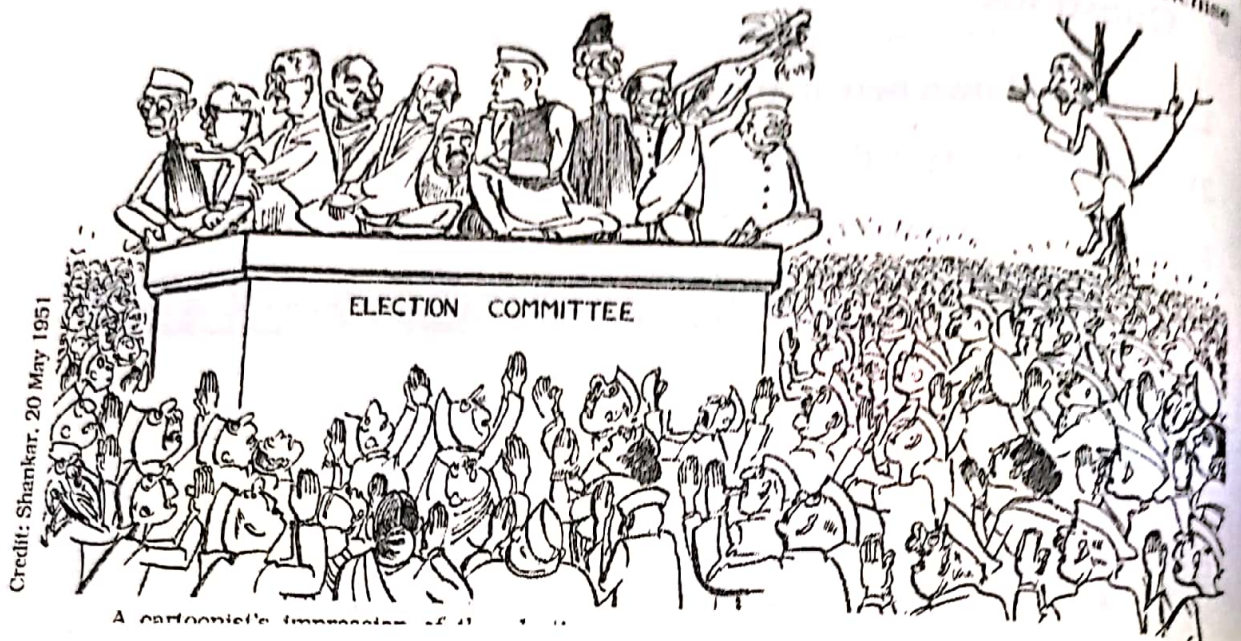


Q.2 What does this cartoon say about the nature of hegemony?

Ans. Nature of hegemony – Hard, Military expenditure, Defense Mechanism,

Q.3 Mention any 2 examples of its structural power.

Ans. Global Public Goods, SLOCs, Internet, WTO.



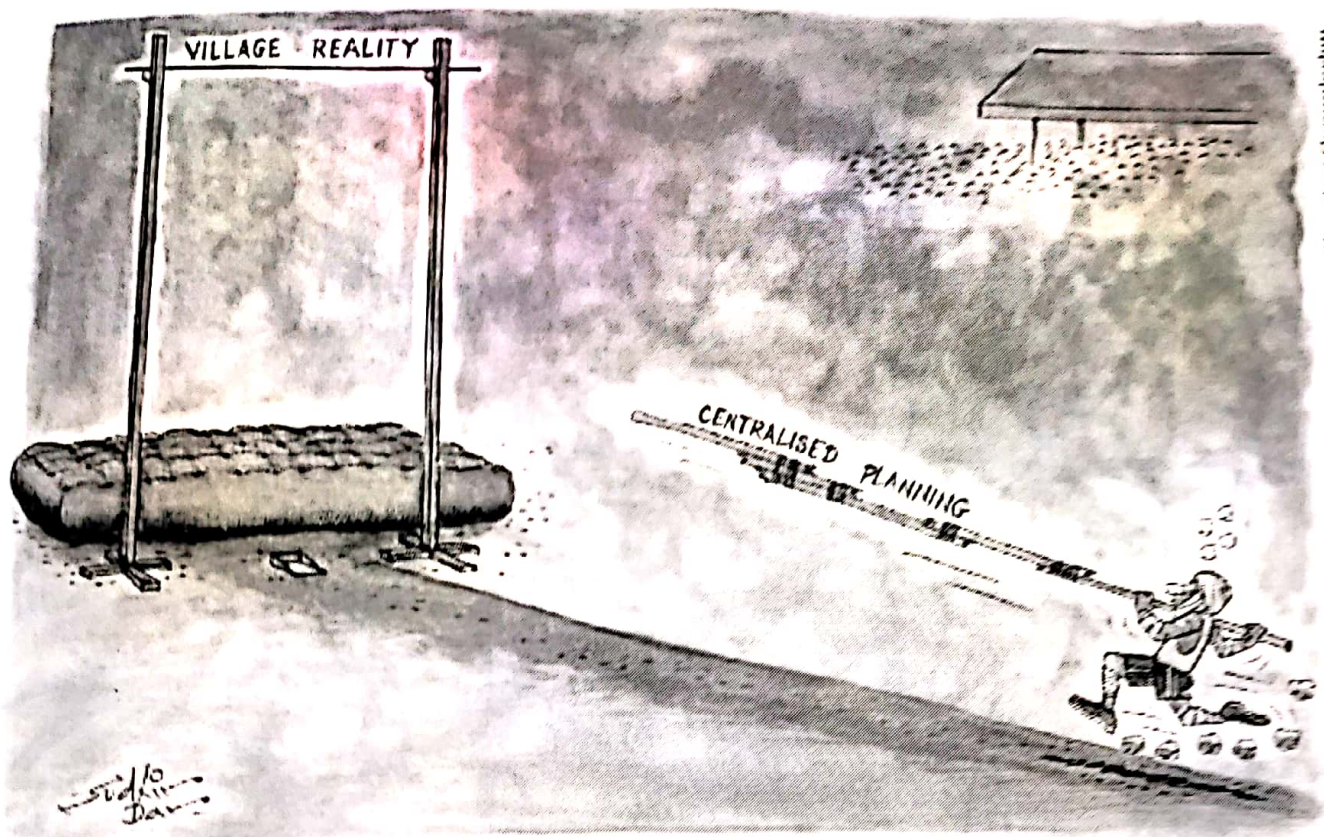
The above cartoon depicts the problems that Election Commission of India faced while selecting the party candidates. The people are shown begging for party tickets from Election Committee. The aspirants for congress tickets were much more than the seats in the legislature. It was a difficult task before the ECI to seek the candidates for giving tickets.

The committee included leaders like:

Jawaharlal Nehru, Morarji Desai, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Dr B.C Roy, Kamaraj Nair, Rajagopalchari, Jagjivan Ram, Maulana Azad, D.P Mishra, P.D Tendon and Govind Ballabh Pant.

Questions:

- 1) Name the leaders shown in this cartoon.
- 2) What is being shown here?
- 3) What were the other challenges faced by Election Commission of India in conducting the 1st General Elections?
- 4) Why Congress won in the 1st three General Elections?



Credit: Sudhir Das/UNDP and Planning Commission

"NEVER-SAY-DIE.."

The above cartoon shows how centralized planning by the Planning Commission of India was not adequate. Due to centralized planning, they were not aware of the problems at the grassroots level. Later, this was rectified by adopting decentralized planning, which first took place in Kerala. Now NITI AAYOG has replaced the Planning Commission of India and works in a decentralized manner. Here, Centralized Planning is shown through a mended stick, which can break at anytime, which has a tough task crossing the hurdle of the actual village reality.

Questions:

- 1) What is Decentralized Planning?
- 2) Which State adopted it initially?
- 3) Which body has replaced the Planning Commission of India?
- 4) Who is the head of Planning Commission of India?



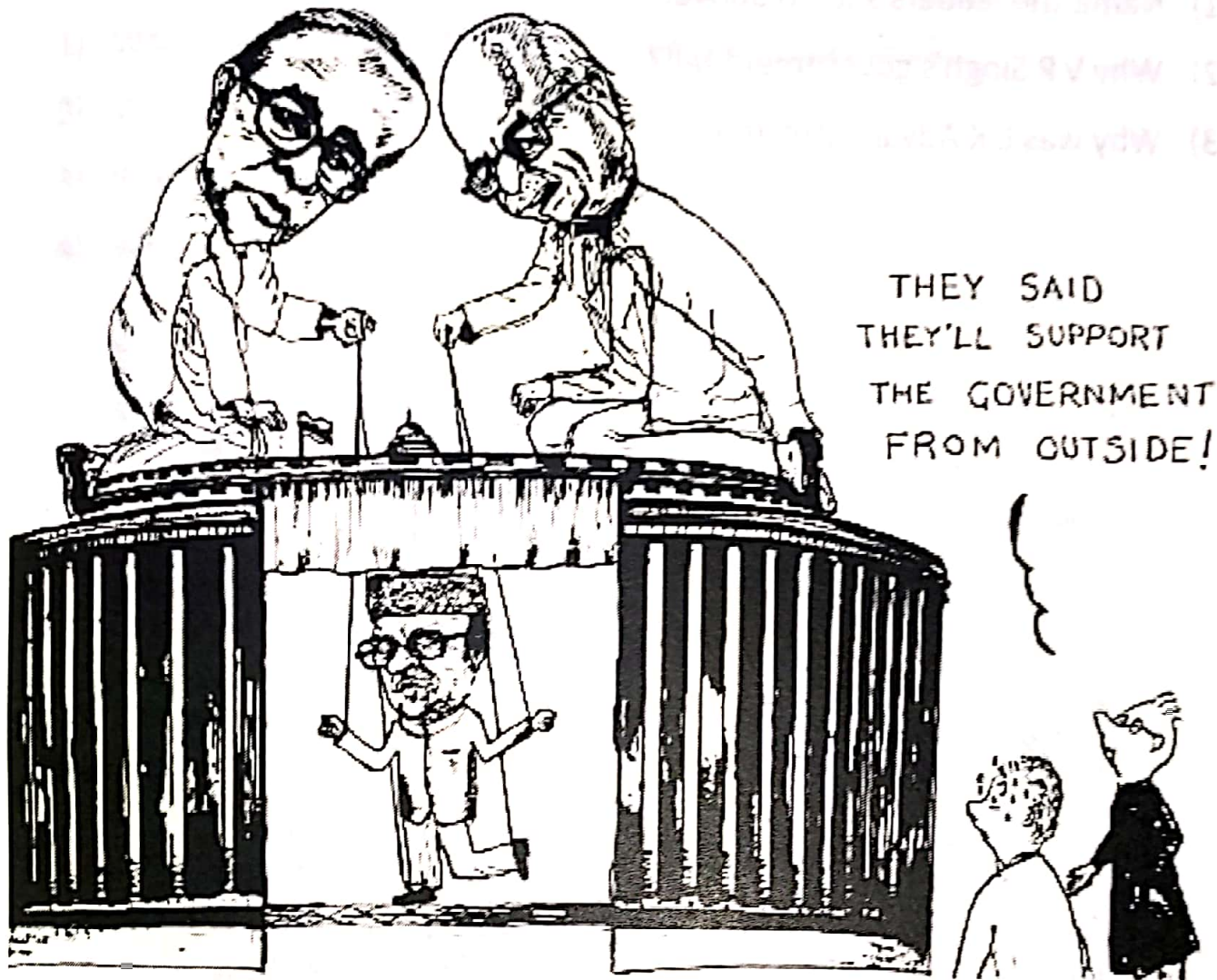
"The Left Hook" was published after the victory of V.V. Giri. (the boxer with the garland over the nominee of the Syndicate, represented here by Nijalingappa (on his knees).

Presidential elections of year 1969 are shown here. Indira Gandhi is shown here and is happy that her supported candidate V. V. Giri won the elections against N. Sanjeeva Reddy. When Zakhir Hussain, the then president of India died, position became vacant. V.V Giri was then the Vice President and he was made to resign. Indira and file as an independent candidate for this post. Syndicate members saw this as troublesome and problems started between them and Indira, as Indira supported Giri and not the official Congress candidate Reddy for this post. Congress official candidate Sanjeeva Reddy lost the battle and this led to a split in the Congress party resulting in Congress (O) and Congress (R). Nijalingappa, the President of Indian National Congress issued a "Whip" that if anyone votes out of party's will, would be excluded from the party.

