

Chapter - 1 : Structural Change

Revision Notes

Understanding Colonialism

- Focus on structural changes that colonialism brought in.
- Colonialism simply means the establishment of rule by one country over another and using its resources for its own economic growth.
- In modern period, western colonialism has had the greatest impact because the changes it brought in were far-reaching and deep.
- The impact of colonial rule before the British invasion in the pre-capitalist times had majorly focused on the annexation of foreign territory and domination over the weaker.
- They took the surplus that was skimmed off the economic surplus that was produced traditionally in the subjugated areas.
- In contrast, British colonialism, based on the capitalist system geared towards strengthening and expanding the British capitalism and directly interfered to ensure greater profits to itself.
- Acts of Britishers to gain power:
 - Laws of the land – changed land ownership laws and decided what crops ought to be grown.
 - Altered the ways by which production and distribution of goods took place.
 - Brought Forest Laws – cleared trees and started tea plantations, displaced tribals.
- Introduced changes in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural.
- Introduction of Western education – English language
- Intended to create Indians who would manage British colonialism.
- Backfired with the growth of a nationalist and anti-colonial consciousness.

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

- People from present-day Jharkhand moved to Assam to work on the tea plantations.
- A newly emerging middle class from the British Presidency regions of Bengal and Madras moved as government employees and professionals to different parts of the country.
- People were carted in ships from India to work on other colonized lands in distant Asia, Africa and Americas.

UNDERSTANDING CAPITALISM

- An economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and organized to accumulate profits within a market system.
- It is dynamic and global in nature; its potential is to grow, expand, innovate and use technology and labour in a way that ensures greatest profit.
- Western colonialism was inextricably connected to the growth of western capitalism.
- If capitalism became the dominant economic system, the nation-states became the dominant political form.

NATION-STATE

- A government has sovereign power within a defined territorial area.
- People are citizens of a single nation – have nationality or national citizenship.
- Right to be free and exercise sovereign power – important part of the rise of democratic ideas.

Urbanization and Industrialization during the Colonial Time

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

ADVANTAGE:

- Large majority of the employed population worked in factories, offices or shops rather than agriculture.
- New jobs created.

- Majorly, urbanization and industrialization occur together but not always.
- In India, the impact of the British industrialization led to de-industrialization in some sectors.
- Cities like Surat and Masulipatnam saw their decline when manufacturing boomed in Britain and traditional exports of cotton and silk manufactures from India declined due to the competition from Manchester. While Bombay and Madras grew being the export centres.
- Towns like Thanjavur, Dhaka and Murshidabad lost their importance when the Britishers took over.
- Some towns became heavily populated due to the installation of mechanized factory industries.
- Industrialization is not just about new machine-based production but also the growth of new social groups in society and new social relationship and changes in the Indian social structure.
- Cities had a key role in the economic system of empires – easy export and import – concrete expression of global capitalism.
- Bombay – raw cotton
- Calcutta – jute
- Madras – coffee, sugar, indigo dyes
- However, Calcutta was to become the capital of British India. In 1690, an English merchant named Job Charnock arranged to lease three villages by the river Hugli in order to set up a trading post.
- In 1698, Fort William was established for defensive purposes and a large open area was for military engagements.

THE TEA PLANTATIONS

- Assam – sparsely populated – tea plantations were often located on uninhabited hillsides.
- Tea Plantation started in India in 1830

PLIGHT OF THE LABOURERS

- Colonial government often used unfair means to hire and forcibly keep labourers and clearly acted on behalf of the British planters.
- Harsh measures were taken against the labourers to make sure that they benefited the planters.
- They were also fully aware that the laws of a colonized country did not have to stick to the democratic norms that the British back home had to follow in Britain.
- Unhealthy climate.
- Penal laws made by the Britishers.
- The recruitment of labourers was carried on by contractors under the provisions of the Transport of Native Labourers Act (No. III) of 1863 of Bengal – Indenture Labourer.
- **DISADVANTAGE:**
 - Low level of technological development did not permit more than a small minority to grow.
 - Challenges in the living conditions.

