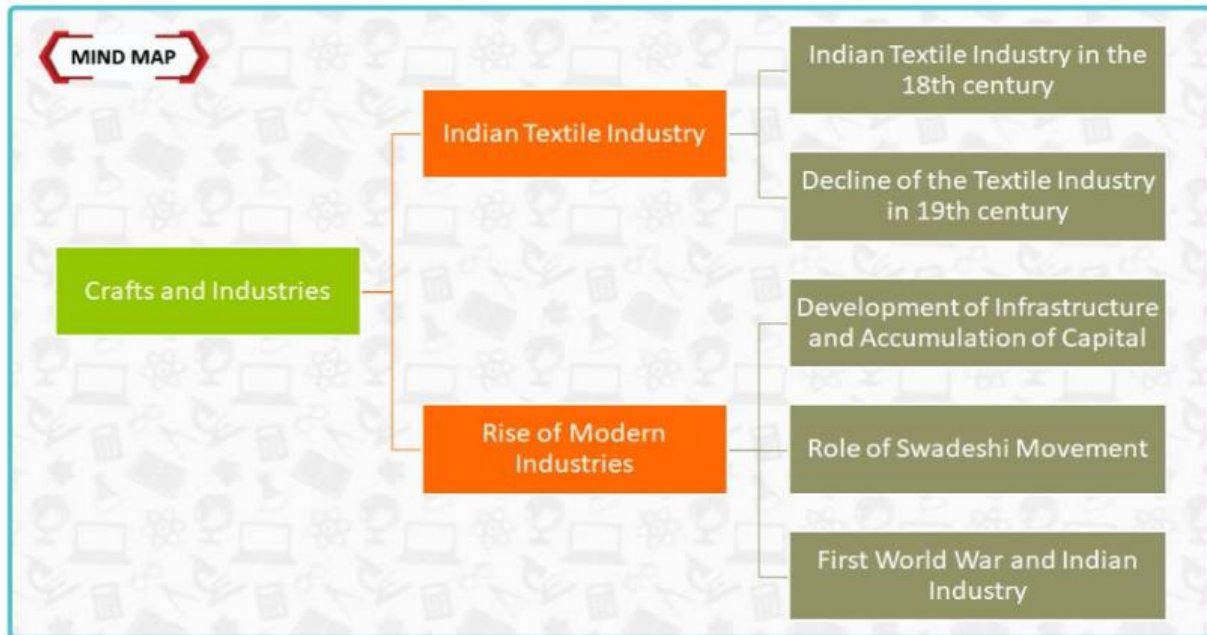


DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, MANDLA ROAD, JABALPUR
CLASS NOTES ON HISTORY

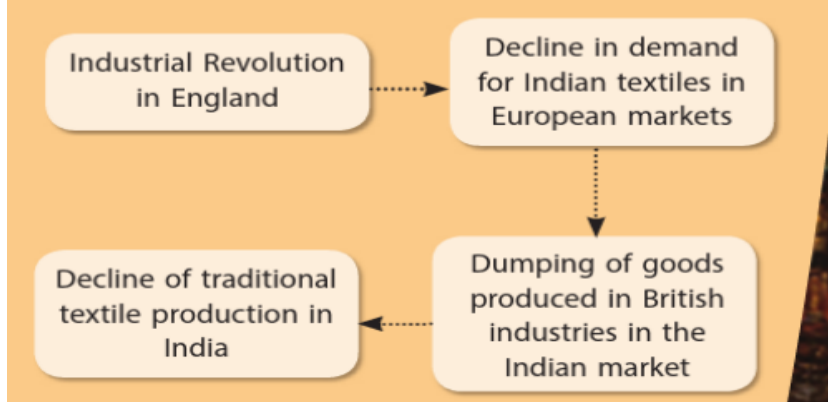
CHAPTER 5 - CRAFTS AND INDUSTRIES

BASIC CONCEPTS



Effective Reading Strategy

As you read about the growth of crafts and industries in India, make a graphic organiser like the one given below to understand the processes better:



I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

1. a. Kashmir
2. b. Charter Act
3. b. Swadeshi Movement
4. c. First World War
5. d. Bombay

II. WRITE WHETHER TRUE OR FALSE.

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. True

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. Industrial decline aka deindustrialisation
2. Industrial Revolution
3. India
4. Indian, Britain
5. Gujarati, Parsi

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES.

