

CBSE Test Paper - 03

Chapter - 5 The Age of Industrialization

1. By which movement nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth? **(1)**
 - a. Non Cooperation movement
 - b. Swadeshi movement
 - c. Dandi March
 - d. Civil Rights Movement
2. What is Bourgeoisie? **(1)**
 - a. Upper middle class
 - b. Nobles
 - c. Lower middle class
 - d. Labourers
3. Over 50 per cent workers in the Bombay cotton industries in 1911 came from which neighbouring district? **(1)**
 - a. Ratlam
 - b. Andheri
 - c. Thane
 - d. Ratnagiri
4. Give name of the companies with the help of following information:
 - i. It is a European Managing Agency
 - ii. This Agency mobilised capital, set up joint-stock companies and managed them **(1)**
 - a. Andrew Yule
 - b. Bird Yule
 - c. Tata Iron and Steel Company
 - d. East India Company

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5. How many percent of the workers in the Bombay cotton industries came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri in 1911? **(1)**
 - a. 60%
 - b. 80%
 - c. 55%
 - d. 50%
 6. Name two new ports which grew in importance after the decline of Surat and Hooghly. **(1)**
 7. Mention any two advantages of a fly shuttle. **(1)**
 8. What do you understand about Orient? **(1)**
 9. Name the author of the music book, 'Dawn of the century'? **(1)**
 10. What was the impact of new trade network on weavers introduced by East India Company in India? **(3)**
 11. How did the Industrial pace change after the First World War in India? **(3)**
 12. How did jobbers misuse his position and power? Explain. **(3)**
 13. How international financial systems led to periodic debt crisis in the developing countries? **(3)**
 14. Describe any five major problems faced by new European merchants in setting up their industries in towns before the industrial revolution. **(5)**
 15. What problems were faced by the Indian cotton weavers in the nineteenth century? Explain. **(5)**

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Answer

1. b. Swadeshi movement

Explanation: As the swadeshi movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth.

2. a. Upper middle class

Explanation: Bourgeoisie: A term used to describe the upper middle class.

3. d. Ratnagiri

Explanation: Over 50 per cent workers in the Bombay cotton industries in 1911 came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri.

4. a. Andrew Yule

Explanation: Andrew Yule

- i. It is a European Managing Agency
- ii. This Agency mobilised capital, set up joint-stock companies and managed them

5. d. 50%

Explanation: Over 50 per cent workers in the Bombay cotton industries in 1911 came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri.

6. New ports which grew in importance after the decline of Surat and Hoogly were Bombay and Calcutta.

7. The following are the advantages of a fly shuttle

- a. It speeded up production
- b. The labour demand reduced.

8. Orient were the countries to the east of the Mediterranean, usually referring to Asia. The term arises out of a western viewpoint that sees this region as traditional, pre-modern and mysterious.

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9. In 1900, a popular music publisher E.T. Paul produced a music book that had a picture on the cover page announcing the 'Dawn of the Century'
 10. The impact of new trade network on weavers introduced by the East India Company was:
 - a. The weavers were caught in the web of system of advances introduced by East India Company.
 - b. They devoted entire time to weaving. They were forced to accept the prices fixed by the company.
 - c. There were reports of clashes between weavers and *Gomasthas*. *Gomasthas* acted very arrogantly and punished the weavers for delay in supply. The weavers lost the space to bargain for prices and sell to different buyers.
 - d. Some weavers deserted the village and migrated, setting up looms in other villages where they had some family relations.
 11. Till the First World War the industrial growth was very slow as the early cotton mills in India produced coarse cotton yarn rather than fabric. Only imported yarn was of the superior variety. By the first decade of the twentieth century, a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization. Industrialisation in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. The industrial pace in India changed drastically because:
 - a. During First World War British mills were busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. Due to this reason Indian mills had a vast home market to supply.
 - b. As the war prolonged Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs.
 - c. New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts. Over the war years industrial production boomed.
 12. The jobbers were usually employed by the industrialists to get new recruits. Since jobbers provided employment to the job seekers, they soon became a person with some authority and power. But soon they started misusing their power and position as:
 - a. They sometimes asked for money as bribe.
 - b. They even demanded some gifts for his favour.
 - c. They started controlling lives of workers.
 13. From the mid-1970s, the international financial system also changed in important ways.

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- ii. Earlier, developing countries could turn to international institutions for loans and development assistance.
 - iii. But now, they were forced to borrow from western commercial banks and private lending institutions.
 - iv. This led to periodic debt crisis in the developing world, and lower incomes and increased poverty, especially in Africa and Latin America.
14. Due to expansion of world trade, the merchants wanted to expand their production. But the major problems faced by new European merchants in setting up their industries in towns before the industrial revolution were:
- i. Urban crafts and trade guilds were very powerful. They could create many problems for the merchants in their towns.
 - ii. These associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.
 - iii. Rulers had granted the monopoly rights to different guild to produce and trade in specific products.
 - iv. In the countryside, peasants and artisans were available for work.
15. The problems were faced by the Indian cotton weavers in the nineteenth century are as follows:
- a. Import duties: The export market of Indian cotton weaver collapsed due to increase in import duties on them in England.
 - b. Cheap competitive products: Their local market shrank as they were flooded with cheap Manchester imports.
 - c. Insufficient raw cotton: The local weavers could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality.
 - d. High prices: When the Americans civil war broke out and cotton supplies from the US were cut off, Britain turned to India. Indian weavers were forced to buy cotton at very high prices.
 - e. Machine-made goods: By the end of nineteenth century, factories in India began production and flooded the market with machine goods. This created the problem of survival for weaving industries.