

POLITICAL SCIENCE HS 2nd YEAR IMPORTANT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

PART B POLITICS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

1. Discuss briefly about the reasons of Congress domination in the early years of India's independence.
 - a. Congress was seen as an inheritor of the national movement. Many leaders who were in the forefront of the national struggle were contesting elections as Congress candidates.
 - b. The Congress was already a very well organised party and by the time the other parties could even think of a strategy, the Congress had already started its campaign.
 - c. Congress had 'first off the blocks advantage'. Congress was formed in 1885 while other parties were formed only around independence or after that.
 - d. Congress with its legacy of being a national movement, its nature was all inclusive. As such all these factors contributed to the dominance of the Congress party.

2. Discuss briefly about the Chipko movement.
 - a. The Chipko Movement began in 3 villages of Uttarakhand when the forest department refused permission to the villagers to cut ash trees for making agricultural tools while allotting the same patch of land to a sports manufacturer for commercial use. This enraged the villagers and they protested against the government and the struggle soon spread across the Uttarakhand region.
 - b. Besides this larger issues of ecological and economic exploitation of the region were raised and the villagers demanded that no forest exploiting contract should be given to outsiders and local communities should have effective control over their natural resources. They demanded that the government should provide low cost materials to small industries and ensure development of the region without disturbing the ecological balance. The movement also took up the economic issues of landless forest workers and asked for guarantees of minimum wage.

- c. The Chipko movement was led by women. The forest contractors of the region usually doubled as suppliers of alcohol to local men. Women held protests against alcoholism thus broadening the agenda of the movement to cover other social issues.
- d. The movement achieved victory when the government issued a ban on felling of trees in the Himalayan region for 15 years until the green cover was fully restored.

3. State the main arguments in the debate that ensued between industrialisation and agricultural development at the time of second Five Year Plan.

- a. During the initial years after India's independence there was a debate between agriculture and industry as to which would attract more public resources in a backward economy like India. Many thought that the Second Five Year Plan lacked an agrarian strategy for development and the emphasis on industry caused agriculture in rural India to suffer.
- b. Gandhian economists like JC Kumarappa proposed an alternative plan that gave greater importance to rural industrialization while Chaudhary Charan Singh a Congress leader articulated the case for keeping agriculture at the centre of planning for India. He said that planning was leading to creation of prosperity in urban and industrial section at the expense of the farmers and rural population.
- c. There was also the belief that without a drastic increase in industrial production there could be no escape from the cycle of poverty and hence government should give more emphasis on industrial development. They also argued that even if the government spend more money on agriculture it would not have solve the massive problem of rural poverty.
- d. They argued that Indian planning did have an agrarian strategy to boost the production of food grains such as laws for land reforms and distribution of resources among the poor in the villages, proposed programmes of community development and large expenditure on irrigation projects.

4. Discuss briefly about the secessionist movements in North East India.

- a. After the Great Famine of 1959 in Mizo Hills and the Assam government's failure to respond adequately to it the movement for secession gained popular support in the Mizo Hills. The Mizo National Front (MNF) was formed under the leadership of Laldenga.

- b. In 1966 the MNF started an armed campaign for independence which started a 20 yearlong battle between Mizo insurgents and the Indian army. The MNF fought a guerrilla war which got support from the Pakistan government. The Indian security forces countered it with a series of repressive measures where common people suffered. Even the Air Force was used to bomb Aizawl. Finally in 1986 a peace agreement was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga and Mizoram was granted full-fledged statehood with special powers.
- c. Similar movement also began in the Naga Hills led by Angami Zapu Phizo and a section of the Nagas declared independence from India in 1951.
- d. Phizo turned down many offers of negotiated settlement. The Naga National Council launched an armed struggle for sovereignty of Nagas. After a period of violent insurgency a section of Nagas signed an agreement with the Government of India but this was not acceptable to other rebels. The problem in Nagaland still awaits final resolution.