Questions:

- 1) Who was the official Congress candidate for the post of President?
- 2) Who won the 1969 Presidential elections?

- 3) Who is shown on his knees?
- 4) What are the other reasons for Congress split?
- 5) Who was the Congress President at that time?
- 6) What is a "Whip"?



Credit: Sudhir Tullang / IIT Book of Cartoons

Leaders shown here :

Puppeteers pulling the strings are: | Left front- Jyoti Basu | BJP- L. K Advani |
PM- V.P Singh

The above cartoon is called puppet government because after 1989, era of coalitions began; no party got the majority to form government by themselves. So the National Front Government which included Janata Dal, Left Front, and BJP

formed a government. BJP and Left Front did not take active part in government, said they will support from outside. Later, when L.K Advani conducted a Rath Yatra to build Ram temple, and got arrested by V.P Singh government, they withdrew support leading to split and fall of National Front government.

Questions:

- 1) Name the leaders shown above.
- 2) Why V.P Singh's government fell?
- 3) Why was L.K Advani arrested?



Credit: Shankar

This shows that there was a big tilt towards the Public Sector in our mixed economy pattern. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is seen on the cycle which is tilted towards Public Sector. It is because the state controlled heavy industries and all key industries were given to Public Sector as its main is welfare of Public and not profit. Due to this, Public Sector undertakings started failing and were shut down.

Questions:

- 1) Which Economic Development model did India adopt?
- 2) Why was there a tilt towards Public sector?
- 3) What happened due to excessive role of Public sector?
- 4) Who is the man who is trying to balance the two sectors?

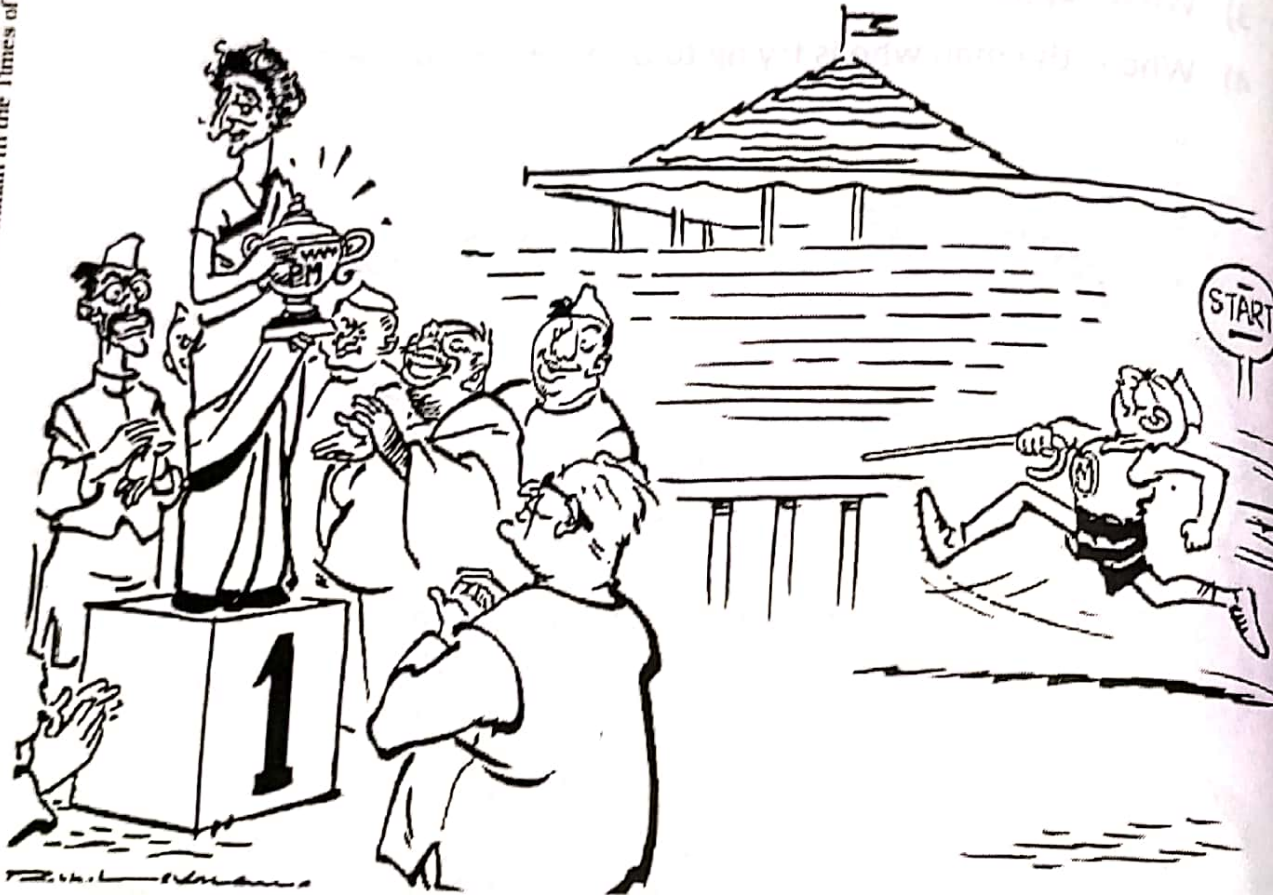


This shows how the Planning Commission used to work in India initially. The Planning Commission was set up in 1950 and the Prime Minister is the chairperson of it. The woman shown above is Indira Gandhi along with her Cabinet Ministers preparing the five year plans. But, they are unaware of the realities and grass root level problems. They are saying to themselves "how lucky they are to have them planning for them" but they do not know that the reality is completely opposite.

Questions:

- 1) When was Planning Commission set up?
- 2) Who was its first chairperson?
- 3) What is centralized planning?
- 4) What does the above cartoon say about Planning Commission?

Credit: R. K. Laxman in the Times of India

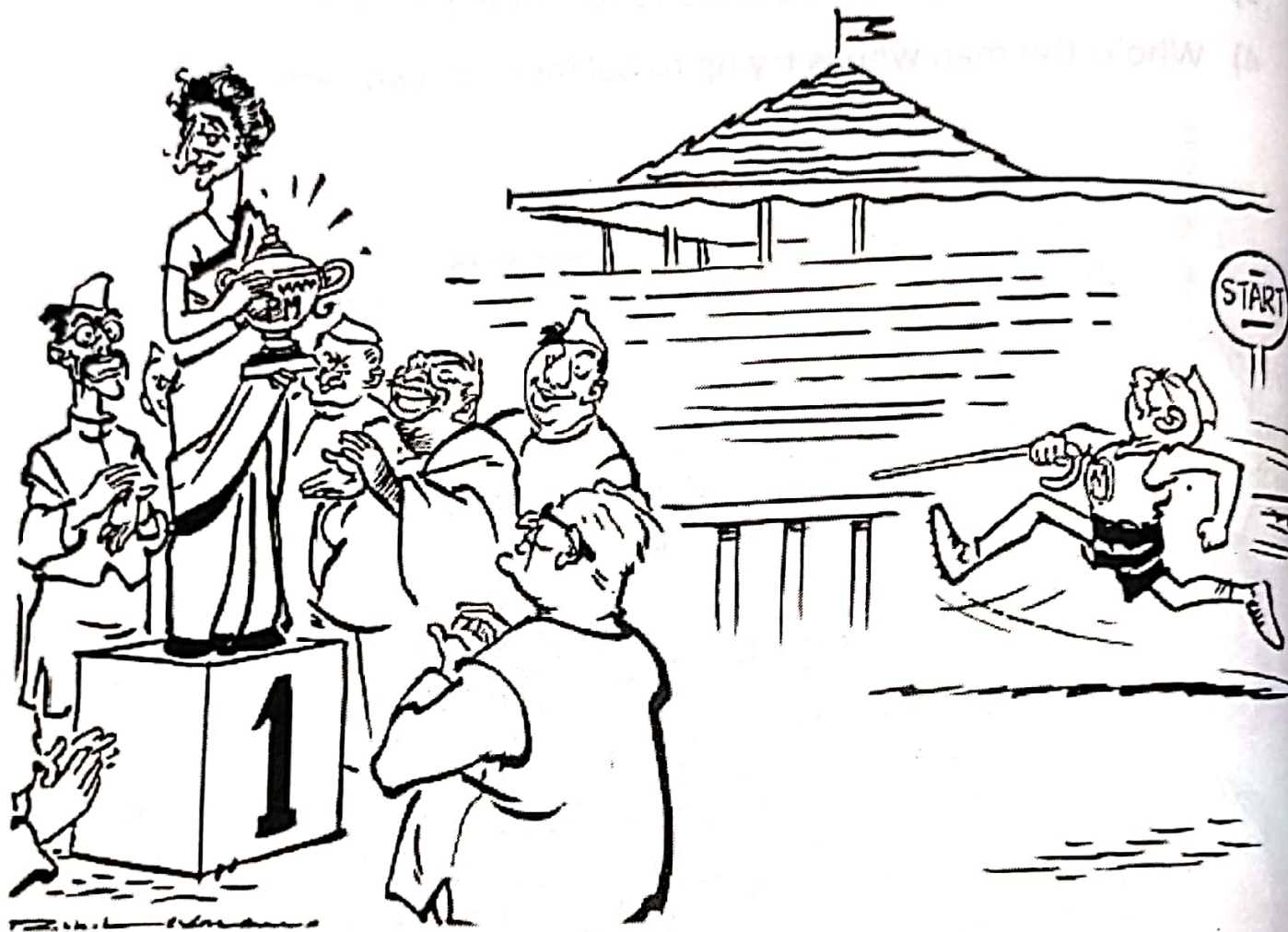


After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1966, the question was, who will be the Next Prime Minister? On one hand there was Morarji Desai, who was a veteran close associate of Nehru, politically experienced and on the other hand it was Mrs Indira Gandhi, who was Nehru's daughter, who was Information and Broadcasting Minister in Shastri's cabinet. Secret Voting (ballot) took place in the Lok Sabha among Congress MP's and Indira emerged as a winner. Morarji Desai lost for the second time in order to become the Prime Minister. Senior Congress leaders including Congress President K. Kamraj supported Indira Gandhi because of her inexperience. Because

Questions:

- 1) When was Planning Commission set up?
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Credit: R. K. Laxman In the Times of India

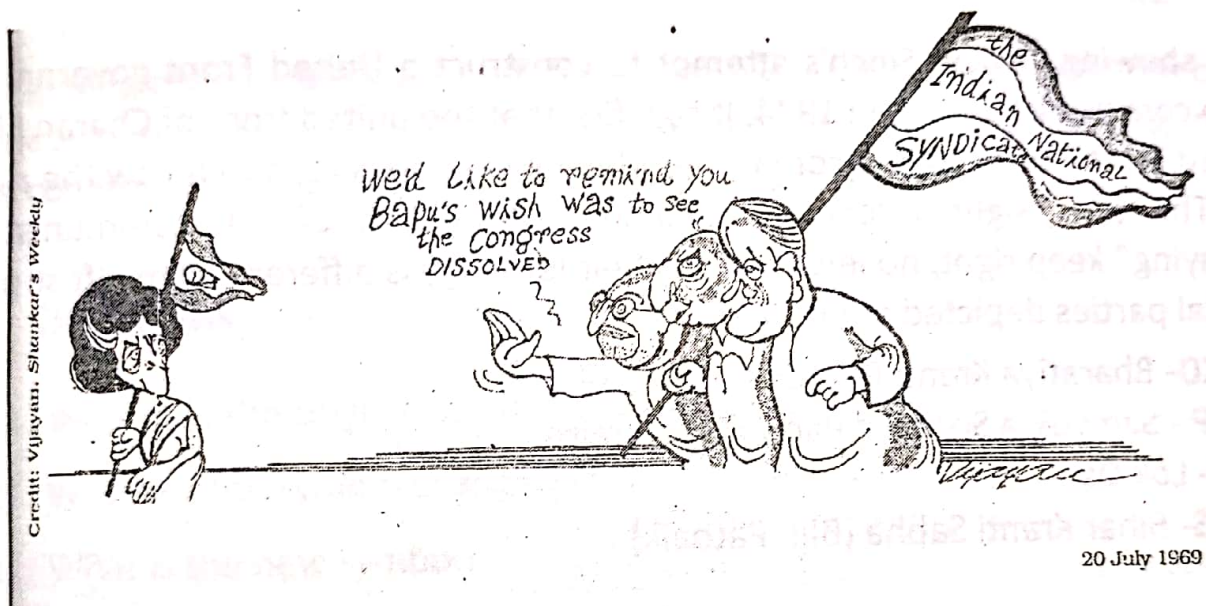


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that way she would be a puppet leader and would be dependent on these leaders for all decisions. The leaders standing around the winner are K Kamraj, S.K Patil, Atulya Ghosh, Gulzari Lal Nanda.

