

CBSE NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science Chapter 4

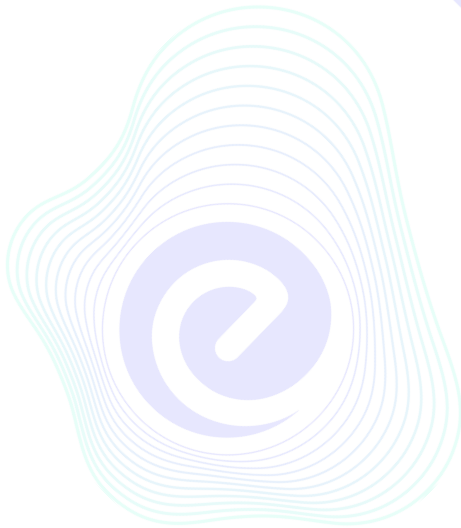
Activity

Q.1. Give a brief account of the industrialisation of England in the late 19th century.

Solution:

- i) The earliest factory was set up in England in 1730's. But it was only in the late eighteenth century that the number of factories multiplied.
- ii) A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficiency of each step of production.
- iii) They enhanced the output per worker, enabling each worker to produce more.

- iv) After the invention of the cotton mill costly new machines were set up and all the procedures of production were organised within the mill.
- v) This allowed more careful supervision over the production procedure.
- vi) In the early nineteenth century, factories became an integral part of the English Landscape.
- vii) In this situation the by lane workshops and countryside household production system was completely neglected though the production continued over there.



EMBIBE

Discuss

Q.1. Why did many workers oppose the use of Spinning Jenny?

Solution:

i) Spinning Jenny was invented by James Hargreaves in 1764; this machine speeded up the spinning process and reduced labour demand.

ii) In Europe, the workers got their wages on the basis of number of days of work. When Spinning Jenny was introduced, unemployment was already very high.

iii) So the fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology. When Spinning Jenny was introduced in woollen industry, women who survived on hand spinning began attacking the new machine.



EMBIBE

Discuss

Q.1. Why did some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?

Solution: There were various reasons for which hand labour was more preferred in 19th century Britain.

- In Victorian Britain human labour was plenty. So the wages were low. Introduction of machines required huge capital. Industrialists were not willing to invest such a huge amount.
- In many industries the demand for workers was seasonal. So industrialists appointed seasonal labour to do the work rather than a permanent investment in the machine.
- A range of products could only be produced with hand labour for their intricate design and specific shapes. In Victorian Britain, the upper-class aristocrats preferred handmade products as they symbolised refinement and class.

Q.2. How did the East India Company procure regular supplies of cotton and silk textiles from Indian weavers?

Solution: (i) After establishing political power in India, East India Company asserted monopoly right to trade.
(ii) Then the company developed a system that would eliminate competition, control costs, and would ensure a regular supply of cotton and silk.
(iii) The Company appointed Gomostha to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth produced by them.

(iv) To directly control weavers, the company started the system of advances. According to this system, once an order was placed, the weavers were given loans to purchase the raw material. They had to hand over the produced to the Gomastha. They could not take it to any other trader.

(v) The places where the weaver refused to cooperate were often beaten and flogged for delays in supply.

Q.3. Write a note on Britain and the History of Cotton.

Solution: Though Britain, was famous for the cotton industry, cotton was never produced in Britain. Rather, it was always imported from the different colonies under British Government including India. Cotton was first imported in Britain in the sixteenth century and by 1750. Britain started to produce cotton cloths. Gradually, the production increased. In Britain First, Industrial Revolution was started in the cotton textile industry. Many new inventions and technical growth were associated with the cotton industry. They enhanced the production.

By the nineteenth century, cotton textile factories became an intimate part of the British economy. Britain started to send their cotton cloths to their colonies. Manchester was the main centre of cotton textile production. By 1802, the cotton textile industry of Britain contributed four percent of the national income.

Q.4. Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War?

Solution: (i) During the First World War, Manchester was busy with war production. So their export to India declined.
(ii) Because of this Indian cotton mill suddenly got a huge opportunity to supply to the home market.
(iii) As the war continued, Indian mills were asked to supply jute bags, uniform for war.
(iv) To meet up these demands, new industries were established, old industries started several shifts. During this time the production system boomed.
(v) Downfall of British industry was like a boon for home industry: Even after the War Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market. Britain failed to compete with the progress of the USA and Japan and its economy collapsed. As cotton cloth production declined in Britain, so local industrialists gradually consolidated their position in the home market.

Q.5. At the end of the nineteenth century, 80 percent of the total workforce in Europe was employed in the technologically advanced industrial sector.

A) True

B) False

Answer: False

Solution: The new textile industries in England could not easily displace the traditional industries. Only 20 Percent of the workforce were involved in the highly technical industrial sector. A large part of the output was produced from domestic units.

Q.6. The international market for fine textile was dominated by India till the eighteenth century.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: True

Solution: The British Empire in India started to consolidate in the 1760's. But it did not initially lead to the decline of Indian fine textile industries. British industrialisation did not start yet and Indian fine textile had a huge demand in the European market.

Q.7. The American Civil War resulted in the reduction of cotton export from India.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: False

Solution: The American Civil War broke out in 1861. So the cotton supplies from the US were cut off to the British factories. So Britain turned to India. The export of raw cotton from India increased due to that. This resulted in further hardship for Indian weavers as the price of raw cotton shot up. Weavers were starved of supplies and forced to buy raw cotton at a high price.

Q.8. The introduction of the Fly Shuttle enabled handloom workers to improve their productivity.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: True

Solution: Fly shuttle is a machine used for weaving. It is moved by ropes and pulleys. The invention of the fly shuttle made it possible for weavers to operate large looms and weave a wide piece of cloth. India by the second decade of the twentieth century the productivity increased due to the use of fly shuttle but that reduced the demand for labour.

Q.9. Explain what is meant by proto-industrialisation.

Solution: Before setting up the factories, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This production was not based on factories. It is known as proto-industrialisation. It was a part of a new network of commercial exchanges. Merchants were in towns, but the work was done in the countryside. The use of the machine is helpful for production.

Project

Q.1. Do a comparison between the modern and early industries, focusing on the changes of the technology.

Solution:

Early Industries:-

- Before the industrialisation or industrial revolution, the process of production was mainly based on manual labour.
- Early industries generally flourished in the countryside and were based on household production. In this production system, the scope of production was limited and production was mainly sold in indigenous markets.
- As the demand was limited, the production was also limited. Merchants generally went to the countryside to procure the products from the weavers.
- The use of technology was limited to this type of production. There was no division of labour. One person produced the complete good to sell it in the market.

Modern Industries:-

- With the advent of imperialistic politics in Europe the production procedure changed. To meet up the demand for the international market changes were introduced in production.
- New inventions in technology reduced the labour and number of workers. New factories were set up in towns where the whole production system was supervised. This scope of supervision was not present in the earlier production system.
- With the help of heavy machinery, the division of labour system was introduced. So the concept of work specialisation was introduced where a person started to produce only one part of the whole product, and then they were assembled.
- Nowadays with the advent of software technology, further new changes are introduced. With the help of supercomputers and other specialised technology, the whole industrial set-up has entered into a new era of development.

