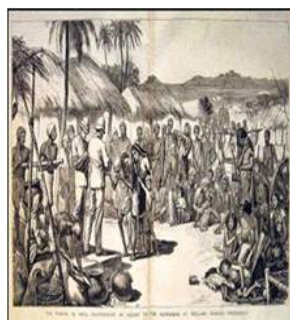


Trade Union Movement: The Indian working class suffered various forms of exploitation such as prolonged hours of working, low wages, work in unhygienic conditions etc. Workers faced exploitation from dual forces, one from the hands of imperialist political rule and another from the hands of foreign and native capitalist forces. Such oppression put seed for the foundation of a movement with twin motives of industrial bargaining and the ideological orientation.

Mahatma Gandhi founded the Majdoor Mahajan Sangh. In 1919, with the setting up of the International Labour Organisation, it became necessary to have a central trade union so that a labour representative could be sent to it. Therefore, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai started a national trade union centre to coordinate the activities of various trade unions spread across the country. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was formed in Bombay in 1920. Lala Lajpat Rai was elected as its president. It is important to note that within AITUC there were ideological differences between the moderates and the nationalists where the communists were in support of the nationalists. With the appointment of Royal Commission of Labour in 1929 these ideological differences led to a split in the AITUC. Finally, the moderates gave in their resignation to the congress in 1930 and formed a rival organisation named the Indian Trade Union Federation under the leadership of V.V Giri. In 1933 there occurred another split, this time between the nationalists and the communists. The communists formed their own Red Trade Union Congress and broke away from AITUC. These splits made the movement weak and sufferers were once again the working class. But later moderates as well as the communists rejoined AITUC.



Trade Union Movement



Indigo Movement in Bengal



Peasant Movement in Punjab

Indigo movement: Agrarian struggles have taken place from colonial days. Indigo rebellion occurred in 1859-60 in Bengal. Europeans had complete monopoly over the growth of indigo plantation. Because of the demand of blue dye in Europe, indigo plantation was commercially profitable to grow. The peasants were compelled to grow indigo rather than food crops and were subjected to various forms of exploitation. In 1859, the peasants rose in armed rebellion against their oppressors, as they could no

longer bear the physical torture imposed on them. The intelligentsia of Bengal who supported their cause backed them in their fight. The government appointed a commission to lessen the exploitation in the system, but the peasant resistance continued. The indigo peasants revolted on a large scale in Darbhanga and Champaran in 1866-68.

Peasant movement in Punjab: Punjab was another centre of *kisan* activity. The Kisan Sabha had emerged in 1930. The main demands were related to debts and reduction of taxes. Further, the issue that had got immediate attention was the resettlement of land revenue of Amritsar and Lahore districts. *Jathas* (groups) marched to the district headquarters and demonstrations were held. The culmination of the movement occurred with the Lahore Kisan Morcha in 1939. Hundreds of farmers from many districts of the province got arrested.

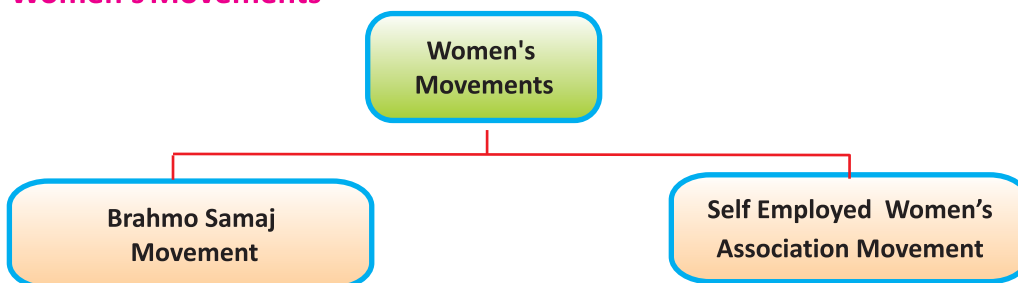
The peasant movement in Punjab was mainly located in the districts of Jullundur, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Lyallpur and Sheikhpura. These districts were the home of the largely self-cultivating Sikh peasantry. The Princely States in Punjab witnessed an outbreak of peasant discontent. An influential movement emerged in Patiala and was based on the demand for restoration of lands illegally seized by land lord-official combine. The *muzaras* (tenants) refused to pay the *batai* (share rent) to their *biswedars* (land lords). Bhagwan Singh Longowalia and Jagir Singh Jago were the prominent leaders of this movement and in later years the movement was led by Teja Singh Swatantar. This struggle continued until 1953 when the legislation enabling the tenants to become owners of their land was passed.

