







**LIVE**



# THE HINDU EDITORIAL ANALYSIS

- VOCAB
- GRAMMAR
- SPOKEN ENGLISH



**3 MAY 2021 | 7:30 AM**

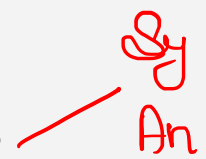




**SOMETIMES YOU  
NEED BAD THINGS  
TO HAPPEN TO  
INSPIRE YOU TO  
CHANGE AND  
GROW.**

*for the better*

# TOPICS WE WOULD COVER

- ✓ • Discussion of articles (daily)  
~~4~~ → 3
- Check your progress   
(from previous articles) ✓
- **MONDAY SPECIAL-**  
**VOCABULARY EXERCISE** ✓
- Best writing ✓



1) pluralism – diversity ✓

# ARTICLE 1

→ Reflection ✓✓✓



2) trajectory – path/  
course / track

## A mirror to the future of Tamil Nadu and India (suggestion) (however)

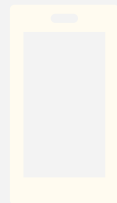
3) Implosion – rapture/  
breakdown ✓

(The DMK must use its win to sustain pluralism) at the national level and also guard the State's trajectory of development

Having been in power for two terms, it was clear that it was not going to be easy for the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) to win again. Further, given that the AIADMK was always seen to be held together by strong personalities, many anticipated an implosion following the passing away of former Chief Minister and party leader Jayalalithaa Nevertheless, the Tamil Nadu Assembly election was closely fought. Under these circumstances, what does the victory of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) mean for the future of the State and for the pan-Indian polity?

Vote / Election.

Subscribe ✓ (Share) →  
(Tone) like  
→ ?  
① Suggestive



THE  HINDU

# A mirror to the future of Tamil Nadu and India

The DMK must use its win to sustain pluralism at the national level and also guard the State's trajectory of development

KALAIYARASAN A.,  
VIGNESH KARTHIK K.R. &  
M. VIJAYABASKAR

Having been in power for two terms, it was clear that it was not going to be easy for the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) to win again. Further, given that the AIADMK was always seen to be held together by strong personalities, many anticipated an implosion following the passing away of former Chief Minister and party leader Jayalalithaa. Nevertheless, the Tamil Nadu Assembly election was closely fought. Under these circumstances, what does the victory of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) mean for the future of the State and for the pan-Indian polity?

## The narratives and campaign

The election can be seen as a referendum on both Tamil Nadu's as well as India's future. At the State level, the election foregrounded three fundamentalisms; the religious fundamentalism of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the language fundamentalism of the fringe Tamil nationalists exemplified by the Naam Tamizhar Katchi (NTK) and the caste fundamentalism of sections of intermediate caste groups that are anxious about Dalit mobility. In a sense, all three have come together in this election to challenge the Dravidian-Tamil identity that enabled the State to forge a relatively inclusive developmental trajectory as well as a composite electoral bloc. The DMK's campaign sought to not only counter the three narratives, but it also revolved against the erosion of State autonomy, a core ideal of Dravidian politics.

Despite its electoral insignificance, the BJP emerged as an ideological opponent to Dravidian mobilisation in this election. Unlike in

the past, the BJP targeted DMK's role in the Sri Lankan Tamil issue, and conducted the 'Vel Yatra' to promote Murugan, a popular Tamil deity, to exploit the politics of Tamil nationalism. 'Tamil' can now be imagined as a constituent of a glorious Hindu past, with the Dravidian identity being merely a colonial construct.

The BJP was aided in this project by NTK which again sought to pit the Dravidian parties against the Tamil identity and hence opened up the possibility of constituting a Hinduised Tamilness. They sought to foreground a 'pure Tamil' identity through caste lineage. To them, the Dravidian parties, the DMK in particular, have denied 'Tamils' their rights because of the 'non-Tamil' origin of some of their leaders. This attack helped the BJP to push the narrative of a 'Hindu-Tamil' identity at the expense of 'Dravidian-Tamil'.

