

---

**CBSE Class 10 Social Science**  
**Revision Notes**  
**History CHAPTER 5**  
**The Age of Industrialisation**

---

1. Prior the industrialisation revolution, industrial production meant factory production and industrial production worker meant factory workers. This phase is known as proto-industrialisation.
  2. **Protective Tariff** - To stop the import of certain goods and to protect the domestic goods a tariff was imposed. This tariff was imposed in order to save the domestic goods from the competition of imported goods and also to save the interest of local producers.
  3. **Life of the Workers**
    - After the busy season was over, labourers looked for even odd jobs.
    - The wages increased somewhat in the 19th century.
    - The income of workers dependent not on the wage rate alone, it also depended on a number of days of their work.
    - Fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the new introduction of new technology and then introduced woolen industry.
  4. **Laissez, Faire** - According to the economists, for the fast trade a policy of Laissez Faire should be applied whereby government should neither interfere in trade nor in the industrial production. This policy was introduced by a British economist named Adam Smith.
  5. **A policy of Protection** - The policy to be applied in order to protect the newly formed industry from stiff competition.
  6. Imperial preference - During the British period, the goods imported from Britain to India be given special rights and facilities.
-

- 
7. Chamber of Commerce - Chamber of Commerce was established in the 19th century in order to take collective decisions on certain important issues concerning trade and commerce. Its first office was set up in Madras.
  8. **Nationalist Message** - Indian manufacturers advertised the nationalist message very clearly. They said, if you care for the nation then buy products that Indians produce. Advertisement became a vehicle of a nationalist message of Swadesh.

## **Conclusion**

The age of industries has meant major technological change, growth of factories and making of the new industrial labour force.

Small scale industry production and hand technology also played a key role in Industrial revolution.

---