

## CHAPTER

# 5

# THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

## Syllabus

- (a) *Proto-industrialization and pace of industrial change.*
- (b) *Life of workers.*
- (c) *Industrialization in the colonies.*
- (d) *Early entrepreneurs and workers.*
- (e) *The peculiarities of Industrial Growth.*
- (f) *Market for Goods.*



## TOPIC-1 Industrialization in Britain

### TOPIC - 1

Industrialization in Britain ... P. 74

### TOPIC - 2

Industrialization in India ... P. 81

## Quick Review

- Proto-industrialisation was the stage when large scale industrial production took place in the absence of modern factories for international market.
- Acquisition of colonies and expansion of trade in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries led to greater demands for goods.
- In 1900, a popular music publisher E.T. Paull produced a music book that had a picture on the cover page, which shows a goddess like figure bearing the flag of the new century, standing on a wheel with wings to symbolise time and her flight is taking her into the future. Floating about, behind her, are the signs of progress: railway, camera, machines, printing press and factory.
- The history of industrialization is a story of development, and the modern age is the time of technological developments.
- Before the factories were started in England and Europe, there was a large scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. Many historians now refer to this phase of industrialization as proto-industrialization.
- This proto-industrial system was controlled by merchants and the goods were produced by a vast number of producers working within their family farms, not in factories.
- After the Industrial Revolution, the new machines and steam power were used in place of animal and manual power for producing the things. The revolution replaced the cottage industry by factories.
- The earliest factories in England were set up in 1730.
- Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill. The most dynamic industries in Britain were cotton and metals.
- Growing at a rapid pace, cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation upto the 1840s.
- The industrial workers were known as factory workers.
- The worker in the mid-nineteenth century was a traditional craftsman and labourer.
- Textiles was a dynamic sector, but a large portion of the output was produced not within factories, but outside, within domestic units.

- Before the introduction of machines in industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles.
- **The process of industrialisation was rapid. It is evident due to the following reasons:**
  - Cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialization.
  - Textile was a dynamic sector.
  - Ordinary and small innovations were the basis of growth in many non-mechanised sectors such as food processing, building, pottery, glass work, tanning, furniture making, and production of implements.
  - Technological changes occurred slowly. They did not spread dramatically across the industrial landscape.
- In Victorian Britain there was no shortage of human labour. So industrialists had no problem of labour shortage or high wage costs.
- During this period, the upper classes—the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie – preferred things produced by hand.
- In countries with labour shortage, industrialists were keen on using mechanical power so that the need for human labour can be minimised.
- The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of workers.
- Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work.
- The fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology.
- When the Spinning Jenny was introduced to the woollen industry, women who survived on hand spinning began attacking the new machines.
- Silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles much before the advent of machine industries.
- A variety of Indian merchants and bankers were involved in the network of export trade – financing production, carrying goods and supplying exporters.
- By the 1750s, the Indian merchants lost their control on exports and the European companies gradually gained power by two ways:
  - By securing a variety of concessions from local courts.
  - Through the monopoly rights to trade.
- The trading ports of Surat and Hoogly declined and Bombay and Calcutta emerged as new ports which indicated the growth of colonial power.
- In order to have regular supplies of goods for export, the East India Company first established political power so that it could assert a monopoly right to trade.
- In order to eliminate the existing traders and brokers connected with the cloth trade, to develop a system of management and control that would eliminate competition, control costs, and ensure regular supplies of cotton and silk goods, the East India Company took two steps–
  - They appointed a paid servant called the Gomastha to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth.
  - It prevented Company weavers from dealing with other buyers by making it compulsory for those who took loans that they had to handover the cloth they produced to the Gomastha.
- Due to the development of cotton industries in England, the industrial groups worried about the imports from the other countries and thus pressurised the government to impose import duties on cotton textiles.
- The industrialists also persuaded the East India Company to sell British manufactures in Indian markets as well.
- **Cotton weavers in India faced two problems at the same time :**
  - Their export market collapsed, and
  - The local market shrank due to Manchester imports.
- When Civil War broke out, cotton supplies were cut off from US and thus Britain turned towards India.
- The raw cotton exports from India increased which led to the inflation of prices which affected the weavers who were starved of supplies and were forced to buy raw cotton at exorbitant prices.

## Know the Terms

- **Industrialization:** Industrialization is the process by which an economy is transformed from primarily agricultural to one based on the manufacturing of goods.
- **Proto-industrialization:** Period before or beginning of industrialization.

- **Industrial Revolution:** The revolution that replaced the cottage industry by the factories.
- **Spinning Jenny:** This machine was invented by James Hargreaves in 1764. It sped up the spinning process and reduced labour demand.
- **Gomasthas:** They were the paid servants who were appointed by the East India Company to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.

