

The Age of Industrialisation

1. Proto industrialization – The early phases of industrialization in which large scale production was carried out for international market not at factories but in decentralized units.
2. Spinning Jenny – that speeded up the spinning process and reduced labour demand.
3. There were the associations of producers that trained crafts people, maintained control over production regulated competition and prices and restricted the entry of new people within the trade were known as trade guides.
4. An employee of the industrialists whose job was to get new recruits for mills was known as jobber.
5. Cottagers and poor peasants who had earlier depended on common land for their survival, gathering their firewood, barriers, vegetables, lay and straw had to now take for alternative sources on income.
6. In most industrial regions, workers came from the district around. Peasants and Artisans who found no work in the village went to the industrial centers in search of work.
7. By the late 19th century manufactures were printing calendars to popularize their products. Unlike newspapers and, magazines, calendars were used even by people who could not read. They were hurry in tea shops and in poor people's homes just as much as in offices and middle class apartments.

Multiple Choice Questions

Q.1: - Guilds were associations of-

(a) Industrialization, (b) Exporters, (c) Traders, (d) Producers

Q.2: - Which of the following best defines a Jobber.

(a) Employed by industrialists to get new recruits, (b) Old trusted worker, (c) Person of authority and power, (d) Controlled lives of workers

Q.3: - First country to undergo industrial revolution is

(a) Japan, (b) Britain, (c) Germany, (d) France

Q.4: - 18th Century India witnessed the decline of which port town?

(a) Surat, (b) Bombay, (c) Calcutta, (d) Madras

Q.5: - The paid servants of the East India Company was

(a) Seth, (b) Mamlatdar, (c) Gomastha, (d) Lambardar

Q.6: - Who devised the Spinning Jenny.

(a) Samuel Luck, (b) Richard Arkwright, (c) James Hargreaves, (d) James Watt.

Q.7: - When was the first cotton mill set up in India -

(a) 1814, (b) 1824, (c) 1854, (d) 1864

Q.8: - In India the first cotton mill set up in-

(a) Madras, (b) Bombay, (c) Kanpur, (d) Surat

Q.9: - What was the fly shuttle used for-

(a) Washing, (b) Weaving, (c) Drying, (d) Sowing

Q.10:- Who invented the steam engine-

- (a) James Watt, (b) New Camen, (c) Richard Arkwright, (d) None of the above
- Q.11: - Who was E.T. Paull
(a) He was a popular music publisher, (b) Economist, (c) Writer, (d) Philosopher
- Q.12: - Dwarkanath Tagore is a
(a) Painter, (b) Industrialist, (c) Publisher, (d) Social Reformer
- Q.13: - What did the term 'Orient' refers to-
(a) England, (b) Asia, (c) Russia, (d) America
- Q.14: - How did advertisements reach the common people-
(a) T.V., (b) Radio, (c) Calendars, (d) Products
- Q.15: - Which among these was a pre colonial sea port?
(a) Vishakhapatnam, (b) Chennai, (c) Hoogly, (d)Cochin
- Q.16:- The first Asian country to be industrialized was -
(a) Japan, (b) India, (c) China, (d) Afghanistan
- Q.17:- It is the first industrial city in England-
(b) Manchester, (b) London, (c) Oxford, (d) Wales
- Q.18:- This city connected India to the gulf and red sea port in the pre-colonial period.
(a) Mumbai, (b) Surat, (c) Madras, (d) Calicut
- Q.19:- Which one is the flourishing industry of England?
(a) Cotton industry, (b) Jute industry, (c) Iron and steel industry, (d) I.T
- Q.20:- Which Indian entrepreneur set up six joint stock companies in India in 1830?
(a) Dinshaw petit, (b) Dwarka Nath Tagore, (c) Jamshedjee Tata, (d) Seth Hukum Chand
- Q.21:- Who established the first jute mill in India?
(a) Dinshaw Petit, (b) Dwarkanath Tagore, (c) Jamshedjee Tata, (d) Seth Hukumchand
- Q.22:- Elgin mill was set up at
(a) Luknow, (b) Calicut, (c) Kanpur, (d) Madras
- Q.23:- When was the telephone invented?
(a) 1885, (b) 1976, (c) 1876, (d) 1776
- Q.24:- Where was the first jute mill established?
(a) Surat, (b) Delhi, (c) Calcutta, (d) Bombay
- Q.25:- The Tata iron and steel company was formed
(a) 1807, (b) 1907, (c) 1957, (d) 1865
- Q.26:- The machine age in India started in-
(a) 1850, (b) 1900, (c) 1950, (d) 1890

