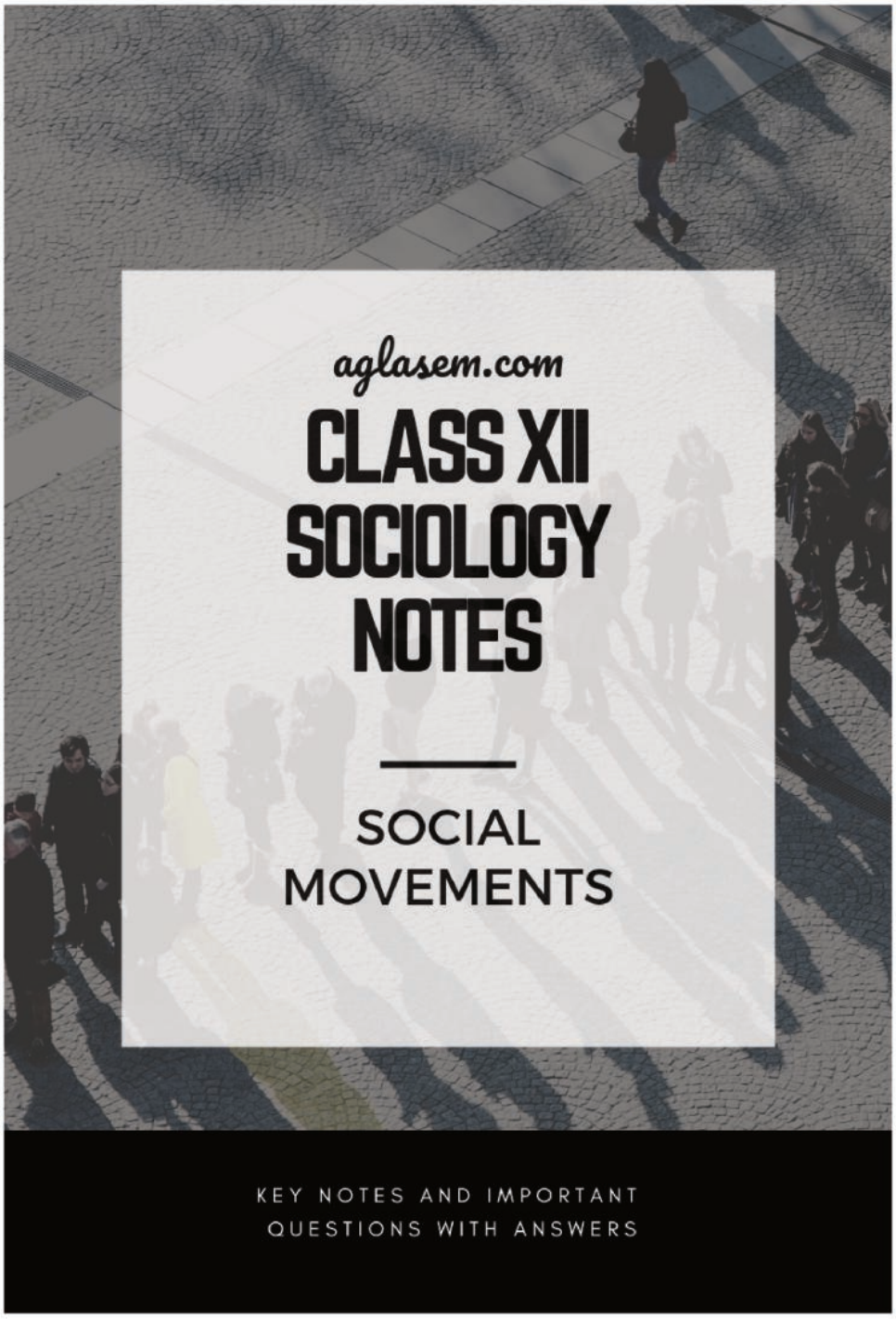
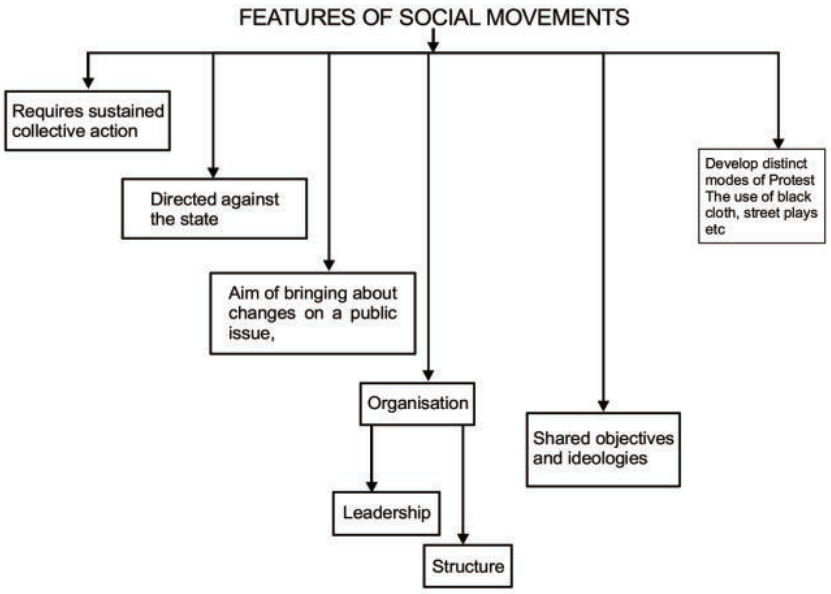