## Know the Dates

- **1600:** Establishment of the East India Company.
- **1730:** The earliest factories in England came up.
- **1764:** James Hargreaves invented the Spinning Jenny.
- **1771:** Richard Arkwright created the first cotton mill.
- **1776:** A.D. Crompton invented 'Mule'. It was a combination of Spinning Jenny and cotton mill.
- **1781:** James Watt patented the Steam Engine.
- **1781:** Mathew Boulton manufactured the new model of the steam engine.
- **1830-1840s:** Dwarkanath Tagore set up six joint stock companies in Bengal.

## Know the Links

- [www.alamy.com/stock-photo/spinning-jenny.html](http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo/spinning-jenny.html).
- [history - world.org/Industrial Intro.htm](http://history - world.org/Industrial Intro.htm)



## Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>[A] Q. 1. What does Industrial Revolution refer to?</b><br/> <b>Ans.</b> Mass production by factories. <span style="float: right;">1</span></p> <p><b>[A] Q. 2. Name the first country to undergo Industrial Revolution.</b><br/> <b>Ans.</b> Britain. <span style="float: right;">1</span></p> <p><b>[U] Q. 3. Which Indian port lost its importance during colonial rule? Why? (NCERT)</b><br/> <b>Ans.</b> Surat. The European companies gradually gained power by securing a variety of concessions from local counts and acquiring the monopoly rights of trade. <span style="float: right;">1</span></p> <p><b>[U] Q. 4. How was the Nationalists message of Swadeshi spread?</b><br/> <b>Ans.</b> Through advertisements. <span style="float: right;">1</span></p> <p><b>[U] Q. 5. Which ports had trade links with South Asian ports?</b></p> | <p><b>Ans.</b> Masulipatnam, Hooghly and Surat. <span style="float: right;">1</span></p> <p><b>[U] Q. 6. Which mechanical device was used for weaving with ropes and pullies, which helped to weave wide pieces of cloth?</b><br/> <b>Ans.</b> Fly shuttle. <span style="float: right;">1</span></p> <p><b>[A] Q. 7. Who produced a popular music book that had a picture on the cover page announcing the Dawn of the Century?</b><br/> <b>Ans.</b> E.T. Paull <span style="float: right;">1</span></p> <p><b>[U] Q. 8. What was 'Spinning Jenny'?</b><br/> <b>Ans.</b> A machine which speeded up the spinning process and reduced the labour demands. <span style="float: right;">1</span></p> <p><b>[U] Q. 9. Why did the aristocrats and bourgeoisie prefer hand-made goods in Victorian Britain?</b><br/> <b>Ans.</b> They symbolised refinement and class. <span style="float: right;">1</span></p> |
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## Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

- [U] Q. 1. What is meant by proto-industrialization? Why was it successful in the countryside in England in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century? [Board Term-I, 2012 (40), 2011 (580032, 37, 17, 39, 43)]**
- OR**
- [U] What is proto-industrialization? (NCERT)**

**Ans.** Proto-industrialization was the early phase of industrialization in Europe and England when there was large scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories.

**It was successful in the countryside in England due to the following reasons :**

- (i) The peasants had been shut out of village commons due to enclosure movement.
- (ii) They now looked for alternative source of income. 1+2=3 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

- [A] Q. 2. "In the eighteenth century Europe, the peasants and artisans in the countryside readily agreed to work for the merchants." Explain any three reasons.**

[DDE-2015-16, Set-M]

[Board Term-I, (WQTFXWC), 2014]

OR

**[A]** In the 17th century merchants from towns in Europe began employing peasants and artisans within the villages. Explain. (NCERT)

**Ans.** (i) Many peasants had tiny plots of land which could not provide work for all members of the household.

(ii) So when merchants came around and offered advances to produce goods for them, peasant households eagerly agreed.

(iii) By working for the merchants, they could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots.

(iv) Income from proto-industrial production supplemented their shrinking income from cultivation. It also allowed them a fuller use of their family labour resources. (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

**[A]** Q. 3. Explain the role played by advertisements in creating new consumers for the British products. [Board Term-I, (X30T4XE), 2014]

**Ans.** (i) Advertisements make products appear desirable and necessary.

(ii) They try to shape the minds of people and create new needs.

(iii) If we look back into history, the very beginning of the industrial age, advertisements have played a very vital role in expanding the markets for products and in shaping a new consumer culture.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

**[U]** Q. 4. "The upper classes, during Victorian period, preferred things produced by hands." Explain.

[Board Term-I, (WQ7FXWC), DDE-2014]

**Ans.** The upper classes, during Victorian period preferred things produced by hands because :

(i) They symbolised refinement and classic.

(ii) They were better finished.

(iii) They were individually produced and carefully designed.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

**[A]** Q. 5. How did the abundance of labour in the market affect the lives of worker in Britain during the 19<sup>th</sup> century? Explain with examples.

