they asked for a larger share of river waters for Punjab, 'holy city' status for Amritsar, etc. along with their old demands.

In 1980, the movement for 'Independent Khalistan' took root in Punjab. During that period, the leader of the Akali Dal was Sant Harcharan Singh Longowal. He used to direct his activists from the Golden Temple to stage protests. On the other side of the Golden Temple, armed followers started gathering around the staunch Khalistan supporter Sant Jarnailsingh Bhindranwale. During that period, terrorist activities had begun. Bhindranwale was arrested in 1981, accused of the murder of newspaper editor, Lala Jagatnarayan. After this incident, the situation worsened. Due to these developments, President's rule was imposed in Punjab in 1983. Bhindranwale went to stay at a religious place called Akal Takht. Bhindranwale's followers captured the Golden Temple and built a barricade of sand bags over there. The area looked like a fort. This greatly disturbed the peace in Punjab. It was a major challenge to Indian democracy.

Operation Blue Star : The main task of getting the terrorists out of the Golden Temple was entrusted to Major General Kuldeep Singh Brar. On the morning of 3rd June 1984, the mission 'Operation Blue Star' started. The Operation ended on 6th June. In this military operation, the Indian army functioned with great restraint. The operation ended with the death of Bhindranwale and other terrorists. In 1986, an operation had to be conducted against terrorists in the Golden Temple once more. It was called 'Operation Black Thunder'. After this action was taken, the process of establishment of peace in Punjab picked up momentum.

Do you know ?

A military expedition taken up with a particular objective is called an operation. Operation Blue Star was an operation undertaken to evict the terrorists hiding in the Golden Temple.

Issues concerning North-east India

North-east India consists of the eight States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. International borders of India touch each of the States to varying extents. These States are different with respect to ethnicity, language and cultural diversity. The first Prime Minister of independent India took the lead in bringing the tribes living in these areas into the mainstream of the country.

In 1954, he formed the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) area, comprising of the territories on the Sino-Indian border and the tribal areas towards the north of Assam. Nehru took the position of bringing about the development of hundreds of tribes in these parts while preserving their culture. Special provisions have been made with respect to these areas in the VI Schedule of the Indian Constitution. In 1965, the responsibility of administering this area was given to the Ministry of External Affairs. The Northeastern Council Act of 1971 was supposed to advise the Central Government regarding aspects of common interest in economic and social spheres, inter-state transport, electricity, flood control, etc.

Mizoram : The tribes in north-east India have an ancient history. When India became independent, the government gave administrative autonomy to the districts of Mizo majority areas of the Lushai hills. When the States Reorganisation Commission was appointed in 1954, the expectations of the people in this area grew. Mizo leaders started demanding an autonomous 'Mizo' province. In 1959 the territory of Mizoram experienced severe drought. During this famine, Mizo leader Laldenga served the common people a lot.

In 1961, Laldenga established an organisation called Mizo National Front (MNF). He asked for 'Greater Mizoram', an independent nation carved out of Tripura, Manipur and Mizo majority areas from the Lushai hills. In March 1966, Mizo National Front announced the emergence of Independent Mizoram. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi handled the situation firmly and suppressed the rebellion. When the situation calmed down in 1972, the Mizo majority area was given the status of a Union Territory. In 1985, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had an agreement with the Mizo National Front and Mizoram was given the status

of a full-fledged State. Laldenga became the Chief Minister of the State.

Nagaland : The Naga tribe in north-east India is known as a martial tribe. The Naga tribe had settled in Eastern Himalayas, the Naga hills, border areas of Assam and Myanmar. In 1946, some educated Naga youth established an organisation called Naga National Council (NNC). Later they made a demand for an independent State of Nagaland. They were led by Angami Zapu Fizo. In 1954, the Naga National Council announced the establishment of an independent federation of Nagaland. In 1955, skirmishes happened between local Nagas and the soldiers of the Assam Rifles. Military action was taken to suppress the skirmishes.

Several rounds of discussions took place between the Central Government and the Naga National Council. Central Government decided to give the Naga majority territory the status of a Union Territory. Nagaland was made a full-fledged State on 1st December 1963 by putting together the Naga majority territory and part of Tuensang.

Assam : In 1983, there was an intense agitation staged by All Assam Students Union and Assam Ganasangram Parishad over the question of the dominance in Assam of Bengali migrants. In 1985, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Central Home Minister Shankarrao Chavan and Assamese leader Prafullakumar Mohanto signed an Accord. It was decided to send the Bangladeshi citizens who had infiltrated in Assam back to their original places. In 1986, elections were held for Assam Legislative Assembly and Prafullakumar Mohanto, of the Asom Ganaparishad became the new Chief Minister. Due to this democratic process, it became possible to establish peace in Assam.

Arunachal Pradesh : In 1954, NEFA was created. In 1972, it began to be called

Arunachal Pradesh (region of the rising sun). On 20th February 1987, it got the status of a constituent State.

During the period from 1960 to 2000, North-east India has progressed towards a more matured democracy. This area is on the path of progress through industrialisation, spread of education, etc.

Naxalism

Naxalite Movement : This movement started at Naxalbari in Darjeeling district in West Bengal. The Naxalites organised the small land holding farmers and land labourers and took charge of their lands, put up red flags and declared that area as free territory in 1967. All those movements that took inspiration from this rebellion are called Naxalite movements.

The movement had the objectives of establishing Action Committees to raise a voice against the exploitation of the farmers by the landlords and confiscate the land of the landlords and distribute it among the tenants. Later, the movement strayed away from its objectives. It took recourse to terrorism to prevent any government schemes and welfare policies from reaching the common people. The Naxalites started a parallel system by rejecting the democratic system. This made Naxalism a serious challenge to India's internal security.

The movement was mainly located in West Bengal. Later the movement spread to East Godavari in Andhra Pradesh, parts of Vishakhapattanam, Karimnagar in Telangana, Adilabad, Bastar, Rajnandangaon and Sukma in Chhattisgarh, Gadchiroli, Bhandara and parts of Chandrapur in Maharashtra, Balaghat and Mandala in Madhya Pradesh and Koraput in Odisha. In order to maintain their influence, the Naxalites established an organisation called People's Liberation Guerilla Army (PLGA). This conflict is still going on.

Communalism

Communalism is a serious threat to the unity of our country. Communalism emerges out of narrow religious pride. The British sowed the seeds of communalism in our country. People of different religions have happily lived together since many centuries. There is nothing wrong in people of different religions living together in a country while being duly proud of their own religion. But when this pride becomes excessive, then it turns into bigotry. Each one then begins to consider their religion superior and others' inferior. This leads to religious fanaticism.

Fanaticism is the base of communalism. It makes one oblivious of national interest. People of different religions don't trust each other. They become suspicious of each other. Compatriots following different religions are looked at as enemies. Even commensality or coming together on festivals becomes rare. As a result, it becomes difficult for everybody to come together and get organised for their demands and rights as citizens. Fanaticism makes the perspective of looking at events and people prejudiced. Some people begin to think of economic and social questions also in the framework of their own religion. Some people of all religions think that since they belong to a particular religion, they have no influence in politics. They begin to believe that they are being treated unjustly. They hold the idea that government is partial against their religion. In such a condition, they become too sensitive about their religion and their co-religionists. If anybody speaks about the people of their religion or insults the religious symbols knowingly or unknowingly, riots break out because of this kind of thinking. Hundreds of innocent people are killed. Public property worth crores of rupees is damaged. Public peace is destroyed. Due to the bitter memories of the riots, people are estranged

from each other and mutual trust receives a setback.

Trust between people is the basis of coexistence. If trust breaks, social unity receives a blow. How can national unity be achieved without social unity? Hence it is necessary that we all counter this religious communalism with all our strength. For this we should mix with people of different religions. We should accept the good practices and ideas of each other. We should be able to look at and understand our economic and social problems rationally. We should not mix these questions with religion. We should search for the economic, political or historical reasons that are responsible for disturbing religious harmony. This is the only way to put an end to communalism and strengthen national unity.

Regionalism

Regionalism means having excessive pride about one's region. It is one thing to introduce oneself as a Bengali or a Marathi person. But if I think that because I am a Bengali or a Marathi, I am superior to others from other provinces; it can be termed as excessive regional pride. The love for one's province turns morbid due to this kind of an excessive regional pride. It is natural to feel love for one's province, but it should not become abnormal.

Regionalism thrives on regional imbalance in development. In the post-independence period, some States achieved more progress, while some States remained backward. For example, States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Tamil Nadu developed economically and industrially; whereas States like Odisha, Bihar, Assam, remained undeveloped economically and industrially. Economic development and reforms are the foundation of progress. As a result, the States that develop economically can also achieve progress in other areas like education, health and culture. The States which have not developed in this manner remain backward in education and civic amenities. The opportunities of development available to people in developed States are not possible for people in backward States. They are harassed by problems of education, backwardness, unemployment, poverty, etc. They begin to think that they are being cheated; they are being kept away from the benefits of development. Because of this, the understanding between States is broken. This in turn has a negative impact on national unity. The economic imbalance that has endangered this understanding needs to be set right. Our government makes efforts in that direction.

Regionalism can affect developed as well as undeveloped States. The people of developed States begin to believe that they are superior due to their superior history and culture and hence they have developed that much. Then they begin to look down upon the people of underdeveloped regions. They are not willing to share the benefits of development with the backward States. On the other hand, the people from backward areas need to arouse their regional identity to organise themselves. For this, they try to unnecessarily glorify local traditions and culture to prove their uniqueness. This leads to regionalism. It endangers national unity. The evil of regionalism can be tackled by reducing the imbalance in development.

We have studied a few challenges that India is facing. Apart from these, there are several problems like overpopulation, cleanliness, agriculture and the problems of the farmers, poverty, housing and food. We are trying to overcome these and move forward. We are progressing steadily. In the next chapter, we shall learn about progress in the economic field.

OUR COUNTRY
INDIA

D.N.H. - Dadra and Nagar Haveli
D.D. - Daman and Diu
Py - Puducherry

• Hyderabad is the capital of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States. Chandigarh is the capital of Chandigarh Union Territory and the States of Punjab and Haryana.

North
West ← → East
South

Index
— · — · — International Boundary
— — — State Boundary
· · · · · · · Union Territory Boundary
◎ National Capital
• State Capital
○ Capital of Union Territory

| 0 | 200 | 400 | 600 |
Kilometres

RLZH95

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions in detail.
(1) Which demands were put forward through the 'Anandpur Sahib resolution' by the Akali Dal?

(2) What can we do to end communalism?

(3) When does regionalism become strong?

2. Write short notes on-
(1) Communalism   (2) Regionalism

3. Explain the following statements with reasons.
(1) It became necessary to carry out the 'Operation Blue Star'.

(2) We should fight communalism with all our strength.

4. Write the full forms.
(1) MNF   (2) NNC   (3) PLGA

Projects
1. Make a chart of States/Union Territories and their Capitals. Mark them on the outline map of India.

2. Get information on Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and Sikkim from the internet.

We are going to study India's economic policy in this chapter. That includes a study of the mixed economy, five year plans and their successes and failures, nationalisation of banks, 20-point programme, mill workers' strike and especially the New Economic Policy of 1991.

Mixed Economy : Brainstorming about the kind of economy we would adopt after independence started much before India got independence. Our Prime Minister Pandit Nehru adopted the middle path rather than taking recourse to any extremes. Some countries had adopted capitalism, while some had adopted socialism. Each type of economy had its own advantages.

In a capitalist system, the means of production are privately owned. In a socialist economy, the means of production are owned by the State in the name of the society. A mixed economy works both in the private and the public sector. In order to achieve economic development of modern India, we gave preference to a model of 'mixed economy'. We can see three parts in this kind of economy :

(1) Public Sector : The industries in this sector are completely under the control and management of the government. For example, production of defence equipment.

(2) Private Sector : The industries in this sector are owned by private industrialists. Of course, the government supervises and controls them too. For example, consumer goods.

(3) Joint Sector : In this sector, some industries are owned by private industrialists, while some are run under government management.

For mixed economy to run smoothly there is a need for coordination between the private sector and the public sector. This system aims at maximisation of production and popular participation on a large scale. An effort has been made in this system to bring together the good aspects of both the capitalist and the socialist systems. A mixed economy cannot ignore the profit motive, entrepreneurship, discipline, time bound planning, etc.

A mixed economy also naturally tends to give priority to national interest. Long term development is stressed upon with priority. The industries like defence, scientific research, education, roads, railways, waterways, sea port and airport development require huge capital investment but the returns in these areas are delayed. Not many private industrialists are keen to invest in these areas. In such a situation, the government has to take the initiative.

Thus, India adopted the mixed economy model and five year plans and started off on its path of development. The industrial policy of 1973 increased the speed of development. Priority was given in this policy to control the influence of heavy industries, industrial families and foreign industries and remove the imbalance in regional development. The government focused on the development of small scale industries and cottage industries. Government also started paying more attention to the cooperative sector.

Five Year Plans

The colonial power had exploited India economically. The country faced severe problems like poverty, unemployment, population growth, low standards of living,

low productivity of agriculture and industries and backwardness in the fields of knowledge, science and technology. Planning was essential to solve these problems.

India established the Planning Commission in 1950 with Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as its Chairman.

It formulated India's five year plans that included rural and agricultural development, balanced industrialisation, provision for a minimum standard of living and economic development consistent with democratic ideals. It focused on people's participation and individual development in the formulation and implementation of the five year plans.

Fundamental Principle of planning :

A general principle of planning is the proportionate distribution of the resources of a country and the appropriate use of the human resources to fulfil the needs of the people.

Goals of Plans

The general goals of the economic planning of India are as follows:

(1) Increase in the national income.

(2) Bring about rapid industrialisation by focusing on the basic industries.

(3) Bring about an increase in agricultural production so that the country becomes self-sufficient in food grain production.

(4) Use the human resource in the country optimally by making increasing employment opportunities available.

(5) Remove the inequality in earnings and wealth.

(6) Maintain stable prices of commodities.

(7) Bring the growth in population under control by family planning.

(8) Improve the standards of living by eradicating poverty.

(9) Develop social services.

(10) Make the economy self-sufficient.

First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) :

The expenditure in this plan was primarily on agriculture, social development, irrigation and flood control, sources of energy, rural and small industries, heavy industries and minerals, transport and communication, education and health. This plan consisted of measures to lay the foundations of planned economic development.

Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961) :

This plan had ambitious goals of industrialisation. Iron and steel industries at Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela; Chemical fertilisers plant at Sindri; rail engine factory at Chittaranjan; factory of railway bogies at Perambur; Ship building factory at Vishakhapattanam and other heavy industries were set up in the Public Sector. Huge dams like Bhakra- Nangal, Damodar, etc. were built to make water available for agriculture. It led to increase in the national income.

Bhilai Steel Plant

Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966) :

This plan was aimed at bringing about a balance in industries and agriculture. The other goals of the plan included increase in national income, heavy industries, development in transport and mineral industry, alleviation of poverty and to expand the opportunities for employment.

After the third five year plan, three one year plans were implemented (1966 to 1969). This was a period of intense famine. Due to the invasion by China and war with Pakistan, the government had to focus on defence rather than development related tasks. Also the famine required the government to undertake measures to tackle the effects of famine. All these issues stressed the Indian economy greatly.

Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-1974): The intentions behind setting the goals of this plan were that India should become self-reliant, government should develop the basic industries, increase the speed of economic development and pay attention to establishing a socialistic pattern of society. 14 major banks in the country were nationalised. This plan did not succeed as expected. The economy had to bear the burden of the Bangladesh War. The expenditure over the refugees had to be borne as well. The Indian economy suffered due to the pay raise of government and railway servants and rise in the prices of petrol in the international markets.

Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979) : This plan was designed with the goal of making India economically self-sufficient by alleviating poverty. The objectives of the Fifth Plan were as follows : increase the national income, make large scale employment available, supply education, nutritious food and drinking water, to make facilities of medical treatment available in rural areas, to supply electricity and means of communication, implement social welfare schemes on a wide scale, bring about the development of agriculture, increase the basic industries, purchase food grains and other life sustaining goods by monopoly purchase and make them available to the poor at reasonable prices through a public distribution system.

During the fifth plan, it was not possible to achieve the goals of removal of poverty and increase in employment.

In the 1977 general elections, the Congress Party was defeated. The Janata Party came to power. The new government ended the fifth plan towards the end of March 1978 and started the Rolling Plan from April 1978, but it failed. In 1980, general elections were held for Lok Sabha. The Congress party came to power. The Congress government closed the system of the Rolling Plan and again started planning like before.

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985) : This plan also stressed upon alleviation of poverty and employment generation. This plan had the following objectives : significantly increase the growth rate in the economy, reduce the rate of poverty and unemployment, shape and implement a population policy so that people adopted the small family norm voluntarily and thus keep the population under control.

The following programmes were implemented in the sixth five year plan :

* Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).
* Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).
* National Rural Employment Programme (NREP).
* Salem Steel Plant.

Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990): This plan laid stress on food, employment and productivity. The objectives of the plan included : Development, modernisation, self-reliance, social justice, improving the techniques of production, to achieve an yearly increase in national income of 5% and increase food grain production.

The following programmes were started in this plan :

∗ Jawahar Rojgar Yojana ∗ India Awaas Yojana ∗ Scheme of 10 lakh wells.

The Seventh plan proved to be important from the point of view of employment generation.

Eight Five Year Plan (1992-1997):

This plan gave a lot of scope to the private sector.

The plan had the following features: to maintain the rate of growth in national income at 6.5%, to control the growth of population, to encourage the programme of family planning, to remove illiteracy by expansion of primary education.

The following programmes were started during this plan :

∗ Pradhanmantri Rozgar Yojana ∗ Mahila Samriddhi Yojana ∗ Rashtriya Samajik, Arthik Sahayya Yojana ∗ Midday Meal Scheme ∗ Indira Mahila Scheme ∗ Ganga Kalyan Scheme

During the eighth plan, the importance of the private sector grew. This plan is a reflection of the liberalisation and free market policy adopted in 1991.

Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) :

This plan focused on agriculture and rural development. The objectives of this plan were : to increase the rate of growth of the economy, create healthy competition in the infrastructure sector, give a new direction to industrial policy for ensuring foreign investment.

The following schemes were started during this plan : Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, Bhagyashree Child Welfare Policy, Rajrajeshwari Mahila Kalyan Yojana, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Jawahar Gram Samruddhi Yojana, Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana, etc.

In this plan, the progress of communication system and service sector was achieved as per the expectations. There was a growth in the fields of construction and communication.

Nationalisation of Banks

During the tenure of Prime Ministers Pandit Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri, banking was a monopoly of the private sector. These banks represented different industrial groups. The Directors of these banks were working towards developing industrial sector and increasing its profits. In order to stop this, the government nationalised the 'Imperial Bank' in 1955 and it got converted into State Bank of India. This Bank opened several branches all over the country in a short while and played a major role in development.

Background of Nationalisation : India had adopted a mixed economy after independence. Nationalisation of banks was essential to cover the deficits if they occurred while implementing different schemes. Also the profits of these banks

Do you know ?

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi nationalised 14 banks on 19th July 1969. These include : Allahabad Bank, Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra, Canara Bank, Central Bank of India, Dena Bank, Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Punjab National Bank, Syndicate Bank, United Bank of India, United Commercial Bank (UCO Bank), Union Bank of India. In 1980, six more banks were nationalised.

would come into the government treasury once they were nationalised. Along with this, the policy of developing small industries and pharmaceutical industries had to be implemented. Lal Bahadur Shastri undertook the experiment of the Green Revolution in order to overcome food shortages and drought. During the tenure of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, 'Congress Forum for Socialist Action', a group in the Congress party inspired by socialist ideas made a demand for nationalisation of commercial banks. Even the Communist Party supported this demand.

20-Point Programme : Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced the 20-point programme on 1st July 1975 and resolved to make efforts towards rapidly becoming a developed nation. The main provisions of the 20 point programme are as follows:

(1) Land ceiling for cities and agricultural land, equal division of wealth, minimum wages for workers, increase in water conservation schemes.

(2) Workers' participation in industry, national training scheme, freeing bonded labour.

(3) Prevention of tax evasion, economic crimes and smuggling.

(4) Regulation of prices of basic necessities, improvements in the public distribution system.

(5) Improvement in the textile industry by developing handloom sector, waiving loans for weaker sections, housing, communication facilities, making educational equipment available to schools.

Issues of workers : The first textile mill was started in Mumbai on 11th July 1851 by Kawasjee Dawar. Eventually, mills started in Dadar, Paral, Bhaykhala, Shivdi, Prabhadevi and Worli. This part
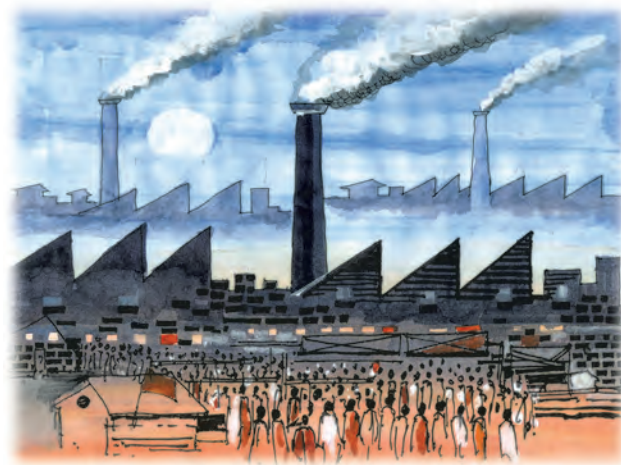
Textile Mill

came to be known as Girangaon or 'town of mills'.

In the 1980s, the increasing unrest among workers was due to the economic conditions in other sectors. In some industries the wages of the workers were increasing. They were also getting more amounts as bonus. They were getting more facilities than the textile mill workers.

Do you know ?

Mahatma Jotirao Phule's associate Narayan Meghaji Lokhande's efforts resulted in the weekly Sunday holiday for mill workers from 1st January 1882.

