Chapter 4

Structural Change in India—Tradition and Modernity, Industrialization, Urbanization

Study point :
- Structural Change
- Concepts of Tradition and Modernity
- Relation between Tradition and Modernity (Indian Context)
- Concept of Industrialization
- Effects of Industrialization on Indian Society
- Urbanization, Characteristics
- Effects of Urbanization in India

This chapter discusses the changes in social structure of Indian society and the impact of modernity, industrialization and urbanization on it. The chapter would enable the students to understand—

- Structural Changes from colonial period to the present
- What is Modernity?
- What is tradition?
- What is the continuity of tradition and modernity?
- Impact of modernity, industrialization and urbanization on Indian society from colonial period to the present.

Change is eternal part of nature. There is no object, institution, society or a unit which is absolutely constant. The speed of change could be slow or fast but the change is inevitable. It means that change is a continuous process in social and natural worlds.

There have been comprehensive changes in the Indian social structure during last two centuries. The society in India has been facing the flux of change due to foreign invaders such as *Shakas*, *Huns*, *Kushans*, Mongolians and Arabs. The impact of the Arabs has been the wider, the impact of the colonial rule has been most far reaching. In order to understand the present social structure of India, we need to grapple with the colonial period in India.

Social institutions like caste, family, marriage, neighborhood, kinship, national movement, constitution, law and order, industry, agriculture, education, language, etiquettes, outfits, housing, business etc. all bear the western imprint.

Structural Change

1. Colonial Period—The British colonialism was based upon capitalist system. The rulers of pre-colonial period did not interfere with the economy of the society, but the colonial rulers directly did large scale economic interventions. They were able to effectively change the pattern of land-ownership, crop-cycle and crop selection as well as the system of production and distribution. In order to maximize their economic interests, they even took forests in their control which created sever problem of habitation and shortage of grass-land for tribal and pastoral communities. The laws related to forests most severely influenced the north-eastern India.

The colonial administration augmented the mobility of the Indian people to suit to their best economic interests. Labourers from Bihar and Jharkhand, professionals from Bengal and Madras and personnel for other works from other states were brought to the British tea estates. Indians were also sent as indentured labour to the other British colonies of Africa, America and other parts of Asia. Some of them could not return to their motherland and are known there as people of Indian origin. Where ever there are people of Indian origin in the different parts of the world, they had their forefathers coming to the place during the colonial period.

Britishers started the English education system in India so that there could be effective dialogue between the rulers and ruled and thus law and order could be easily maintained. The effort meant for

effective establishment of colonial rule in India, was able to impact the nationalist consciousness of Indians as well. The English educated people were introduced to the concept of human rights enshrined in western democratic values. It consequently gave birth to nationalist consciousness in India and struggle for independence and sovereignty started taking roots.

2. Tradition and Modernity—Tradition and modernity are treated as mutually contradictory concepts as if they are two opposite poles in social development. Generally, traditional societies follow modern societies in social, economic, cultural, intellectual, political, educational and other such areas.

Tradition—Tradition is related to antiquity. The customs, beliefs and norms of behaviours which we have inherited from our ancestors are referred as tradition. Tradition generally resists change. According to Edward Shils, "tradition is the conscious acceptance of older norms by the society. The accepting person knows that the said customs and behaviour are in vogue from the past and acceptable to the society."

In his book 'Modernizaiton of Indian Tradition', Yogendra Singh has discussed the characteristics of Indian traditions. According to Singh, there are four qualities of Indian traditions—

(a) Holism
(b) Hierarchy
(c) Transcendence
(d) Continuity

(a) Holism—It establishes the primacy of collectivity over the individual. Joint family, caste, village and kinship systems impose collective identities over individual identities.

(b) Hierarchy—It institutionalizes inequalities. Caste, qualities and goals establish hierarchical system. Castes are ordered along pollution and purity. Similarly qualities such as *sata, tama* and *raja* as well as goals like *Moksha*, *Dharma*, *Artha* and *Kama* are also hierarchized.

(c) Transcendence—The last goal of the life is to attain *moksha* which is achieved through *sanyasashrama*.

(d) Continuity—It is the fundamental basis of tradition. The concept of Karma and rebirth also establish continuity.

Tradition and Change—Edward Shils has said that a traditional society is neither completely traditional nor a modern society is completely bereft of tradition. Tradition works as a link between past and present.

