Reason for Emergency

Inflation and Food Shortage

1. Following the India-Bangladesh-Pakistan war of 1971, the financial crisis faced by India since the mid-1960s deepened.

2. Inflation leaped from 2.5% to 30% from 1973 to 1974, and to cut its expenditure, the government, under the leadership of India Gandhi, decided to freeze the salary of the government employees which caused further resentment among them.

3. Agricultural productivity also declined by 8%, while the population continued to grow which implied food shortage in the economy.
4. In January 1944, students in Gujarat began to protest against price hike of essential food grains and cooking oil along with rampant corruption in government institutions.

5. Morarji Desai threatened to go on a fast if fresh elections were not held in the state. Hence fresh elections were conducted in June where the Congress faced a bitter defeat.

6. In Bihar too, socialist leader Jayaprakash Narayan led a popular nationwide non violent struggle but the government of Bihar refused to resign.

4. He led a People's March to the Parliament and threatened to launch a satyagraha in the Ram Lal Maidan on 25 June if the national government did not resign.
Allahabad High Court’s Verdict

Justice Jagmohan Lal Singh of Allahabad High Court declared the election of Indira Gandhi invalid on the petition filed by Raj Narain, an independent candidate who fought against her in 1971 elections.

She was accused of using government machinery during her election campaign.

Conclusion

Such instances made the government realize that the political mood of the country had turned against the Congress more than ever before.

Hence the government decided to invoke Article 352 and proclaimed emergency on 25 June 1975 at midnight.
1. Shock Therapy

Shock Therapy referred to the painful process of transition from authoritarian socialist society to a liberal capitalist society influenced by the World Bank and IMF in the east European states and central Asian republics after the disintegration of the USSR in 1991.

Consequences of Shock Therapy

- Collapse of industrial complex and loss of national security in Russia
- Largest garage sale in Russia
- Collapse of state-owned industrial complex
  Since the capitalist model banned every state
6. The GDP of Russia was comparatively lower in 1999.

7. Loss of GDP in Russia is a factor towards a falling GDP and economic crisis.

8. This paved the way for the largest garage sale in history. The sale was private to valuable investors.

9. All citizens were provided with vouchers to purchase in the black market because they needed the money.

10. The large state-controlled industrial complex in Russia collapsed.
1. Poverty and No Food Security

Since the welfare state was now replaced by the market forces, the economically weak sections were forced into the savages of poverty.

2. Privatisation of agriculture meant that there was no ensured food security and people started dying of starvation.

BANKRUPTCY IN RUSSIA

4. According to estimates nearly 1,500 banks went bankrupt, leading to the loss of money of nearly 10,000 share holders along with the savings of general public.

Hence the shock Therapy brought ruin to post Soviet Economics.
Three Military Operations by US

Operation Infinite Reach under Clinton

Operation Enduring Freedom

Operation Iraqi Freedom

Operation Infinite Reach

1. The US expressed its state of military preparedness under Clinton through Operation Infinite Reach.

2. It was launched against the suspected Al Qaeda group in response to bombings at Dar-es-Salam, Tanzania, Nairobi to prevent such attacks in the future.

Operation Enduring Freedom

3. In response to the 9/11 attacks where four commercial aircrafts attacked the Pentagon Building, North and South Towers of the World Trade Centers, the US launched Operation Enduring Freedom under George W. Bush.
4. It was declared was against "Global Islamic Terrorism" where suspects from the Taliban regime in Afghanistan and Al-Qaeda members were kept in secret prisons.

5. One such prison was the Guantanamo Bay in Cuba, the US Naval Base.

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM

6. On 19 March 2003, US attacked Iraq saying that it was necessary to stop Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction.

4. Since no evidence of WMD has been found in Iraq, it is widely believed that it was an American effort to capture Iraqi oilfields and install a friendly government.
Three Threats to Global Environment

1. Global Warming

Global Warming

Due to the excessive emission of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, methane etc. The ozone layer in the Earth's stratosphere is gradually depleting.

2. Hence the overall average temperature across the globe tends to rise which is called global warming.

3. It threatens to submerge key areas in Maldives, Thailand and even Bangladesh. Hence it is a global threat.
COASTAL POLLUTION AND DEFORESTATION

4. Increasing activities and human exploitations near the coastal areas has gradually degraded the quality of marine environment causing an imbalance in the natural food chain.

5. Also the ruthless greed of humans has resulted in the loss of forest cover home to so many species and biodiversity even after 50 years of environmental activism.

LOSS OF FERTILE LAND

6. The world population continues to grow at an alarming rate especially in the developing countries while the cultivable area and fertile land is barely expanding.

7. Hence the loss of food security is a visible threat in the coming future.
Plural Society and Politics in J&K

Internal Composition of the State


2. Jammu is a combination of plains and foothills while Kashmir is entirely girdled by towering mountains. Ladakh is a desert region.