**Ans.** Abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of the workers in Britain in following ways :

(i) The work available in most of the industries were seasonal. So workers had long period without work. Many returned to the countryside. But most of them looked for odd jobs.

(ii) Most of the workers had to wait for weeks or more to get job. They had to spend nights under bridges or in night shelters.

(iii) Wages had increased somewhat in the early nineteenth century. When prices rose sharply during the prolonged Napoleonic war, the real value of what the workers earned fell significantly, since the same wages could now buy fewer things.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

**[A]** Q. 6. Why did technological changes occur slowly in Britain in the early nineteenth century? Explain any three reasons. [Board Term-I, (59), 2012]

OR

**[A]** "Technological changes occurred slowly in Britain." Give three reasons for this.

**Ans.** (i) New technology was expensive and merchants and industrialists were cautious about using it.

(ii) The machines often broke down and repairs were costly.

(iii) They were not much effective as compared to cheap labour.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**[R]** Q. 7. How did the expansion of the British industries in India affect the weavers? Explain.

[Board Term-I, (6HTQGTF), 2016-17]

**Ans.** (i) Initially the Indian industries did not decline as the British cotton industries had not yet expanded and Indian fine textiles were in great demand. So the Company was keen on expanding the textile exports from India.

(ii) Before establishing political power in India the company in Bengal and Carnatic in 1760s and 1770s, found it difficult to ensure a regular supply of goods for export.

(iii) The Dutch, the French and the Portuguese as well as local traders competed in the market to secure woven cloth.

(iv) So the weavers could bargain and the try selling the produce to the best buyer.

(v) Once the Company established its power it could assert a monopoly right to trade. It developed a system of management and control that would eliminate the competition, control cost and ensure regular supplies. (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**[U]** Q. 8. "In the eighteenth century Europe, the peasants and artisans in the countryside readily agreed to work for the merchants." Explain any three reasons. [Board Term-I, (NLTM8TU), 2016-17]

**Ans.** (i) Cottages and villagers were looking for new alternatives of income.

(ii) Tiny plots of land with the villagers could not provide work for all members of the family.

(iii) Advances offered by the merchants made the villagers readily agree to produce goods for them.

(iv) By working for the merchants, they could continue to remain in the villages and do cultivation also.

(v) It was possible to have full use of family labour force. (Any three points to be explained)

$1 \times 3 = 3$  (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**[A]** Q. 9. Mention any three restrictions imposed by the British Government upon the Indian merchants in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century?

**Ans. Restrictions imposed by the British Government upon the Indian merchants were :**

- (i) The colonial control over Indian trade tightened and space within which Indian merchants could function became limited.
- (ii) They were barred from trading with Europe in manufactured goods.
- (iii) They had to export mostly raw materials and food grains.
- (iv) They were also gradually edged out of the shipping business. **(Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$**

**Q. 10. Why there was no shortage of human labour in Victorian Britain in the mid of nineteenth century? Explain.**

- Ans. (i)** Poor peasants and vagrants moved to cities in large number in search of jobs, waiting for work.
- (ii)** There was plenty of labour and their wages were low.
- (iii)** Industrialists had no shortage of labour.
- (iv)** They did not want to introduce machines or large investments. **(Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$**

**Q. 11. Why did women workers in Britain attack the Spinning Jenny? Give any three reasons.**

- Ans. (i)** The Spinning Jenny speeded up the spinning process and reduced labour demands.
- (ii)** Many workers were left without any job and became unemployed.
- (iii)** By the use of this machine, a single worker could make a number of spindles and spin several threads. That is why the women workers attacked Spinning Jenny.  **$1 \times 3 = 3$**

**Q. 12. After industrial development in England, what steps did the British Government take to prevent competition with the Indian textile?**

- Ans. (i)** The British Government imposed import duties on cotton textiles so that Manchester goods could be sold in Britain without competition.
- (ii)** It persuaded the East India Company to sell the British manufactured goods in Indian market.
- (iii)** It increased the export of British cotton goods.
- (iv)** It decreased the Indian imports into Britain. **(Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$**

**Q. 13. "Although wages increased somewhat in the nineteenth century but they could not improve the welfare of the workers." How do you agree with this statement? Explain any three points.**

**[Board Term I, BHTK, 2013]**

- Ans. (i)** The average figures hide the variations between trades and fluctuations from year to year.
- (ii)** The real value of workers' income fell significantly, since the same wages could now buy fewer things.
- (iii)** The workers did not get employment every day, hence the number of days worked determined the average daily income of the workers.

