

Introduction:

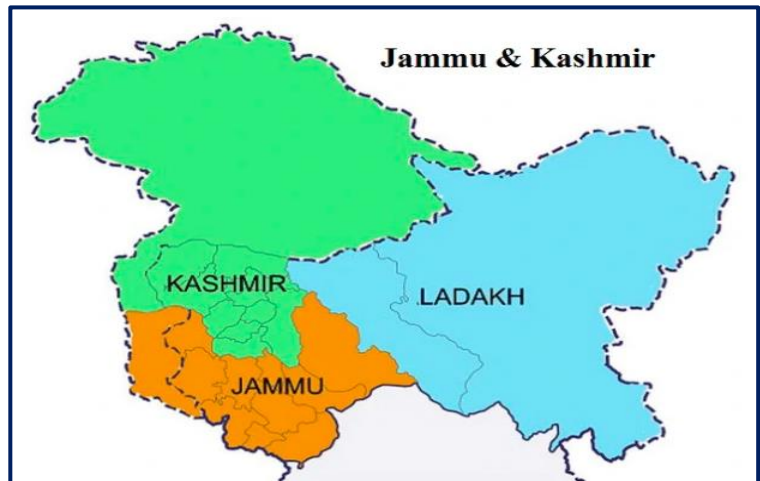
Immediately after independence, India faced problems such as partition, displacement, unification of the princely states and reorganization of the states i.e. the Jammu and Kashmir issue was political aspiration, Northeast India did not consent to be part of the Dravidian movement. In short, he played with the idea of a separate country. Jammu and Kashmir is made up of three social and political regions namely Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh. Assured of the merger in the context of the people on the issue of regional autonomy. Special federal status to protect regional autonomy is guaranteed by Article 370.

1. Regional Aspirations and Conflicts-Regions and Countries: Indian Perspectives-

The Indian approach to nation building is to balance the principles of unity and diversity. Country does not mean neglect of territory. The basic tenet of Indian policy towards diversity is that India does not deny the rights of different regions and language groups to carry on its culture. India has adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity. Democracy allows the political expression of regional aspirations and does not view them as anti-national. Democratic politics means that regional issues and problems receive due attention and adjustment in the policy-making process. Soon after independence, Jammu and Kashmir and the north-eastern regions faced huge concerns in many areas for secession from India. These events were followed by mass movements in many places for the formation of linguistic states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat. There have been protests in some parts of South India over making Hindi the official language of the country. Faced the challenge of diversity by rebuilding the country's internal borders over time.

2. Jammu and Kashmir-

The 'Kashmir issue' has always been a major issue between India and Pakistan. Jammu and Kashmir has three social and political regions. Jammu - a mixture of mountains and plains, Kashmir - the heart of the Kashmir region; The sparsely populated Ladakh-hill region is equally divided between Buddhists and Muslims. Prior to 1947, Jammu and Kashmir was a princely state. The state has a Muslim majority but Hari Singh is the Hindu ruler of the state. In October 1947, Pakistan sent tribal invaders from its side to seize Kashmir. This forced Hari Singh to seek Indian military assistance. The Indian Army successfully repulsed the invaders from the Kashmir Valley and Hari Singh signed the Access 1 Instrument with the Government of India. Once the situation returned to normal, the views of the J&K people on the future would be explored and India agreed to maintain J&K's autonomy.



3. External and internal conflicts

Externally, Pakistan has always argued that the Kashmir Valley is part of Pakistan. Pakistan sponsored the tribal invasion in 1947 and as a result, part of the state came under Pakistan's control. While Pakistan describes the area as Azad Kashmir, India claims that the area is under illegal occupation. Internally, there is a dispute over the status of Kashmir in the Indian Union. Article 370 gives J&K more autonomy compared to other states in India and Jammu & Kashmir has its own constitution. Particular attention should be paid to provoking two opposite reactions.

- A group of people outside J&K want Article 370 repealed and J&K to be another state in India.
- Another group, mostly Kashmiris, believe that the autonomy provided by Article 370 is inadequate.



