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Regional Aspirations

Introduction:

The nature of popular movements is simple and complex. Popular movements reflect an unusual form of collective action. There were several public movements from time to time for protest. Here are some of the new tactics adopted for the protest. Party-based movements have close ties with political parties and pursue their goals and ideologies. Non-partisan movements are not affiliated with any political party and are independent of specific ideologies.

1. Rise of New Social Movements-The nature of public movements

The nature of popular movements is simple and complex. Popular movements reflect an unusual form of collective action. There were several public movements from time to time for protest. Here are some of the new tactics adopted for the protest. Party-based movements have close ties with political parties and pursue their goals and ideologies. Non-partisan movements are not affiliated with any political party and are independent of specific ideologies.

- Some public movements
- Some public movements are discussed below

2. Chipko Movement

The Chipko movement is an environmental movement to stop the felling of trees. Demanded that local communities have control over their natural resources. The movement started in 1973 when the forest department refused to cut down ash trees by villagers to make farm implements in some villages in Uttarakhand. Environmental and economic exploitation issues of the region were raised. The active participation of women is the newest element in the movement.

3. Dalit Panthers movement

Dalit Panthers is an extremist organization of Dalit youth, founded in 1972 in Maharashtra. His activities are largely centered around the fight against the growing atrocities against Dalits in various parts of the state. The big ideological agenda of the Panthers was to destroy the caste system and create an organization of all the oppressed classes. In the post-Emergency period, the Dalit Panthers were involved in electoral deals, which also led to several divisions, which led to its downfall.

4. Growth of Indian Kisan Union (BKU)

BKU is a farmers' organization based in western Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. The BKU demanded that the government raise land prices for sugarcane and wheat, lift restrictions on inter-state movement of agricultural products, and guarantee the supply of electricity at reasonable prices. Their activities included rallies, demonstrations and jailbreaks to pressure the government to accept their demands. In the early nineties, the BKU was away from all political parties. Unlike most Indian farmers engaged in subsistence farming, BKU members cultivate cash crops for the market. Like BKU, the other farmers 'associations are the Shetkari Incidental and Karnataka Farmers' Association of Maharashtra.

5. Anti-Arrack Movement

Women in Andhra Pradesh have staged a sit-in demanding a ban on liquor sales in their neighborhoods. In the early 1990s, women from Doobagunta in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh enrolled in a massive adult literacy campaign. In a class discussion women complained to men in their families about alcohol-alcohol use locally. Here the origins of the anti-Arrack movement can be traced. The general demand for a ban on arachnids has hit big social, economic and political issues in the region, affecting the lives of women. This movement later inspired other women's movements.
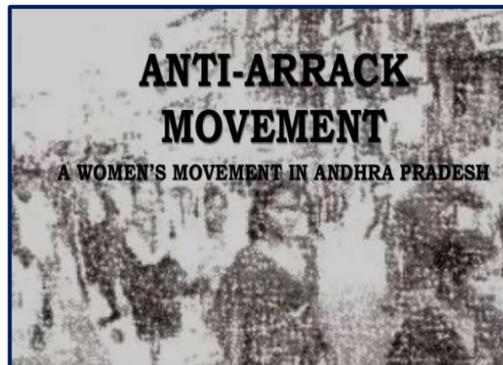
6. Narmada Bachao Movement

The movement was against the settlers due to huge development projects. The Sardar Sarovar Project is an ambitious development project launched in the Narmada Valley in central India in the early eighties.

Many large and small dams have been built on the Narmada and its tributaries. It belongs to three states- Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Narmada Bachao Andolan is a movement to save Narmada. Almost all of these issues in 1988-89 were crystallized under the banner of the NBA, a loose group of charities. The movement demanded that there should be a cost-benefit analysis of major development projects, including social spending. Social costs include forced resettlement of project-affected people, severe loss of their livelihood and culture, and depletion of environmental resources. Several considerations prompted the NBA to shift from its initial demand for rehabilitation to a completely opposite location to the dam. The Narmada Bachao agitation has been a continuous movement for over twenty years. It uses every available democratic strategy to advance its demands.
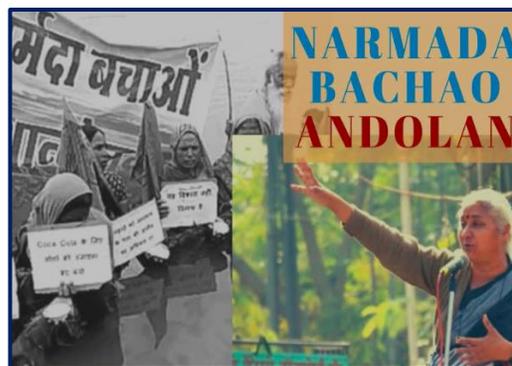
7. Lessons from Public Movements

Public movements help to better understand the nature of democratic politics. Popular movements provide effective representation for different groups and their demands. Popular movements have suggested new forms of active participation and thereby broadened the idea of partnership in Indian democracy.

8. Movement for the Right to Information

The movement began in 1990 when the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangh (MKSS), a public-based organization in Rajasthan, took the initiative in demanding drought relief measures and labor account records. In 1994 and 1996, the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangh held a public hearing, or public hearing, where the administration was asked to publicly state its position. In 1996, MKSS set up the National Council for Right to Information in Delhi to give RTI national campaign status. In 2002, the Weak Freedom of Information Act was enacted but never enacted. The RTI Bill was introduced in 2004 and approved by the President in June 2005.