**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)  $1 \times 3 = 3$**

**Q. 14. Why had the Surat and Hooghly ports declined by the end of 10th century? Explain any three reasons.**

**Ans. Surat declined by the end of 18th century :**

- (i) The port of Surat declined mainly because of the growing power of the European Companies in India.
- (ii) These European Companies gradually gained power and started to control sea-trade in India.
- (iii) They secured a variety of concessions which they obtained from local court and by gaining monopoly rights to trade.
- (iv) These companies did not want to use the old ports of Surat, Masulipatnam, and Hooghly etc.
- (v) Instead they developed the port of Bombay.

**(Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$**

**Q. 15. "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.**

**[Board Term-I, (51), 2012 (5800, 23, 35), 2011]**

**Ans. (i)** Technological changes occurred slowly.

**(ii)** Machines broke down and repairs were costly.

**(iii)** Machines were not as effective as inventors and manufacturers claimed them to be.

**(iv)** There were no buyers for machines.

**(v)** Technology was slow to be accepted by the industrialists.

**(vi)** Demand in market was often for goods with intricate designs and specific shapes.

**(vii)** Aristocrats and bourgeoisie preferred things produced by hands.

**(viii)** These were better finished and carefully designed. **(Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$**

**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)**

**Q. 16. Describe the functions performed by supply merchants in export trade.**

**[Board Term-I, (553K), 2013]**

**Ans. (i)** Supply merchants linked the port towns to the inland regions.

**(ii)** They gave advances to weavers, procured the woven cloth from weaving villagers and carried the supply to the ports.

**(iii)** At ports, they had brokers who negotiated the price and bought goods from the supply merchants who were operating inland.  **$1 \times 3 = 3$**

**(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)**

**Q. 17. Name the sea routes that connected India with Asian countries.**

**[Board Term-I, (OEQL2HT) 2016-17]**

**Ans. (i)** A vibrant sea trade operated through the main pre-colonial ports.



- (ii) Surat on the Gujarat coast connected India with the Gulf and the Red Sea ports.

- (iii) Masulipatnam on the Coromandel Coast and Hooghly in Bengal had trade links with the southeast Asian ports.  
 $1 \times 3 = 3$   
 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)



## Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

- [A] Q. 1. What was 'proto-industrialization'? Explain the importance of proto-industrialization.

[Board Term-I, 2016-17, CB4QHT1][DDE-2015, Set-M] [Board Term-I, 2014 (R9UJGYG), (WQ7FXWC (NCT-2014))

OR

- [A] What is meant by Proto-industrialization? Explain any four economic effects of the Proto-industrial system. [Board Term-I, (60), (40), 2012]

OR

- [A] What is meant by Proto-industrialization? How did it affect the rural peasants and artisans?

[Board Term-I, (36), 2012]

**Ans.** Proto-industrialization refers to the system of industries that existed in Europe before the arrival of modern machine run factories.

Large scale industrial production took place for an international market. It was based in the countryside, not in factories.

**Effects:**

- (i) Open fields were disappearing and commons were being enclosed so common people had no alternative sources of income.
- (ii) Many had small plots of land which could not provide work for all family members.
- (iii) Merchants offered them advances for which they agreed.
- (iv) They got a source of income which supplemented their shrinking income from cultivation.

$1+4=5$  (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015, 2012)

- [Q] Q. 2. Enumerate the features of the proto-industrial system.

**Ans.** (i) It was a decentralised system of production.

- (ii) Control on production was in the hands of merchants but goods were produced by a vast number of producers working in their family farms.

- (iii) Whole family was involved in such a system.

- (iv) Each merchant was controlling hundreds of workers.

- (v) By working for their merchants, workers could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

- [A] Q. 3. Explain, from where did the workers come and how did they get job in Industries in the early twentieth century?

**Ans.** (i) As the news of employment spread, workers travelled great distances in the hope of work in the mills. For instance, from the United Provinces, they went to work in the textile mills of Bombay and in the jute mills of Calcutta.

- (ii) Getting job was always difficult, even when mills multiplied and the demand for the workers increased. The numbers seeking work were always more than the job available.

- (iii) Entry into the mills was also restricted. The actual possibility of getting a job depended on existing networks of friendship and personal relations.

- (iv) Industrialists employed jobbers to get new recruits. Very often the jobber was an old and trusted worker. He got people from his village, ensured them job, helped them settle in the city and provided them with money in times of crisis.

- (v) The jobber became a person with some authority and power. He began demanding money and gift for his favour and controlling the lives of workers.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

- [A] Q. 4. Explain the process of industrialization in Britain during the nineteenth century.

[Board Term-I, (X30T4XE), 2014]

OR

- [A] What were the principal features of industrialization process of England in the 19th century?

**Ans.** (i) Cotton industry grew rapidly followed by iron and steel industry.

- (ii) Introduction of railways added to industrial growth.

- (iii) New factories could not displace traditional industries.

- (iv) Industries tried to improve their speed and quality of production.