5. Discuss briefly about India's nuclear policy

- a. A significant component of Nehru's industrialisation plans was the nuclear program initiated in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J Bhabha.
- b. India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professes "no first use" and reiterates India's commitment to global, verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapons free world.
- c. India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes and Nehru was against nuclear weapons. So he pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament. However the nuclear arsenal kept rising.
- d. When Communist China conducted nuclear tests in October 1964 the 5 nuclear weapon powers(UK, USA, USSR, France and Taiwan) tried to impose the Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 on the rest of the world. India always considered the NPT discriminatory and refused to sign it. When India conducted its first nuclear test it was termed as peaceful explosion.
- e. India has opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation since they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimized the monopoly of the 5 nuclear weapon powers. Thus India conducted the series of nuclear tests in may 1998 demonstrating its

capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. India also refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

6. Discuss briefly about the challenges faced by India immediately after independence.

- a. The first and the immediate challenge that India faced after independence was to shape a nation that was united yet one that could accommodate the diversity of the Indian society.
- b. The second challenge was to establish democracy. A democratic constitution is necessary but not sufficient for establishing a democracy. The challenge was to develop democratic practices in accordance with the Constitution.
- c. The third challenge was to ensure the development and wellbeing of the entire society and not only of some sections. The constitution set out in the Directive Principles of State Policy the welfare goals that democratic politics must achieve. The real challenge was now to evolve effective policies for economic development and eradication of poverty.
- d. The Partition process, the integration of the princely states and the reorganization of states within the Union of India were the immediate challenges that the country faced.

7. Discuss briefly about defection in the party system of India.

- a. Defection means an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he or she was elected and joins another party.
- b. After the 1967 general election the breakaway Congress legislators played an important role in installing non-Congress government in three states-Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The constant realignments and shifting political loyalties gave rise to the expression 'aya ram, gaya ram'.
- c. This expression originated in an amazing incident where Gaya Lal an MLA from Haryana in 1967, changed his party thrice in a fortnight from Congress to United Front back to Congress and then within 9 hours to United Front again.
- d. It was said that when Gaya Lal declared his intention to quit the United Front and join the Congress the Congress leader Rao Birender Singh brought him to Chandigarh press and declared "Gaya Ram was now Aya Ram". The Constitution was amended later to prevent defections.

8. Why did India adopt the policy of non-alignment? Discuss briefly.

- a. The foreign policy of independent India adopted the policy of non-alignment to pursue the dream of a peaceful world. India believed that by reducing Cold War tensions and by contributing human resources to UN peacekeeping operations India could play a role in maintaining world peace.
- b. India wanted to keep away from the military alliances led by us and Soviet Union and hence adopted and followed the policy of non-alignment.
- c. India believed that most developing nations could further hinder their development if they got embroiled in the wars of the superpowers.
- d. However the policy of non-alignment did not mean isolation or neutrality. Rather it believed in reducing Cold War tensions and reducing the outbreak of a full scale war. 1956 when Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal, India let the world protests against this neo colonial invasion.

9. Discuss the main objectives of the national policy for the empowerment of women 2001.

- a. Creating an environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realise their full potential.
- b. The enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by women on equal basis with men in all spheres-political, economic, social, cultural and civil.
- c. Equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation.
- d. Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process.

10. Discuss briefly about the initiatives taken by Janata government.

- a. The Janata Party government came to power after the 1977 elections. Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister under the Janata government. The Desai government formally ended the emergency and media censorship. The Constitution was amended to make it more difficult for any future government to declare a state of emergency.
- b. Atal Bihari Vajpayee the then Minister of External Affairs changed the course of India's foreign policy. The Desai government re-established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and also sought to improve relations with the USA.

- c. The Janata government also pressured state governments where Congress was in power to dissolve the state assemblies and hold fresh elections. As such Janata Party took power in 7 states such as UP, Bihar Haryana and others.
- d. The issue of reservations for the OBCs became very controversial in Bihar and following this the Mandal Commission was appointed by the Janata Party government.

