

**CBSE Class-12 Sociology Test Paper-04**  
**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.
- 

1. Why were the penal laws used in the recruitment of labourers in tea gardens of Assam?
2. How did the colonial laws work in favour of the tea planters?
3. What was the central issue for the Indian nationalists?
4. Mention two major areas of focus highlighted in the National Planning Committee of 1938.
5. What was M.S.A. Rao's argument on urban influences on villages?
6. Urbanisation in colonial India saw the decline of some earlier urban centres and the emergence of new colonial cities. Give an example of a new city that emerged.
7. How did the independent Indian state play an active role in promoting industrialisation?
8. Give a brief account of a modern and prosperous India as visualised by Jawaharlal Nehru.
9. Discuss the setup of the National Planning Committee in 1938 with regard to industrialisation.
10. Elaborate on different situations of urban impact as given by M.S.A. Rao.

**CBSE Class-12 Sociology Test Paper-04**  
**Structural change**

---

1. The penal laws used in the recruitment of labourers in tea gardens of Assam in order to help the planters and coercion can be used in case of non-fulfillment of the contract by the labourers.
2. The colonial laws worked in the favoured of the tea planters as they could easily penalise the labourers in case the contract isn't fulfilled. Thus, forcing and coercing workers to continue working for number of years.
3. For the Indian nationalists the issue of economic exploitation under colonial rule was a central issue. Images of pre-colonial fabled riches of India contrasted with the poverty of British India.
4. Two major areas of focus highlighted in the National Planning Committee of 1938 are:
  - i) Agriculture and other sources of primary production
  - ii) Industries or other secondary sources of production
5. M.S.A. Rao's argues about the urban influences on villages that in India many villages all over India are becoming increasingly subject to the impact of urban influences. But the nature of urban impact varies according to the kind of relations a village has with a city or town.
6. Urbanisation in the colonial period saw the decline of some earlier urban centres and the emergence of new colonial cities.
  - i. Kolkata was one of the first of such cities.
  - ii. In 1690, an English merchant named Job Charnock arranged to lease three villages (named Kolikata, Gobindapur, and Sutanuti) by the river Hugli in order to set up a trading post.
  - iii. In 1698, Fort William was established by the river for defensive purposes, and a large open area was cleared around the fort for military engagements.
  - iv. The fort and the open area (called Maidan) formed the core of the city that emerged rather rapidly.
7. The independent Indian state played an active role in promoting industrialisation.
  - i. For Indian nationalists the issue of economic exploitation under colonial rule was a central issue.
  - ii. Images of pre-colonial fabled riches of India contrasted with the poverty of British

India.

- iii. The Swadeshi movement strengthened the loyalty to the national economy. Modern ideas made people realise that poverty was preventable.
  - iv. Indian nationalists saw rapid industrialisation of the economy as the path towards both growth and social equity.
  - v. Development of heavy and machine-making industries, expansion of the public sector and holding of a large cooperative sector were considered very important.
  - vi. A modern and prosperous India, as visualised by Jawaharlal Nehru, was to be built on an edifice of giant steel plants or gigantic dams and power stations.
8. A modern and prosperous India, as visualised by Jawaharlal Nehru, was:
- i. To be built on an edifice of giant steel plants or gigantic dams and power stations.
  - ii. Nehru remarked s on the Bhakra Nangal dam that our engineers tell us that probably nowhere else in the world is there a dam as high as this.
  - iii. The work bristles with difficulties and complications.
  - iv. As I walked around the site I thought that these days the biggest temple and mosques and gurdwara is the place where man works for the good of mankind.  
Which place can be greater than this, this Bhakra Nangal, where thousands and lakhs of men have worked, have shed their blood and sweat and laid down their lives as well?
9. Nearly a decade before the country's Independence, in 1938 a National Planning Committee with Jawaharlal Nehru as the Chairman and K.T. Shah as the general editor was set up by the Indian National Congress.
- i. The Committee started functioning in 1939, but it could not make much headway as the chairman was arrested by the British and the war broke out.
  - ii. Not with-standing these obstacles, 29 sub-committees divided into eight groups were set up to deal with all aspects of national life and to work in accordance with a predetermined plan.
  - iii. The major areas on which the Committee focussed its attention were:
    - a. Agriculture and other sources of primary production
    - b. Industries or other secondary sources of production
    - c. Human factor: labour and population
    - d. Exchange and finance
    - e. Public utilities: transport and communication

- f. Social services: health and housing
  - g. Education: general and technical
  - h. Woman's role in a planned economy
- iv. Among the sub-committees some submitted their final reports and several others interim reports before India became independent. Several reports were published by 1948-49.

The Planning Commission was set up in March 1950 by a resolution of the Government of India, which is defining the scope of the Commission's work.

10. Sociologist M.S.A. Rao argued that the nature of urban impact varies according to the kind of relations a village has with a city or town. He describes three different situations of urban impact as mentioned below:

Firstly, there are villages in which a sizeable number of people have sought employment in far-off cities. They live there leaving behind the members of their families in their natal villages. About 75 percent of the migrants send money regularly, and 83 per cent visit the village from four to five times a year to once in two years. A considerable number of emigrants reside not only in Indian cities but also in overseas towns. For instance, there are many overseas migrants from Gujarat villages living in African and British towns. They have built fashionable houses in their natal villages, invested money on land and industry, and have donated liberally to the establishment of educational institutions and trusts.

The second kind of urban impact is to be seen in villages which are situated near an industrial town. When an industrial town like Bhilai comes up in the midst of villages, some villages are totally uprooted while the lands of others are partially acquired. The latter are found to receive an influx of immigrant workers, which not only stimulates a demand for houses and a market inside the village but creates problems of ordering relationships between the native residents and the immigrants.

The growth of metropolitan cities accounts for the third type of urban impact on the surrounding villages. While a few villages are totally absorbed in the process of expansion, only the land of many others, excluding the inhabited area, is used for urban development.