Activity 9.1

Naxal movement traces its origin to the May 1967 peasant uprising at Naxalbari in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal. Its major leaders were Charu Mazumdar, Kanu Sanyal and Janghal Santhal. This movement has great impact on West Bengal and on some other states as well. Try to find out answers to the following questions:

1. Find out the cause responsible for Naxal movement.
2. How many states are affected by this movement? Make a list of all those states

Women's Movements



During the Vedic period women enjoyed equal status to man and were educated. Despite the prevalence of patriarchal system women were respected in the family, as well as, in the society. However, the course of time, their status in the family and in the society gradually started deteriorating. During the Mughal period and under British administration the status of women did not improve. Rather, women's position started deteriorating further. However, during the nineteenth century the status of women began to improve due to the social reforms started by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chander Vidyasagar and D. K. Karve. In the contemporary India, women's participation has shown an upward trend in both economic, as well as, political spheres. Various movements were initiated addressing the question of emancipation of women like Brahmo Samaj and Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) movement.

Brahmo Samaj: Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the father of Indian Renaissance, founded Brahmo Sabha. Brahmo Sabha was later renamed as Brahmo Samaj. He was a very well-read person as he knew more than a dozen languages. The Brahmo Samaj was greatly influenced by modern western ideas. He made great efforts to abolish the practice of Sati. His efforts were rewarded by the government when this evil social practice was declared a crime. The government declared Sati as illegal and punishable under the Regulation of 1829. The Samaj deemed education as a major tool to improve women's status. It also worked for improving the situation of widows who were living in dreadful conditions. It also demanded the right of inheritance and property for women. It worked for abolition of purdah system, discouraged child marriages and polygamy.

Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) Movement: SEWA began in the city of Ahmadabad in Gujarat. Ahmadabad gained prominence at the turn of the 20th century as the centre of India's burgeoning textile industry. Gandhi remained one of the founding forces behind the Textile Labour Association (TLA) in Ahmadabad. TLA is one of the first labour organisations in India. In 1955 Ela Bhatt, joined the TLA and took up the role of representing the organisation in court and advocated at the policy level for improving labour laws. SEWA became a branch of the TLA. Capacity development of SEWA members has always been an integral part of SEWA activity since its foundation.

SEWA's goal has always been to organise women worker for full employment. Full employment means employment whereby workers obtain work security, income security, food security and social security. To combat the problem of moneylenders, which affected every poor person in India, the SEWA Bank was founded in 1974. The SEWA bank had also found ways to support its shareholders. SEWA bank offered support services with the loans, linkages to government subsidies and other programs. It also helped the women to put their loans to the best use.



Raja Ram Mohan Roy



Members of SEWA

Activity 9.2

In 2006, 'Gulabi or Pink' gang, a women's movement, was formed in the Banda District of Uttar Pradesh. This region faces many social problems like caste rigidity, illiteracy, conjugal violence etc.