ANSWERS

1. (d) Producers, 2. (a) Employed by industrialists to get new recruits
3. (b) Britain, 4. (a) Surat, 5. (c) Gomastha, 6. (c) James Hargreaves, 7. (c) 1854,
8. (b) Bombay, 9. (b) Weaving, 10. (a) James Watt, 11. (a) He was a popular music publisher,
12. (b) Industrialist, 13. (b) Asia, 14. (c) Calendars, 15. (c) Hoogly, 16. (b) India, 17. (b)
London, 18. (b) Surat, 19. (c) Iron and steel industry, 20. (b) Dwarka Nath Tagore, 21. (d)
Seth Hukumchand, 22. (c) Kanpur, 23. (c) 1876, 24. (c) Calcutta, 25. (b) 1907, 26. (a) 1850

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Who was the producer of the music book having a picture on the counter page entitled, “ Dawn of the Century” ?
a. E.T.Paul b. Jafferson c. Elizabeth Paul d. Graham Bell
2. Which of the following is in the center of the picture ?
a. A Goddess like figure b. A God like figure c. Sun d. Moon
3. What symbolizes the wheel with wings ?
a. Time b. Progress c. Carriage d. Future
4. Which part of the world is represented by Aladdin?
a. Orient b. West c. North d. South
5. In the period of proto-industrialisation, production was carried at ?
a. Countryside b. Town c. Both a and b d. None
6. During which period the earliest of factory came up in England ?
a. 1760s b. 1730s c. 1600s d. 1740s
7. Who created the Cotton Mill ?
a. J C Cotton b. R L Cotton c. Richard Arkwrite d. None
8. The most dynamic industries in Britain were said to be of
a. Cotton b. metal c. Coal d. Cotton and Metal
9. What was the period of first phase of indurtrialisation ?
a. Up to 1840s b. Up to 1860s c. Up to 1830s d. Up to 1850s
10. Railways’ expansion began in England in
a. 1850s b. 1840s c. 1820s d. 1860s
11. The expansion of railways took place in colonies in
a. 1840s b. 1820s c. 1880s d. 1860s
12. The expansion of railways boosted which of the following industries ?
a. Cotton and metal b. Iron and steel c. Mining d. Wooden
13. What did James Watt do to the steam engine produced by Newcomen ?
a. Improvement b. Disbursement c. Both a and b d... None
14. In which year James Watt got patent of the steam engine ?
a. 1760 b. 1781 c. 1784 d. 1789
15. Who was the author of “Comers and Goers” ?
a. Michael Wolf b. Raphael Samual c. Henry Cook d. . None
16. What’s the Illustrated London News ?
a. Book b. Magazine c. Newspaper d. None
17. Spinning Jenny was devised by
a. John Mathew b. James Hargreaves c. James Princep d. None
18. The drawing of spinning jenny in 1835 belonged to
a. James Hargreaves b. T E Nicholas c. S Nicholas d. None
19. Spinning Jenny was commissioned in
a. 1764 b. 1835 c. 1730 d. 1760
20. Which of the following were main pre colonial ports of India ?
a. Surat, Bombay, Tuticorin b. Surat , Hoogly, Calcutta c. Surat, Hoogly, Masulipatam d. Surat , Hoogly, Madras

21. In 1854 the first cotton mill of India was established in ?
a. Calcutta b. Madras c. Bombay d. Ahmedabad
22. The first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production in
a. By 1784 b. By 1874 c. By 1866 d. By 1854
23. Opium trade was conducted with which of the following country ?
a. Sri Lanka b. Burma c. China d. Iran
24. Which of the following was set by Dwarkanath Tagore ?
a. Individual Companies b. Joint Stock Company c. Spinning Company d. Steel Industry
25. What was Andrew Yule ?
a. Officer b. Teacher c. scientist d. European Managing Agency
26. Mobilising capital was the task of
a. European Managing Agencies b. Private industrialist c. Indian merchants d. None
27. The yarn produced in Indian industries was exported to
a. Bangladesh b. Burma c. Belgium d. China
28. Cotton piece production in India boomed from
a. 1874-76 b. 1880-82 c. 1890-92 d. 1900-12
29. Who was the inventor of the Fly Shuttle ?
a. John Mac b. John Key c. Richard Kay d. Samuel harding
30. Weft was
a. Horizontal threads b. Vertical threads c. Western winds d. Eastern winds

Answer ; 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. b 7. c 8. d 9 c

10. b 11 d 12 b 13 a 14 b 15 b 16 c 17 b 18 b 19 a 20 c 21 c 22 b 23 c 24 b
25 d 26 a 27 d 28 d 29 b 30 a

Q.1:- The Industrial Revolution refer to ?

Ans:- Mass Production.

Q.2:- Who established the first Jute mill in India?

Ans:- Seth Hukum Chand.

Q.3:- What was Spinning Jenny?

