

Class 12 - Sociology

Social Change and Development in India
Change and Development in Industrial Society

CBSE NOTES

Change and Development in Industrial Society - Revision Guide

Revise faster with structured summaries, key points, and important ideas.



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1. Industrial society

A society where production, wage labour, specialised work and markets strongly organise social life.

2. Occupation and identity

Work influences status, networks, daily routine, lifestyle and self-understanding.

3. Division of labour

Work is divided into specialised tasks, creating interdependence and hierarchy.

4. Alienation

Workers may feel separated from the product, process, other workers or their own creativity.

5. Indian industrialisation

India followed a distinctive path shaped by colonial history, planning, mixed economy and informal work.

6. Primary sector

Economic activity based on extraction or direct use of nature, such as agriculture and mining.



7. Secondary sector

Manufacturing and processing that transform raw materials into goods.

8. Tertiary sector

Services such as transport, education, trade, offices and communication.

9. Formal employment

Work with clearer legal recognition, security, benefits and recorded contracts.

10. Informal employment

Work with weaker security, fewer benefits and often unstable arrangements.

11. Liberalisation

Policy shift that opened markets and changed state, private and global roles in production.

12. Outsourcing

Giving work to another firm or contractor, often reducing direct employer responsibility.



13. Recruitment networks

Contacts, kinship, caste, gender, region and contractors can shape access to jobs.

14. Badli workers

Substitute or casual workers who show insecurity even within industrial systems.

15. Taylorism

Scientific management that measures and divides work to control time, motion and output.

16. Assembly line

A production system where each worker performs a repeated task in a fixed sequence.

17. Mechanisation

Use of machines that can increase output but may also change skill and control.

18. Working conditions

Wages, hours, safety, autonomy, dignity, health and vulnerability at work.



19. Migrant labour

Migration can expand opportunity but may also increase dependence and insecurity.

20. Home-based work

Market-linked production carried out at home, often hidden from formal recognition.

21. Piece rate

Payment per unit produced, shifting speed and income risk onto workers.

22. Trade union

An organisation that represents workers and negotiates collective demands.

23. Strike and lockout

A strike is worker stoppage; a lockout is employer closure during conflict.

24. 1982 textile strike

A major Bombay textile dispute showing labour conflict, union politics, families and state power.



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