

BOOK 2

CHAPTER 1

STRUCTURAL CHANGES

1. Colonialism can be understood as the rule by one country over another.

2. Pre-colonial rule invaders and rulers were interested in continuous flow of tribute but did not interfere with the socio-economic system in place.

3. Impact of colonial rule

- new land ownership laws introduced
- what crops to be grown was dictated.
- the way of production and distribution of goods was altered
- tea plantations were introduced
- Forest Acts changed the life of the pastoralists.
- Western education was introduced to create Indians who could assist in administration.
- Certain industries closed down as it could not compete with machine made goods from Europe.
- Old urban centres declined, while coastal cities were developed.
- unintended consequence was the growth of nationalism
- It led to considerable movement of people.

4. Many sided impact of English language on Indian society

- widely used
- a major contributor to the growth of nationalism.
- its knowledge has given Indians an edge over others in the job market (post globalization)

- Linked to social prestige and statuses and sometimes able to reduce the importance of caste position

5. Capitalism is an economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and is organised to accumulate profits within a market system.

6. Two structural changes brought about by colonialism.

- Urbanization
- Industrialization

Urbanization : Cities replaced villages as places to live for many (as living and working arrangements).

Industrialization refers to emergence of machine production based on the use of inanimate power resource like steam, or electricity.

De-industrialization : It is a process of social and economic change caused by the removal or reduction of industrial activity in a region. In India the impact of the very same British industrialisation led to deindustrialization in some sectors.

- *decline of old urban centres.* Just as manufacturing boomed in Britain, traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures from India declined in the face of Manchester competition.
- This period also saw the further decline of cities such as Surat and Masulipatnam while Bombay and Madras grew.
- Cities were an expression of global capitalism.

7. Urbanisation and Industrialisation are linked processes.

- British industrialization led to deindustrialization in some sectors.
- Old urban centres like Surat, Masulipatnam, Dhaka, Murshidabad declined.
- Coastal cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were developed for exporting new materials-cotton, jute, indigo, coffee-and importing machine made goods from Britain.

8. There is a vital difference between the empire building of pre-capitalist times and that of capitalist times.

- Pre capitalist conquerors did not interfere with the economic

base. Whereas British colonialism was based on a capitalist system which directly interfered to ensure maximum profit.

- Every policy was geared towards the strengthening and expansion of British capitalism.
- It changed not just land ownership laws but decided even what crops out to be grown and what not.

9. Tea plantations

- Undemocratic measures were used to get work done by the workers, for the benefit of the 'British planters.
- The planters enjoyed lavish lifestyles.
- The workers worked under unjust contract and unfavorable conditions
- The planter and his family lived in huge bungalows surrounded by an army of liveried servants.
- The workers were recruited from far off places and many were infected with strange fevers.

10. Early industrialization in Independent India

- Development of heavy and machine making industries
- Expansion of public sector
- Development of a large cooperative sector.

A National Planning committee of 1938 was set up with Jawahar Lal Nehru as the Chairman and KT shah as the General Editor. The major areas of focus were

- Agriculture and other sources of primary production.
- Exchange and finance
- Public utilities, transport and communication
- Education-general and technical.
- Women's role in a planned economy.

The Planning commission was set up in March 1950 by the resolution of the Government of India.

11. Urbanization in Independent India

- M.S.A. Rao identified the impact of urban influences on many Indian villages.
 - (a) Villages where sizable population are employed in far off cities or in overseas towns. Members of families are left behind.
 - (b) Villages situated near an industrial townlike Bhilai, Bokaro
 - (c) Villages surrounding ever expanding metropolitan cities like Delhi, Mumbai.

12. Difference between Western and Indian pattern of Industrialisation

- In western pattern of industrialization majority of people are employed in the service sector, while in India majority are in agriculture sector.
- In western pattern majority are formally employed and getting regular salaries. Whereas in India very few are in regular salaried employment.

1 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. One of the major languages contributing to Nationalism were-----
 - a. Hindi
 - b. Tamil
 - c. English
 - d. Urdu
2. The life of pastoralists was changed by-----
 - a. Village
 - b. Tribal Acts.
 - c. Forests Acts.
 - d. none of the above
3. The dominant political system introduced by colonial rule was----
 - a. Nation-State
 - b. State Nation
 - c. Democratic Nation
 - d. Union State
4. The economic base of our country was not interfered by-----
 - a. Capitalist conquerors
 - b. Vedic invaders
 - c. pre-capitalist conquerors
 - d. Planters

5. Urban impact has been experienced in India in ways like-----
 - a. Monetary inputs from migrants in cities
 - b. Uprooting of village
 - c. Land used for urban development
 - d. all of the above
6. Steam & electricity were used as sources of power for machine production known as deindustrialization. (correct the statement)
7. Impact of industrialisation was same in Britain and India as people moved to urban areas. (correct the statement)
8. The colonial administration used kind measures against labourers to extract maximum profits for planters. (correct the statement)
9. The principles of Nationalism and that of colonialism were contradictory components of the dominant political system of British India. (True or False)
10. Building of dams, power stations, steels plants to usher in the post-independent industrial era was the dream of-----
 - a. MSA Rao
 - b. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - c. Mahatam Gandhi
 - d. K T Shah
11. When Indians were denied Liberty and freedom during the 40'S and 50's the period of rule will be known as-----
12. The Indian Parliamentary system, Legal system, the police and education system is very much built on one of the following models--
 - a. French model
 - b. British model
 - c. German model
 - d. Russian model
13. The two structural changes----and----were brought about in by colonialism.
14. Surat and Masulipatam declined as manufacturing boomed in Britian leading to the emergence of the process called
15. -----cities such as Bombay, Calcutta, Madras were developed for exporting jute, indigo etc and importing machine made goods.
16. During the colonial period the workers and their families lived a

lavish lifestyle under just and favourable conditions. (True or False)

2 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. How has English language impacted our society?
2. What is colonialism?
3. What was the impact of western education in India?
4. What is capitalism?
5. What was the effect of British industrialization on Indian industries?
6. How did industrialization take place after independence in India?
7. Urbanisation and industrialisation are linked processes. Justify.
8. State the difference between western and Indian patterns of industrialisation.
9. What is the difference between the empire building of pre-capitalist times and that of capitalist times?
10. What is deindustrialization?

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. How has colonialism impacted our lives?
2. Explain how colonial rule is different from earlier rules in India?
3. Which cities were developed by the British in India & Why?
4. Explain M.S.A. Rao's three levels of urbanization observed in Independent India.