Questions:

- 1) What is shown here in the cartoon?
- 2) Even after winning, Indira faced many challenges. Name them.
- 3) Who has lost here and why?
- 4) Who are the leaders standing around the winner?
- 5) How did Indira emerge as the winner?

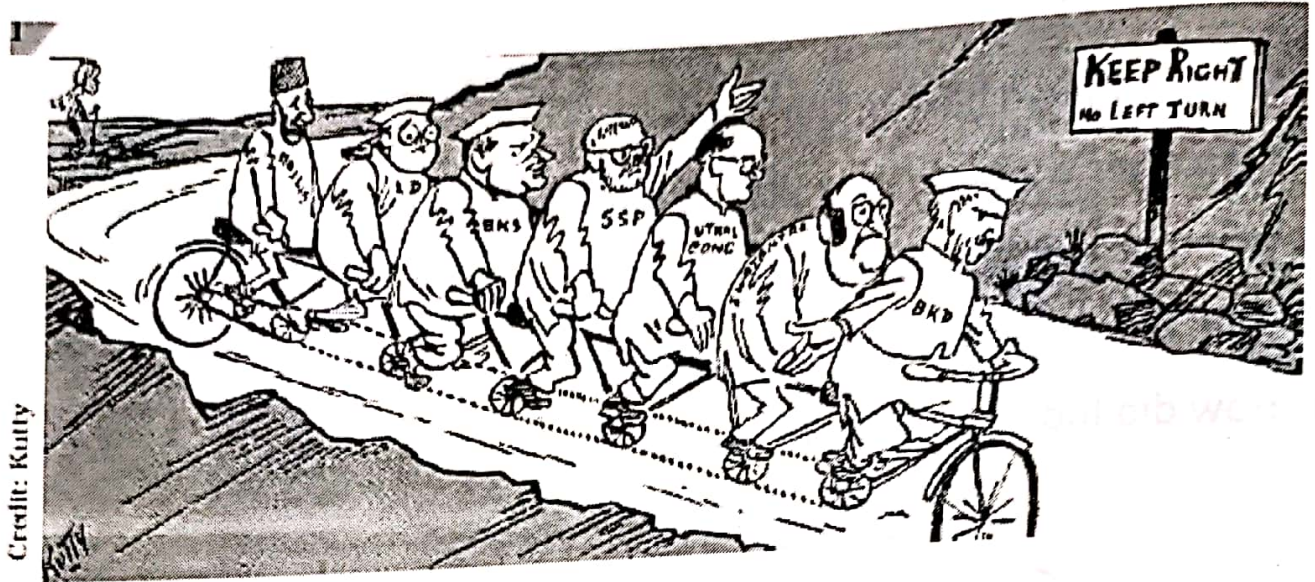


The above cartoon clearly shows the split in the Congress party. On the left is Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and on right are the senior leaders of congress, also known as Syndicate. They are reminding Mrs. Gandhi of Mahatma Gandhi's vision as he wanted Congress to be a Social Service Organization and a pressure group after independence and not a political one. So they are trying their best to discourage her to leave politics as she did not function according to them and was a threat to them.

Questions:

- 1) What does the above cartoon signify?

- 2) Who are the leaders shown above?
- 3) What was Mahatma Gandhi's vision for INC?



It is showing Charan Singh's attempt to construct a United Front government of non communist parties in 1974. It signifies that the united front of Charan Singh is formed on the basis of non communist ideology and expected to follow the rightist path only. The term "Right" refers to non communist and Left refers to communist parties. It is saying "keep right, no left turn" as their ideology is different from leftist parties. Political parties depicted above are:

- **BKD**- Bharatiya Kranti Dal (Charan Singh)
- **SSP** - Samyukta Socialist Party (Raj Narain)
- **LD**- Lok Dal
- **BKS**- Bihar Kranti Sabha (Biju Patnaik)

🔑 Questions:

- 1) Who are Rightists and Leftists?
- 2) Name the political parties mentioned in the cartoon along with their leaders
- 3) What are Samyukta Vidhayak Dals?

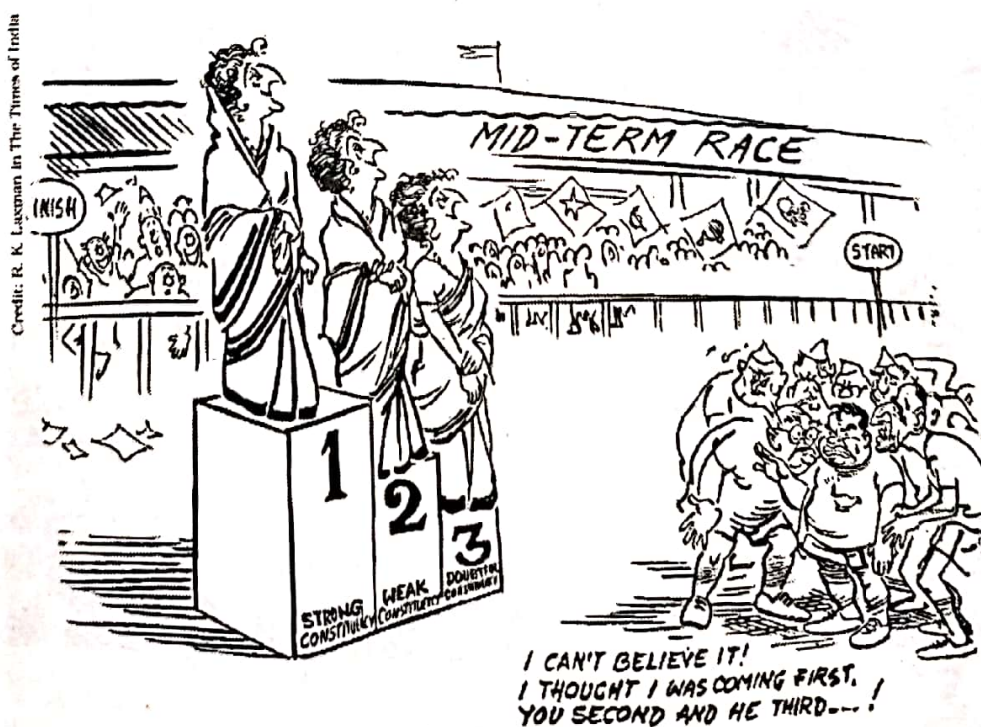


R. K Laxman, TOI

Originally, the election symbol of the congress was a pair of bullocks. This cartoon depicts the congress splitting and disagreements starting appearing in 1969. Later, congress changed its symbol to hand after Cow and Calf.

Questions:

- 1) What was the original symbol of congress party?
- 2) Why was the symbol changed?
- 3) What is the new symbol?



The above cartoon shows the victory of Indira Gandhi in the 1971 elections. Congress (R) and CPI alliance won more seats than Congress has ever won in its first four general elections. Many opposition parties formed the "Grand Alliance" which included: SSP, PSP, BJS, Swatantra Party, BKD. But Congress won in all constituencies – strong, weak and even where it was doubtful and unexpected. Grand Alliance proved to be a grand failure. Indira later won the state assembly elections as well and Congress dominance was restored. She was at the peak of her popularity; she showed her statesmanship also by winning the war against Pakistan and creating Bangladesh.

It is called Mid-Term race because Mid-Term elections were held as Indira Gandhi decided to conduct elections early by dissolving her Lok Sabha 13 months earlier. She took this bold step as she felt she was in huge popularity because of the victory in the 1971 war against Pakistan.

Questions:

- 1) What is depicted here in the cartoon?
- 2) Who is the woman showing on the winner pedestal?
- 3) Why is "Grand Alliance" known as Grand Failure?
- 4) Name the parties which formed the Grand Alliance.



Generally, as per the Indian constitution, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor. CM is elected by the majority party which wins the maximum votes in the state. But here, when Indira became the PM, she was deciding who will become the CM of the states on her will.

CM's list:

- Maharashtra – Vasant Rao Nayak
- Rajasthan- Barkatullah Khan
- Haryana- Bansi Lal
- Punjab – Bhim Sen Sachar
- Madhya Pradesh – Shyama Charan Shukla
- Andhra Pradesh – P. V Narsimha Rao
- Bihar – Karpoori Thakur/ Bhola Paswan Shasthri
- Assam – Mahendra Mohan Choudhary

👉 Questions:

- 1) What does this cartoon say about the selection of CM?
- 2) Who is the woman shown here?
- 3) Name the Chief Ministers which the lady selected herself that time?



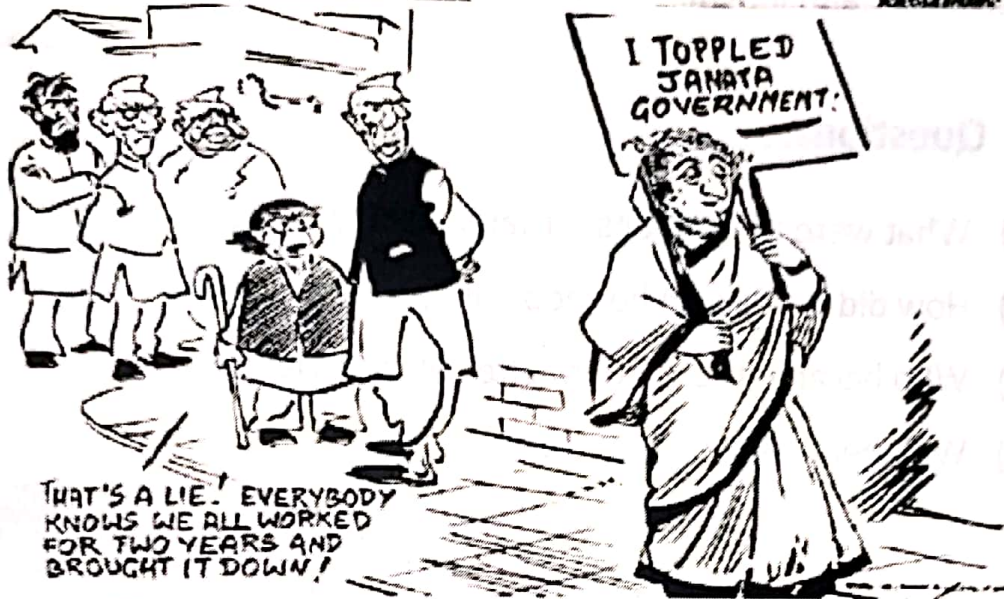
This cartoon appeared few days before the declaration of emergency to capture the sense of impending political crisis. The man behind the chair is the Congress President D. K Barooah.

It shows a constitutional crisis as well. It is written on Indira's chair "Conditional Stay Order" which she got by the Supreme Court in "Indira vs Raj Narain" case where she used State machinery to win elections and Allahbad High Court declared elections as invalid. But the Supreme Court put a stay order.

The expression "political crisis" stands for threatened law and order and administrative process as well. This happened when the opposition parties insisted on Congress's removal. J.P Narayan even announced a nationwide satyagraha and asked the army, police, and government employees not to obey any orders. In retaliation, Indira with the then President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed declared Emergency in the country in 1975.

Questions:

- 1) Identify the persons shown above.
- 2) Why is Emergency called, political and constitutional crisis?
- 3) When was Emergency imposed and why?
- 4) Who was the President of India when Emergency was imposed?



I got it! Emergency was like a vaccination against dictatorship. It was painful and shed fever, but strengthened the resistance of our democracy.



1st Cartoon: Atanu Roy/ India Today

2nd Cartoon (middle): R.K Laxman, TOI 13 November 1979.

