



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SENIOR SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND HUMANITIES
CLASS - XII
WORKSHEET-8 - BOOK -2
SOCIAL MOVEMENTS
SOCIOLOGY (039)

Date of issue: _____ **Reference: NCERT Textbook**

Fill in the blanks

- 1 A movement that aims to bring about changes on a public issue is called _____ 1
- 2 Defenders of Sati formed Dharma Sabha in defense of status quo is an example of _____ 1
- 3 To overthrow monarchy the ideas of liberty and democratic rights are the most important component of _____ 1
- 4 RTI is an example of _____ movement. 1
- 5 _____ revolution in Russia was responsible for creating a communist state and example of revolutionary movements. 1
- 6 Environmental health risk, fear of nuclear warfare, terrorism are example of _____ social movements which are international in scope. 1
- 7 A nationwide non-tax campaign that took place in Surat in 1928 as a part of non-cooperative movement is referred as _____ 1

State whether the following statements are 'True 'or 'False'/Correct the given statement

- 8 Social Change is continuous and ongoing process. (True / False) 1
- 9 Sanskritisation and westernization are examples of social movement whereas 19th century social reformers efforts to bring changes in society are social change. 1
- 10 Most movements have a mix of redemptive, reformist and revolutionary elements. True/False 1
- 11 The New Farmers movement began in the 1960 in Punjab and Tamil Nadu and were strongly anti - national and anti-rural. 1

Choose correct alternative for the following statements

- 12 A social movement requires: 1
 - a. sustained collective action over time
 - b. degree of organization
 - c. shared objectives and ideologies
 - d. All the above
- 13 Social movement develop distinct modes of protest. These are: 1
 - a. candle and torchlight action
 - b. street theatre
 - c. satyagraha
 - d. all of the above
- 14 According to the theories of social movements, social conflicts arises when a social group feels that is worse off than others around it. This is referred as: 1
 - a. the logic of collective action
 - b. resource mobilization
 - c. relative deprivation
 - d. redemptive action
- 15 Chipko movement in the Himalayan foothills is an example of 1
 - a. peasant movement
 - b. workers movement
 - c. ecological movement
 - d. class based movement

- 16 A campaign of refusal to pay land revenue in 1917-18 which was directed against the indigo plantations was referred as 1
 a. Tehbhaga b. Telengana
 c. Bardoli Satyagraha d. Champaran Satyagraha
- 17 The formation of which organization made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with Labour 1
 a. AITUC b. TLA c. AIWC d. AIBCL

Answer the following questions

- 18 Distinguish between Social Change & Social Movements. 2
- 19 What is the difference between a Strike & a Lockout? 2
- 20 What were the issues against which the leaders of Jharkhand Movement agitated? 2
- 21 What are the features of a Social Movement? 4
- 22 Why is the study of Social Movements important for Sociology? 4
- 23 Explain the reasons behind Peasant Movements. 4
- 24 New Farmer's Movement had a different ideology. Comment. 4
- 25 Write a short note on AITUC. 4
- 26 Discuss the Worker's Movements briefly. 4
- 27 Write a Short note on Backward Class Movements. 4
- 28 What was the reaction of the upper Castes towards Dalit & Backward Class Movements? 4
- 29 Discuss the importance of Tribal Movements. 4
- 30 State the struggles behind the formation of the State of Jharkhand? 4
- 31 Discuss briefly Women's Movement of the 19th century. 4
- 32 The mid 1970's saw the revival of Women's Movement in India. Discuss. 4
- 33 Environment Movements often also contain economic & identity issues. Discuss. 6
- 34 Discuss the various theories of Social Movements with examples. 6
- 35 Enumerate different types of Social Movements with examples. 6
- 36 Distinguish between Old Social Movements & New Social Movements? Can you apply the distinctions in the Indian context? 6
- 37 The Dalit Movement showed a particular character. Discuss. 6