In Indian society, two changes can be seen so far as tradition is concerned –

(a) Direct
(b) Structural

(a) Direct Change—These are such changes which have occurred in our traditions from time to time such as thinkers of Jainism, Buddhism, Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj and Prarthana Samaj have changed and modified the traditions.

(b) Structural Change—Indian society possesses the tradition of acculturation (a process through with elements, norms and customs of other cultures are adopted by one culture) and this should be assimilation is place of accomodation (a process through which elements and customs of one culture get submerged into other culture through losing their own existence) It denotes that there have been structural mechanisms in our society to accept change and therefore there was no hindrance in social transformation.

Modernity

Modernity is a particular way (rational and scientific) of thinking. Yogendra Singh has described four characteristics of modernity—

(a) Individualism
(b) Equality
(c) Openness to Change
(d) Secularism

These characteristics are indicators of modernity. Individualism in place of collectivism, equality in place of discrimination, change in place of stagnancy and secularism in place of religious orthodoxy are important in the conception of modernity. According to N K Singhi, the elements of rationality, scientificity and uniqueness of economic structure are embedded in modernity.

Modernity is a perspective where all aspects of

life show mobility. This mobility can be seen in our religious, economic, political and administrative lives and ways of thinking. In the process of modernization, this perspective goes beyond traditions to establish a social structure which we call modern.

Relation between Tradition and Modernity(the Indian Context)

Generally it is believed that tradition is the epitome of social and economic backwardness and modernity denotes development. Tradition is taken negatively while modernity as positive. Whereas, modernity and tradition could be actually understood as a continuum in which tradition and modernity are placed at two ends having such societies in between which exhibit different shades of the mix of tradition and modernity.

Reality is that no society is completely modern or traditional. Difference is of degrees. Indian social structure is its best example. During last two centuries, it has witnessed many important changes. The society is progressing towards modernity from tradition. We see the following forms of tradition and modernization in India—

1. There is perceptible economic development and we have moved towards self-reliance.

2. Traditional occupations are getting into oblivion and there is an increase in the specialization of new occupations.

3. Modern agricultural implements and machines are increasingly replacing traditional means of agriculture such as ploughing, sowing and drafting through Oxen, camels and animals. Use of modern method of agriculture is increasing in place of traditional agricultural methods.

4. Reduction in the number of people engaged in primary sector and increase in the number of people working in secondary and tertiary sectors.

5. Currency has got prominence over barter system of exchange.

6. Division of labour has increased the mutual interdependence of various communities which has lead to reduction in the feeling of social isolation.

7. Proportion of urban population has increased in the country.

8. The process of urbanization is growing.

9. Importance of achieved status has grown over ascribed status.

10. Harmony and equality have got prominence over division and inequality in society.

11. Death rate has reduced due to qualitative and quantitative changes in medical facilities.

12. Education and medical facilities have reduced the birth rate.

13. Life expectancy has increased due to growth in quality of living standard and nutritional availability.

14. Per capita average income has increased.

15. Growth in prosperity and ambition has increased mobility.

16. Democratic and elected leadership has replaced dynastic leadership.

17. Modern means of communication such as electronic media, social media and internet has outpaced traditional modes of communication.

18. Society is increasingly becoming democratic.

19. Written literature has proliferated over oral literature.

20. There are increasing opportunities to bring women and deprived in the mainstream of the society.

21. Rule by eligibility and merit has replaced dynastic rule.

22. Nationalist feelings are overpowering parochial feeling such as nepotism, casteism, regionalism and lingual.

23. There is growth in secularism over religious orthodoxy.

24. Discrimination and social distancing due to religion, race, gender and colour is approaching its end.

25. Open competition has been promoted through adult franchise in political space.

26. The number of nuclear families has increased as compared to joint families.

27. Women's march towards modernity has got

strengthened due to prohibition of child marriage, widow remarriage, women's right to inheritance, prohibition of the practice of *sati* and prohibition of untouchability.