## Issue of caste

The third factor that this election brings to the forefront is caste. For the AIADMK, apart from its leader (and Chief Minister) Edappadi K. Palaniswamy projecting himself subtly as a leader from the numerically large Kongu Vellala Gounder caste, it also passed a Bill just before the election to provide the most backward Vanniyars a 10.5% internal reservation within the 20% Most Backward Community quota to assuage the anxiety of this caste group over Dalit mobility. It may have led to the AIADMK alliance winning a few seats but at the cost of a caste-based polarised polity. The DMK's victory suggests that despite such mobilisations, the ideological basis of Dravidian commonsense continues to resonate with large sections of its traditional bloc of voters and which may have in fact been strengthened in response to what are seen as attempts by the central go-



vernment to undermine the State's autonomy. State autonomy thus constituted another crucial line of battle. The DMK highlighted the AIADMK's surrender of the State's rights through its inability to act against a centralising New Education Policy, imposition of the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test, and its support for the Farm Bills and Goods and Services Tax implementation. The DMK spotlighted such incursions as an attack on the State's political and cultural autonomy.

## Results and the idea of India

The DMK's victory, along with that of the All India Trinamool Congress (TMC)'s in West Bengal and the Left Front's in Kerala, therefore, have a lot to offer to the pan-Indian polity. To begin with, it has a key role in preserving the idea of a pluralistic India. It is ironic that a party which was perceived to be anti-national is now leading the battle for the protection of the core ideals that define India's Constitution, its secularism and its federalism. Given that constitutional powers including fiscal relations are heavily biased towards the Centre, the limits and possibilities of federalism are largely a function of two variables; the nature of political coalitions at the Centre and the role of States in such coalitions, and sustaining regional diversity. Tamil Nadu's political history offers lessons for re-imagining

India as a substantive federal entity by locating the political in the aspiration for autonomy of self-governing States. There is a clear need for struggles around federal autonomy to be fought collectively with other States that calls for credible political coalitions to strengthen federalism. The Indian variety of federalism – which is very flexible – can be sustained only by such political coalitions. With its strong legacy of fighting for the rights of States, it is imperative that the DMK uses this win to sustain that legacy for pluralism at the national level, and also to guard the unique trajectory of the development of the State which is under attack now.

## Obstacles to navigate

Internally, the victory notwithstanding, the DMK faces several challenges as it assumes power. In the domain of development, the huge fiscal burden compounded by the decline in transfers from the Union government and limited avenues for autonomous resource mobilisation make the task of identifying resources for investments daunting. Clearly, the need for economic governance cannot be overstated.

The key, therefore, would be to leverage existing resources effectively, educational institutions and resources being probably the most important. In terms of school education, a shift towards privatisation and poor learning outcomes poses challenges for deepening social justice. A social segmentation in the school education is likely to feed into the uneven quality of higher educational institutions, and what seems to be a potential segmentation of access in terms of caste, class and gender. If broad-basing of education and resultant opportunities in the modern sectors was the core pillar of social justice, effective governance of

education needs to address such emerging imbalances.

## Focus on welfare

The DMK's election manifesto has been hailed for its emphasis on welfare. However, the manifesto and the 10-year vision document put forth by the DMK promises a lot on the governance of development. The promise of a Right to Services Act, emphasis on learning outcomes and university-industry linkages, and efforts to revive State public sector enterprises all augur well on this front. The manifesto also emphasises sustaining agriculture through exploring the possibility of providing a minimum support price for all agricultural products, the promotion of organic farming as well as water resource conservation and management.

Politically, the continued electoral dominance of the AIADMK in western Tamil Nadu and the fact that the Pattali Makkal Katchi in alliance has managed to win a few seats in northern Tamil Nadu suggest a partial victory for caste-based mobilisation. The DMK must genuinely renew its anti-caste agenda if its legacy of social justice is to survive in the future. Hence, the party will be tested strongly on whether it can live up to the faith posed in it by the people and their mandate. A series of youth initiatives in the domain of civil society seeking to secure the ideals of social justice that informs the Dravidian movement offers hope.

