

# Structural Change – Chapter 1 Notes for Class 12

## Sociology

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- The colonial rule has had a tremendous impact on Indian society in all aspects—railways, industries, postal system (social, cultural, economic, political).
- The previous ruler were unable to control the entire country (except Akbar, Ashoka), but the British controlled India with their aim of profit attainment.
- The mughals came to India to loot us and take our resources, whereas the British came for trade and imposed themselves on us (East India company);
- **The British had two arms:** Profit for themselves and establish control in India and make it clear to the people in rural and urban area to state that they were in control.
- Rural areas—»They wanted farmers to grow cash crops and told them what to grow (Indigo).
- Urban areas —»They told them what to manufacture.
- The British interfered in forest policies, displaced tribals.
- Introduction of Western Languages—English.
- Introduction to create a group of clerks to help in administration as there were many local dialects.
- This backfired as the educated Indians began using principle of equality, liberalism, individual, freedom and started revolts against the British which culminated the freedom struggle.

### Advantages

1. Much better edge in global world as English is universal.
2. Dalits being educated are edge over the non educated dalits.

### Disadvantages

Those who knew English looked down upon those who didn't.

### Movement of People

- People were not only sent to work in tea or coffee plantations, but were also sent to Africa and England.
- These included doctors, lawyers to work in industries, higher studies, had to work more inside and outside India.
- When they came back they were not accepted by the Indians so they settled in these places to avoid trauma.

### Structural Changes

- In all areas there has been a change in our food, clothing, language, architectures.
- Can be studied through Industrialisation and urbanisation.

### Industrialisation and Urbanisation During Colonial Rule

- Two famous cities during pre-colonial rule were Surat (Gujarat), Masulipatnam (Andhra Pradesh).
- Slowly they became centres of export and import.
- They were centrally located, easy to approach, docking the ships and carrying out activities.
- Thus, Surat and Masulipatnam lost their importance and industries were not set up in

these places and were set up in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

- This was known as 'de-industrialisation'.

### **Features of Colonial Rule**

- Capitalism is a system of the economy which is private ownership of property for the sole aim of profit.

### **Features of Capitalism**

1. Dynamic-ever changing
2. Global in nature present whereas there are industries.

### **Private ownership — Capitalism**

1. Great capacity for profit and growth.
2. Maximum use of science and technology.
3. Main aim was profit for the capitalists.
4. Concept of competition emerged.

### **Nation State**

- Territory, population, administration, sovereignty. Educated Indians wanted sovereignty (governing their own country), taking own decisions.
- Industrialisation requires setting of factories and employing labour.
- Manchester: Industrial city in England. Cotton from India was sent to Manchester, processed into silk made cloth and sold in India for cheaper prices.
- Along with Surat and Masulipatnam, Dhaka and Thanjavur were ruled by kings and they too lost their courts.
- Artisans, painters, dancers, singers lost their importance, (working class) had to look for alternative jobs.
- Where there were industries, population increased and people from rural areas migrated to urban areas.
- They realised that life in urban areas and factories was tougher (social and economic reasons).
- All castes were the same, felt their culture was getting encoded.
- Madras (coffee, indigo, spices)
- Bombay (cotton) first established as price capital counter for trading.
- Calcutta (jute)

### **Calcutta**

An English merchant named Job Chamock (1690) came to West Bengal, selected three villages-

Kolikata, Gobindapur, Sultanuti.

- Combined 3 villages and stunted a trading post and the British wanted to build a fort in 1698 known as 'Tort William' as military setup.
- In the middle there was a maidan far away and personnel.
- Around the maidan, cities were formed, people started infrastructure built.
- Thus the city of Calcutta developed which includes the Fort William and their villages.

### **Urbanisation and Industrialization**

#### **Tea Plantations**

- Tea grows in hilly areas and requires rain, hence, Assam was ideal for tea plantation.
- Disadvantage of Assam —» low population, therefore people had to be moved from Bihar, Maharastra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

## Life of Labourers

- Harsh weather conditions caused diseases.
- Moved away from hence culture shock (adjustment).
- Living and working conditions were poor.

## Low wages

Penal laws made by the British to punish the offender or workers if they did not report on time, try to run away or went against them.

- But their laws were in favour of the plantation owners.
- Industry was privately and publicly owned.
- Either plantation owners or planters and management was done by employing managers.
- Hetd a luxurious life and large bungalows with gardens which were maintained by the labourers.
- Industrialisation and urbanisation in independent India.
- Nehru and ministers felt a 'drain of wealth' as Britishers left us in a difficult position.
- Had to recognise the economy and led to develop industries.
- Nehru called 'dams' the temples of modern India as they provide employment, control floods and hydro electricity.

## Urban-Rural Areas Impact

- People move from rural to urban areas in search of jobs, better standard of living, sense of anonymity.

### 1. Migration

- Social reason sense of anonymity, ability to choose one's own job.
- Economic reason, better job opportunities, standard of living.

**2.** Classes between immigrants and residents; where immigrants move to urban areas, the residents resist this because they feel that they have to show housing facilities, job opportunities.

**3. Metropolis:** city + suburbs, sububs because part of city e.g. Chennai, Bangalore, Suburb areas had to reach because they were far away.

Megapolis: Suburbs of city because part of the city and also belong to other states e.g., NCR-Delhi, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Noida, Bombay, Calcutta Megapolis > Metropolis.

## Words That Matter:

**1. Capitalism:** An economic system in which means of production are privately owned : and organised to accumulate profit in them as a marked systems.

**2. Colonialism:** An ideology by which a country seeks to conquer and forcibly colonise another.

**3. De-Industrialisation:** Decreasing capital investment and increasing production management of service sector are indicators of de-industrialisation.

**4. Globalisation:** Complex series of economic, social, cultural, political, and technological changes that have increased the interdependence, interaction and integration among people and economic companies in different locations.

**5. Industrialisation:** The development of modern forms of industry factories, machines and large scale production processes.

**6. Migration:** Movement of persons from one place to another in order to find work or to live.

**7. Modern Iron and Steel Centres:** Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela.

**8. Paradoxical:** Self contradictory system

**9. Sanskritisation:** Refer to the process by which middle or lower castes seek upward social mobility by limiting the rituals and social behaviour/practices of castes above themselves.

**10. Structure:** Widely seen as web of interactions, which are both regular and recurrent.

**11. Structural change:** Changes in social relationships are called structural change.

**12. Trade centres developed by British:** Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai.

**13. Urbanisation:** The process by which the population in the cities increases and people living in rural areas also internalise the life style of the urban society.