28. The movement for the freedom of women is becoming stronger which in turn has improved the participation of women in all walks of lives.
29. Dependence of people over agriculture is coming down and inclination towards service sector is growing.
30. Feudalistic and *Jamindari* systems have been uprooted and importance of caste panchayats is reduced.
31. State laws are taking primacy over social rules in the lives of people.
32. New institutions have taken over the old patron-client relations and caste panchayats.
33. Constant effort for economic progress in the capitalist system has increased stress and conflict.
34. Society has shifted premium from knowledge to information.
35. People's inclination towards science has increased.
36. Tendency of improving human skills through training has gained ground.
37. Desire for wealth and prosperity has given birth to consumerism.
38. Heavy industries and factories have replaced small and cottage industries.
39. Connectivity between places has improved due to modern means of transportation.
40. Incidences of smuggling, divorce, drug abuse and familial discord have increased.

3. Industrialization

It is a process in which things are produced through inanimate energy driven machines in place of hand held implements. Inanimate energy based machines are not only used in factories but also in travel, transport, communication and agriculture. Industrialization has influenced and altered the division of labour, specialization, production relations between managers and workers; geographical concentration of population, industries and urban areas; and structure of occupation at a large scale.

Industrialization is based upon mechanized production which functions on the basis of non-living sources of energy such as steam or electricity. It is an important character of the modern society. It has greatly influenced the social economy of the world. Basically it is an economic process which has far reaching social impact. Economy and society have witnessed vast changes due to industrialization.

There was rapid development in science and technology in Europe between 17th and 18th century and as a consequence, industrial revolution started in Britain in about 1760. Industrial revolution propelled production through machines. Use of machines did multifold increase in production as compared to what human lobour could do. People of European countries and Britain in particular, established colonies in different parts of the world for the want of market for their products and procurement of raw material for new products. The process of colonization further complemented the process of industrialization and it soon became the hub of industrialization.

British society was first to industrialize where, first ever, people transitioned from rural to urban. Twenty percent of British population was residing in towns and cities which had population of ten thousand in 1800. This proportion reached seventy four percent by 1900. At the dawn of twentieth century, London with a population of about seven crore became the biggest city of the world. It became the centre of industrialization.

Impact of Industrialization on Indian Society

When Europe and Britain in particular, was on the path of rapid industrialization, India was a colony of Britain. Therefore, there had to be the impact of British industrialization on India. The unrestricted import of cheep cloths, machine made implements and establishment of British led industries destroyed the indigenous industries. Rural artisans shifted to agriculture after discarding their non profitable occupations. Initially there was devastating impact of British industrialization on India. India witnessed deindustrialization in some areas. Traditional industrial

centres in India started falling. Due to 'Manchester competition' there was existential crisis for cities like Surat, Dhaka, Tanjore, Murshidabad and Masulipattanam. The cloths manufactured in Manchester were much cheeper than the silk produced in India due to British protectionism. This caused severe downfall in demand of Indian goods. There were establishments of new British led industries at new places in India which witnessed increase in population. Britishers developed Bombay (Mumbai), Madras (Chennai) and Calcutta (Kolkata) for export of raw material and import of finished goods to benefit their trade. Cotton from Mumbai, jute from Kolkata and coffee, indigo and cotton from Chennai were used to be exported to Britain.

Wherever Britishers could reach easily in large numbers, the local craft and industries got extinct. The rural craft in Eastern India could survive longer as Britishers reached there late. The expansion of railways in British India also had negative impact on Indian industries. As an impact of industrialization, people in Britain migrated to urban area where as people in India had to take recourse to agriculture in rural areas only as their occupation had become non profitable. Thus the industrialization in India is not only related to increase in production through machines but also with the advent of new social groups and social relationships. In the initial stage of industrialization there was transformational change in Indian social structure.

The older towns lost their ground due to decline in their commercial activities and new cities were established and developed during colonial period. Kolkata (previously known as Calcutta) was first such city in British India. An English businessman and employee of East India Company, Job Charnock took three villages—Kolikata, Govindpur and Sutanuti on the bank of river Hugli on lease to develop a business centre. Fort Williams was established in Kolkata with a view to develop a defense and military base. These gave impetus to the expansion of Kolkata as a city.

India could not witness the same industrialization as Britain due to British policies in the colonial period. They neither established nor allowed others to establish the kind of industries which were successfully running in Britain. Rather they established such businesses or enterprises which were not lucrative in Britain due to labour, climate and transportation. Tea estate was one of such industries.