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4) mandate –instruction ✓

5) cliffhanger–  
suspenser/thriller ✓

6) brazenly–impulsively ✓

7) defections–absconding

invasion → an act of invading  
a country or region  
with an armed force.

## ARTICLE 2

→ (daily) — once a week  
→ Sunday (revise)

### Bengal's mandate, a turning point in national politics ✓

to access large, powerful  
resources.

It was hardly a cliffhanger, with the TMC (tapping into)  
the distress caused by the Narendra Modi regime suffering control/  
authority

- The BJP's attempts to brazenly polarise the elections on communal  
lines have clearly backfired. So has its strategy to capture power in  
the State by engineering large-scale defections from the TMC. While  
the TMC may have many skeletons in its cupboard, the BJP's  
desperate attempts to grab power in the State by manipulating the  
central agencies and misusing the pending corruption cases  
appeared as acts of "invasion". The fact that the BJP does not have a  
single (Bengali leader) who can pose a (credible) challenge to Ms.  
Banerjee, added to that perception of "outsiders".

nor they

# Bengal's mandate, a turning point in national politics

It was hardly a cliffhanger, with the TMC tapping into the distress caused by the Narendra Modi regime



PRASENJIT BOSE

The people's mandate in West Bengal has been decisively against the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and in favour of the incumbent Trinamool Congress (TMC), led by Mamata Banerjee. Together with the mandates in favour of the Left Democratic Front in Kerala and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-led coalition in Tamil Nadu, this may well become a turning point in national politics, as far as the Narendra Modi regime is concerned.

## For BJP, a rise and then fall

Two years ago, the BJP had witnessed a phenomenal rise in Bengal, with its vote share rising from around 10% in 2016 to 40% in 2019, enabling it to win 18 out of the 42 Lok Sabha seats from the State. Preliminary data suggest a slight reversal of that trend in 2021, with the BJP finishing with a State-wide vote share of around 38%. The TMC, on the other hand, has significantly improved its vote share from 43% in 2019 to around 48% in 2021.

An almost 10% lead in vote share has translated into a clean sweep, with the TMC registering a two-third plus majority, belying

the projections of most opinion and exit polls that it will be a cliffhanger of a contest. The BJP has finished way below the double digit threshold, publicly earmarked by the TMC's key poll strategist, Prashant Kishor.

What went wrong for the BJP? How did the TMC turn things around between 2019 and 2021?

While anti-incumbency against the State government was a major factor behind the BJP's rise in 2019, it is anti-incumbency against the Narendra Modi regime which has kicked in by 2021, leading to a fall in the BJP's vote share. This is a clear indication of rising discontent against the intense social and economic distress caused by the Modi regime's mishandling of the COVID-19 pandemic over the past one year. A sizeable proportion of migrant workers who had to journey through hell during last year's lockdown were from West Bengal. So are those getting infected in the second wave of COVID-19. People have emphatically held the Centre and not the State government to be more responsible for plunging the country into avoidable crises, repeatedly.

The farmers' movement against the farm laws, rising fuel prices, across-the-board privatisation of public assets, from banks, insurance companies and coal mines to railways – all of it became ammunition against the Centre. Additionally, there was the threat to the citizenship of millions of East Bengal refugees, Dalits and minorities,



posed by the NRC-NPR-CAA – or the National Register of Citizens, the National Population Register, the Citizenship (Amendment) Act.

While anger has mounted against the Centre, Ms. Banerjee has managed to win back public support through a combination of grievance redressal, outreach programmes and welfare schemes, which have yielded discernible electoral dividends, mainly among the deprived and marginalised sections.

## Polarisation plan backfired

The BJP's attempts to brazenly polarise the elections on communal lines have clearly backfired. So has its strategy to capture power in the State by engineering large-scale defections from the TMC. While the TMC may have many skeletons in its cupboard, the BJP's desperate attempts to grab power in the State by manipulating the central agencies and misusing the pending corruption cases appeared as acts of "invasion". The fact that the BJP does not have a single Bengal leader who can pose a credi-

ble challenge to Ms. Banerjee, added to that perception of "outsiders".