Ans:- A Machine.

Q.4:- Which was the first Asian Country to be industrialised ?

Ans:- India.

Q.5:- From where from most Indian indentured workers came ?

Ans:- Eastern U.P.

Q.:6 - What were guilds?

Ans:- Traders

Q.7: - Explain the term Jobber?

Ans:- Employed by industrialists to get new recruits

Q.8: - In which country the industrial revolution took place?

Ans:- Britain

Q.9: - Which Port town declined in the 18th century?

Ans:= Surat

Q.10: - Who were the paid servants of the East India Company?

Ans:- Gomastha

Q.11: - Who devised the Spinning Jenny?

Ans:- James Hargreaves

Q.12: - When did the first cotton mill set up in India?

Ans:- 1854

Q.13: - In which place in India, the first cotton mill was set up?

Ans:- Bombay

Q.14: - What was the fly shuttle used for-

Ans:- Weaving

Q.15:- Who invented the steam engine-

Ans:- James Watt

Short Answers Type Questions

Q.1: - What was the result of First World War on Indian industries?

Ans.:- First World War gave a great boost to the Indian Industries because of the following reasons-

1. The British mills became busy with the production of War materials so all its exports to India virtually stopped.
2. Suddenly Indian mills got clearance to produce different articles for the home market.
3. The Indian factories were called upon to supply various war related material like- Jute bags, clothes for uniforms, tents and leather boots for the forces and so on.

Q.2: - Who was a jobber? Explain his functions.

Ans.:- Industrialists usually employed a jobber to get new recruits. Very often the jobber was an old and trusted worker.

1. He got people from his village ensured them jobs, helped them settle in the city and provided them money in time of crisis.
2. Jobbers became persons with authority and power. He began demanding money and gifts for the favor he did and started controlling the lives of workers.

Q.3: - What were the problems of Indians weavers at the early 19th century?

- Ans.:-
1. Shortage of raw material – as raw cotton exports from India increased the price of raw cotton shot up. Weavers in India were starved of supplies and forced to buy raw cotton at higher prices.
 2. Clashes with Gomasthas- the Gomasthas acted arrogantly and punished weavers for delays in supply. So the weavers clashed with them.
 3. System of Advances- The Britishers started the system of advances to regularizes the supply. The weavers eagerly took the advances in a hope to earn more but they failed to do so. They even started losing small plots of land which they had earlier cultivated.

Q.4: - What does the picture indicate on the famous book Dawn of the century‘?

- Ans.:-
1. There is an angle of progress, bearing the flag of the new century and is gently perched on a wheel with wings symbolizing time.

- 2.The fight is taking into the future.
- 3.Floating about behind her are the sign of progress- Railway, Camera, Machines, Printing press and factory.

Long Answer Type Questions

Q.1: - Explain the main features of Proto – Industrialization?

Ans.:- Main features of Proto Industrialization-

- 1.Production was not based on factories.
- 2.Large scale home based production for international market.
- 3.Merchants move to country side and supplied money for artisans to produced for international market.
- 4.It provided alternative source of income.
- 5.Income from pro-industrial production supplemented their shrinking income from.
- 6.Helped in fuller use of their family labour resources.
- 7.Close relationship.

Q.2: - How did the British market expanded their goods in India?

- Ans.:-
1. Advertisement of product – Advertisement make products appear desirable and necessary. They try to shape the minds of people and create new needs. During the industrial age, advertisements have played a major role in expanding the market for products.
 2. Putting labels on the cloths bundles – The labels were needed to make the place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer. When buyers saw ‘_MADE IN MANCHESTER’ written in bold on a label. They would feel confident about buying the cloths.
 - 3.Images of Indian Gods gave approval to the goods being sold. Images of Krishna and Saraswati was intended to make the manufacture from a foreign land appear somewhat familiar to the Indian People.
 - 4.Printing Calendars to popularizes their products unlike newspapers and magazines, calendars were used even by people who could not read. They were hung in the tea shops and in poor people’s homes, just as much as in offices and in middle class houses.

Q.3: - _The Industrial Revolution was a mixed Blessing. ‘ Explain?

Ans.:- Blessing of the Industrial Revolution –

- 1.Production by machines has met the growing need of the growing population of the world.
- 2.Only machines have made it possible for the mankind to meet the primary necessities of food, clothes and shelter
- 3.Machines have relieved man of the drudgery of tiring and unpleasant jobs.
- 4.Machines have brought more leisure. Harmful effects of Industrial Revolution-
 - 1.The industrial Revolution shattered the rural life by turning the farmers into landless labourers.
 - 2.Rural unemployment forced the unemployed farmers to migrate to cities in search of jobs

3. The cities became overcrowded and many problems of insanitation and housing arose.
4. The industrial Revolution gave birth to imperialism

Q.4: - Why the system of advances proved harmful for the weavers?

