

CBSE Class-12 Sociology Test Paper-03

Structural change

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. What do you mean by 'deindustrialisation'?
2. Why were the coastal cities favoured by the colonial regime?
3. Cities were the concrete expression of global capitalism. Give examples.
4. Define 'urbanisation.
5. Why did the industrialisation and urbanisation did not happen in India quite the way it did in Britain?
6. Discuss in brief the role of Nation-state as a dominant political form during British colonialism.
7. Emphasise on why cities had a key role in the economic system of empires.
8. Describe a model of the South Asian colonial city.
9. Describe the role of the colonial government and its legislation to regulate work with regard to the tea plantations.
10. The motive of the legislation was in the interest of the planter and not in the interest of the coolie. Explain this with regard to the tea plantations labourers.

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1. The reduction or decline in importance of traditional indigenous manufacturing work due to industrialisation and boom in manufacturing industries based on machine production is referred to as 'deindustrialisation'.
2. Coastal cities like Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were favoured as from here primary goods could be easily exported and manufactured goods could be cheaply imported. Colonial cities were the prime link between the economic centre or core in Britain and periphery or margins in colonised India.
3. Cities were the concrete expression of global capitalism. Few examples are:
In British India for example, Bombay was planned and re-developed so that by 1900 over three-quarters of India's raw cotton were shipped through the city. Calcutta exported jute to Dundee while Madras sent coffee, sugar, indigo dyes and cotton to Britain.
4. The movement of people from rural areas to urban areas where most jobs are to be found and new job opportunities are created. This happens as an outcome of industrialisation and a large majority of the employed population work in factories, offices or shops rather than agriculture.
5. The industrialisation and urbanisation did not happen in India quite the way it did in Britain because our early industrialisation and urbanisation in the modern period were governed by colonial interests.
6. Nation state became the dominant political form during the British colonialism.
 - i. Nation states are closely associated with the rise of nationalism. The principle of nationalism assumes that any set of people have a right to be free and exercise sovereign power.
 - ii. It is an important part of the rise of democratic ideas. The contradiction between the practice of colonialism and the principle of nationalism helped
 - iii. Indian nationalist leaders to quickly grasp the idea about demand for a nation state.
 - iv. They declared that freedom or Swaraj was their birth-right and fought for both political and economic freedom.
7. Cities had a key role in the economic system of empires.
 - i. Coastal cities like Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai were favoured as from here primary goods could be easily exported and manufactured goods could be cheaply imported.

- ii. Colonial cities were the prime link between the economic or core centres in Britain and periphery or margins in colonised India.
 - iii. Cities were the concrete expression of global capitalism. For example, Bombay during British India was planned and re-developed so that by 1900 over three-quarters of India's raw cotton were shipped through the city.
 - iv. Urbanisation in the colonial period led to decline of some earlier urban centres and the emergence of new colonial cities. Kolkata was one of the first of such cities.
 - v. Cities were also important as a trading post, for defensive purposes and for military engagements.
8. A model of the south Asian colonial city is:
- i. The European town had spacious bungalows, elegant apartment houses, planned streets, trees on both sides of the street, clubs for afternoon and evening get-togethers.
 - ii. The open space was reserved for Western recreational facilities, such as race and golf courses, soccer and cricket.
 - iii. When domestic water supply, electric connections, and sewage links were available or technically possible, the European town residents utilised them fully.
 - iv. However, their use was quite restricted to the native town.
9. The role of the colonial government and its legislation to regulate work with regard to the tea plantations were:
- i. Tea industry began in India in 1851. Most of the tea gardens were situated in Assam.
 - ii. In 1903, the industry employed 4,79,000 permanent and 93,000 temporary employees.
 - iii. Since Assam was sparsely populated and the tea plantations were often located on uninhabited hillsides, bulk of the sorely needed labour had to be imported from other provinces.
 - iv. But to bring thousands of people every year from their far-off homes into strange lands, possessing an unhealthy climate and infected with strange fevers, required the provision of financial and other incentives, which the tea-planters of Assam were unwilling to offer.
 - v. Instead, they had recourse to fraud and coercion; and they persuaded the government to aid and abet them in this unholy task by passing penal laws.
 - vi. The recruitment of labourers for tea gardens of Assam was carried on for years mostly by contractors under the provisions of the Transport of Native Labourers Act (No. III) of 1863 of Bengal as amended in 1865, 1870 and 1873.

10. The motive of the legislation was in the interest of the planter and not in the interest of the coolie because:
- i. The labour system in Assam was essentially that of indenture by which the labourers went to Assam under contract for a number of years.
 - ii. The government helped the planters by providing for penal sanction in case of non-fulfillment of the contract by the labourers.
 - iii. This view is explicitly made by T. Raleigh, Law Member, when speaking on the Assam Labour and Emigration Bill of 1901: "The labour-contract authorised by this Bill is a transaction by which, to put it rather bluntly, a man is often committed to Assam before he knows what he is doing, and is thereupon held to his promise for four years, with a threat of arrest and imprisonment if he fails to perform it.
 - iv. Conditions like these have no place in the ordinary law of master and servant. We made them part of the law of British India at the instance and for the benefit of the planters of Assam.
 - v. Thus, the fact remains that the motive power in this legislation is the interest of the planter, not the interest of the coolie.