- (v) Implementation of technology happened at a slow rate.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

- [A] Q. 5. How did the Industrial Revolution in England affect Indian economy?

**Ans.** **Effects of Industrial Revolution in England on Indian Economy :**

- (i) Before the Industrial Revolution, India was a major producer of cotton and indigo, spices but after revolution it suffered a setback.

- (ii) Industrial Revolution enabled England to produce more and more goods at cheaper rates. So they chose India as a vast market.

- (iii) The Industrial Revolution threw the Indian artisans and handicrafts out of jobs.

- (iv) Heavy duties were imposed on Indian goods.

$1 \frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 5$

- [Q] Q. 6. Why were the British industrialists not keen to introduce modern machinery in the nineteenth century? Explain any five reasons.

[Board Term-I, (6HTQGTF) 2016-17]

- Ans. (i)** Seasonal demand of labours in industries  
**(ii)** Range of products could be produced only with hand looms.  
**(iii)** For certain products only human skill was required.  
**(iv)** Upper class society preferred things produced by hands.  
**(v)** Handmade products symbolised refinement of class.  $1 \times 5 = 5$

**Q. 7. Describe any five major problems faced by new European merchants in setting up their industries in towns before the industrial revolution.**

[Board Term-I, (33), 2012]

- Ans. (i)** Due to the expansion of world trade, the merchants wanted to expand their production. But trade and craft guilds were very powerful.  
**(ii)** They could create money problems for the merchants in their town.  
**(iii)** Rulers had granted different guilds and the monopoly rights to produce and trade in specific products. So merchants were handicapped in towns.  
**(iv)** Guilds regulated competition and prices.  
**(v)** In the countryside, peasants and artisans were available for work.  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**Q. 8. Why did London city dwellers become rebellious during 19th century?**

[Board Term-I, Set-6AP67LB, 2015]

- Ans. (i)** The vast mass of one room houses occupied by the poor were seen as a serious threat to public health.  
**(ii)** Cities were overcrowded, badly ventilated, and lacked sanitation.  
**(iii)** There were worries about fire hazards created by poor housing.  
**(iv)** There was a widespread fear of social disorder, especially after the Russian Revolution in 1917.  
**(v)** Worker's mass housing schemes were planned to prevent the London's poor from turning rebellious.  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015)

**Q. 9. "Getting a job in factories was always difficult in the 19th century." Justify the statement comparing the case of England and India.**

[Board Term-I, (34), 2012]

**Ans.(i) England:** The actual possibility of getting a job depended on existing network of friendship and kin relationship. A person was more likely to get a job if he had a friend or a relative working in the factory. Many who did not have connections had to wait for weeks spending nights under bridges or in the night shelters.

- (ii) India:** In India, the number of job seekers was always more than the jobs available. Industrialists usually employed jobbers, who usually were old and trusted workers to get new recruits.

The jobber got people from his village, ensured them job and helped them settle in the city. Jobbers eventually began demanding money for the favours they showed and controlled the lives of workers.  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**Q. 10. Why were Victorian industrialists not interested to introduce mechanism in England? Give any four reasons.**

OR

**Why did some industrialists in the 19th century Europe prefer hand labour over machines? Explain.** [NCERT]

OR

**Why could mechanical technology not replace human labour in Victorian Britain? Explain.**

[Board Term-I, DDE-Set M, 2015]

- Ans. (i)** In Victorian Britain, there was no shortage of human labour, so industrialists had no problem of labour shortage or high wage costs. They did not want to introduce machines that got rid of human labour and required large capital investment.  
**(ii)** In many industries the demand for labour was seasonal. Gas works and breweries were especially busy through the cold months. So they needed more workers to meet their peak demand. Book binders and printers, catering to X-mas demand, too needed extra hands before December.  
**(iii)** A range of products could be produced only with hand labour. Machines were oriented to produce uniform standardised goods for a mass market. But the demand in the market was often for goods with intricate designs and specific shapes.  
**(iv)** The aristocrats and bourgeoisie preferred things produced by hand in Victorian Britain. Hand-made products came to symbolise refinement and class.  
**(v)** Hand-made products were better finished, individually produced and carefully designed.  $1 \times 5 = 5$

**Q. 11. Describe the life of the workers in Victorian Britain.** [Board Term-I, (50), 2012]

- Ans. (i)** Labour was in abundance.  
**(ii)** Job opportunities were few.  
**(iii)** Job seekers who came from villages had to spend the night under bridges or in night shelters and they had no place to stay in the city.  
**(iv)** Much of the work was seasonal in nature such as book binding.  
**(v)** Wages were low and life was difficult when prices of goods in the city rose sharply.  
**(vi)** Workers had to look for odd jobs when they could not find proper employment in factories.