In the Diwali of 1981, the workers expected to get a bonus of 20%. The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, which was negotiating with the employers, agreed upon 8 to 17% bonus without taking the workers into confidence. The cut in the bonus proved to be the cause of unrest. Some workers went to Dr Datta Samant. They asked him to accept their leadership. Workers of 65 mills came together and Dr Datta Samant led the strike. On 18th January 1982, two and a half lakh workers went on a strike. Girangaon mills stopped running making it seem like Mumbai's heart stopped throbbing.

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Barrister A. R. Antulay set up a committee to solve this issue. Later Babasaheb Bhosale became the Chief Minister of Maharashtra State. He insisted that as per law, he would talk only with the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangha. Dr Datta Samant demanded that the law be revoked.

In the beginning, the striking workers received help from their native villages. It was also not very difficult for them to help each other. They set up departmental committees and distributed food grains, assistance in the form of funds, etc. The left parties had supported the strike. As the strike dragged on, efforts were made to split the striking workers' ranks. Even as the strike completed 6 months, the central government completely ignored it. The workers started a 'Jail Bharo Agitation'. In September 1982, one and a half lakh workers took a march on the Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra State. It didn't help at all. The strike completed a year. This was the first strike to have gone on for a year. In this period, about one and a half lakh workers became unemployed.

As polyester had come into greater demand than cotton cloth, the sale of mill cloth had already got affected. The mills moved from Mumbai to Surat in Gujarat. The Central government nationalised 13 textile mills. Appointment of arbitrators did not help to resolve the issue.

New Economic Policy : The year 1991 is very important in the history of modern India. After the 10th General Elections, P. V. Narasimha Rao became the Prime Minister of India. With Dr Manmohan Singh as Finance Minister, he adopted the new economic policy of linking India's economy with the global economy. For this, fundamental changes were brought about in the Indian economy. Indian economy was brought in tune with the global mainstream.

P. V. Narasimha Rao

During this period, Indian economy was in a crisis situation. Before the P. V. Narasimha Rao government took charge, Chandra Shekhar was the Prime Minister. During his tenure the rate of inflation was 17%.

Economic growth rate had gone down by 1.1%. India had foreign exchange reserves only enough to last for imports for a week. It had become difficult to pay back its loan and even give the interest on it. In May 1991, the government had tried to control the situation by selling some of its gold reserves and by mortgaging some. Before the Chandra Shekhar government, the V. P. Singh government had incurred a liability of over 10 thousand crore rupees on the economy by waiving off the loans of all farmers. The Proportion of internal loans of central and state governments together to the gross Domestic Product was 55%. In 1980-81 foreign loan was 2350 crore dollars. It increased to 8380 crore dollars in 1990-91. At this time, India had foreign

exchange reserves of only 100 crore dollars. This also had the background of the increased oil prices due to the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. It became difficult for India to raise a loan. Even the non-resident Indians started withdrawing their deposits in foreign currency from India.

Remedies :

P. V. Narasimha Rao appointed Dr Manmohan Singh as Finance Minister in order to find a way out of this situation.

Dr Manmohan Singh

Dr Singh undertook many corrective measures. The situation began to change.

He removed the restrictions on foreign investments. He restricted the licence system to 18 industries. In view of the increasing losses in the public sector industries, he opened up the public sector for investment by private industries. In order to bring the share market under control, he established the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in 1992. National Stock Exchange was computerised. He gave priority to remove the spectre of recession.

Foreign Investment in India grew during the first tenure of Dr Manmohan Singh as Finance Minister. India could recover the gold mortgaged with the Bank of England. The government got the support of the capitalist class as well as the middle class. As the government opened up the telecom sector, mobile phone services started all over the country. Dr Manmohan Singh signed the agreement with the World Trade Organisation and launched the policy of privatisation, liberalisation and globalisation.

World Trade Organisation : In 1995, India became a member of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The organisation had the following objectives : to free trade between countries, to put to an end all those discriminatory laws, restrictions, rules and policies that are hurdles in the way of international free trade, and to regulate global trade with the help of a formal multi party mechanism.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) existed at the international level before the World Trade Organisation came into being. It regulated commerce. In India there were opposed, extreme views about the World Trade Organisation. Yet India decided to take its membership. The provisions of the World Trade Organisation are regarding grants, import-export, foreign investment, agriculture, technology and services. The sectors of electricity, water transportation, education and health rapidly commercialised since India became a member of the World Trade Organisation. As per the various reports of the World Trade Organisation, India has made a considerable improvement in different areas like reduction in the below poverty line (BPL) population, decline in infant mortality, availability of facilities regarding drinking water and waste water management.

India signed the South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement (SAPTA) along the lines of the World Trade Organisation. India removed the import restrictions on several commodities for SAARC countries. India also gave discounts on import duties. India opened up the insurance sector to private and foreign investment.

In this way, we have learnt about the journey of India's economy. We have come a long way from mixed economy to globalisation. In the next chapter, we are going to study India's progress in other fields.

1. **(A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements.**
   (1) On 19th July 1969 .... major banks in India were nationalised.
   (a) 12   (b) 14   (c) 16   (d) 18
   (2) .... declared a 20 point programme.
   (a) Pandit Nehru (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri (c) Indira Gandhi (d) P. V. Narsimha Rao

   (B) Identify and write the wrong pair.
   (1) Kavasaji Davar – Iron and Steel factory
   (2) Dr Datta Samant – Leadership of mill workers
   (3) N. M. Lokhande – Holiday for mill workers
   (4) Narayan Survey – Depiction of lives of workers through poems

2. **Complete the activity as per given instruction.**

   (A) Complete the following chart.

Five-year plan	Duration	Purposes
First	....	Agriculture, Social development
Second	1956-1961	Industrialisation
Third	....	Elimination of inequality, increasing the opportunities for employment, increase in national income
....	1969-1974	Scientific research, health and family planning
Fifth	....	....

   (B) Write short notes on-
   (1) Mixed Economy
   (2) 20-point Programme

3. **(A) Explain the following statements with reasons.**
   (1) Independent India opted for mixed economy.
   (2) Banks were nationalised in 1969.
   (3) Mill workers went on strike.

   (B) Answer the following questions in detail.
   (1) Which programmes were started in the 8th five-year plan?
   (2) Which projects were started in the 2nd five-year plan?

Projects

(1) With the help of the internet, get the following information about the World Trade Organisation – logo, member countries, aims, programmes, etc.

(2) Visit a nationalised bank/branch and get to know about the work of nationalised banks.

5   Education

In this chapter, we shall review the main stages and schemes in the development of the educational system in India. We shall take into consideration primary, secondary as well as higher education and besides, research institutes in some representative areas. This will give us an idea of the educational system throughout the country.

The first Census of independent India in 1951 revealed the extreme complexity and intractability of the educational issues in the country. In the first Census, the literacy level was 17%. It rose as shown below.

Census Year	Literacy
1971	34%
1981	43%
1991	52%
2001	64%

Improving this percentage was a serious challenge for the government of India. Several remedial schemes were put in place to deal with it.

Primary education : Primary education refers to the schooling given to children in the 6 to 14 year age-group. In 1988, the central government started a scheme for the spread of primary education and to improve educational standards. It is known as Operation Blackboard. The government made funds available to help improve the standard of the schools and to fulfil minimum educational needs such as at least two proper classrooms, toilets, one of the two teachers to be female, a blackboard, maps, laboratory apparatus, a small library, a playground, sports equipment, etc. This scheme helped the primary education system to gain some momentum.

Do you know?

After the formation of Maharashtra State in 1960, the government took the decision to implement a common state-wide curriculum for Stds I to VII. Principal Sayyad Rauf of S.T. College, Mumbai was assigned the task of preparing the draft of this curriculum.

In 1994, this scheme was expanded and provision was made for one additional classroom and for appointing one more teacher in schools with an enrolment of more than 100 students, with priority given to girls' schools, schools with a majority of scheduled caste and tribe students and schools in rural areas. It was also made binding upon the State government to appoint female teachers to fifty percent of the posts in schools. Again in 1994, the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was started with the objective of universalisation of primary education. It was implemented in seven States including Maharashtra. The plan envisaged 100% attendance in primary schools, arresting student drop-out, education for girls and for the physically handicapped. It included programmes such as research on and evaluation of primary education, alternative education, creating societal awareness, etc. The 'mid-day meal' scheme was started in 1995 to provide proper nourishment for students.

Can we achieve this?

In 1991, Kerala became a fully literate State. What steps must be taken to achieve 100% literacy in Maharashtra as well?

Secondary education : After independence, Education Minister Maulana Abul Kalam Azad decided to bring about fundamental changes in the field of education. The University Education Commission was set up for this purpose. This Commission

Maulana Azad

recommended the appointment of a separate Commission for secondary education. Accordingly, in 1952-53, the Mudaliar Commission was appointed. At that time, the pattern of education consisted of 11 + 4 years for the first degree or of 11+1+3 years.

The work of the Commission : The Commission studied secondary education, the nature of the curriculum, medium of instruction, teaching methodology and made certain recommendations. This Commission proposed the concept of Higher Secondary Education. However, it

The Kothari Commission : In 1964 a Commission was appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr D. S. Kothari. Dr J. P. Naik made valuable contributions to the work of this Commission. The Commission also recommended the 10+2+3 pattern for secondary, higher secondary and university education. This system was implemented from 1972. The Commission also suggested a uniform national system of education, the inclusion of the mother tongue, Hindi and English in education, as well as continuing education, adult education, education by correspondence and open universities to make educ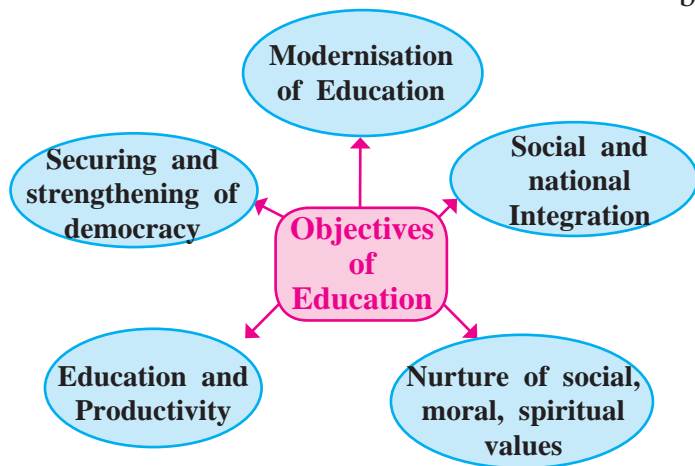ation trickle down to the lowest rungs of society. It also recommended increased provision in the government's budget for expenditure on education of neglected sections like the scheduled castes and tribes.

Dr D. S. Kothari

J. P. Naik

Maharashtra government adopted the 10+2+3 pattern in 1972 and conducted the first Std X Board exam in 1975.

Objectives of education according to the Kothari Commission

Education in the post-independence era : After independence, in 1948, the Central Government appointed the University Education Commission whose Chairman was Dr Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan. Its functions included financial grants, the standard of the universities and their co-ordination.

Dr Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan

Method of functioning : The Commission accepted the Five-Year Plans method. It began to sanction and disburse grants to the universities on behalf of the government. The Commission undertakes planning of university education, co-ordination of syllabii, giving primacy to national needs through education and the planning and implementation of various schemes of higher education. It has done valuable work in establishing university development councils, centres for advanced studies for post-graduate education, establishing new universities. After the advent of television in India, it initiated the 'Countrywide Classroom' programme which is telecast by Doordarshan on behalf of the Commission.

Do you know ?

The Art Department was established in 1965 in Maharashtra, to frame the policy for Art Education and for its implementation by institutes of art. This Department undertook the responsibility of organising the drawing grade examinations at school level.

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) : This body was established in Delhi on the 1st of September 1961. Its main objective is to help the Central Government in matters of school education in the context of a comprehensive policy and in implementing educational schemes. The NCERT was given the responsibility of educational research and development, training, extension, educational programmes, restructuring of school curriculum and textbooks. It has played a central role in designing school curricula and textbooks with the cooperation of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). It provides guidance and cooperation in the area of primary and secondary education to the state governments. It has been involved in designing workbooks and handbooks for teachers, in teacher training, in developing teaching-learning techniques and conducting talent search examinations at the national level.

SCERTs were established in all States on the lines of the NCERT.

The Maharashtra State Council of Educational Research and Training was established in Pune in 1984. This institute performs various functions such as improving the standard of primary education, in-service training of teachers, training in the areas of syllabii and evaluation, vocational guidance for students after Std X and Std XII exams and other educational functions. This institute is known as the academic authority. It brings out a periodical called *Jeevan Shikshan*.

Do you know?

The Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research (Balbharati) was established in Pune on 27 January 1967. Balbharati prepares textbooks for school children of 1st to 12th standards. Textbooks are made in eight languages, namely, Marathi, Hindi, English, Urdu, Kannad, Sindhi, Gujarati and Telugu. 'Kishor', a monthly magazine for children, is also published by Balbharati.

National Policy on Education 1986 : According to this policy, certain changes of a fundamental nature were brought about in primary, secondary and higher secondary education in keeping with the changing needs of society. Under this policy, a common core curriculum was framed for all States. The expectation is that, by this means, all students in India will get equal educational opportunity. There is scope in the national curriculum for individual States to bring in flexibility in accordance with their cultural, geographical and historical needs.

The 'Primary Education Curriculum 1988' was prepared on the basis of the plan of action designed at the national level for the effective implementation of the National Policy on Education 1986.

Do you know?

The Competency based Primary Education Curriculum 1995 : Even as the Primary Education Curriculum 1988 was being implemented, a Committee was formed at the national level with Dr R. H. Dave as its Chairman, to determine minimum levels of learning. The Dave Committee developed charts of minimum levels of learning in language, mathematics and environmental studies up to Std V. The charts showed the sequence of learning of the competencies meant for each class.

Use of a satellite : In 1975, India met with success in its attempt to use a satellite for the purpose of education. Eknath Chitnis, a scientist with ISRO, played an important role in it.
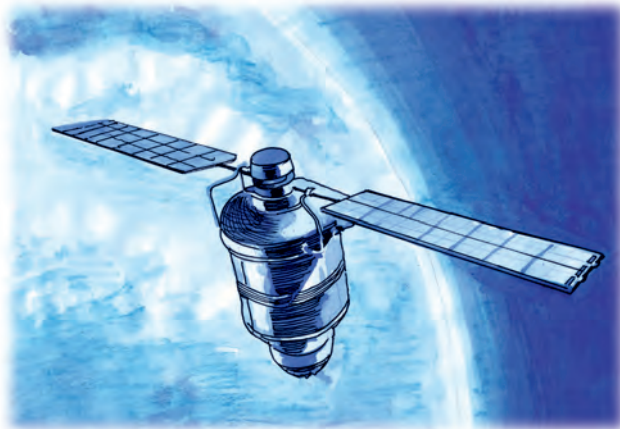
'Edusat' Satellite

SITE (Satellite Instructional Television Experiment) was undertaken for educational purposes under the leadership of the Space Applications Centre at Ahmedabad. The concept of satellite

education came out of this experiment. America had helped India in this programme. The programme helped to make provisions for a good standard of education in rural areas.

Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) : This Open University was established with the objective that the stream of education should make its way into every average household of the country. The United Nations had declared 1970 as the International Education Year. In the same year, a seminar was organised in New Delhi on the subject of Open University by the Government of India Departments of Education and Social Welfare, Information and Broadcasting, University Grants Commission along with UNESCO. The idea of establishing an open university evolved in this seminar.

In 1974, the government appointed a committee under the chairmanship of P. Parthasarathy and the Open University took shape on 20 September 1985 in accordance with its recommendations and suggestions. It was named after Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Find out:

The Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Mukta Vidyapeeth was established in Nashik in 1989. Find out about this open university with the help of the Internet.

Those who are unable to get a college education in the formal way are given concessions in eligibility criteria, age and other conditions for admission to this university. In 1990, the IGNOU started an audio-visual distance education programme through Akashvani and Doordarshan. It conducted more than one

thousand curricula of various branches. It provides facilities for education through 58 training centres in the country and 41 centres in foreign countries.

Research institutes – science

In the post-independence period in 1950, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) was established with the objective to promote scientific research in the country and to take the benefits of the research to all the people. Research began in fields like physics, chemistry, pharmaceuticals, food processing and mining. In order that industry benefits from this research, contracts were signed with industrial institutes. That helped to reduce our imports and save foreign currency. This institute also motivated fundamental research. The Laboratories of the Council also played an important part in bringing back to the country students who had gone abroad for higher education.

The achievements of the CSIR include making the ink used for marking voters' fingers during elections, medicines for malaria, elephantiasis and tuberculosis, water purification technology, reduction in the time required for bamboo production. It also used DNA fingerprinting for the first time in India, conducted a genetic study of the Adivasis of the Andamans and proved that those tribes are 60,000 years old and developed the earthquake early warning system.

It has also played an important role in the use of neem as a pesticide, use of turmeric for healing wounds and in the case of the patents for varieties of rice. The CSIR has prepared a digital encyclopaedia of Indian traditional knowledge and made it available in eight international languages.

Mathematics : The 'National Institute for Research in the Mathematical and Physical Sciences' in Tamil Nadu was established in 1962. It encouraged the highest level of research in mathematics.

Computers : In 1969, we made the first indigenous computer named the ISIJU computer as this was achieved by the Indian Statistical Institute and Jadavpur University working together. In 1974, Tata Consultancy Services, (TCS), obtained an American contract in the area of software production and that was the beginning of the software industry in India. Computers also helped to step up the speed of scientific research.

In 1987, America refused to allow India to get a supercomputer. The Rajiv Gandhi government decided to develop a supercomputer indigenously. In 1988, the Central Government established the Centre for Development for Advanced Computing (C-DAC) in Pune and in 1991 the Centre under the leadership of Dr Vijay Bhatkar developed the Param-8000 supercomputer.

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) : This institute has conducted valuable research in the fields of nuclear physics, solid state physics, spectroscopy, chemical and life sciences. It also started a school to train scientists for setting up nuclear reactors.

Engineering

Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) : India's first IIT was set up at Kharagpur in West Bengal in 1951. The objective of this institute was that higher and advanced education in all branches of engineering should be available in India and meet the country's needs. The engineering colleges at Powai, Chennai, Kanpur and New Delhi were converted into IITs. The Soviet Russia, America, Germany and the UNESCO all extended help to set up these institutes.

The IITs in India were given the status of deemed Universities and BTech and MTech courses were started there. Admission through entrance exams, nominal fees and reservations for students are the special features of the IIT institutions. In the decade from 1970 to 1980 a large number of IIT students began to leave for foreign countries causing the Brain Drain crisis. However, this situation changed after 1990. IITs were also established at Guwahati (Assam) in 1994 and in Roorkee in 2001.

Indian Institute of Management : As high quality engineers were graduating from the IITs, the Centre and the Gujarat government started the Indian Institute of Management to mould skilled managers. Harvard Business School in America helped to set up IIM Ahmedabad. Other IIMs have been set up at Kolkata, Bengaluru, Lucknow, Kozhikode, Indore and Shillong.

Do you know ?

Systematic training in any aspect of film making is given at the Film and Television Institute of India. Facilities were made available for imparting scientific training at this Institute in all aspects of film-making such as direction, editing and acting. This Institute inherited the legacy of the Prabhat Film Company of Pune.

National Institute of Design : This institute was established in Ahmedabad in 1961 for the purpose of imparting training in industrial design. Courses in basic

design, graphic design, product design and visual communication were started in 1963-64. The work done by this institute includes designing of the transistor radio and the calculator and the logos of Indian Airlines and the State Bank of India.

Research institutes – medicine

In the post-independence period in 1949, the Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) was established for conducting research in the medical field. It was given the responsibility of cooperating with universities, medical colleges, government and non-government research institutes and giving them guidance and financial support for research activities. Twenty-six centres were started in different parts of the country for research on various diseases. Their research has made it possible to control tuberculosis and leprosy.

The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) was established to give further impetus to advanced education and research in medicine. It was given the responsibility of undergraduate and postgraduate courses in medicine. Colleges for undergraduate and postgraduate education in most branches of medicine, good research facilities and well-equipped hospitals are the significant features of this institute. The institute also provides medical treatment to the common people at nominal rates. It has established special colleges for training in nursing, and super-speciality centres for treatment of disorders of the heart, brain and eyes. For further development of the medical field, the Medical Council of India was restructured in 1958 and was entrusted with the task of determining criteria for quality of medical education, its supervision and inspection.

These institutes have the responsibility of conducting research on various diseases, developing tests and standardisation of medicines.

Do you know ?

In 1969 the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy was established to conduct research and bring about development in the Ayurvedic, Naturopathy, Unani and Homoeopathy systems of medicine. In 1979, this institute was dissolved and replaced by three others, namely, the (1) Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (2) Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy and (3) Central Council for Research in Yoga and Nature Cure in accordance with their respective clinical methodologies.

Cancer Research : The Advanced Centre for Treatment, Research and Education in Cancer is a branch of the Tata Memorial Centre. It functions as the national centre for treatment, research and education in relation to cancer.

Research institutes – agriculture

In India, research in agriculture had begun as early as 1905. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute was given the status of a University in 1958 and work began in departments such as development of the agriculture sector, research, well-equipped laboratories, soil science, agricultural sciences, economic botany and other departments. Research also began on wheat, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and many other problems. Its most significant achievement is the fundamental research it has conducted on the methods of taking multiple crops in

a year, which has been of great benefit to farmers.

This Institute maintains a library at its head office in Delhi which is the biggest agriculture-related library in the country.

In the next chapter, we shall study laws related to women, women's contributions and the role of the government with respect to other weaker sections of society.

Exercises

1. **Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements.**
   (1) The scientist who developed the Param-8000 supercomputer –
   (a) Dr Vijay Bhatkar
   (b) Dr R. H. Dave
   (c) P Parthasarathy
   (d) None of the above

   (2) The magazine *Jeevan Shikshan* is published by the following institute –
   (a) Balbharati (b) University Education Commission (c) MSCERT

   (3) The educational institution called IIT is famous for education in the area of –
   (a) Agriculture (b) Medicine
   (c) Skilled managers (d) Engineering

2. **Complete the activity as per the given instruction.**
   (1) Complete the table below with details about individuals in the education field and their work.

