



### Long Answer Type Questions [6 Marks]

1. Suppose you are an important leader of the Farmers' agitation. The government authorities ask you to present any three demands on behalf of the farmers. On priority basis, which three demands will you make? Support your demands with appropriate arguments.  
Answer: Farmers' agitation is not new in our country. It has been in existence time to time for particular goals. We know that the Indian farmers have been the worst sufferers in the country. They are the backbone of the country in development, yet they are not given much attention. Governments come and go, but the tragedy of our farmers remain the same. Being the leader of the farmers' agitation I have several demands in my mind for the benefit of the poor farmers but here I would mention only three demands on their behalf:

- (i) Proper banking facilities so that farmers should not depend on the village moneylenders who give them money at a very high rate. Most of the time the poor farmers fall into debt trap which make their life a hell.
- (ii) Proper irrigation facilities in case there is poor/weak monsoon.
- (ii) Insurance of crops will save farmers from committing suicide. The unexpected rain in the months of March and April this year devastated the standing crops in the field. The nature's fury aggravated the miseries of the farmers some of whom could not bear and committed suicide.

2. What was Narmada Bachao Aandolan? What were its main issues? What democratic strategies did it use to put forward its demands?

Answer:

- 1. Narmada Bachao Aandolan linked its opposition to Sardar Sarovar project with larger issues concerning the nature of ongoing developmental projects, efficacy of model of development that the country followed and what constituted public interest in a democracy.
- 2. It demanded that there should be a cost benefit analysis of the major developmental projects due to construction of dam submerged around 245 villages to require two a half lakh population to be relocated.
- 3. The movement demanded proper rehabilitation of all those to be affected from the construction of these projects.
- 4. This movement also questioned the nature of decision making process to be in forming of mega scale development projects.
- 5. Movement also insisted that local communities must have a say in such decision making alongwith an effective control over natural resources.

6. Hence, NBA achieved a comprehensive National Rehabilitation Policy formed by government in 2003.

Democratic strategies used by it:

- 1. Mobilisation of support at inter-national level.
- 2. Appeals to judiciary.
- 3. Public rallies
- 4. Forms of Satyagraha

3. What is meant by Chipko movement? When did it start and where? What is the significance of this movement?

Answer:

1. The Chipko movement began in two or three villages of Uttarakhand on refusal of permission to villagers to fell ash trees for making agricultural tools, and allotted the same land to sports manufacturers for commercial uses.
2. The villagers protested against the practices of logging to be permitted by the government.
3. Villagers used a novel tactic to hug the trees to protect them from being cut down.

Impact of movement:

1. It soon spread across many parts of Uttarakhand and larger issues of ecological and economic exploitation were also raised.
2. Government issued a ban on felling of trees in Himalayan region for fifteen years until green cover was fully restored.
3. Active participation of women was also a very novel aspect of the movement.
4. This movement was started with a single issue but became symbol of many such popular movements emerging in different parts of country during 1970s.

4. Mention any three social movements of India. Explain their main objectives.

Answer:

1. The Chipko Movement:

- (a) It raised the issues of ecological and economic exploitation.
- (b) Active participation of women was a novel aspect of the movement.
- (c) The villagers protested against the practices of logging to be permitted by the government.

2. Anti-Arrack movement:

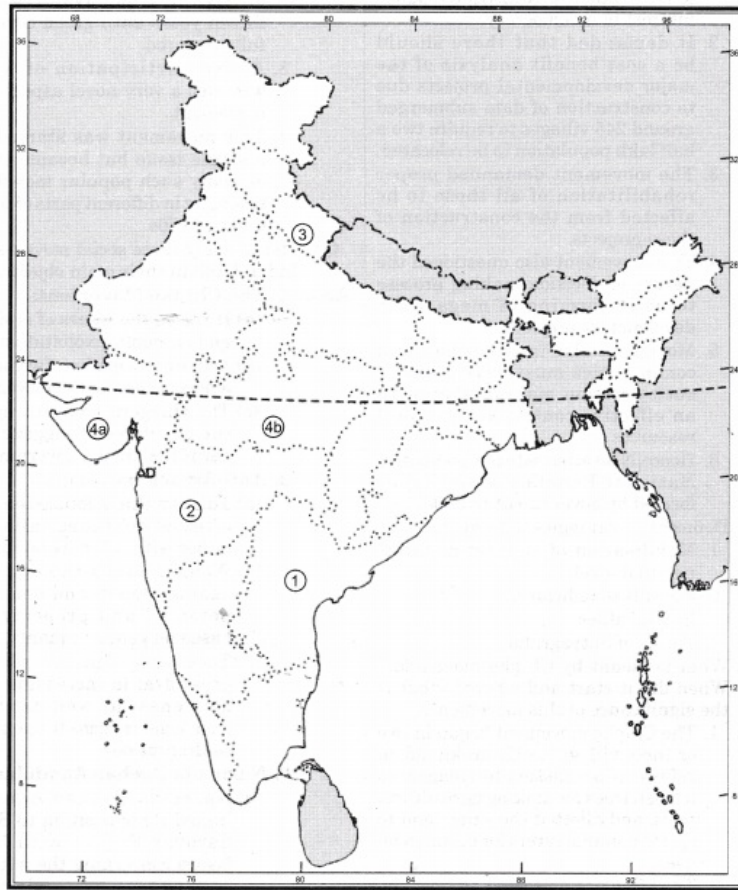
- (a) This movement focused on issues of sexual violence against women either within family or outside.
- (b) Women joined the campaign against dowry and demanded personal and property laws based on gender equality.
- (c) These campaigns contributed a great deal in increasing social awareness as well as shifted from legal reforms to open social confrontations.

3. Narmada Bachao Aandolan:

- (a) Narmada Bachao Aandolan linked its opposition to Sardar Sarovar Project with larger issues concerning the nature of ongoing developmental projects.
- (b) It demanded cost benefit analysis of major developmental projects to relocate the people suffered from construction of dams.
- (c) This movement also questioned the nature of decision making process to be in framing of mega scale development projects.

Picture/Map Based Questions [5 Marks]

1. On a political outline map of India locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicated.



#### Questions

1. The state where Anti-Arrack movement started in October 1992.
2. The state where Dalit Panthers Organisation was active.
3. The state related with Chipko movement.
4. The states associated with Narmada Bachao Aandolan.

Answer:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Maharashtra
3. Uttarakhand
4. (a) Gujarat (b) Madhya Pradesh

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