Therefore, what happened as a reaction to the Prime Minister Narendra Modi-led propaganda overkill in West Bengal, aided by a needlessly prolonged eight-phase election campaign and partisan, often violent interventions by the central forces, was an unprecedented consolidation of the Muslim votes, totalling over one-fourth of the electorate, behind the strongest anti-BJP alternative. The TMC's convincing victories in hitherto unconquered territories of the Muslim-majority districts of Murshidabad and Malda are pointers. The Hindu vote, in contrast, did not consolidate behind the BJP. Rather, a section of the BJP voters appear to have switched from the BJP to the TMC between 2019 and 2021. The dynamics behind such anti-BJP consolidation needs further examination and analysis.

## The Left's decline

The emergence of the TMC as the only credible platform for anti-BJP votes to consolidate was also facilitated by the sheer political vacuity underlying the dubious coalition stitched together by the CPI(M) titled "Samyukta Morcha". It has achieved little besides launching the political career of an Islamic cleric, whose violent remarks against a woman MP of the TMC and the public endorsement of the Paris beheading of 2020, available in the public domain, has

only confused the electorate over why the Left Front had to join hands with his ilk. If the erroneous line of allying with the Congress in the 2016 Assembly election dragged the CPI(M) and the Left Front down to the third position in Bengal, it was the extension of that opportunistic, non-programmatic alliance to include non-secular elements such as Abbas Siddiqui, which has decimated the CPI(M)/LF in 2021. The West Bengal Assembly will not have a single Left MLA, for the first time since Independence.

While the Kerala leadership of the CPI(M) has delivered and has therefore been rewarded by the people, the Bengal leadership at Alimuddin Street needs to be held to account for this sad outcome, both within the party and outside. It is the persistent lack of accountability at the top, combined with political opportunism and programmatic incoherence of the CPI(M) leadership which has led to this fiasco of the Left in West Bengal.

The BJP, while defeated in the State, has still captured the Opposition space. In order to relegate the BJP to the margins, where it once belonged in West Bengal, the revival of the Left is essential. That revival, however, is contingent on the much-awaited overhaul within the Left, both within and outside the CPI(M).

*Prasenjit Bose is an economist and activist based in Kolkata*

Tone → Acrobatic



7:30 - 8:30 ← (20-21)

8) incumbents— office holder

9) myriad— mass (majority)

10) apparent— evident/clear

11) ~~apparent~~— <sup>visible</sup> ~~evident~~/clear

## ARTICLE 3

### Clear and distinct

→ Without any hidden agenda.

The verdicts in the Assembly elections hold different lessons for different parties

= Problem Solving Session (PSS)

→ result/Judgement

Elections present an opportunity for political change, but voters at times prefer the familiar comfort of continuity and reward performance over promise. Assam, West Bengal and Kerala have voted for the incumbents, while Tamil Nadu and Puducherry have voted for change. There is no one theme that can explain how the voters responded to the myriad political choices before them. Parties with strong and visible leadership might have the same appeal as leaders that show empathy for their daily struggles. While Hindutva nationalism won Assam for the BJP, in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, its limits became apparent.

at times — sometimes.

12) contender– challenger/  
opponent

13) rampaging – storming

In fact, M.K. Stalin in Tamil Nadu, and Pinarayi Vijayan in Kerala, both known critics of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, offered an ideological alternative to the politics of the BJP although it was not a direct contender for power directly in either State. In contrast, the Congress's efforts to arrest its slide and gather its wits did not yield much. The results have exposed more chinks in its armour, while regional parties offered robust resistance to the BJP.

Strong

Weakness

In West Bengal, Mamata Banerjee mobilised Bengali sub-nationalism that stopped the rampaging march of Hindutva at the borders, at least for now. This was the first serious bid of the BJP for power in Bengal. Though it fell far short of its boasts, the BJP's rise is remarkable — from three seats in 2016 to 81 now.



14) obliterated – destroyed

15) reckon – to settle  
accounts/ judge

16) unpalatable – difficult to  
put up with or accept/  
upsetting.