4. Politics since 1948

Between 1953 and 1974 the Congress party had a great influence on state politics. The National Conference was in power for some time with the active support of Congress, but later it merged with Congress. Thus the Congress gained a direct grip on the state government. In 1974, Indira Gandhi signed an agreement with Sheikh Abdullah to become the Chief Minister of the state and Farooq Abdullah became the Chief Minister in 1982 after the death of his father. Farooq Abdullah was immediately sacked by the governor, and his removal with the intervention of the Center created outrage in Kashmir.

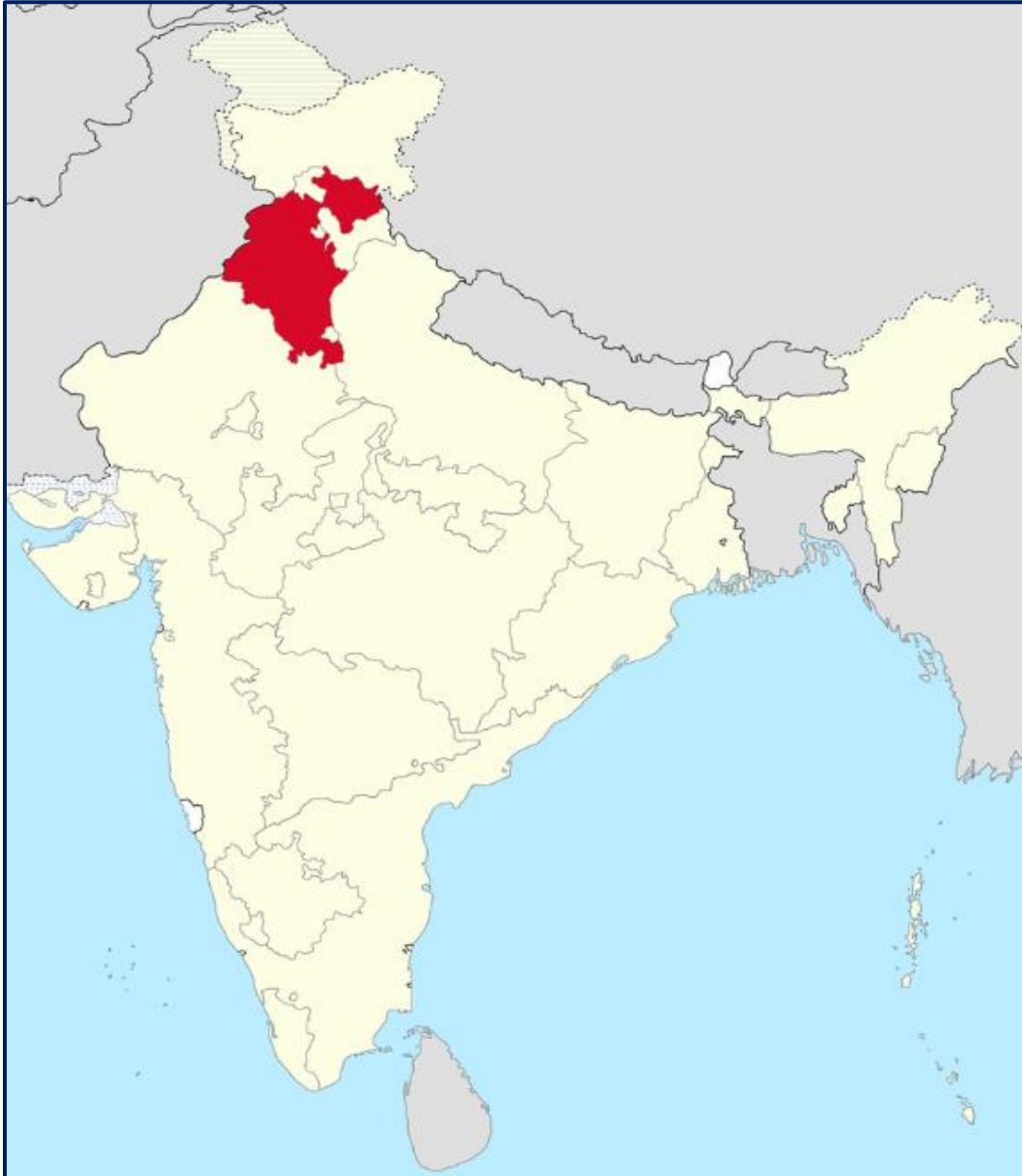
5. Electoral alliance with Congress-

The National Conference-Congress alliance won a landslide victory in the 1987 Assembly elections and Farooq Abdullah became the Chief Minister again. By 1989, the state was ravaged by a militant movement campaigning for a separate Kashmir state. Throughout the 1990s, J&K suffered persecution at the hands of insurgents and by military action. In 2002, fair elections were held in Jammu and Kashmir, replacing the National Conference with the People's Democratic Party (PDP) -Congress coalition government.