1. How were the British different from the earlier conquerors?
The British were different from the early conquerors because they completely disrupted the traditional Indian economy.
2. When did the cotton industry in Britain start growing?
The cotton textile industries in Britain started developing during the Industrial Revolution.
3. What was a major change brought about by the Charter Act of 1813?
The Charter Act of 1813 abolished the Company's monopoly of Indian trade.
4. Give one reason why many Indian weavers and spinners lost their livelihoods in the 19th century?

The growth of the cotton textile industry in Britain had an adverse impact on Indian cotton and it caused many Indian weavers and spinners to lose their livelihood.

5. List at least two factors that contributed towards the growth of Indian industries in the 20th century?

The growth of Indian industries in the 20th century was because of factors such as development of infrastructure by the British government, the accumulation of capital by Indian traders and merchants.

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN BRIEF.

1. What was the condition of the Indian textile industry in the 18th century?

In the 18th century, Indian handicrafts were known all over the world.

- i. Indian cotton from Dacca (then in Bengal), Ahmedabad (Gujarat) and Masulipatam (Andhra Pradesh) was in great demand in European markets.
- ii. High quality silk fabric from Murshidabad, Lahore and Agra, and woollen shawls and carpets from Agra, Lahore and Kashmir were in high demand as well.
- iii. European traders bought Indian textiles from the weavers at very low prices and sold them in the European markets at a higher price, thereby earning high profits.

2. What impact did the growth of cotton industries in Britain have on the Indian cotton industry?

- i. During deindustrialisation, Indian cotton textile had to compete with British cotton textile in the European market.
- ii. British cotton textile produced more cheaply than Indian cotton on machines, lessened the demand for Indian cotton textile.
- iii. British government in India imposed heavy duties on cotton textile that was being imported from India. This made it difficult to sell Indian cotton textile in European markets.

- iv. The Charter Act of 1813 abolished the Company's monopoly of Indian trade. India now became an importing country and factory-made English cotton goods flooded the Indian market and almost completely replaced Indian cotton goods.

3. How did the development of infrastructure help in the growth of industries in India?

The British were forced to introduce certain infrastructural changes in India to maintain political, economic, and administrative control over it. The construction of infrastructure, such as roads, railways, post and telegraph lines, ports, irrigation works, banks and insurance facilities, therefore, created the foundation on which modern industry in India could begin.

4. What role did Indian traders and merchants and the Swadeshi movement play in the development of Indian industries?

The traders and merchants carried imported British products to the remotest corners of India and helped in the movement of Indian products to the ports for export to the European markets, accumulating some wealth in the process and thereby investing it in the process of building industries in India.

The Swadeshi movement focused on making India economically stronger by decreasing its dependence on imported goods. It also helped to increase the demand for Indian-made cotton by popularising it.

5. How did the First World War affect Indian industries?

The First World War (1914) affected the growth of Indian industries in following ways:

- i. During the First World War, the import of British goods and the export of Indian raw material to Britain fell drastically. It proved to be beneficial for Indian industries as more raw material was available for their use and a bigger market in India.
- ii. Steel produced in Britain was diverted to meet the War requirements in Europe and so, its import to India declined.

The British Indian government had to depend on TISCO for the supply of steel.

- iii. After the end of the war in 1918, the British government was forced to introduce some measures to protect Indian industries from competition and to provide an environment in which these industries could grow.

PROJECT ACTIVITY (SUBJECT ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY) – TO BE DONE BY STUDENTS (the project can be of maximum 6-8 pages, not beyond that)

Make a project on the traditional Indian handicrafts which were in existence during the period under study. Include information on how many of these handicrafts are in existence today and in which regions of the country.

Note : This will be discussed during the online classes as well.

SKILL FOCUS – Compare and Contrast (page no. 50)

To be done by the students as homework and thereafter it will be discussed during the online classes.