

CONTENT

- The end of bipolarity
- The cold war
- Challenges of nation Building
- Planned development
- UN and its organization



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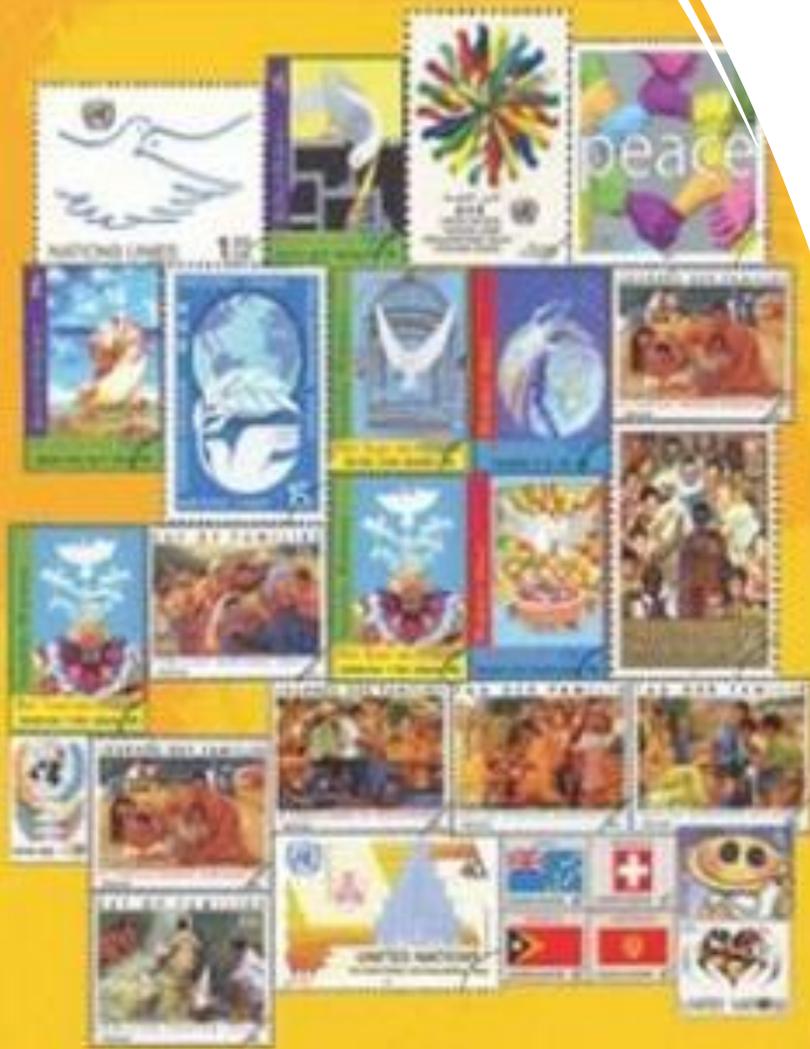
CHAPTER- 2

THE END OF BIPOLARITY

This lesson is divided into 2 parts

Explanation as per the latest syllabus

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CONTEMPORARY
WORLD POLITICS

Textbook in Political Science for Class XII

Military partition

-  Nato 1949-55
-  Warsaw Pact 1948- 55
-  Brussels Pact 1948

Economic blocs 1988

-  Benelux customs union since 1947 (and EEC)
-  original members of European Community (EEC) 1957
-  EEC members 1972-
-  founder member European Free Trade Association (EFTA) 1960
-  subsequent members of EFTA
-  Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) 1949
-  subsequent members of Comecon

3/Military and economic blocs (right)
 The Western defence group NATO (1949) is shown confronting the Warsaw Treaty Organisation (1955). Their economic counterparts are the EEC, formed in 1957, and Comecon, formed in 1949.





INTRODUCTION

- The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) came into being after the socialist revolution in Russia in 1917.
- The revolution was inspired by the ideals of socialism as opposed to capitalism and the need for an egalitarian society. The revolution gave rise to a new type of political economic system in Russia. After the World War II the eastern European countries that the Soviet army liberated from the fascist forces came under the control of USSR.
- The main aim of USSR was to install communist government in these countries. The political and economic system of all these countries was modelled after USSR.
- In doing so, the makers of the Soviet System gave primacy to the state and the institutions of the party. They abolished the institution of private property and designed the society based on the principles of equality.



HOW SOVIET UNION BECAME A SUPERPOWER

- The Soviet Union became a great power after the Second World War. Its economy was more developed than the rest of the world except for the US. There were many factors which made Soviet economy a superpower –
 1. It had a complex communications network, vast energy resources including oil, iron and steel, machinery production and transport sector that connected its most remote areas with efficiency.
 2. It had a domestic consumer industry that produced everything from pins to cars.
 3. The Soviet state ensured the minimum standard of living for all citizens and the government subsidized basic necessities including health, education, child care and other welfare schemes.
 4. There was no unemployment, state ownership was the dominant form of ownership: land and productive assets for owned and controlled by the Soviet state.



GORBACHEV AND THE DISINTEGRATION

- In 1985 Gorbachev was elected General Secretary of the Communist Party and in 1988 he became President of the country. He did not lack faith in Communist ideology but he wanted to introduce political and economic reforms in the Soviet system.
- Gorbachev wanted to normalise relations with the West and democratise and reform the Soviet Union because he thought that it was necessary to keep USSR abreast of the information and technological revolutions taking place in the West.
- Gorbachev initiated the policies of GLASNOST (openness) and PRESTROIKA (restructuring).
- He carried out his reforms and loosened the system, set in motion forces and expectations that few could have predicted.
- There were sections of Soviet Society which felt that he moved much faster and were disappointed and impatient with his methods.
- Others, especially members of the Communist Party felt that their power and privileges were eroding as Gorbachev was moving too quickly.



- In this tug of war for Gorbachev lost support on all sides and divided public opinion. Even those who were with him felt that he did not adequately defend his own policies.
- His reforms were opposed by leaders within the Communist Party and it led to a coup in 1991. Boris Yeltsin emerged as a national hero in opposing this coup.
- The people of the East European countries which were part of Soviet bloc started to protest against their own government and Soviet control.
- Power began to shift from the Soviet centre to the republics. In December 1991, under the leadership of Yeltsin, three major republics of the USSR, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus declared that Soviet Union and Communist Party was disbanded. Capitalism and democracy were adopted as the bases of post-Soviet republics.



DEMOCRATISATION OF COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS)

- It was the organisation of the newly independent countries formed post the disintegration of USSR. The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is a regional organization **established on 8 December 1991** when **Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine** signed a “Creation Agreement” on the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the creation of CIS as its successor entity.
- At the same time they declared that the new organization would be open to all republics of the former Soviet Union, as well as other nations sharing the same goals.
- The “Creation Agreement” abolished the USSR and stated that all the member States were sovereign and independent nations.
- **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan joined CIS on 21 December 1991.**
- **Georgia** joined two years later, **in December 1993**, while the three **Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania**, chose not to take part.
- Currently, the Commonwealth of Independent States has 9 members, plus two States Ukraine and Turkmenistan which are taking part in only few activities of CIS.
- The CIS aims to promote the coordination of its members in the realm of trade, finance, law-making, and security, and to support cooperation on democratization and cross-border crime prevention. It also participates in UN peacekeeping forces and operates through its Charter and Executive Bodies.

MAP OF CENTRAL, EASTERN EUROPE AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES





WHY DID THE SOVIET UNION DISINTEGRATE?

The internal weaknesses of the Soviet economic and political institutions, economic stagnation and unaccountable and unresponsive political system lead to its downfall –

- 1) **Negation of Political Democracy** - The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian making life very difficult for its citizens. Lack of democracy and absence of freedom of speech stifled people who often expressed their distant through jokes and cartoons.
- 2) **Economic Failures** - Economic stagnation for many years led to severe consumer shortages and a large section of the society begin to doubt and question the system.
- 3) **Militarism** - The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet system. In the arms race Soviet Union managed to match the US from time to time but at a great cost.