- Ans.:-
1. No chance of bargaining – The weavers lost any chance of bargaining.
 2. Leasing of land – most of the weavers had to lease out the land and devote all their time to weaving.
 3. Dependency for food on others – most of the weavers after losing their land became dependent on others for the food supplies.
 4. Clashes with Gomasthas – Gomasthas acted arrogantly, marched into villages with police and punished weavers for delay in supply.

The Age of Industrialization

1 Mark Questions

1. Guilds were associations of-

- (a) Industrialization
- (b) Exporters
- (c) Traders
- (d) Producers

Ans. (d) Producers

2. Which of the following best defines a Jobber?

- (a) Employed by industrialists to get new recruits
- (b) Old trusted worker
- (c) Person of authority and power
- (d) Controlled lives of workers

Ans. (a) Employed by industrialists to get new recruits

3. First country to undergo industrial revolution is-

- (a) Japan
- (b) Britain
- (c) Germany
- (d) France

Ans. (b) Britain

4. 18th Century India witnessed the decline of which port town?

- (a) Surat
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Calcutta
- (d) Madras

Ans. (a) Surat

5. The paid servants of the East India Company were

- (a) Seth
- (b) Mamlatdar
- (c) Gomastha
- (d) Lambardar

Ans. (c) Gomastha

6. Who devised the Spinning Jenny?

- (a) Samuel Luck
 - (b) Richard Arkwright
 - (c) James Hargreaves
 - (d) James Watt.
- Ans. (c) James Hargreaves
-

7. When was the first cotton mill set up in India in?

- (a) 1814
 - (b) 1824
 - (c) 1854
 - (d) 1864
- Ans. c) 1854
-

8. What was the fly shuttle used for-

- (a) Washing
 - (b) Weaving
 - (c) Drying
 - (d) Sowing
- Ans. (b) Weaving
-

9. Who invented the steam engine-

- (a) James Watt
 - (b) New Camen
 - (c) Richard Arkwright
 - (d) None of the above
- Ans. (a) James Watt
-

10. In 1990s which popular music publishers produced a music book?

Ans. E. T. Paul

11. When did the earliest factories come up in England?

Ans. 1730s

12. Which were the two most dynamic industries in Britain?

Ans. Cotton and Metal industries

13. Who improved the steam engine produced by New Comen?

Ans. James Watt

14. Which Indian port connected India to the Gulf and Red Sea Ports?

Ans. Surat Port

15. Which two Indian ports had links with South East Asian countries during pre-colonial period?

Ans. Hoogly and Masulipattam Ports

16. What was the name of the paid servant who was appointed by the English Company to deal with the Indian weavers?

Ans. Gomasthas

17. When was the first cotton mill set up in India?

Ans. 1854

18. By 1873, Britain was exporting steel and iron worth how many millions to foreign countries?

Ans. About 77 million pounds

19. Who were the first European nations to come to India?

Ans. The Portuguese

20. When was the first jute mill established in India?

Ans. 1917

21. Who set up the first jute mill in Calcutta?

Ans. Seth Hukamchand

22. Who was the English industrialist to manufacture the new model of steam engine?

Ans. Mathew Boulton

23. Name the new trading centers that emerged in India under colonial rule.

Ans. Bombay and Calcutta

24. Name the industrialist who made a fortune in the China trade in the 1830s.

Ans. Dwarkanath Tagore

25. Where was the Elgin Mill set up?

Ans. At Kanpur

26. What is proto-industrialization?

Ans. The early phase of industrialization in which large scale production was carried out for international market not at factories but in decentralized units.

27. The introduction of which new technology in England angered women?

Ans. The Spinning Jenny

28. Name the European managing agencies which controlled the large sector of Indian industries.

Ans. Bird Heiglers and Co, Andre Yule and Jardine Skinner and Co

29. Who was a jobber?

Ans. Jobber was a person employed by industrialists to get new recruit.

30. What was the result of First World War on Indian industries?

Ans. First World War gave a great boost to the Indian Industries because of the following reasons-

1. The British mills became busy with the production of War materials so all its exports to India virtually stopped.
 2. Suddenly Indian mills got clearance to produce different articles for the home market.
 3. The Indian factories were called upon to supply various war related material like- Jute bags, clothes for uniforms, tents and leather boots for the forces and so on.
-

31. Who was a jobber? Explain his functions.

Ans. Industrialists usually employed a jobber to get new recruits. Very often the jobber was an old and trusted worker.

1. He got people from his village ensured them jobs, helped them settle in the city and provided them money in time of crisis.
2. Jobbers became persons with authority and power. He began demanding money and gifts for the favor he did and started controlling the lives of workers.

