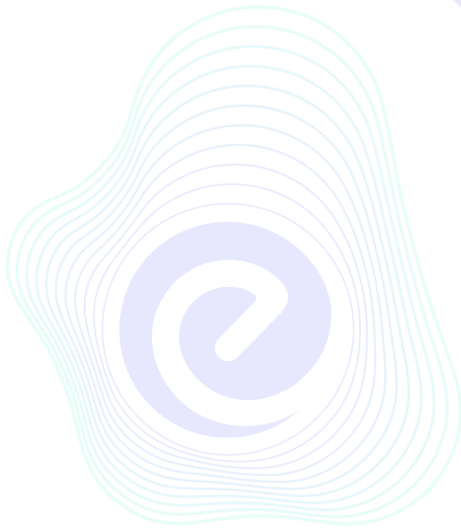


## CBSE NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science Chapter 3

### Discuss

Q.1. Who profits from the jute cultivation according to the jute growers lament? Explain.

**Solution:** According to the jute growers, traders only got profit through Jute cultivation in India during the Great Depression Era. As the export of gunny bags collapsed after the First World War, the price of the raw jute also collapsed. The farmer who had borrowed money to produce jute in hope of high profit now faced lower and lower prices for jute. As a result, they fell deeper and deeper into debt. Whereas the traders were now able to buy the jute at a lower price and earned profit.



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**Discuss**

Q.1. Briefly summarise the two lessons learned by the economists and politicians from the interwar economic experience.

**Solution:**

Economists and politicians drew two key lessons from the interwar economic experience. They are as follows:

- i) An industrial society based on mass production can only sustain mass consumption. To ensure mass consumption stability of income and employment is essential. To ensure stable and full employment of the population, the government had to control the fluctuation of price, output and employment. Therefore, the economic stability of any country could be ensured only through government intervention.
- ii) The second lesson was related to the country's economic link with the outside world. Full employment could only be achieved if the government had the power to control the flow of goods, capital and labour.



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### Write in brief

Q.1. Give two examples of different types of global exchanges which took place before the seventeenth century, choosing one example from Asia and one from the Americas.

**Solution:** (a) Asia: The silk routes can be an example of global exchange before the 17th Century. According to historians Silk Route had many branches linking Asia, Europe and South Africa.

These routes were used for export of Chinese pottery, textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. Precious metals like gold and silver used to flow from Europe to Asia.

Many Christian missionaries and preachers of Islam had travelled through these routes. Buddhism also spread in several directions through the silk routes.

(b) America: Americas was discovered by Christopher Columbus. After that many of their crops like potato, soya, tomatoes, groundnuts, etc. had been adopted as food in different parts of the world.

From the beginning of sixteenth century America's vast lands crops and minerals attracted traders. Silver from Peru and Mexico were taken to Europe where they were used for trade with Asia.

Legends about wealth of Latin America attracted expeditors. Many expeditions were done to search the legendary city of El Dorado, made of gold. Thus, there were global exchanges before the seventeenth century.

Q.2. Explain how the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern era helped in the colonisation of the America.

**Solution:** i) The Portuguese and Spanish conquest of America started from the mid-sixteenth century. The most powerful weapon in this conquest was germs such as those of smallpox.

ii) Because of their long isolation, American original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases came from Europe.

iii) Smallpox in particular was a deadly killer as it killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest.

Q.3. Write a note to explain the effects of the British Government's decision to abolish Corn Law.

**Solution:** To restrict the import of corn from outside the country, the British government introduced Corn Law. As the industrialist and urban dwellers were unhappy with the high price of food, the government was forced to scrap the Corn Law. It had a number of impacts.

i) Now the food grains could be imported to England at a cheap rate, so British agriculture was unable to compete with imports.

ii) Vast areas of land remained uncultivated.

iii) Thousands of men and women were thrown out of work.

iv) They migrated to cities or overseas.

v) As food prices fell the consumption rose in Britain.

Q.4. Write a note to explain the effects of the Rinderpest to Africa.

**Solution:** The fast-spreading disease of cattle plague or Rinderpest had a terrifying effect on the livelihood and local economy of Africa.

i) This disease came to Africa in 1880's by the infected cattle imported from British Asia to feed Italian Soldiers.

ii) It spread like forest fire killing 90 percent of cattle.

iii) The loss of cattle destroyed the African livelihood.

iv) Remaining cattle resources were monopolised by the colonial government which helped them to conquer Africa.

Q.5. Write a note on the reasons for the increased death rate of men, from their working population of Europe during World War I.

**Solution:** (i) Reduction of manpower: In World War those who died, most were men of working age. Because of their death and injuries, there was a vacuum created in the European workforce. As the number of earning members of the family reduced, the family income also declined.  
(ii) New Social changes: After the war, the entire society was reorganised. Women were forced to step in to take up jobs as most of the men went to battle. They started doing many jobs which were expected to be done by men earlier.

Q.6. Write a note on the effect of the Great Depression on the Indian economy.