- 4) **Disparity between Western nations and Soviet Union** - Ordinary citizens became more knowledgeable about the economic advance of the West. They could see disparities between their system and the systems of the West. The Soviet Union lagged behind the West in technology, infrastructure and most importantly in fulfilling the political and economic aspirations of citizens.
- 5) **Administrative and Political Stagnation** - The Soviet Union had become stagnant in administrative and political sense as well –
 - a) The Communist Party that had ruled Soviet Union for over 70 years was not accountable to the people.
 - b) Most of the institutions of the Soviet State needed reform: the one party system represented by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had tight control over the institutions and was unaccountable to the people.
 - c) The party refused to recognise the demand of the people in fifteen different republics that form the Soviet Union to manage their own affairs including their personal affairs.
 - d) Although on paper Russia was only one of the 15 republics that together constituted the USSR in reality Russia dominated everything and people from other regions felt neglected often suppressed.
- 6) **Gorbachev's Policies** - Gorbachev promised to reform the economy, catch up with the west and loosen the administrative system. Gorbachev's lost support on all sides and divided public opinion.



- 7) **Rise of Nationalism** - The rise of nationalism and desire for sovereignty within the various republics including Russian the Baltic Republics (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) Ukraine, Georgia and other proved to be the final and most immediate cause for the disintegration of USSR.
- 8) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 weakened the system even further.
- 9) Though wages continued to grow productivity and technology fell considerably behind the west. This led to shortages in all consumer goods. Food imports increased every year.
- 10) The Soviet economy was faltering in the late 1970s and became stagnant.



CONSEQUENCES OF DISINTEGRATION OF USSR

The collapse of the second world of the Soviet Union and the socialist systems in Eastern Europe had profound consequences for world politics –

- 1) It meant the end of the cold war confrontations. The ideological dispute over whether the socialist system is better than the capitalist system was not an issue anymore.
- 2) Since the cold war had triggered a massive arms race and accumulation of nuclear weapons and had led to the existence of military blocs and the confrontation demanded an end to this arms race and possible new peace.
- 3) The power relations in the world politics changed and therefore the relative importance of ideas and institutions also changed. The end of cold war left open only two possibilities: either the remaining super power dominate and create a unipolar system or different countries or a group of countries become important players in international system thereby bringing in a multipolar system when no one power could dominate.



- 4) As it turned out the US became the sole superpower, the capitalist economy became the dominant economic system internationally and institutions like World Bank and International Monetary Fund became powerful advisors to all these countries.
- 5) The end of the Soviet bloc meant the emergence of many new countries. All these countries had their own independent aspirations and choices. Some of them especially the Baltic and East European states wanted to join the European Union and become part of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).
- 6) The Central Asian countries wanted to take advantage of the geographical location and continue their close ties with Russia and also to establish ties with the West, the US, China and others.



SHOCK THERAPY IN POST-COMMUNIST REGIMES

- The collapse of communism was followed in most of these countries by painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system.
- The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and east Europe that was influenced by the World Bank and IMF came to be known as **Shock Therapy**.

Features of Shock Therapy:

- Each of these countries was required to make a total shift to a capitalist economy.
- It meant privatisation of state owned assets.
- Collective farms were to be replaced by private farming.
- A sudden and complete switch to free trade was considered essential.
- The free trade regime and foreign direct investment (FDI) were to be the main engines of change.
- The transition also involved a breaking up of the existing trade alliances among the countries of the Soviet bloc.
- The Western capitalist states now became the leaders and thus guided and controlled the development of the region through various agencies and organisations.

CONSEQUENCES OF SHOCK THERAPY



- 1) The Shock Therapy administered in the 1990s brought ruin to the economies and disaster upon the people of the entire region.
- 2) In Russia the large state-controlled industrial complex almost collapsed as about 90% of its industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies.
- 3) As the valuable industries were undervalued and sold at throwaway prices, this was called 'the largest garage sale in history'.
- 4) The value of the ruble, the Russian currency declined.
- 5) The rate of inflation was so high that people lost all their savings.
- 6) The collective farming system disintegrated leaving people without food security.
- 7) The real GDP of Russia 1999 was below what it was in 1989.
- 8) The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of people into poverty.
- 9) The academic and intellectual manpower disintegrated or migrated.
- 10) A mafia emerged in most of these countries and started controlling many economic activities.
- 11) Privatisation led to new economic disparities which divided Russia between rich and poor regions.
- 12) About half of Russia's 1500 banks and other financial institutions went bankrupt. Russia's second largest bank – INKOMBANK went bankrupt in 1998.

TENSIONS AND CONFLICTS IN FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS AFTER DISINTEGRATION

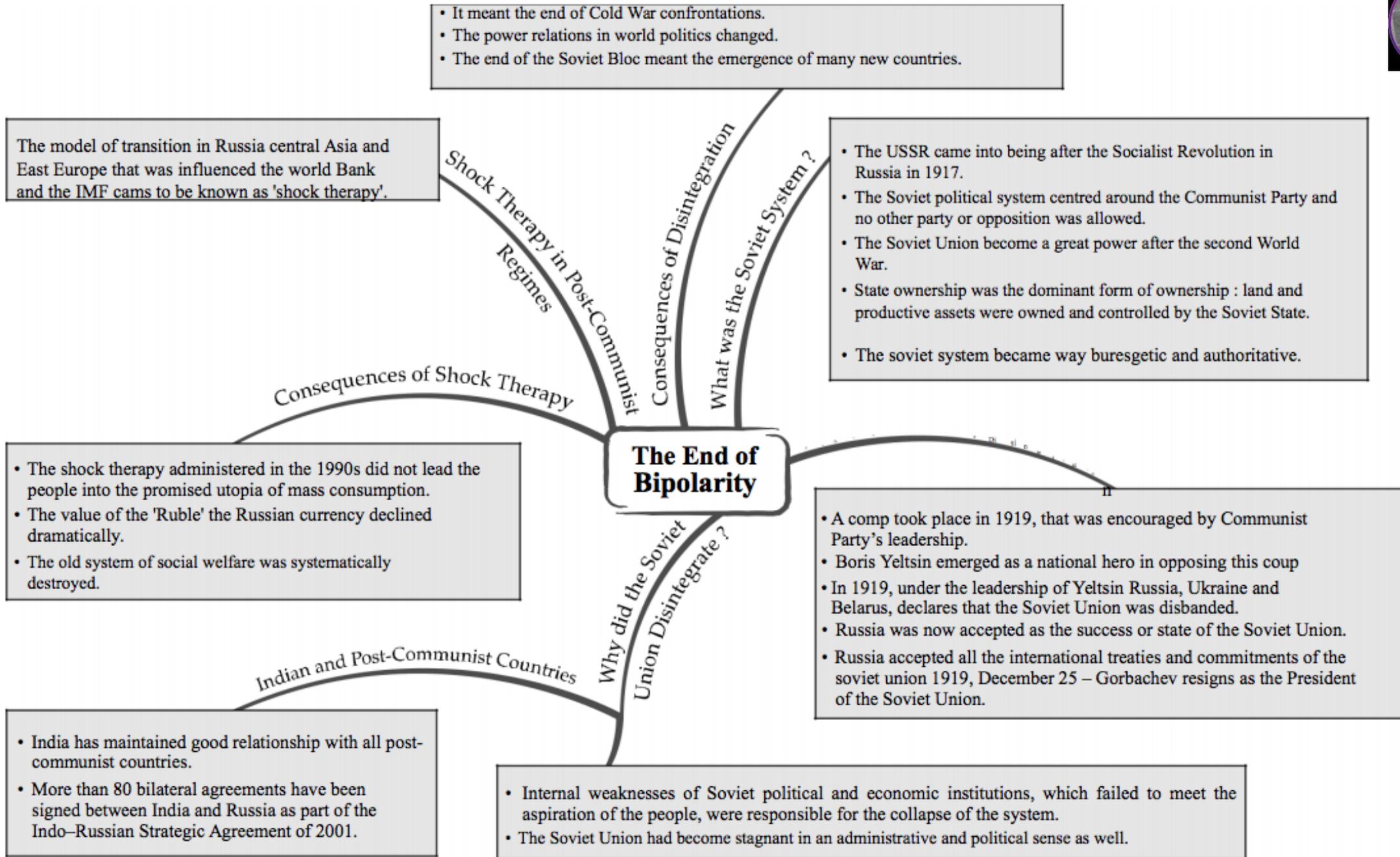


- Most of the former **Soviet republics** are prone to conflicts and many have had civil war and insurgencies.
- In Russia, two republics **Chechnya** and **Dagestan**, have had violent secessionist movements.
- In Central Asia, **Tajikistan** witnessed a civil war that went on for 10 years till 2001.
- In **Georgia** the demand for independence has come from two provinces resulting in a civil war.
- There were movements against the existing regimes in **Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia**. The Central Asian republics are areas with vast hydrocarbon resources and have become a zone of competition between outside powers and oil companies.
- In Eastern Europe **Czechoslovakia** split peacefully into two, with the **Czechs** and the **Slovaks** forming independent countries.
- But the most severe conflict took place in the Balkan republics of Yugoslavia, which in 1991, broke with several provinces like **Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina** declaring independence.
- The inter-ethnic civil war in **Yugoslavia** led to **NATO intervention**.