Individual	Work
First education minister of India	....
....	Chairman of the University Education Commission
Prof Sayyad Rauf	....
....	Kosbad Project

   (2) Obtain information about the National Council of Educational Research and Training, from the internet, and present it in the form of a timeline.

3. **Explain the following statements with reasons.**
   (1) The District Primary Education Programme was undertaken.
   (2) The NCERT was established.
   (3) The farmers were benefited by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

4. **Write short notes on-**
   (1) Indira Gandhi National Open University
   (2) Kothari Commission
   (3) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
   (4) Balbharati

5. **Answer the following questions in detail.**
   (1) Which programmes were included in the Operation Blackboard scheme?
   (2) What role do the agriculture schools/colleges play in the development of agriculture?
   (3) Describe with examples the progress that India has made in the field of medicine.
   (4) Write a note on the curricular and co-curricular activities conducted in your school.

Project

Organise a Science Exhibition in your school. Include some activities in it to raise awareness about 'water purification'.

RMI9CF

Women had participated extensively in the freedom struggle. Women have also made important contributions in all fields in the post-independence period, too. That is what we will study in this chapter as also the laws enacted for women and other weaker sections.

Know this.

Number of women per one thousand men

No.	Year of Census	Number of women
1.	1951	946
2.	1661	941
3.	1971	930
4.	1981	934
5.	1991	927
6.	2001	933

Find out the reasons why the number of women per one thousand men in the population has been decreasing.

When we study the condition of women in India we realise that the roots of several of the problems they face lie in the mentality of men. Even in the twenty-first century, we have not been able to rid ourselves of this male-centred mentality.

Vinoba Bhave made use of woman power in the Bhoodan Movement which he had started placing his faith in Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy. Women volunteers carried the message of Bhoodan to all parts of India. Women played a significant role in the Telangana Peasants Armed Struggle which challenged the rule of the nizams and the feudal system. As their region became free from bonded labour, women also found freedom from this torment.

Manifestation of woman power : Women, who have to face the brunt of scarcity of supplies and rising prices, gave a show of their strength as an organised entity in 1972. Under the leadership of the socialist leader

Mrinal Gore

Mrinal Gore, women in Mumbai participated in a demonstration which came to be known as the *laatne morcha* (the rolling pin demonstration). Commodities like oil, ghee, rava, maida, would become scarce just as Diwali was near at hand. Kerosene had become very expensive. Women came together brandishing their rolling pins and took part in the demonstration. This movement met with success and the public got a glimpse of the united power of women.

The *Chipko* movement : Another show of constructive woman power was seen during the *Chipko* movement in 1973. Trees from the forests in the foothills of the Himalayas were to be cut down for commercial purposes. Chandiprasad Bhat and Sunderlal Bahuguna had started a movement to prevent this. Women followed the strategy of holding hands and encircling each tree. As their method consisted of protecting the

Sundarlal Bahuguna

Gaura Devi

tree by embracing it, the movement came to be known as the *Chipko* movement. Women took part in it in large numbers. Women had a big role to play in the agricultural economy of this region. Gaura Devi was the activist who created this awareness among the women with the help of Sudesha Devi and Bachani Devi.

Anti-liquor movement : In 1992, in Andhra Pradesh, a movement was started against the drinking of alcohol. It received a good response in other States too. When the head of the household dies an untimely death due to addiction to alcohol, the family faces a serious crisis which affects women the most. Due to alcoholism, they have to deal with extreme sorrow and poverty. This movement got the support of the anti-arrack movement in Andhra Pradesh.

As a result of a government policy, arrack (a locally produced alcohol) dealers set up shop in every town and village. The poor labouring people began to get addicted to alcohol. At the same time, a literacy programme was being run in the villages of the State. The *Sitama Katha* (Sita's story) was narrated as a part of this programme. It was a story about Sita who creates awareness among the people of a village and gets alcohol to be banned from the village. In 1992, three youths of Dubuganta village of Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh drowned in a lake, in a state of inebriation, and died. At this instance, the women of the village came together and forced the closure of arrack shops. The report of this news in the local newspapers had its effect on many other villages. The movement spread to the entire State and the government had to adopt a strict policy against the sale of alcohol.

International Women's Year : The United Nations had declared 1975 as the International Women's Year. The three aspects of this programme were peace, development and equality between men and women. In 1975, the government of India constituted the Committee on the Status of Women and appointed Dr Phulrenu Guha as its Chairman. A comprehensive survey was conducted of several issues such as the social position of women, their status, the consequences of

Dr Phulrenu Guha

the constitutional provisions made for women as also education of women and its percentage, their progress due to education, difficulties faced by working women, the position of women with respect to work/livelihood, their wages (relative to men's wages), the female-male ratio, birth and mortality rates and the role of women.

Taking into consideration this entire background, a State-wide conference for women was held in 1975 organised by the *Stree-mukti Sangharsha Samiti*. Women from all walks of life/regions participated in it. The *Samiti* published its manifesto in 1978. The policy of a struggle against discrimination on the basis of gender, caste and *varna* was adopted. This gave rise to a collection of songs called *Streemuktichi Lalkari*, a street play called *Mulgi Jhaali Ho* by Jyoti Mhapsekar and a periodical called *Prerak Lalkari* which became their mouthpiece, and other such programmes. In 1977, groups like the *Streemukti Andolan Samiti* established by Soudamini Rao in

Pune, *Bayaja* a fortnightly, as also *Stree Uvach*, *Maitrin* and *Stree Anyayavirodhi Manch* in Aurangabad, *Mahila Dakshata Samiti* in Kolhapur, *Mahila Hakka* in Nashik and *Nari Prabodhan Manch* in Latur were formed. Anti-dowry protection committees were formed all over Maharashtra. A conference to protest against oppression of women was organised in Dhule city.

Vidya Bal's periodicals, *Nari Samata Manch*, and *Milun Saryajani*, as also the work of the *Samajwadi Mahila Sabha* and the *Krantikari Mahila Sanghatana* were of great help in dealing with women's issues. The Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra also helped to empower women.

Pramila Dandavate established the *Mahila Dakshata Samiti* in Delhi in 1976. Branches of the *Samiti* came up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

Pramila Dandawate The Communist Party established the *Akhil Bharatiya Janavadi Mahila Sanghatana* in 1980. Efforts were made to start branches of this Organisation in all parts of India. The *Sanghatana* started a struggle against issues like dowry, female foeticide, domestic abuse. Research on women's issues was undertaken at various levels. Women's Studies Centres were started at the first women's university, the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thakersey (SNDT) Women's University, Mumbai, and at Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune and Shivaji University, Kolhapur. These Centres

played an important role in critical analysis and in developing a vision on women's issues.

Laws for women : The law enacted in 1952, recognises women's right to alimony and their share in the father's property. Her right to *streedhan* was recognised. Polygamy was made illegal and women, just like men, got the right to sue for divorce. It was a law that took one step forward concerning women's issues over the following decade. The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 made both giving and taking of dowry a cognizable criminal offence. This dismantled the dowry tradition by its roots and further encouraged the social movement. The law alleviated the distress to women caused by the undesirable tradition of dowry. The Maternity Benefit Act which gave women the right to get leave from work at the time of child-birth also came into force in 1961.

Awareness against the dowry tradition : Even after the enactment of the anti-dowry law, incidents like 'Woman burns to death as sari pallu catches fire while cooking' and 'Woman slips into well while washing clothes, drowns and dies' continued to be reported. Investigations still revealed dowry to be the most frequent cause of such deaths. The role of the police, the administration and judiciary were highlighted. This created greater awareness. As a result, the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act came into force in 1984. In 1988, 2209 women died victim to the dowry tradition. In 1990 the number of dowry deaths was 4835 and in 1993, it was 5377. These numbers will impress upon you the seriousness of the issue.

Family Courts (1984) : Family courts were established to resolve conflicts arising

out of differences within marriage and domestic problems as well as issues such as alimony, single parenthood, separation, care of children and ownership which are all related to the family situation. These family courts give priority to mutual understanding over witnesses and evidence and to counsellors over lawyers. Emphasis is on resolving issues quickly but justly.

Trial involving alimony (1985): A fixed amount paid to a married woman for her upkeep by the husband who has divorced her, is called alimony. In the case of Mohammad Ahmed Khan vs Shah Bano Begum, the Supreme Court gave the verdict that Shah Bano Begum had the right to alimony. However, religious organisations protested vociferously against the verdict. As a result, the 'Muslim Women's Act' (Protection of rights on divorce) was passed by Parliament.

The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act: On 4th September 1987, Roop Kanwar, a married woman, committed *sati*. She did not do this of her own free will; she was coerced into doing so. Committing *sati*, glorifying the practice of *sati* were all illegal acts. The women activists and journalists, Meena Menon, Geeta Seshu, Sujata Anandan, Anu Joseph and Kalpana Sharma investigated the case. In 1988, the government passed the Sati (Prevention) Act with very stringent provisions.

Protection of Human Rights Act : In 1993, this law was enacted to prevent injustice to men and women. The National Human Rights Commission was also formed for this purpose. In some States, the State Human Rights Commission was also formed on the same lines. This law which deals with collective oppression, the social conditions of divorced women, women and secure work places, played an effective role in mitigating injustices to women.

Reservation for Women : The 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution provide for reservation of one-third of the seats for women in Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Zilla Parishads, municipalities and municipal corporations as well as for the posts of Sarpanch, Chairman and Mayor. Maharashtra and 15 other States have reserved 50% seats for women. This provision provides women the opportunity to participate in the business of the community.

In the post-independence period, the Constitution of India accepted the principle of equality of men and women. Hence, women got the important political right to vote. Women got equal rights to education and work on par with men. Inhuman practices like *sati*, dowry and polygamy were banned by law. Women's right to sue for divorce was recognised. They got a lawful share in property. In local self-government bodies, seats were reserved for women so that they would have their just

Do you know?

Women Chief Ministers in India

Sucheta Kripalani (Uttar Pradesh), Nandini Satpathy (Odisha), Jayalalitha (Tamil Nadu), Mayawati (Uttar Pradesh), Vasundhara Raje (Rajasthan), Mamata Banerjee (West Bengal), Rabdi Devi (Bihar), Anandiben Patel (Gujarat), Sheila Dixit (Delhi), Mehbooba Mufti Sayeed (Kashmir), Uma Bharati (Madhya Pradesh), Rajendra Kaur Bhattal (Punjab), Sushma Swaraj (Delhi), Shashikala Kakodkar (Goa), Sayeeda Anwar Taimur (Assam), Janaki Ramachandran (Tamil Nadu), are all women who have led their States as Chief Ministers.

share of political power. We see today that, due to these provisions, women have begun to get education and to earn. Also, due to ideas of women's liberation, women are developing a sense of self. They have begun to participate enthusiastically and with determination in all fields of education, earning money, administration, politics, etc.

Scheduled Castes : In the post-independence period, our Constitution adopted the values of freedom, equality, fraternity and social justice. In accordance with his, the practice of untouchability was banned by law. Untouchability was removed by the 17th paragraph of the Constitution and this class was included in the Scheduled Castes. In view of the educational and social backwardness of scheduled castes, they were given reservations in education as well as jobs to facilitate their development.

Scheduled Tribes : Just like the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes or

Adivasis who live in remote parts of the country also face several difficulties. As they have lived far away from the progress made in modern times, they are economically and socially backward. Even though their conditions have seen some improvement in recent times, they do not have any means of livelihood other than agriculture and forest produce. Modern farming implements have not yet reached them. Hence, their income from agriculture is very small. Besides, their fields are on hillsides and not fertile. They are malnourished due to insufficient and poor quality of diet. Adivasis in remote areas find it difficult to get medical attention in time. For all these reasons, there is a need to give special protection to Adivasis.

In the Indian Constitution, Adivasis have been enumerated as Scheduled Tribes. They are getting given representation in law boards, education, government service, etc.

Nomadic and De-notified Tribes : Castes and tribes that move from place to place for a livelihood, are included under Nomadic Tribes. They live by rearing animals and engaging in some other occupations. The British had declared some of them as criminal tribes. In the Law of 1871 to curb crimes, some of the main groups were mentioned as criminal tribes and their occupations and movements were banned.

This unjust law was repealed in the post-independence period. And the curbs on these tribes were lifted. They were included under De-notified Tribes. Special efforts are made by the government for the purpose of their social and economic development. These tribes have been given representation in educational institutions and the government sector.

Minorities : In any society, a group of people of a particular religion, language or race who are few in number are termed a minority. As there are various religions, sects and languages in our country, we see great cultural diversity. There is variation in cultural traditions, too. In order to preserve their cultural traditions and develop their own language, the Constitution gives the citizens certain educational and cultural rights. Minorities have the right to protect and conserve their language, culture and traditions. For this purpose they have the right to set up separate educational institutions. The government implements various schemes for their progress.

In the next chapter, we shall learn about the progress that India has made in the field of Science and Technology in the post-independence period.

Exercises

1. **Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements.**
   (1) In 1992, a movement against drinking alcohol was started in ....
   (a) Maharashtra   (b) Gujarat
   (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Uttarakhand

   (2) In 1975, the government of India formed the Committee on the Status of Women under the chairmanship of
   (a) Dr Phulrenu Guha
   (b) Uma Bharati
   (c) Vasundhara Raje
   (d) Pramila Dandavate

2. **Identify and write the wrong pair.**
   (1) Saudamini Rao – Stree-Mukti Andolan Samiti
   (2) Vidya Bal – Nari Samata Manch
   (3) Pramila Dandavate – Mahila Dakshata Samiti
   (4) Jyoti Mhapsekar – Women's Commission

3. **Explain the following statements with reasons.**
   (1) The women's liberation movement began.
   (2) The Prohibition of Dowry (Amendment) Act was enacted in 1984.
   (3) The practice of untouchability was banned by law.
   (4) The Constitution gives cultural and educational rights to minorities.

4. **Write short notes on-**
   (1) *Chipko* movement
   (2) Protection of Human Rights Act.

5. **Answer the following question in detail.**
   Explain with examples how the united strength of women can bring about constructive changes in various fields.

Projects

1. Obtain some information about the work of the Mahila Sabhas in rural areas.
2. Prepare a portfolio about women who have achieved notable success in various fields.
3. Obtain some information and write a note about Women's Micro-credit Groups.

◈◈◈

RMS5E3

In this chapter, we shall study India's achievements in the areas of science and technology. Also, we are going to learn about the important institutions in the areas of science and technology and their contribution.

Indian Atomic Energy Commission:

India's first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to nurture a scientific temper and bring about the nation's progress. From this perspective, he set up the Indian Atomic Energy Commission

Dr Homi Bhabha

on 10th August 1948. Dr Homi Bhabha was appointed as the first Chairman of the Commission. The objectives of the commission were to produce electricity from atomic energy, increase the yield of food grains and make them last longer, set up the technology for achieving this and develop nanotechnology. In 1956, the Department of Atomic Energy set up 'Apsara', a nuclear reactor functioning on atomic energy.

In 1969, an atomic power station was set up at Tarapur. A Reactor Research Centre was set up at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu to successfully use Thorium for generating atomic power. The role of reactors is important in developing atomic power.

Factories manufacturing the heavy water needed for the generation of atomic power were set up at Vadodara, Talcher, Tutikorin, Kota, etc. An institution called Heavy Water Projects was set up to carry out research on manufacturing heavy water within the country. It was later renamed 'Heavy Water Board'.

Let's Find Out !

28th February is celebrated all over the country as 'Science Day'.

What activities do you run in your school on this day ?

Dhruva Nuclear Reactor : In 1985, a completely Indian made nuclear reactor called Dhruva was started at Trombay near Mumbai. The Dhruva nuclear reactor uses uranium as fuel. At this center, 350 radioactive substances are produced. They are used in industry, agriculture and medicine.

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) : This Company was set up in 1987 to generate electricity from atomic energy. The objective of the company is to master and develop the technology to generate safe, cheap and environmentally profitable power and make the country self-sufficient.
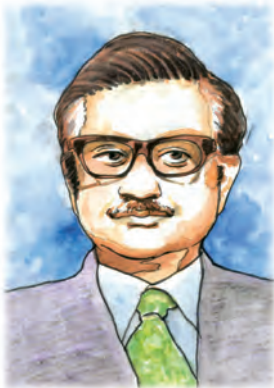
Nuclear tests

First nuclear test at Pokharan :

India successfully performed her first nuclear test at Pokharan in Rajasthan on 18th May 1974 in consonance with the policy of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes

Dr Homi Sethna

Dr Raja Ramanna

and for self-sufficiency. The reason why India took this decision was China's nuclear capability and Pakistan's desperate efforts to acquire nuclear weapons with China's help. Dr Homi Sethna, the chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission and Dr Raja Ramanna, Director of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre played a major role in conducting this nuclear test. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi took the decision of carrying out a 'nuclear explosion'. Pokharan was chosen on the basis of the required criteria for the location of the nuclear tests : far away from human settlement and no ground water reserves.

Do you know?

In 1974 when India carried out her first nuclear tests at Pokharan, the U.S.A. refused to give India the technology for defence related fields such as space research, communications and missile development. As a result, India adopted a policy of developing its own missile development programme without depending upon the U.S.A. Thus, India joined the rank of nations like the U.S.A, the U.S.S.R, France, China and Germany who had their own missile programmes.

Second Nuclear Test : On 11th May 1998, India carried out its second nuclear test to prove its nuclear preparedness. Three tests were done on this day. One of them was of the Hydrogen Bomb; Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee

assured that there would be no first use of nuclear weapons by India. But the USA imposed economic sanctions on India immediately.

Missile development

Dr APJ Abdul Kalam

Prithvi : In 1988, India successfully tested the missile Prithvi and in 1989, the missile Agni. The entire world took note of India's programme of developing nuclear missiles indigenously.

Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) was conceived by and carried out under the leadership of Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. Defence Research and Development organisation (DRDO) undertook the task of building the missiles.

Prithvi-1, a surface to surface ballistic missile was given to the Army, Prithvi-2

Do you know?

In 1958, Defence Research and Developement Organisation (DRDO) was established under the Department of Defence of the government of India. The objective of this organisation was to make India self-sufficient with respect to means, equipment and weapons required for defence. After 1983, this organisation developed several missiles under the leadership of Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. Dr Kalam has made a great contribution in the production of missiles. Dr Kalam is known as the father of India's missile programme. He is also refered to as the 'Missile Man' of India.

was given to the Air Force while Prithvi-3 was given to the Navy. Prithvi had the capacity to carry nuclear weapons of 500-1000 kg. Prithvi could travel a distance of 150-300 km due to the nuclear ballistic missile.

Agni : In order that China and Pakistan get an idea of India's missile strength and India's borders remain secure, Agni-1 was tested. This military missile had a range of 700 km. Later Agni-2 and Agni-3 were also produced.

Akash and Nag missiles : In 1990, the missile Akash was developed to fire from land into air. This missile has a capacity to carry 720 kilogram explosives at supersonic speed and a range of 30 kilometres. The missile Nag was made in order to destroy the tanks of the enemy. It is of the 'fire and forget' type. India has militarily become secure due to the production of missiles.

Space research : In 1961, Indian National Committee for Space Research (NCSR) launched India's first research rocket from Thumba Equatorial Launch Center in Thumba in the State of Kerala.

In 1969, our indigenously built rocket Rohini-75 was successfully launched. The next stage was the successful launch of the first Indian satellite Aryabhatta in 1975 with help from the Soviet Russia.

This success proved that Indian scientists can indigenously build and launch a satellite. Indian scientists were confident that they could acquire the technology for sending a message from the Earth Station and to assess the working of the satellite.

Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) : After the success of the basic programme in space research and rocket-related project, Indian Space Research Organisation was established on 15th August 1969 in order to carry out further space research. The headquarters of ISRO are at Bengaluru. ISRO activated the space station at Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh for launching our satellites in space.

Bhaskar-1 : India launched remote sensing experimental satellite Bhaskar-1 from the Soviet Russia in 1979 in order to observe various things on the surface of the earth by remote sensing technology. This remote sensing technology would be useful for India's development by regarding water bodies, mineral deposits and forecasting weather. The photographs taken with the help of this technology about the bowels of the earth, environment and forests were important. Another area in which the information from this satellite was useful was oceanography. In 1981, 'Bhaskar-2' was launched from Soviet Russia.

APPLE (Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment) : The first completely indigenously built satellite by ISRO in India, APPLE was launched on 19th June 1981 from the French Guiana. 'APPLE' was beneficial in the field of education. The objective of providing emergency telecommunication services was successful.

Indian National Satellite (INSAT): In August 1983, the satellite INSAT 1-B was launched in space. Because of this satellite, a major revolution came about in the areas of telecommunication, television, radio, weather forecasting and space research in India. Due to INSAT, 207 Akashwani or Radio stations could be connected to each other. This mechanism was also useful for search and rescue of people caught in some

disaster like a shipwreck or an air plane crash, for forecasting weather, to look for and follow cyclones or storms, in the fields of telemedicine and educational institutions. The telemedicine service enabled the population from remote areas to get advice and treatment from expert doctors. Public Primary Health Centers in villages have been connected with superspecialty hospitals through INSAT.

Technological progress : A factory manufacturing railway engines, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works was set up at Chittaranjan in Bardwan District in West Bengal. Steam engines, electric engines and engines running on diesel were manufactured here. The first diesel engine was manufactured at the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi. India started exporting railway engines to Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Tanzania and Vietnam.

Telex service : The Department of telecommunications under the ministry of Communications started the telex service in 1963 to transmit typed messages from one part of the country to another rapidly. In 1969, the telex service started in Devanagari script in Delhi. Later it spread all over the country. This service began to be used in different fields. With the rise of internet after 1990, the significance of this service reduced.