Colonial authorities forcefully employed its subjects as cheep labour. Britain was a democratic country but for the interests of its citizens in homeland who were masters of India, the democratic practices were consciously avoided in the colonies. Tea industry started in India in 1851 in Assam. As per the available information, 4,79,000 permanent and 93,000 temporary workers were employed in tea estates by 1903. These many people were not available in Assam and medical treatment was expensive as the working condition was not very conducive to health in the tea estates. The estate owners and the contractors were not ready to bear the treatment expenses. Therefore the colonial masters enforced such a rule that poor labourers were left with no other alternative. By use of Transport of Native Labourers Act (No. 111) 1863 and its successive amendments in 1865, 1870 and 1873; labourers were brought to Assam by force, allurement and fear. It was amended in the Labour and emigration Act, 1901 and Assam Labour and Emigration Act that the migrant labourers cannot do any other work in Assam except working as labour in Assam. The labourers were liable to be jailed if were to be found not abiding the law. On the other hand the living standard of British tea - estate owners was royal and luxurious.

Industrialization in Independent India— The economic exploitation and plunder during colonial rule was a central concern before Indian nationalists. They believed that the economic condition of the country could be amply improved through fast and large scale industrialization. Consequently there was emphasis on the development of heavy industries. Cotton, Jute, mines and railways were modern industries of India in the begining. The new government of Independent India aimed for fast economic growth. Security, transportation, communication, energy and mining projects were considered to realize this goal. The

policy of mixed economy was adopted by the government where by some areas were reserved to public sector undertakings and some were open to private sector. Baroda, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Pune, Faridabad, Rourkela, Bokaro, Bhilai and Durgapur etc. apart from Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai became important industrial area. The government also provided special support to small scale and cottage industries. By 1991, only 28 percent of working population was employed in heavy industries while 72 percent were working in small, cottage and traditional industries.

Even today, India is mainly dependent on agriculture. More people are now coming to service sector such as shops, banks, I. T. industry, hotels and other service areas and the size of urban middle class has grown. Even, changes in the values of urban middle class are also visible. Share of private sector employment is getting bigger than the government sector. Government is also following the policy of land acquisition for establishment of industries and protest movements by peasants and tribal people against forceful acquisition are also apparent.

The following consequences of industrialization are visible in India—

1. Production has been commercialized.
2. Subsistence economy is ending.
3. Production through machines had become prominent.
4. Ratio of agricultural labourer has decreased.
5. Urbanization has expanded.
6. The educational outreach is extended.
7. The use of technology and science in different walks of life has increased.
8. Democracy has spread and matured.

It can be summarized that industrialization has had extensive impact on society which led it to differentiate from ancient and medieval age. Industrialization has improved the living condition of people as well as has caused several new problems too.

Urbanization—It is understood to be a process through which there is—

1. Growth in urban population through migration.
2. Inclination for industrial occupation over agricultural occupations.
3. Transformation of agriculture based natural localities into urban area.
4. Faster growth of urban population as compared to rural population.
5. Adoption of urban way of life by a sizeable part of the population.
6. Increase in the population of older cities and birth of new cities.

Characteristics of Urbanization—Following are the characteristics of the process of Urbanization—

1. Division of labour and specialization
2. Working and production through machines.
3. Enhancement in the role of secondary groups and organizations in lives.
4. Increase in social mobility.
5. Artificiality, pretence and change in behaviour.
6. Modern amenities of communication and transport.
7. Hectic and mechanical life.
8. Identity crisis.
9. Reconciliatory and accommodative human nature.
10. Status dissatisfaction and instability.
11. Distrust and fear of getting deceived.
12. Execution of work through written contract.
13. Worry for security.
14. Body ailments related to pollution, depression and life style.
15. More concern for rights than duties.
16. Improved medical services.

These characteristics differentiate the urban population from rural.