3rd the last Cartoon: R.K Laxman, TOI

The above cartoons show Janata Party's faction fight which inspired many cartoons at that time.

The first cartoon shows the then PM Morarji Desai who won the 1977 elections. He and his party could not address the problems of the citizens. Everyone was dissatisfied.

The second cartoon shows how Indira Gandhi's popularity rose again as she went to Belchi village when massive floods happened there and the Morarji government did not do anything for them. And she declared that she toppled the Janata government. But the Janata government says that they only worked for two years and Morarji resigned himself. But the reality was that Charan Singh was heavily influenced by Sanjay Gandhi (Indira's son) and was given a lucrative offer to leave Janata Party and join them and he could become the Prime Minister. He accepted the offer. The reasons were the internal fights between three leaders of Janata party for power. They were: Jagjivan Ram, Charan Singh and Morarji Desai. They were not happy with Morarji as he chose to become the PM. Later, Morarji was forced to resign as all ministers lost faith in him.

Questions:

- 1) What were the reasons for Janata Party fallout?
- 2) How did Indira gain her popularity again?
- 3) Who became the next PM after Morarji Desai?
- 4) Who became the PM in 1980?



Credit: R. K. Laxman in the Times of India

R.K Laxman

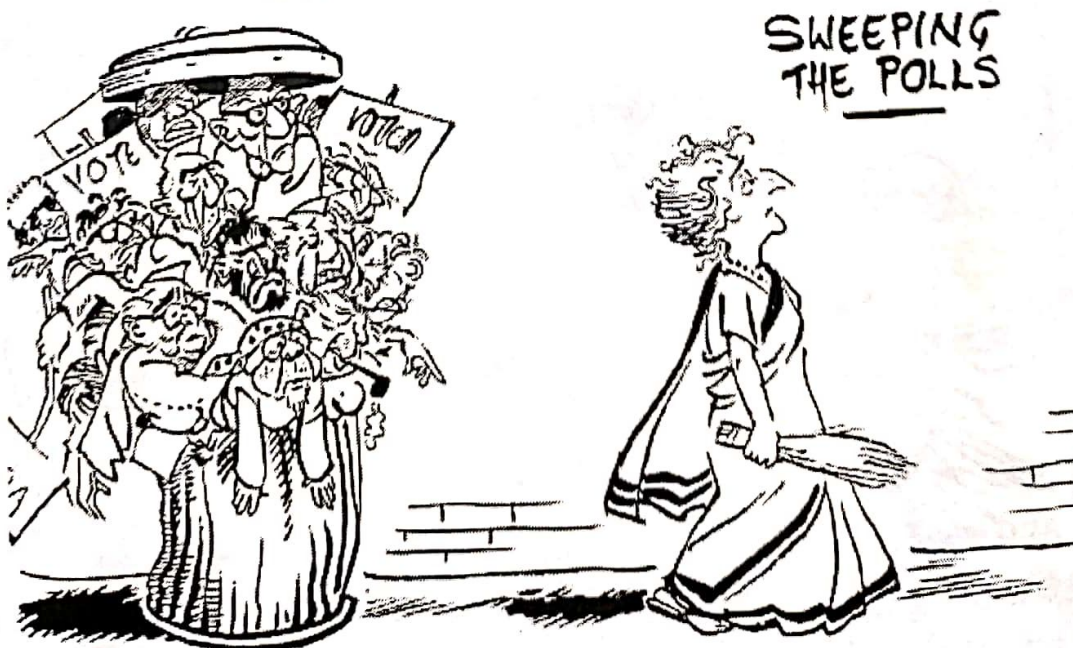
The above cartoon shows Jayprakash Narayan holding the board "Save Democracy" and is ready to launch a nationwide satyagraha to remove Indira from power. Jayprakash Narayan and Indira Gandhi used to share good relations earlier but he was not happy when she used to dictate on her own terms when she became the PM and she started taking things in her hands. He wasn't happy with undemocratic ways of Indira, especially her unconstitutional judicial interferences. He also got arrested under the Preventive Detention during emergency, as he planned to conduct a nation wide satyagraha against Congress at Ramlila Maidan, Delhi and do gherao outside Indira's house to force her to quit.

📌 Questions:

- 1) Who is shown as holding the board to "Save Democracy"?
- 2) Why did he plan to conduct a nationwide satyagraha?
- 3) Was Emergency necessary?



Credit: India Today



Credit: R. K. Laxman in the Times of India

This cartoon shows the 1980 elections results. Indira clearly is winning and sweeping the polls. After the fall of Janata Party government, and later the Charan Singh government, people made Indira their next PM. The slogan above "Indira bulao de bachao" clearly shows how desperately India needed Indira Gandhi as no one else could run the country better than her at this point of time. J.P could not win public support.

Reasons for congress win:

- Inability of Janata party and fallout
- Leadership crisis and internal rivalry amongst Janata party leaders
- Rising popularity of Indira Gandhi
- Fall of Charan Singh government

Questions:

- 1) What is being shown here?
- 2) Which elections are shown here?
- 3) Who is the famous cartoonist, who made this cartoon?
- 4) What was the slogan of the 1980 Elections?



The Sikh man shown here is Dr. Manmohan Singh, the then Finance Minister in 1991 who brought the New Economic Policy- Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization to save the economy. He is here trying to convince everyone that once we adopt the New Economic Policy, India will survive and develop. India was under huge debt burden and new changes were necessary. P.V Narsimha Rao was the Prime Minister back then.

🔑 Questions:

- 1) Name the leader shown above?
- 2) Which portfolio did he handle at that time?
- 3) Why were reforms needed?
- 4) What is the New Economic Policy of 1991?
- 5) Who was the PM of India in 1991?



Credit: R. K. Laxman in the Times of India

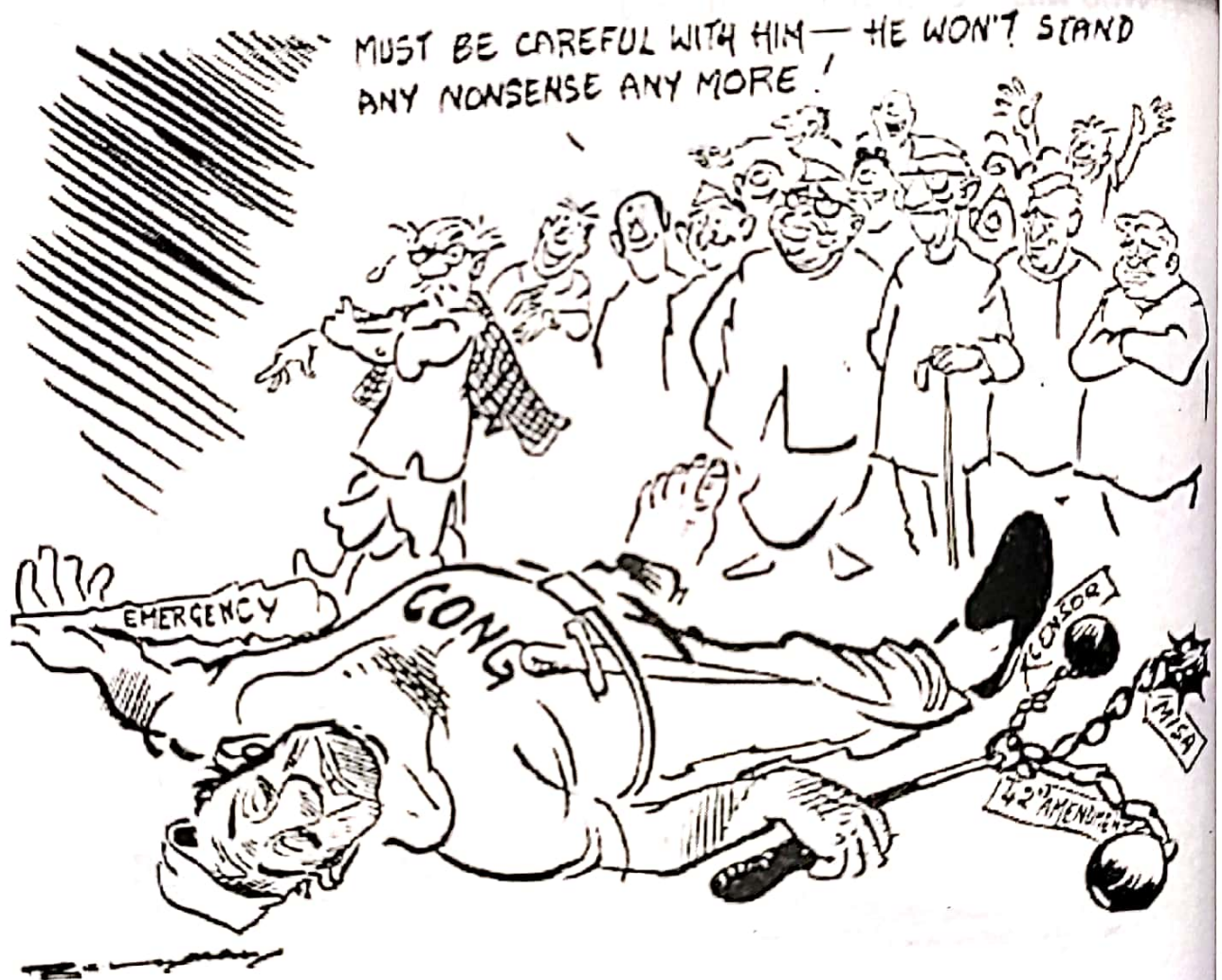
The Emergency ended in 1977 and the year shown above is 1976, that means the emergency was still on. It lasted till 18 months, starting from 25 June 1975. The man on the right is Congress President D.K Barooah and he is trying to influence the

man in the cartoon (cartoonist R. K Laxman) that emergency is still not over and citizens are safe under it. So they have to accept it.

Questions:

- 1) Why was the Emergency imposed?
- 2) Who can proclaim Emergency?
- 3) For how long did Emergency take place?
- 4) How can Emergency be proclaimed now?
- 5) By which Article, emergency can be proclaimed?

Credit: R. K. Laxman in the Times of India



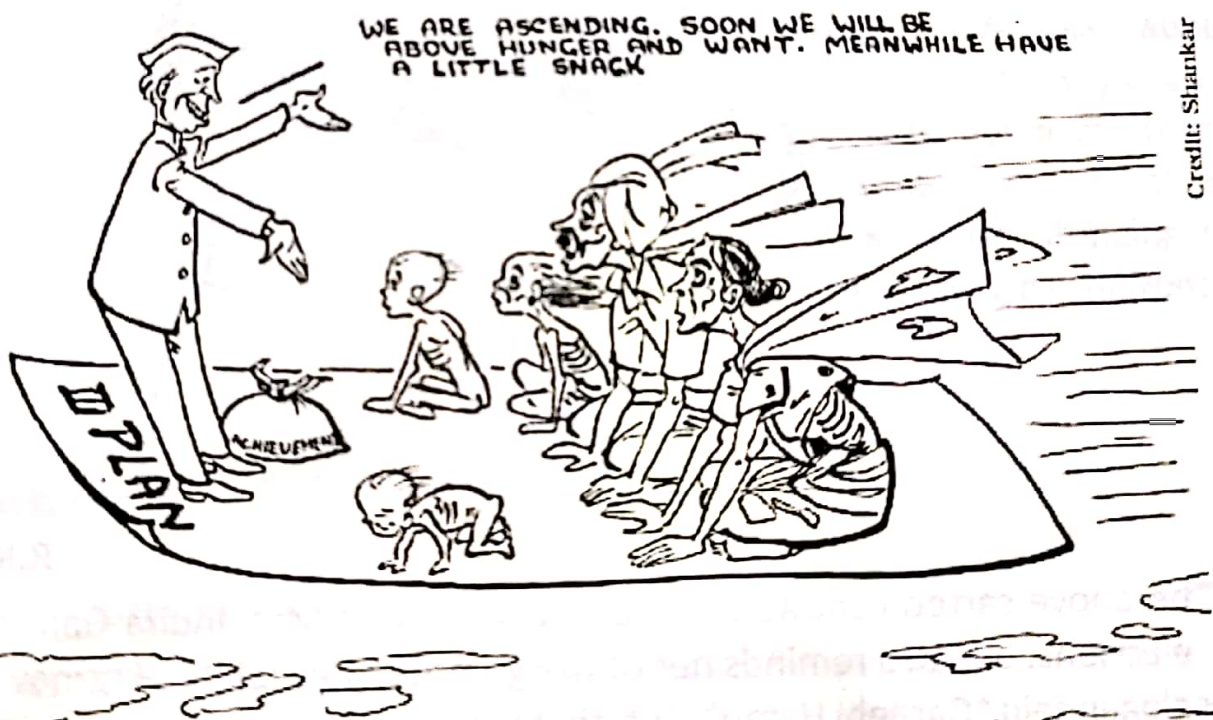
The above cartoon shows the massive defeat of Indira Gandhi's Congress in the 1977 elections. It shows whichever party tries to remove democracy, will be severely punished. Congress party lost because of :

- Imposition of emergency
- 42nd Amendment Act which changed the constitution
- Press censorship
- Preventive detention under MISA (Maintenance of Internal Security Act) – which gave power to seize property of anyone, put anyone in jail.