Satellite Communication Centre : In order to establish satellite communication with the help of an artificial satellite, a domestic satellite communication earth station was established in 1967 at Jodhpur Tekra near Ahmedabad. This made it easy to train scientists and technicians in setting up and running an Earth Station within the country. In 1970, a centre was established at Aarvi near Pune, equipped

for international telecommunication service.

Pincode : From 15 August 1972, the Post and Telegraph Department started the six digit Pincode system in the country. The Postal Index Code is intended to bring efficiency in distributing the mail. In this system the country was divided into nine regions. The first digit of the Pincode indicates the region, the second digit indicates the Sub-region, the third digit shows the main disbursement district while the remaining three digits show the location of the local post office. For Maharashtra, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 are the first two digits. In 1986, the speed post service was started to send postage rapidly.

International Subscriber Dialling Telephone Service (ISD) : In 1972, Overseas Communication Service was established in Mumbai for the management of international telecommunication service. In 1976, the International Subscriber Dialled Telephone Service was started to connect Mumbai and London directly on phone. Alongside the telephone service, services like telex, teleprinter and radio images were started. In 1986, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) took a big leap in this field. Before that, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) was a public sector company for giving telephone service in big cities. In the 1990s, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited held the distinction of being the main internet service provider in India. The contribution of Sam Pitroda in this field is significant.

Mobile : On 22nd August 1994, the mobile phone service started in India. At this time a mobile handset cost Rs.45,000 and calling was at ₹ 17 per minute. By 1990, many private companies came in this field. This made the service cheaper.

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) : In 2000, the telecommunication department was restructured. The responsibility to make policy decisions was retained with the Telecom Department and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited was established to actually provide the services to consumers. Along with the telephone service, cellular phone, internet, broadband services were also made available.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) : In 1956, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was established to search for the deposits of mineral oil and natural gas and to increase their production. After Digboi in Assam, mineral oil deposits were found in Ankleshwar area in Gujarat. Later, mineral oil and natural gas deposits were found in the gulf of Khambhat in Gujarat.

In 1974, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission started digging an oil well in 'Bombay High' area with the help of Russian scientists by a drillship called 'Sagar Samrat'. From 1975, mineral oil and natural gas began to be extracted from there. Later, more than 8500 oil wells and 33 natural gas wells dug eventually in this area began to contribute 38% of the total mineral oil production in the country and met 14% of the country's demand for crude oil.

Railways and Technology : The technology adopted by railways has a big role in the history of modern India.

In order to bring efficiency, accuracy and coordination in the reservation system in rail travel, computerised reservation system was started for the first time in Delhi in 1984. In the same year, the Metro was started in Kolkata.

In this way India has been making progress in the fields of science and technology. New inventions have been made. India is an important 21st century nation, which has always used technology for establishing peace in the world. India is making all these advancements in order to be the foremost among nations in the 21st century.

In the next chapter, we shall learn about the progress India has made in the fields of commerce and trade.

1. (A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements.

(1) .... was named as the first Chairman of atomic energy commission.
(a) Dr Homi Bhabha (b) Dr Homi Sethna (c) Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (d) Dr Raja Ramanna

(2) .... was the first completely indigenous communication satellite made by ISRO.
(a) Aryabhatt   (b) Insat 1 B
(c) Rohini-75   (d) Apple

(B) Identify and write the wrong pair.
(1) Prithvi – surface to surface ballistic missile
(2) Agni – surface to underwater ballistic missile
(3) Akash – from surface to air attacking missile
(4) Nag – anti-tank missile

2. (A) Complete the activity as per the given instruction.
Prepare a timeline of the progress of India in science and technology.

1961 to 1970	1971 to 1980	1981 to 1990	1991 to 2000

1961
India's first successful Rocket launch

2000
Restructuring of the Department of Telecommunications
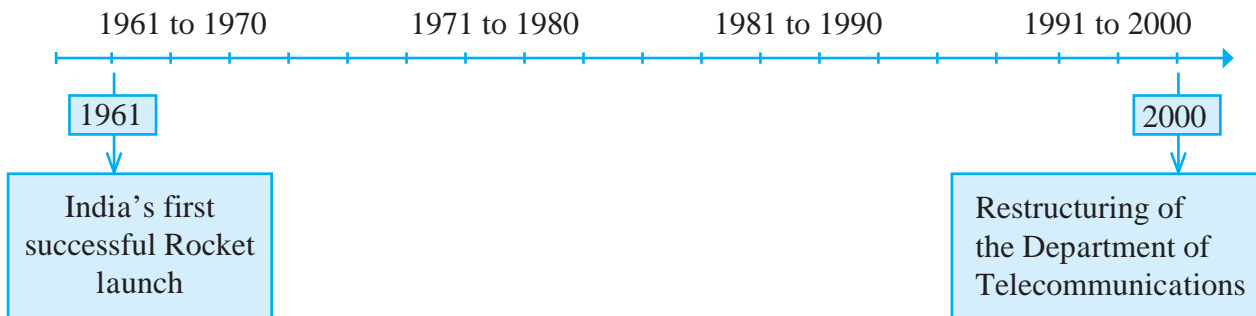
(B) Write short notes on-
(1) Space research
(2) Telex service
(3) Pokhran nuclear test
(4) Bhaskar - 1 satellite

3. Explain the following statements with reasons.
(1) Pandit Nehru established the Atomic Energy Commission.
(2) India decided to conduct nuclear tests.
(3) USA imposed economic sanctions on India.

4. Answer the following questions in detail.
(1) Which of the everyday services are influenced by the satellite technology?
(2) Why is Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam called as the 'Missile Man'?
(3) How one can do computerised reservation for rail travel?
(4) Write the key features of Konkan Railway.

Projects

(1) With the help of the internet find information about 'Thumba Equatorial Launch Centre'.
(2) Visit a nearby radio/television centre and get more information about it.

RN21FQ

In this chapter, we are going to gather some information about industry and trade in India in the post-independence period.

After India became independent, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India was established in 1948 with the purpose of making available long term loans to industrial projects. Similarly the Industrial Development Corporation was established in 1954 in order to bring about greater development of the industrial sector.

Some industries in India

Textile industry : The textile industry forms 14% of the total industrial production.

It includes the powerloom and the handloom industries. The handloom industries are labour intensive. According to the 'Textile Committee Act 1963', a Textile Committee has been established. This committee sets the quality standards for textiles manufactured for sale in the internal market as well as for export.

Silk industry : This industry functions under the Ministry of Textiles. The research about the species of the silkworm and mulberry trees is done in the Seribiotic Research Laboratory at Bengaluru. This industry is primarily in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir. Now it is being spread in States with predominantly tribal populations.

Jute industry : India is the top ranking country in jute production. India is a major exporter of jute products. We get cloth, sack cloth and ropes from jute.

Do you know ?

'Mega cluster' is a scheme that helps weavers through self-finance groups and non-governmental organisations. Help is given in the form of raw material, design banks, development of technology and welfare of the weavers.

Hand sculpting : This is a labour intensive craft. Sculptors got employment due to the capacity of the craft to absorb more craftsmen, small investment, more profits, preference to exports and possibility of earning more foreign exchange. Several cities have market mechanisms like 'Dilli Haat' which enables the craftsmen from rural and urban areas to get a market for their wares.

Automobile industry : India is one of the major producers of vehicles. Vehicles are exported to 40 countries from India.

The automobile industry is called the 'sunrise sector' in India. For example, India's tractor industry is the biggest in the world. One-third of the tractors manufactured world-wide are produced in India. Tractors manufactured in India are exported to Turkey, Malaysia and several countries in Africa.

Cement industry : The role of cement industry is important in the development of housing and infrastructure. This industry is one of the most technologically advanced. India is currently an important producer of cement in the world.

Leather industry : It is a big industry in India. It is primarily export oriented.

Salt industry : India is one of the top producers of salt in the world. The annual production of salt in India is 200 lakh tons. The production of iodised salt is 60 lakh tons.

Bicycle industry : India is a leading producer of bicycles in the world. Bicycles are made in the States of Punjab and Tamil Nadu. The main centre of bicycle manufacturing in India is Ludhiana. India exports bicycles to countries like Nigeria, Mexico, Kenya, Uganda and Brazil.

Khadi and village industry : The Khadi and Village Industries Commission was established to give impetus to industrialisation in rural areas. The main objectives behind the establishment of the corporation were to develop the traditional industries, handicrafts, cottage industries and to encourage industries that use the material and human resources available at the local level and make the villages self-reliant by creating employment there.

Agriculture : In India, agriculture is practised using traditional and modern methods. Many agricultural tasks are performed using bullocks. Similarly, machines are being used in different tasks like ploughing, sowing to harvesting, threshing, etc.

The major occupation in India is agriculture and other tasks based on agriculture. Agriculture and animal husbandry are practised in villages. Seventy percent of Indian society depends upon jobs related to agriculture and agricultural production. In this industry the participation of women is equal to that of men.

Agriculture is practised in different seasons in India. Many varieties of crops are grown. Jowar, wheat, rice, pulses and oilseeds are mainly produced. Along with it, cotton and sugarcane are processed to manufacture cloth and sugar respectively.

Agriculture also includes the production of fruits and vegetables. Nowadays, industries processing these fruits and vegetables have come up. Agriculture fulfills man's basic needs. In order to encourage farming, loans are given to farmers through rural banks and cooperative institutions. Study visits, agricultural outdoor trips and farmers' get-togethers are organised through the Panchayat Samitis to bring about improvements in agriculture. Tools and implements, seeds and fertilisers are also supplied. The farmers are given training regarding soil testing, nursery of fruit plants, pisciculture, poultry, cattle and goat rearing, dairy farming, etc. Guidance is given to farmers by a district level training institute. Financial help is given to build warehouses for storing the farm produce.

India is rapidly becoming independent in food grain production and farming techniques. Modern techniques like drip irrigation, organic farming are used for farming.

Policy of the Central Government : In the fourth five year plan, focus was placed on paper industry, pharmaceutical industry, motor-tractor industry, leather goods, textile industry, food processing industry, oil, colour, sugar industries, etc.

According to the Industrial Licensing Policy of 1970, all those factories requiring an investment of more than 5 crore rupees were to be included as heavy industries. The big industrial houses and foreign

companies were allowed to invest in heavy industries that were not reserved for the public sector. As a result of this policy, by the end of 1972, 3 lakh 18 thousand small industries were registered with the government registration office.

Mineral wealth : The availability of the minerals, iron and coal plays a major role in the industrial development of the country. We have adequate stores of iron, manganese, coal and mineral oil in our country.

Forest resources : Government has reserved some forests for the industries based on forests. The task of conservation of the forests is done by the central government, the State government and by the local people. Forests are necessary for the raw material for industries like construction, paper, newsprint, silk, matchboxes, medicinal herbs, honey, lacquer and raw material needed for paint.

Fisheries : Fisheries include sea water fish and fresh water fish found in rivers, canals, ponds and lakes.

Harbours have been built or old harbours have been redeveloped, fish seed incubation centres and fishing industry training centres have been provided for the growth of this industry.

Tourism : India has a rich cultural heritage. There are places of worship of different religions, pilgrimage centers, confluences of rivers, forts, caves, etc. all over our country. Tourists from our country as well as from abroad travel in India throughout the year. The facilities for tourists to stay, travel, etc. are provided through the Tourism Development Corporation. Sale of curios and the hotel industry thrives in tourist places.

In some places, there are guides who give information to tourists about that area. Sometimes when vehicles don't reach the destination in some remote and difficult to reach tourist places, the local people help the tourists in return for a fee. Employment opportunities are generated out of these needs.

Import-export or foreign trade : When planning started in 1951, the import of industrial goods and raw material required for production increased, India's imports included machines, iron, mineral oil, fertilisers, medicines, etc.

India also gave impetus to exports after independence in order to gain valuable foreign exchange. India's exports included tea, coffee, spices, cotton textiles, leather, footwear, pearls, precious stones, etc.

Internal trade : India's internal trade takes place via railways, waterways, roads, airways, etc. Ports like Mumbai, Kolkata, Cochi and Chennai are important. Commodities like coal, cotton, cotton textiles, rice, wheat, raw jute, iron, steel, oilseeds, salt, sugar, etc. are included in internal trade.

Due to the development of industries, the standard of life in the country improves. Many opportunities for employment become available. On the whole, it helps in the progress of the country.

In the next chapter, we shall see how the life of Indians has been changing.

1. **(A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements.**

   (1) In 1948, Industrial Finance Corporation of India was formed for ………. .
   (a) better development of the industrial sector.
   (b) making available long term loans to industrial projects.
   (c) generating employment
   (d) determining the quality of finished goods.

   (2) ………. industry in India is called as the 'Sunrise Sector'.
   (a) Jute (b) Automobile (c) Cement (d) Khadi and village industries

   (3) The major responsibility of the textiles committee is ………. .
   (a) Production of cloth
   (b) Determining the quality standards of cloth
   (c) Export of cloth
   (d) Generate employment for people

   (4) ………… is the major Indian city in the production of bicycles.
   (a) Mumbai   (b) Ludhiana
   (c) Cochi   (d) Kolkata

   (B) Identify and write the wrong pair.

   (1) Industrial Finance Corporation of India – makes long term loans available for industrial projects.
   (2) Industrial Development Corporation – development of industrial sector.
   (3) Textiles Committee – welfare of weavers.
   (4) Khadi and Village Industries Commission – promotion of industrialisation in rural areas.

2 **(A) Complete the activity as per the given instructions.**

   Complete the table.

Goods imported in India	
Goods exported from India	

   (B) Write short notes on-
   (1) India's imports and exports.
   (2) The internal trade of India.

3. **Explain the following statements with reasons.**
   (1) The tourism industry has developed a lot in India.
   (2) The quality of life and standard of living of Indian citizens is increasing.

4. **Answer the following questions in detail.**
   (1) What efforts are made by our government to promote agricultural industries?
   (2) How is employment generated in the tourism sector?
   (3) Which industries in India are based on forests?
   (4) Write a short note on leather industry in India.

Projects

   (1) Collect pictures of a few successful entrepreneurs.
   (2) From among the things we use in our daily life, identify those that are locally manufactured from those that are imported. Prepare a chart.

RNAWHD

So far, we have studied the period from the year 1961 to 2000. The speed of change in the twentieth and the twenty-first centuries has been tremendous. Human life is changing rapidly. Things which we could not have even imagined earlier, are now a part of reality. In ancient and medieval periods, religion was an important part of a person's identity. Now, modernisation has posed some challenges before all religions, be it Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism or Judaism. Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar brought about a sea change in our traditional mindset. He brought it about through the medium of the Indian Constitution.

Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar

According to our Constitution, all Indians are equal before the law, and they cannot be discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, gender or place of birth. All citizens have the right to freedom of speech and expression, freedom to assemble peacefully without arms, freedom to form associations, freedom to move, to live and settle down anywhere on Indian territory and to practice any occupation. Indian citizens living anywhere in India enjoy the right to nurture their language, script and culture.

These provisions in the Constitution shook the foundations of the caste system. It helped to make the practice of vocations running in the family obsolete. Change

became the trend in every field of life. The following box shows how even machines were affected.

Do you know ?

During the British era, there were four kinds of compartments in the railway train – the first, second, inter and third class. Nominal facilities for the passengers travelling by third class and the negative attitude towards them was almost a symbol of the Indian social hierarchy. In the 1978 Railway Budget, Madhu Dandawate put an end to this third class. Later two trains were started which had no class divisions, namely, 'Sinhagad Express' on the Pune-Mumbai route and 'Gitanjali Express' on the Mumbai-Kolkata route.

Thus began a series of minor and major changes in the society. Now, anyone can go into a restaurant irrespective of his religion, race, caste or gender. In fact, we see boards outside the restaurants welcoming all.

Another very significant change during the post-independence period is the right to express opinions against the government. Earlier, there were limits on expressing any opinion against political rulers. Now Indian citizens can register their protest against the policies of the government through newspapers, speeches or other media.

The Institution of the family : During the pre-independence period, the institution of the family was an important identifying feature of Indian society. India was known all over the world as the country of joint families. However, the

wave of globalisation has now given an impetus to the system of nuclear families.

Social welfare : The objective to establish the welfare state has been incorporated in the Constitution itself. India is the first country in the world to do so. The social welfare programmes aim to make opportunities for full-time employment, health care, education and development available to all Indian citizens. Indian society is riddled with large scale economic, social, educational and cultural inequalities. However, it is necessary that opportunities for development reach women, children, the differently abled, the scheduled castes and tribes as well as other minorities. This was the greatest challenge facing the government during the post-independence period. That is why, on 14th June 1964, the government of India constituted the Ministry of Social Welfare. Under this ministry various programmes are implemented for nutrition and child-development, social security and social protection, women's welfare and development. A similar arrangement exists at the state level too.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes : According to the 1971 Census, 22% people in India belonged to scheduled castes and tribes. Laws were enacted so that they got educational scholarships, and representation in Parliament as well State Assemblies. Some seats are also reserved for them in Government services.

Public health : The Constitution of India states that the primary duty of the government is to raise the people's standard of living, to ensure proper nutrition and to improve public health. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare at the Centre helps the state governments in this regard. To make primary health

services as well as medical care available to rural people, the tribals and the poor was an objective of the Sixth Five Year plan. Efforts were made towards helping people maintain good health by giving recognition to Unani, Homoeopathy, Ayurveda and Naturopathy in addition to Allopathy.

Progress in the medical field has made the life of Indians relatively free of health concerns. In 1962, the first successful open heart surgery was performed under the leadership of Dr N. Gopinath at Christian Medical College Hospital at Vellore in Tamil Nadu. Hence, it is no longer necessary to go abroad for such treatment.

Similarly, the invention of the 'Jaipur Foot' has transformed the lives of the disabled in India. Before 1968, if a person lost a leg in an accident, he had to suffer for the rest of his life. In order to remedy the situation, Dr Pramod Sethi designed and manufactured artificial limbs, noses and ears, with the help of the skilled craftsman Ramchandra Sharma.

The artificial body parts manufactured with the help of the Jaipur foot technology have made it easy for the differently abled to walk bare-foot on rough surfaces, run, go cycling, work in the fields, climb trees, and even climb mountains, etc. They save on the expenses on shoes as there is no need for footwear on these artificial limbs. They can bend their legs at the knees and sit cross-legged. These feet are also convenient while working in water or wet conditions.

Kidney transplant : Since this surgery can now be performed in India, doctors have succeeded in saving patients' lives. Such surgeries were not so common in India till 1971. But in 1971, it was successfully performed at the Christian

Medical College hospital at Vellore in Tamil Nadu. Dr Johny and Dr Mohan Rao transplanted the kidney donated by a living person into the patient's body. Nowadays, patients from underdeveloped countries come to India for such surgeries.

Test-tube baby : Right from early times, having a baby is considered to be of utmost importance in the Indian family system. The support of 'test-tube baby' technology has been available to childless couples since 1978. It was under the supervision of Dr Subhash Mukhopadhyaya that the experiment of the test-tube baby was successfully carried out at Kolkata. This was the first successful attempt at artificial conception. A girl named Durga was born. This technology helped to solve the problem of childless couples who wanted children.

Immunisation : Before 1978, every year, six Indian infants out of every 10 who were born faced fatal health problems in the very first year of their birth. The immunisation programme was taken up to overcome the threat of polio, measles, tetanus, TB, diphtheria, and whooping cough. The 'pulse polio' immunisation programme started in 1995 has controlled polio.

Urbanisation

Urbanisation is a process of the concentration of population in a city or urban area. Increasing population is one major reason for urbanisation. A few other factors affecting urbanisation are air, water and the economic as well as social organisations necessary for community life.

In the context of post-independence India, the increase in urban population is also due to factors such as reduction in the mortality rate, industrialisation, unavailability of means of livelihood in rural areas, job opportunities in cities and the resulting migration. To reduce the strain on cities, it is necessary to make jobs available in villages, achieve a balance in economic development, control the expansion of metros and provide necessary services and facilities in both the urban as well as rural areas.

Rural Area

A village is a permanent settlement of farmers near the land they themselves tilled, either individually or collectively. Villages came into existence when farming began. Villages in India are thinly populated. A dense cluster of houses surrounded by farmland is a unique feature of the Indian village. A settlement smaller than even a village is called a hamlet. Compared to the urban community, the village community is very small.

Villages are not uniform across India. There are differences based on regional and physical features.

Post-independence period : Keeping in mind the goal of rural development, the collective development scheme has come into force. Plans were made for improving farming technology, increasing the area of irrigated land, extending educational facilities, enacting the laws for land reform under this scheme. It also aimed at increasing agricultural produce as well as expanding the means of transport, health services and scope for education in the rural areas. It was decided to give priority to economic development in villages. The government undertook this work through the medium of Gram Panchayats which included the people from all castes and tribes. To achieve this, the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads were empowered with more authority.

Changing economic life : Earlier, every village was economically self-sufficient. A majority of the villagers were dependent on farming. Farm produce used to be distributed among artisans as payment for their work. Now this situation has changed. Rural areas are engaged in agriculture and occupations ancillary to farming while urban society is engaged in non-agricultural production and the service sector.

Rural Development : In 1961, 82% of India's population resided in villages. In 1971, the percentage was 80.01%. So far, the rural area has shouldered the responsibility of providing food grains and other raw material to urban areas, supplying labour to the industrial sectors of the city, and taking care of natural resources. There are three major challenges with reference to rural development, namely, bringing about economic development, developing facilities to meet social needs and finally bringing about a change of attitude in matters concerning society, culture and ways of thinking. It is equally necessary to expedite irrigation projects and bring about land reforms.

Social needs and facilities : It is necessary to give priority to facilities for public hygiene and health-care. Even today, the rural population faces problems related to year round provision of drinking water, toilets, open drainage, narrow roads, inadequate electrification and lack of facilities for medical treatment. There is a lack of good quality educational facilities from primary level to higher education, centres for recreation and libraries. That is why it is necessary to give special attention to rural areas.

