

A24.

6

## Reasons for Emergency

Inflation and Food shortage

Bihar and Gujarat Movements

People's Election of Indira Gandhi declared invalid

### → Inflation and Food shortage

1. Following the India Bangladesh war of 1971, the financial crisis faced by India since the mid 1960s deepened.
2. Inflation leaped from 28% to 30% from 1973 and to 1974 and to cut its expenditure, the government under the leadership of Indira Gandhi decided to freeze the salary of the government employees which caused further resentment among them.
3. Agricultural productivity too declined by 8% while the population continued to grow which implied food shortage in the economy.

## → Bihar and Gujarat Movements,

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 onto 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.

7. He led a People's March to the Parliament and threatened to launch a satyagraha in the Kamilla Maidan on 25 June if the national government did not resign.

### → Allahbad High court's Verdict

8. Justice Jagmohanlal Sinha of Allahbad 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.

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

### → CONCLUSION

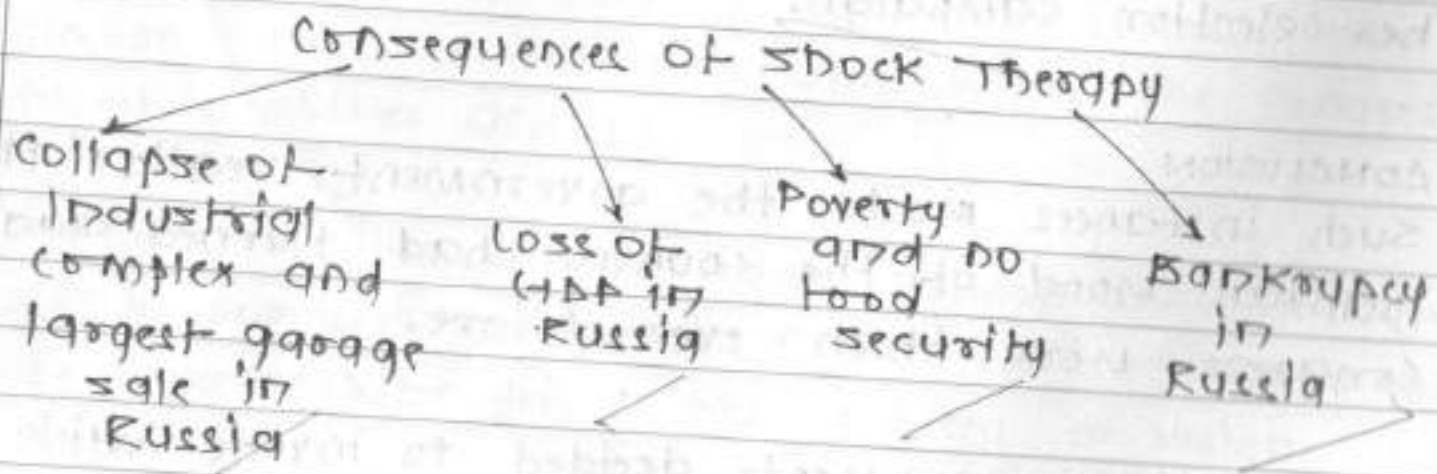
10. Such instances made the government realise that the political mood of the country had turned against the Congress more than ever before.

11. Hence the government decided to invoke Article 352 and proclaimed emergency on 25 June 1975 at Midnight.

## A26. Shock Therapy

1.

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



- COLLAPSE OF STATE OWNED INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX
2. Since the capitalist model banned every state

owned enterprise, the large state controlled industrial complex in Russia collapsed.

3. All citizens were provided with vouchers to participate in the purchase of shares but most of them sold their vouchers in the black market because they needed the money.

4. This paved the way for the largest garage sale in history where valuable industries were sold at throw away prices to private investors.

→ LOSS OF GDP IN RUSSIA

5. Fall of the value of Ruble, the Russian currency, pointed towards a falling GDP and economic crisis.

6. The GDP of Russia was comparatively lesser in 1999 to what it was in 1989 before disintegration.



→ Poverty and No Food Security

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

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

→ BANKRUPTCY IN RUSSIA

9. 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 Economies.

A25.

## Three Military Operations by US

①

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-e-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 Centres, the US launched Operation Enduring Freedom under George W. Bush.

4. It was a declared war 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 ~~HEB~~ IRAQI FREEDOM

6. On 19 March 2003, US attacked Iraq saying that it was necessary to stop Iraq from developing Weapons of Mass Destruction.

7. 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.



A2.4.

(6)

## Three threats to Global Environment

Global Warming

Coastal  
Pollution and  
DeforestationLoss of Fertile  
Land

### → GLOBAL WARMING

1. 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 30 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.

A23.