3 Mark Questions

1. What were the problems of Indians weavers at the early 19th century?

Ans. 1. Shortage of raw material – as raw cotton exports from India increased the price of raw cotton shot up. Weavers in India were starved of supplies and forced to buy raw cotton at higher prices.

2. Clashes with Gomasthas- the Gomasthas acted arrogantly and punished weavers for delays in supply. So the weavers clashed with them.

3. System of Advances- The Britishers started the system of advances to regularize the supply. The weavers eagerly took the advances in a hope to earn more but they failed to do so. They even started losing small plots of land which they had earlier cultivated.

2. What does the picture indicate on the famous book ‘Dawn of the century’?

Ans. 1. There is an angel of progress, bearing the flag of the new century and is gently perched on a wheel with wings symbolizing time.

2. The fight is taking into the future.

3. Floating about behind her are the signs of progress- Railway, Camera, Machines, Printing press and factory.

3. Why were Victorian industrialists not interested to introduce machines in England? Give reasons.

Ans. 1. In Victorian Britain, there was no shortage of human labour. So industrialists had no problem of labour shortage or high wage cost.

2. New technology was expensive and merchants and industrialists were cautious about using it. The machines often broke down and repair was costly.

3. They were not as effective as their inventors and manufacturers claimed.

4. “Although wages increased somewhat in the nineteenth century, yet they could not improve the welfare of the workers.” How far do you agree with the statement?

Ans. I agree with this statement due to the following facts:

1. The average figures hide the variations between traders and the fluctuations from year to year.

2. When prices rose sharply during prolonged Napoleonic war, the real value of what the workers earned fell significantly.

3. The same wages could now buy fewer things.

4. The income of workers depended not on the wage rate alone. What was also critical was the period of employment.

5. Explain the position of Indian Textiles in the international market before machines were introduced in India.

Ans. 1. Before the age of machine industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles.

2. Coarser cotton was produced in many countries, but the finer varieties often came from India.

3. Bales of fine textiles were carried on camel back via the North West frontier. Also, a vibrant sea trade operated through main pre-colonial ports- Surat, Masulipatnam and Hoogly.

6. Who were Gomasthas? How did they help the East India Company to assert a monopoly right to trade? Explain.

Ans. 1. The East India Company appointed a paid servant called the Gomastha to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloths.

2. Those weavers who took loans have the hand over the clothes they produced to the Gomastha. They could not take it to any other trader

3. The new Gomasthas were outsiders. They acted arrogantly, marched into villages with sepoys and peons, and punished weavers for delays in supply.

7. Why did the network of export trade in textiles controlled by the Indian merchants break down by the 1750s?

Ans. 1. European trading companies gained power. First, they acquired trading concessions from local rulers, the monopolized rights to trade.

2. This resulted in the decline of the old ports of Surat and Hoogly.

3. Export from the old ports fell dramatically and local bankers slowly went bankrupt.

8. Why was the East India Company keen on expanding textile exports from India during the 1760's?

Ans. 1. Consolidation of the East India Company's power after the 1760's did not initially lead to a decline textile export from India.

2. British cotton industries have not yet expanded.

3. Fine India textiles were in the Great demand in Europe.

9. How were machines and technology glorified in England in the early 20th century through pictures on the cover pages of some books?

Ans. 1. The cover page of a music book published by E. T. Paul in 1900 shows the sign of progress as the picture of railway, camera, machines, printing press and factory.

2. The glorification of machines and technology is even more marked on the cover page of a trade magazine.

3. The trade magazine shows two magicians. Aladdin is shown as representing the East and the past. Where the one is the mechanic with modern tools and builds bridges, ships, towers and high raised buildings. He represented the west and modernity.

10. What were trade guilds? How did they make it difficult for new merchants to set business in towns of England?

Ans. 1. Guilds were associations of producers that trained crafts people, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.

2. Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific product.

3. It was, therefore, difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns, so they turned to the countryside.

11. Why were most of the producers reluctant to use new technology? Give any three reasons.

Ans. 1. Most of the producers were reluctant to use the new technology that enhanced the productivity of labour manifold. The cost of machines was very high and the cost of repair was also very high.

2. The reason was that the typical workers in the mid nineteenth century were not a machine operator but the traditional crafts person and labour.

3. In the industries where production fluctuated with the season, industrialists preferred hand labour than machines.

12. How did the cloth merchants develop a close relationship between the towns and countryside in England?

Ans. 1. Cloth merchants purchased wool from a wool stapler and carried it to the spinner.

2. The yarn was spun and taken in subsequent stages of production to weavers, fullers and then to dyers.

3. The finishing was done in London before the export merchant sold the cloth in the international market.

13. How did the proto-industrialization successful in the countryside in England in the 17th century?

Ans. 1. The peasants had been shut-out of village commons due to enclosure system.