The leaders standing are Morarji Desai, Charan Singh, Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Questions:

- 1) What is MISA?
- 2) Why congress did not win the 1977 elections?
- 3) How did people react to Emergency?
- 4) What is the 42nd Amendment Act?



It shows the failure of the 3rd five year plan as it had urban bias. Poor were highly neglected in this plan; Industry was given priority over Agriculture. The man talking above is Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and there is a small bag of achievements of the 3rd plan. He is trying to convince the poor that it's just the beginning and further planning will

remove all the problems. He is giving a hope to them for a better future. The people sitting in the cartoon are starved people which symbolize the state of poverty in India at that particular time.

Questions:

- 1) Who is the head of Planning Commission?
- 2) Why was the third five year plan criticized?
- 3) What is the K.N Raj plan?
- 4) What is the P.C Mahanobis Plan?
- 5) What is a Plan holiday?
- 6) Who is the leader shown here?



R.K Laxman, T

The above cartoon shows the massive victory of Mrs. Indira Gandhi in the 1971 elections, but also reminds her of the great responsibility of removing poverty. Her slogan said "Gareebi Hatao". But, that was not the case. Poverty did not vanish. The Land Reforms initiative received a set back from Judiciary, and country faced the 1971 Bangladesh war and huge money was spent on it. A poor man is shown asking Indira ji about poverty removal.

Questions:

- 1) Who gave the slogan "Gareebi Hatao"?

- 2) Was the lady shown above successful in removing poverty?
- 3) What are Land Reforms?



The above cartoon shows the appearance of Indira Gandhi before the Shah Commission and how she refused to answer any of the questions asked. Shah commission was set up under the Janata party government to introspect about emergency. Justice J.C Shah enquired about it and Indira Gandhi did not say a word when she was asked about emergency and unlawful acts done by her government. She just cited the reason that when she became the PM she took an oath of not revealing matters of utmost importance to the public and she will be infringing it if she says anything. This cartoon shows law and order and justice was weak in front of Indira Gandhi.

Questions:

- 1) What is shown above?
- 2) Why was Shah Commission appointed?
- 3) Name the head of Shah Commission.



1999
YEARNING FOR
PAST GLORY.
"There was a
time, not all
that long ago,
when political
life began with
the Congress
and ended
with the Con-
gress."



The above cartoon contrasts the scenarios of party system in 1970's and end 1990's. It depicts the change from one party dominance to a multi party alliance system. On the left is Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the man who is trying to topple her Atal Bihari Vajpayee, but is not successful in doing that. But now in 1999, the scenario has changed. Many parties have come to form coalitions, and even small state regional parties are forming governments which Sonia Gandhi (daughter in law of Indira Gandhi) is trying to topple them in the 2nd cartoon.

The BJP along with many small parties formed NDA National Democratic Alliance. Some of the leaders shown in the cartoon on the right are: Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Rajnath Singh, Karunanidhi, Mamta Banerjee, Prakash Singh Badal, Biju Patnaik etc.

Questions:

- 1) What is being depicted above?
- 2) Name any four leaders shown on the right?
- 3) Why it was difficult to topple Indira Gandhi?
- 4) What is the difference between Alliance and Coalition?

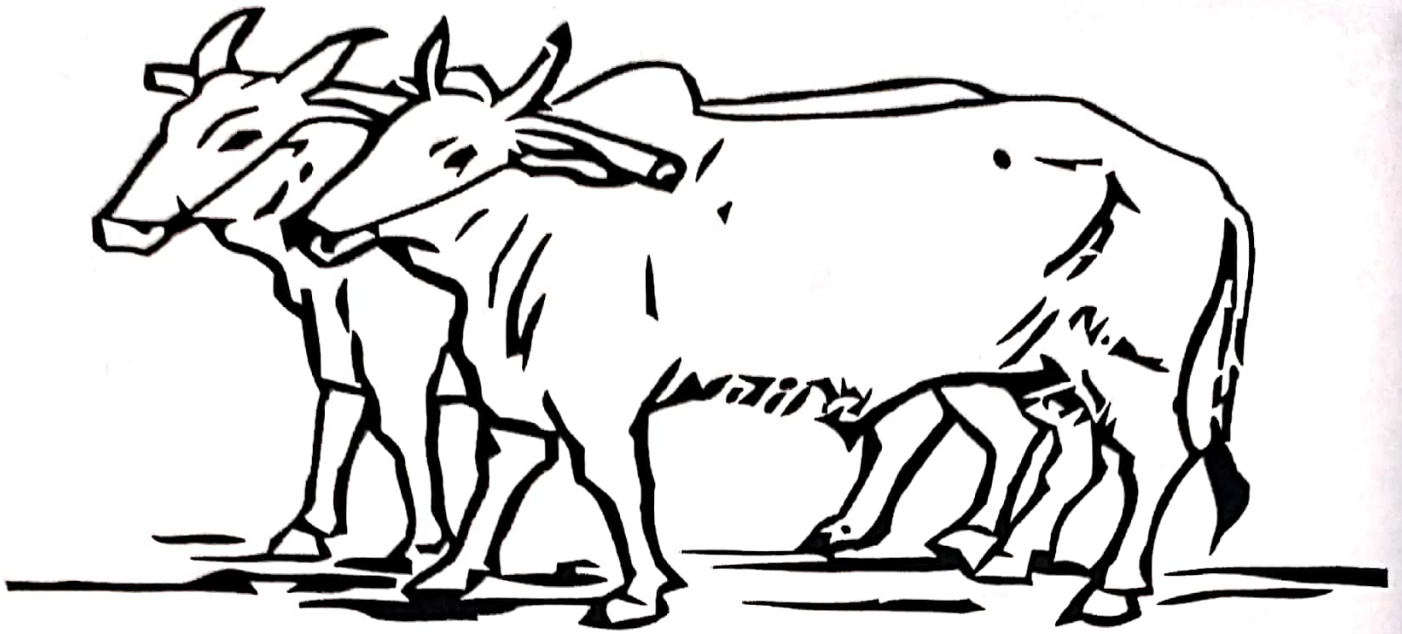


TUG OF WAR RESUMED

It depicts the early period after independence, the opposition's strength was comparatively weak and they were not in a position to topple the Nehru government. The opposition leaders who are trying so are : A.K Gopalan, Acharya Kriplani, N.C Chaterjee, Srikant Nair, Sardar Hokum Singh.

Questions:

- 1) Who is sitting on the tree?
- 2) Who is trying to topple Nehru?
- 3) Were they successful in doing so?
- 4) What's the role of opposition parties?



A pair of bullocks carrying a "yoke". The party under Nehru had this Election symbol which struck a chord with masses who were predominantly farmers. But after the split of Congress in 1969, Congress O made an appeal and Indira Gandhi could not use the symbol. She was deprived of the traditional symbol. Since the stalwarts at Congress O were involved in freedom struggle, they tried to justify that they were true inheritors of this symbol. Mrs. Indira Gandhi spent a considerable time on a new symbol, and chose "Cow and Calf".

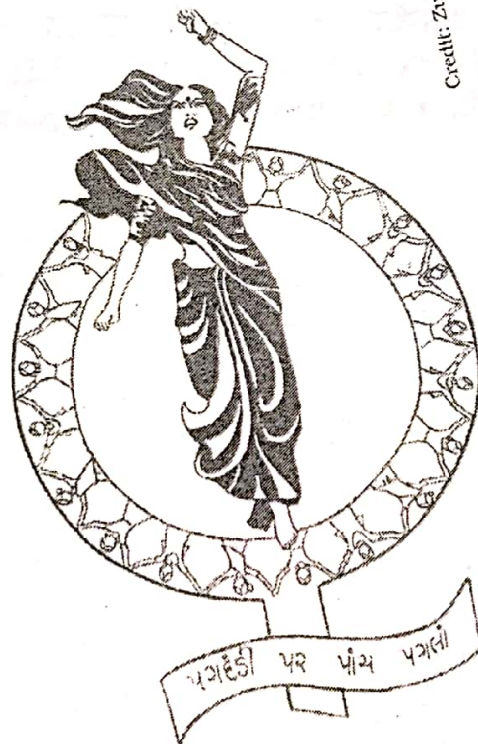
Later, when the 2nd split in Congress came in 1977, Congress (I) was created. Then a symbol of "Open Palm" has chosen. It earlier used to be the symbol of All India Forward Bloc (but fingers parting). The party vanished after the first elections and its symbol remained unused and was offered to Indira in 1980. It became an instant hit.

Questions:

- 1) How did the Congress Election symbol undergo changes?
- 2) What was Congress (I)?
- 3) What was the original Congress symbol?



These stamps were issued between 1955 and 1968 depicting vision for Planned Development. Damodar Valley, Bhakra Dam, Chittaranjan locomotives, Gauhati Refinery, Tractor, Sindri Fertilisers, Electric Train, Wheat Revolution, Hiraakud Dam, Hindustan Aircraft Factory (NCERT).



It represents Anti Arrack Movement. It shows women empowerment as Anti Arrack Movement became a women's movement altogether. Issues like dowry, domestic violence came into notice due to this.

🔑 Questions:

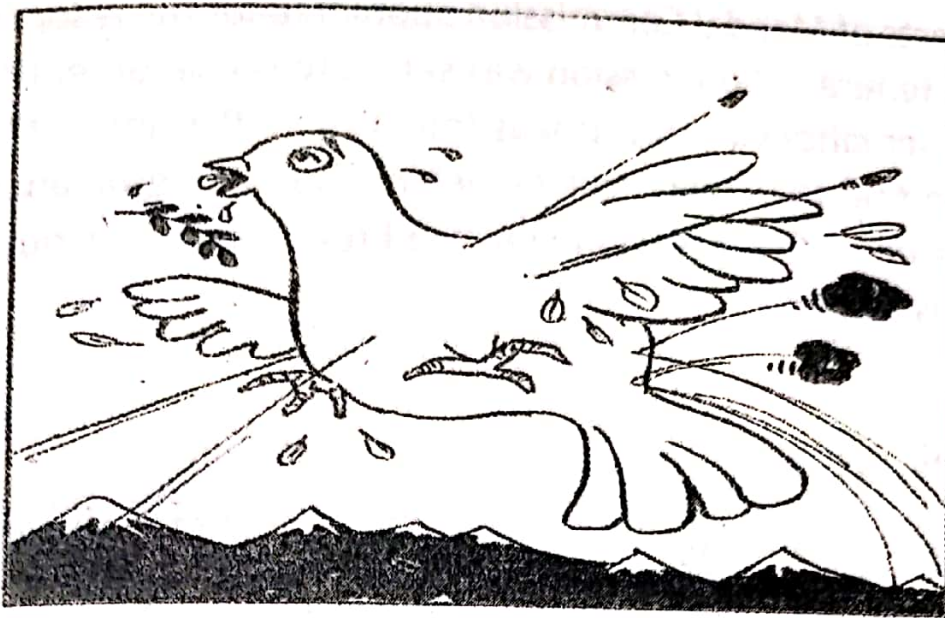
- 1) In which state this movement took place?
- 2) Which movement is shown here?
- 3) What were their demands?



It is trying to make fun of the slogan that Indira Gandhi used in the 1971 election, i.e. "Gareebi Hatao". Indira failed to remove poverty, so here he is hoping that Indira's government is removed quickly.