The collective development scheme had an important place in all the first four five year plans of the government of India. The State of Maharashtra registered remarkable achievements under this scheme. For example, 'Zilla Parishads' were established in 1962. Nutritious diet scheme was launched in 1970-1971. The State also started 'Rural Water Supply Scheme' for sinking wells and providing piped water. By 1971, 1677 small dams had also been built.

Rural electrification : Electricity is essential for the development of rural areas. Automatic pumps are needed to water the fields. Electricity is needed to preserve perishable food items such as milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables, to run fertiliser projects and for fans and TV and for lights for studying at night. During the first five year plan, electricity had been

Rural and Urban societies during Pre-globalisation period	
Rural Community	**Urban Community**
Priority to farming and ancilliary vocations (jobs)	Priority to non-agricultural production and services
Small in size, homogeneous in terms of language, culture and tradition.	Large in size, heterogeneous in terms of languages, cultures and traditions
Elementary kinds of vocations; trend of sending villagers to cities rather than accommodating outsiders in rural occupations.	Large industries, production for global consumption, accommodating outsiders.
Larger proportion of vocations running in the family.	Less proportion of vocations running in the family.
Priority to the head of the family and to the family as an institution. Joint family system.	Family secondary, priority to individuals. Trend towards – nuclear families.

provided to three thousand villages in India. By 1973, it reached 1,38,646 villages. From 1966, it was decided to supply more electricity for pumps and borewells. 'Rural Electrification Corporation' was established in 1969. 'Rural Electrification Co-operative Societies came into being in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Industrial development : A 'Village Industries Planning Committee' was formed to help the development of industry in rural areas. By 1972, 1,06,000 persons got employment under this scheme.

The government of Maharashtra has also started residential highschools known as 'Vidya Niketan' in Satara, Aurangabad, Nasik and Chikhaldara. Their purpose is to provide the best quality education to intelligent and meritorious village students living in unfavourable conditions. As per the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, Agriculture Universities were also started at Rahuri, Akola, Parbhani and Dapoli in Maharashtra. In recognition of the work done in the field of education, UNESCO awarded its international prize for the spread of literacy to Maharashtra in 1972.

In this way, overcoming the obstacles at the beginning of post-independence period, India began to develop and make progress. In the next chapter, we shall learn more about the developments in other fields.

Exercises

1. **Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements.**
   (1) The first open heart surgery under the leadership of Dr N Gopinathan was successfully performed in the city of ....
   (a) Chennai   (b) Vellore
   (c) Hyderabad   (d) Mumbai

   (2) .... is known as the father of the 'Jaipur foot'.
   (a) Dr N. Gopinathan
   (b) Dr Pramod Sethi
   (c) Dr Mohan Rao
   (d) None of the above

2. **Identify and write the wrong pair.**
   (1) Dr N. Gopinathan–open heart surgery
   (2) Ramchandra Sharma – a skilled craftsman
   (3) Dr Subhash Mukhopadhyaya – test tube baby
   (4) Dr Mohan Rao – polio

3. **Write short notes on-**
   (1) The Institution of family (2) Jaipur foot technology (3) Urbanisation
   (4) Changing economic life

4. **Explain the following statements with reasons.**
   (1) The campaign for pulse polio immunisation was taken up.
   (2) The Rural Water Supply scheme was started.

5. **Answer the following questions in detail.**
   (1) Which kinds of discrimination does the Constitution prohibit?
   (2) What is the aim of the social welfare programme?
   (3) What are the challenges facing rural development?

6. **Write a brief review of the significant events in the field of public health in India.**

Project

Interview a senior person in your neighbourhood to find out about the following points.
   - Changes in the structure of houses
   - Change in farming and agriculture
   - Availability of vehicles

In this chapter we shall look at the changes that have taken place in the fields of language, sports, theatre and films, newspapers and television.

Language : Hindi, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannad, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Odiya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Konkani, Manipuri, Nepali and Sindhi are the official languages in India. These Indian languages also have dialects, but their number is now on the decline. Timely steps should be taken to nurture them, otherwise we will lose an important part of our heritage. Nevertheless, Hindi, which has reached everywhere through the medium of Hindi movies, has served to unite the country by language.

Do you know?

Given below is a list of the languages of Nagaland in 1961 and the numbers of people using them.

Angami-33766	Sema-47439
Lotha-26565	Eo-55904
Rengma-5786	Chakhesang-339
Kheza-7295	Sangtam
Sangtam-15508	Pochuri-2736
Chang-11329	Konyak-46653
Yimchunger-10187	Phom-13385
Zeliang Semi-6472	Khiamniungan-12434
Kuki-Chiru-1175	Liangmai-2969
Tikhir-2468	Makuri-769

The consequence of this variety was that Kohima radio station had to make its broadcasts in 25 languages which included English, Hindi, Naga dialects and 16 Naga languages.

The English language has been gaining ground in India due to the process of globalisation which began after 1990. English is becoming the language of livelihood, as it opens the doors to multiple job opportunities. Moreover, Indians are at the forefront in learning English. However, it is necessary to ensure that this process does not endanger the very existence of regional languages.

Let us search!

Let us gather some information about dialects of Maharashtra with the help of various tools. (Encyclopedia, Google, Wikipedia, research articles)

Sports : During the pre-independence period, only a few selected games were known to people in general. Some sportspersons changed this situation. This enhanced the status of both – the sports, and the sportspersons. For example, Geet Sethi achieved global excellence in snooker, a variation of billiards. He won the national championship of billiards for teenagers at the age of 15. Later, he went on to win national and international championships. At the global level, he won the amateur billiards competition thrice, and the professional one five times. His success made the game popular, and newspapers began to report news about billiards. Thus he made a new field available to rising sportspersons in India.

It was in 1983, that the Indian team won the World Cup for cricket, under the captainship of Kapil Dev. It was a historic victory. Cricket instantly won great popularity across the country. In the same year, Sunil Gavaskar broke the earlier record of maximum centuries in test cricket. In 1985, India won the 'Benson

and Hedges' World Championship of cricket. As a result, cricket came to be played in all States to a lesser or greater extent, but at the cost of indigenous Indian games. A few movies were

Sunil Gavaskar

also produced around the theme of cricket. Live telecasts of the full five days or one day of the matches also became available.

India had been participating in Asiad and Olympic games. At the Olympics of year 2000, Karnam Malleshwari won a medal for weight-lifting. She was the first Indian woman to win a medal at the Olympics. India's representation began to rise in various Olympic games such as hockey, badminton, tennis, swimming, weightlifting and archery.

Karnam Malleshwari

Theatre and films : Theatre and films are important aspects of Indian life. Early plays were very long, sometimes running through an entire night. Now, the form, technique, duration of plays have all changed. People from different walks of life take part in the dramas. But 'musicals' have now declined in importance and political and social subjects have replaced the earlier mythological and historical themes.

The age of black and white movies has been succeeded by the age of coloured movies. In the field of entertainment, the place of Hindi movies is incomparable. Now movies reflect contemporary themes. Film shooting locales have moved abroad. So, viewers can now see many different places in foreign countries. Movies in

foreign languages are now translated. During the screening of English movies, a short Hindi translation now appears on the screen as sub-titles. Hindi movies now compete with 'global' movies as they have reached every nook and corner of the world. We see a reflection of politics, social events, industry and technology in the movies. Movies which were 3-4 hours long are now of only one or one and a half hours. Moreover, the concept of one screen and one cinema hall has given way to multiplexes. The days of a movie running for 100 weeks in one cinema hall are over. Now one movie runs in thousands of cinema halls in India and abroad simultaneously. This development has changed the economy of movies. Production of movies has attained the status of industry. The industry now employs crores of people. The movie industry in regional languages is also thriving.

Newspapers : The changing lifestyle has had its effect on newspapers and other mass-media, and they in turn have influenced individual as well as community life. During early post-independence period, newspapers had multiple objectives. In this period, the newspapers were expected to not only give the news of daily events, but also give impetus to industry and commerce by printing advertisements. Newspapers functioned with the following objectives : shape public opinon, direct it towards constructive work, at times lead the latter, carry on the task of public education, keep a watch over the government machinery, etc. Earlier, newspapers were black and white. With the changing times, colour printing became common.

Earlier, newspapers were thought to be the mouthpieces of the taluka or district. Now they have to face tough competition from the State level newspaper chains. But on the whole, newspapers are now becoming more active. Their scope has enlarged to

include raising funds for drought affected and flood affected people, helping meritorious students from lower income groups to go for higher education and organizing or sponsoring cultural programmes. This is how newspapers have now become on inseparable part of our lives.

Television : Television came to India during the post-independence period. Earlier it was black and white. Now it is coloured. Earlier it was limited to some selected programmes and fixed time-slots. Gradually its scope was enlarged to include educational programmes, news bulletins, detailed reporting of the tours of the President and the Prime Minister. During the telelcast of Ramayana and Mahabharat, a majority of the people used to sit glued to the television set. These serials proved the popularity of this medium. Then in 1991, CNN channel showed to the entire world a live visual reporting of the Iraq war. At this stage the world of Indian news channels changed completely. In 1998, STAR (Satellite Television Asia Region) a private media house entered India, and the uninteresting, monotonous and propagandist news telecasts of the early period underwent a sea change.

The language, the technique of presentation, studios equipped with the latest technology and the use of OB (outdoor broadcasting) vans have expanded the scope of Indian T.V. channels still further, and brought in transparency and variety. Now, every nook and corner of the country is connected. This has had a great impact on politics. In short, the whole country started changing.

So far we have studied the history of modern India. Next year, we will study how to make use of this subject in the practical world. We shall see how history can be a part of daily life, and not just a thing of the past.

Exercises

1. **Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements.**
   (i) India won the cricket world cup under the captainship of ....
       (a) Sunil Gavaskar (b) Kapil Dev
       (c) Sayyad Kirmani (d) Sandip Patil
   (ii) The .... language is gaining importance in India due to the process of globalisation.
       (a) Punjabi   (b) French
       (c) English   (d) Hindi

2. **Complete the activity as per the given instructions. Complete the following table.**

1.	Important languages in India	....
2.	Players who have won medals at the Olympic games	....
3.	Childrens' movies that you have seen	....
4.	Names of channels telecasting various news bulletins	....

3. **Explain the following statements with reasons.**
   (1) Cricket began to be played all over India, to a greater or smaller extent.
   (2) The economy of movies is changing.

4. **Answer the following questions in detail.**
   (1) Why is it necessary to keep alive the dialects of Indian languages?
   (2) Elaborate upon the changing form of newspapers.
   (3) Which changes have taken place in the medium of television?

Projects

(1) With the help of the internet, collect information about Dadasaheb Phalke and make a list of persons who have been honoured with the Phalke Award.
(2) Organise an essay competition in your school on 'Newspapers, the fourth pillar of Democracy'.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

INDIA AND WORLD

<div style="text-align:center">**Contents**</div>

We shall study as Political Science the subject that was taught as Civics till Std 8th. As we did in Civics, we are going to study our political life in Political Science, too. This study will now be broader and in greater depth. Just as political life includes local government, Constitution, the fundamental rights and directive principles in the Constitution, it also includes the governmental system, administration, policy-making, democracy and different movements. The decisions and policies of the government and the exercise of authority by government makes an impact on the life of common people. Political Science studies all these aspects scientifically and analytically. You will be able to grasp political developments, various streams of thought and political processes better with the study of Political Science. This understanding will help you in achieving excellence in any field that you are working in.

Competencies

S.No.	Units	Competencies
1.	Political Developments after the Second War	• To realise that an arms race endangers international peace. • To be able to analyse the global developments in the post-Cold War era. • To become familiar with the response given to globalisation by India. • To discuss the interdependence of different countries in the context of globalisation.
2.	The Progress of India's Foreign Policy	• To be able to explain the meaning of foreign policy. • To respect the objectives of foreign policy. • To be able to explain India's foreign policy with the help of different events. • To develop an understanding of the fact that India has always given priority to international peace and security.
3.	India's Defence System	• To understand the nature of India's defence systems. • To be able to classify the functions and military of paramilitary forces. • To be able to explain the concept of human security. • To have an understanding of the challenges to internal security. • To be able to prepare a research paper by studying one of the challenges (to India's internal security)
4.	United Nations	• To be able to tell that the United Nations is an important global organisation. • To elaborate on how the United Nations protect world peace. • To develop an understanding that peace is essential for the development of all nations. • To be able to explain the need to reform the United Nations Security Council.
5.	India and Other Countries	• To be able to explain the impact of India's geographical location on India's internal and foreign policy. • To realise that India should have friendly relations with neighbouring countries. • To analyse the organisations that have come up for regional cooperation. • To be able to take stock of the changes in the economic and trade relations of India with other countries.
6.	International Problems Challenges	• To cultivate the idea that every human being in the world is entitled to human rights. • To know how human rights are protected through the Indian Constitution and laws. • To develop sensitivity about the fact that the degradation of the environment is a global problem. • To be able to explain who are refugees.

1 Post World War Political Developments

In the Civics textbooks till now, we have studied local self-government institutions, India's Constitution and our political system or governmental structure. In this class, we are going to study India's relations with the world. You must have understood world geography through the study of geography. You must have become familiar with the global historical events through the study of history. Now through the study of political science, we are going to study India's relations with the world and some major global issues.

We are dependent on different persons, institutions and organisations in the society for different reasons and for different facilities. Our social life is interdependent and mutual cooperation has a very important place in it. Just as it is true about individuals and society, it applies to different nations as well. There are many independent nations in the world like India. Some exchange and interaction goes on between them constantly. These independent States also enter into treaties with each other. A system of all these independent, sovereign States comes up. We call it international system. Let us get to know some features of this international system.

Interdependence : All the countries of the world are dependent on each other for one reason or the other. However big, prosperous or developed a nation may be, it can never be self-sufficient about all its needs. Even big nations have to depend upon other big and small nations. Thus, interdependence is an important feature of the international system, i.e. today's global system.

I wonder ....

* What is the difference between the interdependence between individuals and that between nations ?
* Is there such a division like rich countries and poor countries ?
* Just as a country is governed by a Constitution, is there some kind of a Constitution at the global level ?
* Who enjoys the supreme position in an international system ?

International Relations through Foreign Policy : Every nation has policies about its internal dealings, as also about its relations with other nations. Such a policy is called foreign policy. We are going to study India's foreign policy in detail in the next chapter.

Let's do this.

Collect newspapers for a month and take cuttings of news about different foreign countries. Classify the news on the basis of the points given below and put up an exhibition.

(a) The visits to our country of persons holding important positions in other nations.

(b) Treaties signed between our country and other countries.

(c) An international conference convened in our country.

(d) Events with respect to our neighbouring countries

Background : The world in which we live today has been shaped through many events and developments. Hence we need to go back to history in order to understand today's world. We know that two world wars were fought in the last century. These were the most important events in the world in that century. The world completely changed because of them. New currents of thought emerged. Let us understand what else happened due to these world wars.

First World War : The First World War was fought between 1914 and 1918. Major countries of Europe took part in it. Europe had a very central place in the international or global system at that time. The war caused a tremendous loss of life and property. The countries which joined the war suffered tremendous economic losses. Even the countries which did not join the war were impacted by the war. The economies of the victorious as well as the losing countries collapsed.

Countries involved in the First World War

Allied Powers	Central Powers
Britain, France, Russia, Italy, America	Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey Bulgaria.

At the end of the First World War, all the nations felt that such a war should not happen again and some measures need to be taken to achieve that end. An international organisation called the League of Nations was established out of this thinking. It became an important platform to solve international disputes and carry out negotiations. The main responsibility of the League of Nations was understood to be to avoid war.

After the First World War, major changes came about in Europe and outside Europe. For example, earlier empires in Europe collapsed and new nations came into being.

Many European countries had their colonies in the continents of Africa and Asia. Movements for independence started in these colonies. These movements challenged the hegemony of the European nations.

League of Nations was established after the First World War to establish peace. But it did not succeed at preventing war. Autocratic regimes came up in Germany, Italy, Spain and other countries. All these developments culminated in the Second World War.

Indian Soldiers on a battlefield in the First World War

Think and Write.

The autocratic dictatorial regime of Hitler came up in Germany. What would have happened had the democratic traditions been strong in Germany ? What precautions should we take in order to prevent the rise of autocratic regimes ?

What is your opinion ?

The League of Nations was established to prevent war, but it failed to avoid war. What measures should the League have taken to prevent war ?

Second World War : The Second World War was fought between 1939 and 1945. It proved to be far more destructive than the First World War. Not only was it more widespread compared to the First

WORLD - POLITICAL (MAJOR COUNTRIES)
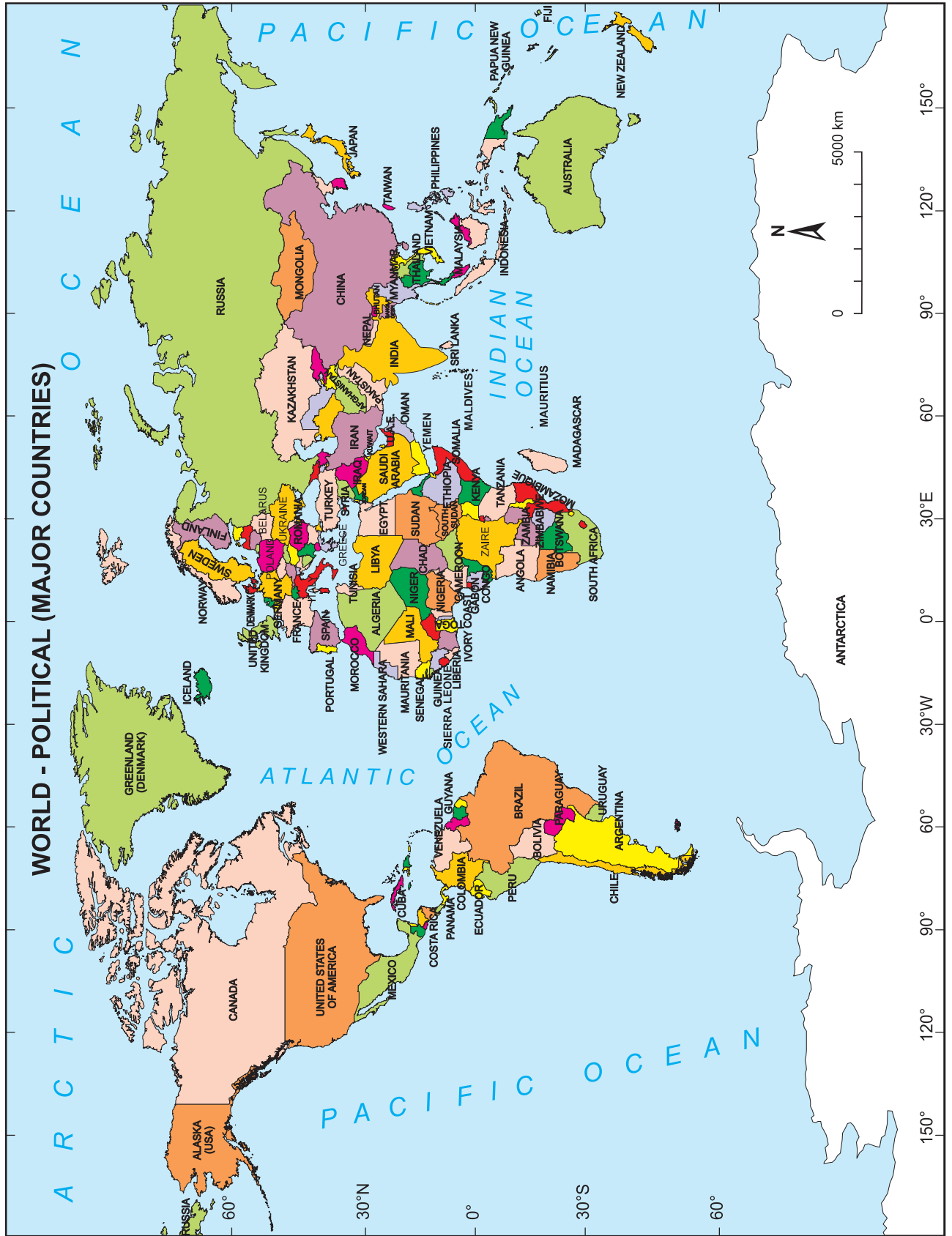
World War, but also more advanced technology was employed in this war. Countries which took part in the Second World War once again faced a situation of economic crisis.

Countries involved in the Second World War

Allied Powers	Britain, France, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, India, Soviet Russia, China, America
Axis powers	Germany, Japan, Italy

America played a major role in the Second World War. It had manufactured nuclear weapons. In order to end the war, it dropped two nuclear weapons on two cities of Japan – Hiroshima and Nagasaki – on 6th and 9th August 1945 respectively. The Second World War ended with the defeat of Germany in Europe and of Japan in Asia. Among the many events that took place in the world after the Second World War was the beginning of the Cold War. 1945 to 1991 is the long period of the Cold War. Let us take stock of a few changes in this period.

Cold War : America and the Soviet Russia, who were allies in the Second World War became competitors as soon as the war got over. The cooperation between them gave way to rivalry. This rivalry occupied a period of 40-45 years of international politics. There was no open war between these two countries; but there was such tension in their relations, that it seemed that a war would erupt any time. The concept of Cold War is used to describe the condition where there is no actual war, but there are such tensions in the circumstances, that they may be responsible to cause war. In this period, America was already a super power, but the Soviet Russia also tried to become a super power by making nuclear weapons and by increasing its military might. The struggle for power, arms race, differences in ideologies, attitude of checkmating each other by strategies and counter-strategies gave rise to the Cold War.

Effects of the Cold War

- **Creation of Military Organisations :** During the Cold War, both the super powers created military organisations. The respective super powers took up the responsibility of the security of the countries joining the military organisations led by them. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) was a military organisation under the dominance of America, while the Warsaw Pact was a military organisation under the command of the Soviet Russia.

- **Bipolarisation of the World :** During the Cold War, most countries of the world joined either of the two super power blocs. Such a division of the nations of the world in two groups is bipolarisation. The scope of the Cold War increased due to this. The sphere of tension spread.