INDIA AND POST-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES



- India has maintained good relations with all the post-communist countries.
- But the strongest relations are still those between Russia and India.
- Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust in common interests and are matched popular perceptions.
- Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar world order which means coexistence of several powers in the international system, collective security, greater regionalism, negotiated settlements of international conflicts, independent foreign policy for all countries and decision making through bodies like UN.
- More than 80 bilateral agreements have been signed between India and Russia as part of the Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement of 2001.
- India stands to benefit from its relationship with Russian on issues like Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism, access to Central Asia and balancing its relations with China.
- Russia stands to benefit from this relationship because India is the second largest arms market for Russia.
- The India military gets most of its hardware from Russia and Russia imports oil from it.
- India is seeking to increase its energy imports from Russia and republics of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan.
- Russia is important for India's nuclear energy plants and assisted India's space industry by giving the cryogenic rocket when India needed it.





LEADERS OF THE SOVIET UNION



Vladimir Lenin
(1870-1924)
Founder of the Bolshevik Communist party; leader of the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the founder-head of the USSR during the most difficult period following the revolution (1917-1924); an outstanding theoretician and practitioner of Marxism and a source of inspiration for communists all over the world.



LEADERS OF THE SOVIET UNION



Joseph Stalin
(1879-1953)
Successor to Lenin and led the Soviet Union during its consolidation (1924-53); began rapid industrialisation and forcible collectivisation of agriculture; credited with Soviet victory in the Second World War; held responsible for the Great Terror of the 1930s, authoritarian functioning and elimination of rivals within the party.



LEADERS OF THE SOVIET UNION



Nikita Khrushchev
(1894-1971)
Leader of the Soviet Union (1953-64); denounced Stalin's leadership style and introduced some reforms in 1956; suggested "peaceful coexistence" with the West; involved in suppressing popular rebellion in Hungary and in the Cuban missile crisis.



LEADERS OF THE SOVIET UNION



Leonid Brezhnev
(1906-82)
Leader of the Soviet Union (1964-82); proposed Asian Collective Security system; associated with the détente phase in relations with the US; involved in suppressing a popular rebellion in Czechoslovakia and in invading Afghanistan.



LEADERS OF THE SOVIET UNION



Mikhail Gorbachev
(Born 1931)
Last leader of the Soviet Union (1985-91); introduced economic and political reform policies of *perestroika* (restructuring) and *glasnost* (openness); stopped the arms race with the US; withdrew Soviet troops from Afghanistan and eastern Europe; helped in the unification of Germany; ended the Cold War; blamed for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.



LEADERS OF THE SOVIET UNION



Boris Yeltsin
(1931-2007)
The first elected President of Russia (1991-1999); rose to power in the Communist Party and was made the Mayor of Moscow by Gorbachev; later joined the critics of Gorbachev and left the Communist Party; led the protests against the Soviet regime in 1991; played a key role in dissolving the Soviet Union; blamed for hardships suffered by Russians in their transition from communism to capitalism.





The Arab Spring was a wave of pro-democracy protests and uprisings that took place in the Middle East and North Africa in 2010 and 2011. It challenged some of the region's most authoritarian regimes.

The movement began in Tunisia in 2010, and thereafter it soon spread to other countries in North Africa and the Middle East.

What were the outcomes?

Arab Spring resulted in regime changes in countries such as Tunisia, Egypt and Libya.

Not all of the movements, however, could be deemed successful—at least if the end goal was increased democracy and cultural freedom.

In fact, for many countries enveloped by the revolts of the Arab Spring, the period since has been hallmarked by increased instability and oppression.



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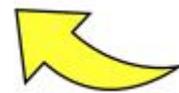
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POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

CHAPTER-1 CHALLENGES
OF NATION BUILDING



CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS

Textbook in Political Science for Class XII

CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS

CHAPTER-1 THE COLD WAR

This chapter has 2 parts

Refer to the notes on my website.

This series is based upon the new syllabus.



INTRODUCTION

Cold war referred to the series of competitions, tensions and confrontations between US and USSR backed by their respective allies.

The Cold war was not simply a matter of power rivalries, of military alliances, and of the balance of power. These were accompanied by real ideological conflict as well, a difference over the most best and appropriate way of organising political, economic and social life all over the world.



- The Western Alliance headed by the US represented the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism.
- The Eastern Alliance headed by Soviet Union was committed to the ideology of socialism and communism.
- It was the war in which the rival states through all means try to control or gain supremacy at the cost of other.





LOGIC OF DETERRENCE

The logic of deterrence means when both sides have the capacity to respond against an attack and to cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate war. Thus the cold war in spite of being an intense form of rivalry remain cold and not hot or shooting war. The two superpowers and their allies were expected to behave as rational and responsible actors in the sense that they understood the risk in fighting wars. The deterrence relationship prevents war but not rivalry between the powers.



WORLD WARS

- **The First World War** had shaken the world in **1914-1918**.
- **The Second World War (1939-45)** ended when **Allied Forces- US, Soviet Union, Britain and France** defeated **Axis Powers** led by **Germany, Italy and Japan**.



- The Second World War ended when the United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima(the bomb was code named ‘Little Boy’) and Nagasaki(code named ‘Fat Man’) in August 1945 causing Japan to surrender.

CRITICS of the US decision have argued that-

- the US knew that Japan was about to surrender and that it was a necessary to drop the bombs.
- they suggested that the US action was intended to stop the Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia and elsewhere and to show Moscow that United States was supreme.



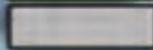
- **US SUPPORTERS** have argued that the dropping of the atomic bombs was necessary to end the war quickly and to stop further loss of American and Allied lives. The end of Second World War resulted in the rise of two new powers on the global stage United States and Soviet Union who became the greatest powers in the world with the ability to influence events anywhere on earth.



THE EMERGENCE OF TWO POWER BLOCS

- During cold war the world was sharply divided between two alliance systems. Most countries of Eastern Europe sided with the US and those of Western Europe join the Soviet camp that is why these were also called the Western and Eastern alliances.
- The Western Alliance was formalized into an organisation the North Atlantic Treaty organisation (NATO) which came into existence in April 1949. It was an association of 12 States which declared that armed attack on any one of them in Europe or North America would be regarded as an attack on all of them.
- In East and in Southeast Asia and in West Asia (Middle East), the United States built an alliance system called the South East Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO) and the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO).



-  NATO Members
-  Warsaw Pact Members
-  Other Communist Nations
-  Others





- The Eastern Alliance, known as the Warsaw Pact, was led by the Soviet Union. It was created in 1955 and its principle function was to counter NATO forces in Europe.



WHY SUPERPOWERS NEEDED SMALLER STATES TO BE THEIR ALLIES?

The smaller states were helpful for the superpowers-

- in gaining access to vital resources such as oil and minerals.
- territory from where superpowers could launch their weapons and troop.
- locations from where they could spy on each other and
- economic support, in that many small allies together could help pay for military expenses.
- they were also important for ideological reasons in the sense that winning the loyalty of allies means winning the war of ideas, that liberal democracy and capitalism were better than socialism and communism and vice versa.