(Any five)  $1 \times 5 = 5$

**Q. 12. What steps were taken by the East India Company to control the market of cotton and silk goods? What was its impact?**

[Board Term-I, (82) 2012]

OR

**A** How did the East India Company procure regular supplies of cotton and silk textiles from Indian weavers?

**Ans. (i)** The East India Company tried to eliminate the existing traders and appointed 'Gomasthas' as supervisors.

**(ii)** The system of advances was introduced to have a direct control over the weavers.

**Impact :**

**(i)** Weavers devoted entire time to weaving.

**(ii)** They were forced to accept the prices fixed by the company.

**(iii)** There were reports of clashes of weavers with Gomasthas. 2+3=5

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**A** Q. 13. "The establishment of political power by the East India Company resulted in ruination of the Indian weavers." Support the statement with suitable examples. [Board Term-I, (67), 2012]

**Ans.** On earning the power, the British East India Company asserted a monopoly right to trade. It developed a system that would eliminate competition, control cost and ensure regular supply of cotton and silk goods. These measures ultimately led to the ruining of Indian weavers.

**The measures adopted were as follows :**

**(i)** The company tried to eliminate the existing traders and brokers connected with cloth trade and establish a direct control over the weavers. It appointed a paid servant called Gomastha to supervise the weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.

**(ii)** The company weavers were prevented from selling to other buyers. The weavers were tied to the company by a system of advances. Loans were given to the weavers for production and they had to handover the finished products to the Gomasthas.

**(iii)** The price that the weavers received was low, but they were left with no choice but to sell their goods to the British because the loans tied them to the British.

This was a situation of helplessness and desperation that made them to revolt against the British. They quit their profession and migrated to other places. 5

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)



## TOPIC-2 Industrialization in India

### Quick Review

- The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in 1854 and it went into production two years later.
- Around the same time jute mills came up in Bengal, the first being set up in 1855.
- 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.
- From the late eighteenth century, as you have read in your book last year, the British in India began exporting opium to China and took tea from China to England.
- In Bengal, Dwarkanath Tagore made his fortune in the China trade before he turned to industrial investment, setting up six joint-stock companies in the 1830s and 1840s.
- In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata built huge industrial empires in India by accumulating their wealth from exports to China and from raw cotton shipments to England.
- The European merchant-industrialists had their own chambers of commerce which Indian businessmen were not allowed to join.
- With the expansion of factories, the demand of workers increased. Peasants and artisans who found no work in the village went to the industrial centres in search of work.
- Getting jobs was always difficult so the industrialists usually employed a jobber to get new recruits.
- A jobber was an old and trusted worker. He got people from his village, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in the city and provided them money in times of crisis.
- The jobber therefore became a person with some authority and power.
- European Managing Agencies established tea and coffee plantations, acquiring land at cheap rates from the colonial government; and they invested in mining, indigo and jute.
- As the Swadeshi Movement gathered momentum, nationalists' mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth.



- Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests, pressurizing the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions.
- During the First World War, British mills became busy in the production of uniform for the army and thus, suddenly India had a big home market to supply.
- Due to prolonged war, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs: jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items.
- Unable to modernise and compete with the US, Germany and Japan, the economy of Britain crumbled after the war.
- Where the large industries were dominant in Bombay and Bengal, small scale industries were also growing up over the rest of the country.
- Due to technological changes the weavers started using looms with a fly shuttle which increased productivity per worker, speeded up production and reduced labour demand.
- In order to market the cloth manufactured by the British in the Indian market, the Manchester industrialists used labels like 'Made in Manchester'.

## Know the Terms

- **Fuller:** A person who 'fulls' i.e., gathers cloth by pleating.
- **Stapler:** A person who 'staples' or sorts wool according to its fibre.
- **Sepoy:** An Indian soldier in the service of the British.
- **Dyer:** A person who dyes fabrics.
- **Jobber:** A person employed by the industrialists to get new recruits for the mills.
- **Carding:** The process in which fibres, such as cotton or wool are prepared prior to spinning.
- **Entrepreneurs:** A person, who makes money by starting or running businesses, especially when this involves taking financial risks.
- **Guild:** An association of craftsmen or merchants following the same craft. These guilds protected the interests of the members and supervised the quality of the product and work.
- **Metropolis:** A large, densely populated city of a country or a state, often the capital of the region.
- **Vagrant:** A person who has no home or jobs, especially one who begs.
- **Fly Shuttle:** It is a mechanical device used for weaving, moved by means of ropes and pulleys. It places the horizontal threads (called the weft) into the vertical threads (called the warp).

