Fishermen Agitation (1984-1985) In Kerala

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Abstract
The article examines the Origins and development of Fishermen Agitation in Kerala and its results. It describes the Nuns, Priests and many Fishermen Federations played a prominent role in the agitation as organizes, demonstrators and hunger strikers. The congress-led coalition Ministry during the monsoon session of 1984, was paralyzed by the fish worker's agitation in Kerala. The Catholic Fish workers in Kerala coast had traditionally been having strong ties with the Church. A Priest in the Church naturally performs a multidimensional role in religious, social, economic and political affairs. Hence the Catholic Church playing an important role in the daily life of the fish workers and to fetched them into the political and social life of Kerala for years. The Kerala coast witnessed a sea change in the fishing industry by the introduction of the Into- Norwegian Project in 1953, ensuing in a social revolution in the coastal areas in the following years. The new influxes had been using trawlers and purse-seine nets, close to the coast demolishing the very eco-system of the sea, facing a critical problem of dislodgment from their traditional occupations because of the capitalist's intrusion in the fishing sector. The origin of 1984 agitation of fish workers can be traced back to 1980, demanding prohibition of trawling during monsoon season and earning their rights. It concludes the ban on trawling widened the hostility of the traditional fish workers and boat-owners. But now the contention of both sections have undergone changes due to the joint stakes in deep-sea fishing.

References
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In 1984, Orwell creates a technologically advanced world in which fear is used as a tool for manipulating and controlling individuals who do not conform to the prevailing political orthodoxy. In his attempt to educate the reader about the consequences of certain political philosophies and the defects of human nature, Orwell manipulates and usurps the utopian tradition and creates a dystopia, a fictional setting in which life is extremely bad from deprivation, oppression, or terror. Orwell's dystopia is a place where humans have no control over their own lives, where nearly every positive The 1984–1985 famine in Ethiopia was a widespread famine affecting the inhabitants of today's Eritrea and Ethiopia. Four Ethiopian provinces -- Gojjam, Hararghe, Tigray, and Wollo -- all received record low rainfalls in those years.[1] The effects of this low rainfall were exacerbated by lack of adequate government preparations, as well as the increasing drain on government revenues by various insurgencies. Beginning in 1985, peasants were forced to move their homesteads into planned villages, which were clustered around water, schools, medical services, and utility supply points to facilitate distribution of those services. Many peasants fled rather than acquiesce in relocation, which in general proved highly unpopular. “Oral Agitation”: A 1984 introduction to a book on face-to-face propaganda. Military Agitation: A chapter from the 1988 GDR textbook on military agitation. The official definitions of propaganda and agitation: From the Kleines politisches Wörterbuch. Material from Periodicals for Agitators: 1951-1989. The Soviet Union and Atomic Weapons: Why the USSR had atomic weapons (1951).