2. Peasants now have to look for alternative source of income. When merchants offered advance to produce goods for them, peasant households readily agreed to do work for them.
 3. They could cultivate their small plots and supplement their shrinking income from cultivation
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14. "The typical worker in the mid-19th century was not a machine operator but the traditional crafts person and labourer." Support the statement with examples.

Ans. 1. The demand in the market was often for goods with intricate designs and 45 kinds of axes. These required human skill; not mechanical technologies.

2. The aristocrats and bourgeois prefer things produced by hands.

3. Handmade products came to symbolize refinement and class.

4. Hand products were better finished, individually produced and carefully designed.

15. What was the impact of new trade network on weavers, introduced by East India Company in India?

Ans. 1. Weavers caught in the web of system of advances introduced by East India Company.

2. The Devoted entire time to weaving. They were forced to accept the prices fixed by the company.

3. There were reports of clashes between weavers and Gomasthas. Gomasthas acted very arrogantly and punished weavers for delay in supply. The weavers lost the space to bargain for prices and sell to different buyers.

4. Some weavers deserted the village and migrated, setting up looms in other villages where they had some family relations.

16. "The old ports of Surat and Hoogly declined by the end of the 18th century." Give reasons.

Ans. 1. As the European companies were gaining power, they had secured monopoly rights to trade.

2. Local bankers were slowly going bankrupt.

3. The credit that has financed earlier trade began drying up.

4. Company had started its own trade from the new ports of Bombay and Calcutta.

17. How did the presence of Gomasthas in the villages create problem for the cotton weavers? Explain.

Ans. 1. There were clashes between weavers and Gomasthas in many weaving villages.

2. Weavers were regularly supervised by the Gomasthas.

3. The weavers were punished by Gomasthas for delay in supplies.
 4. The weavers lost the space to bargain for price.
 5. They were unable to sell their products to different buyers.
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18. Describe the functions performed by European Managing Agencies.

- Ans. 1. European Managing Agencies mobilized capital.
2. They set up joint stock companies and managed them.
 3. In most instances, Indian financiers provided the capital while the European agencies made all investment and business decisions.
 4. The European merchant industrialists had their own chamber of commerce which Indian businessmen were not allowed to join.
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19. How did Jobbers misuse his position and power? Explain.

- Ans. 1. Jobbers provide employment the job seekers.
2. They sometimes asked for money as bribe.
 3. Even they demanded some gifts for his favour and controlled the lived of workers.
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20. Describe the achievements of any three early industrialists in British India?

- Ans. 1. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was the son of a Parsi weaver. He was involved in the China trade of India.
2. Dishaw Petit built a huge industrial empire in India. He was involved in China trade and raw cotton shipments to England.
 3. Seth Hukamchand was a Marwari Businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917. He also traded with china.
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21. Explain the contribution of Dwarkanath tagore and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata in shaping the industrial development of India.

- Ans. 1. Dwarkanath tagore was involved in China trade. Later he set up six joint-stock companies in 1830s and 1840s. He believed that India would develop through westernization and industrialization. He invested in shipping, shipbuilding, mining, banking etc.
2. J. N. Tata was initially involved in China trade and raw cotton shipments to England. In 1912, he set up the first iron and steel works in India at Jamshedpur.
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22. Mention any three restrictions imposed by the British government upon the Indian merchants in the 19th century.

- Ans. 1. They were barred from trading with Europe in manufactured goods.
2. They had to export mostly raw materials and food grains, raw cotton, opium, wheat and indigo required by the British.

3. The space, within which Indian merchants could function, became limited.

23. Trace the development of cotton and textile industries in India.

Ans. 1. The first cotton mill came up in Bombay in 1854.

2. By 1862, four mills were with 94000 spindles and 2150 looms.

3. The First cotton mill of Ahmadabad came up in 1860s.

4. By the 1874, the first spinning and weaving mill of madras began its production.

24. What was the condition of Indian Industries before the First World War?

Ans. 1. The early cotton mills in India produced coarse cotton yarn rather than fabric. Only imported yarn was of the superior variety.

2. By the first decade of the 20th century, a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization. Industrilisation in India began shifting from yarn to clothing production.

3. Till the First World War, industrial growth was slow.

25. How did the Industrial pace change after the First World War in India?

Ans. 1. During First World War British mills 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.

2. As the war prolonged Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs.

3. New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts. Over the war years industrial production boomed.

26. “Despite of stiff competition from machine made thread, the Indian handloom production not only survived, but also saw a steady growth in the 20th century”. Explain

Ans. 1. Adopting technological changes by the weavers to increase production without raising costs.