6. Separatism

Separatism emerged in Kashmir in 1989 and was framed with different threads. The separatist group wants an independent Kashmir from India and Pakistan. Jammu and Kashmir, Plural are living examples of society and politics. Despite the diversity and diversity on the one hand and the state of constant conflict on the other, the plural and secular culture of the state is largely intact.

Punjab



Major developments took place in the state of Punjab in the 1980s. The state structure changed first with the partition of the state and then after the separation from Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. The Akali Dal, formed in 1920 as the political wing of the Sikhs, led the movement for the formation of the 'Punjabi Suba'. Punjab had to wait until 1966 to be linguistically reorganized to form a Punjabi-speaking state.

7. Political context-

After the reorganization, the Akalis came to power again in 1967 and again in 1977. In the 1970s, a group of Akalis began to demand political autonomy for the region. This is reflected in the resolution passed at the 1973 meeting at Anandpur Sahib.

8. The cycle of violence

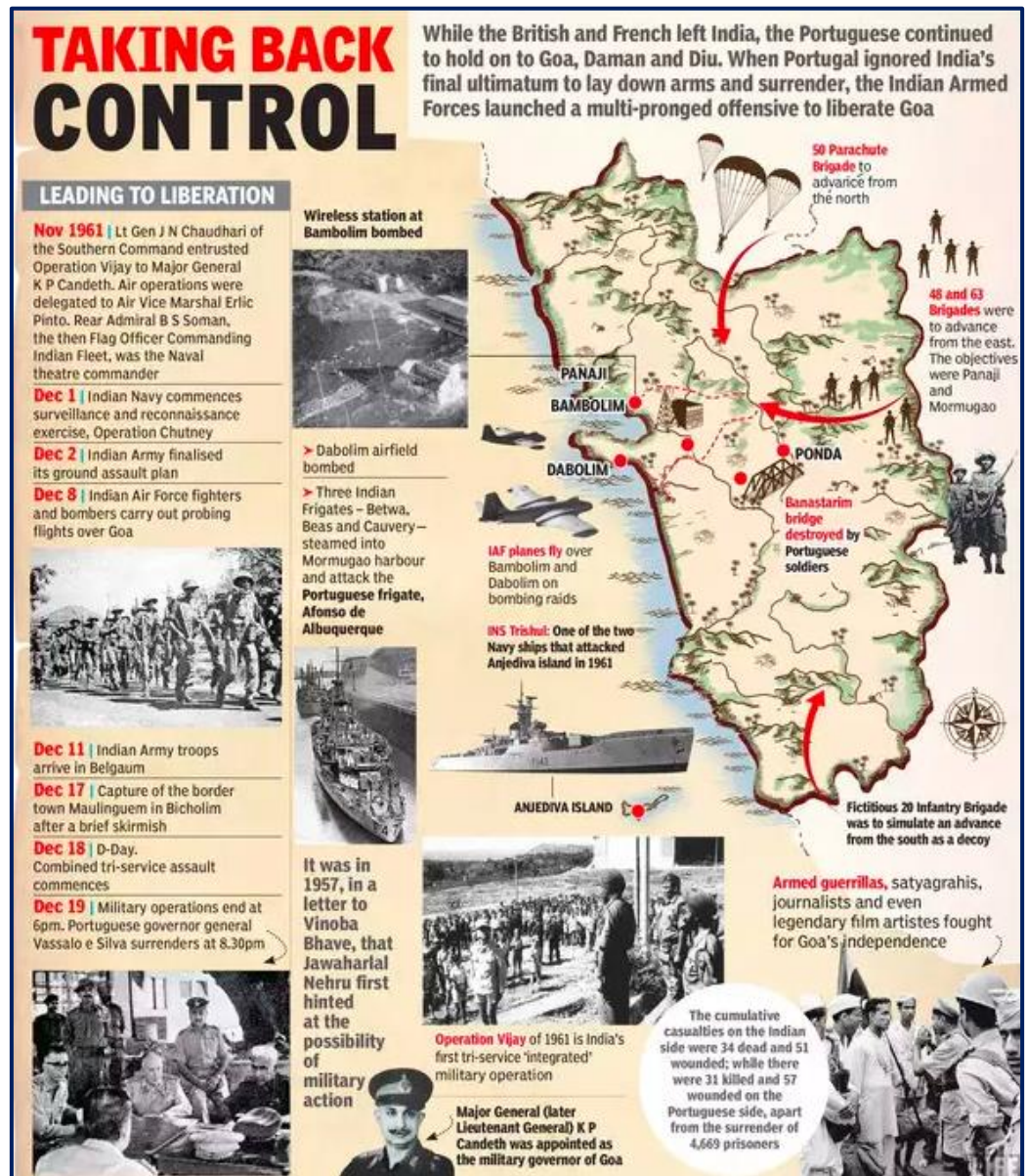
The militants built their headquarters inside the Golden Temple, a Sikh shrine in Amritsar, and turned it into an armed fort. In June 1984, the Government of India coded the military operation at the Golden Temple as 'Operation Blue Star', in which the government could successfully repel terrorists. In this operation the temple was damaged, the sentiments of the Sikhs were damaged and their faith was betrayed.

