**Question: Define Colonialism. Discuss different forms colonialism**

**Forms of colonialism**

Historians often distinguish between various overlapping forms of colonialism, which are classified into four types:Settler colonialism, planter colonialism, exploitation colonialism, surrogate colonialism, and internal colonialism and national colonialism.

1. **Settler colonialism:** Settler colonialism involves large-scale immigration, often motivated by religious, political, or economic reasons. It aims largely to replace any existing population. Here, a large number of people immigrate to the colony for the purpose of staying and cultivating the land. Australia, Canada and the United States, all exemplify settler-colonial societies.
2. **Planter Colonialism.** Colonizers institute mass production of a single crop, such as sugar, coffee, cotton, or rubber. Though a minority, members of the ruling class might belong to an empire that enables their political, legal, and administrative control on native people. Their labor demands cannot be satisfied by the native population, so they import African slaves or indentured laborers, as with the “coolie” and “black birding” trades.
3. **Extractive Colonialism.** All the colonizers want raw material found in a particular place: beaver fur, buffalo hides, gold, guano, and sandalwood. The desire for natural history, specimens and ethnographic artifacts could also be considered extractive colonialism. Extractive colonizers might destroy or push away indigenous inhabitants for resources. The colonizers depend upon native diplomatic mediation, environmental knowledge, and labor.
4. **Trade Colonialism.** Classic histories of the British North American colonies focus on mercantile capitalism’s control over tra­ding relationships. The colonial periphery feeds the metropolis with raw materials, and the metropolis manufactures guns, cloth, and other goods to sell in its colonies. Tariffs and smuggling regulate trade to ensure that capital accumulates in the metropolis.
5. **Transport Colonialism.** US pressure on Japan to open ports to foreigners in 1854 was not about trade but rather transport: Commodore Matthew Perry wanted safe havens for American whale ships. Transport colonialism includes hubs. It also entails route defenses, such as the US forts constructed on the Great Plains to protect American migrants. Transport colonialism does not mandate displacement of native peoples, but it does have a great impact on local economies and cultures by creating contact zones.
6. **Not-in-My-Backyard Colonialism.** Colonizers sometimes want an empty place far away as wasteland for depositing convicts or conducting dangerous experiments. France and Chile established penal colonies on Pacific islands. In the 20th century, France also used distant colonies, first Algeria and then the Tuamotus, as atomic test sites.
7. **Exploitation colonialism:** Exploitation colonialism involves fewer colonists and focuses on the exploitation of natural resources or population as labour, typically to the benefit of the metropole. This category includes trading posts as well as larger colonies where colonists would constitute much of the political and economic administration. Prior to the end of the trans-Atlantic slave trade and widespread abolition, when indigenous labour was unavailable, slaves were often imported to the Americas, first by the Portuguese, and later by the Spanish, Dutch, French and British
8. **Surrogate colonialism:** Surrogate colonialism involves a settlement project supported by a colonial power, in which most of the settlers do not come from a same ethnic group as the ruling power.
9. **Internal colonialism:** Internal colonialism is a notion of uneven structural power between areas of a state. The source of exploitation comes from within the state. This is demonstrated in the way control and exploitation may pass from whites from the colonizing country to a white immigrant population within a newly independent country.
10. **National colonialism**: National colonialism is a process involving elements of both settler and internal colonialism, in which nation-building and colonization are symbiotically connected, with the colonial regime seeking to remake the colonized peoples into their own cultural and political image. The goal is to integrate them into the state, but only as reflections of the state’s preferred culture. The Republic of China in Taiwan is the archetypal example of a national-colonialist society.