11. Explain briefly the consequences of partition of India.

- a. The Partition of India was one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known. There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border in the name of religion. Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata became divided into 'communal zones'.
- b. People had to undergo immense sufferings as they were forced to abandon their homes and move across borders. Minorities on both sides of the border fled their homes and often secured temporary shelter in refugee camps. For most of these refugees the country's freedom meant life in refugee camps for months and sometimes years.
- c. The Partition was also a division of property, liabilities and assets at the political and administrative level. The employees of the government and railways were also divided leading to grave administrative and financial strain.
- d. Many of the leaders of the Indian national struggle did not believe in the two-nation theory. As such there were questions regarding if India would become a Hindu nation. However most leaders ultimately cherished and hence enshrined the ideal of a secular nation in the Indian Constitution.

12. Discuss briefly about the controversy relating to presidential election of 1969.

- a. In 1969 the post of the president of India fell vacant after the death of Zakir Hussain. The Syndicate managed to nominate the then speaker of the Lok Sabha N. Sanjeeva Reddy as the official Congress candidate for the upcoming presidential elections. Reddy was a long time rival of the PM India Gandhi.
- b. Indira Gandhi retaliated by encouraging the then Vice President V.V. Giri to file his nomination as an independent candidate.
- c. Congress president S.Nijalingappa issued a 'whip' asking all the Congress MPs and MLAs to vote in favour of Sanjeeva Reddy while

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi openly called for a 'conscience vote' which meant that the MPs and MLAs from the Congress should be free to vote the way they wanted.

- d. The election ultimately resulted in the victory of Giri. The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalised the splits within the Congress party and by November 1969 the Congress group led by the Syndicate came to be referred to as the Congress (O) and the group lead by Indira Gandhi came to be called the Congress(R).

13. Discuss briefly the main features of Coalition Government in India.

- a. The election of 1967 brought into picture the phenomenon of coalition governments in India. Since no single party had got majority various non Congress parties came together to form joint legislative parties that supported non Congress governments.
- b. These parties were called Samyukt Vidhayak Dal in Hindi and that's why these governments came to be described as SVD governments.
- c. In most of these cases the coalition partners were ideologically incongruent. The SVD government in Bihar included the two socialist parties- SSP and the PSP along with the CPI on the Left and the Jana Sangh on the Right.
- d. In Punjab it was called the Popular United Front and comprised the two rival Akali parties at that time- the Sant group and the Master group, both the Communist parties- the CPI and the CPI(M), the SSP, the Republican Party and the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

14. Explain briefly about two nation theory.

- a. The two nation theory was advanced by the Muslim League and according to this theory India consisted of not one but two people- the Hindus and Muslims.
- b. On this basis the Muslim League demanded Pakistan -a separate country for the Muslims.
- c. The Congress opposed this theory and the demand for Pakistan but several political developments in 1940s and the political competition between the Congress and the Muslim league alongwith the British rule led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan based on the two nation theory.
- d. As a result on 14-15 August 1947 not one but two nation states came into existence India and Pakistan as a result of the Partition -the division of British India into India and Pakistan.

15. Discuss briefly the causes of the decline of the Congress party.

- a. The defeat of the Congress party in 1989 marked the end of the Congress dominance over the Indian party system. Thus began an era of multi-party rule where a coalition of parties came together to fill in the space of Congress.
- b. The 90s saw the emergence of powerful parties and movements that represented Dalit and backward castes (OBCs). Many of these parties represented powerful regional assertion as well. These parties played an important role in the United front government that came to power in 1996.
- c. Earlier the Congress party itself was the coalition of different interests and different social strata in groups which gave rise to the term 'Congress system'. However by the late 1960s various sections had been leaving the Congress fold and forming separate political parties of their own.
- d. While these developments weakened the Congress party, they did not enable any single party to replace the Congress.

16. Discuss briefly the importance of social movement.

- a. The social movements are not sporadic in nature but come up to rectify problems in the functioning of party politics and hence are an integral part of our democratic politics.
- b. The social movements represent new social groups whose economic and social grievances were not paid attention in electoral politics.
- c. Social movements ensure effective representation of diverse groups and their demands and reduce the possibility of deep social conflict and distrust of these groups in democracy.
- d. Social movements are new forms of active participation and thus broaden the idea of participation in Indian democracy.