3. In Jammu we have a combination of Hindus, Muslims. In Kashmir Muslims dominate with a small Kashmiri speaking Hindu minority. Ladakh is equally divided between Muslims and Buddhists.
Existance of Suspicion and Trust

1. Though the state has historically been the hub of violence and conflict, especially between India and Pakistan, its people live together as a united entity.

5. For them the importance of Kashmiri identity that is Kashmiriyat is supreme.

Demands for intra state equality

6. The demands for intra state equality are as strong as inter state equality in Kashmir.

4. People of Jammu and Ladakh regions often feel neglected and subjugated compared to the Kashmir Valley.

Conclusion

Hence J&K is one of the living examples of plural society and politics.
PROPOSED CRITERIA FOR A NEW PERMANENT / NON PERMANENT MEMBER IN UN Security Council:

1. The UN Secretary General in January 1994 outlined the mentioned criteria for a new member in the UN Security Council in response to the repeated demands of increasing the membership of UN Security Council as an effective tool to reform the UN and make it more broad representative.

2. The new member should be:
   (i) A major economic power
   (ii) A major military power
   (iii) A regular contributor to the UN budget
   (iv) A nation respecting the civil liberties and democratic rights of its citizens
   (v) A huge country in terms of its population
   (vi) A country that makes the council more representative in terms of geography, culture etc.
LIMITATIONS

3. All the countries round the globe find certain criteria well justified while others a bit troublesome according to their own national interest.

4. But it is not difficult to point out certain problems with every criteria like

(i) How big an economy should the country be?
(ii) Is a huge population an asset or a liability for a developing country like India etc.

CONCLUSION

Hence the proposed criteria have several loopholes which need to be carefully addressed before reaching to a conclusive point.
### Q. No. of Information Used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concerned Alphabet</th>
<th>Name of the State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Q. 5

A pressure group is a voluntary organisation that operates generally outside party politics to press its demands relating to specific issues using effective tools like rallies, sit-ins, protests and movements etc.
(b) The Congress Party was the leader of the nationalist movement that ultimately won freedom for India. It launched several movements under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi like the Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement.

With every new movement, it widened its social base including participants from various social strata and economic backgrounds; the rich and the poor alike. It turned it into a mass political rainbow-like social coalition at the time of independence.

(c) When people from various social groups linked themselves to the Congress like the rural poor, the urban middle class and the rich industrialists like U.D. Sarma, its leadership too expanded to include various leaders with a rural orientation. People (Masses) from all walks of life could relate to it.
Congress and this made it a mass political party in the twentieth century.

**Cartoon Based Question**

The above cartoon refers to China, a growing economy in the world today and a major alternative centre of power against US Hegemony.

(a) The cartoon in the text suggests that China is currently:

1. The fastest

(b) From the then and now chart, the difference between then and now in China is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEN</th>
<th>NOW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Followed the policy of import substitution to promote the domestic industry.</td>
<td>(i) It is the favourite place for foreign direct investment (FDI) and a major member of WTO since 2001.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Food shortage due to annual population growth of 2-3%.</td>
<td>(ii) Privatisation of Agriculture in 1982 led to higher agricultural productivity and rural incomes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(4) **Outcome**

**Positive**
- A rise in rural incomes due to rise in agricultural productivity after the privatisation of agriculture in 1982.

**Negative**
- About 500 million people are unemployed and are looking for jobs.

A18. (a) Hot war refers to a direct military confrontation using nuclear missiles and deadly weapons killing many on both sides. For example - Second World War 1939-1945.

(b) The placing of nuclear missiles in Cuba to convert it into a Russian base by Nikita Khrushchev and the interception of Soviet ships heading towards Cuba as a way of warning it by John F. Kennedy.
after the Americans became aware of the presence of the nuclear weapons, clearly displayed the intention of both the sides to avoid a full Hedged hot war.

At the same time it also expressed the existence of the ongoing cold war between the two superpowers and the whole world became aware of it.

Hence Cuban Missile crisis was the high time of the cold war.

(c) I completely agree with the fact that ideological conflict was also a cause of the cold war. The USSR represented socialism and communism and US stood for democracy and capitalism. It was a competition over the best way of organizing social, political and economic life around the globe.
(9) Referendum refers to a direct vote through which people of a region are asked to accept or reject a decision or a proposal.

(10) Yes in my opinion "Acts like arrest of thousands of persons and censorship of the press during emergency period were non democratic." Since the arrested people were not informed of the grounds of their arrest and they were banned from filing petitions in the court challenging their arrest. Hence the government had turned completely arbitrary during emergency.

(11) The only common policy or objective that existed between the diverse parties like BSP, Bhashya Jana Sangh, etc. that made up the Janata Party was opposition to emergency.
It lacked a comprehensive programme and could not pursue divergent policies from the Congress. It was also unstable in its outlook and was hence punished by the voters.