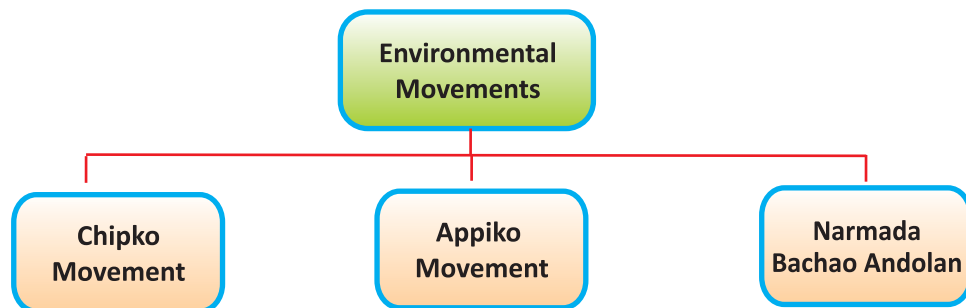
1. Who was the founder of Gulabi Gang ?
2. What was the mode of protest followed by the Gulabi Gang?



Environmental Movements

Environmental movements are a glaring example of the collective action of several social groups. The significant concern of this movement is the control over the resources, the right of indigenous people to preserve their culture, protection of environment and maintenance of ecological balance. The concerns of human environment received attention of scholars following the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972. By the 1980s the 'green movement' became a worldwide phenomenon. It encompassed various countries of the world including India. These struggles questioned the notion of development pursued by the Indian state. The genesis of the environmental movement in India lies in the beginning of the Chipko Movement. The 1970s and 1980s

was the time period when several struggles in India raised larger ecological concerns like rights of communities, sustainability of large scale environmental projects and issues of displacement and rehabilitation.



Chipko Movement: Chipko movement was initiated for the protection of trees and overall environment in the hill region of Garhwal. Garhwal is an important part of the eco-system at the foothills of Himalayas. In March 1973 Chipko Andolan was born. Chandi Prasad Bhatt, the father of this movement, organised rallies to protect the forest from mass destruction. Gaura Devi, an elderly woman, head of the Mahila Mandal Dal, mobilised village women for the movement. Sundar Lal Bahuguna, an environmentalist, contributed in spreading this movement. He enlightened the country and the outer world about the movement and its environmental impact. He was also awarded *Padam Vibhushan* for his contribution in the movement. Chipko means tree hugging or embrace or 'Angwal' (locally called). The movement is known for its approach of hugging trees to stop them from felling. The major demand of Chipko Movement is to reorient forest policy. It had demanded the nurturing of the forest wealth. Its principle suggestions are as follows:



- The major function of the forest policy shall be to emphasise the function of forests in the conservation of soil and water resources. Hence, commercial

felling should be entirely halted in major river catchments of the Himalayas and in other zones susceptible to soil erosion and landslides. Such area should be clearly identified.

- There should be a proper survey of forest land crop and proper provision should be made for the fulfilment of minimal needs of the local population.
- Attempts to afforest barren lands should be launched and villagers should receive every encouragement to take up farm forestry.
- The contractor system should be completely abolished in the forestry sector. The local population should instead be made partners in all forestry operations.
- Forest based industries should preferably be set up entirely in the small sector in the rural areas. These industries should be supported by the raw material harvested through minimal exploitation of wood and minor forest produce.
- Emphasis should be on the raising of species appropriate to local ecology and needs of the population.

The Appiko Movement: The Chipko Movement in Uttarakhand in the Himalayas motivated the villagers of the district of Karnataka province in southern India to launch a similar kind of movement to save their forests. This movement which emerged in southern India came to be known as Appiko Movement. The local term for 'hugging' in Kannada is 'Appiko'. In September 1983 led by Panduranga Hegde, men, women and children of Salkani 'hugged the trees' in Kalase forest. The Appiko Movement spread awareness in south India. This movement uses various techniques to raise awareness like folk dances, street plays and so on. The movement has attained a fair amount of success. The state government has banned cutting of green trees in several forest areas. Only dying and dry trees are cut to meet local requirements



Appiko Movement



Narmada Bachao Andolan

Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA): NBA was initiated by Medha Patkar and Baba Amte along with many others. NBA also called as Save Narmada Movement is one of the most powerful mass movements that started in 1985. This movement emerged against the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada River in Gujarat. In 1978 the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal approved the Narmada Valley Development Project. The most controversial dam was the Sardar Sarovar Project. With the construction of this dam about four million people were uprooted and displaced.