17. Explain any two reasons for the emergence of the coalition politics in the Indian democratic system.

- a. In the 1960s opposition parties were in the forefront of organising public protests and pressurising the government. Parties opposed to the Congress realised that the division of their votes kept the Congress in power. These parties despite having entirely different programs as well as ideology got together to form anti- Congress fronts in some states and entered into electoral adjustment in others. The socialist leader Ram Manohar Lohia give this strategy the name of 'non-

Congressism'. He also proposed that Congress rule was undemocratic and opposed to the interests of ordinary poor people and thus the coming together of non-Congress parties was necessary for reclaiming democracy for the people.

- b. In February 1967 the Congress managed to get a majority in the Lok Sabha but with its lowest tally of seats and share of votes since 1952. Half the ministers in Indira Gandhi's cabinet, stalwarts such as Kamraj, SK Patil, Atulya Ghosh were defeated. The Congress lost majority in as many as seven states. In Tamil Nadu the Dravida Munethra Kazhagam (DMK) a regional party came to power by securing a clear majority. This was the first time any non-Congress party had secured a majority of its own in any state. Other states coalition governments consisting of different non Congress parties were also formed. As such the aura of Congress's invincibility was waning and a new faith in coalition politics emerged.

1. Discuss the controversies regarding emergency. Do you think it was necessary? Justify your answer. 5+1+6

- a. Emergency is one of the most controversial episodes in Indian politics. Before 1975, Emergency was never proclaimed on the ground of internal disturbances.
- b. In May 1977 the Janata Party government appointed a Commission of inquiry headed by Justice JC Shah, retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India to inquire into the allegations of abuse of authority, excesses and malpractices committed and action taken after the declaration of the Emergency. The Commission examined various kinds of evidence and called witnesses to give testimonies. These included Indira Gandhi who appeared before the Commission but refused to answer any questions. The Government of India accepted the findings observations and recommendations contained in the Shah Commission report.
- c. However Indira Gandhi's government argued that in a democracy the opposition parties must allow the elected ruling party to govern according to its policies and frequent protests are not good for democracy. Supporters of Indira Gandhi added that one cannot continuously have extra-parliamentary politics targeting the government which leads to instability and distracts the administration from its routine task of ensuring development.
- d. Indira Gandhi wrote a letter to the Shah Commission that subversive forces were trying to obstruct the progressive programmes of the

government and were attempting to dislodge her from power through extra-constitutional means. Parties like CPI continued to back the Congress during the Emergency and believed that there was an international conspiracy against the unity of India. The CPI felt that the agitations led by JP were mainly by the middle classes who were opposed to the radical policies of the Congress party.

- e. On the other hand the critics of the Emergency argued that ever since the freedom movement Indian politics had a history of popular struggles and people had the right to publicly protest against the government.
- f. They argued that the Bihar and Gujarat agitations were mostly peaceful there was never an internal situation which justified the declaration of Emergency. If some agitations had overstepped their limits the government had enough routine powers to deal with it and hence there was no need to suspend democratic functioning and use a draconian measure like the Emergency.

The declaration of Emergency is not justified because in a democracy like India suspending fundamental rights of the citizens of India and the federal structure under any circumstances is not justified. The government can and has other powers at its disposal to bring any disorder under its control.

2. Analyse the lessons India got from emergency.

- a. The Emergency brought out both the weaknesses and the strength of India's democracy. Many criticized the Emergency as the end of democracy. However it is to be noted that normal democratic functioning resumed within a short span of time. Thus, one lesson of Emergency is that it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.
- b. Secondly it brought out some ambiguities regarding the Emergency provision in the Constitution which has now been rectified. Internal Emergency can be proclaimed only on the ground of armed rebellion and the advice to the President to proclaim emergency must be given in writing by the Union Cabinet.
- c. Thirdly the Emergency made everyone more aware of the values of civil liberties. The courts took an active role after the emergency in protecting civil liberties of the individuals. This was a response to the inability of the judiciary to do so during the Emergency.
- d. Several civil liberties organizations also came up after the Emergency.