🔑 Questions:

- 1) What is being shown here?
- 2) Was the slogan of Gareebi Hatao successful?



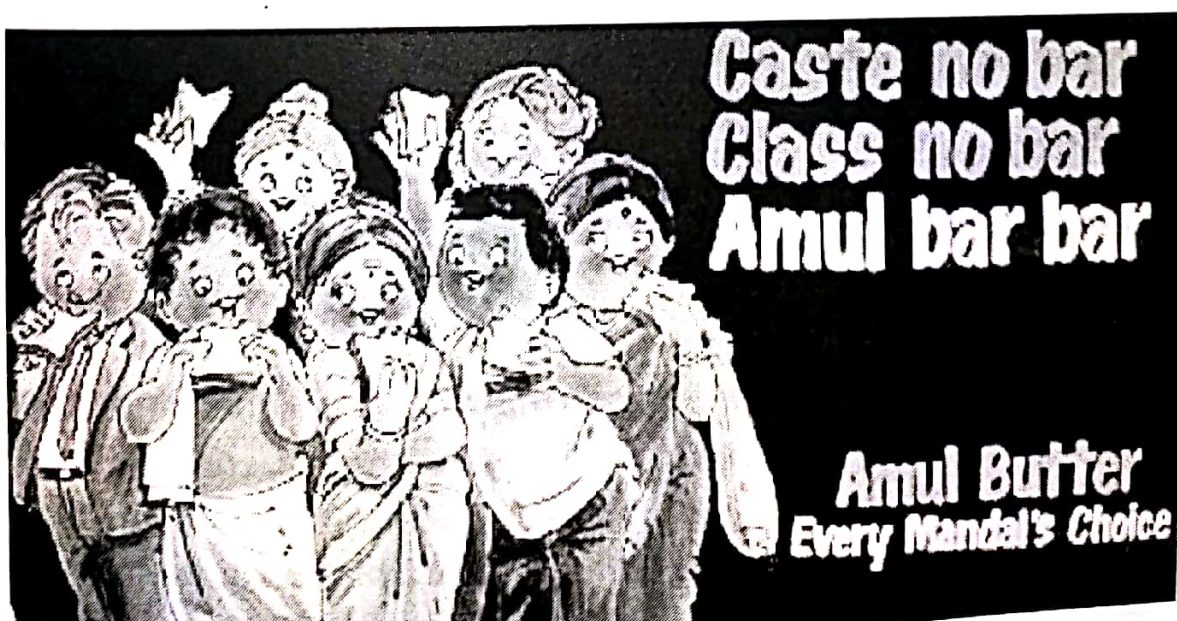
<http://govande.sulekha.com>

Peace in Kashmir

It shows the Kashmir issue, that how the situation of peace is there. Time and again we hear about violence in the Kashmir valley. This cartoon makes a sarcastic gesture about the same.

Questions:

- 1) Which Article is valid in Kashmir?
- 2) How can peace be brought there?
- 3) What is the internal and external problem of Kashmir?



1. A reaction to Mandalisation.

Amul has been quite famous for adapting the famous incidents into cartoons. It shows the effects of Mandal Commission appointed for the reservation of OBC. During V.P Singh's tenure, a Commission was set up to see whether Other Backward Classes needed reservations or not. It was found by B. P Mandal, the Chairperson of the Commission that they were lagging behind. So 27% reservations were given to them. This created controversy and violence broke down in various parts of the country against this decision.

Questions:

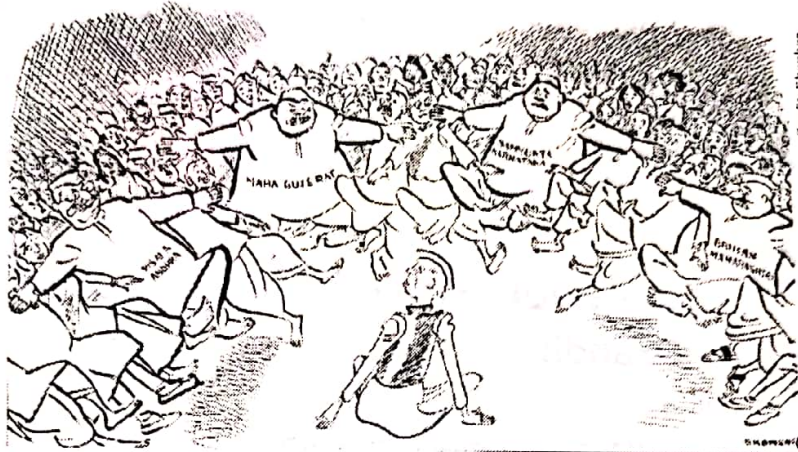
- 1) What is the "Mandal Issue"?
- 2) Who was the Chairperson of the Commission?



The above cartoon shows how the Right to Information Act had impacted the affairs of the country. Under the provisions of the Act, any citizen of India may request information from a "public authority" (a body of Government or "instrumentality of State") which is required to reply expeditiously or within thirty days. This movement started in Rajasthan initially when misappropriation of funds took place in a village.

Questions:

- 1) What is RTI?
- 2) How it became an act?



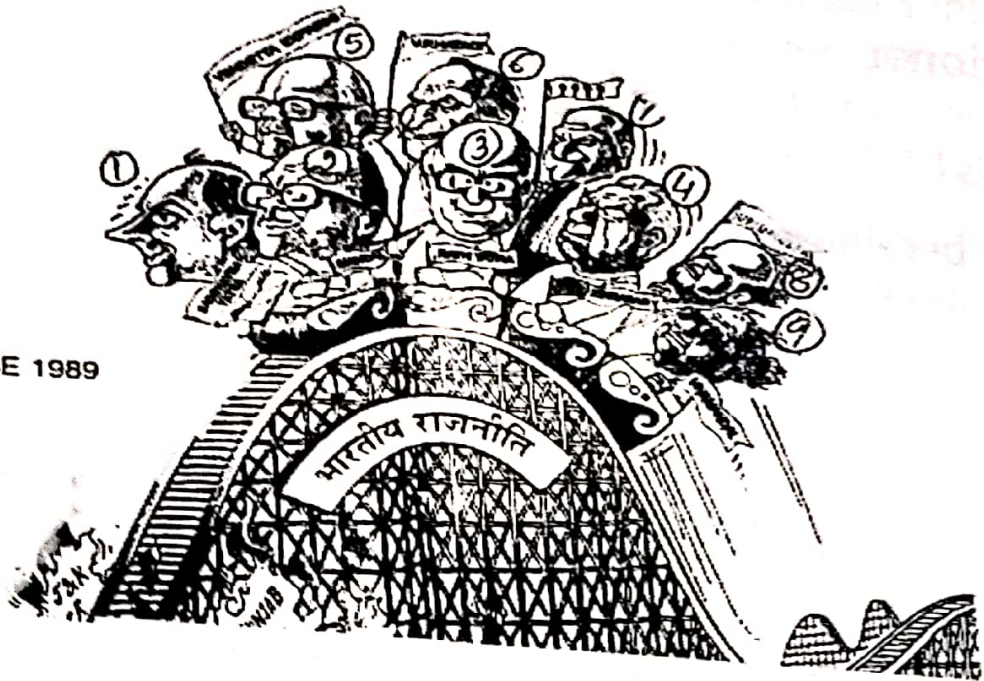
"Struggle for Survival" (Published in 1953) captures contemporary impression of the demand for linguistic states.

The person sitting in the centre of the cartoon is Jawaharlal Nehru, who faced the foremost challenge of integration of nation and formation of linguistic states. It shows the problem of reorganization of states on linguistic basis with the fear of disintegration of the country. India identified and respected regional demands of the people and enhanced democracy by providing some autonomy to states also.

Questions:

- 1) Who is the leader shown in the above cartoon?
- 2) What were the demands of these persons standing around him?
- 3) How were the states reorganized?
- 4) Was India right in adopting that course?

SINCE 1989



The leaders shown above are :

- Sadbhavna yatra – Rajiv Gandhi
- Mandal – V. P singh
- Rath yatra – L. K Advani
- Zindabad – Devi Lal
- Up up Ulfa – P. K Mahanto
- Vivamandal – K. Karunanidhi
- ???? – N. T Rama Rao
- V.P Hatao – Chandrashekhar
- Vendetta Express – Jyoti Basu

The above cartoon shows the Politics since 1989, the key issues that surfaced in India at that time.

👉 Questions: (CBSE DELHI 2016)

- 1) Identify any 4 leaders in the above picture.
- 2) Which was the most controversial issue of the period related to leader No. 1 as Prime Minister of India?
- 3) What was the position of the party led by leader no. 1 in the Lok Sabha elections of 1989?



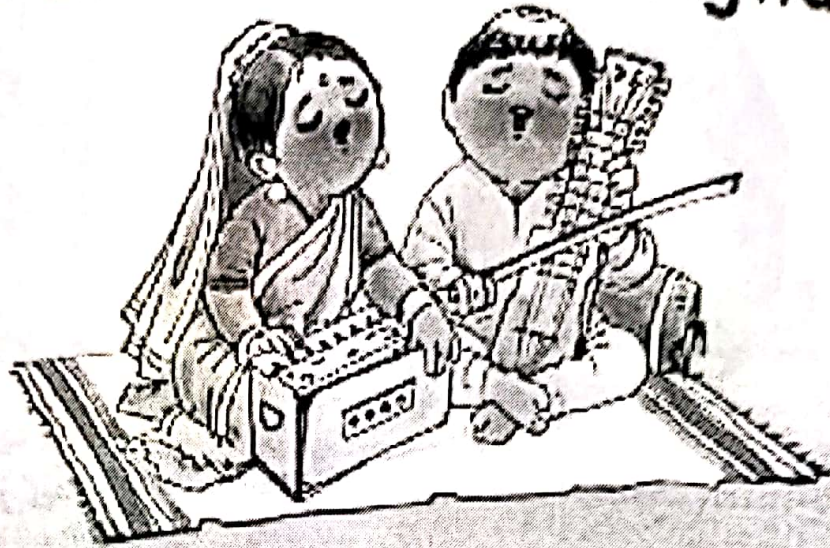
Credit: R. K. Laxman in the Times of India

The leader shown in the above cartoon on the right is Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who worked hard to integrate the princely states to India. On the left, king is shown who does not treat its people well. The maharaja is giving the “Instrument of Accession” to Vallabhbhai Patel, which shows that they are ready to be a part of India. He says “Don’t get up, just give this” that means they will be given autonomy, they can still be the king, but they should agree to be a part of the Indian Union by giving them the signed Instrument of Accession.

👉 Questions:

- 1) Name the 4 princely states that refused to join India.
- 2) Who is called “The Uniter of India”?
- 3) For whom, the tallest statue in India has been made in 2018? Why is it known as the Statue of Unity?
- 4) What is the “Instrument of Accession”?

Ishwar, Allah, Tero Naam Sabko Sanmati de Bhagwan

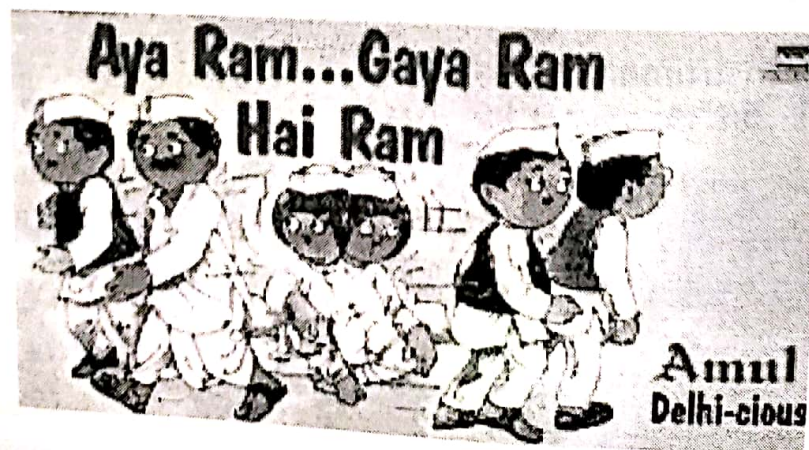


A reaction to rising communalism.