Medha Patkar who was one of the leaders of NBA had filed a written petition with the Supreme Court of India seeking stoppage of construction on the Sardar Sarovar Dam from the nation's apex court. The court initially ruled the decision in the Andolan's favour. It led to an immediate stoppage of work at the dam.

Further, Supreme Court directed the concerned states to first complete the rehabilitation and replacement process. The Supreme Court later allowed the construction to proceed on the condition of fulfilling certain conditions. The court set up a mechanism to scrutinise the progress of resettlement. Although the NBA was not fully successful in preventing the construction of the dam, it nevertheless created a high level of awareness regarding the environment aspects and rehabilitation process.

Activity 9.3

Match the following

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Reformist Movement | Telangana Rebellion |
| 2. Revolutionist Movement | Arya Samaj |
| 3. Revivalist Movement | Chipko movement |

Conclusion

It is apparent from this chapter that social movements arose to bring change in society. Caste and Class movements gave the courage to people to stand for their rights. Women's movements made women acknowledge their value and strength. Environmental movements generated awareness among people for the protection and maintenance of environment.

Glossary

- **Social movement** – Social movement is a broad social alliance which has a group consciousness working towards social change.
- **Formal organisation** – An organised group having set objectives, formal rules and regulations. Its members have defined roles, each with clearly designated rights and duties. For example, school, voluntary association, government agencies, etc.
- **Ideology** – A set of independent ideas held by a social group.
- **Group consciousness** – It is the sense of belongingness and solidarity breeds through active participation.



I. Objective type questions

A. Multiple choice questions

1. Which of the following is not the feature of social movement?
(a) Group consciousness (b) Set ideology
(c) Collective mobilisation (d) Only violent in nature
2. Who represented Satyashodhak movement?
(a) Jotirao Phule (b) Dr. Ambedkar
(c) Ishwar Chandra Vdiyasagar (d) Sri Narayana Guru
3. Which of the following is not a caste movement?
(a) Mahar movement (b) SNDP movement
(c) Satyashodhak movement (d) Indigo movement
4. Who founded Self Respect Movement?
(a) Periyar E. V. Ramasamy (b) Dr. Ambedkar
(c) Sri Narayana Guru (d) None
5. When people are not satisfied with the existing social order and advocate reconstructing of the entire social order, this type of movement is called
(a) Revivalist Movement (b) Reform Movement
(c) Revolutionary movement (d) None

B. Fill in the blanks

1. SEWA stands for.....
2. Class movement includes..... and movements.
3.gave the slogan “One religion and one god for mankind”
4.made great efforts in order to abolish the practice of sati.
5. The peasants were compelled to grow crop which lead to the initiation of Indigo Movement.

C. True/False

1. Social movements involve sustained collective mobilisation through organisation either informal or formal. ☐
2. Social movement is always peaceful in nature. ☐
3. Mahar movement is based on total rejection of the religion of the caste Hindu. ☐
4. SNDP movement was founded by Jotirao Phule. ☐

D. Match the Following

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Self Respect Movement | Chandi Prasad Bhatt |
| 2. Mahar movement | Medha Patekar |
| 3. Chipko movement | Periyar E. V. Ramasamy |
| 4. Brahmo Samaj | Raja Rammohan Roy |
| 5. Narmada Bacho Andolan | Dr. Ambedkar |

II. Very short answer type questions

1. Who founded Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana movement?
2. Who founded the Majdoor Mahajan Sangh?
3. Who founded Brahmo Samaj?
4. Who is the father of Chipko movement?
5. Name the person who has been awarded Padam Vibhushan for his contribution in Chipko movement.
6. Who was the leader of Chipko movement?
7. Name any two Caste movements.
8. Who are called peasants?
9. What does SEWA stand for?
10. Sundar Lal Bahuguna was conferred which award for his contribution?
11. Who founded Brahmo Samaj?

