

## Social Movements in India

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### EXERCISE [PAGE 81]

#### Exercise | Q Q.1.(A) (1) | Page 81

**Complete the following statement by choosing the correct alternative given in the bracket and rewrite it.**

The Chipko Movement is for \_\_\_\_\_.

1. women's empowerment
2. labour rights
3. **saving the environment**

**Solution:** The Chipko Movement is for saving the environment

#### Exercise | Q Q.1.(A) (2) | Page 81

**Complete the following statement by choosing the correct alternative given in the bracket and rewrite it.**

The Bhartiya Lok Dal was started in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

1. 1954
2. 1964
3. **1974**

**Solution:** The Bhartiya Lok Dal was started in the year 1974.

#### Exercise | Q Q.1.(B) (1) | Page 81

**Correct the incorrect pair and rewrite it.**

1. Women's Movement – Gender equality
2. International Decade of Women – From 1991-2001
3. Towards Equality – Report on the Status of Women in India
4. Feminist Movements – India after Independence

**Solution:** International Decade of Women – From **1975-1998**

#### Exercise | Q Q.1.(C) (1) | Page 81

**Identify the appropriate term from the given options in the box and rewrite it against the given statement.**

Leader of Narmada Bachao Andolan

1. S. A. Dange
2. Sarala Devi



### 3. Medha Patkar

**Solution:** Leader of Narmada Bachao Andolan-Medha Patkar

**Exercise | Q Q.1.(C) (2) | Page 81**

**Identify the appropriate term from the given options in the box and rewrite it against the given statement.**

Significant role in the Trade Union Movement.

1. **S. A. Dange**

2. Sarala Devi

3. Medha Patkar

**Solution:** Significant role in the Trade Union Movement-**S. A. Dange**

**Exercise | Q Q.1.(D) (1) | Page 81**

**Correct the underlined words and complete the statement.**

The first Kisan Congress held in 1935 led to the establishment of United Trade Union Congress.

**Solution:** The first Kisan Congress held in 1935 led to the establishment of the All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS).

**Exercise | Q Q.1.(D) (2) | Page 81**

**Correct the underlined words and complete the statement.**

The Women's Indian Association was formed in Bombay.

**Solution:** The Women's Indian Association was formed in Madras (Chennai).

**Exercise | Q Q.2 (1) | Page 81**

**Write short notes.**

Farmers' Movement

**Solution:**

i. Although farmers are geographically scattered, there are several instances of the consolidation of their power in response to unrest and suppression.  
ii. Farmers' struggle in India is documented with reference to the following important phases:

- a. Early Agitations (1857 to 1921): There was a massive discontent among farmers during this period due to their exploitation. Hence, several revolts took place during this phase.
- b. Emergence of Kisan Sabhas (1922 to 1946): The Kisan Sabha movement started in Bihar under the leadership of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati to raise voices against the Zamindari system. The representatives of Kisan Sabhas from



Bihar and UP presented a memorandum in an All-Party Conference covering their major demands.

- c. Post-Independence period: Political independence didn't improve the conditions for peasants and farmers. So, Farmers' Movements continued through this period

iii. With seasonal fluctuations, the apathy of the government, and negligence by masses, farmers continue to suffer in India.

### Exercise | Q Q.2 (2) | Page 81

**Write short notes.**

Characteristics of social movement

**Solution:**

Social movement means when a group of people comes together in an organised way, in order to bring change in the society. Social Movements are different in nature, features, pace, and operations. The important characteristics of Social Movements are:

- Essentially collective in nature: Social movement is not an individual action. It involves collective action. A group collectively has to be part of the movement. A collective action that creates interest and awakening in a relatively large number of people. Planned and deliberate action
- Planned and deliberate action: Social movements have to be preplanned to be executed effectively. Movements are deliberate initiatives and not spontaneous or sudden in nature.
- Ideology and objectives: A social movement is backed by an ideology. The ideology guides the course of the movement. There are set objectives and goals to achieve to bring about change in the social system.
- Social change: Social movements are oriented towards bringing about a change. It usually demands a change in the already established order or it resists change initiated by the authorities.
- Leadership: Collective action must be marked by some degree of organisation. The organisation must include leadership and a structure that defines how members relate to each other, make decisions, and how to carry them. Leaders is must for guidance and person who influences others to accomplish the mission.

### Exercise | Q Q.3 (1) | Page 81

**Write differences.**

Pre-Independence and Post-Independence periods of the Women's Movement in India

**Solution:**

No.	Pre-Independence period of Women's Movement	Post-Independence period of Women's Movement
i.	Its roots can roughly be traced to the beginning of 19th century.	It refers to the Women's Movement that took place after 15th August 1947.

ii.	Women became more aware of their status and position. Liberalism in thought and approach encouraged women to educate themselves.	The period witnessed slowing down of the Women's Movement. Several issues led to the collective struggles and took away the singular focus of Women's Movement.
iii.	Social reformers challenged customary practices which were discriminatory. Also, conscious efforts were made to educate women.	This phase focussed on sex stereotyping, violence against women, and legislative demands for equality of women.
iv.	Important points: a. Mahila Mandals were formed. b. Government enacted several laws. c. Women's Indian Association was established in Madras. d. All India Women's Conference was established in 1926. e. Mobilisation of women to fight for political independence implied women becoming aware about their rights.	Important points: a. 1975-85 was announced as the International Women's Decade. b. 1975 was declared as the International Women's Year. c. By 1980s, Women's organisations became active. d. Newsletters like Baija, The Feminist Network, Manushi were published to bring women's issues to the forefront. e. By the end 1985, focus of movement shifted considerably due to several cases of violence against women. f. Recently, Dalit feminist movement has also emerged.

### Exercise | Q Q.4 (1) | Page 81

**Explain the following concepts with examples.**

Social Movement :

**Solution:**

- Social movement is a collective action to change or influence the existing social system by a group.
- A social movement is defined as a collectively acting with some continuity to promote or resist a change in the society or group of which it is a part.
- Some movements are directed to modify certain aspects of the existing social order whereas others may aim to change it completely.
- Herbert Blumer has defined social movement as "Collective enterprises to establish a new order of life."
- Social movement is an organised effort of a large group of people to achieve a particular goal typically social or political or political one, this may be to carry out resist or undo a social change.
- It is a collective challenge to the authorities organised group of people comes together to establish a new order of life.

**Examples :**

(i) Environmental movement like the Chipko Movement and Narmada Bachao Andolan organised to protect and preserve our environment.



(ii) Workers' movement to protest against the exploit action done on workers like the minimisation of wages, poor working conditions, etc. by the industrialisation factory owners.

(iii) Reform Movements - Arya Samaj, Satyashodhak Samaj, Peasant Movements, Backward Castes Movement, etc.

### Exercise | Q Q.4 (2) | Page 81

**Explain the following concepts with examples.**

Environmental Movement:

**Solution:** Gadgil and Guha define the Environmental Movement as, 'An organised social activity consciously directed towards promoting sustainable use of the natural resource, halting environmental degradation or bringing about environmental restoration'.

**Example:** Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan, etc.