Industrialization and Urbanization in Independent India

- Independent Indian state played an active role in promoting industrialization.
- Indian nationalists saw rapid industrialization of the economy as the path towards both growth and social equity.
- Development of heavy and machine-making industries, expansion of the public sector and holding of a large co-operative sector were considered very important.
- A modern and prosperous India, as visualized by Jawaharlal Nehru, was to be built.
- Nehru compared dams to the temples of modern India as they provide employment, electricity and control floods.
- Globalization has led to enormous expansion and change of cities.
- In the 21st century, India will be witnessing fast pace of urbanization – scheme of ‘Smart City’ initiated by the Government of India.
- Sociologist M.S.A. Rao argued that in India many villages all over India are becoming increasingly subject to the impact of urban influences – but the intensity of the affect depends on the kind of relations a village has with a city or town.
- He describes three different situations of urban impact as mentioned below:

- Villages in which a large number of people are employed in far off cities – live away leaving behind the members of their families in their native villages.
- Villages which are situated near an industrial town – advantage as there is demand of the houses for settlement – disadvantage as problems of between native residents and immigrants.
- The growth of metropolitan cities accounts for the surrounding villages – used for urban development.

Know The Terms

- **Structural Change** refers to change and transformation in the network of social relationships, e.g., Caste, family and kinship
- **Industrialization** refers to the emergence of machine production, based on the use of inanimate power resources like steam or electricity.
- **Capitalism** is economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and organized to accumulate profits within a market system.
- **Colonialism** simply means the establishment of rule by one country over another.
- **Urbanization** is the increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities and the development in the life style.
- A **nation-state** has a government with sovereign power within a defined territorial area. The people have the national citizenship and right to exercise democratic ideas.

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Chapter - 2 : Cultural Change

Revision Notes

Social Reform Movements in the 19th and Early 20th Century

- Challenges faced by the colonial Indian society were highlighted by the social reform movements during the 19th century.
- Famous issues are that of sati, child marriage, widow remarriage and caste discrimination.
- Ideas of western liberalism and a new outlook on the traditional literature were seen as an attempt to these movements.
- Sociologist Satish Saberwal explains the modern context by elaborating three aspects to the modern framework of change in colonial India:
 - (i) Modes of communication
 - (a) New technologies speeded up communication.
 - (b) Invention of printing press, microphones, movement of goods through railways helped in the movement of new ideas.
 - (ii) Forms of organisation
 - (a) Formation of modern social organisations like Brahma Samaj in Bengal and Arya Samaj in Punjab.
 - (b) All-India Muslim Ladies Conference was founded in 1914.
 - (c) Indian reformers started using media as a platform to present their ideas.
 - (d) Translation of writings from one language to another took place.
 - (iii) The nature of ideas
 - (a) New ideas of liberalism and freedom, homemaking and marriage, value of education and self-conscious pride in culture and tradition emerged.
 - (b) New roles for mothers and daughters emerged.
 - (c) It became important for the nation to come up with modern ideas, but retain its ancient roots.
- The idea of female education was debated - social reformer Jyotiba Phule opened the first school for women in Pune.
- Reformers argued that women's education is important for the society to progress leading to the justifications of the thoughts based on the modern and traditional ideas.

- Jyotiba Phule recalled the glory of pre-Aryan age, while Bal Gangadhar Tilak emphasized the glory of the Aryan period.
- 19th century reform was a period of questioning, reinterpretations and intellectual and social growth.
- There were various concerns that upper caste and middle-class women and men faced. Injustice suffered by the discriminated castes, social evils, caste and gender oppression, polygamy, purdah system were central questions.
- A resolution against the evils of polygamy was proposed by Jahanara Shah Nawas arguing that the kind of polygamy being practiced by certain sections of the Muslims is against the true spirit of the Quran, and it is the duty of the educated women to exercise their influence among the relations to put an end to this practice.
- Debates within communities were common during this period. Sati was opposed by the Brahmo Samaj, however orthodox members of Dharma Sabha argued saying that reformers had no right to interpret sacred texts.
- Dalits stood up for their privileges and started demanding their rights and respect from the society.