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CLASS XII
SOCIOLOGY
NOTES
SOCIAL
MOVEMENTS
KEY NOTES AND IMPORTANT
QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

CHAPTER 8

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

1. Social movements have shape the world we live in

2. Features of Social movements.



3. **Counter Movments** sometimes arise in defence of status quo. For eg; when Raja Rammohan Roy campaigned sati and formed the Brahmo Samaj, defenders of sati formed Dharma Sabha and petitioned the British not to legislate against sati.

4.

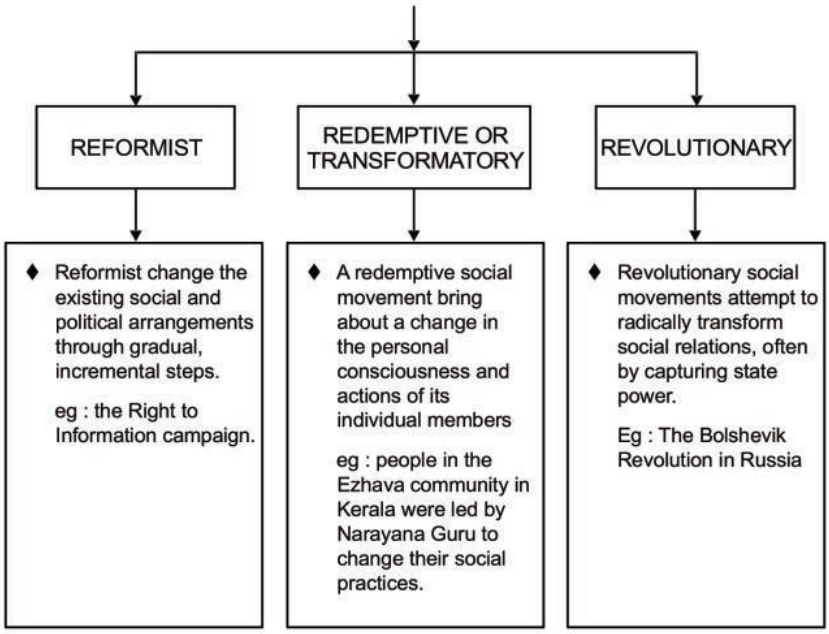
Difference Between Social change and Social Movements

Social change is continuous and on going process for e.g Sanskritisation, westernisation.	Social movement are directed towards Same specific goals it involves long and continuous social effort and action by people

5. **Theories of Social Movements**

Theory of relative deprivation	The Logic of Collective Action	Resource Mobilization theory
♦ Social conflict arises when a social group feels that it is worse off than another around it. ♦ Role of psychological factors such as resentment and rage. ♦ The Limitations of this theory are that while perceptions of deprivation may be a necessary condition for collective action, but not a sufficient reason in themselves.	♦ Mancur Olson's book The Logic of Collective Action argues that a social movement is an aggregation of rational individual actors pursuing their self-interest. ♦ A person will join a social movement only if she/he will gain something from it. ♦ McCarthy and Zald rejected Olson's assumption that social movements are made up of individuals pursuing their self-interest.	♦ It depends on the ability to mobilize resources or means of different sorts. ♦ Critics argue that a social movement is not limited by existing resources. It can create resources such as new symbols and identities. ♦ Scarcity of resources need not be a constraint.