The above cartoon comments upon the debate over secularism in the decade 1990's due to the Babari Masjid demolition and Godhra riots. It was an attempt to bring peace and aware people regarding it.

Questions:

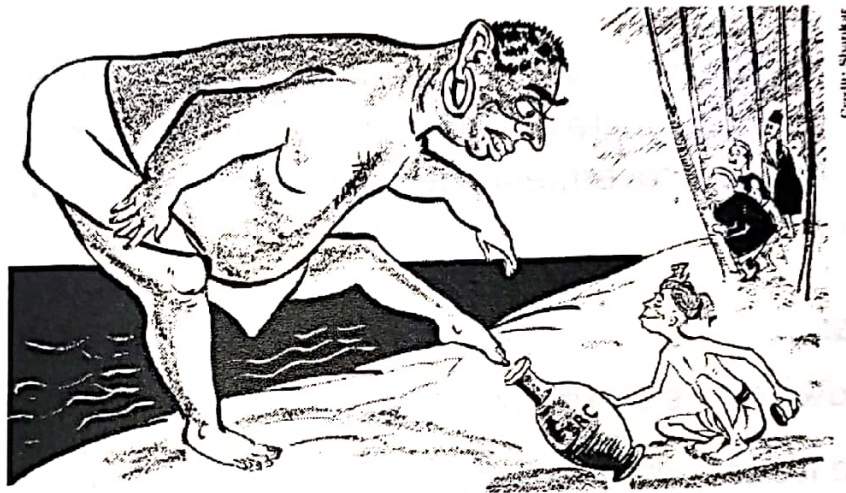
- 1) What is Secularism?
- 2) Why the debate of Secularism started in the 1990's?



The expression "Aaya Ram Gaya Ram" became a political joke and shows Defection that used to happen earlier before the Anti-Defection law. Rao Birendra Singh coined this term for Gaya Lal of Haryana, who changed his party thrice in a fortnight. Later, to solve this problem, Anti-Defection law came into force in 1985 to curb Defections.

Questions:

- 1) What does Aaya Ram Gaya Ram signify?
- 2) Who coined this term?
- 3) What is defection?
- 4) When did Anti Defection act come?

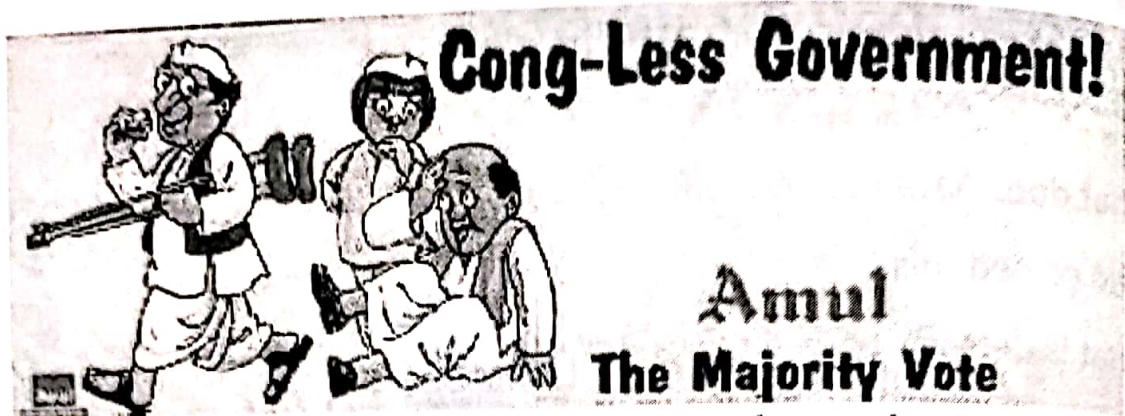


The State Reorganization Commission (SRC) took the responsibility of reorganizing states in India. Earlier there were 14 states and 6 union territories. Now there are 29 States and 7 Union Territories. The states have been divided on the basis of language. This decision was highly debated. There were two different views, whether it should have been taken back or not as it was feared that this would disintegrate the country. The cartoon shown Nehru trying to force the genie (State Reorganisation Commission's recommendation) of linguism back into the lamp.

Questions:

- 1) Which body was assigned the role of dividing states?
- 2) On what basis were the states divided?
- 3) Name any two states and their movements which are still demanding separate states?

- 4) Which was the first state to be reorganized?
- 5) How many states are there in India now? Name the latest one to get added.

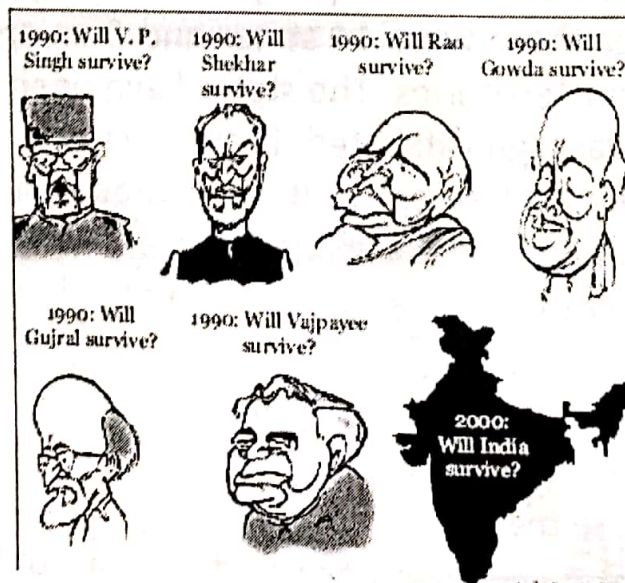


Congress leader Sitaram Kesri withdrew the crutches of support from Devegowda's United Front Government.

It shows the United Front Government Coalition led by H.D Deve Gowda withdrawing support from Congress. Congress leader Sitaram Kesari withdrew support within a year leading to the fall of his government. He is seen here taking away the crutches from Gowda and he fell down.

Questions:

- 1) What is shown in the cartoon?
- 2) Identify the leaders shown here.



Ravishankar/ India Today

The above cartoon shows different eras of politics after the year 1989. The trend of coalition politics started as no single party used to get majority in the Lok Sabha.

- **V.P Singh:** His government could not survive for long as his government was formed with the help of Left Front and BJP. When he got Advani arrested for conducting a Rath Yatra for building Ram Mandir, BJP withdrew their support from him leading to fall of V.P Singh's government.
- **Chandrashekhar:** He formed government with support of congress, he was also made to resign as congress withdrew its support.
- **P V Narsimha Rao:** Formed government with congress and AIADMK and other small parties. He completed his term successfully but was not re-elected due to corruption charges.
- **H D Deve Gowda:** could not survive for long as congress withdrew support.
- **Inder Kumar Gujral:** he could not complete his term as the Prime Minister as congress withdrew support.
- **Atal Bihari Vajpayee:** in 1996 he could not prove majority in Lok Sabha and resigned as PM only after 13 days, but this time in 1998 he completed his term successfully. He formed NDA.
- **2000:** Will India survive?
- India faced communal riots and the question of secularism in 2000. The communities were fighting over Babri Masjid, Ram Mandir. Later, in 2002- Gujarat (Godhra riots) also happened.

Questions:

- 1) What is shown above in the cartoon?
- 2) Did V P Singh government survive?
- 3) Why did Vajpayee could not complete his full term in 1996?
- 4) I K Gujral became the PM. Did he complete his term as PM?



Andy Singer, Cagle Cartoons

This cartoon comments on the massive expenditure in defence and lack of money for peace related initiatives by the US. People are asking for Department of Peace to be established, but US says it cannot afford it. But they have money for Wars.

Questions:

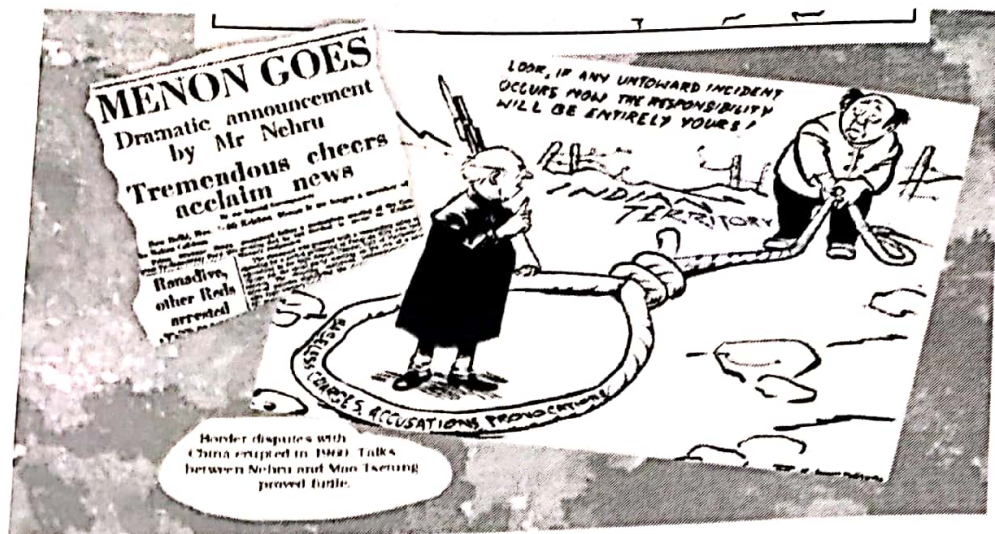
- 1) What is shown here in this cartoon?
- 2) Which country could it be?
- 3) Has US made any contribution in the area of Peace?



The above cartoons show the situation of India and China in the year 1962. India had a war with China in 1962, which India lost. The famous slang of that era was "Hindi chini bhai bhai", Indians and Chinese are brothers. But all this turned opposite when the so called friends turned foes. Amul has made a sarcastic take on this slang, by changing it to Hindi Chini Bye Bye. The cartoon on the right by R.K Laxman shows that China is building a strategic road in the Aksai Chin region, which was disputed between these two countries. Both the countries claimed this area as theirs. But China, offended India when they started building a road there. This was one of the reasons for the war, other than the Dalai Lama migration issue. It says "historical evidence under construction" which means China is trying to leave a mark and prove that that area belongs to them. Indian team is really shocked and offended by this Chinese Incursion/ Invasion.

👉 Questions:

- 1) What is shown here?
- 2) When did the Sino- Indian war happen and why?
- 3) Who was the Defence Minister at that time, who later resigned?
- 4) What was the controversy related to the Aksai Chin area?



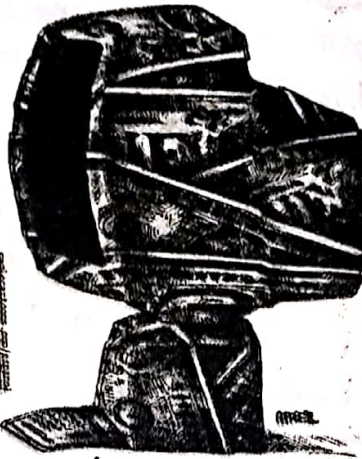
R.K Laxman

The above cartoon shows India's border dispute with China which erupted in the 1960's. It shows two leaders in negotiations and talks- Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Mao Tse-tung of China. Their talks are proving futile and wasted as it led to a war in 1962. China is seen as laying a rope in the Indian Territory, to entangle Nehru and India. On the rope, it's written - Baseless charges, accusations and provocations, which means China is not ready to give up and accusing India of baseless allegations. Nehru is seen as saying that "Look, if any untoward incident occurs now the responsibility will be entirely yours".. As Nehru was always against initiating war with any country.

👉 Questions:

- 1) Name the leaders shown here.
- 2) What is being shown here?
- 3) Mention the reasons for the war between these 2 countries.

© Ares, Cagle Cartoons Inc.




Digital Economy

The above cartoon reflects upon the emphasis given to the digitalization of economy. So much money is spent on building innovative technology. America is the major giant which develops its economy by spending a lot on development of digitalization. The cartoon shows a computer covered with dollars.

Questions:

- 1) What is being depicted here?
- 2) Which country is shown here?




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The Times of India

Large size news edition of Daily Newspaper in India.

