

The Age of Industrialisation (CH-4) Important Questions Class 10 Social Science (History) Chapter 4

One Mark Questions :

Q1. In the 19th industrialist in which country started using machines.

Ans. USA

Q2. In which decade factories opened in England ?

Ans. In 1730s.

Q3. Who were Gomashtas ?

Ans. Supervisor appointed by East India Company over Weavers.

Q4. Which methods were adopted to create new consumers ?

Ans. Through advertisements

Q5. In the initial phase of Industrialisation.

Ans. Cotton and Metal Industries

Q6. How did spinning Jenny accelerated production ?

Ans. Spinning

Q7. What kind of products introduced European Managing Agencies?

Ans. Plantation – Tea and Coffee

Q8. List two reasons for increase in demand in the world.

Ans.

- Increase in world trade
- Establishment of Colonies

Q9. How do Urban producers control production ?

Ans. Merchants used to give loans to season's

Q10. Why industrialist were reluctant to use machines ?

Ans. Cheap Human Labour -Avail ability

Q11. Name two most important industries of Europe ?

Ans. Cotton and steel industry

3/5 Marks Questions

Q1. How did the advent of Manchester create problems for Indian Weavers?

Ans.

- Decrease in export of India.
- Pressure on East India Company to see cloth.
- Low Cost
- Shrinking of local markets.
- Non availability of good quality cotton fibre.

Q2. What were the reasons for the increase in production during WWI?

Ans.

- To meet war requirements new industries were established
- To produce for uniforms, shoes, tents.
- New workers were employed and working hours were increased.

Q3. What were the reasons for the great economic depression of 1930?

Ans.

- Export declined after World War First.
- America capitalist stopped giving loans to European Countries.
- Over production in agriculture.
- Mechanisation of Industries.

Q4. Why it was difficult for new merchants to establish trade in towns?

Ans.

- In towns the guild system was powerful.
- Provide training to workers.
- Control the production
- Tred to discourage new extrants into the profession.

Q5. Why new industrialists could not displace traditional industries?

Ans.

- Number of people working in industries was less.
- Slow changes in technology.
- Cloth industry was dynamic
- Technology was expensive.
- A large part of production was done in Handlooms

Q6. The network of Indian Merchants started to break down why?

Ans.

- The European companies gradually gained power first securing a variety of concession from local courts.
- Then the monopoly right to trade.
- Decline of parts of Surat and Hoogly

Q7. Why did East India Company employ Gomasthas?

Ans.

- They gave loan to weavers.
- Thus prevented them dealing with the buyers.
- They themselves checked the quality of cloth.

Q8. Who were Jobbers? What was their role?

Ans.

- Jobbers were kept for recruitment.
- Jobber was generally an old confidant
- He used to bring people from villages.

Q9. How did British manufacturers capture the Indian market through advertisement?

Ans.

- Calenders, Newspapers and Magazines were used to sell products
- Pictures of indian gods and goddess appeared on labels.
- It was intended to make the manufacture from a foreign land appear somewhat familiar to Indian people.

Q10. How did the increase in Labour affect the lines of workers?

Ans.

- The lure of better jobs prospects attracted them to cities.
- Workers where relations already were employed in got jobs Those who did not have any relation friends waited for weeks and spend nights under budes in night shelters.

Q11. Why did some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labor over machines?

Ans.

- There was no dearth of Human labour.
- They did not want to install new machines because it required more capital investment.
- For seasonal industry it was better to employ ham labour.
- There was a demand for fine intricate work in the market which could only be fulfilled in the market which could only be fulfilled by handicrafts.