## Know the Dates

- **1854:** The first cotton mill was set up in Bombay.
- **1855:** The first jute mill was established in Bengal.
- **1856:** The first cotton mill in Bombay started production.
- **1863:** London Underground Railway started operation.
- **1874:** The first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began its production.
- **1900:** Music publisher E.T. Paull produced a music book.
- **1912:** J.N. Tata set up the first iron and steel plant in India at Jamshedpur.
- **1917:** Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari businessman, set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta

## Know the Links

- [webs.bcp.org/sites/vcleary/ModernWorldHistoryTextbook/Industrial](https://webs.bcp.org/sites/vcleary/ModernWorldHistoryTextbook/Industrial)
- [historywithmrsgreen.com/page2/assets/Beginnings of Industrialization](https://historywithmrsgreen.com/page2/assets/Beginnings%20of%20Industrialization)



## Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>Q. 1. Name the person who got people from village, ensured them jobs, helped them settle in cities and provided them money in times of need.</p> <p>Ans. Jobber.</p> | <p>Ans. 1854. <span style="float: right;">1</span></p>   |
| <p>Q. 2. In which year did the first cotton mill in Bombay (Mumbai) come up?</p>  | <p>Q. 3. Where was the first cotton mill set up in India?</p> <p>Ans. Bombay. <span style="float: right;">1</span></p> |
|   | <p>Q. 4. Where were most of the large scale industries located in 1911?</p>  |

- Ans. Bengal and Bombay. 1
- U Q. 5. Who worked for industrialists to get new recruits? 1
- Ans. Jobber. 1
- U Q. 6. Name any one problem faced by cotton weavers in India. 1
- Ans. They did not have good quality of cotton. 1
- U Q. 7. Write down any one duty of Gomasthas? 1
- Ans. Supervising weavers. 1
- A Q. 8. When did the exports of British cotton goods increase dramatically? 1
- Ans. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. 1
- U Q. 9. What was the paid servant whom the company appointed to supervise weavers called? 1
- Ans. Gomastha. 1
- U Q. 10. Why did the aristocrats and bourgeoisie prefer hand-made goods in Victorian Britain? 1
- Ans. They symbolised refinement and class. 1
- U Q. 11. What was 'Spinning Jenny'? 1
- Ans. A machine which speeded up the spinning process and reduced the labour demands. 1



## Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

- U Q. 1. Who were the Jobbers? Explain their main functions. [Board Term-I, (36), 2012] (NCT 2014)

OR

- U Who was a Jobber? Mention any two functions of a Jobber. [DDE-2015, Set-E] [Board Term-I, (5800, 12, 18), 2011]

Ans. The jobber was a person with some authority and he used to help the industrialists to get workers. His role was to ensure job to worker and workers to industrialists. He used to be an old and trusted worker.

Functions:

- (i) He got people from his village.
  - (ii) He ensured them jobs.
  - (iii) He helped the workers to settle in the cities.
  - (iv) He provided money in time of crisis. (Any two)
- 1+2=3 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

- U Q. 2. Who were the Gomasthas? Why did the weavers and Gomasthas clash? [DDE, Set-M 2015-16] [Board Term-I, (5800, 24), 2011]

Ans. (i) Gomastha were paid servants who were appointed by the East India Company to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.

- (ii) (a) The gomasthas were outsiders & had no social link with villages.
- (b) They were arrogant.
- (c) They marched into village with sepoys and peons.
- (d) They punished weavers for delay in supply.
- (e) The weavers could not sell their cloth to other buyers because they had to sell to the company due to the loans they took from them.
- (f) They had to accept the price offered by the company to them, although it was very low. 3

- U+ A Q. 3. Who were the 'New Gomasthas'? How did they become partners of the British Management System?

Ans. (i) The Gomasthas were appointed by the British to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.

- (ii) As time passed, New Gomasthas who were outside and did not have any long term social link with the village acted arrogantly with the villagers, marched into the village with sepoys and peons and punished weavers for delays in supply-often

beating and flogging them. This was an act which was very similar to the manner in which the British dealt with defaulters. In this manner Gomasthas became good partners in British management.

1 + 2 = 3

- A Q. 4. Why did East India Company appoint Gomasthas in India? (NCERT) [Board Term-I, (5800, 14, 25), NCT-2014, 2011]

OR

- A Describe any three functions of Gomasthas. [Board Term-I, (5800, 19), KVS-2014, 2011 (C2) 2010]

Ans. The East India Company appointed Gomasthas in India due to the following reasons :

- (i) Before 1760s, British cotton industries had not expanded and Indian fine textiles were in great demand in Europe.
- (ii) The East India Company wanted to expand exports from India but French, Dutch, Portuguese and local traders competed in the market.
- (iii) The weavers and supply merchants could bargain and try selling the products to the best buyer. Hence they appointed Gomasthas to supervise and collect supplies. 1×3=3

- A Q. 5. Explain the effects of the East India Company's exploitative methods of asserting monopoly over trade. [Board Term-I, KVS-2014]

Ans. (i) The company tried to eliminate the existing traders and brokers connected with cloth trade and tried to establish a direct control over the weavers.

