

CBSE Test Paper - 02

Chapter - 5 The Age of Industrialization

1. In Bengal who had set up six joint stock companies in 1830's & 40's? **(1)**
 - a. Dinshaw Petit
 - b. Seth Hukumchand
 - c. Jamshed ji Tata
 - d. Dwarkanath Tagore
2. Give one word for - "the first or early form of something" **(1)**
 - a. proto
 - b. Post
 - c. Pre
 - d. Initial
3. Which image is at the centre of the painting "Dawn of the Century"? **(1)**
 - a. God like figure
 - b. Women like figure
 - c. Moon like figure
 - d. Goddess like figure
4. After the 1840s what kind of building activity was not intensified in the cities for opening up greater opportunities of employment? **(1)**
 - a. Gardens were made
 - b. Tunnels dug
 - c. New railway stations came up
 - d. Roads were widened
5. Who appointed gomasthas to supervise weavers in India? **(1)**
 - a. Eastern Indian Company
 - b. European Managing Agencies
 - c. East India Company

d. Europe Managing Agents

6. Why were manufacturers printing calendar to popularise their product? **(1)**
7. What was China trade? **(1)**
8. When was the first jute mill established in India? **(1)**
9. Who worked for industrialists to get new recruits? **(1)**
10. Trace the development of textile industry in India. **(3)**
11. “The typical worker in the mid-nineteenth century was not a machine operator but the traditional craftsperson and labourer.” Support the statement with examples. **(3)**
12. Describe the achievements of any three early industrialists in British India. **(3)**
13. Why did the network of export trade in textiles controlled by the Indian merchants break down by the 1750s? **(3)**
14. 'We find that from the very beginning of the industrial age, advertisements played a vital role in expanding the markets for products'. Explain the statement in the context of the pre-independence period of our country. **(5)**
15. Why did the poor peasants and artisans in the countryside begin to work for the merchants from the towns? **(5)**

CBSE Test Paper - 02
Chapter - 5 The Age of Industrialization

Answer

1. d. Dwarkanath Tagore

Explanation:

- i. In Bengal Dwarkanath Tagore had set up six joint stock companies in 1830's & 40's.
- ii. In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata built huge industrial empires in India.
- iii. Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari businessman had set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917, So did the father and grandfather of the famous industrialist G.D.Birla.

2. a. proto

Explanation: 'Proto' means the first or early form of something.

3. d. Goddess like figure

Explanation: In 1900, a popular music publisher E.T. Paull produced a music book that had a picture on the cover page announcing the 'Dawn of the Century'. In this illustration, at the centre of the picture is a goddess-like figure, the angel of progress, bearing the flag of the new century.

4. a. Gardens were made

Explanation: After the 1840s, building activity intensified in the cities, opening up greater opportunities of employment. Roads were widened, new railway stations came up, railway lines were extended, tunnels dug, drainage and sewers laid, rivers embanked.

5. c. East India Company

Explanation: The Company tried to eliminate the existing traders and brokers who were connected with the cloth trade. It tried to establish a more direct control on the weavers. A paid servant; called gomastha was appointed to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth.

-
6. The manufacturers printed calendar to popularise their product because unlike newspapers and magazines, calendars were used even by people who could not read. They were hung in tea shops and in poor people's homes just as much as in offices and middle-class apartments. And those who hung the calendars had to see the advertisements, day after day, through the year.
 7. British in India began exporting opium to China and took tea from China to England. Many Indians participated in this trade, procuring supplies, provided finance and shipping consignments. It was known as the China trade.
 8. The first jute mill was established in 1917 in India.
 9. Jobber worked for industrialists to get new recruits.
 10. **The development of the textile industry in India can be traced in the following stages:**
 - a. The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in 1854. By 1862, four mills were at work with 94,000 spindles and 2,150 looms.
 - b. Around the same time, jute mills came up in Bengal, the first being set up in 1855 and another one seven years later, in 1862.
 - c. In north India, the Elgin Mill was started in Kanpur in the 1860s, and a year later the first cotton mill of Ahmedabad was set up.
 - d. By 1874, the first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production.
 11. A typical worker in the mid-nineteenth century was not a machine operator but the traditional craftsperson and labourer because:
 - i. The demand in the market was often for goods with intricate designs and specific shapes. In Britain, 500 varieties of hammers and 45 kinds of axes were produced. These required human skill not mechanical technologies.
 - ii. The aristocrats and bourgeois prefer things produced by hands.
 - iii. Handmade products came to symbolized refinement and class.
 - iv. Hand products were better finished, individually produced and carefully designed.

-
12. The achievements of three early industrialists in British India are as follows:
- Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was the son of a Parsi weaver. He was involved in the China trade of India.
 - Dinshaw Petit built a huge industrial empire in India. He was involved in China trade and raw cotton shipments to England.
 - Seth Hukamchand was a Marwari Businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917. He also traded with china.
13. The network of export trade in textiles controlled by the Indian merchants break down by the 1750s because of the following reasons:
- The European trading companies gained power. First, they acquired trading concessions from local rulers and monopolized rights to trade.
 - This resulted in the decline of the old ports of Surat and Hoogly.
 - Export from the old ports fell dramatically and local bankers slowly went bankrupt.
14. a. The British manufacturers attempted to take over the Indian market by adopting different ways and the most important among them was with the help of advertisements. From the very beginning of the industrial age, advertisements have played an important role in expanding markets for products and shaped a new consumer culture.
- The Manchester industrialists began selling their cloth in India by putting labels on the cloth bundles. When buyers saw such labels on the cloth like **'MADE IN MANCHESTER'**, they felt confident about buying the cloth.
 - Advertisements created inspiration among people to consume those products. People began to believe that consuming British products meant acquiring a higher social status akin to the British.
 - To impress Indian consumers, images of Indian gods and goddesses were used to show divine approval to the goods to be sold.
 - In the late 19th century, British manufacturers used calendars to popularise their products. Unlike newspapers and magazines, calendars were being used even by illiterate people.
 - Indian manufacturers even advertised the nationalist message. They wanted to

suggest by these advertisements that “if you care for the nation, then buy Indian products”.

g. Indian manufacturers even advertised the nationalist message which was clear and loud. The advertisement became a vehicle of the message of Swadeshi.

15. The poor peasants and artisans in the countryside began to work for the merchants from the towns because of the following reasons:

- i. Open fields were disappearing and commons were being enclosed.
- ii. Tiny plots of land did not provide enough for the family.
- iii. By working for merchants, peasants could remain in the countryside and cultivate their land.
- iv. Income from proto-industrial production supplemented their income from cultivation.
- v. The family labour resources could be fully used.