With the Left and the Congress nearly obliterated, the BJP is now a force to reckon with in the State. But what got it so far may not necessarily take it any further. In fact, the popular reaction against the BJP's crude communalism and deployment of its workers from other States was so intense that people left aside all their complaints against the incumbent Trinamool Congress government. The BJP's strategy for West Bengal has been costly in terms of public health, institutional credibility, social harmony and even bilateral ties with a friendly neighbouring country, Bangladesh. Though the BJP lost, the damage caused by its maximalist campaign cannot be easily undone. The State is staring at an explosion in COVID-19 infections, and Ms. Banerjee has her task cut out, entering into her third term as Chief Minister. The style and substance of the Trinamool's politics and governance must change for the better

*new work / responsibilities*

Tone

~~Academic / Laudatory~~

Analytical


## Clear and distinct

The verdicts in the Assembly elections hold different lessons for different parties

Elections present an opportunity for political change, but voters at times prefer the familiar comfort of continuity and reward performance over promise. Assam, West Bengal and Kerala have voted for the incumbents, while Tamil Nadu and Puducherry have voted for change. There is no one theme that can explain how the voters responded to the myriad political choices before them. Parties with strong and visible leadership might have the same appeal as leaders that show empathy for their daily struggles. While Hindutva nationalism won Assam for the BJP, in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, its limits became apparent. In fact, M.K. Stalin in Tamil Nadu, and Pinarayi Vijayan in Kerala, both known critics of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, offered an ideological alternative to the politics of the BJP although it was not a direct contender for power directly in either State. In contrast, the Congress's efforts to arrest its slide and gather its wits did not yield much. The results have exposed more chinks in its armour, while regional parties offered robust resistance to the BJP.

In West Bengal, Mamata Banerjee mobilised Bengali sub-nationalism that stopped the rampaging march of Hindutva at the borders, at least for now. This was the first serious bid of the BJP for power in Bengal. Though it fell far short of its boasts, the BJP's rise is remarkable – from three seats in 2016 to 81 now. With the Left and the Congress nearly obliterated, the BJP is now a force to reckon with in the State. But what got it so far may not necessarily take it any further. In fact, the popular reaction against the BJP's crude communalism and deployment of its workers from other States was so intense that people left aside all their complaints against the incumbent Trinamool Congress government. The BJP's strategy for West Bengal has been costly in terms of public health, institutional credibility, social harmony and even bilateral ties with a friendly neighbouring country, Bangladesh. Though the BJP lost, the damage caused by its maximalist campaign cannot be easily undone. The State is staring at an explosion in COVID-19 infections, and Ms. Banerjee has her task cut out, entering into her third term as Chief Minister. She must take serious note of the public resentment against her party rather than read this victory as public approval of its high-handedness and corruption. The style and substance of the Trinamool's politics and governance must change for the better. In Assam, the BJP reaped the benefits of its government's proactive measures to pro-





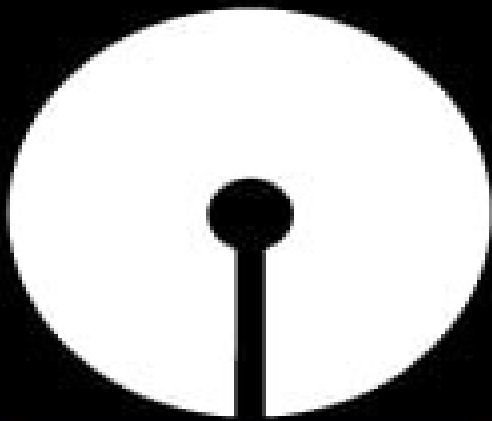
mise, the BJP inflamed communal passions by suggesting that AIUDF leader Badruddin Ajmal could become Chief Minister if the alliance won. As the party's key strategist in the victory, Finance Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma will likely make a claim for the top post, and the BJP will have an internal power tussle to handle.