9. Liberation of Goa

After independence in 1947, the British withdrew but the Portuguese, who ruled Goa, Daman and Diu from the 16th century, refused to withdraw. Goa was liberated from the Portuguese in 1961 by an army operation. Goa, Daman and Diu were declared Union Territories.

Important facts

- The 1980s can be seen as a time of growing regional aspirations leading to various regional movements, with negotiations or agreements between government groups coming to an end. Indian policy balances the principles of unity and diversity by reconstructing the internal boundaries of a country in response to preserving the culture of different regions and language groups.
- Immediately after independence, India faced problems such as partition, displacement, unification of the princely states and reorganization of the states i.e. the Jammu and Kashmir issue was political aspiration, Northeast India did not consent to be part of the Dravidian movement. In short, he played with the idea of a separate country.
- Jammu and Kashmir is made up of three social and political regions namely Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh. Assured of the merger in the context of the people on the issue of regional autonomy. Special federal status to protect regional autonomy is guaranteed by Article 370.
- Between 1953 and 1974 the Congress had a great influence on the politics of Jammu and Kashmir. Sheikh finally became the chief minister of the state in 1974. Furthermore, since 1989, separatist politics have also emerged in Kashmir with stronger demands for inter-state autonomy than for state autonomy. In the current scenario, many separatists are trying to re-negotiate state relations with India.
- In Punjab, the Anandpur Sahib Resolution was adopted at the Akali Dal meeting held at Anandpur Sahib in 1973 to explore regional autonomy and redefine Center-State relations. It had limited appeal and was dismissed by the Akali government in 1980. Later, the movement started by the Akali Dal took the form of an armed insurgency and the resolution became controversial.
- In 1985, an agreement was reached between Rajiv Gandhi and Akali Dal President Harchand Singh Longowal to relocate to Chandigarh, appoint a commission to resolve the border dispute and seek compensation for better treatment. But peace did not come easily, the violence led to many acts of violence and the Akali Dal broke up. With this, the President imposed rule in the state. In 1997, the first general elections were held in Punjab in the post-terrorism period, with the Akali Dal and the BJP winning a landslide victory.



Important words

- Merger Tool: State Merger Agreement signed between the Maharaja of Kashmir and the Government of India.
- Rebellion: A case directed against one's constitutional government at the national border with the support of the local people.
- Khalistan: A separate state of the Sikh community to maintain autonomous Sikh identity.
- Operation Blue Star: A code name by the Government of India for the action taken by the army at the Golden Temple in June 1984 when Sikh militants built their headquarters inside the Golden Temple.
- Seven Sisters: It is known as the Seven Sisters of the seven northeastern states.
- Mizo National Front (MNF): Established in 1959 by Mizo groups led by Llanden for Mizo Autonomous States.