III. Short answer type questions

1. Why it is called Chipko movement?
2. What do you understand by caste movement?
3. Describe:
 - a) Peasant movement
 - b) Women's movement
4. What do you understand by Class Movement? Name any one movement. Discuss briefly the factors responsible for the emergence of Class Movement.

IV. Long answer type questions

1. What do you understand by environmental movement? Specify reasons for the initiation of such movements.
2. Discuss briefly any two caste movements.
3. Enumerate determinants of peasant movement held in Punjab.
4. What do you understand by women's movement? Name any one such movement.
5. In what way the position of women is different in pre and post independent India?

V. Very long answer type questions

1. Write a note on social movement and its features.
2. What do you understand by social movement and discuss its various types?
3. Differentiate between caste and class movements. Substantiate by giving examples.
4. What do you understand by peasant movement? Discuss its determinants by citing any one peasant movement.
5. Elucidate the position of women in India. How do the women's movement lead to the upliftment of their position?
6. What do you understand by environmental movement? Discuss two such movements in detail.

PROJECT

Make a Project Report on any one movement in Punjab.

4

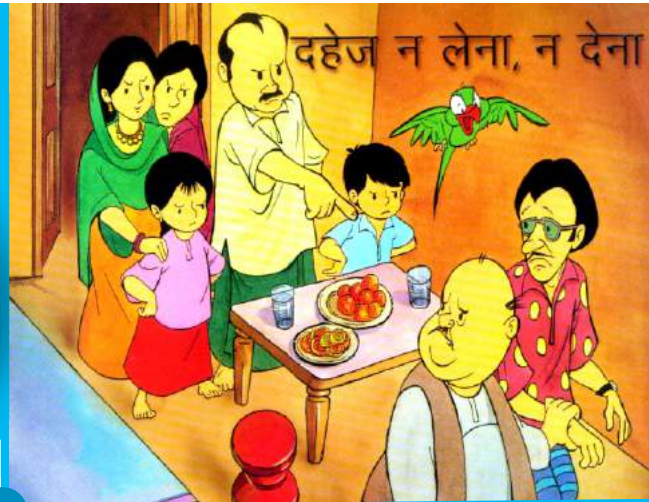
Unit

Break
Silence

DOMESTIC



VIOLENCE



Social Problems in Indian Society



UNIT 4

Social Problems: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction

10

Chapter

Highlights

10.1 Social Problem

10.1.1 Meaning

10.1.2 Factors

10.2 Alcoholism

10.2.1 Meaning

10.2.2 Classification

10.2.3 Stages

10.2.4 Causes

10.2.5 Effects

10.2.6 Measures

10.3 Drug Addiction

10.3.1 Meaning

10.3.2 Types of Drugs

10.3.3 Causes

10.3.4 Effects

10.2.5 Measures

Introduction

Every society goes through numerous changes. These changes can be constructive as well as destructive for the society. The destructive changes mainly include problems like drug addiction, alcoholism, etc. which affect the entire society. These problems, leading towards harmful consequences in society are known as **social problems**. In simple words, a social problem is a situation that people in a community may regard as undesirable.

These problems do not carry same importance in all the societies. For instance, everyone would agree about some social problems in all societies, such as murders or alcoholism as being detrimental for a society. On the other hand, other social problems may be considered as such only by certain groups of people. For example, teenagers playing loud music in a public place may not view it as a problem, but for many others it is an undesirable social condition. Similarly, the nonsmokers perceive smoking as an undesirable social condition that should be banned or restricted in public buildings but for smokers it is a completely natural thing. Thus, perceptions regarding what is a social problem depend upon the norms and values of a society.

Meaning of social problem:

The concept of social problem involves a contention that some conditions, events, or group of persons denote a disturbing situation that needs to be changed or

amended. Having defined a condition as a social problem then becomes a legitimate reason for using public resources to change or improve it. A social problem is normally a term used to describe problems within a particular area or of a group of people in the world. Social problems often involve problems that affect the real life. It is a condition in society that is considered harmful or undesirable by society as a whole, based on existing social values and it is believed that amelioration is possible.