31.16 percent of India's population was urban as per census 2011 where as it was 17.29 percent in the first census after independence in 1951. Similarly, the rural population proportion in India has continuously declined during last 60 years and urban population has grown. The number of towns with population size of 1 lakh to 10 lakh was 412 in India in census 2011. Metropolitan cities having population size of 10 lakh to one crore were 53 and megacities (Megalopolis) with a population size of more than one crore were three. Megacities with a population of more than a crore are—

1. Greater Mumbai   1,83,94,912
2. Delhi   1,63.49,831
3. Kolkata   1,40,35,959

(**Source :** Census of India, 2011)

Impact of Urbanization in India—Modern urbanization has comprehensively effected our culture world over. Norms and values of people have changed. Scientific outlook has replaced traditional thinking. Towns have seen the development of a metropolitan outlook and a mixed culture. The characteristics of urban social structure of Indian cities are–

1. Change in caste occupation—Traditional caste system is still present in urban areas. Change in the traditional caste occupation has not changed as much as it was desired. A number of castes such as *Brahmins*, *Baniya*, *Khati* (carpenter), *Suanr* (goldsmith), *Luhar* (Blacksmith), *Dhobi* (Washermen), *Mochi* (shoemaker), *Nai* (Barbers) are still engaged in their traditional caste occupations. Though one does witness partial change in occupational practices since one may find few upper caste persons engaged in shoe shops, saloon or laundry. Now *Baniyas* also do not have monopoly over trade and business. Brahmins still enjoy monopolistic position in their caste occupation.

2. Reduction in the Practice of Untouchability—The practice of social distance has been prevalent in India. Even the shade of an untouchable person was taken to be polluting let alone be the touch of the person. Upper castes' discriminatory behaviour towards lower caste have seen a decline in towns and cities. Today, Brahmins and Dalits eat in the same restaurants. They travel through the same means of transportation. Brahmin personnel work under Dalit officers. Thus society has undergone a vast change due to modern education, science, industrialization and urbanization.

3. Growth in Casteism—Whereas one finds welcome changes in the practice of untouchability and traditional occupation due to urbanization; casteism is getting even rigidified in a different forms. Educated persons are forming caste associations and organizing caste based meetings.

4. Change in the form and size of the family—Urban areas have witnessed more widespread fall of joint family and extended family system as compared to rural areas. Nuclear family is more prevalent in urban areas. The influence of kinship has weakened in towns and cities which consequently has given birth to smaller families. The census reports of India indicate that the size of urban families in India is successively getting smaller.

5. Rural-Urban linkage—Sometimes rural mode of living are found even within urban areas. Smaller is the town; bigger is the influence of rural living. Rural and urban seem to coexist in India.

6. Growth in the influence of secondary groups and institutions—The influence of primary groups and institutions is getting reduced in the urban areas and secondary groups and institutions are getting prominence. Most of the needs of urban populace are met through secondary groups and institutions. The role of family, neighborhood and community is shrinking. Individualism is replacing the communitarian and we feeling in urban areas.

7. Influence of materialistic culture—Urban life is more inclined towards hedonistic fulfillment and leisure as if they are under the influence of Charvakist culture. Traditionally the Indian life and outlook has been spiritual but due to growth of urbanization western values are being promoted. Therefore one finds the prominence of consumerism and materialistic life style in cities.

8. Initiation of new occupations and commercialization of agriculture—New occupations have emerged in the nearby villages of townships under the influence of urbanization. Fisheries, poultries, dairy, horticulture and production through small machines have come into existence.

9. Rise of consumerism—The spread of urbanization has given rise to consumerism. Television, fridge, cooler, motor vehicles, electrical agricultural implements, fancy dresses, processed food items and cold drinks manufactured by multinational companies are easily available in villages these days. The urban influence has generated rural liking for material prosperity and their propensity towards consumerism.

10. Impact of modern and English

education—Cities are the centres of modern and English education. Liking for modern formal education has grown in villages under its influence. Rural folks are interested to better their lives through getting government jobs by educating themselves. The longing for happy and prosperous urban living has raised the demand for modern education.

11. End of Patron-Client relationship—Urbanization has brought an end to patron-client relationship or the system of service against service as well as barter system. Now wages are paid against work in the form of currency. The service castes under patron-client relationship have now modernized their occupation. Urbanization has also altered the caste occupations. Occupational mobility is also prevalent in urban areas.

12. Lessening of superstition—In the traditional society of India, life was governed by multitude of superstitions. The scientific outlook and use of technology which is identified with urbanization has declined the belief in superstitions. Villages also along with towns are adapting to new ideas and scientific approach.

13. Change in traditional outlook due to modernization—Modern education is growing due to urbanization which has brought multidimensional changes in rural and urban areas. Due to continuing spread of education and its effect the idea of small family size, widow remarriage, adult marriage, gender equality, liberty of occupation selection and economic mobility has gained ground. Presently, the role of girls in choosing their life partner is also becoming important. Women are now increasingly participating in decision making processes. Incidences of inter-caste marriage, court marriages and divorce have also multiplied. Moral values are getting relegated and occurrences of black-marketeering, bribery, food-adulterations and frauds have increased.