Do you know?

The communist revolution took place in 1917 in Russia and the Soviet Russia came into being. In a short while, the Soviet Russia came up as a super power in international politics. But there were extreme difference of opinion between America and the Soviet Russia. For example,

☐ The U.S.A was a democratic State, advocating capitalism, while the Soviet Russia advocated socialism and a one party authoritarian system. Both the super powers wanted to expand their own dominance in the world. America wanted to spread capitalism, while the Soviet Russia wanted to spread socialism.

☐ Both countries started making efforts to pull smaller countries into their respective blocs in order to increase their hegemony. As a result, Europe was ideologically divided. Western European countries joined the bloc led by America, while Eastern European countries joined the bloc led by Soviet Russia. These super powers espoused the policy of extending military and economic help to the countries in their respective blocs.

- **Arms Race :** The super powers started producing arms on a large scale to outsmart each other. There started a rivalry to make more and more destructive weapons and to acquire the technology required for the same. But soon, both the super powers realised that the arms race may endanger international peace. Hence efforts towards arms control and disarmament also happened during this period.

- **Creation of Regional Organisations :** Developing nations created regional organisations at the regional level in order to ensure mutual cooperation in the context of the super power rivalry. They felt that economic development was more important. European countries came together and formed the European Economic Community, while the South East Asian countries (Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, etc.) established the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

- **Non-alignment :** In the period of the Cold War, while the world was becoming bipolar, there were some countries which did not want to join the super power rivalry. Such nations decided to stay out of the cold war rivalry. Their policy is known as Non-alignment. Non-alignment was an important movement during the Cold War.

Non-aligned Movement : The Asian and African countries, which became independent after the Second World War supported the idea of non-alignment. This movement started from 1961 under the leadership of India's Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of Yugoslavia Marshall Tito, President of Egypt Gamal Abdal Nasser, President of Indonesia Dr Sukarno and President of Ghana Dr Kwame Nkrumah.

Evaluation of the Non-aligned Movement : The Non-aligned Movement has opposed colonialism, imperialism and

racism. It has encouraged the resolution of international disputes by peaceful means. India led this movement under the guidance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. India continued to actively support the movement afterwards as well. Even after the end of the Cold War, the importance of the movement has not reduced.

The non-aligned movement is based on eternal principles of humanism, global peace and equality. It has inspired the less developed countries to come together.

It has encouraged the resolution of international disputes by peaceful means. While taking a firm stand on disarmament, fostering human rights, the non-aligned movement put forth the problems of poor, undeveloped countries firmly. This movement made a demand of a New International Economic Order (NIEO).

Summarising briefly, the significance of the non-aligned movement has not reduced even if the cold war is over. It inspired the less developed countries to come together. It brought several new streams of economic and social changes into international politics. It gave these countries the confidence to assert themselves with self-respect in international politics.

End of the Cold War : The Cold War that had dominated international politics since 1945 came to an end. It was an important event that happened towards the end of the last century. There were many reasons for the end of the cold war, as given below:

(1) The Soviet Russia adopted the policy of opening up the economy. The State loosened up its control of the economy.

(2) The then President of the Soviet Russia Mikhail Gorbachev implemented the policies of Perestroika (Restructuring)

and Glasnost (Openness). Due to these policies, the control over the media reduced. Important changes took place in political and economic spheres. i.e. these spheres were restructured. This gave impetus to democracy.

(3) As the East European countries under the influence of the Soviet Russia adopted the capitalist and democratic paths, the regimes there changed.

(4) The Soviet Russia disintegrated and several new nations were created out of it. Russia was the biggest country in the former Soviet Russia.

Why so?

- NATO still exists, but its nature is no longer military. Find out the countries that are members of NATO.

Suggest a word.

When there is only one super power and several countries are dependent upon it, such an international system is called a unipolar system. The division of nations between two super powers is called bipolarisation.

When many countries emerge as super powers in the international system, what can that system be called?

Write an essay on the topic 'Futility of War'. Some points have been given below to help you. Discuss them.

* Any problem can be solved by discussion and negotiations.
* Problems cannot be solved by war.
* War puts a spanner in the wheel of development.

Post-Cold War World

The Cold War came to an end with the disintegration of the Soviet Russia, which till then had been a super power. As a result, major changes took place in world politics. For example,

- America remained the only super power in world politics.
- A conducive atmosphere prevailed for the growth in trade and economic relations between and among nations. Capital, labour, market and information circulated throughout the world. Ideas spread freely as well.
- As all nations of the world decided to give priority to trade relations, the idea of giving 'aid' to other nations fell behind. Instead, efforts began to be made to establish economic relations. The description of a country which was opposed to another has now changed from 'enemy nation' to 'rival nation.'
- The responsibility of the United Nations has increased. The United Nations now had to take more concrete steps to maintain global peace and security.
- Environmental protection, fostering of human rights, gender equality and management of natural calamities now acquired a global dimension.

What is Globalisation?: After the end of the Cold War, trade and economic relations between countries became more open. As been mentioned before, capital, labour, markets and information began circulating globally. The give and take of ideas among people all over the world grew. Due to the revolution in information technology, different events and developments began to be known everywhere. The boundaries between nations did not remain as sacrosanct as they were before. All these processes are together called globalisation. Just as globalisation has brought us benefits, it has also caused losses. For example, as the economies of different countries got linked with each other, trade increased, economic unification grew, plenty of products became available in the markets; but (at the same time) the gap between the poor and rich nations did not reduce.

In this chapter, we studied the global developments from 1945 onwards. We understood the world in the Cold War period, the arms race and the efforts at disarmament. We also learnt about the meaning of Globalisation. In the next chapter, we shall study India's foreign policy.

> **Find out and participate!**
> Find out about any two global organisations that work for protecting the environment. If you agree with their objectives, find out about opportunities for participation in some of the activities.

Exercises

1. **(A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements.**
   (1) A system of independent and sovereign States –
   (a) Political system
   (b) International system
   (c) Social system
   (d) None of these

   (2) The main responsibility of the United Nations –
   (a) to avoid war
   (b) independence of colonies
   (c) improving the economics of different nations
   (d) disarmament

(3) The Cold War ended with this event
    (a) Establishment of the United Nations
    (b) Disintergration of the Soviet Russia
    (c) Creation of Military Organisations
    (d) Cuban Missile Crisis

2. State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answer.

(1) The League of Nations was established after the First World War.

(2) The world became unipolar due to the Cold War.

(3) The policies of Mikhail Gorbachev gave an impetus to democratisation.

3. Explain the following concepts.

(1) Cold War   (2) Non-alignment
(3) Interdependence (4) Bipolarisation
(5) Globalisation

4. Write brief answers.

(1) Compare the First World War and the Second World War with the help of the following points :

Points	First World War	Second World War
1. Period		
2. Involved nations		
3. Impacts (Political and Economic)		
4. International Organisations established after the War		

(2) What were the factors responsible for the end of Cold War?

(3) What major changes occured in global politics after the end of the Cold War?

Projects

(1) Explain with examples how different nations in the world are dependent on each other.

(2) Discuss in your class what you intend to do to inculcate the idea of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' in the society.

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RP3JMB

What are we going to learn in this chapter?

We have got introduced to the international system and its nature and the cold war in the last century and its effects. We shall now get introduced to other related issues. Thus, we shall learn about the meaning of foreign policy, factors that make an impact on it and the nature of India's foreign policy.

Foreign Policy

Meaning and Importance : All countries are members of the international system. We have already studied that none of these countries is completely self-reliant and hence there is mutual interdependence in the international system. Only this interdependence should not be of benefit to a few countries. Efforts need to be made to ensure that it benefits every nation. Each country has to decide the nations with which it should be friendly, in which bloc it should participate or what position it should take in international relations. Such decisions should be made thoughtfully. The theoretical framework in which such decisions are taken is called foreign policy. Every sovereign and independent country decides its own foreign policy. Hence in the discipline of international politics, which studies the international relations between nations, foreign policy has an important place.

Do you Know?

When we have to study a country, it is necessary to understand its Constitution and its foreign policy.

National Interest: We have briefly understood what foreign policy means. National interest and foreign policy are closely connected to each other. National interest is fostered through foreign policy. Therefore, before studying foreign policy further, we need to understand the meaning and significance of national interest.

National interest implies the means through which the independence and sovereignty of our country can be safeguarded. National interest also includes efforts to achieve our economic development and to take steps towards increasing our national power. When decisions are taken after giving a careful thought to what is beneficial and good for our country, we say that we are nurturing our national interest. In this sense, the following factors are included in the national interest of any country.

- Defence, i.e. the protection of our country's independence, sovereignty and integrity is the highest national interest.

- Economic development is also an important national interest. An economically weak nation will not be able to maintain its independence. Hence economic development is understood to be an important national interest, next only to defence.

National interest and Foreign Policy: Foreign Policy is drawn up to foster the national interest of defence and economic development. National interest is considered to be the goal and foreign policy is considered to be the means to achieve it. Goals of nations change with changes in conditions and time. Accordingly, national interest also changes.

These changes are reflected in the foreign policy. Therefore, foreign policy is always dynamic.

Factors influencing Foreign Policy : Foreign policy decides what kind of relations to have with which country in the international system. But several factors affect foreign policy while it is being decided.

(1) Geographical Location : You must have seen the globe or map of the world. You can see the geographical location of any nation from that. Some countries are far away from other countries, while there are several neighbouring countries around some countries. Some nations have a long coastline, while some have plenty of mineral wealth. In sum, the size, population, topography, coastline, availability of natural resources, all these factors need to be considered while deciding the foreign policy of any country.

(2) Political System : In a democratic political system, the nation's parliament plays a major role in evolving foreign policy. When different aspects come up for discussion in parliament, the opposition parties try to regulate the foreign policy by raising questions about the same.

Federal political systems have to take into account the inclinations of the constituent States while shaping foreign policy, because the affairs in neighbouring nations affect constituent States. For example, events in Sri Lanka may affect Tamil Nadu and those in Bangladesh may affect West Bengal and the North-east Indian States.

Why should this be done?

The peace and stability in the neighbouring countries is as important as that within our own country. Hence, India has to take efforts to create democracy in neighbouring countries.

(3) Economy : In modern times the economic condition of any country has acquired great importance in deciding foreign policy. As a result, the economy impacts foreign policy in two ways :

(1) Foreigh policy is shaped by the need to establish economic relations with other countries, import-export, participation in world trade, all aimed at strengthening the economy of the country.

(2) In today's world, the issues of economic security are as important as national security. A country is recognised to be powerful in proportion to the economic security is enjoys. Countries having a strong economy are less dependent on others and they can have an independent foreign policy as well.

(4) National leadership: The President, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Defence Minister, the Finance Minister and the Home Minister have a

role in deciding foreign policy. The persons holding these positions try to maintain the continuity in foreign policy and to improve upon it. For example, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru contributed the policy of non-alignment to India's foreign policy. Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee contributed a great deal to improving Sino-Indian relations.

(5) Administrative Factors : Ministry of External Affairs, Foreign Secretary, Embassies in different countries, Diplomatic officers, etc. are the administrative factors involved in creating foreign policy. Even though the final decisions about foreign policy are taken by the Prime Minister and the Minister for External Affairs, the administrative machinery helps to arrive at that decision. The administrative officers collect information needed to shape the foreign policy, analyse it and give appropriate advice based on it. The National Security Advisor also completes this task.

India's Foreign Policy :

After taking this preliminary information about foreign policy, we shall now get to know more about India's foreign policy.

India got independence in 1947 and from then onwards we started shaping our foreign policy independently. The Directive Principles of State Policy have laid down guidelines about how to shape foreign policy. Art. 51 among the Directive Principles of State Policy lay down the broad framework for foreign policy. According to it, India should give priority to safeguard international peace and security, and resolve our international problems and disputes by peaceful means. The objectives of our foreign policy should be to maintain friendly relations with other nations and respect international law. India's foreign policy till now has been developed in this framework.

Promote international peace and security.

Maintain just and honourable relations between nations.

Art 51 of the Indian Constitution

Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised people with one another.

Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.
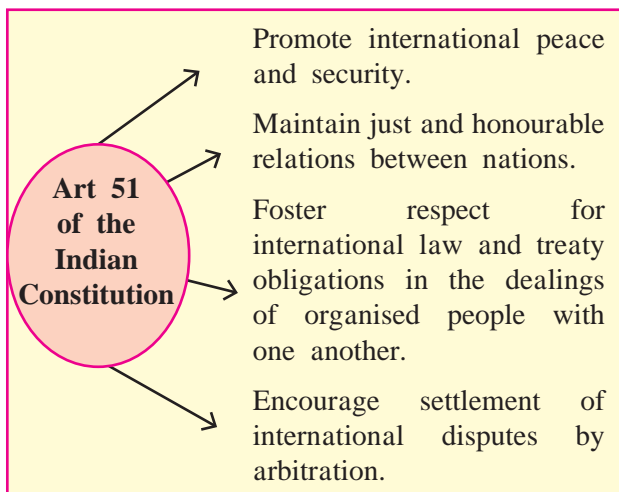
Some more objectives of India's Foreign Policy are as follows :

* While maintaining friendly relations with neighbouring countries, ensure that the defence and security of India is not affected. Not to compromise about the geographical boundaries of the nation.

* Protect the unity and integrity of the country.

* Protect the interests of India's citizens living in other countries. This responsibility is fulfilled by the Indian embassies there.

* To establish economic and commercial relations with other countries for achieving economic development of India.

A review of India's Foreign Policy : We shall take a review of India's Foreign Policy in two stages. The period from independence to 1990 can be considered as the first stage. Second stage would be from 1990 till date.

India's Foreign Policy : Early Phase

Prime Minister Pandit Nehru shaped India's foreign policy in the early period. He opposed colonialism through India's foreign policy. He took an internationalist

position and gave priority to global peace and security. Three things influenced India's foreign policy in this period.

(1) We made an effort to understand all international events and developments independently, without any pressure from any power. Peace has always been a central feature of India's foreign policy.

(2) The threats from China and Pakistan were also taken into account.

(3) One more feature of India's foreign policy at this time was the insistence on self-reliance.

In the beginning, India decided to improve relations with countries in Asia. Efforts were taken to cooperate with Asian countries in order to achieve development and to keep our independence intact. This concept of regional development later expanded to include Africa as well. But some Asian-African countries participated in the military pacts led either by America or the Soviet Russia. This stopped the process of regional development. After this, countries of Asia and Africa, which did not participate in these military pacts supported the concept of Non-alignment. Peace and freedom became the fundamental principles of Non-aligned policy.

In this period, India had to face conflict with neighbouring countries. Wars happened between India and Pakistan over the Kashmir question in 1947-48 and 1965. In the third war, that happened in 1971, Pakistan broke apart and independent Bangladesh was created.

In the decade of the 1970s, there came about some stability in India's foreign policy. India had risen as a powerful regional power in South Asia. By conducting nuclear tests in 1974, India

had also proved her nuclear capability. From 1980, however, some changes began to take place. In order to increase cooperation among South Asian countries, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established. India initiated a dialogue to improve relations with China. India also started interaction with America for cooperation in the field of security.

First Stage : 1947-1990

* India adopted the policy of non-alignment in the context of the cold war. As a result, priority was given to maintaining friendly relations with all nations and to taking the help required for development from different countries. Due to the policy of non-alignment, India could get aid from both the super powers.

* There was a lot of stress on improving/ strengthening India's defence. The technology required for this was imported. Soviet Russia, France and Germany helped India in this matter.

In this period, India had to face some challenges. These included the conflict with Pakistan, creation of Bangladesh and conflict with China.

Contribution of Pandit Nehru to India's Foreign Policy :

• His stand was that India should independently understand the global or international affairs.

• He followed up with the policy of peace.

Second Stage : 1991 till date

* India's foreign policy became more comprehensive and dynamic in the second stage. In the post-cold war period, the priority no longer remained to political and military relations. Several other dimensions like economy, trade, education and technology got included in foreign policy. After 1991, India reduced the government controls over the economy and adopted the free market policy. Naturally, there was an increase in trade with neighbouring countries. Our share in world trade increased. Efforts began to be made to increase the rate of economic growth.

Can you find out ?
* What is the meaning of economic growth rate ?
* Prepare a chart of the economic growth rate of India, Nepal and Bhutan.

* In the decade after 1990, our relations with the South Asian countries like Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, etc. became stronger. Our trade exchange with Israel, Japan, China and European Union increased.

* India began to participate in organisations at the international and regional levels more than before. For example, G-20 and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa).

Brics : Logo

✱ Our relations with America strengthened. Mutual trust grew. India's status rose in the international community.

✱ India's nuclear policy is an important part of India's foreign policy. You must have studied the meaning of nuclear energy and its uses in subjects like History, Geography or Chemistry. Having understood the importance of nuclear power, India undertook the nuclear energy programme immediately after independence. For this we established the Department of Atomic Energy and the Indian Atomic Energy Commission. The first Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission was Dr Homi Bhabha. Even through electricity generation was the main purpose behind the programme, it also aimed at creating military capability. As a consequence of this, India conducted her first nuclear tests in 1974. India built nuclear weapons and conducted nuclear tests in 1998. We have also made missiles carrying nuclear weapons and the Air Force and the Navy have been enabled for carrying them.

India is now a country which has nuclear weapons. We have accepted the role of a responsible nuclear power. India has been consistently supporting efforts for disarmament, because it is India's position that there should be peace and security in the world.

Having taken a survey of foreign policy in this way, we are going to study India's defence system.

Exercises

1. **Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements.**
   (1) This was the main objective behind establishing the Indian Atomic Energy Commission –

   (a) enhance military capacity
   (b) conduct nuclear tests
   (c) to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons
   (d) production of atomic energy

(2) The following is now the objective of all the nations of the world –
(a) atomic development
(b) economic development
(c) nuclear test
(d) security system

(3) The .... is an important aspect of India's foreign policy –
(a) free economic policy
(b) interdependence
(c) non-alignment
(d) nuclear development

(4) India conducted nuclear tests in 1974 at –
(a) Shriharikota
(b) Thumba
(c) Pokharan
(d) Jaitapur

2. State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answer.
(1) Pandit Nehru contributed towards improving Sino-Indian relations.
(2) Atal Bihari Vajpayee took lead in improving relations with Pakistan.

3. Explain the following concepts.
(1) India's Foreign Policy
(2) National Interest
(3) World Peace

4. What is your opinion about the fact that world peace is threatened due to nuclear preparedness?

5. Answer the following questions in brief.
(1) On what principles is India's foreign policy based?
(2) Who has contributed to improving Sino-Indian relations?
(3) Write the objectives of India's foreign policy.

6. Prepare the following concept map.
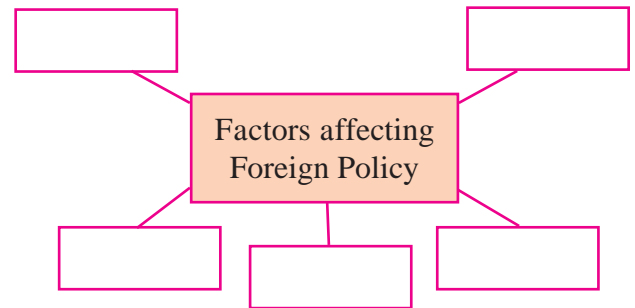
Project

Find some information about the countries with whom India had trade relations in ancient times.

In the last chapter, we studied India's foreign policy. We have now understood that the primary national interest of a country includes defence from foreign aggression and internal unrest and keeping the borders safe. For this, every nation creates a defence system at the national level. India has also created such a system. In this chapter, we are going to understand its nature and study the challenges it faces.

What is National Security?

The international system is made up of sovereign nations. Even if they cooperate with each other, sometimes there are conflicts between these sovereign nations. There are disputes between nations over boundaries or sometimes conflicts emerge between them over water sharing. Some other reasons for conflict could be: not following the terms of international treaties, constantly competing against each other and influx of refugees from neighbouring countries. Whenever such a conflict of interests arises between nations, it is sought to be resolved by compromises and discussions. But when such efforts are not enough to resolve the conflict, a nation may even think of war. When a nation attacks another and challenges the sovereignty of the latter, it endangers the security of the nation. Such challenges are created due to the military power of aggressive nations. In any situation, a nation's first duty and

responsibility is to be keep the security systems always well-prepared and ready. This is called as National Security.

Can you tell?

Can you tell some examples of complementary and contradictory national interests in the context of India and our neighbouring nations

Ways to safeguard National Security

- National Security is closely connected with geography, because national security is more likely to be endangered by nations who are geographically closer. A nation must assess the threat to its geographical boundaries and the source of that threat.

- In order to keep this threat at bay, the nation has to increase its military might. The nation has to use modern technology to predict the threat, to build weapon systems and modernise and update the defence forces.

- Resolving conflict by taking recourse to war in order to safeguard national security brings internal peace into danger. Hence, some nations try to get the support of other nations to manage the threat to their national security.

Think and suggest.

All countries are not at par with respect to military might. In such a situation, what needs to be done to implement a policy of arms control?

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Every nation should try to resolve international conflicts peacefully and by means of negotiations. For that, the dialogue and exchange between nations should increase. The more the interdependence between nations, more will peace and security be strengthened. Because of this, different platforms and mediums will be available for discussions and negotiations for the purpose of increasing international cooperation. Nations will try to avoid wars out of fear of economic losses.

1. What message do you get from the above passage?
2. How will the dialogue between nations increase?
3. What is the relationship between economic losses and war?

India's Security System : India's security system includes the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, the three forces that defend the country. The responsibility of protecting the geographical boundaries is on the Army, whereas the Navy protects the coastline. The Air Force is in charge of protecting India's air space. The Ministry of Defence controls all the three forces. The Indian Army is very big. It is the world's seventh largest. Its Chief is known as the General. The Chief of Navy is known as the Admiral, while the

Chief of the Air Force is known as Air Chief Marshall. In order to maintain the coordination between the three defence forces, post of 'Chief of Defence Staff' is created in 2019. These chiefs are appointed by the President.