Definitions

Social problems may be defined as behavioural patterns regarded by a large portion of society as being in violation of one or more generally accepted social norms.

Robert K. Merton and Robert Nisbet

Social problem is a situation confronting a group or a section of society which inflicts injurious consequences that can be handled only collectively.

J. M. Reinhardt

Social problem is a condition affecting a significant number of people in ways considered undesirable, about which it is felt that something can be done through collective social action.

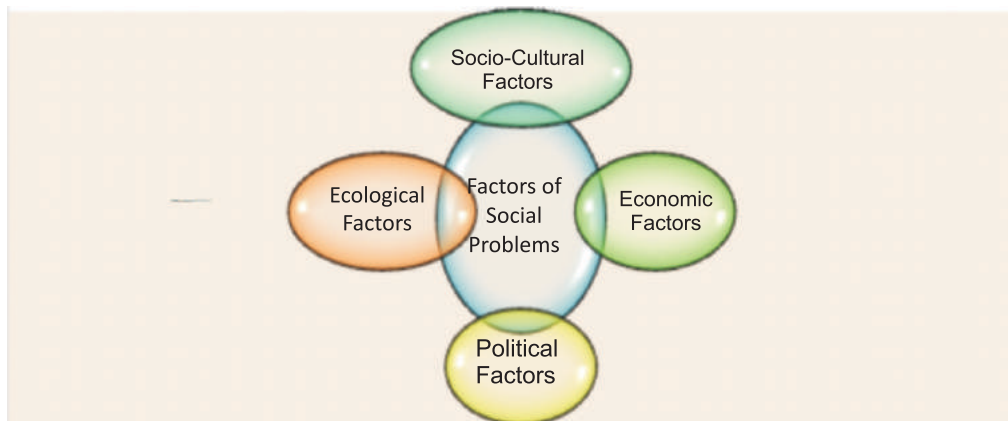
Paul B. Horton and G. R. Leslie

It is clear from the above definitions that social problem:

1. Is a condition or situation in society
2. Affects a significant number of people in society directly or indirectly.
3. Is treated as undesirable by society.
4. Involves social values and their conflict.
5. Implies a belief by a significant number of members of society that something can be done to improve and rectify the undesirable situation through joint action.

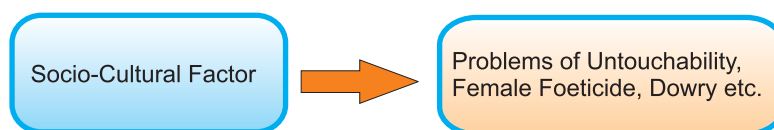
Factors of Social Problems

There are various factors responsible for social problems specifically in India which we are going to discuss below:



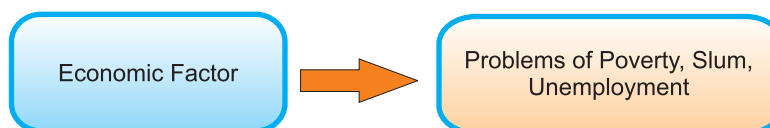
Socio-Cultural Factors

The nature of heterogeneous societies has been the cause of a number of social problems. In heterogeneous societies like India, where there are people of several religions, castes, linguistic groups and tribal groups living together, there exist several types of social problems. The problem of untouchability in India is due to the caste system. Another major socio-cultural factor is patriarchy, due to which many social problems such as female foeticide, dowry, domestic violence against women and intergenerational gap exist.