2. Those who catered to the rich always had a demand for their goods like Banarsi and Baluchari Saris.

3. Mills could not imitate specialised weaves. Example: Saris with intricate borders, lungies and handkerchief.

4. Handmade products came to symbolize refinement and class.

27. What were the positive aspects of industrialization in India?

Ans. 1. This resulted in cheap and good quality goods.

2. New entrepreneur set up factories and gain huge profits.

3. New jobs for labour were created.

4. Mass labour shifted from agriculture to industries.

28. What were the negative aspects of industrialization in India?

Ans. 1. Industrialization resulted in mass migration from rural to urban areas that further led to overcrowding and urban slums.

2. Merchants and traders lost their secured export markets. As a result they become junior players under Britishers.

3. Weavers were greatly affected by industrialization, maximum weaver left weaving.

29. “Consumers are created through advertisement.” Explain.

Ans. 1. Advertisements make products appear desirable and necessary.

2. They try to mend the minds of people and create their needs.

3. They appear in newspapers, street walls, magazines and expand the markets for goods and products.

4. Advertisements shape a new consumer culture.

30. In which three ways did the British and the Indian manufacturer and traders advertise their goods?

Ans. 1. The Manchester made clothes carried a label with “Made in Manchester” written in bold. This assured the buyers of the quality of the cloth.

2. The British manufacturers used images of Gods and Goddesses on the labels. It symbolizes the divine approval for the commodity.

3. The Indian manufacturers printed the image of Bharat Mata and a nationalist message on the labels.

31. How were machines and technology glorified in England in the early 20th century through pictures on the cover pages of some books?

Ans. 1. The cover page of a music book published by E. T. Paul in 1900 shows the sign of progress as the picture of railway, camera, machines, printing press and factory.

2. The glorification of machines and technology is even more marked on the cover page of a trade magazine.

3. The trade magazine shows two magicians. Aladdin is shown as representing the East and the past. Where the one is the mechanic with modern tools and builds bridges, ships, towers and high raised buildings. He represented the west and modernity.

32. Describe the functions performed by European Managing Agencies.

Ans. 1. European Managing Agencies mobilized capital.

2. They set up joint stock companies and managed them.

3. In most instances, Indian financiers provided the capital while the European agencies made all investment and business decisions.
 4. The European merchant industrialists had their own chamber of commerce which Indian businessmen were not allowed to join.
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33. Explain the main features of Proto – Industrialization?

Ans. Main features of Proto Industrialization-

1. Production was not based on factories.
 2. Large scale home based production for international market.
 3. Merchants move to country side and supplied money for artisans to produce for international market.
 4. It provided alternative source of income.
 5. Income from pro-industrial production supplemented their shrinking income from.
 6. Helped in fuller use of their family labour resources.
 7. Close relationship.
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34. How did the British market expanded their goods in India?

Ans. 1. Advertisement of product – Advertisement make products appear desirable and necessary. They try to shape the minds of people and create new needs. During the industrial age, advertisements have played a major role in expanding the market for products.

2. Putting labels on the cloths bundles – The labels was needed to make the place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer. When buyers saw ‘MADE IN MANCHESTER’ written in bold on a label. They would feel confident about buying the cloths.

3. Images of Indian Gods gave approval to the goods being sold. Images of Krishna and Saraswati was intended to make the manufacture from a foreign land appear some what familiar to the Indian People.

4. Printing Calendars to popularizes their products unlike newspapers and magazines, calendars were used even by people who could not read. They were hung in the tea shops and in poor people’s homes, just as much as in offices and in middle class houses.

35. ‘The Industrial Revolution was a mixed Blessing.’ Explain?

Ans. Blessing of the Industrial Revolution –

1. Production by machines has met the growing need of the growing population of the world.
2. Only machines have made it possible for the mankind to meet the primary necessities of food, cloths and shelter

3. Machines have relieved man of the drudgery of tiring and unpleasant jobs.
4. Machines have brought more leisure.

Harmful effects of Industrial Revolution-

1. The industrial Revolution shattered the rural life by turning the farmers into landless labourers.
 2. Rural unemployment forced the unemployed farmers to migrate to cities in search of jobs
 3. The cities became overcrowded and many problems of insanitation and housing arose.
 4. The industrial Revolution gave birth to imperialism
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36. Why the system of advances proved harmful for the weavers?

- Ans. 1. No chance of bargaining – The weavers lost any chance of bargaining.
2. Leasing of land – most of the weavers had to lease out the land and devote all their time to weaving.
 3. Dependency for food on others – most of the weavers after losing their land became dependent on others for the food supplies.
 4. Clashes with Gomasthas – Gomasthas acted arrogantly, marched into villages with police and punished weavers for delay in supply.