Different kinds of Social Changes – Sanskritisation, Modernisation, Secularisation and Westernisation

- Sanskritisation, Modernisation, Secularisation and Westernisation overlap in many ways.
- In many situations they operate very differently, but majorly, they co-exist. Colonial modernity had its paradoxes.
- Taking an example of western education, it is explained that Colonialism led to the growth of an English educated Indian middle class who read about the thinkers of western enlightenment, philosophers of liberal democracy and dreamt of a liberal and progressive India. Yet, humiliated by colonial rule they asserted their pride in traditional learning and scholarship.
- Modernity did not only mean new ideas but also the reinterpretation and rethinking of traditions.
- As culture and tradition are living entities, people learn them and in turn modify them.
- India's structural and cultural diversity is self-evident and it shapes different ways that modernisation or westernisation, sanskritisation or secularisation effects or does not affect different groups of people.

SANSKRITISATION

- Sanskritisation is referred to as a process that pertains to social mobility that existed before the onset of colonialism.
- The term was coined by M.N. Srinivas it is a process in which a 'low' caste or a tribe takes up the customs, ritual, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high caste.
- The high caste is referred to as 'twice-born (dwija) caste'.
- The influence can be seen in language, literature, ideology, music, dance, drama, style of life and ritual.
- In regions where the non-Sanskritic castes were dominant, it was their influence that was stronger which can be termed as the process of 'de-Sanskritisation'.
- Srinivas argued that "the Sanskritisation of a group has usually the effect of improving its position in the local caste hierarchy. It normally is the improvement in the economic or political position of the group concerned or a higher group self-consciousness resulting from its contact with a source of the 'Great Tradition'."
- However, in a country like India with varied ethnicities, it was difficult as the people of dominant castes punished the ones of the low castes for attempting to imitate them. Autobiography of 'Kumud Pawade' is an example.

Criticism of Sanskritisation

- For exaggerating the scope of the lower castes to move up the ladder and social mobility as it leads to positional change of some individuals and the inequality would still persist.
- The ideology of sanskritisation clearly accepts the 'upper caste' as superior and that of the 'lower caste' as inferior.
- Sanskritisation justifies the model of inequality and exclusion. It justifies the division of the groups and the privileges given to the few.
- Since sanskritisation encourages the adoption of upper caste, rituals which include practices of secluding girls and women, adopting dowry practices are justified.
- Due to sanskritisation, the characteristics of the Dalit culture have eroded. The worth of the work done by the lower castes has eroded.

Consequences of Sanskritisation

- With the growth of the anti-Brahminical movement there was an attempt to drop Sanskrit words and phrases.
- As a result of the Backward Classes Movement, the role of secular factors in the upward mobility of caste groups and individuals was emphasized.

- It was prestigious to be a member of the dominant caste.
- The Dalits have got some pride and confidence with their identity but mostly remain excluded and discriminated.

WESTERNISATION

- M.N. Srinivas defines westernisation as “the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule, the term subsumes changes occurring at different levels...technology, institutions, ideology and values”.
- The emergence of a westernised sub-cultural pattern with the understanding of the experience of the Indians who first came in contact with Western culture. This includes the Indian intellectuals who not only adopted the cognitive patterns, but also emphasized on its expansion.
- There has been a general spread of Western cultural traits, such as the use of new technology, dress, food and changes in the habits and styles of people in general.
- Apart from ways of life and thinking, the West influenced Indian art and literature.
- Srinivas suggested that while ‘lower castes’ sought to be Sanskritised, ‘upper castes’ sought to be Westernised.

MODERNISATION AND SECULARISATION

- Modernisation in the starting phase referred to improvement in technology and production processes. Later, it referred to the path of development that much of West Europe or North America has taken and suggests that the other societies have to follow the same path.
- Modernisation and secularization are linked and are a part of a set of modern ideas.
- Modernisation means a modern way of thinking, working or the contemporariness.
- It is assumed that the cosmopolitan attitude is adopted instead of the local ties; that the truths of utility and science take an upper hand over emotion and the non-rational; that the individual rather than the group be the primary unit of society; that a society in which men live and work be based on choice not birth; that identity be chosen and achieved, not ascribed and affirmed; that work be separated from family, residence and community in bureaucratic organizations. (Rudolph and Rudolph, 1967)
- It would be easy to term the complex combinations as a mix of tradition and modernity as they themselves are fixed entities.
- Secularisation is meant to be a process of decline in the influence of religion.
- It has been an assumption that modern societies become increasingly secular as the indicators of secularisation have referred to levels of involvement with religious organisations, the social and material influence of religious organisations, and the degree to which people hold religious beliefs.
- Rituals have secular dimensions as distinct from secular goals as they provide an opportunity to people to socialise with their peers and superiors, and for showing off the family’s wealth, clothing and jewellery.
- In traditional India, caste system operated within a religious framework but today it functions as political pressure groups.