**M**r. Stalin led the DMK to power in Tamil Nadu after a hiatus of 10 years. With his son also now an MLA, Mr. Stalin has taken full control of the DMK. His victory is not aided by any strident public resentment against the AIADMK government, and therefore can be considered a positive verdict in his favour. Moreover, the results also prove the resilience of Dravidian politics, modified to new challenges. Now in the Opposition, and its leadership still in a flux, the AIADMK will have to adapt to survive. There are other aspirants at play, and outgoing Chief Minister Edappadi K. Palaniswami might have to again beat off challenges from within the party to his leadership. In Kerala, the second consecutive victory of the Left Democratic Front led by the CPI(M) marks a departure from the anti-incumbency verdicts since the 1980s. For Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan, the Congress, rendered aimless by its antediluvian leaders, was easy prey. But Mr. Vijayan also retained his support base through a mixture of political acumen and administrative measures. Having managed two floods and the pandemic with considerable efficiency, he also made some daring moves in social engineering that will

continue to ripple. All that paid rich dividends for him, but the path ahead is going to be tougher as Kerala faces a fresh surge in COVID-19 infections. Finances are also challenging for the State. Mr. Vijayan's complete command over the party has eclipsed other leaders, a situation that can turn out to be a crisis in the future.

These results also hold some messages for national politics. For the Congress and its leader Rahul Gandhi, this is a grim reminder that they have no viable politics at the moment. Mr. Gandhi spent a disproportionate amount of time and energy in Kerala. That turned out to be a counterproductive strategy. The party lost Kerala and Assam, the two States it had a chance to win. Mr. Gandhi has to rethink his freelancing, footloose politics. For the BJP and its leaders, Mr. Modi and Home Minister Amit Shah, these results must be sobering. In Kerala, the party scored nil, losing the lone seat it won in 2016; in Tamil Nadu, it might even have damaged the prospects of ally AIADMK. The notion that there can be a nationalist straitjacket into which the diversity of India will fit is irresponsible. They must consider a softer pursuit of power. The Left tasted historic victory in Kerala but faces extinction in Bengal. Experiments in exclusive Muslim politics are not worthwhile, the results show. The Indian Secular Front, founded by a cleric in West Bengal hardly had any impact; in Assam, the AIUDF and Congress appear to have failed to aggregate their individual tallies of 2016. The BJP might have lost more than it won, but Sunday's verdicts are no indication that a national-level alternative to it is in the making. That is still some distance away in time and effort.

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# CHECK YOUR PROGRESS



# CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

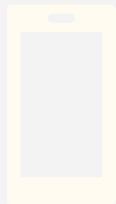
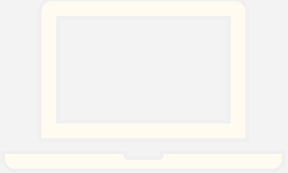
1) Forces were deployed at strategic locations.

**Meaning:** position (verb)

**Synonyms:** station, post

**Antonyms:** concentrate

0:30



# CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

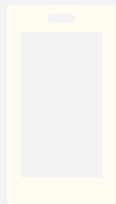
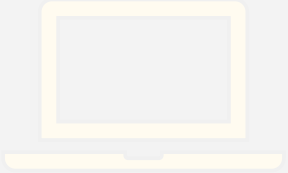
2) He was **astute** enough to guess the motive behind his gesture.

**Meaning:**  shrewd (adj)

**Synonyms:** sharp, -witted sharp

**Antonyms:** stupid

0:30





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# CHECK YOU PROGRESS

3) He was forced to dismiss his closest political ally.

**Meaning:** associate (noun)

**Synonyms:** colleague, friend

**Antonyms:** enemy, opponent

0:30

# CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

4) He mustn't dawdle if it is necessary to make the call.

**Meaning:** ✓ linger (verb)

**Synonyms:** dally, take one's time

**Antonyms:** hurry

0:30

Idiom = Blow hot & cold.