SUMMARY:

The Northeast region consists of seven states known as the 'Seven Sisters'. The reorganization of the Northeast was completed by 1972, but the demands for autonomy did not end, with Bodo, Kurbis, Dimas demanding a separate state in Assam and resolving these issues by granting some autonomy. Also in 1985, the 'Assam Accord' was signed on the issue of outsiders in Assam. The Assam movement is a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness as it is against outsiders to pursue cultural integration and poverty, despite unemployment despite natural resources such as oil, tea and coal. Regional aspirations range from demands for statehood and economic development to autonomy and isolation, which has taught us many lessons that the expression of regional issues is not an extraordinary phenomenon, responding through democratic negotiations, power sharing between groups and parties, developing the economic sector and a flexible federal system. Goa was under Portuguese rule along with Daman and Diu, which aspired for independence in 1947, but was rejected by the Portuguese. Goa wanted to be annexed to the motherland and religious conversions and civil rights were called the 'Goa problem'. In 1961 the Government of India sent troops under 'Operation Vijay' to liberate Goa from Portuguese rule and in 1987 Goa was granted 'State' status.

Questions For Practice

1. One of the most successful social movements of the eighties?
(a) Peasant movement
(b) Anti-Arrack movement
(c) Movement for Right to Information
(d) Fisheries workers' movement
2. Which of the following statements regarding the Chipko movement is incorrect?
(a) Environmental movement to stop deforestation
(b) Questions related to environmental and economic exploitation
(c) Is there a movement started by women against alcoholism?
(d) demanded that local communities have control over their natural resources
3. The Anti-Arrack movement demanded a ban?
(a) Tree felling.
(b) The practice of untouchability.
(c) Sale of alcohol.
(d) Dam construction.
4. By whom was the non-political organization 'Bhartiya Kisan Sangh' founded?
(a) Brinda Karat.
(b) Jorge Fernandez.
(c) Mahendra Singh Tikait.
(d) None of the above
5. On what issue did the villagers associated with the Chipko movement protest?
(a) Deforestation and commercial logging.
(b) Construction of large dams.
(c) Untouchability.
(d) Tribal exploitation.
6. Who led the Narmada Bachao agitation?
(a) Medha Patkar
(b) Rajani Sharma
(c) Shabana Azmi
(d) Meira Kumar
7. Where did the anti-Arak movement begin?
(a) Haryana
(b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Punjab
(d) Tamil Nadu
8. In which state did the Chipko movement start?
(a) Uttarakhand (b) Kerala
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Orissa
9. What is the latest aspect of the Chipko movement?
(a) Active participation of women
(b) The growth of the independent economic movement
(c) Leadership of Marxist-Leninist activists
(d) Social dissatisfaction in Indian society
10. One of the most successful social movements of the eighties?
(a) Peasant movement.
(b) Anti-Arak movement.
(c) Movement for Right to Information.
(d) Fisheries activist movement.
11. Which of these statements is incorrect? Chipko movement?
(a) An environmental movement has been launched to stop the felling of trees.
(b) Questions are raised regarding environmental and economic exploitation.
(c) Women started a movement against alcohol.
(d) demanded that local communities have control over their natural resources.
12. The Mazdoor Kisan Shakti incident started in 1990?
(a) Rajasthan
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Gujarat
(d) Maharashtra.
13. In which state is the Dalit Panthers militant group based?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Rajasthan (d) Bihar
14. On which issue did the villagers associated with the Chipko movement protest?
(a) Deforestation and commercial logging.
(b) Construction of large dams.
(c) Untouchability.
(d) Tribal exploitation.
15. The Chipko movement started in which of the following states?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Uttarakhand
(d) Punjab
16. One of the most successful social movements of the eighties?
(a) The peasant movement.
(b) Anti-Arak movement.
(c) Movement for Right to Information.
(d) Fisheries workers' movement.
17. What is the main demand of the Chipko movement?
(a) To prevent child marriages
(b) To fight against discrimination
(c) Protecting trees from being felled and felled
(d) Prevention of child labor
18. Which of the following statements regarding the Chipko movement is incorrect?
(a) An environmental movement has been launched to stop the felling of trees.
(b) Questions are raised regarding environmental and economic exploitation.
(c) Women started a movement against alcohol.
(d) demanded that local communities have control over their natural resources.
19. In which of the following states was the Chipko movement launched?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Uttarakhand
(d) Punjab
20. Which public movement led to women's empowerment?
(a) The Chipko movement
(b) Anti-Arak movement
(c) Narmada movement
(d) None of the above