Know The Terms

- **Cultural change** refers to change and transformation made in the network of individuals and society and community behaviour. E.g. Sanskritisation, Modernisation, Westernisation.
- **Sanskritisation** is a term coined by M.N. Srinivas which is defined as a process in which a ‘low’ caste or tribe takes over the customs, ritual, beliefs, ideology and style of life of a high caste.
- The **high caste** is referred to as ‘twice-born (dwija) caste’.
- **Modernisation** means a modern way of thinking, working or the contemporariness.
- **Capitalism** is economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and organized to accumulate profits within a market system.
- **Colonialism** used to simply mean the establishment of rule by one country over another.
- **Secularisation** is meant to be a process of decline in the influence of religion.
- M.N. Srinivas defines **westernisation** as “the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule, the term subsumes changes occurring at different levels such as, technology, institutions, ideology and values”.

Chapter - 3 : Change and Development in Rural Society

Revision Notes

Agrarian Structure: Caste and Class in Rural India

- Despite the rapid growing urbanization, India is predominantly a rural society.
- According to 2001 Census 67 per cent of Indian's livelihood depends upon agriculture.
- People make use of agricultural land as the means of production and a form of property.
- It also depicts their way of life and culture as most of the Indian regions celebrate the days of harvest, beginning of the agricultural season and thank nature for providing them the livelihood through agriculture.

AGRARIAN STRUCTURE AND CLASS

- Agrarian structure refers to the structure as well as distribution of landholding in rural India.
- Majority of the agrarian people own small area of land or no land at all.
- Medium and large owners can earn sufficient and excess income through cultivation.
- The profit through cultivation may be influenced by factors like monsoon, etc.
- Agricultural labourers are often under waged.
- Agricultural labourers are employed as tenants and daily-wages labourers.
- Tenants who cultivate land have to pay fifty to seventy-five per cent of profit to the land owners.
- Thereby, agrarian society is divided by class.

AGRARIAN STRUCTURE AND CASTE

- Brahmins, who occupy the highest position in the caste hierarchy, are not a major agricultural land-owners.
- Varnas such as Shudras and Vaishias are the major land-holding groups.
- A few castes hold maximum parts of land in a village and the sociologist, M. N. Srinivas categorize them as dominant castes.
- The dominant castes are economically and politically powerful groups which influence their respective society.
- The landless groups mostly fall under SCs, STs and OBCs.
- Dalits who are treated as untouchables are not traditionally allowed to own land, and they are employed as labourers.
- In most of the regions 'propriety caste' owns land and commands other castes to work for them.
- Similarly, most of the lower castes work as 'hereditary' labours or bonded labours.
- The bonded labour system has been legally abolished.

THE COLONIAL PERIOD

- In Colonial India, British controlled most of local administration through Zamindars.
- British imposed heavy taxes on the agricultural land.
- Zamindaris extracted maximum profit out of labours.
- As a result of oppression, peasants faced series of famine and wars. This eventually affected the population.
- In other areas British had direct control over the local administration which had direct contact with farmers.
- In such places taxes were reasonable and farmers had incentives to invest in agriculture.
- Thereby, those areas were relatively prosperous and productive.

THE INDEPENDENT PERIOD

- From 1950s to 1970s a series of land reforms were legislated to reduce inequality, poverty and the shortage of food grains.
- The Zamindari system was abolished.
- The Land Ceiling Act was enacted and land owning limit was fixed and excessive lands were seized.
- The legislation paved way for daughter's property rights.
- Excessive lands were distributed among SCs and STs.