# MONDAY SPECIAL- VOCABULARY EXERCISE

# Selection 2021

# MISSPELT AND INAPPROPRIATE

1:30

- 1) Ram had an **aversion (A)** / to addiction and **would (B)** / avoid going to **partyes (C)** / with his **friends. (D)** / All correct (E)  
*parties*
- 2) Lio was **working (A)** / overtime **because (B)** / she had to **prepare (C)** / for an important **meating. (D)** / All correct (E)  
*meeting*
- 3) Rani was **found (A)** / of her pet dog and she was a **proud (B)** / owner of many **unique (C)** / **animals. (D)** / All correct (E)  
*found*



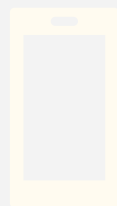
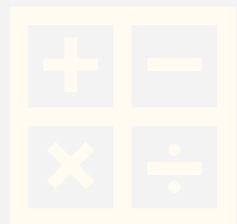
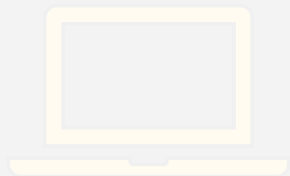
Saturday

# MISSPELT AND INAPPROPRIATE

**1:00**

- 4) Ali was not only very **intelligent (A)** / but also very **sincere (B)** / and would always ~~**strand (C)**~~ / first in his **class. (D)** / All correct (E) *Stand*
- 5) The **kidnappers (A)** called and / asked for **ransom (B)** / and **threatened (C)** / to kill Mr. Raju's son if their **demands (D)** / were not met. All correct (E)

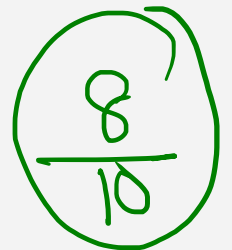

# BEST WRITINGS OF THE WEEK



# TOPIC

**Write a paragraph with not more than 150 words on “international labour day”**

- 1) VIKALP SINGH
- 2) ANITA KASHYAP
- 3) AYANTIKA GHOSH
- 4) SUBHANGI
- 5) RIYA
- 6) SWAPNIL







# VIKALP SINGH

## ESSAY WRITING

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR'S DAY

Labour's Day is set to commemorate the hardwork and achievements of the labour group. This is the day that is utterly devoted to the labor class. Many countries celebrate this day on a different day. However, in maximum countries, this day occurs on the 1st May that happens to be International Workers' Day.

The story of Labour's Day began with the standup in industrialization. The industrialists exploited the labor class those days. They took a lot of work from them but paid them very less. Labourers were obligated to work for 10-15 hours a day in tough conditions.

Lastly, they took the pluck to stand united and raise their voice against this oppression. Finally, the government heard their plea and allayed the working hours to 8 hours. Thus, this exceptional day to celebrate the efforts of this class was also set. Although the chronicle is different for different countries, but the foremost rationale behind this day is the same which is unfair deportment towards the labour class.

Hence, a special day is dedicated to the labour class to appreciate their contribution in the society.

Labour's Day is a very significant holiday in the different country in the world and in India also. Here are some of its significance:-

- 1) Labour's Day is a day that amalgamates workers and reminds them of their power when they act in coalition.
- 2) Labour's Day is a day when workers can feel esteemed for the work that they have done all over the year.
- 3) Labour's Day can be an incentive for refining worker's effort as their hardwork is at another level. They learn about their rights and to complain and make movements. In this way they can make secure a better life for themselves and their families.
- 4) Our labours work even when they are "under the weather" to make some money daily for their families. So this day is for applauding them for their dedication.
- 5) This day motivates people to get into work and to work hard so that we may satisfy from our work before "hitting the sack". In this way we can contribute to our society.



# ANITA KASHYAP

## International Labour Day

International Labour's Day, also known as Labour Day in most countries and often referred to as 'May Day' is a celebration of labourers and the working classes that is promoted by the International Labour movement and occurs every year on May Day.

The origin of the International Labour Day traces back to the labour union movement in the U.S. during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Earlier, workers were forced to work for 15 hours a day. On May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1886 there was a strike in Chicago, called the Haymarket riots for adopting an 8 hours workdays. In India, the International Labour Day was celebrated for the first time in Madras (Chennai) on May 1, 1923, by 'The Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan'.

On this day, people across the globe observe the day by conducting protest, marching and strikes for the rights of workers and save them from exploitation.

The International Labour organization organized for all workers in 11 Apr 1919, and it works for labour's social and economical justice. Its headquarters - Geneva, Switzerland. In this time Director - General of ILO - is - Guy Ryder.