21. Which of these statements is incorrect? Chipko movement?
 (a) An environmental movement has been launched to stop the felling of trees.
 (b) Questions are raised regarding environmental and economic exploitation.
 (c) Women started a movement against alcohol.
 (d) demanded that local communities have control over their natural resources.
22. The Mazdoor Kisan Shakti incident started in 1990?
 (a) Rajasthan
 (b) Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Gujarat
 (d) Maharashtra.
23. In which state is the Dalit Panthers militant group based?
 (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Bihar
24. On what issue are the villagers associated with opposition to the Chipko movement?
 (a) Deforestation and commercial logging.
 (b) Construction of large dams.
 (c) Untouchability.
 (d) Tribal exploitation.
25. The Chipko movement started in which of the following states?
 (a) Uttar Pradesh
 (b) Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Uttarakhand
 (d) Punjab
26. One of the most successful social movements of the eighties
 (a) The peasant movement.
 (b) Anti-Arrack movement.
 (c) Movement for Right to Information.
 (d) Fisheries workers' movement.
27. What is the main demand of the Chipko movement?
 (a) To prevent child marriages
 (b) To fight against discrimination
 (c) Protecting trees from being felled and felled
 (d) Prevention of child labor
28. Which of the following statements regarding the Chipko movement is incorrect?
 (a) An environmental movement has been launched to stop the felling of trees.
 (b) Questions are raised regarding environmental and economic exploitation.
 (c) Women started a movement against alcohol.
 (d) Demanded that local communities have control over their natural resources.
29. What is the full form of 'SEATO'?
 (a) Southeast Asian Affairs Organization
 (b) Southeast Asian Treaty Organization
 (c) South-East Asian Tally Organization
 (d) South-East Asian Team Organization
30. Which two theories were involved in the conflict during the Cold War?
 (a) Communism and capitalism
 (b) Monarchy and capitalism
 (c) Religiosity and capitalism
 (d) None of the above
31. Demanded that the anti-Arak movement be banned?
 (a) Falling trees
 (b) The practice of untouchability
 (c) Sale of liquor
 (d) Dam construction
32. Where did the anti-Arak movement start?
 (a) Haryana
 (b) Andhra Pradesh
 (c) Punjab
 (d) Tamil Nadu
33. Demanded that the anti-Arak movement be banned?
 (a) Tree felling.
 (b) The practice of untouchability.
 (c) Sale of liquor.
 (d) Dam construction.
34. Dalit Panthers is a?
 (a) Social organization
 (b) Student Union
 (c) Dalit terrorist organization
 (d) Stress group
35. Who led the Narmada Bachao agitation?
 (a) Medha Patkar
 (b) Rajani Sharma
 (c) Shabana Azmi
 (d) Meira Kumar
36. What is the main demand of the Chipko movement?
 (a) To prevent child marriages
 (b) To fight against discrimination
 (c) Protecting trees from being felled and felled.
 (d) Prevention of child labor
37. In the early 1990s, the BKU pressured the state to agree?
 (a) Political demands
 (b) Social demand
 (c) Cultural demand
 (d) Financial demand
38. In which year was the All-India Kisan Sabha established?
 (a) 1930 (b) 1936
 (c) 1940 (d) 1950
39. In which of the following states was the Chipko movement launched?
 (a) Uttar Pradesh
 (b) Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Uttarakhand
 (d) Punjab
40. Which public movement led to women's empowerment?
 (a) The Chipko movement
 (b) Anti-Arak movement
 (c) Narmada movement
 (d) None of the above

Solutions

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|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 5. (a) | 9. (a) | 13. (b) | 17. (c) | 21. (c) | 25. (c) | 29. (b) | 33. (c) | 37. (d) |
| 2. (c) | 6. (a) | 10. (a) | 14. (a) | 18. (c) | 22. (a) | 26. (a) | 30. (a) | 34. (a) | 38. (b) |
| 3. (c) | 7. (v) | 11. (c) | 15. (c) | 19. (c) | 23. (b) | 27. (c) | 31. (c) | 35. (a) | 39. (c) |
| 4. (c) | 8. (a) | 12. (a) | 16. (a) | 20. (b) | 24. (a) | 28. (c) | 32. (b) | 36. (c) | 40. (b) |