6. **Types of Social Movements**



7. **Social reform movements before Independence**

- changes in social pratices that discriminated against women and lower caste.
- issues taken up by the reformers were Sati, Child marriage, widow remarriage, caste disrimination etc.
- a creative combination of modern ideas and western liberalism and a new look on traditional literature.
- The varied reform movements did not have common themes. For some the concens were confined to the problems of upper caste and middle class men and women. For others, the injustices suffered by the discriminated castes were the central issue.

8. Reasons for Social Reform movements in the 19th and 20th centuries.

- The concerns for injustices suffered by the discriminated castes.

- Problems faced by upper caste and middle class men and women
- gender oppression and social evils.

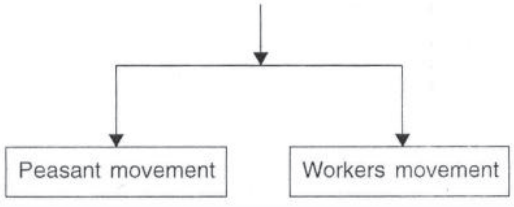
9. **Differences between Old and New Movements**

	Old Social Movement	New Social Movement
1.	The old social movements functioned within the frame of political parties	Were not about changing the distribution to power in society but about quality of life issues such as haivng a clean environment.
2.	The role of political parties was central	non party politicfal formations in order to put pressure on the state from outside
3.	Reorganisation of power relations	quality-of-life issues such as having a clean environment
4.	restricted to certain regions/nations	International in scope.

10. Ecological Movement

- The Chipko movement is an example of the ecological movement, started in Himalayan foothills; to stop exploitation/depletion of forests and consequent environmental degradation.
- When government forest contractors came to cut down the trees, villagers including large numbers of women, stepped forward to hug the trees to prevent their being felled.
- The economy of subsistence was pitted against the economy of profit.
- The movement focussed on economy, ecology and political representation.

11. Class Based Movement



A. Peasant Movement

- Have taken place from pre-colonial days.
- Eg—the Bengal revolt of 1859-62 against the indigo plantation system and the 'Deccan riots' of 1857 against moneylenders.
- The Bardoli Satyagraha (1928 Surat District). a 'non-tax' campaign was part of the nationwide struggle.
- Between 1920 and 1940 peasant organisations such as the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (1929) and in 1936 the All India Kisan Sabha was founded. They demanded freedom from economic exploitation for peasants, workers and all other exploited classes.
- At the time of Independence peasant movements, namely the Tebhaga movement (1946-7) and the Telangana movement (1946-51) emerged.

B. New Farmer's Movement

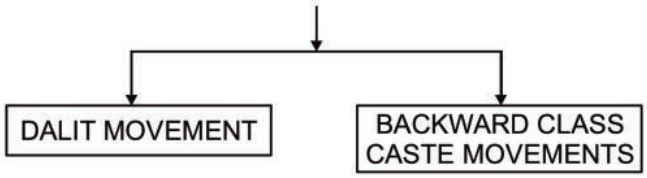
- It began in the 1970s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu.
- regionally organised
- non-party organisation
- The basic ideology of the movement was strongly anti-state and anti-urban
- The focus of demand was 'price and related issues' (for example price procurement, remunerative prices, prices for agricultural inputs, taxation, non-repayment of loans).
- They use novel methods of agitation such as : blocking of roads and railways, refusing politicians and bureaucrats entry to villages, environment and women's issues, etc.

C. Worker's Movement

- During the colonial regime new materials were procured from India and goods manufactured in the United Kingdom were marketed in the colony.
- These factories were, established in the part towns of Calcutta (Kolkata) and Bombay (Mumbai), in madras (Chennai).