- e. Another issue that was highlighted by the Emergency is that there is a tension between routine functioning of a democratic government and the continuous political protest by parties and groups. There is no agreement on what should be the correct balance between the two.
- f. The actual implementation of the Emergency rule took place through the police and the administration. These institutions could not function independently and turned into political instruments of the ruling party. This is a problem which was highlighted during the Emergency and is yet to be resolved.

3. What do you mean by planned development? Discuss the role of Planning Commission in the development of India.

Planned development is the idea of planning undertaken by the government as a process of rebuilding economy. Here development cannot be left to private actors as in a laissez-faire system and rather the government has to develop a design or plan for development.

- a. The Planning Commission is an extra constitutional body that came into being soon after India's independence. The Prime Minister was its chairperson and the Planning Commission became the most influential machinery for deciding the path and strategy for India's development.
- b. The Planning Commission of India opted for Five Year Plans. The government prepares a document that has a plan for all its income and expenditure for the next five years. Accordingly the budget of the central and all the state governments is divided into 2 parts- 'non plan budget' that is spent on routine items on a yearly basis and 'plan budget' that is spent on a five year basis as per the priorities fixed by the plan.
- c. The First Five Year Plan(1951-56) tried to get the economy out of the cycle of poverty. KN Raj, a young economist was involved in drafting the plan and this plan mainly addressed the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation. Huge allocations were made for large scale projects like the Bhakra Nangal Dam. The plan identified the pattern of land distribution in the country as the principal obstacle in the way of agricultural growth and hence focused on land reforms.
- d. The Second Five Year Plans stressed on heavy industries. The plan was drafted under the leadership of PC Mahalanobis and its main objective words to bring quick structural transformation. The government imposed substantial tariffs on imports in order to

protect domestic industries. Search protective environment helped both public and private sector industries to grow. Savings and investment grew and industries like electricity, railways, steel, machinery and communication could be developed in the public sector.

- e. In the agrarian sector there was a series of attempt at bold land reforms. The government attempted the abolition of the colonial system of zamindari. Attempts at consolidation of land was also fairly successful. Laws were made to put in upper limit or ceiling on how much agricultural land one person could own. The tenants who worked on the someone else's land were given greater legal security against eviction. However the implementation of these reforms remained extremely limited.
- f. One of the major outcomes of planned development was the Green Revolution. The government decided to put more resources into those areas which already had irrigation and those farmers who were already well off. The government offered high yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and better irrigation at highly subsidised prices. The government also gave a guarantee to buy the produce of the farmers at a given price. The rich peasants and the large landholders were the major beneficiaries of the process which led to regional and class inequity between farmers. However, it raised the availability of food in the country.

4. What is Green Revolution? Discuss critically about Green Revolution in India. 1+5=6

The Green Revolution was a new strategy adopted by the Government of India during the 1960s for agriculture in order to ensure food sufficiency. Instead of the earlier policy of giving more support to the areas in farmers that we are lagging behind, it was decided to put more resources into those areas which already had irrigation and those farmers who were already well off. The argument was that those who already had the capacity could help increase production rapidly in the short run.

- a. The government offered high yielding variety seeds, fertilizers pesticides and better irrigation at highly subsidised prices. The government also gave a guarantee to buy the produce of the farmers at a given price.

- b. The rich peasants and the large land holders were the major beneficiaries of the process. The Green Revolution delivered only a moderate agricultural growth, mainly arise in wheat production. It raised the availability of food in the country but increased polarisation between classes and regions.
- c. Regions like Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh became agriculturally prosperous while other regions remained backward.
- d. The Green Revolution also brought a stark contrast between the poor peasants and the landlords. The exploitation of the peasants by the landlords created favorable conditions for left wing organisations to organise the poor peasants.
- e. The Green Revolution also resulted in the rise of what is called the middle peasant sections. These were farmers with medium size land holdings who benefited from the changes and soon became politically influential in many parts of the country.

5. Discuss the main controversies around Planned Development in early part of India's independence.

After independence India chose to adopt a Planned Development. There was consensus that development should not be left to private actors and a Planning Commission was set up under the chairpersonship of the Prime Minister to develop a design or plan of development for rebuilding the economy.