THE GREEN REVOLUTION AND ITS SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

- The Green Revolution took place between 1960s and 1970s.
- It was a government programme with reference to agricultural modernization.
- It was funded by international agencies regarding the utilization of high yielding variety or hybrid seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and other inputs to farmers.
- Regions such as Punjab, western UP, coastal Andhra Pradesh and parts of Tamil Nadu received the first wave of Green Revolution.
- The technological advancement in agriculture was enhanced by scientists and farmers were able to produce surplus crops.
- Due to the introduction of tillers, tractors, threshers and harvesters, the people who were formerly involved in these tasks migrated to urban areas.
- The demand and the wage for labours increased.
- However, class divide increased.
- Regional inequalities increased. States such as Bihar, eastern UP and Telangana remained underdeveloped.
- Given few negative consequences few farmers and scientists suggest traditional agricultural method such as organic farming.

Transformation in Rural Society after Independence & Circulation of Labour

- Agriculture was commercialized and farmers had a direct link with the international companies.
- This led to the flow of money in villages and increased employment opportunities.
- Maharashtra became famous for producing cotton and the farmers were linked to world market.
- Circulation of labourers was high during the peak season of agriculture.
- Feminization of agriculture took place and more women were involved in agriculture. But, they were underwaged as compared to men.

GLOBALIZATION, LIBERALIZATION, AND RURAL SOCIETY

- In cooperation with World Trade Organization during 1980s India encouraged imports and exports.
- It encouraged foreign investments and exposed farmers to compete in the global market.
- It reversed self-reliance policy of food grains.
- Farmers involved in contract farming with government as well as private concerns.
- Contract farming was widely prevalent in the production of specialised items such as cut flowers, fruits such as grapes, figs and pomegranates, cotton and oilseeds.
- Globalization policy also influenced the consumption of agricultural inputs.
- Farmers are forced to buy these expensive fertilisers.
- The process of globalization has led to the increased number of suicides.

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Chapter - 4 : Change and Development in Industrial Society

Revision Notes

IMAGES OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

- Karl Marx, Max Weber and Emile Durkheim associated a number of social features with industry: Urbanisation, loss of face-to-face relationships that were found in rural areas and their substitution by anonymous professional relationships in modern factories and workplaces.
- **Industrialisation:**
 - Detailed division of labour. Work is often repetitive and exhausting.
 - 'Alienation' coined by Karl Marx, is a situation where people do not enjoy work and see it as something they have to do only in order to survive.
 - Early sociologists saw industrialisation as both positive and negative. By the mid-20th century, from the perspective of modernisation theory, industrialisation came to be seen as inevitable and positive. According to

modernisation theory, 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.

- The merits and demerits of industrialisation are:

MERITS		DEMERITS
1.	Industrialisation leads to greater equality in some spheres. E.g., caste distinctions do not matter anymore in trains, buses or in cyber cafes.	Older forms of discrimination may persist even in new factory or workplace settings.
2.	Facilitates social equality through positive social mobility based on better job opportunities.	Often social inequality and income inequality overlap. E.g., the domination of upper caste men in well-paying professions like medicine, law or journalism. Women often get paid less than men for similar work.

INDUSTRIALISATION IN INDIA

- Organised sector consists of all units employing ten or more people throughout the year. These have to be registered with the government to ensure that their employees get proper salaries or wages, pension and other benefits.
- **Developed vs Developing countries:**
 - In developed countries, majority of the people are in service sector, followed by industry and less than 10% in agriculture (ILO figures). In India, in 2018–19, employed in primary sector (agriculture and mining) 43%, secondary sector (manufacturing, construction and utilities) 17% and tertiary sector (trade, transport, financial services, etc.) 32%. But the output is greatest from tertiary sector and least from primary sector.
 - Number of people in regular salaried employment: In developed countries, the majority is formally employed. In India, only 24% are in regular salaried employment, while approximately 24% are in casual labour.
- **Privatisation and Liberalisation (1990s):**

In India's mixed economy policy, some sectors were reserved for government, while others were open to the private sector. E.g., Airlines, telecom, power generation companies are now private, while defence and railways are completely owned by the government.

Liberalisation policy allows foreign investment by disinvestment by the government. When the government sells its share in several public sector companies then, it is known as disinvestment. In such a case, the private ownership of the company is more than that of the government. Many government workers are scared that after disinvestment, they will lose their jobs. E.g., 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. E.g., In Modern Foods, which was set up by the government to make healthy bread available at cheap prices and which was the first company to be privatised, 60% of the workers were forced to retire in the first five years.