- Labour was very cheap as the colonial government did not regulate either wages or working conditions.
- Later, trade unions emerged as workers started to protest.
- There were waves of strikes in the textile mills in Bombay etc.
- In 1920 AITUC was formed in Bombay. The AITUC was broad based organisation involving diverse ideologies.
- The main ideological groups were the communists, moderates and nationalists.
- The formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautions while dealing with labour.
- There were waves of strives in the textile mills in Bombay etc.

12. Caste Based Movement



A. The Dalit Movement

- A struggle against economic exploitation, political oppression, recognition as fellow human beings, for self-confidence, for self-determination, for abolishment of stigmatisation, a struggle to be touched.
- The word 'Dalit' is commonly used in Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati and many other Indian languages, meaning the poor and oppressed persons, broken ground down by those above them.
- For Eg: Satnami Movement of the Chamars in the Chattisgarh plains in eastern MP, Mahar Movement in Maharashtra.
- Adi Dharma Movement in Punjab.

B. Backward Class & Caste Movement

- emerged as political entities both in the colonial and post-colonial contexts. The colonial state often distributed patronage on the basis of caste.

- people stayed within their caste for social and political identity in institutional life.

The Upper Caste Response

- The rise in both Dalits and other backwards classes' movement has led to a feeling among sections of the upper caste that they are being given short shrift, the government, does not pay any heed to them because they are numerically not significant enough.

13. The Tribal Movements

- Largely located in the so called 'tribal belt' in middle India, such as the Santhals, Hos, Oraons, Mundas in Chota Nagpur and the Santhal Parganas.

A. Jharkhand

- Jharkhand is one of the newly-formed states of India, carved out of south Bihar in the year 2000.
- had a charismatic leader in Birsa Munda, an adivasi who led a major uprising against the British.
- Literate adivasis, helped to create a unified ethnic consciousness and a shared identity as Jharkhandis.
- It was the middle-class, adivasi, intellectual leadership that formulated the demand for a separate state and lobbied for it in India and abroad.
- Within south Bihar, adivasis shared a common hatred of dikus – migrant traders and money-lenders who had settled in the area and grabbed its wealth, improvishing the original residents.
- Adivasi experiences of marginalisation and their sense of injustice were mobilized to create a shared Jharkhandi identity and inspire collective action.

B. The issues against which the leaders of the movement in Jharkhand agitated were :

- acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges :
- Survey and settlement operations, which were held up, camps closed down, etc.

- collection of loans, rent and cooperative dues, which were resisted;
- nationalisation of forest produce which they boycotted

C. The North East

- The process of state formation initiated by the Indian government with the attainment of independence generated unrest even in all the major hills districts in the region.
- This was so (unrest), since these hills districts, were also conscious of their distinct identiy and traditional autonomy.
- Alienation of tribal's from forest lands.
- Hence, ecological issues are central to tribal movements, just as cultural issues of identity and economic issues such as inequality.

14. The Women's Movement

- The early 20th century saw the growth of women's organisations at a national and local level.
- The Women's India Assocation (WIA) (1971)
- All India Women's Conference (AIWC) (1926).
- National Council for Women in India (NCWI) (1925).

B. Post 1947

- Application for school forms have both father's and mother's names.
- Now the passport of a child has either mother or father's name exclusively insured keeping in mind the changing family and marriage patterns in India.
- Important legal changes have taken place
- Referred to as, the second phase of the Indian womens movement as there were changes both in terms of organizational strategy as well as ideologies.
- There was the growth of autonomous womens movement i.e., independent from political parties.
- New issues such as violence against women have been taken up.

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. What are social movement?
2. Differentiate between social change and social movement.
3. Give two examples of peasant movement.
4. What were the demands of the Bombay textile worker?
5. Name two trade unions.
6. Give four examples of caste based movement.
7. Name four tribes
8. Name two women organisation.
9. Mention the issue against which leader's of Jharkhand agitated.

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Differentiate between Reformist and Revolutionary movement.
2. Differentiate between Reformist and Redemptive movement.
3. Differentiate between Old and New Movement.
4. Explain the Ecological movement.
5. Write a note on the 'New Farmer's Movement'.
6. Explain the issues taken up by the women's organisation.

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Describe the features of the social movement.
2. Explain the theories of the social movement.
3. Differentiate between peasant and New Farmer's movement.