14. Women empowerment—There are lot of changes in the condition of women. Higher education, employment and democratic values have promoted the value of women liberation. Purdah system is diminishing in urban areas. More and more educated women of muslim community also are getting rid of the custom of burqua. The presence of women in public life is on the rise. Participation of women in domestic affairs has also increased. The patriarchal values are weakening in the urban areas.

15. Intervention of religion in politics—In the process of urbanization the intervention of religion has increased instead of social areas. Due to vote bank politics and fulfillment of political interests, religion is misused by the political parties. Political parties promote religious appeasement to garner and secure votes in their favour. Religion has ceased to be the question of personal faith and belief.

16. Decline in the influence of rituals—The importance of religious rituals has decreased in urban areas due to the impact of modern education. These days, people are more inclined towards devotion, obeisance and worship instead of rituals. People have started finding rational elements even in religion. Consequently the hold of clerics on the religion has weakened.

17. Brain drain—Urbanization has accelerated brain drain. The availability of basic amenities, employment and possibilities of economic prosperity in urban areas as compared to rural areas has attracted intelligent people from villages to the towns.

18. Migration of rural wealth—Brain drain has also commenced along with economic drain from villages to the cities. Due to the allurement of progress, development, comfort, amenities, availability of resources and more prosperity, rural folks are investing in towns and cities which has drained the rural capital from the village.

19. Economic imperialism and colonialism—Due to the flow of capital from villages and lack of it in the villages, urban people have started dominating the rural economy. People who were affluent have started living in towns by subletting their village property and agricultural land to others.

20. Impact of globalization—The process of urbanization has intensified the impact of globalization on our lives. Abundance of communication media and latest technology have aided to the reduction of differences in knowledge and material facilities in order to convert the world into a village. Therefore the gap between the villages and towns has reduced.

Additionally, there are some negative and dysfunctional impacts of urbanization and industrialization. Prostitution, various types of white-collar crimes, drug abuse, bribery, divorce, smuggling, black-marketeering, adulteration, caste and communal tensions, falling apart of primary groups, accidents, pollution, kidnapping etc. are some unpleasing incidences which have also grown in the urban areas. Urban life has become stressful and unhappy. Life style related diseases such as neurosis; heart related diseases and cancer are more rampant among urban people than in rural population. Still the process of urbanization and industrialization continue unabated to cater to the needs of growing population.

Urbanization and industrialization are broader processes which are related and concomitant with the progress of science and technology, westernization, sanskritisation, modernization and the current processes of liberalization, privatization and globalization. These too are influencing urbanization and industrialization.

Important Point :
- Change is eternal part of nature.
- Last two centuries in India have witnessed comprehensive changes in the Indian social structure.
- British colonizers effectively changed the pattern of land-ownership, crop-cycle and crop selection as well as the system of production and distribution during their rule in India.
- Tradition is normally opposed to change.
- Edward Shils said that a traditional society is neither completely traditional nor a modern society is completely bereft of tradition.
- Modernity is a rational and scientific way of thinking.
- India is a democratic country.
- People are getting inclined to science.
- Women liberation movement in India is getting stronger and therefore the participation of women in all walks of life is on the rise.
- Desire for wealth and prosperity has been intensifying consumerism.
- Industrialization in colonial India negatively affected the cottage industries of village India.
- Wherever Britishers could reach easily in large numbers, the local craft and industries got extinct.
- Britishers established industries which most served their interests.
- Britishers exploited Indian labourers through Transport of Native Labourers Act.
- In independence of India, the use of science and technology in the lives of people has increased due to industrialization.
- According to census 2011, metropolitan cities having population size of 10 lakh to one crore were 53 in India.
- The three megacities in India at present are—Greater Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata
- Urbanization has affected the size of the Indian families.
- Cities exhibit the influence of materialist culture.
- Urbanization has given birth to new occupations.
- The influence of English education is growing in urban areas.
- The patron-client relationship on decline due to urbanization.
- There have been positive changes in the status of women in India at present.
- There are negative impacts of urbanization and industrialization also.
- Life style related diseases such as neurotic, heart related diseases and cancer are more rampant among urban areas than in villages.
- Urbanization and Industrialization have promoted secondary groups in place of primary groups.