5 Mark Questions

1. Describe any five characteristics of the proto-industrialization system.

Ans. 1. Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe there was large scale industrial production for an international market which was not based on factories. This phase of industrialization is known as proto-industrialization.

2. Merchants from the town in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market.

3. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began to increase.

4. But merchants could not expand production within towns. This was because; here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful.

5. In the countryside poor peasants and artisans began working for merchants. This was a time when open fields were disappearing and commons were being enclosed.

2. Explain the five causes of industrial revolution in England.

Ans. 1. A series of invention in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process and paved the way for industrialization in England.

2. There had been enormous expansion in overseas trade of Britain; this was one of the major causes of technological revolution.

3. The vast amount of capital which England had accumulated out of profits of her growing trade enabled her to make large expenditure on the machinery and building. This led to new technological developments.

4. The geographical location of England greatly helped in industrial revolution.

5. It had extensive coastline and many navigable rivers when water was the easiest means of transportation.

3. Describe any five major problems faced by new European merchants in setting up their industries in towns before the industrial revolution.

Ans. 1. Due to expansion of world trade the merchants wanted to expand their production. But trade and craft guilds were very powerful.

2. They could create many problems for the merchants in their towns.

3. Rulers had granted the monopoly rights to different guild to produce and trade in specific products.

4. In the countryside, peasants and artisans were available for work.

5. Craft guilds were very powerful. They maintain control over production, regulated completion and prices and restricted the entry of new people in to the trade.

4. Why did the poor peasants and artisans in the countryside begin to work for the merchants from the towns?

Ans. 1. Open fields were disappearing and commons were being enclosed.

2. Tiny plots of land did not provide enough for the family.

3. By working for merchants, peasants could remain in the countryside and cultivate their land.

4. Income from proto-industrial production supplemented their income from cultivation.

5. The family labour resources could be fully used.

5. How were the lives of workers negatively affected due to abundance of the labour? Explain.

Ans. 1. The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of workers adversely. When there is plenty of labour wages are low.

2. The actual possibility of getting a job depended on existing networks for friendship and kin relations.
 3. Many job seekers had to wait weeks, spending nights under bridges or in night shelters.
 4. Seasonality for work in many industries means prolonged periods without works.
 5. Although, wages increased somewhat in the early nineteenth century but they tell us little about the welfare of the workers.
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6. Explain any five reasons why the industrialists in Europe prefer hand labour over machines.

- Ans. 1. Industrialists had no problem of labour shortage or high wage costs.
2. In many industries, the demand for labour was seasonal. Gas works and breweries were especially busy through cold months. So they needed more workers to meet their peak demand.
 3. Book binders and printers, catering to Christmas demand needed extra hands before December. All those industries where production fluctuated with the season, industrialist usually prefer by employing workers for the season.
 4. A range of products could be produced only with hand labour.
 5. In Victorian Britain the upper classes –aristocrats and bourgeoisie- prefer things produced by hand. Handmade products came to symbolize refinement and class.
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7. Why were hand made products preferred in Victorian Britain? Explain any five reasons.

- Ans. 1. Handmade products came to symbolize refinement and class.
2. They were better finished.
 3. They were individually produced.
 4. They were carefully designed.
 5. Machine made goods were for the export to the colonies.
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8. What problems were faced by the Indian cotton weavers in the nineteenth century? Explain.

- Ans. 1. Their export market collapsed due to increase in import duties on them in England.
2. Their local market shrank as they were flooded with cheap Manchester imports.
 3. They could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality.
 4. When the American 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.

5. 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.

9. How did East India Company procure the regular supply of cotton and silk goods?

Ans. 1. The East India Company had to face obstacle to procure regular supply of cotton and silk textiles from Indian weavers.

2. The French, Dutch, Portuguese as well as the local traders competed in the market. However, the East India Company establishes political power and asserted monopoly right to trade.

3. The company tried to eliminate existing traders and have direct control over the weaver and appointed a paid servant called Gomasthas to supervise and collect supplies.

4. It prevented company weavers from dealing with other buyers. One way of doing was through the system of advances.

5. Those weavers, who took loans, had to hand over the cloth they produced to the Gomasthas. They could not take it to any other trade.

10. Explain how the conditions of the workers steadily declined in the early twentieth century of Europe.

Ans. 1. Workers travelled great distances in the hope of work in the mills.

2. For workers, getting jobs was always difficult, even when mills multiplied and the demand for workers increased.

3. The numbers seeking work were always more than the jobs available.

4. Entry into the mills was also restricted. Industrialists usually employed a jobber to get new recruits.

5. The Jobber therefore became a person with some authority and power. He began demanding money and gifts for his favour and controlling the lives of workers.