

**CBSE Class-12 Sociology Test Paper-05**  
**Change and Development in Industrial Society**

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**General Instruction:**

- Question 1-5 carries two marks each.
  - Question 6-8 carries four marks each.
  - Question 9-10 carries six marks each.
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1. Which were the first modern industries of India?
2. What were the items that the Government of India reserved for the small-scale sector post-Independence?
3. Why is mechanisation seen as a danger to employment?
4. What does the Mines Act of 1952 specifies?
5. What is the impact of the nature of work on migrant workers in a globalised economy?
6. How are casual labours hired?
7. Define 'industrialisation'.
8. What is the impact of liberalisation on Indian companies?
9. Describe the impact and outcome of the Bombay Textile strike of 1982.
10. Despite industrialisation why is India still considered to be an agricultural country?

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1. The first modern industries in India were cotton, jute, coal mines and railways. After independence, the government took over the 'commanding heights' of the economy involving defence, transport and communication, power, mining and other projects which only government had the power to do and which was also necessary for private industry to flourish.
2. Post-Independence the government tried to encourage the small-scale sector through special incentives and assistance. Many items like paper and wood products, stationery, glass and ceramics were reserved for the small-scale sector. In 1991, nearly 72 percent of the total workforce engaged in manufacture was employed in the small-scale and traditional industries.
3. Mechanisation refers to the process where machines are used in industries to help increase production. Both Marx and Gandhi saw mechanisation as a danger to employment because it creates the danger that eventually machines will replace workers.
4. The Mines Act 1952 specifies the maximum number of hours a person can be made to work in a week, the need to pay overtime for any extra hours worked and safety rules. These rules may be followed in the big companies, but not in smaller mines and quarries.
5. The migrant workers have little time to socialise and whatever little time and money they can spend is with other migrant workers. From a nation of interfering joint families, the nature of work in a globalised economy is taking people in the direction of loneliness and vulnerability.
6. The contractor system is most visible in the hiring of casual labour for work on construction sites, brickyards and so on.

The contractor goes to villages and asks if people want work. He will loan them some money. This loan includes the cost of transport of the worksite. The loaned money is treated as an advance wage and the worker works without wages until the loan is repaid. In the past, agricultural labourers were tied to their landlord by debt. Now, however, by moving to casual industrial work, while they are still in debt, they are not bound by other social obligations to the contractor. In that sense, they are more free in an industrial society.

They can break the contract and find another employer. Sometimes, whole families

migrate and the children help their parents.

7. The early sociologists saw industrialisation as both positive and negative.

By the mid 20th century, under the influence of modernisation theory, industrialisation came to be seen as inevitable and positive.

Modernisation theory argues that societies are at different stages on the road to modernisation, but they are all heading in the same direction.

Modern society, for these theorists, is represented by the West.

8. As a result of liberalisation, many Indian companies have been bought over by multinationals.

At the same time some Indian companies are becoming multinational companies. An instance of the first is when, Parle drinks was bought by Coca Cola.

Parle's annual turnover was Rs. 250 crores, while Coca Cola's advertising budget alone was Rs. 400 crores.

This level of advertising has naturally increased the consumption of coke across India replacing many traditional drinks.

The next major area of liberalisation may be in retail.

9. The Bombay Textile strike of 1982, was led by the trade union leader, Dr. Datta Samant, and affected nearly a quarter of a million workers and their families. The strike lasted nearly two years.

The workers wanted better wages and also wanted the right to form their own union. According to the Bombay Industrial Relations Act (BIRA), a union had to be 'approved' and the only way it could be 'approved' was if it gave up the idea of strikes.

The Congress-led Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh (RMMS) was the only approved union and it helped to break the strike by bringing in other workers. The Government also refused to listen to the worker's demands.

Slowly after two years, people started going back to work because they were desperate. Nearly one lakh workers lost their jobs, and went back to their villages or took up casual labour, others moved to smaller towns like Bhiwandi, Malegaon and Ichalkaranji, to work in the powerloom sector.

Mill owners did not invest in machinery and modernisation. Today, they are trying to sell off the mill land to real estate dealers to build luxury apartments, leading to a battle over who will define the future of Bombay – the workers who built it or the mill owners and real estate agents.

10. India is still largely an agricultural country because:
- i. The service sector – shops, banks, the IT industry, hotels and other services are employing more people and the urban middle class is growing, along with urban middle class values like those we see in television serials and films.
  - ii. But we also see that very few people in India have access to secure jobs, with even the small number in regular salaried employment becoming more insecure due to the rise in contract labour.
  - iii. So far, employment by the government was a major avenue for increasing the well-being of the population, but now even that is coming down.
  - iv. Some economists debate this, but liberalisation and privatisation worldwide appear to be associated with rising income inequality