The Army

The Navy

The Air Force

Find out so as to understand more...

What is a military regime? Does democracy exist in such regimes?

The President of India is the supreme commander of the defence forces. The defence forces cannot take any decisions about war or peace without the consent of the President, because the latter represents the civil power. In a democracy civil leadership is considered superior to military leadership.

Many measures are taken so that all three defence forces in India's security system are adequately modernised. For this, some research institutions have been

set up. Many training institutes have also been set up in our country to train the personnel of all ranks of our defence forces, so that they can perform their task competently. For example, the National Defence Academy (NDA) at Pune and the National Defence College (NDC) at Delhi, etc.

Paramilitary Forces : There are Paramilitary Forces to help the defence forces in India. They are neither completely military forces nor completely civil forces. Hence, they are called paramilitary forces. Their main task is to help the defence forces. The Border Security Force, Coast Guard, Central Reserve Police Force, Rapid Action Force are some of the paramilitary forces.

The paramilitary forces are responsible for the security of important locations like railway stations, oil depots, water reserves, etc.

Similarly, they play a role in management of disasters, whether natural or man-made. The responsibility of protecting the country's international borders during peace time also rests with the paramilitary forces.

The Border Security Force performs tasks like creating a sense of security in the minds of people living in areas near the border, preventing smuggling, patrolling the border, etc.

The Coast Guard has been created to protect India's oceanic borders. The Coast Guard carries out tasks like protecting the fishing occupation within Indian maritime borders, preventing smuggling along sea routes, etc.

The Central Reserve Police Force helps the administration in various States to maintain law and order.

The Rapid Action Force performs the task of bringing people's lives to normalcy by moving in quickly in incidents of threat to National Security such as bomb blasts or riots.

The National Cadet Corps (NCC) has been established with the purpose of instilling among students the love of discipline and military training. Boy and girl students from schools and colleges can join the NCC.

Home Guards : This organisation was established in the pre-independence period. Citizens can join the Home Guard and assist in the defence of the country. Any citizen, man or woman, between the ages of 20 to 35 years can join the Home Guards.

This force has the following tasks : Maintain public security, supply of milk, water and other essential services during riots or strikes, to regulate traffic, to help people at the time of natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, etc.

Challenges to India's security

- Right from the time of independence, Pakistan and China have tried to threaten India's National Security. There are several disputes between India and Pakistan. For example, the Kashmir issue, disputes over river water sharing, the problem of infiltrations, dispute over the border, etc. India has continually tried to solve these issues through discussion and negotiations. (You will study Indo-Pakistan relations in chapter 6.)

- India and China are important countries in Asia. In 1962, we have had to go to a war with China. As China is trying to establish its own

hegemony over countries that are India's neighbours, there are tensions in Sino-Indian relations. There is also a dispute between India and China over their borders.

- India's security is not only threatened by outside powers, but also from within. It is not just the difference between external security and internal security that is important anymore. Religion, regionalism, several rebellious movements based on ideology, race-ethnicity and economic inequality are creating instability. For example, the Naxalite movement is a threat to India's internal security.

- Terrorism is the biggest challenge to India's internal security. It is a global problem and India is making efforts to end terrorism.

Human Security

In the post-Cold war period, the concept of national security changed and became broader. National Security is not just the security of the country but also of the people living in it, because security is ultimately for the people. Hence, human security refers to human-centric thinking. In human security, it is expected that human beings should be protected from all sorts of dangers and they should be given the opportunities of education, health and development.

The concept of human security also includes the idea that a conducive environment should be created for everybody to live a respectable life by overcoming illiteracy, poverty, superstition, backwardness, etc. human security necessitates the protection of the rights of minorities and weaker sections.

Challenges to Human Security

(1) The biggest challenge to human security is that of terrorism. Terrorism targets common, innocent people. It aims at creating terror or fear in their minds, so that they begin to feel insecure. Thus, in order to protect human security, it is necessary to put an end to terrorism.

Discuss.
- Do you think that only a democratic form of government can maintain human security? Which points will you present in a discussion?
- What efforts could be made at the level of the family for ensuring human security?

(2) Pollution and other changes in the environment have threatened human life. Diseases like AIDS, chikungunia, swine flu, ebola, corona have presented a big challenge. Protecting human beings from such diseases is also considered as a factor of human security.

What do you think?
Increasing violence in society is endangering human security. What kind of peace processes should be created so as to prevent violence from growing?

In this chapter, we have studied India's defence system. We have also tried to understand the change in the concept of security from national security to human security.

In the next chapter, we shall study the United Nations, an international organisation. We shall understand what efforts it makes to ensure human security.

1. Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements.

(1) The .... of India is the Commander-in-Chief of all the Defence Forces.
  (a) Prime Minister
  (b) President
  (c) Defence Minister
  (d) Governor

(2) The .... has the responsibility of protecting the coastline.
  (a) Army
  (b) Coast Guard
  (c) Border Security Force
  (d) Rapid Action Force

(3) The .... has been established with the purpose of instilling among students the love of discipline and military training.
  (a) Border Securty Force (BSF)
  (b) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
  (c) National Cadet Core (NCC)
  (d) Rapid Action Force (RAF)

2. State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answer.

(1) It is necessary to end terrorism to ensure human security.
(2) Every nation creates a strong security system for itself.
(3) There are no issues of dispute between India and Pakistan.

3. Explain the following concepts.

(1) The functions of the Rapid Action Force
(2) Human Security
(3) Home Guard

4. Answer the following questions in brief.

(1) What are the threats to national security?
(2) Write the functions of the Border Security Force.

5. Complete the activity as per the given instructions.

(1) Complete the table about security forces.

Name of the Security Force	Functions	Chief	Name of the Present Chief
Army	....	....	....
....	....	Admiral	....
....	Protection of India's air space		

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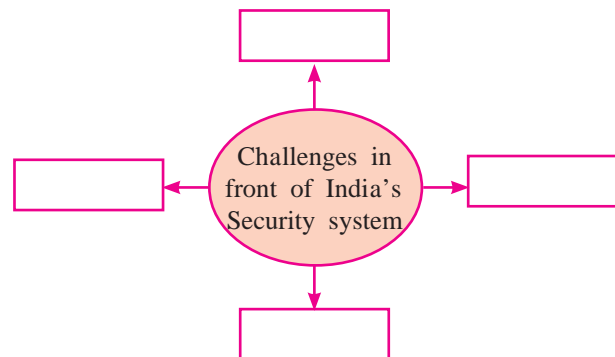
Project

Arrange a Seminar in your school on 'the Challenges in front of India's Security'.

◆◆◆

What are we going to learn in this chapter? The United Nations, an international organisation was established to ensure peace and security at the international level. In the present chapter, we shall study its objectives, principles, structure and role in securing peace.

The United Nations: A Background

Two world wars were fought at the start of the twentieth century. Life and property were destroyed on a large scale in these wars. As a result, the League of Nations was established after the First World War and the United Nations was established after the Second World War out of a realisation that there has to be a mechanism to establish world peace. The League of Nations did not succeed at all. But after the use of the nuclear weapons in the Second World War, the idea took root that such destructive wars should be stopped and that it is the collective responsibility of all nations to do so. The United Nations was established after the Second World War to instill this understanding among all nations.

Chronology of the establishment of the United Nations

The Atlantic Treaty was signed between Prime Minister of England Sir Winston Churchill and American President Franklin D Roosevelt during the Second World War on 14th August 1941. According to this treaty, a decision was taken to set up a permanent mechanism to establish international security after the Second World War was over. Detailed discussions followed on this decision in two conferences among allied powers in 1944 and 1945 and a draft of the treaty to establish an international organisation was prepared. At San Francisco in America, representatives of fifty countries drafted the Charter of the United Nations after discussions. As soon as the war got over, the Charter was signed on 24th October 1945 and the United Nations was established. The United Nations is an international organisation of sovereign nations.

Can you tell?

- Did India participate in the conferences during the Second World War ?
- Which day is celebrated as United Nations day ?

The Objectives of the United Nations

The United Nations is the world's largest international organisation. In the beginning, only 50 countries were members of the United Nations. Today, this number has gone up to 193. All these member nations come together on the platform of the United Nations. The United Nations has its own definite objectives. Briefly, the United Nations takes up all necessary measures for establishing international peace.

- To establish friendly relations among nations.
- To enhance international security by solving international disputes.
- To safeguard and foster human rights and freedom.

Along with these, the United Nations also aim at enhancing economic cooperation at the international level.

All member countries are bound by duty to respect the diplomatic privileges of sovereign nations, not to attack other countries and abide by international law and treaties.

The United Nations is an organisation created by the coming together of sovereign nations. Naturally, it is based on certain principles or rules. They are briefly stated as follows :

Principles of United Nations

1. All member nations will have the same status. There is no discrimination among nations based on geographical size, economic or military power.

2. All member nations of the United Nations should respect the freedom and geographical unity of other member nations.

3. All member nations should solve their international disputes and mutual differences by peaceful means.

Can you answer the following questions?

- Can the United Nations intervene militarily if there is a serious threat to international peace?

- What steps have the United Nations taken to foster human rights and freedom?

Structure of the United Nations :

The United Nations Charter describes the structure and functioning of the organisation :

The United Nations has six main organs:

(1) General Assembly (2) Security Council (3) Economic and Social Council (4) International Court of Justice (5) Trusteeship Council (6) Secretariat

United Nations-General Assembly

Apart from these six major organs, there are many affiliated organisations of the United Nations that help it in its functions. They are called specialised agencies. Working in specific areas, they help different nations in those areas. The following are some of these important agencies : International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Health Organisation (WHO), World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

General Assembly : All the member countries are members of the General Assembly. The position and status of all the countries, whether they are rich or poor, big or small, is the same. Every year the General Assembly meets in its session from September to December. During the session, the General Assembly discusses important issues like environment, disarmament, etc. The decisions in the General Assembly are taken by majority. These decisions are in the form of resolutions. Thus, the General Assembly only passes resolutions; it does not make laws. The significance of the General Assembly lies in being a platform for representatives of member nations to come together and discuss and make policy decisions on issues of global importance.

Functions of General Assembly

(1) To elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council

(2) To choose the United Nations Secretary General and the judges of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in consultation with the Security Council

(3) To pass the annual budget of the United Nations

The headquarters of the United Nations are at New York. English, French, Russian, Spanish, Chinese and Arabic are the official languages of the United Nations.

Security Council : There are 15 members in the Security Council. Of them, five are permanent members, while ten are non-permanent members. The non-permanent members are chosen every two years by the General Assembly. America, Russia, England, France and China are permanent members of the Security Council. They have the veto power. For any decision to be taken, the assent of all five permanent members and four non-permanent members is necessary. If even one of the five permanent member uses his veto i.e. gives a negative vote, the decision cannot be taken.

Functions of the Security Council

(1) The main responsibility of the Security Council is to maintain international peace and security. The Security Council may suggest one among the following alternatives in situations of international conflict : end/resolve conflict and make efforts to establish peace, impose economic sanctions or take a decision of military action against the aggressor nation.

(2) To prepare policies for arms control

(3) To play a joint role along with the General Assembly in the appointments of the judges of the International Court of Justice and of the United Nations Secretary General.

Suggestions are being made to reform the Security Council and make it more democratic. India is making efforts to get the permanent membership of the Security Council.

Economic and Social Council : The main objective of this organisation is to coordinate the economic and social policies of the United Nations. The Council has 54 members. They are selected by the General Assembly. Each member has a tenure of three years and each year, one-third of the members are newly chosen. Decisions are taken by majority vote.

Functions

(1) Initiate discussions at the global level on issues like poverty, unemployment, economic and social inequality and suggest policies to tackle these problems.

(2) Discuss issues like women's questions, empowerment of women, human rights, fundamental freedoms, global trade, health related issues, etc. and make decisions.

(3) Make efforts to establish cultural and educational cooperation at the international level.

(4) Coordinate the functioning of the different organisations working in association with the United Nations.

Secretariat : The Secretariat has the responsibility of carrying out the administrative tasks of the United Nations. The chief of the Secretariat is the Secretary General. He is selected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. His tenure is of five years.

Functions

(1) To call international conferences on global problems like climate change, human rights, disarmament, etc.

(2) To organise the meetings of the General Assembly and Security Council

(3) To compile information

(4) To supply information to the media

International Court of Justice : International Court of Justice means the judicial branch of the United Nations. The International Court of Justice is located at The Hague in the Netherlands. There are 15 judges in the International Court of Justice. They are chosen by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Every judge has tenure of nine years.

Functions

(1) To settle the disputes between two or more member nations of the United Nations.

(2) To interpret international law authentically.

(3) To advise the various organs or subsidiary bodies of the United Nations about legal issues.

Let's write!

* Write the names of United Nations Secretory Generals till now.
* Is it necessary that the Secretary General should be a citizen of one of the great powers/the big five?
* Are citizens of a particular country given priority for being Secretary General ?
* Who is the current Secretory General and which country does he belong to?

International Criminal Court: The International Criminal Court is an inter-governmental organisation and an international tribunal. Its headquarters are at The Hague in the Netherlands. The International Criminal Court has the jurisdiction to prosecute individuals for international crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes that are of concern to the international community.

The Trusteeship Council : After the Second World War, the territories that were undeveloped were placed under the responsibility of the developed nations. The latter were supposed to help bring about the development of the trust territories and once they attain independence from their colonies, help establish democracy. The work of the Trusteeship Council is over as there are no trust territories left.

> The work of the Trusteeship Council ended when Palau got independence on 1st November 1994. Palau is an island in the Pacific ocean, 500 m. east of Philippines.

Millennium Development Goals

The United Nations member nations came together in 2000 and decided upon the development goals for the new millennium. Some of the important goals are as follows :

- To eliminate poverty and hunger
- To make the facilities of primary education available
- To bring about women's empowerment, reduce infant mortality rate
- To take special care of the health of pregnant women
- To fight diseases like AIDS, malaria, etc.
- To protect the environment and increase the cooperation between developed and developing countries

A time period has been decided to achieve these goals.

India has made considerable progress in the direction of achieving the millennium development goals with the help of UNICEF and UNESCO.

UNICEF is an affiliated organisation of the United Nations. It works towards making nutritious food and health care available to children. Several workshops were organised in India to find out measures to overcome malnutrition among babies and children.

UNESCO, another affiliated organisation of the United Nations works towards peace and security in the world by promoting cooperation between member countries in the fields of education, science and culture.

United Nations and preservation of peace

The objective of the United Nations is to settle international conflict peacefully. The United Nations Charter lays down the ways and means to be employed to achieve this goal. It includes appointing an intermediary acceptable to the nations involved in the conflict, use the legal procedure, appoint an arbitrator to solve the dispute and if needed, to take recourse to military means and ensure that conflict will not occur again. In modern times, human security has been threatened by terrorism, racist and religious conflict. As a result, the function of securing peace of the United Nations has acquired a lot of importance.

The United Nations makes efforts to ensure that violence does not erupt in strife-torn areas and normalcy is restored as soon as possible by, for example, starting schools, creating awareness among the people about human rights, make social, economic, political facilities available, conduct elections, etc.

Indian Peacekeeping Forces

United Nations Peacekeeping : The peacekeeping activity of the United Nations involves creating appropriate circumstances favourable for bringing about permanent peace in strife-torn areas. The peacekeeping forces help these areas to progress towards peace. In conflict-ridden areas, security is provided and at the same time, help is extended for establishing peace. The United Nations takes up peacekeeping as one of the tasks for safeguarding and fostering peace in the world. Following things are other actions the United Nations may take supplementary to peacekeeping activities:

* Prevention of conflict and mediation
* Actually establish peace
* Implement the measures of protecting peace
* Peace-building

The United Nations and India

India had participated in the different Conferences that were held before the establishment of the United Nations. India has participated in bringing issues like decolonisation, disarmament, racial segregation on the United Nations platform.

In 1946, India was the first country to raise the question of racism in the United Nations. India has always led the discussions about the problems of undeveloped and developing countries. India has always sent her troops to participate in the United Nations peacekeeping forces. Not just that, India has sent an all-woman peacekeeping force as well. It is evident from the foregoing analysis that India makes serious efforts to solve international conflicts by peaceful means.

Exercises

1. **Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements.**
   (1) This country is not a permanent member of United Nations Security Council –
      (a) America   (b) Russia
      (c) Germany   (d) China

   (2) This international organisation conducts workshops in India on remedial measures to tackle the problem of malnutrition among children –
      (a) UNICEF   (b) UNESCO
      (c) Trusteeship Council
      (d) Redcross

(3) The number of members of the United Nations –
(a) 190   (b) 193
(c) 198   (d) 199

2. State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answer.
(1) The United Nations General Assembly is a platform to discuss global problems.
(2) The status of all the member nations of the United Nations is not equal.
(3) A resolution can be passed even if China exercises its veto power.
(4) India has played a major role in the work of the United Nations.

3. Explain the following concepts.
(1) Veto
(2) UNICEF

4. Answer in brief.
(1) Write the reasons for the establishment of the United Nations.
(2) What is the role of the Peacekeeping Forces of the United Nations.
(3) Write the objectives of the United Nations.

5. Complete the following activity as per the given instructions.
(1) Complete the following chart giving information about the organs of the United Nations.

No.	Organ	Number of members	Functions
1.	United Nations General Assembly		
2.	United Nations Security Council		
3.	International Court of Justice		
4.	Economic and Social Council		

(2) Show the chronology of the establishment of the United Nations.

1941   1944   1945
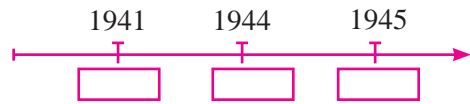
(3) Complete the following tree diagram about the United Nations.

United Nations

Headquarters
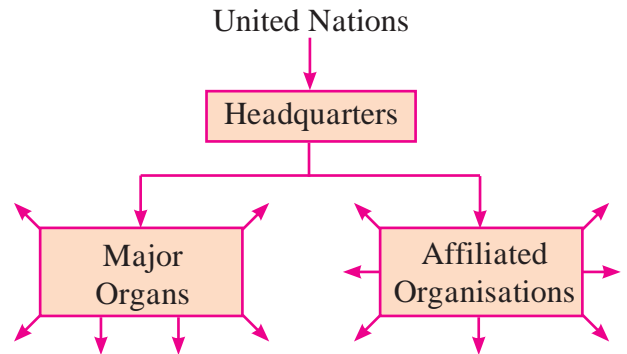
Major Organs   Affiliated Organisations

(1) Compile some information about the projects implemented by the United Nations for the development of Children and Women.

(2) Collect some information about the World Health Organisation.

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Let's revise!

In the last chapter, we studied the United Nations and got to know about its role in peacekeeping. We also got to know that India has always helped the United Nations in this task. In this chapter, we shall take a critical review of India's relations with neighbouring countries. We will also understand India's relations with some faraway nations.

Let's find out...

* With help of the map of South Asia given below, find out India's neighbours, with whom India shares her boundaries.
* Find out which other of our neighbouring countries share boundaries with each other.

India and her Neighbours

India's position in Asia is geographically and politically important.

India and other Countries

Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Maldives are India's neighbours. The values of equality and mutual respect have a great importance in India's foreign policy. India has established relations with neighbouring countries on the basis of these values. India is the biggest country in the Indian subcontinent. Similarly, India is economically and technologically more advanced. It is thus natural that India has a great influence among the South Asian countries.

India and Pakistan

In 1947 India was partitioned and two independent countries, India and Pakistan, were created.

India-Pakistan : Indo-Pak relations are influenced by three main factors :

(1) Differences in the world views of both the countries

(2) the Kashmir question and

(3) Nuclear rivalry between the two countries

India and Pakistan have totally different world views. In line with the Indian world view, India opposed the military alliances of the Cold War and tried to solve the Indo-Pak conflict bilaterally. The Shimla Agreement of 1972 was based on this principle. On the other hand, Pakistan tried to maintain relations with the Islamic world and China and entered into a military agreement with America.

Pakistan considers Kashmir as the biggest hurdle in establishing relations with India. The first Indo-Pak war took place in 1965 over Kashmir. The Tashkent Agreement was signed in 1966, but nothing much came out of it. Even though the 1971 war was about

the creation of Bangladesh, it also had the dimension of the Kashmir problem to it. The Shimla Agreement in1972 provided a new format to the interaction between India and Pakistan. In 1999, there was a conflict between India and Pakistan over the infiltration by Pakistan in the Kargil region. Even today the Kashmir question is the basic cause of conflict between the two countries. The nature of the conflict has changed and this new type of conflict can be described as terrorism.

Both India and Pakistan conducted nuclear tests in 1998 and that gave rise to new concerns in this region. Many countries feel that these two nations should not get locked in nuclear conflict. One more issue in Indo-Pak relations is the border dispute in Sir Creek area.

Both countries have made efforts to establish a dialogue with each other; but considering the way in which Pakistan is supporting terrorists against India and is engineering terrorist activities in India, all efforts at establishing dialogue are proving to be unsuccessful.

India-China : The conflict between India and China is connected to two issues : (1) Border issue and (2) Status of Tibet

The Border dispute between India and China is related to Aksai Chin area and the Macmahon line. China claims that the area south of Aksai Chin and Macmahon line (Arunachal Pradesh) is Chinese Territory. China is not willing to agree that Macmahon Line is an international border. India made several efforts to sort this border dispute by means of dialogue. But it has not met with much success. In 1962 China attacked India.

Tibet was traditionally autonomous. But when China was stepping up its military control in Tibet, Dalai Lama took asylum in India. This issue has been responsible for the conflict between the two countries.

The threat to India's security is increasing due to the friendship between China and Pakistan, supply of weapons from China to Pakistan and also transfer of missile and nuclear weapons technology. The increasing friendship between China and Pakistan and increasing influence of China over India's other neighbours is a cause of concern for India. Even then, India has always made efforts to improve relations with China. A joint executive group has been set up to solve the Sino-Indian border dispute. When the rate of economic growth of both India and China increased, the trade relations between both the countries began to get strengthened. Because of improvement in economic and trade relations between India and China and a series of tripartite talks between Russia, China and India, Sino-Indian relations are improving slowly. Even though the border dispute is not completely resolved, it has taken a back seat and relations in other areas have become more important.