Economic Factors

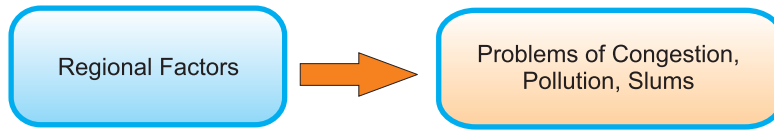
Economic factors are also responsible for some of the major social problems being faced by the contemporary Indian society. Unequal distribution of wealth has led to disparity in the distribution of benefits occurring due to development. As a result, there is the problem of poverty. Poverty in turn aggravates other problems like high morbidity and mortality, crime, slum, illiteracy, etc. Further, the slow process of urbanisation and industrialisation in India has resulted in regional disparity in economic development.



Regional Factors

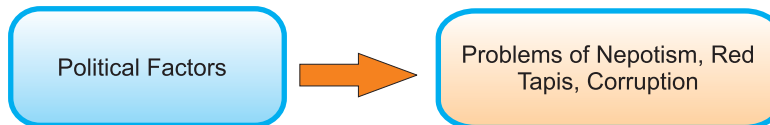
Regional disparities cause the problem of intra-migration. A large number of people migrate from the underdeveloped regions to the developed regions which

affects the population structure of both the regions. In addition to it, the regions receiving the migrants are facing the problems of slums, congestion, unemployment, pollution, etc.



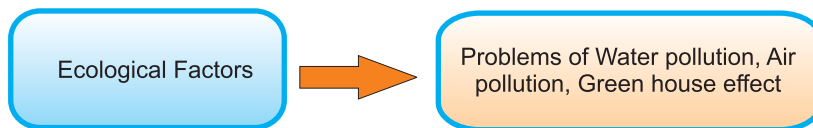
Political Factors

Many a times, political factors may cause social problems such as electoral politics, nepotism, corruption, etc. In order to win elections and come to power, political parties do not shy away from using communal modes of mobilisation like caste, religion, and language.



Ecological Factors

Sometimes, due to rapid development of a country, environment is grossly ignored. The ecological consequence of such an attempt has emerged as a major social problem in India. Rapid industrialisation has led to increase in environmental pollution that includes air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, and degradation and desertification of the land. This in turn has led to increased morbidity and mortality, emergence of new types of diseases, global warming, ozone depletion, floods etc. that threaten the existence of mankind itself. Further, to feed the increasing population of the world more and more land is being brought under cultivation. This has disturbed the global ecological balance.



Thus, the term social problem usually refers to social conditions that disrupt or damage society. Every newspaper is filled with stories about undesirable social conditions. Examples include crime, violence, drug and alcohol abuse and environmental problems. Such social problems can be found at the local, state, national and international levels. In the following section and succeeding chapters we will discuss the problems of Alcoholism, Drug addiction, Female foeticide and Domestic violence as they exist in the Indian society.

Alcoholism

Decades ago, alcoholism was a moral problem. But today, it has taken the shape of a social problem. Alcohol is a depressant which many persons take to manage their tensions. Initially, the drinker's intake is just for relieving stress but slowly and gradually it becomes a habit, and then an addiction. At this stage, it not only remains a social problem but also takes the form of an acute psychological and physiological problem. In other words, taking alcohol once in a while leaves open the possibility of habit forming phenomena for the drinker. But later, s/he may start taking it frequently in large quantities which could have disastrous effects on the health of the drinker physically and socially.

Meaning of Alcoholism

The term 'alcoholism' is now used in a broader sense to describe a pattern of drinking which is harmful not only to the individual but also to his/her family. Alcoholism is characterised by frequent intake of alcoholic beverages. This intake is to an extent that exceeds customary use or compliance with the social customs of the community and that it interferes with consumer's social and economic functioning.

Classification of alcoholics on the basis of consumption:

1. Those consuming alcohol once or twice in a year are called *rare users*,
2. Those consuming alcohol once or twice in two-three months are termed as *infrequent users*,
3. Those consuming alcohol once or twice in a month are termed as *light drinkers*,
4. Those consuming alcohol three or four times in a month are termed as *moderate drinkers*,
5. Those consuming alcohol every day or several drinks during the day are termed as *heavy drinkers*. These are the hard core drinkers who start their day with liquor. They are labelled as alcoholics.