NO. 852 VOL. CXXIII BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1961 14 NAYE PAISE



GOA BACK WITH THE MOTHERLAND

INDIAN FLAG OVER PANJIM PROCLAIMS LIBERATION FROM COLONIAL TERROR

Choudhuri Accepts Surrender Of Portuguese: G.-G. Has Fled

FLEEING FUGITIVES FAIL TO SET OFF DYNAMITE CHARGES

—The Times of India News Service

BELGAUM, December 19. INDIA'S ARMED FORCES ACCOMPLISHED THEIR MISSION OF LIBERATING THE PORTUGUESE POCKETS IN THE COUNTRY EARLY TODAY.

Lieut. General Choudhuri, GOC-in-C, Southern Command, and the overall commander of "Operation Vijaya" flew into Panjim from Belgaum by a helicopter early this morning to accept the surrender of the Portuguese forces in Goa.


The ending of all resistance by the Portuguese at Goa had been announced earlier.

Gen. Choudhuri's helicopter landed in a football ground at Panjim. The General drove through the city in a long column all along the way by multi-lane roads, many of them newly laid, and reached the airport at 11.30.


Gen. Choudhuri proceeded to the Portuguese army headquarters at Panjim. He was escorted by the Portuguese paratrooper commander, a colonel, who reported that all Portuguese units in Goa had been ordered to cease fire on Dec. 19 night and were ready to lay down their arms.

The General accepted the surrender of the Portuguese at Goa. He was accompanied by the overall commander of the Indian forces, Lt. Gen. Choudhuri, and the overall commander of the Indian forces, Lt. Gen. Choudhuri.

The General accepted the surrender of the Portuguese at Goa. He was accompanied by the overall commander of the Indian forces, Lt. Gen. Choudhuri, and the overall commander of the Indian forces, Lt. Gen. Choudhuri.



I ADMIT YEARS BACK YOU WERE LIVING HAPPILY RIGHT HERE WHEN THIS WAS ALL A COLONIAL JUNGLE... BUT WE'VE CLEARED IT NOW AND BUILT A DECENT HOUSE! SO YOU MUST QUIT!



NONE TO PORTUGAL

By M. S. VORRA

—The Times of India News Service

UNITED NATIONS, December 19

MADRAS

NEW DELHI, December 19.

TWO Indian States have agreed to join the Union of India.

The States are Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal.

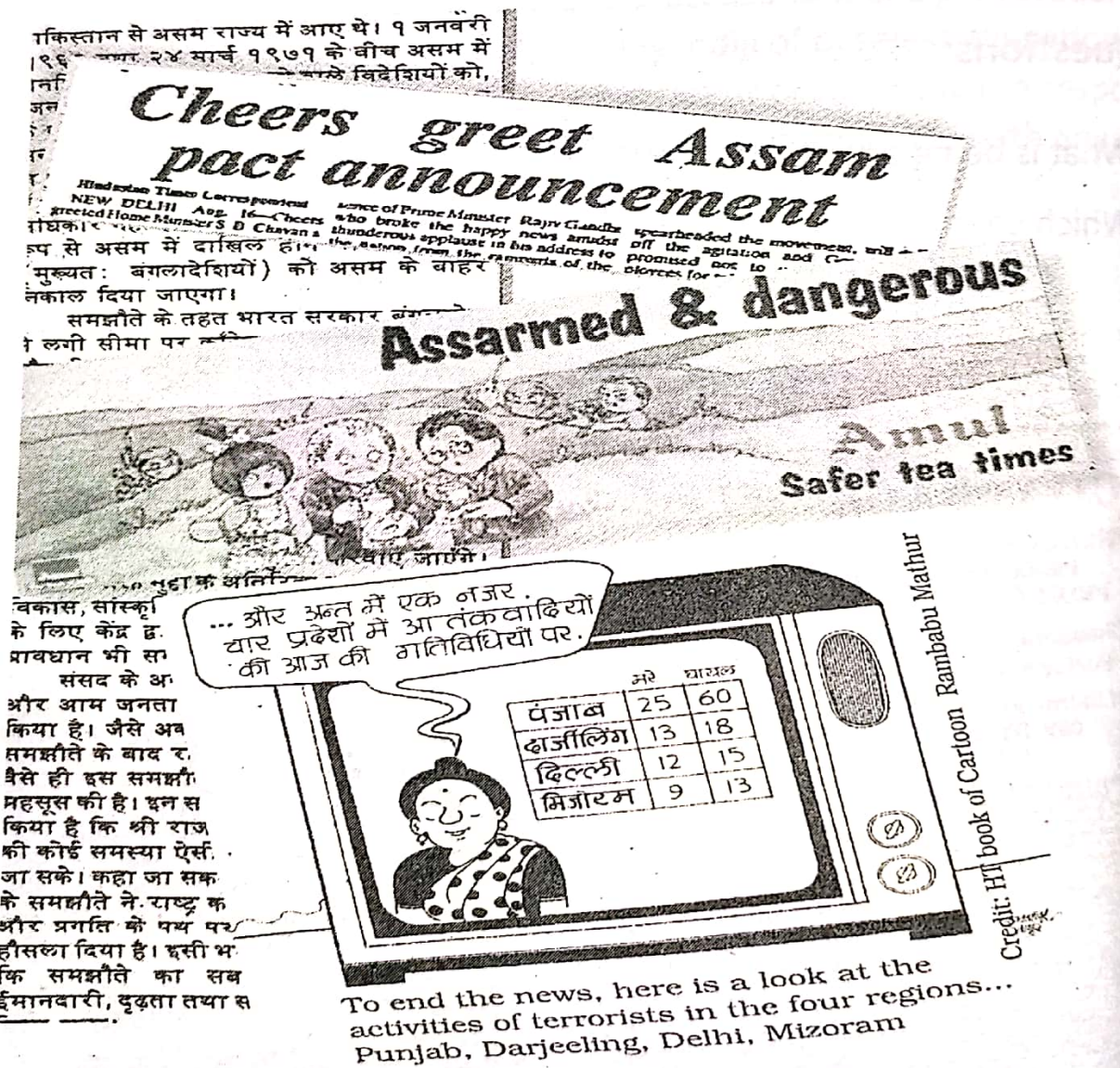
The Union Minister for States, Mr. K. Kamaraj, said today that the States had agreed to join the Union of India.

Credit: R.K. Laxman in The Times of India.
21 April 1954

The above cartoon shows the liberation struggle of Goa. Goa was under Portuguese rule and was made a part of India in 1961. Although the British Empire left in 1947 but Portugal refused to leave the territories of Goa, Daman and Diu. Two guerillas (representing Portugal) are shown above, totally clueless, who are being persuaded by Nehru to quit Goa. He is seen as saying that colonialism is over and a thing of the past, like the British they should leave too. Portuguese suppressed the people here, denied them civil rights and did religious conversions. Indian government tried and persuaded them to leave, but it was all futile. A popular struggle movement started in Goa. Finally, in 1961 Indian army helped in liberating within two days. Goa, Diu and Daman became Union Territory of India. In 1987, Goa became a state of the Indian Union.

Questions:

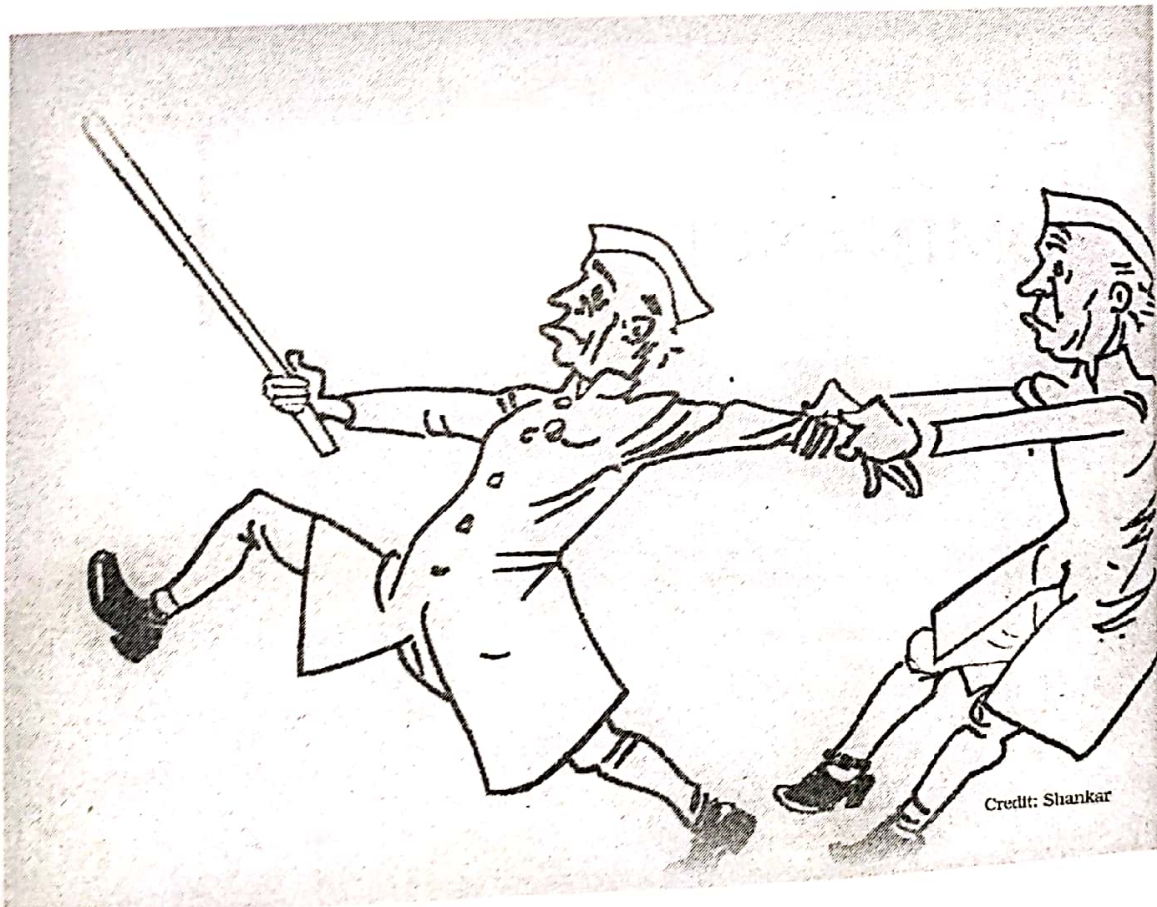
- 1) What is shown in the above cartoon?
- 2) How was this problem solved?



The above cartoon shows India's north-eastern state of Assam, which turned into a violent zone in the 1980's. one of the various troubles that Assam was facing was the debate over infiltration by outsiders, which led to ethnic tension between indigenous population and Bengali migrants. Issues like changing demography, loss of land and livelihood and competition for political power, lack of resources surfaced around. The worst violence took place in February 1983, where almost 3000 people died. The indigenous Assamese were joined by many local tribal groups in opposing the state assembly elections because they alleged that the electoral rolls were full of infiltrators- illegal migrants from Bangladesh. After the elections, Rajiv Gandhi signed a pact with AASU (All Assam Students Union) in 1985 which promised them that those foreigners who entered Assam during and after Bangladesh war were to be deported. Assam Accord brought peace and changed the face of politics.

Questions:

- 1) What is shown in the above cartoon?
- 2) Which state is being talked about here? Explain the problem faced by them.



The above cartoon shows the controversy surrounded around the Hindu Code Bill. It shows Dr. Rajendra Prasad stopping Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to introduce the bill in

the Constituent Assembly. The Hindu Code Bill was an attempt to reform the laws of women, laws on marriage, divorce etc. Many Hindus saw this as an interference in their religion. The then Law Minister, Dr. B.R Ambedkar supported Nehru, but many Hindu leaders, and Congress members vehemently opposed it. It was introduced many times but Nehru could not implement it as it did not enjoy much support. Shyama Prasad Mukherji, criticized the government as it only covered Hindus, and not other religions as they were fearful of the consequences. He wanted a Uniform Indian Civil Code, which will be common for all. Nehru postponed this and took the bill as it did not get support and due to the first general elections. B.R Ambedkar resigned due to the non implementation of this bill. Later, after the elections, Congress won, it was introduced in the Lok Sabha again, and this time in part got successfully implemented as – Hindu Marriage Act, Hindu Succession Act, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act and Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act.

Questions:

- 1) What is being shown in the above cartoon?
- 2) Who are the leaders shown above?
- 3) What was the controversy here?