- a. There were several controversies around agriculture versus the industry. The First Five Year Plan emphasised investments in the agrarian sector while the Second Five Year Plan rapid industrialisation. Gandhian economist like JC Kumarappa proposed plan for rural industrialization. Chaudhary Charan Singh articulated the case for keeping the agriculture at the center for planning in India. He said that the planning was leading to creation of prosperity in urban areas at the expense of the farmers and rural population. The supporters of industry said that without industrial production there could be no end to poverty. They argued that India did have an agrarian strategy and now the government had to invest more in the growth of heavy industries.
- b. The second controversy was regarding the adoption of the development model. India's planned development did not accept the capitalist model nor did it follow the Socialists model in which private property was abolished and all production was controlled by the state.

Elements from both these models were taken and mixed and hence India is called a 'mixed economy'. Agriculture, trade and industry were left in private hands while the state controlled key heavy industries, provided industrial infrastructure and regulated trade and made some crucial interventions in agriculture.

- c. The mixed model was criticised by both the left and the right. Critics argued that the planners refused to provide the private sector with enough space and stimulus to grow. The public sector produced powerful vested interests that created hurdles for private capital. The government policy to restrict import of goods that could be produced in the domestic market with little competition left the private sector with no incentive to improve their products or make them cheaper.
- d. There was also criticism against the government that the state did not spend any significant amount on public education and healthcare. The state intervened only in those areas where the private sector was not prepared to go. Thus, the state helped the private sector to make profit. Instead of helping the poor, the state intervention ended up creating a new middle class that enjoyed high salaries without any accountability. Poverty did not decline substantially during this period.

6. Discuss the consequences of National Emergency declared on 25th June 1975.

- a. The declaration of the Emergency brought the ongoing agitations led by Jayaprakash Narayan to an abrupt stop. Strikes were banned and many opposition leaders were put in jail.
- b. The government using its special powers under the Emergency provisions suspended the freedom of the press. Newspapers were asked to get prior approval for all material to be published. Newspapers like The Indian Express and the Statesman protested against censorship by leaving blank spaces where news items had been censored. Magazines like the Seminar and the Mainstream chose to close down rather than submit to censorship.
- c. The government banned Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and Jamaat e Islami fearing that there could be social and communal disharmony.
- d. The various Fundamental Rights of the citizens stood suspended including the rights of citizens to move the court for restoring their fundamental rights.
- e. The government made extensive use of preventive detention and many people were arrested or detained even before they committed

any offence. The government made large scale arrests and the arrested political workers could not challenge their arrests through habeas corpus petitions.

- f. The government brought many new changes to the Constitution. An amendment was made declaring that elections of Prime Minister, President and Vice President could not be challenged in the court. The 42nd amendment was also passed during the Emergency. no

7. Describe the politics of northeast and the demands of autonomy in the region.

- a. The North East consists of 8 states -Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and now Sikkim.
- b. The region has witnessed a lot of change since 1947. Tripura, Manipur and Khasi Hills of Meghalaya were princely states which merged with India after independence. Nagaland was created in 1963. Manipur Tripura and Meghalaya became states in 1972 while Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh become separate states in 1987.
- c. The isolation of this region, its complex social character and backwardness in comparison to other parts of the country creates a complex political situation for the region. The vast international border and weak communication between the North East and the rest of India further adds to the issues. Three issues dominate the politics of the region such as - demands for autonomy, movements for secession and opposition to outsiders.
- d. At independence the entire region except Manipur and Tripura comprised the state of Assam. Demands for political autonomy rose when the non Assamese felt that the Assam government was imposing Assamese language on them. Leaders of the major tribal communities formed the All Party Hill Leaders Conference in 1960. They demanded a tribal state to be carved out of Assam.
- e. The reorganization of the North East was completed by 1972 but this was not the end of autonomy demands in the region. In Assam the Bodos, Karbis and Dimasas demanded separate states. They started mobilising public opinion and popular movement as well as insurgency to fulfill this demand.
- f. Several provisions of the federal setup were used to satisfy the autonomy demands while remaining in Assam. Karbis, Dimasas and Bodos currently administer their regions through the autonomous council under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian constitution.