India and other neighbours

Afghanistan : There is a lot of political instability in Afghanistan. The dominance of the terrorist organisation Taliban is responsible for this. India has extended help to bring peace, security and stability, curb violence and establish a democratic government. Similarly, India is also helping Afghanistan in reestablishing communication facilities that have got destroyed due to war, build roads, cooperate in the fields of science and technology and build schools, health facilities and irrigation projects.

Bangladesh : Today's Bangladesh is the erstwhile East Pakistan. When Pakistan was created, it had two parts : West and East Pakistan. There was linguistic difference between them. There were other political conflicts as well. The movement to liberate Bangladesh emerged out of this. This movement tried to free Bangladesh from the dominance of West Pakistan. India helped Bangladesh in its freedom struggle. Bangladesh was formed in 1971. Some treaties were signed between India and Bangladesh about sharing river waters and some regarding the shared border, which put an end to the conflict between them. Now trade relations between the two countries are growing.

Sri Lanka : India has friendly relations with the southern neighbour Sri Lanka. Political instability in Sri Lanka after 1985 was a result of the differences between the Tamils and the Sri Lankan Government. At that time India had sent a peacekeeping force to help the Sri Lankan government. Friendly relations with Sri Lanka are important from the point of view of security in the Indian Ocean.

Nepal : Nepal and Bhutan are landlocked countries surrounded by mountainous terrain. Their boundaries are linked with India and China. The foundation of friendship between India and Nepal was laid with Indo-Nepalese Friendship Treaty in 1950. According to this treaty, Nepalese citizens can not only enter India, but they are also permitted to take up government jobs and carry on trade in India. The year 1990 marked the beginning of Nepal's transition to democracy. Nepal is dependent upon

India for economic progress, basic facilities, food related needs, trade and energy needs. India sent a lot of help to Nepal at the time of the 2015 earthquake.

Bhutan : India bears the responsibility of the defence of Bhutan. Bhutan has a huge source of water. India has cooperated in the project to produce hydel power on a large scale using this source.

Myanmar : Myanmar is India's door to the South East Asian countries. South Asia, Middle Asia and South East Asia will be connected with each other with the rail and roadways that are being developed in this area. This will help increase trade and other exchange in this region. India will be able to import natural gas from Myanmar.

Maldives : India's relations with Maldives have been friendly right from the beginning. This small nation to the South of India is dependent on India for a lot of reasons. Trade relations have been established between the two since 1981. India has helped Maldives in the development of basic facilities or infrastructure, health and communication. From 2006 onwards, cooperation in the military field also started between the two countries. They have entered into treaties with respect to cooperation in space research, conservation of historical objects and tourism. Similarly they have decided to cooperate in the area of fighting against terrorism.

Do you know?

Myanmar and Aung Sang Su Kyi: Aung Sang Su Kyi is credited with having established democracy in Myanmar after a long drawn struggle against the military regime there. She has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

India and America

India and America are two powerful nations who have democratic political systems. Right from the beginning, America was India's most important trading partner. Many Indians went to

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation :

SAARC is a regional organisation established by the South Asian countries in 1985. The aim of this organisation is to encourage economic cooperation between South Asian nations and thereby achieve the development of the South Asian region. The organisation of SAARC is a platform for South Asian countries to come together and discuss common questions and interests. Some common interests of South Asian countries are alleviation of poverty, development of agriculture and technological revolution. Some treaties were signed on the SAARC platform to make it easy for South Asian countries to trade with each other. As a part of this, it has been decided that South Asia should be made into a free trade area. For an equitable development of South Asian nations, a treaty about forming South Asian Free Trade Area was signed and South Asian University was established.

✳ What was the purpose behind establishing the organisation SAARC? ✳ How many member nations are there in SAARC today? ✳ What are the common interests of South Asian Countries?

America for education or work. Due to the presence of these non-resident Indians, the cultural, social and economic relations between America and India have been increasing. After the end of cold war, the military relations between India and America have increased on a large scale. After India accepted free market economy, the speed of economic progress slowly increased. It resulted in further strengthening the trade relations between India and America.

When India conducted nuclear tests in 1998, there was tension in the relations between the two countries. Many rounds of discussions took place after that to improve the relations. Through these rounds of talks, America came to believe that India will use its nuclear weapons with responsibility. This completely transformed the Indo-American relations. The Civil Nuclear Agreement signed in 2005 that was approved by the U.S. Congress in 2008 was an important landmark in Indo-American relations. In the last five years, cordial relations of cooperation in different areas have developed between India and America.

Do you know?

In 2005, the India-U.S. Civil-Nuclear Agreement was signed by Dr. Manmohan Singh, the then Prime Minister of India and George W. Bush Jr. the then American President. In 2008 the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) gave its approval to the deal. Because of this deal, it became possible for India to get nuclear technology from other countries as well.

India and Russia

India and the erstwhile Soviet Russia and Russia of today have always shared friendly relations. In 1971, the Indo-Soviet Treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed between them and it gave great impetus to cooperation between the two countries in defence and technology. The Soviet Russia has also given economic and military help to India on a large scale.

When the Soviet Russia collapsed, India tried to establish relations with Russia. Due to the political and economic problems in Russia, relations did not improve much. After 1996, Indo-Russian relations began to improve slowly. India and Russia have jointly built projects related to production of military equipment, production of mineral oil, etc.

India and European Nations

There are trade relations between European nations and India. Especially Germany and France invest on a large scale in the field of technology in India. Apart from this India gets the technology of production of weapons from European nations. India is a major exporter in the fields of engineering and information technology. Both have the objective of firmness on free trade. India and European nations are cooperating in other areas as well. Several treaties have been signed in the fields of climate change, clean energy, defence production, disaster management, security of air space and terrorism. This cooperation is very important from the point of view of India's development.

Let's find out...

* When was the European Union established?
* Find out more about the European market and European currency.

India and the Continent of Africa

India has consciously taken steps to build cooperation between India and the continent of Africa. Having close relations with Africa will be beneficial from the point of view of both. Many countries in Africa are developing rapidly. India has shown its readiness to help in the all-round development of African youth. India has also agreed to give economic help and even grants to bring about development in different areas like technology, agriculture, tourism, etc. India's energy needs can be fulfilled by the energy rich countries like Egypt, Nigeria, Angola and Sudan. India is making efforts to increase trade with Africa.

The Summit Conference of India and Africa was held in 2015 and the representatives from all 54 African nations attended it. In this conference, discussions were held on many global issues, for example, climate change, terrorism, piracy, etc.

India and the Indo-Pacific area

The Indo-Pacific area includes countries like Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the South-east Asian nations. All of these have close trade relations with India. Many companies there have invested in India. Treaties have been signed between India and Australia about social security, extradition of criminals, the mission against smuggling of drugs, terrorism, art and culture. Japan cooperates with India in basic facilities, economic cooperation, information technology, atomic energy and railways. Japan has agreed to extend cooperation and technological help to India in the development and security of coastal areas.

Joint naval exercises are carried out between the navies and coast guards of both the countries.

India and South East Asia

India has had very cordial relations with South-east Asian nations like Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Thailand, Myanmar, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Brunei. After 1991 India changed its economic policy and adopted a free market economy. After that, the trade relations with South-east Asian nations have grown. The policy of increasing trade with South-east Asian nations is known as the 'Look East' policy. After 2014, this policy was made further more active. It is nowadays known as the 'Act East' policy.

India and West Asia : The West Asian countries are primarily suppliers of mineral oil and natural gas. India has traditionally had relations with these countries. India depends upon the mineral oil coming in from west Asia. India imports mineral oil from Iran, Iraq, Baharein, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. We get modern technology for agriculture and defence equipment from Israel. Also, many Indians live in Israel for their jobs or businesses. They also make a major contribution to our economy.

The main objective of India's foreign policy is to maintain friendly relations with all nations and help each other so as to bring about development of India as well as other nations.

We have taken stock of India's relations with the main countries in the world. In the next chapter, we shall study some important international or global issues.

1. Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements.

(1) The country that has a free international border with India –
   (a) Pakistan   (b) Bangladesh
   (c) Nepal   (d) Myanmar

(2) The countries that have tensed relations with India –
   (a) Pakistan and China.
   (b) Nepal and Bhutan
   (c) Myanmar and Maldives
   (d) Afghanistan and America.

(3) Factors that have an influence on the relations between India and Pakistan –
   (a) Difference in the world view of both the countries.
   (b) Kashmir issue
   (c) Nuclear Rivalry
   (d) All of the above

2. State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answer.

(1) India has an important position among the South Asian countries.

(2) Sino-Indian relations are friendly.

(3) India sent a peacekeeping force to help the Sri Lankan government.

3. Complete the following chart.

No.	Treatise/Exchanges	Countries
1.	....	India-Pak
2.	Macmahon Line	....
3.	....	India-Bangladesh
4.	Import of natural gas	....
5.	....	India-America
6.	Infrastructure development, communication, health	....
7.	....	India-Africa

4. Explain the following concepts.

(1) Shimla Agreement
(2) Indo-Nepalese friendship treaty
(3) Macmahon Line
(4) Indo-Afghanistan Relations

5. Answer in brief.

(1) Explain the background of cooperative relations between India and America.

(2) Give some information about the efforts taken by India for the establishment of democracy in neighbouring countries with examples.

(3) What is the role of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation?

Projects

(1) Obtain some information about the foreign tours of the President and the Prime Minister.

(2) Find out about 'Youth Exchange' programmes of different countries.

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Till the last chapter, we studied the sovereign States in the international system, India's foreign policy and India's defence system. We also studied the objectives of the United Nations. In this chapter, we are going to study some important international problems. Some problems are not restricted to any one country. They affect many countries and eventually all the countries of the world. These problems that affect the whole world are called international problems. In order to solve these international problems, all nations need to make joint efforts. In this chapter, we shall therefore study problems related to human rights, environment and terrorism. Even the questions of refugees are now assuming global proportions. Hence we shall consider this issue as well.

Human rights : The concept of human rights has emerged from the concept of natural rights. Natural rights are those rights that we are endowed with because we are born as human beings. In the same vein, human rights are those rights that are necessary for living as a human being and as a constituent of society. The American and the French Revolutions proclaimed Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and Justice as Human rights. The idea that in order to realise these rights, a democratic form of government is essential was strengthened. After that several European nations adopted democratic constitutions and governments. This brought limits on the authority of the State. The main responsibility of the State came to be understood to be the protection of citizens' rights.

Rise of the concept of human rights in international relations : After the United Nations was established, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was prepared. It was adopted in the United Nations General Assembly by a majority vote on 10th December 1948. Later, in 1966, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Internal Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights (ICESCR). These two covenants are a part of International Law. Member Nations of the United Nations are bound to observe them.

Human rights include the important rights to life, food, clothing, shelter, education and health. The State has to see to it that these rights are available to everybody.

The question of human rights was raised in United Nations General Assembly on several occasions during the Cold War period. Racial segregation in Africa was said to be against human rights and hence it was decided to boycott the regime there. Freedom for colonies and insistence on the democratic system could be cited as examples of the same. In modern times, problems like struggle against racism, border disputes, terrorism are jeopardizing human rights on a large scale. Apart from this, the concept of human rights has broadened due to several issues of global nature like contagious diseases, the threat to environment, natural

disasters, etc. Human rights today also include goals like protection of the environment and sustainable development.

Human rights and India : In the Indian Constitution, human rights have been given the place of Fundamental Rights. The constitution gives the responsibility of the protection of the weaker sections like women and minorities to the government alongside that of the Fundamental Rights. In 1993, the Human Rights Protection Act was passed. As per

Let's do it !

A few issues have been given here. Classify them into two groups : National and international issues.

Empowerment of weaker sections

Lack of public hygiene

Terrorism

Traffic Jam

Privatisation of economy

Secessionism

Violation of human rights

Thinning of Ozone layer

Poverty, illiteracy

this law, the National Human Rights Commission and the State Human Rights Commissions were established. The Human Rights Commission is responsible for taking cognizance of the complaints regarding violation of human rights and take appropriate action regarding such violation.

Can you tell ?

Who is the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission of India currently ?

Secure environment : In the present times, the concept of Human Rights has become broader and it is increasingly being accepted that a secure environment is an important Human Right. At the international level, the awareness and need of saving the environment was expressed in 1970. The experts studying the environment believed that due to industrialisation on a large scale and the increasing need for energy has endangered the environment. These activists celebrated the first Earth Day on 22nd April 1970. Chemical fertilisers and pesticides used in agriculture, sound pollution due to vehicles, radiation from nuclear reactors, oil leakages or leakages of chemical gases make the environment unsafe and create various problems.

As a result of this awareness, the question of environmental safety began to be discussed at the international level. After the wave of globalisation that started in 1990, the interdependence among nations increased and therefore a need for nations to cooperate with each other emerged. The threat to the environment caused by pollution or by leakage of oil or gas does not remain restricted to one nation. Also, its effects are long term. It becomes necessary for

nations to act with each other's consent and cooperation in order to deal with these effects.

The visible effects of the decline of environment are extinction of species of plants and animals, decrease in the fertility of soil, water shortage, fluctuation in the proportion of rainfall, global warming, drying up of rivers and lakes, pollution of rivers and seas, incidence of newer diseases, acid rain, thinning of the ozone layer, etc. Even if some of the effects are restricted to particular nations, these problems reach global proportions,

Conservation of environment : a legacy

Let's do it !

❋ Give examples of environmental problems that are restricted to one nation.

Let's do it !

Find out about the Paris Conference and compile some information about the following details :

❋ Number of participating nations
❋ Topics for discussion
❋ Issues raised by India.

due to their long term effects, while some problems are inherently of a global nature.

Stockholm to Paris Conference

In order to discuss the immediate and long term problems related to the environment and to find solutions on them, a United Nations Conference on human environment was called at Stockholm from 5th to 16th June 1972.

- In this conference, it was stressed that it is the responsibility of all nations to cooperate to overcome pollution.

- The developing nations feel that the developed nations are more responsible for the decline of the environment and they should take the responsibility for stopping the decline. Even today the developing countries take the same position.

- Another feature of this conference was that the non-governmental organisations working in the field of environmental protection were also present.

- The issue of the protection of the common global wealth was raised. A consensus emerged that it was the responsibility of all the nations to protect these resources.

- It was after this conference that the United Nations created the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

- Many international treaties about environment were signed after this conference. Several rules were made about the protection of environment.

- Environmental movements started on a large scale at national as well as at the international level. Non-governmental organisations also assumed a bigger role in the decision making process at international conferences regarding the environment.

- The next stage was the environmental conference at Rio in 1992. In this conference, the idea of sustainable development was stressed. Different treaties regarding bio-diversity, climate change due to green house gases, protection of forests, etc. were signed.

In 1997, the conference at Kyoto laid down the protocols for the developed countries for preventing climate change. These were applicable for 15 years.

After this, a conference on climate change was held at Paris in November 2015. An appeal was made in this conference that all nations should make concerted efforts to stop climate change and global warming and that the developed countries should help the developing countries to acquire the technology to achieve these goals.

Do you know ?

Oceans, deep seabeds, atmosphere, outer space, genetic resources are included in the global resources. Since this wealth of resources belong to all the nations of the world, it is expected that all nations should look after it.

Terrorism : This is a major problem of our times. Several countries in the world are facing this problem. No nation is capable of countering terrorism entirely on its own. Hence terrorism is considered to be a global problem.

What is Terrorism?

Terrorism is spreading fear and terror in a society by using or threatening to use violence against common and innocent people for achieving political goals. Terrorism is organised and planned violence.

Terrorism has made a deep and long term impact on international politics. In the last two decades, terrorist conflict appears to have intensified in different countries. Terrorist conflict is different from traditional war. Traditional war is a conflict between two or more sovereign States. In such wars, the geographical boundaries between nations acquire importance, i.e. national security is connected with geographical boundaries. On the other hand, in the case of terrorism, terrorist groups can cause violence in any part of the world from anywhere in the world. The aim of a terrorist attack is not to endanger the geographical boundaries, but to challenge a regime in a country or refuse to acknowledge the existence of the State. This means that due to increasing terrorism, the internal security of a country is threatened in addition to its external security.

In order to curb terrorism, it is imperative that the security mechanisms of different nations should work in a concerted manner.

Find out !
* Why are many people from Syria becoming refugees?
* From which other countries are swarms of refugees coming?

The problems of the refugees: People who have to leave their motherland against their wishes or are forced to go to other nations, seeking refuge or for security are called as refugees. People become refugees due to torture or persecution for belonging to a particular

race or religion, due to war or a disaster, etc. In such situations people are forced to leave their own country and seek shelter in another country.

Before the Second World War, the Jews were tortured in Germany. Their citizenship and property was confiscated. Due to this, the Jews became refugees. In 1971, the people in East Pakistan turned refugees and came to India seeking refuge due to political and religious persecution. In the last few years due to the war-like

United Nation's aid to refugees

situation in Iraq and Syria, a lot of people are leaving Syria as refugees. We can cite many such example of refugees.
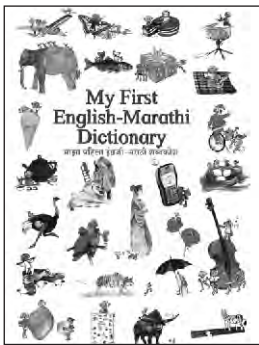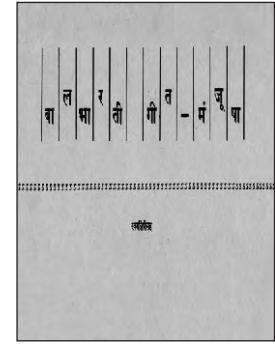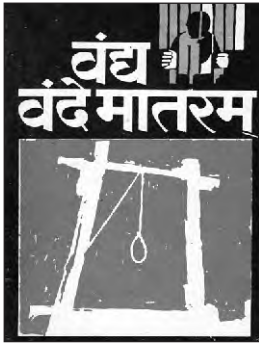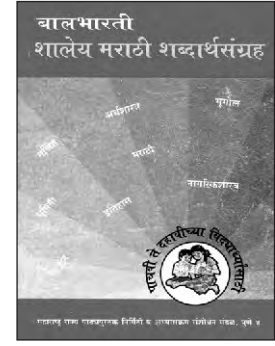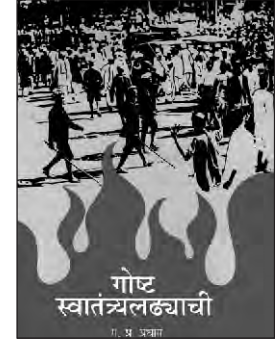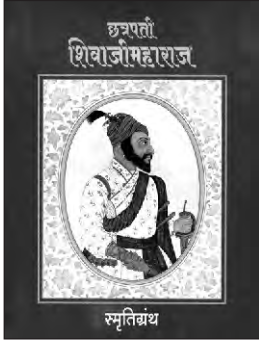
When people of any country are forced to leave their own country as refugees, they have to face many problems. The most important problem is to decide where to go? And will that nation give us shelter? These are the questions that they face. Secondly, they have to also take along with them other members of their family. It involves a lot of physical and emotional stress. Apart from this, there are problems caused by natural elements like heat, rain, storms, as well as shortages of food, sickness, an enemy in pursuit, etc. In this process many people loose their lives.

Once the refugees reach a safe place, they have new challenges. They need to find work, a place to live and other problems of a day to day nature. If the language and culture in the other nation are different, then adjusting to that poses difficulties. There is no assurance that the people in the nation which gives shelter to the refugees will accept them. On the contrary, as the number of refugees increases, the strain on the economy of the host nation increases. A shortage of essential goods is created; there may be an increase in crime or even inflation. The locals may lose their jobs; a problem of law and order may crop up. Many such problems may emerge. Due to these problems, many nations are not ready to give shelter to refugees and to resettle them.

In 1951, some provisions were made regarding the question of refugees at the international level. One such provision was that the refugees will not be forcefully sent back to their country against their wishes. Similarly an office of the High Commissioner of the Uinted Nations has been established to solve their problems.

If all nations safeguarded and fostered human rights, exploitation and violence would reduce. All people will be able to achieve their own development safely and securely. Human rights can be more effectively implemented if the environment is safeguarded and if terrorism is completely wiped out. No group of people will have to become refugees. For this, all nations have to come together, cooperate with each other, take concrete action and bring about actual change.

Next year, we shall study how India has progressed in this direction.

1. **Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements.**

   (1) Which among the following is an international problem ?
       (a) Border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka
       (b) Kaveri water sharing question
       (c) Problems of refugees
       (d) Naxalism in Andhra Pradesh

   (2) Which among the following rights are not included in human rights ?
       (a) Right to work
       (b) Right to information
       (c) Children's rights
       (d) Equal pay for equal work

   (3) Which among the following days is observed on an international level ?
       (a) Teachers' Day
       (b) Children's Day
       (c) Earth Day
       (d) Flag Day

2. **State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answer.**

   (1) It is necessary that all the nations should cooperate in order to find remedies on environmental degradation.
   (2) Sino-Indian relations are friendly.

3. **Explain the following concepts.**
   (1) Human Rights
   (2) Degradation of the Environment
   (3) Terrorism

4. **Complete the activity as per the given instructions.**

   Prepare the following concept map.

Causes	Visible Effects
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

   Environmental Degradation

   Remedial Measures
   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.

5. **Answer in brief.**
   (1) Explain India's position in establishing human rights.
   (2) Narrate the effects of terrorism and suggest remedies to control it.

Projects

   (1) Find out about the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights with the help of your teachers.

   (2) Find out about the Great Sparrow Campaign in China and the Chipko Movement in India.

   (3) Write your opinion on whether big dams cause problems.

   (4) Write a Report of how the Earth Day was observed in your school.

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