WHY SMALLER STATES IN ALLIANCES USE LINKED TO THE SUPERPOWERS?

The smaller states used the link for their own purposes.

They got the promise of protection, weapons and economic aid against their local rivals, mainly regional neighbours with whom they had rivalries.



ARENAS OF THE COLD WAR

- Arenas of the cold war means areas where crisis or war occurred or threatened to occur between the alliance systems but did not cross certain limits. Crisis deepened as neither of the parties involved was willing to back down. Sometimes countries outside the two blocs for eg. the non-aligned countries played a role in reducing cold war conflicts and averting some grave crisis. Lot of people were killed in these wars but the world was spared of a nuclear war and global hostilities. Jawaharlal Nehru played a crucial role in mediating between the two Koreas.
- *Examples of arenas of cold war- Korean crisis (1950-53), Berlin crisis (1958-62), Congo crisis (early 1960s), Cuban missile crisis (1962), Vietnam and Afghanistan.*



Berlin in
1958 – 62



Korea In
1950-53



Congo (the
early
1960s)



Cuba 1962



Vietnam
1954-75



Afghanistan
In 1979-89

Cold War led to arms race-

- The two sides understood that war might occur in spite of restraint.
- Since the Cold War did not eliminate rivalries between the two alliances, there was always a suspicion and fear in the minds of superpowers regarding sudden attack by the other.
- Thus the cold war led the superpowers to arm them to the teeth and to constantly prepare for war.
- The two blocs feared an impending war in spite of restraint.
- Either side might miscalculate the number of weapons in the possession of the other side.
- Thus huge stocks of arms were considered necessary to prevent wars from taking place.



Cold War led to arms control-

- Both the powers the US and USSR decided to collaborate in limiting or eliminating certain kinds of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons.
- They decide that a stable balance of weapons could be maintained through arms control.
- The two blocs signed crucial agreements since 1962 to practice arms control.
- Some treaties signed during the period between **1963 and 1993 were:**



S.NO.	NAME OF THE TREATY	TIME OF SIGNING	SIGNATORIES	PURPOSE
1.	Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT)	5 August 1963	US, UK, USSR, Moscow	Banned nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space & under water.
2.	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	1 July 1968 and extended indefinitely till 1995	5 nuclear weapon states-- US, USSR (later Russia), Britain, France & China	Only nuclear weapon states can have nuclear weapons and stop others from acquiring them.
3.	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks I (SALT-I)	26 May 1972	Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev & US President Richard Nixon	a) Treaty on the limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (ABM Treaty); b) Interim agreement on the limitation of strategic arms.
4.	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks II (SALT-II)	18 June 1979	Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev & US President Jimmy Carter	Limitation of strategic offensive arms.
5.	Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty I (START-I)	31 July 1991	USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev & the US President George Bush (Senior)	Reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms.
6.	Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty II (START-II)	3 January 1993	Russian President Boris Yeltsin & the US President George Bush (Senior)	Reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms.

CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS



- 1) Cuba was an ally of Soviet Union and received both diplomatic and financial aid from it.
- 2) The leaders of the USSR were worried that USA would invade communist rule Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro the President of the small island nation.
- 3) Nikita Khrushchev the leader of the Soviet Union decided to convert Cuba into Russian based in 1962, he placed nuclear missiles in Cuba.
- 4) Installation of these weapons put the US for the first time under fire from close range and nearly doubled the number of American cities which could be threatened by the USSR.
- 5) The US became aware of it after 3 weeks. The US President John F Kennedy and his advisors were reluctant do anything that might lead to full-scale nuclear war between the two countries, but they were determined to get Khrushchev to remove the missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba.
- 6) Kennedy wanted American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba as a way of warning the USSR of his seriousness.
- 7) A clash seemed imminent in what came to be known as Cuban missile crisis.
- 8) Eventually both sides decided to avert war and Soviet ships slowed down.
- 9) The Cuban missile crisis is considered as a high point of the Cold War.





CHALLENGE TO BIPOLARITY

- Challenge to bipolarity means the world was divided into two power blocs and newly decolonized countries were scared and averse in joining either of the two blocs.
- The bipolar world was engulfed by suspicion, hatred and hostility. So these countries decided to pursue the path of Non-Alignment (NAM) for a New International Economic Order.
- The cold war divided the world into two rival alliances. So in this context non-alignment offered the newly decolonized countries of Asia and Africa and Latin America a third option not to join either alliance.
- The roots of NAM went back to the friendship between the leaders- Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt who held a meeting in 1956.
- Indonesia's Sukarno and Nkrumah of Ghana supported them.
- The first non-aligned summit was held in Belgrade in 1961 which was attended by the leaders of 25 non-aligned countries.



Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964)

First Prime Minister of India (1947-64); made efforts for Asian unity, decolonisation, nuclear disarmament; advocated peaceful coexistence for securing world peace.



Josip Broz Tito (1892-1980) President of

Yugoslavia (1945-80); fought against Germany in World War II; communist; maintained some distance from the Soviet Union; forged unity in Yugoslavia.



Gamal Abdel Nasser (1918-70) Ruled Egypt from 1952 to 1970; espoused the causes of Arab nationalism, socialism and anti-imperialism; nationalised the Suez Canal, leading to an international conflict in 1956.



Sukarno (1901-70) First President of Indonesia (1945-65); led the freedom struggle; espoused the causes of socialism and anti-imperialism; organised the Bandung Conference; overthrown in a military coup.



Kwame Nkrumah (1909-72)

First Prime Minister of Ghana (1946-66); led the freedom movement; advocated the causes of socialism and African unity; opposed neocolonialism; removed in a military coup.



The non-aligned summit was the culmination of three factors

- 1) cooperation among these five countries.
- 2) growing cold war tensions and its widening arenas.
- 3) The dramatic entry of many newly decolonized African countries into the international arena. By 1960 there were 16 new African members in the UN.
- 4) The latest meeting (14th Summit) was held in Havana in 2006 and included 116 member states and 15 observer states.



OBJECTIVES OF NAM

- To uproot imperialism and colonialism.
- To promote international peace and security.
- To end racial discrimination.
- Complete disarmament especially nuclear arms.
- Effective cooperation with United Nations.



NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER (NIEO)

- The challenge for most of the non aligned countries a majority of which were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) was to be more developed economically and to lift its people out of poverty.
- The third world countries regard the restructuring of the existing international economic order as the only way to get out of the present problems of poverty, scarcity and unemployment.
- The idea of New International Economic Order originated with this realization.
- It stands for making the international system fairer and equitable by adopting a code of conduct for the developed countries and by accepting the due rights of the underdeveloped countries.
- The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) brought about a report in 1972 and titled Towards a New Trade Policy for Development. The report proposed a reform for of the global trading system so as to-
- Give LDCs control over their natural resources which were exploited by the developed countries.
- The LDCs should be given access to Western market so that they can sell their products and therefore make trade more useful for the poor countries.
- Reduce the cost of technology from the western countries.
- LDCs should be provided greater role in international economic institutions.
- By late 1980s and NIEO had faded mainly because of stiff opposition from the developed countries who acted as a united group while the non-aligned countries struggled to maintain the unity in face of this opposition.



INDIA AND THE COLD WAR

As a leader of NAM India's response to the ongoing cold war was to fold-

- At one level it took particular care in staying away from two alliances.
- Second, it raised its voice against the newly decolonized countries becoming part of these alliances.
- India's Policy was neither negative not passive.
- As Nehru reminded to the world that non-alignment was not a policy of fleeing away but on the contrary India was in favour of actively intervening in world affairs to soften cold war rivalries.
- India tried to reduce differences between the alliances and thereby prevent differences from escalating into a full-scale war.
- During the cold war India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organisations which were not part of the alliances led by the US and USSR



- Nehru reposed great faith in a genuine Commonwealth of free and cooperating nations that will play a positive role in softening if not ending the cold war.



A non-aligned posture also served India's interest in two ways

- 1) Non-alignment allowed India to take decisions and stances that serve its interest rather than the interest of super powers and their allies.
- 2) India was often able to balance one superpower against other.

