

1. Explain how the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world helped in the colonization of the America.

Ans. Diseases were also used as a weapon in the pre-modern world to colonise various parts of the world. The Americas were conquered by a weapon called small pox by Spanish.

2. Explain the three types of movements or flows within international economic exchange. Find one example of each type of flow which involved India and Indians and write a short account of it.

Ans. (i) Flow of Trade. It refers largely to trade in goods; goods were exported from one nation and imported by another.

(ii) Flow of labour to plantations.

(iii) Flow of capital from London.

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

Ans. (i) Transportation Technology: Faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped move food more cheaply and quickly from far away farms to final markets.

(ii) Refrigeration Technology: Earlier, increasing demand for meat and animal products was met by importing animals from rest-of-the-world. This made meat costly. The things took a dramatic turn with the development of refrigerated technology. With these, it was no more necessary to import live animals. Now frozen meat was transported to Europe. This reduced shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe.

4. What do you mean by the Great Depression of 1930s? What was its cause?

Ans. The Great Depression began around 1929 and lasted till the mid-1930s. During this period, most parts of the world experienced catastrophic declines in production, incomes and trade.

The main causes of depression were :

- (i) Over production created stocks of unsold goods. Production stopped which created large scale unemployment. Factories were closed leading to collapse of stock exchange. Banks stopped domestic lending.
- (ii) Agricultural overproduction led to fall in the prices of agriculture.
- (iii) American finance to Europe and Latin America stopped. This led to the closure of banks in Europe and Latin America. The world had greatly integrated by the early twentieth century. The events in

one part of the world were quickly relayed to other parts, affecting lives, economies and societies worldwide.

- (iv) Raising of Import Duties by the US. The US attempted to protect its economy in the depression by doubling import duties. This single step dealt another severe blow to world trade.

5. Write a note to explain the effect of the following :

- (i) The British government's decision to abolish the Corn Laws
- (ii) The coming of rinderpest to Africa.
- (iii) The death of men of working-age in Europe because of the world war.
- (iv) The Great Depression on the Indian economy.
- (v) The decision of MNCs to relocate production of Asian countries.

Ans.

- (i) The Corn Laws were abolished due to pressure from industrialists and urban dwellers on account of high food prices.
- (ii) The second world wars which were fought in Europe brought a great loss of man population as they were engaged in war. The working men population gone in this way disturbing the balance in society.
- (iii) Young men and women died in the battle. Those who survived suffered from mental trauma. Women were called into work in factories.
- (iv) The great depression of the west also affected Indian economy. India used to export agricultural product and imported industrial product but falling prices of agricultural product and increasing prices of industrial goods affected India badly.
- (v) Cheap labour was available in Asia. MNCs were interested in investment. This led to flow of investment in Asia.

6. Explain the three types of movements or flows within international economic exchange. Find one example of each type of flow which involved India and Indians, and write a short account of it.

Ans. The three types of movements within international economic exchange were:

- (i) Flow of trade of goods: Food grains from India to Europe to plantation.
- (ii) Flow of labour: Migration of workers.
- (iii) Flow of capital investment. From industrial cities in Europe to India to develop railways, posts etc.

Second type of flow of labour was affecting India and Indians.