Questions for Practice
Objective Type Question
1. What did cause mobility in pre-independent India?
   (a) British   (b) French
   (c) Portuguese   (d) Dutch
2. Who wrote 'Modernization of India Tradition'?
   (a) Srinivas   (b) Yogendra Singh
   (c) Dube   (d) None of the above
3. What is the last goal of life in ancient Indian tradition?
   (a) Dharma   (b) Artha

(c) Moksha   (d) Kama

4. How many characteristics of modernity are there, according to Yogendra Singh?
   (a) one   (b) two
   (c) three   (d) four

5. Technology has.....................the geographical distance.
   (a) increased   (b) reduced
   (c) not changed   (d) none of the above

6. What has intensified familial discord?
   (a) Urbanization   (b) Industrialization
   (c) both   (c) None of the above

7. When did Industrial revolution in Britain started?
   (a) around 1560   (b) around 1460
   (c) around 1790   (d) around 1860

8. What was the cause of population increase in London?
   (a) Westernization   (b) sanskritisation
   (c) Industrialization   (d) None of these

9. What was the initial impact of industrialization in British India?
   (a) Inclination of rural artisans to agriculture
   (b) development of cottage industries
   (c) Both
   (d) None of the above

10. What type of economic policy was adopted by the government in post independent India?
    (a) Protection to public sector
    (b) Protection to private sector
    (c) Mixed
    (d) None of the above

11. What type of country is India at present?
    (a) Agriculturally dependent
    (b) Industrially dependent
    (c) Service oriented
    (d) None of these

12. Artificiality and pretence are the consequences of which process?
    (a) urbanization   (b) sanskritisation
    (c) brahminization   (d) None of these

13. According to census 2011, how many cities with a population size of one lakh to ten lakh were there in India?
    (a) 409   (b) 408

(c) 411   (d) 412

14. How many megacities are there in India as per census 2011?
    (a) two   (b) three
    (c) four   (d) one

15. Which is the biggest megacity of India at the moment?
    (a) Delhi   (b) Kolkata
    (c) Greater Mumbai   (d) Chennai

16. Which is more associated with consumerist culture?
    (a) City   (b) Village
    (c) State   (d) None of the above

Very Short Answer type Questions

1. Which foreign culture has most affected the Indian society and culture?
2. Who developed tea estates in India?
3. British promoted which language in India?
4. Which quality of tradition emphasizes the primacy of the group over individual?
5. What is promoted by the concept of Karama and rebirth?
6. What connects the past and present?
7. What characterizes secularism?
8. What has been the impact of increase in division of labour on various communities?
9. What has caused the decline in the feeling of social seclusion?
10. Which type of status is becoming important in India?
11. Dynastic leadership is the characteristic of which society?
12. What is the cause of growing importance of secularism?
13. Which occupation is being adopted by people in place of agriculture?
14. What is called the increase in production through machines?
15. What was the biggest city of India in the beginning of 20th century?
16. When was Fort Williams established?
17. When did tea industry start in India?
18. What has caused the improvement in the living standard of people?

Short Answer type Questions

1. What was the condition of Indian society in colonial period?
2. What are the characteristics of tradition according to Yogendra Singh?
3. Write a note on the change in tradion.
4. What are the characteristics of modernity? Explain.
5. What are the elements of modernity according to N K Singhi?
6. Briefly explain the beginning of industrializtion.
7. What is Manchester competition?
8. Which place was taken lease by Job Charnock?
9. Write a short note on tea industry in India.
10. What industries came into existence in post independent India?
11. What do you mean by urbanization? Explain.
12. Give the names of megacities of India.
13. What reasons do you see in the decline of patron-client relationship in India?
14. What are the causes of rise in consumerism?
15. Explain materialistic culture.

Essay type Questions

1. Explain tradition and modernity.
2. What is the relation between tradition and modernity?
3. What is the impact of industrialization on Indian society? Illuminate.
4. Write an essay on urbanization in India.

Answers

1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (d)	5. (b)
6. (c)	7. (c)	8. (c)	9. (a)	10. (c)
11. (a)	12. (a)	13. (d)	14. (b)	15. (c)
16. (a)				