Globalisation created new jobs due to outsourcing. E.g., IT firms in India that work for foreign companies.
- Industries cause pollution, land acquisition issues. E.g., adivasis, who constitute approximately 40% of those displaced, are protesting at the low rates of compensation and the fact that they will be forced to become casual labour living and working on the footpaths of India's big cities.
- Privatisation and liberalisation has also cause income inequality. Small companies have to compete for orders from the big companies, they keep wages low, and working conditions are often poor.

HOW PEOPLE FIND JOBS

- Advertisements/employment exchanges.
- **Personal contacts:** Self-employed, e.g., plumbers, private tuitions and freelance photographers.
- **Contractors/Jobbers:** They are workers themselves and are called as *mistris* in the Kanpur textile mills. They are from the same regions and communities as the other workers. They boss around and put pressure on the workers. Today, the HR and union recruit the workers or employees.
- *Badli* workers substitute for regular permanent workers who are on leave. There are contract workers in the organised sector.
- Employment opportunities have two important components: (i) job in an organisation as a casual wage labourer or regular salaried (ii) Self-employment.
- **Self-employment schemes:** MUDRA, Aatmanirbhar Bharat or 'Make in India', supports marginalised sections SC, ST and other backward classes.
- Workers are freer in an industrial society than in an agricultural society.

HOW IS WORK CARRIED OUT?

- The aim of any industry is good output, and it is the responsibility of manager to get more work done from the workers. Therefore, the work is carried out in respect to this aim. The two main ways of making workers produce more are: (i) extend the working hours and (ii) to increase the amount that is produced within a given time period.
- Another way of increasing output is by organising work.
- **Taylorism:** Frederick Winslow Taylor invented a system in the 1890s, called 'Scientific Management' or Taylorism or industrial engineering. All work was broken down into its smallest repetitive elements and divided between workers. Workers were timed with the help of stopwatches and had to fulfil a certain target every day.
- **Assembly line:** Production was further speeded up by this. Each worker sat along a conveyor belt and assembled only one part of the final product. The speed of work could be set by adjusting the speed of the conveyor belt.
- **Indirect control:** In the 1980s, there was an attempt to shift from this system of direct control to indirect control, where workers are supposed to motivate and monitor themselves.
- **Outsourcing and just-in-time:** All services like cleaning security and manufacturing of parts are outsourced. The parts suppliers are located around the factory and send the parts every two hours or just-in-time.
- E.g., in Maruti Udyog Ltd. two cars roll off the assembly line every minute.
- IT firms affect working hours of shops and restaurants.
- Joint family re-emerged as both are parents working.
- **Knowledge economy:** Growth of IT sector in India.
- Harry Braverman argues use of machinery skilled workers. E.g., Earlier architects and engineers had to be skilled draughtsman, now the computer does a lot of the work for them.

HOME-BASED WORK

- Important part of the economy.
- Includes manufacture of lace, zari or brocade, carpets, bidis, agarbattis and many such products.
- Mainly done by women and children. Workers are paid on a piece-rate basis.
- An agent provides raw materials and picks up the finished product.
- The manufacturer gets the maximum value of the finished bidi because of the image of the brand, showing the power of images.
- Workers pluck tendu leaves → government auctions to bidi factory owners → bidi factory owners give it to contractor → contractor supplies tobacco and leaves to home-based workers → mostly women, roll the bidis → contractor picks up → sells them to the manufacturer who roasts them, puts on his own brand label → manufacturer sells them to a distributor → distributes to wholesalers → sell to pan shops.