India's policy of non-alignment was criticized on number of accounts-

- It was said that India's non-alignment was unprincipled means in the name of pursuing its national interest it often refused to take a firm stand on crucial international issues.
- It was suggested that India was inconsistent and took contradictory postures. Having criticized others for joining alliances India signed the Treaty of friendship in August 1971 with USSR for 20 years.
- However, with the disintegration of USSR and the end of cold war in 1991, nonalignment both as an international movement and as the core of India's foreign policy lost some of its earliest relevance and effectiveness.



WHY NAM MEANS NEITHER ISOLATIONISM NOR NEUTRALITY?

- The policy of staying away from alliances should not be considered isolationism or neutrality.
- Isolationism means remaining aloof from the world affairs by declining to enter into alliances, international agreements etc. and seeking to devote the entire efforts for one's own development.
- The non-aligned countries including India played an active role in mediating between the two rival alliances for the cause of peace and stability.
- Their strength was based on their unity and their resolve to remain non-aligned despite the attempt of the two superpowers to bring them into alliances.
- Non-alignment is also not neutrality since neutrality refers to a policy of staying out of war. It is a concept opposed to state of war. States practicing neutrality are not required to help end a war but non-aligned states including India were actually involved in wars for various reasons.
- They also worked to prevent war between others and tried to end war that had broken out. □ They were newly independent free nations who wanted to assert themselves and to charter their own cause of action.
- Non-aligned movement give the recognition to the smaller countries to have their own foreign policy instead of following big powers.



KNOW THE DATES

1.	1939-1945	World War II
2.	1947	Harry Truman, President of USA presented Doctrine of containment of Communism
3.	1947-1952	Marshall Plan- USA aid for reconstruction of Western Europe
4.	1948-49	Berlin Blockade by USSR
5.	1949	NATO was formed
6.	1950-1953	Korean War
7.	1954	Vietnam defeated France, Geneva Accord signed, Division of Vietnam
8.	1954-1975	American intervention in Vietnam
9.	1955	Baghdad Pact signed
10.	1956	Soviet intervention in Hungary
11.	1961	Berlin wall constructed
12.	1985	Gorbachev became President of USSR and started reforms
13.	1989	Berlin wall demolished
14.	1990	Unification of Germany
15.	1991	Disintegration of the Soviet Union, End of the Cold War

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THANKS FOR WATCHING!





CHAPTER- 1

CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING



POLITICS IN INDIA
SINCE INDEPENDENCE

TEXTBOOK IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR CLASS XII

This lesson is divided into 2 parts

Explanation as per the latest syllabus

Get notes from my website



INTRODUCTION

At the hour of midnight on **14-15 August 1947**, India attained independence. **Jawahar Lal Nehru** the first Prime Minister of free India, addressed a special session of the Constituent Assembly that night. This was the famous ‘Tryst with destiny’ speech.

Our leaders on attaining independence agreed upon two goals to be achieved:

- 1) We shall run our country through democratic government.
- 2) The government will be run for the good of all, particularly the poor and the socially disadvantaged groups.

No other country by then was born in a situation more difficult than that of India in 1947. Freedom came with the partition of the country. The year 1947 was a year of unprecedented violence and displacement. It was in this situation that independent India started on its journey to achieve several objectives.

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VOL. XXIV, NO. 153 NEW DELHI: SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1947 PRICE TWO ANNAS

END OF 200-YEAR-OLD BRITISH RULE

**Provisional Govt.
For Burma**

**ANNOUNCEMENT LIKELY
NEXT WEEK**

LONDON, July 18.—A Provisional Government for Burma under the leadership of U. Nu, Premier of the Anti-Federal People's Freedom League and leader of the Executive Council, will be announced next week, it is generally believed.

Members of the present Executive Council will become Ministers in the Provisional Government. While the Government will not will proceed immediately to assume the full constitutional role of the State.

A slight indication of post-war is regarded as likely when the new Government takes office—possibly on or about the date set for the resumption of the services of the Civil Service monthly.

The conversion of the Government's Executive Council into a Provisional Government, it is understood, is one of the major developments in connection of the recent negotiations in London between the British Government and the Burmese Political Council.

**Return Of Bollaert
To Viet-Nam
Welcomed**

SAIGON, July 18.—Dr. Ho Chi Minh, President of the Viet-Nam Government, in a statement received here today on the eve of the return of M. Andre Bollaert, French High Commissioner, from Paris, declared: "So far I have not met M. Bollaert, but I have seen him and he will, in a spirit of understanding, recognize the independence and unity of the Viet-Nam in spite of the friendly and collaboration between the French and Viet-Nam."



KING GEORGE VI

**IN INDIA
ROYAL ASSENT TO
INDEPENDENCE BILL**

**BRIEF BUT COLOURFUL
CEREMONY IN LORDS**

**Two Dominions
Created**

LONDON, July 18.—Precisely at 10.10 a.m. G.M.T. today (11.10 p.m. I.S.T.) the great new dominions of India and Pakistan were born and the 300,000,000 people of India came into their inheritance of full political freedom, when in the House of Lords, a Royal Commission of Peers with ceremony and ritual dating back to William the Conqueror's time, announced the Royal Assent to the Indian Independence Bill.

"The King's Speech" in the House of Commons on July 15, the Clerk of Parliament, Sir Henry Holliday, uttered the fateful words—"The King Wishes It." In this simple personal phrase was the birth and the end of an era.

The ceremony which transferred Britain's 200-year-old responsibility for India to the people of that country took barely 15 minutes. The Royal Commission, indeed, within the brief space of time, passed 18 Bills of which the Indian Independence Bill, sandwiched between a penitential measure and the National Service Act authorizing peacetime conscription, came first.



ATTLEE

**MESSAGE FROM
PREMIER**

Mr. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Premier of India, in a broadcast message to the people of India and Pakistan, said: "I feel an honour of the highest order in the Indian Independence Bill."

The Prime Minister said when the Bill was passed in the House of Commons on July 15, "I feel an honour of the highest order in the Indian Independence Bill."

In a few days complete control of the whole will have passed to the Indian people. I hope that the people of both countries may

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

**UNION'S RELATIONSHIP
WITH RULERS**

**PROVISION FOR PROVINCES'
JURISDICTION IN STATES**

(By Our Special Representative)

NEW DELHI, Friday.—An important clause providing for a provision extending jurisdiction in the legislative, executive or judicial sphere in the territory of an Indian State under an agreement approved by the Federal Government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly today on the recommendation of a representative sub-committee.

The sub-committee consists of Sir B. L. Mitter (Chairman), Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Jamail Chundrigar, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Mr. R. M. Munshi.

The clause reads: "It shall be competent for a treaty with the previous consent of the Federal Government to be made, by an agreement made in that behalf with any foreign State, any legislative, executive or judicial sphere in that State, provided that the agreement relates to a subject included in the Provincial or Concurrent Legislative List, the such an agreement being embodied in the Statute Book, subject to the prior sanction of the Legislature, executive or judicial sphere in that State through the appropriate authority of the province."

Speaking on the clause, Sir Alladi said it shows that the suggested provision would not diminish the right of the Union Government to exercise jurisdiction in the matter covered by the agreement of the British Crown under the Indian Foreign Jurisdiction Act.