The various "excesses" committed during the Emergency including massive preventive detention act, custodial death and press censorship became a major cause for the deep defeat of the Congress in 1977.

A2. The Western Alliance or North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) was an organisation of 12 states including the countries of Western Europe led by US that declared that an armed attack on any one of them would be an attack on all of them. It was formed in April, 1949.

A3. A coalition government is formed when any party fails to secure a majority in the Parliament or State Assembly
and hence a number of parties join hands to together run the government sharing their votes and seats.

A1. The Anti-Attack Movement that began in the Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh led to the empowerment of women.

A5. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam were supported by the SAARC countries.

A6. (i) Antarctica
   (ii) Outer Space
   (iii) Atmosphere
   (iv) Ocean Floor

A7. NON ALIGNED MOVEMENT
    NAM provided an identity to the newly decolonized states
It also provided a platform for peace and cooperation between the third world countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

A9. (a) PC Mahalopolis (iii)
(b) Kamal Madbok (i)
(c) Minoo Mamani (iv)
(d) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad (ii)

A3. (i) Non Aligned Movement
(ii) Mixed with international peace and respect for sovereignty and integrity of nations.

A10. People often prefer wearing blue jeans while going to colleges just like my sister Rama who wears a khadi kustha over jeans to go to her college.
All four factors that support India as a permanent member of the UN:

(i) India is the largest democracy all over the globe and also a rapidly growing economy in the recent years.

(ii) India is the world's second most populous country and is home to 1/5th of the total world population.

(iii) India is a regular contributor to the UN budget and supports most of its operations and recommendations.

(iv) India is also the land of diverse cultures and groups and the topography of the country is also not the same throughout.
Benefits of the Green Revolution

The Green Revolution started under the leadership of PM Smt. Indira Gandhi in the 1960s and had the following positive consequences:

(i) It boosted agricultural productivity and ensured a higher output per hectare of land (yield) especially in the states of Punjab and Western UP.

(ii) It fulfilled India's aim of self-sufficiency to a great extent and reduced the chances of food shortage in the near future.

(iii) It helped to modernize agriculture and using HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc.

(iv) The promise of minimum support price from the government encouraged the farmer to grow crops not only for his
own subsistence but also for the market. Hence it gave a boost to the production of cash crops like sugarcane.

Dalit Panthere

(A militant organisation of Dalit educated youth formed in Maharashtra in 1972)

Sought to end the prevailing atrocities against Dalits on the basis of caste.

Methods Used

- Protest rallies by the Dalits
- Writers wrote about their experiences in and other oppressed sections
- Frequent use of violence and arms as a united militant group

To press for reservations, named that end of untouchability, equality etc.
CONCLUSION

Due to the sustained efforts of the Dalit Panthers, the government passed a comprehensive law in 1989 that banned such acts of disgrace and loinc against Dalits and provided for rigorous punishment for such acts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Prime Minister</th>
<th>Name of Coalition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vishwanath Pratap Singh</td>
<td>National Front government (Supported by the BTP and the CPI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atal Bihari Vajpayee</td>
<td>National Democratic Alliance led by BTP and Socialist Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I K Gujral</td>
<td>United Front government (Supported by Congress and Socialist Party)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narasimha Rao</td>
<td>Congress-led United Progressive Alliance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reasons for the rise of China

Accession to WTO in 2001

Four Modernisations

Open Door Policy in 1978


Four Modernisations, 1978

1. The Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the Four Modernisations in agriculture, industry, science and technology.

2. This was done to ensure the advancement and development of all these sectors and increase the GDP.

Open Door Policy, 1978

4. It was implemented by the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai which aimed to establish connections with the world ending China's isolation in trade.
4. Special Economic Zones were set up for trade.

PRIVATISATION OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

5. The privatisation of Agriculture in 1981, pushed the rural incomes up and savings too increased. It also led to a great rise in agricultural productivity.

6. The privatisation of industry followed soon after in 1998 making China the largest exporter of steel today.

ACCESSION TO WTO, 2001

7. When China joined WTO, in 2001, its income from trade started rising phenomenally as many new countries were interested to invest in China.

8. Today China is the most favourite spot for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
TWO SUPER POWER CAMPS

1. After the end of the Second World War in 1945, the USSR led Warsaw Pact and US led North Atlantic Treaty Organisation came into existence in 1955 and 1949 respectively.

2. India was reluctant to join either of the two camps and hence founded the Non-Aligned Movement in Bandung Conference in 1955.

3. This was because India believed in the strength of genuine Commonwealth of independent and cooperating states. It believed that joining either of the camps was equal to slavery and loss of freedom.

4. India supports the view that the third world countries share a historical affinity and can hence emerge powerful in the international arena through mutual cooperation.