**Solution:** The Great Depression had a great impact on the Indian economy.

- The export and import trade of India nearly halved between 1928 – 1934. The prices of food grain started to decline.
- As the government refused to reduce revenue, the peasant indebtedness increased.
- But the situation of urban dwellers of India were better, and they benefitted from the reduced price of everything.
- Industrial investment also grew as the government extended tariff protection.

Q.7. Write a note on the decision of MNCs to relocate production to Asian countries.

**Solution:** Wages are relatively low in Asian countries due to the excess supply of workers. So Asian countries became an attractive destination for investment.

Most of these economies have a low-cost structure and have a huge market. This leads to relocation of the production unit to low wage Asian Countries like China stimulated world trade and capital flow.

Q.8. Give examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability.

**Solution:**

- The transport facility was improved. With the introduction of railways, lighter wagons and larger ships started to move food more cheaply and quickly from farms to the final markets situated far away.
- Till the 1870s, animals were transferred from America to Europe where they were slaughtered. But animals took up a lot of space in ships. But the invention of refrigerated ships made it possible to transport meat from one place to another.
- Now animals were slaughtered in America, Australia or New Zealand, and then transported to Europe as frozen meat. This reduced costs of shipping and as a result meat prices dropped in Europe. The poor in Europe could now afford a more varied diet.

Q.9. What is meant by the Bretton Woods Agreement?

**Solution:** After the war, the main aim of International economic system was to ensure economic stability and full employment in the industrial world. The United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference was held in July 1944 at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire in the USA. They agreed upon its framework.

**The Bretton Woods Conference established the following institutions:**

1. **International Monetary Fund:** Its aim was to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations.
2. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or World Bank was set up to finance post-war reconstruction.

**Discuss**

Q.2. Explain the three types of economic flows within the International Economic exchange with example.

**Solution:**

Three types of economic flows are as follows:

- i) Flow of goods - like Indian cloths and species were sold in the international market.
- ii) Flow of labour - for example, from India labourers went to work in plantation projects throughout the world.
- iii) Flow of capital - for short-term or long term investment. Like from India capital was invested for British trade.

Q.3. Explain the causes of the Great Depression.

**Solution:**

The Great Depression started in 1929 and lasted till mid 1934's. Many factors were responsible for that.

- i) Agricultural overproduction along with its falling price remained a major problem. The farmer tried to increase their production to maintain their income, pushing down the prices even further.
- ii) In mid 1920's many European countries' investments depended on US loans. But from 1928 onwards the US loan was withdrawn from the European market. So the countries that depended on US loans faced an acute crisis.
- iii) It led to the failure of some major banks in Europe and the collapse of the currency system such as the British pound.
- iv) With the fall of prices and the prospect of depression US banks also slashed domestic lending.
- v) Many people could not repay what they borrowed, unemployment soared and the US banking system itself collapsed.

Q.4. What is referred to as G-77 Countries? In what ways G-77 can be seen as a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Woods twins?

**Solution:**

After the Second World War the developing countries of the world who did not benefit from the fast growth of Western economies, organised themselves in a group to demand a new international economic order, which would give them real control over the natural resources, fairer prices for raw materials, more developed assistance etc. These countries were known as G- 77 countries.

- i) The IMF and World Bank was created to meet the financial need of the industrial country and therefore not equipped to cope with the need of the developing countries or former colonies. As from, 1950's developed countries of the world became less dependent on Bretton Wood institution, so they started to shift their attention to developing countries.
- ii) As colonies, these developing countries were part of Western empires. Ironically even after independence, when these countries were trying to lift their population out of poverty, then also their resources controlled by the colonial power. This was because Bretton Wood's institutions were guided by these former colonial powers. As a result, the resources of developing countries continued to be exploited. As a reaction to this, the G-77 was organised.

**Project**

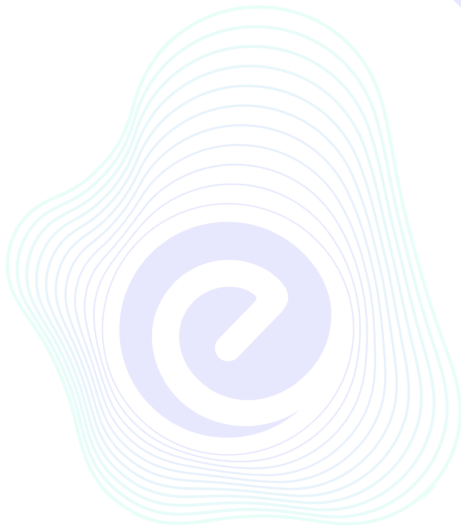
Q.5. Who controlled the gold and diamond mining companies in South Africa? Who were the miners? How were their lives?

**Solution:**

Europeans controlled the gold and diamond mines in South Africa.

African families were miners in those mines.

They were confined in mine's compound and not allowed to move freely. They had to face racial discrimination. Their wages were not adequate to meet up the demands. Often the families were evicted from land to do work in mines.



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