**Sir Shafaat Ahmed
Khan Dead**

SIRIA, July 18.—The death occurred in Rome today of Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, a former Member of the Central Government. He was 61. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

Sir Shafaat underwent an operation for a malignant growth in the stomach in 1945. He died of cancer from the illness and his condition deteriorated during the last three





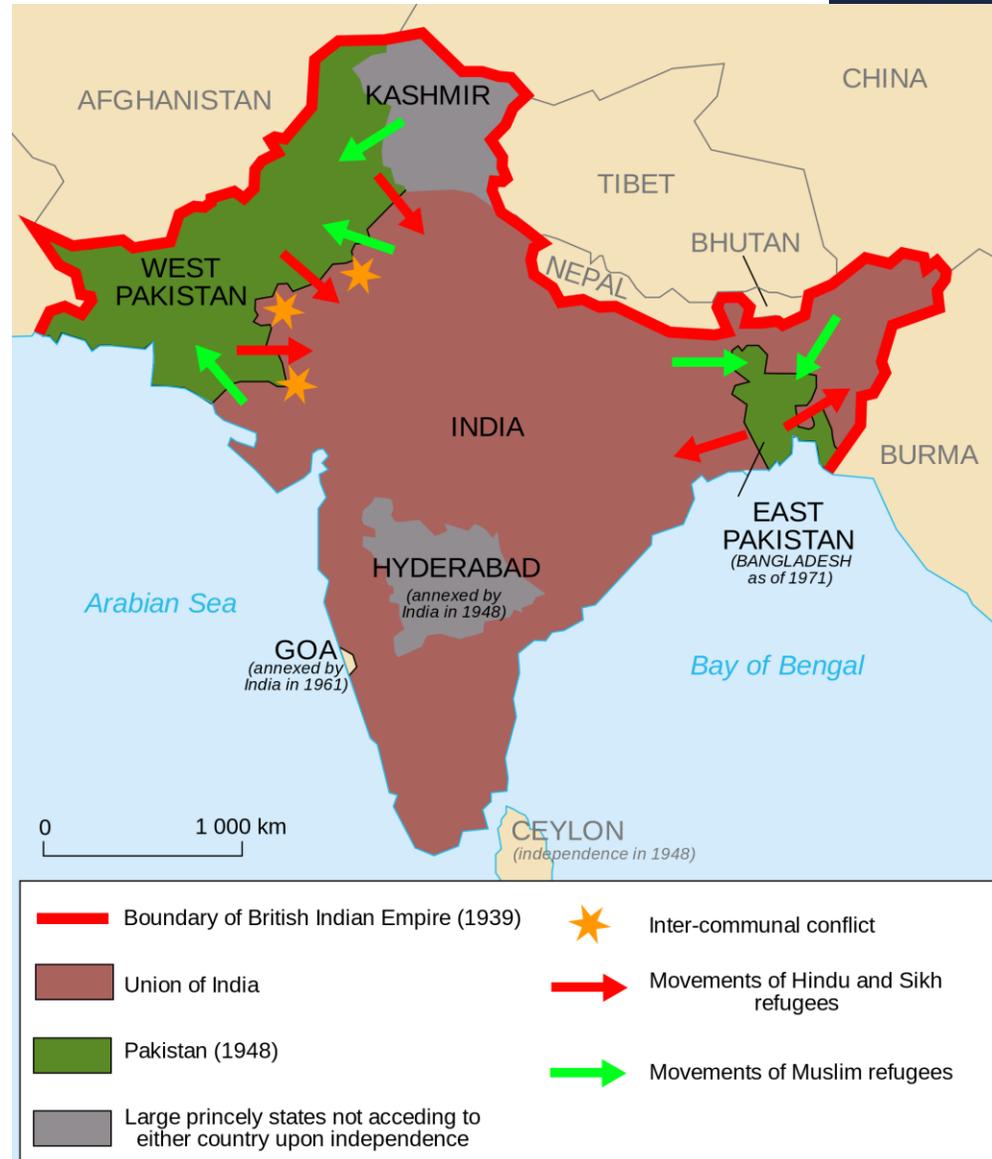
THE THREE CHALLENGES

- **1) To shape a nation-** The first and immediate challenge was to shape a nation that was united in spite of the diversity in our society. In India people spoke different languages and followed different cultures and religions. It was widely believed that a country full of such kinds of diversity could not remain together for long.
- **2) To establish Democracy-** The second challenge was to establish democracy. India adopted representative democracy based on parliamentary form of government. A democratic constitution is necessary but not sufficient for establishing a democracy so the challenge was to develop democratic practices in accordance with the constitution.
- **3) To ensure the development and well-being of society-** The third challenge was to ensure the development and well-being of entire society and not only of some sections. The constitution clearly laid down the principle of equality and special protection to socially disadvantaged groups and religious and cultural communities.



PARTITION: DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION

- On 14-15th August 1947, not one but two nation states came into existence- India and Pakistan.
- This was the result of partition the division of British India into India and Pakistan. Such a division was not only very painful but also very difficult to decide and to implement.
- It was decided to follow the principle of religious majorities which means that areas where the Muslims were in majority would make up the territory of Pakistan and rest was to stay India.
- **But the division of the country had lot of difficulties:**
 - 1. There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India. There were two areas of concentration one in the west and one in the east and in no way these two areas could be joined so it was decided that new country Pakistan will comprise of two territories west and east Pakistan separated by a long expanse of Indian territory.
 - 2. Secondly, not all Muslim majority areas wanted to be in Pakistan. **Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan** the leader of North Western Frontier province and also known as Frontier Gandhi was opposed to the Two Nation theory.
 - 3. The third problem was that two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal had very large areas where the non-muslims were in majority. So it was decided that these two provinces would be bifurcated according to the religious majority at the district and even lower level.
 - 4. The fourth problem was of the minorities on both sides of border. Lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs in the areas that were now in Pakistan and an equally large number of Muslims on the Indian side of Punjab and Bengal found themselves trapped. They were aliens in their own land and became easy targets.





CONSEQUENCES OF PARTITION

- There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border.
- In the name of religion people of one community ruthlessly killed and maimed people of the other community.
- Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata became communal zones.
- Minorities on both sides of the border fled their home and often secured temporary shelter in refugee camps.
- They travelled to the other side of the new border by all sorts of means often by foot and were often attacked, killed or raped.
- In many cases women were killed by their own family members to preserve the family honour. Many children were separated from their parents.
- For lakhs of these refugees the country's freedom meant life in refugee camps for months and sometimes for years.
- The partition was not merely a division of properties, liabilities and assets or political division of the country and administrative apparatus but also financial assets and things like tables, chairs typewriters, paperclips, books and also musical instruments of the police band.
- It is estimated that about 80 lakh people were forced to migrate across new border and about 5 to 10 lakh people were killed.





MAHATMA GANDHI'S SACRIFICE

- On 15th August 1947 Mahatma Gandhi did not participate in any of the Independence Day celebrations.
- He was in Kolkata in the areas which was torn by gruesome riots between Hindus and Muslims.
- He was saddened by the communal violence and disheartened that the principles of ahimsa (non-violence) and Satyagraha (active but non-violent resistance) that he had lived and work for had failed to bind the people in troubled times.
- Gandhi ji went on to persuade Hindus and Muslims to give up violence.
- His presence in Kolkata greatly improved the situation and the coming of independence was celebrated in a spirit of communal harmony with joyous dancing in the streets.



INTEGRATION OF PRINCELY STATES

- British India was divided into what were called the British Indian provinces and the Princely states. The British Indian provinces were directly under the control of the British government and several large and small states ruled by princes were called the princely states.
- Princely states enjoyed some form of control over the internal affairs as long as they accepted British Supremacy. Just before independence British announced that with the end of their rule over India the supremacy of the British over the Princely states will come to an end.
- It was left to the state whether to join India or Pakistan or remain independent. This was a very serious problem and could threaten the very existence of united India. The ruler of Travancore announced that the state had decided on independence.
- The ruler of Hyderabad made similar announcement the next day. The ruler of Bhopal was also averse in joining the Constituent Assembly. So all this showed a strange situation since Indian independence aimed at unity and self determination as well as democracy approach.



GOVERNMENT'S APPROACH TOWARDS PRINCELY STATES

- The government took firm stance against possible division of India. The Muslim League opposed the INC and took the view that states should be free to adopt any course they liked. **Sardar Patel** played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them enter into the Indian Union.
- **The government's approach was guided by three considerations:**
 - 1. The people of most of the princely states really wanted to become part of the Indian Union.
 - 2. The government was prepared to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions and the idea was to accommodate plurality and adopt flexible approach in dealing with the regions.
 - 3. In the backdrop of partition which brought into focus the contest over demarcation of territory the integration of the territorial boundaries of the nation had assume supreme importance.



INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION

The rulers of most of the states signed a document called the 'Instrument of Accession' which meant that their state agreed to become a part of the Union of India. The princely states of Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur proved more difficult than the rest. Issue of Junagadh was resolved after a plebiscite confirmed people's desire to join India.