## Plural Society and Politics in J&amp;K

(6)

Internal composition  
of the stateCoexistence of  
Suspicion and  
TrustDemands for  
intra state  
autonomy just  
like inter state  
autonomy

## INTERNAL COMPOSITION

1. Jammu and Kashmir consists of three varied regions namely Jammu, Ladakh and Kashmir <sup>valley</sup> - the heart of the entire 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.

→ COEXISTENCE OF SUSPICION AND TRUST

4. Though the state has historically been the hub of violence and conflicts 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.

7. 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.

## A22. PROPOSED CRITERIA FOR A NEW PERMANENT / NON PERMANENT MEMBER IN UNSC :-

1. The UN Secretary General in January 1997 outlined the mentioned criteria for a new member in the UNSC in response to the repeated demands of increasing the membership of UNSC 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 interests.
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.

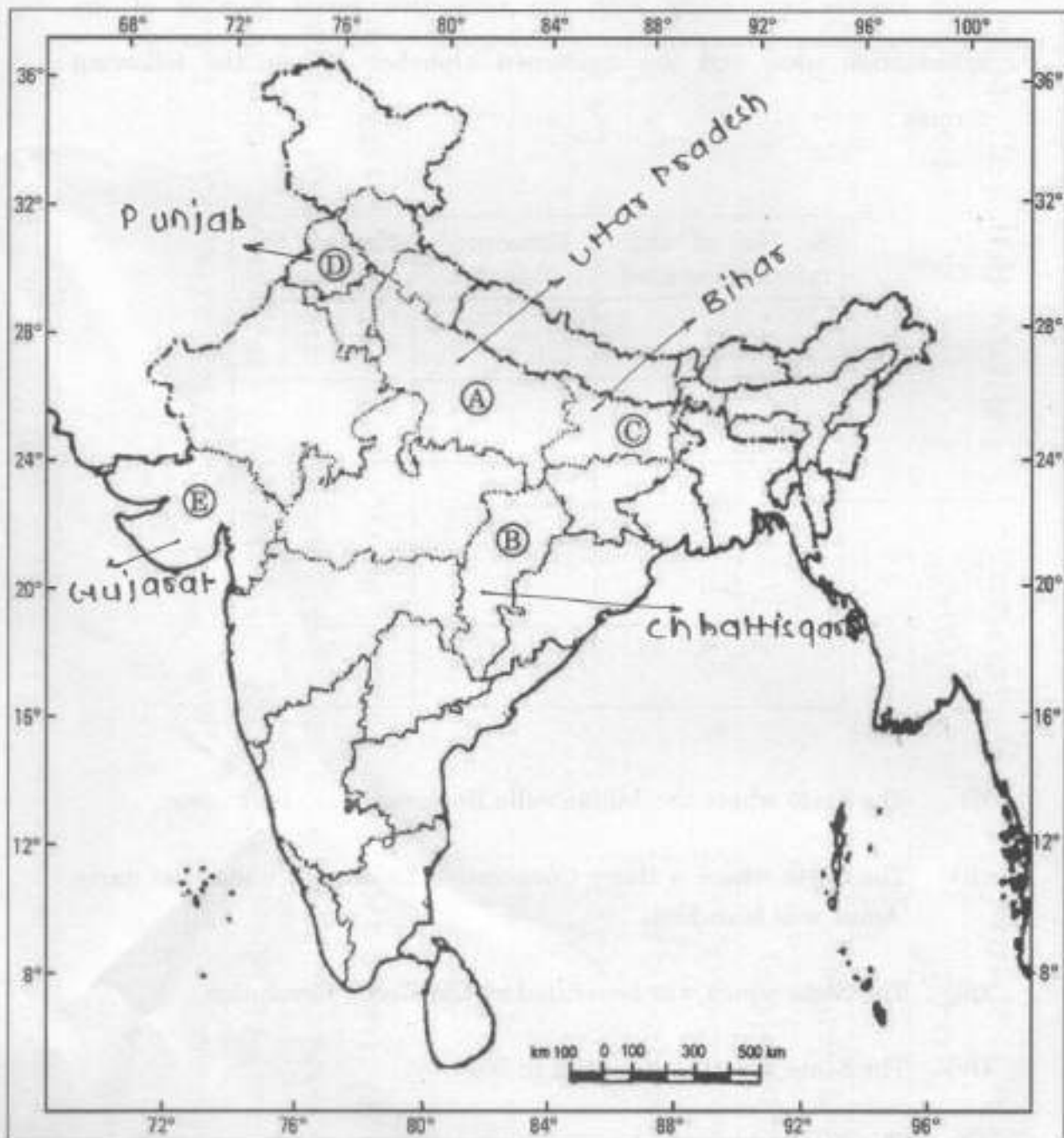
### → CONCLUSION

Hence the proposed criteria have several loopholes which need to be carefully addressed before reaching to a conclusive point:

प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

For question no. 21

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)  
Outline Map of India (Political)



A21.

