

BCM SCHOOLS BASNAT AVENUE DUGRI ROAD LUDHIANA

SUBJECTS:- SOCIOLOGY

ANSWER KEY: CLASS XI SOCIOLOGY

Chapter: Structural Change

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark Each)

1. **(b) Transport of Native Labourers Act of 1863**
2. **(b) Surat**
3. **(c) Absolute Isolation from Urban Centers**
4. **(b) 31.16%**
5. **(b) Swadeshi Movement**

Section B: Short Answer Questions (2 Marks Each)

1. **De-industrialization:**
 - It refers to the decline of traditional domestic craft and textile industries (e.g., silk and cotton in Dhaka and Murshidabad) due to direct competition from cheap, machine-made goods imported from Manchester.
 - This process led to widespread unemployment among traditional artisans, forcing many to migrate back to rural areas and depend on agriculture.
2. **Differences between pre-capitalist empires and colonial rule:**
 - **Tribute vs. Structural Economic Exploitation:** Pre-capitalist rulers extracted surplus/tribute without fundamentally altering the base economic system, whereas colonial rule directly altered land laws, crop selection, and production to benefit British industries.
 - **Resource Transfer:** Pre-capitalist rulers reinvested local wealth within the conquered territory, whereas British colonialism siphoned off economic surplus directly back to Britain.
3. **Economic role of new colonial coastal cities:**
 - **Export Centers:** They functioned as collection and export hubs for raw materials (e.g., raw cotton from Bombay, jute from Calcutta, coffee/dyes from Madras) needed by British factories.
 - **Import Outlets:** They served as entry ports to distribute finished British machine-made goods into the Indian market.

Section C: Long Answer Question (5 Marks)

1. **Socio-Economic Impacts of British Industrial Policies & Post-Independence Planning:**

- **Decline of Village & Urban Handicrafts:** Inflow of cheap, mass-produced British manufactured goods destroyed the market for traditional Indian cotton, silk, and artisan crafts, leading to the collapse of major manufacturing centers like Dhaka and Murshidabad.
- **Agro-Pressure & Artisanal Shift:** Unemployed artisans turned to farming for survival, creating heavy pressure on agricultural land and contributing to rural pauperization.
- **Exploitative Labour Systems:** The growth of colonial industries, such as the tea plantations in Assam, relied on coercive legal frameworks (like the Transport of Native Labourers Act) to contract and exploit migrant workers under harsh, penal conditions.
- **Post-Independence Industrial Vision:** Following 1947, Indian planners viewed rapid state-led industrialization as the vital path to economic sovereignty and social equity.
- **Public Sector Expansion & Heavy Industry:** The state established public sector enterprises, dams, power plants, and giant steel plants (e.g., Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela) while actively supporting the Swadeshi philosophy through heavy public investment and mixed-economy frameworks.