PROBLEMATIC PRINCELY STATES

HYDERABAD

MANIPUR

JUNAGADH



HYDERABAD

- Hyderabad the largest of the princely states was surrounded entirely by Indian territory and some parts of Hyderabad state today are parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- Its ruler carried the title of Nizam. He entered into what was called the standstill agreement with India in November 1947 for a year while negotiations with the Indian government were going on. The people of Hyderabad started a movement against the Nizam's rule.
- The peasantry in the Telangana region in particular was victim of Nizams oppressive rule and rose against him. Women too joined the movement.
- The Communists and Hyderabad Congress were in the forefront of the movement.
- The Nizam responded by unleashing a paramilitary force known as Razakars on the people who committed lot of atrocities and the communal nature of the Razakars knew no bounds.
- They murdered, maimed, raped and looted targeting particularly the non-muslims.
- In September 1948 Indian Army moved into control the Nizam's forces and finally after few days Nizam surrendered and this lead to accession of Hyderabad to India.



MANIPUR

- A few days before independence the Maharaja of Manipur Bodhachandra Singh signed Instrument of Accession with the Indian government on the assurance that internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained.
- Under the pressure of public opinion the Maharaja held elections in June 1948 and the state became a constitutional monarchy and became the first Indian state to hold elections based on Universal adult franchise.
- Manipur was the first part of India to hold election based on Universal Adult Franchise.
- There were lots of differences in the Legislative Assembly of Manipur over the merger of Manipur with India.
- The Government of India succeeded in pressurizing the Maharaja into finding a merger agreement in September 1949 without consulting the elected Legislative Assembly of Manipur. This caused a lot of anger and resentment in Manipur, the repercussions of which are still being felt.



REORGANISATION OF STATES

- The first important challenge India encountered after independence was the integration of princely and other native states. The challenge was to draw the internal boundaries of the Indian states. The boundaries of the states had to be drawn in a way so that the linguistic and cultural plurality of the country could be reflected without affecting the unity of the nation. Our leaders promised the linguistic principles as the basis of formation of states.
- After the Nagpur session of Congress in 1920 the principle was recognized as the basis of the reorganisation of the INC party itself.
- After independence and partition, things changed and our leaders felt that this division on the basis of language would lead to disruption and disintegration.
- This decision of the national leadership was challenge by the local leaders and people.
- Protest began in the Telugu speaking areas of the old Madras province which included present date Tamil Nadu, parts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka.



- The Vishalandhra movement demanded that the Telugu speaking areas be separated from the Madras province and separate Andhra province be made.
- The movement gathered momentum as a result of the central government's vacillation.
- Potti Sriramulu, a Congress leader went on indefinite fast that led to his death because of great unrest and resulted in violent outburst in Andhra region.
- Finally the PM announced the formation of a separate Andhra state in December 1952.
- The formation of Andhra Pradesh spurred the struggle for making of other states on linguistic lines in other parts of the country.
- The struggles forced the central government in appointing States Reorganisation Commission in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of the states.
- The States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956 which led to the creation of 14 states and six union territories.
- Thus we can conclude that creation of linguistic States which created fear of separatism and division of the country has rather changed the nature of democratic politics and leadership and has strengthened national unity.
- Democracy in other words was associated with plurality of ideas and ways of life.



S.NO.	NAME OF THE STATE	NEW STATE/ STATES CREATED	YEAR
1.	Bombay	Maharashtra, Gujarat	1960
2.	Assam	Nagaland	1963
3.	Larger Punjab State	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab	1966
4.	Assam	Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura	1972
5.	Assam	Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh	1987
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	2000
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatisgarh	2000
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana	2000

PATEL AND INTEGRATION

- Sardar Vallabhai Patel was the first deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India and he had emerged as a popular leader after the Kheda Satyagraha (1918) and the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928).
- He was known as the Iron Man of India. One of the biggest challenges India was facing post independence was that of unity.
- He undertook the daunting tasks of uniting all 565 princely states of India. He was not in favour of any compromise to India's territorial integrity. And due to his political experience, diplomatic prowess and foresightedness, many princely states gave their consent to merge. He faced key challenges when it came to the states of - a)Hyderabad b)Junagarh c)Kashmir
- Under his leadership, Indian forces were able to convince the Princely States of Hyderabad and Junagarh to merge with India.
- He was aware of Jinnah's divisive "Two Nation Theory" and so his opinion on how to get Kashmir to merge with India were different from other leaders.
- Like they had done in Hyderabad, he wanted to use the military to integrate Kashmir with India however he was unable to fully integrate Kashmir.
- However, he remains as an astounding leader and will always be characterized as the NCR of Indian Politics as he combined, in himself, the features of a true 'Nationalist', 'Catalyst' and 'Realist'.



THANKS FOR WATCHING!



POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

CHAPTER-1 CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING

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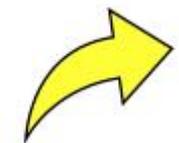
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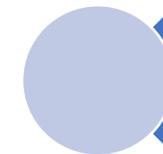
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PLANNED DEVELOPMENT



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POLITICS IN INDIA
SINCE INDEPENDENCE

TEXTBOOK IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR CLASS XII



REMEMBER: THIS IS ONLY THE ADDED PART IN THE NEWLY PROPOSED SYLLABUS, FOR A PERFECT SCORE IN YOUR EXAMS, YOU ARE ADVISED TO READ THE CHAPTER ONCE IN DETAIL.



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

- The apex body for deciding and discussing development related matters.
- ➤ Founded on August 06, 1952.
- ➤ Not constitutional.
- ➤ A forum to discuss problems and issues related to development.
- ➤ A apex body deciding matters relating to approval of Five Year Plans.
- ➤ Prime Minister of India ex-officio Chairman of National Development Council.
- ➤ Chief Ministers of States, Administrators of all Union Territories, all Cabinet Ministers, Members of NITI Aayog.
- ➤ Instead, it was the Planning Commission.
- ➤ The first meeting was chaired by the then Prime Minister late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 8th November 1952.
- ➤ 57 meetings have been held.



OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

- ➤ To decide the cooperation of the States in the implementation of the scheme.
- ➤ Strengthening the efforts and resources of the nation.
- ➤ To bring dynamism in all economic activities.
- ➤ Promoting general economic policies in key areas.
- ➤ To ensure balanced and rapid growth of all parts of country



FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

- ➤ Laying down guidelines for preparation of national development plan. ➤ To decide the plan.
- ➤ To consider the national development plan as per the determination of NITI Aayog
- ➤ To determine the resources required for the operation of the scheme.
- ➤ To evaluate resources so as to augment the necessary resources.
- ➤ To consider important questions of social and economic policy affecting development.
- ➤ To periodically review the works.
- ➤ To recommend necessary measures to achieve the objective and goal set out in the national development plan.
- ➤ In 2014, the government abolished the Planning Commission.



NITI AAYOG (NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR TRANSFORMING INDIA)

- ➤ NITI Aayog is a statutory body constituted by the Government of India.
- ➤ Made in place of Planning Commission.
- ➤ On August 15, 2014, the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, spoke about replacing Planning Commission.
- ➤ This institution constituted after consulting state governments, Members of Parliament, subject matter experts.
- ➤ Headquarters in New Delhi.
- ➤ Institute as The Chief Think Tank of the government.
- ➤ Will provide dynamism in directional and policy dynamics.
- ➤ To provide important and technical advice to the Central and State Governments on the major factors of development.
- ➤ To advise the Government on social and economic issues.
- ➤ To better economic and political development and management of the country.



सत्यमेव जयते

नीति आयोग



OBJECTIVES OF NITI AAYOG

- ➤ To develop a vision of national development priorities with active participation of States.
- ➤ To provide a draft national agenda to the Prime Minister and the Board of Ministers.
- ➤ To build a strong nation.
- ➤ Enhancing the initiative and cooperation of continuous structural cooperation.
- ➤ Preparation of credible plan at village level.
- ➤ To accelerate the work of the development agenda.
- ➤ To pay special attention to the deprived sections of the society through economic progress.
- ➤ Enhancing knowledge innovation and enterprise through national and international experts and others.
- Dr. Rajiv Kumar Shastri, vice-chairman, NITI Aayog and its chief executive officer Amitabh Kant and ex-officio chairman is Prime Minister Narendra Damodardas Modi.