S.No. of information  
usedConcerned  
AlphabetName of the  
state

(i)

D ✓

Punjab ✓

(ii)

E ✓

Gujarat ✓

(iii)

A ✓

Uttar Pradesh ✓

(iv)

B ✓

Chhattisgarh ✓

(v)

C ✓

Bihar ✓

Penmark  
0200037

A22.



(9) 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.

PTD.

- (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 G.D. Birla, its leadership too expanded to include various leaders with a rural orientation.

People (Masses) from all walks of life could relate to the

Congress and this made it a mass political party in the twentieth century.

### Q11. CARTOON BASED QUESTION

the fastest

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

(b)

THEN

NOW

(i) Followed the policy of import substitution to promote the domestic industry.

(i) It is the favourite place for Foreign direct Investment (FDI) and a major member of WTO since 2001.

(ii) Food shortage due to annual population growth of 2-3% against GNP growth of 5-6%.

(ii) Privatisation of Agriculture in 1982 led to higher agricultural productivity and rural incomes.



(4)

## Outcomes

## Positive

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

## Negative

About 150 million people are unemployed and are looking for jobs.

A 18.

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

(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 fledged 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 organising social, political and economic life around the globe.

Q.17. (a) Referendum refers to a direct vote through which people of a region are asked to accept or reject a decision or a proposal.

(b) Yes in my opinion "Acts like arrests 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.

(c) The only common policy or objective that existed between the diverse parties like PSP, Bhartiya 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.

A1.

①

The various "excesses" committed during the emergency including massive preventive detention acts, custodial death and press censorship became a major cause for the defeat of the congress in 1977.

A2.

②

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 of them would be an attack on all of them. It was formed in April, 1949.

A3.

③

A coalition government is formed when any party fails to secure a majority in the Parliament or state Assembly.

BSE 2

and hence a number of parties join hands to together run the government sharing their votes and seats.

A4. (1) The Anti Arrack Movement that began in the Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh led to the empowerment of women.

A5. (1) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam were supported by the SAARC countries.

A6. (i) Antarctica

(2) (ii) Outer space

(iii) Atmosphere

(iv) Ocean Floor

A7. NON ALIGNED MOVEMENT

(2) NAM provided an identity to the newly decolonised states independent



It also provided a platform for peace and cooperation between the third world countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Q. (9) P.C. Mahalanobis (iii)

(2) (b) Balraj Madhok (i)

(c) Minoo Masani (iv)

(d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (ii)

Q. (i) Non Aligned Movement

(2) (ii) Mixed + International peace and respect for sovereignty and integrity of nations.

Q.10. People often prefer wearing blue jeans while going to

(2) colleges just like my sister Rama who wears a Khadi Kusta over jeans to go to her college.

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A11.

FOUR FACTORS THAT SUPPORT INDIA AS A PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE UNIC —

(4)

(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  $\frac{1}{5}$ th 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.

## 11.2. BENEFITS OF THE GREEN REVOLUTION

(i) The Green Revolution started under the leadership of PM

Smt. Indira Gandhi in the 1960s had the following positive consequences —

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

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

(iv) It helped to modernise agriculture and using HYV seeds, fertilisers, pesticides etc.

(v) 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.

A 13.

### Dalit Panthers

(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  
and other oppressed  
sections

Writers wrote  
about their  
experiences in  
literary works.  
such for exam-  
ple - writer  
Namdeo Khosla

frequent use of  
violence and  
arms as a united  
militant group  
to press for  
reservations,  
end of untoucha-  
bility, 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 force against Dalits and provided for rigorous punishment for such acts.

A44	Name of Prime Minister	Name of coalition
1.	Vishwanath Prasad Singh	National Front government (supported by the BJP and the CPI)
2.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee	National Democratic Alliance led by BJP and Socialist Party United Front government
3.	I K Gujaral	(supported by Congress and Socialist Party)
4.	Narsimha Rao	Congress led United Progressive Alliance

SE 2



A15.



## Reasons for the Rise of China

Accession to  
WTO in  
2001.

Four Modernisations  
in 1978

Open door  
Policy in  
1978

Privatisation  
of  
Agriculture

(1982) and

Privatisation of Industry  
(1998)

### → 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

1. 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 1982, 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).

- \* 5. NAM helped India to balance one superpower against the other.
6. It also helped it to pursue independent policies in international arena.

### A16. 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.

→ NAM

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 affliction and can hence emerge powerful in the international arena through mutual cooperation.