WORKING CONDITIONS

- Government has passed a number of laws to regulate working conditions. E.g., for mining workers: The Mines Act 1952, now included in the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Condition Code, 2020, 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 big companies, but not in smaller mines and quarries.
- **Sub-contracting:** It is widespread. Many contractors do not maintain proper registers of workers, thus avoiding any responsibility for accidents and benefits.
- **Risks in mining:** Cover up of open holes and restoration to earlier condition not done.
- Flooding, fire, the collapse of roofs and sides, the emission of gases and ventilation failures, breathing problems, diseases like tuberculosis and silicosis, face injuries due to mine blasting, falling objects.
- The rate of mining accidents in India is very high compared to other countries. In many industries, the workers are migrants.
- Fish processing plants along the coastline employ mostly single young women from Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala with little time to socialise. The nature of work in a globalised economy is taking people in the direction of loneliness and vulnerability. For women, it is independence and financial autonomy. E.g.: In 1992, 85% of the 2 lakh Oriya migrants in Surat were single.

STRIKES AND UNIONS

- Harsh working conditions, sometimes workers go on strike.
- **Strike:** Workers do not go to work. Difficult, as managers may try to use substitute labour and workers find it hard to sustain themselves without wages.

- **Lockout:** The management shuts the gate and prevents workers from coming.
- Dr. Datta Samant, a trade union leader, led the Bombay Textile strike of 1982. Affected more than 2 lakh workers and their families. Lasted nearly two years. Their demand was better wages and the right to form their own union. Bombay Industrial Relations Act (BIRA), a union that 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 workers' demands. Hence, workers went back to work after 2 years or lost their jobs and went to smaller towns to take up casual labour.

Know the Terms

- **Primary sector** refers to cultivation and production of raw materials, e.g., agriculture, fishing, and mining.
- **Secondary sector** refers to manufacturing of finished products using the raw material, e.g., car, and biscuits manufacturing factories.
- **Tertiary sector** refers to the service sector that supports the first two sectors and helps in reaching the final consumer, e.g., transportation, teaching, banking.
- **Organised sector** refers to those companies which are registered with the government. People get assured work and the employment terms are fixed and regular. In unorganised sector there is no job security, stable income, social benefits and no scope for trade unions.
- **'Alienation'** coined by Karl Marx, is a situation when people do not enjoy work and see it as something they have to do only in order to survive.
- When the government sells its share in several public sector companies then, it is known as **disinvestment**.

Chapter - 5 : Social Movements

Revision Notes

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

- Social movements refer to the organised collective action that aims at bringing about a social change to address a societal issue. This occurs when individuals or groups of people experience dissatisfaction, deprivation or dissent from the existing order or system.

FEATURES:

- Sustained collective action over time
- Collective action marked by some degree of organisation
- Leadership and structure in the organisation
- Shared objectives and ideologies
- Aim of bringing about a change on a public issue

THEORIES:

- **Relative deprivation theory:** Due to resentment, deprivation.
- **Collective Action theory:** Mancur Olson says the social movement is an aggregation of rational individual actors pursuing their self-interest. The notion of the rational, utility-maximising individual.
- **Resource Mobilisation theory:** McCarthy and Zald say when resources such as leadership, organisational capacity, and communication facilities, are within the available political opportunity structure, it is more likely to be effective.

TYPES:

- **Redemptive social movements:** Change in the personal consciousness and actions. E.g., people in the Ezhava community in Kerala were led by Narayana Guru to change their social practices.
- **Reformist social movements:** Change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual, incremental steps. E.g., the 1960s movement for the reorganisation of Indian states on the basis of language and the recent Right to Information campaign are examples of reformist movements.
- **Revolutionary social movements:** Radically transform social relations, often by capturing state power. E.g., the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia that deposed the Tsar to create a Communist state.

➤ **Old vs New Social Movements:**

OLD SOCIAL MOVEMENTS	NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS
Central goal: Reorganisation of power relations.	Central goal: About addressing issues on quality of life.
Functions within the frame of political parties. INC led the Indian National Movement.	Civil society: Political parties, NGOs, pressure groups.
Class related: Peasant movements, workers movements, anti-colonial movements.	Environmental movements, women's and tribals movements.
Major fight against economic inequality.	Fights economic, social, cultural and political inequality.