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Marathon: Bricks, Beads & Bones

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Studyship is closing its crash courses. We are accepting registration for next batch that is going on. However after 15th July, no crash course will be available. We may resume it in November.

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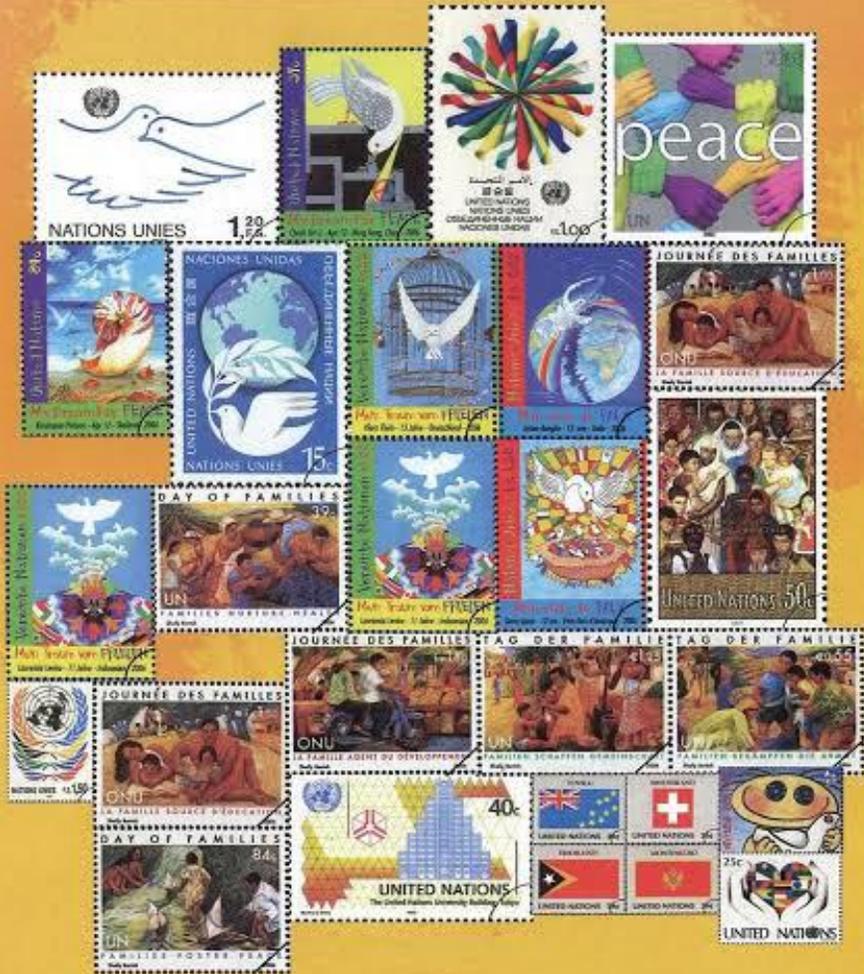


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UN AND IT'S ORGANISATIONS



CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS

Textbook in Political Science for Class XII



- The olive branch is a symbol of peace, while the world map represents the organization in its quest to attain world peace.





UNITED NATIONS SIGNIFICANT AGENCIES

- World Bank
- Created in 1944
- Works for you human development, agriculture and rural development, environmental protection , infrastructure and governance and provides loans and grants to developing countries.
- Its headquarters is in Washington DC, USA.
- It is criticises for setting the economic agenda of poorer Nations , attaching stringent conditions to its loans and forcing free market reforms.



INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

- At the international level, overseas financial institutions and regulations.
- It consists of 189 members , out of them , G-8 members enjoy more powers , i.e. , the US , Japan, Germany , France , the UK , Italy , Canada and Russia except china and Saudi Arabia.
- The US alone enjoys 16.75% voting rights.



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

- It was created on 1 January, 1995.
- An international organisation to set the rules for global trade which was set up as a successor to GATT.
- currently it has 164 member state.
- Major economic Powers such as the EU, US and Japan have managed to use the WTO to frame rules of trade to advance their own interests.



INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

- It was established in 1957 to implement US President Dwight Eisenhower's "Atoms for peace" proposal.
- It seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to prevent its use for military purposes.
- It regularly inspects nuclear facilities all over the world to ensure that civilian reactors are not being used for military purposes.



AMENSTY INTERNATIONAL

- It is an NGO to campaign for the protection of human rights all over world
- It prepares published reports on human rights to search and advocate human rights.
- Major focus of Amensty is the misconduct of government authorities.



HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

- It's an international NGO involved in research and advocacy of human rights.
- The largest international human rights organisations is in the US.
- HRW draws the global media attention to human rights abuses.
- It help in building international coalitions like the campaigns to ban landmines , to stop to use of child soldier and to establish the international criminal court.



THE UNITED NATIONS

- The UN was established in 1945 after the World war II and requires a successor to the league of nation.
- Objective of UN is to prevent international conflict and to facilitate cooperation among States.



UN Principal Organs



1. **UN general assembly** - deliberative assembly
2. **UN security council** - maintenance of international peace and security.
3. **UN secretariat** - administrative organ.
4. **International court of justice** - universal court for International law (hague)
5. **UN economic and social council** - global economical and social affairs.
6. **UN trusteeship council**- administering trust territories.



- **Two basic kinds of reforms face the UN :-**
 - 1. Reform of the organisation structure and process.
 - 2. Review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the organisation .
- **The resolution reflected three main complaints:-**
 - 1. The SC no longer represent contemporary politics realities.
 - 2. It's decisions reflects only western values and interests and are dominated by a few powers.
 - 3. It lacks equitable representation.



CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION OF A NEW MEMBER IN SECURITY COUNCIL :-

- A major economic Power.
- A major military power.
- A substantial contributor to the UN budget.
- A big nation in terms of population.
- A nation that reflects democracy and human rights.
- A country that would make the council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems and culture.



JURISDICTION OF THE UN

- A meeting was held in September 2005, to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the UN and to review the situation. And thus, below some suggestions were given by UN leaders
- 1. Creation of a peace building commission.
- 2. Acceptance of the responsibility of the international community in case of failures of national govt. to protect their own citizens from atrocities.
- 3. Establishment of HRC (since 19 June 2006).
- 4. Agreements to achieve the millennium development goals.
- 5. Condemnation of terrorism in all its form and manifestation.
- 6. Creation of a democracy fund. An agreement to wind up the trusteeship council.



INDIA AND THE UN REFORMS

- ❑ India's most important demand is to reconstruct the security council. It supports an increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent members.
- ❑ It also argues that an expanded council, with more representative, will enjoy greater support in the world community.
- ❑ India itself wishes to be a permanent member in a UN.



THE UN IN AN UNIPOLAR WORLD

- Many countries believe that the reform and the reconstructing of the UN could help the UN cope better with a unipolar world.
- The US stands as the only superpower after the disintegration of USSR hence Us power cannot be easily checked.
- UN largest contributor is US (it has unmatched financial power).
- It is important for people to use and support the UN and other international organisation in ways that are consistent with their own interest.



UNESCO

- The United nation educational scientific and cultural organisation UNESCO was established on 4 November 1946.
- Its headquarter is in Paris, France. Objective:
- . To promote education , natural science society , and anthropology , culture and communication.
- . To promote Liberty, technical and educational training and independent media etc. all across its member nation.



UNICEF

- The United Nations international children's emergency fund (UNICEF) was **established in 1946 by UN general assembly.**
- It's **headquarter** is in **New York, US**

Objective:-

1. To help in the development work all across the world.
 2. To help encourages the works that promote children's health and better life in all parts of the world.
-
- ❖ UNICEF has been working successful in almost all 193 countries of the world.



ILO

- The international labour organisation (ILO) **founded in October 1919.**
- Its headquarter is in Geneva, Switzerland.

Objective:-

to promote efficient conditions of social justice and work for workers international labour stands at the global level.

- ❖ There is an incentive for women and male workers to engaged and productive work and to create safety at workplace.

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