Theme- "Maintaining safety and security at the work place."

# AYANTIKA GHOSH

## International Labour Day

The International Labour Day, which is also known as May Day is observed on 1st May in India, is a tribute to all the workers for their contributions towards nation's economy. In India this day is also known as 'Shramik Diwas'. The labour Kisan party initiated International Labour's Day in Chennai, India. India celebrated its first Labour's Day in May, 1923. The history of celebrating Labour's day is originated from the United States, during the peak of Industrial Revolution. The labourers were maltreated to work twelve to fifteen hours per day, even childrens were forced to work in factories and they were not paid adequately. However, they decided to protest against this exploitation. They formed trade unions and went on strike against this injustice. Eventually the government reduced the working hour to 8 hours a day. Hence, the day is celebrated to mark the efforts of the labour class all over the world.



# SUBHANGI

150?

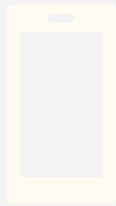
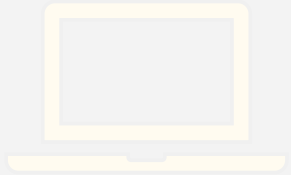
## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR DAY

International labour day is an observation day that is celebrated on the 1st May every year to honour and dedicated fully to the labour of our Globe. It shows the importance of labours in every aspect of our life. This day also known as "Antarashtriya Shramik Diwas "or"May day".

This day is used to celebrate every year by providing every person's holiday for the accomplishments of the tasks by the labour. This day provide the labour with their rights to work for only 8 hours a day. This provides labour relief from the stress and pressure from lots of activities to be formed in a single day.

The workers are backbone of every nation. A country cannot see economic progress industrial growth without the contribution of workers.We need them in every necessary work like in agriculture,in building purposes,facto,in every development works of government etc. they are very important for us ,so it is decided to celebrate globally as international labour day.

# RIYA



## International Labour Day

Labour day is set to celebrate the hard work and achievements of the labour group. This is one day that is entirely devoted to the labour class. In maximum countries this day occurs on the 1st of May as International Labour day or May day or International worker's day.

The celebration of Labour's day started from the history of the United States of America, where the labourers went on a big nationwide strike to express their inequalities and hardships. Finally, the norm of eight-hour work was established worldwide and many countries started following it. In India, labour's day is declared as a national holiday. The first labour's day was celebrated in 1923 in ~~the~~ Chennai.

On Labour Day, workers and their needs and rights are in focus. They learn about their rights ~~and~~ and to campaign and make movements. Thus, it is a special day to encourage them, appreciate and recognize ~~their~~ their contribution to society.

# SWAPNIL

## International Labour Day

International labour day is an annual holiday which is observed across the globe on 1st May. The day is observed to mark the achievements of the workers and to spread awareness about their exploitation.

International labour day is also known as International Worker's Day, May Day, Labour Day. Earlier workers were exploited like anything and they were forced to work for more than 15 hours a day. It was a day in 1889 when the workers assembled and started protesting for their rights. They demanded for working 8 hours a day and to be provided paid leaves. Therefore the Marxist International Socialist Congress agreed and passed a resolution to fulfill the demands of the workers. After that 1st May became an annual event.

In most of the countries, May day is declared an official holiday. In India also the day is celebrated by keeping the government and private offices, educational institutes closed for the whole day.

Labour day commemorates the past labour struggles against workers rights violation including lengthy workdays, unfair payment, child labour, etc. Even after more than 100 years of declaration of Labour Day, the world is still not free from child labour although top organizations of the world are trying hard to nullify child labour. On Labour day people across the world should get united and pledge to remove child labour forever. This is the utmost significance of labour day <sup>at</sup> present. ~~time~~





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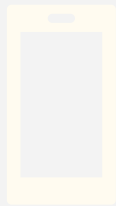
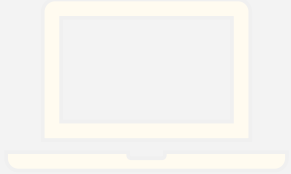
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