Important facts-

4. Dalit Panthers is a 1972 Dalit youth militant organization formed in Maharashtra. The Dalit Panthers addressed issues of struggle against caste-based inequalities and called for effective implementation of reservations and social justice by reviving collective action in various states.
5. Farmers' Association, a pioneer in the peasant movement in the form of peasant struggle against the process of liberalization of the Indian economy. The BKU demanded that the government raise land prices, lift sanctions, guarantee power supply and provide government pensions to farmers.
6. Rural women in the state of Andhra Pradesh started an anti-Arak movement against the liquor and mafia by mobilizing women to ban the sale of liquor. Domestic violence issues such as dowry, ****** violence, etc. were openly discussed during the movement.
7. The Narmada Bachao Movement is a loose collective local body movement to protect the Narmada River. It opposed the construction of a multipurpose dam known as the Narmada Sagar project and also questioned the ongoing development projects. The NBA shifted from its initial demand for rehabilitation to complete opposition to the dam. It achieved the Government's Comprehensive National Rehabilitation Policy 2003.
8. Movements are not just rallies or protests.
9. The Right to Information Movement was started in 1990 by the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sanghtan (MKSS) on the demand for drought relief measures and workers' account records. Finally, it was legalized in 2005 and became law.

Important words-

- Party-based movements: These movements are supported by political parties but workers do not formally participate in elections.
- Non-Party Movements: These movements have a collective mobilization that is far removed from party politics.
- MKSS: It demanded records of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti incident drought, relief operations and workers' accounts.
- Dalit Panthers: The Dalit Youth Movement was formed in 1972 in Maharashtra against caste-based inequalities and social injustice.

SUMMARY:

Against government-allowed commercial logging, the world-famous environmental movement, the Chipko movement, began, in which both men and women did not allow villagers to cut down farm equipment and ash trees on the same land. Assigned to the game maker. , Which added a new element in the form of active participation of women with the agenda of social issues. When dissatisfied with the attitude of the government, the people raise their voices together to fulfill their demands. These movements are party-based or non-party-based movements. Political parties (trade union movements in Kolkata, Kanpur, Bombay, etc.) support party-based movements and non-party movements rely on losses. The non-partisan movement emerged due to illusions, failure of public experiments, gap between urban industrial sector, political instability, existence of social inequality and sense of injustice in many sections of the society.

Questions For Practice

1. In which year was the State Reorganization Commission appointed?
   - (a) 1950
   - (b) 1951
   - (c) 1953
   - (d) 1954

2. Who is the leader of Naga National Council?
   - (a) V.P. The lion
   - (b) Lie dengue
   - (c) Karunanidhi:
   - (d) Angami Zapu Phizo

3. Kashmir politics was heavily influenced between 1953 and 1974
   - (a) Congress.
   - (b) Bhartiya Janata Party.
   - (c) Communist Party of India.
   - (d) Akali Dal

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5. "Communal zone" is excluded
   - (a) Lahore
   - (b) Amritsar
   - (c) Kolkata
   - (d) Jammu and Kashmir

6. When was the Anandpur Sahib Resolution passed?
   - (a) 1962
   - (b) 1965
   - (c) 1967
   - (d) 1973

7. Rajiv Gandhi later joined active politics
   - (a) 1950.
   - (b) 1960.
   - (c) 1970.
   - (d) 1980.

8. In which year was the agreement reached between Sheikh Abdullah and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi?
   - (a) 1970
   - (b) 1974
   - (c) 1976
   - (d) 1980

9. By whom was the Provisional Government formed under the Cabinet Mission Plan?
   - (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
   - (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
   - (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
   - (d) Rajagopalachari

10. What approach has India adopted on the issue of diversity?
    - (a) Arbitrary policy
    - (b) Dictatorship policy
    - (c) Fascist policy
    - (d) Democracy

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13. Master Tara Singh is the leader
    - (a) SGPC.
    - (b) AIADMK.
    - (c) MDMK.
    - (d) PDP.

14. Which area is also known as 'Seven Sisters'?
    - (a) East-West Zone
    - (b) North-West Zone
    - (c) Southeast
    - (d) Northeast

15. 'Bodo' is a community
    - (a) Manipur
    - (b) Assam
    - (c) Mizoram
    - (d) Arunachal Pradesh

16. Why was Operation Blue Star launched by the Army and the Government of India?
    - (a) 1982
    - (b) 1983
    - (c) 1984
    - (d) 1985

17. Which student body led the anti-foreign movement in Assam?
    - (a) All Assam Workers Union
    - (b) All Assam Students Union
    - (c) All Assam Official Society
    - (d) All Assam Mahila Sangh

18. When was the National Conference established?
    - (a) 1902
    - (b) 1912
    - (c) 1932
    - (d) 1922

19. The Anandpur Sahib resolution was passed at the Akali Dal meeting
    - (a) 1971
    - (b) 1972
    - (c) 1973
    - (d) 1974

20. The "Kashmir issue" is a dispute between India and India
    - (a) Bangladesh
    - (b) Sri Lanka
    - (c) Pakistan
    - (d) China

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Solutions

1. (c)	4. (d)	7 (d)	10. (d)	13. (a)	16. (c)	19. (c)	22. (d)	25. (b)	28. (d)
2. (d)	5. (d)	8. (b)	11. (d)	14. (d)	17 (b)	20. (b)	23. (a)	26. (c)	29. (c)
3. (a)	6. (d)	9. (b)	12. (d)	15. (b)	18. (d)	21. (d)	24. (d)	27 (b)	30. (b)