ECOLOGICAL MOVEMENTS:

- The development model that exploits natural resources criticized, for all sections of people not the beneficiaries of development. E.g., big dams displace people from their homes and sources of livelihood.
- **Chipko Movement:**
 - Mentioned in Ramachandra Guha's book, *Unquiet Woods*.
 - Villagers, including women rally to save oak, rhododendron forests near their villages.
 - Hug trees when government & contractors came to cut the trees.
 - Forests are important to get firewood, fodder and livelihood.
 - Issues of economy, ecology and political representation underlay the Chipko Movement.
 - Trees are necessary for environmental conservation. Clean water is necessary for a healthy environment. Hence, Government policies of 'Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission' (Namami Gange) and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan for ecological sustainability.

CLASS BASED MOVEMENTS:

- **Peasant Movement:** Famous- Bengal Revolt of 1859-62 against the indigo plantation system, 'Deccan riots' of 1857 against moneylenders.
- **Bardoli Satyagraha (1928, Surat District):** 'non-tax' campaign, Champaran Satyagraha (1917-18) against indigo plantations: part of the nationwide non-cooperation movement.
- **First organisation:** Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (1929) & in 1936 the All India Kisan Sabha. Demanded freedom from economic exploitation for peasants, workers and all other exploited classes. Supported by Kisan Sabha and the Communist Party of India (CPI).
- **Tebhaga Movement (1946-47):** Against feudal conditions in the princely state of Hyderabad and was led by the CPI.
- The Naxalite movement started from the region of Naxalbari (1967) in Bengal.
- **Workers Movement:** Exploitation of workers in factories of Calcutta, Bombay & Madras, Tea plantations in Assam were since 1839. Unregulated wages and working conditions by the colonial government.

EMERGENCE OF TRADE UNIONS

- **First trade union:** April 1918 in Madras by B.P. Wadia.
- Mahatma Gandhi founded the Textile Labour Association (TLA). All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), 1920 in Bombay. The AITUC was a:
 - Communists led by S.A. Dange & M.N. Roy.
 - Moderates by M. Joshi & V.V. Giri.
 - Nationalist movements by Lala Lajpat Rai and Jawaharlal Nehru.
- In 1922, the government passed the Fourth Factories Act which reduced the working day to 10 hours. And in 1926, the Trade Unions Act was passed, which provided for the registration of trade unions and proposed some regulations. By the mid-1920s, the AITUC had nearly 200 unions affiliated to it and its membership stood at around 250,000.
- Major railway workers' strike in 1974.

CASTE-BASED MOVEMENTS:

- **Dalit movement:** Fight for self-respect, dignity. Against practices of untouchability, discrimination. Dalit Panther Movement, Anti Brahman Movement, Mahar Movement, Adi Dharma Movement, etc.
- **Social change:** abolition of untouchability, reservation in education, employment and promotion.

- **Backward class castes movements:** United Provinces Hindu Backward Classes League, All-India Backward Classes Federation, All India Backward Classes League.

ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD:

- This term was first used in Madras Presidency since 1872.

THE TRIBAL MOVEMENTS:

- '**Tribal belt**': Santhals, Hos, Oraons, Mundas in Chota Nagpur and the Santhal Parganas, constitutes Jharkhand.
- Jharkhand formed from resistance. Birsa Munda was an adivasi who led a major uprising against the British.
- Christian missionaries and literacy help in unified ethnic consciousness and a shared identity-Jharkhandis.
- Common hatred of dikus – migrant traders and moneylenders who settled and grabbed its wealth, impoverishing the original residents.
- One of the key issues that bind tribal movements from different parts of the country is the alienation of tribals from forest lands.
- Combination of old and new social movements – economic and cultural issues.

WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS:

- The Women's India Association (WIA) (1917)
- All India Women's Conference (AIWC) (1926)
- National Council for Women in India (NCWI) (1925)
- Tebhaga movement in Bengal
- Telangana arms struggle from the erstwhile Nizam's rule
- Warli tribal's revolt against bondage in Maharashtra.
- Gender-just society

Know the Terms

- **Social Movement** refers to the sustained collective action over time. It consists of leadership and structure in the organisation, shared objectives and ideologies, which aims to bring about a change on a public issue.
- **The redemptive social movement** aims to change in personal consciousness and actions.
- **Reformist social movements** aim to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual, incremental steps.
- **Revolutionary social movements** attempt to radically transform social relations, often by capturing state power.
- The **old social movements**, often based on class-related issues like the trade union or peasant movements, are different from the new social movements like the environmental, women or tribal movements.

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