- (ii) This was a situation of helplessness and desperation which made the workers to revolt against the British. The workers started to either change their profession or migrated to other places.
- (iii) These measures ultimately led to the elimination of the Indian weavers. 1×3=3

- A Q. 6. How did Industrial Revolution give rise to Capitalism? Explain. [Board Term-I, Set-C5JWEVD, 2015]

**Ans. (i)** Imperialism was the ill-begotten child of industrialization.

- (ii)** Industrialization chiefly needed two things. One of them being the constant supply of raw-materials and the other is that the finished goods be sold at the same speed.
- (iii)** The industrialized countries had introduced heavy import duties as protective tariffs to check the import from other countries.
- (iv)** Faced with the problem of finding new markets for their products, the producer nations chose such countries where industrialization had not yet reached.
- (v)** Hence a race for bringing those areas under their effective occupation or effective influence started among the various industrialized nation.
- (vi)** As a consequence, Britain, France, Germany and Japan, etc., set up their colonies in Asia, Africa and South America, etc.
- (vii)** Hence a race for bringing those areas under their effective occupation or effective influence started among the various industrialized nations.

(Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$   
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015)

**A Q. 7. Describe any three conditions that were favourable for the continuing growth of industries in the 18th century India.**

[Board Term-I, (CB4QHT1), 2016-17]

**Ans. Three conditions that were favourable for the continuing growth of industries in 18<sup>th</sup> century India are :**

- (i)** India abounds in coal and iron-ore deposits.
- (ii)** Number of perennial rivers.
- (iii)** Abundant raw-materials.
- (iv)** Vast network of roads and railways.
- (v)** Big market.
- (vi)** Demand in several Arabian and Asian countries.

(Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$   
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**U Q. 8 'Industrialization gave birth to Imperialism'. Justify the statement with three arguments.**

[Board Term-I, (6HT8GTF), (CB4QHT1), 2016-17]

**Ans. 'Industrialization gave birth to Imperialism'.**

- (i)** Imperialism as the ill-begotten child of industrialization.
- (ii)** Other things beside, industrialization chiefly needed two things. One of them being the constant supply of raw-materials and the other is that the finished goods be sold at the same speed.
- (iii)** The industrialized countries had introduced heavy import duties as protective tariffs to check the import from other countries.
- (iv)** Faced with the problem of finding new markets for their products, the producer nations chose such countries where industrialization had not yet reached.

**(v)** Hence a race for bringing those areas under their effective occupation or effective influence started among the various industrialized nations.

**(vi)** As a consequence, Britain, France, Germany, Japan, etc. set up their colonies in Asia, Africa, South America, etc.

**(vii)** These colonies served their two purposes of being the suppliers of cheap raw materials and an easy market for their finished goods.

(Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$   
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**A Q. 9. Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War? Give any three reasons.** [Board Term-I, (R9UJGYG), 2014]

**Ans. (i)** Manchester imports into India declined as British mills were busy with war production.

**(ii)** Indian industries were also called upon to supply war needs—such as jute bags, cloth for the army uniform, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items.

**(iii)** Even after the war, Manchester failed to recapture its old position in the Indian market.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

**U Q. 10. How was foreign trade from India conducted before the age of machine industries? Explain.**

[Board Term-I, (QEQLHD), 2016-17]

**Ans. (i)** Before the age of machine industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles. Coarser cotton was produced in many countries, but the finer varieties often came from India. Armenian and Persian merchants took the goods from Punjab to Afghanistan, Eastern Persia and Central Asia.

**(ii)** Bales of fine textiles were carried on camel back via the North West frontier, through mountain passes and across deserts.

**(iii)** A vibrant sea trade operated through the main pre-colonial ports. Surat on the Gujarat coast connected India to the Gulf and Red Sea Ports; Masulipatnam on the Coromandel Coast and Hooghly in Bengal had trade links with Southeast Asian ports. (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**R Q. 11. Describe the contributions of Dwarkanath Tagore as an entrepreneur of Bengal.**

[Board Term-I, 2015]

**Ans. (i)** Dwarkanath Tagore believed that India would develop through westernization and industrialisation.

**(ii)** He invested in shipping, ship building, mining, banking, plantations and insurance.

**(iii)** Dwarkanath Tagore made his fortune in China trade before he turned to industrial investment, setting up six joint stock companies in the 1830s and 1840s.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

**R Q. 12. Trace the development of textile industry in India.** [Board Term-I, (5800, 15, 26), 2011]

**Ans.** The development of textile industry in India can be traced in the following stages :

- (i) First cotton mill came up in Bombay in 1854.
- (ii) Around the 1860s, jute mills came up in Bengal.
- (iii) These were followed by mills in Kanpur, Ahmedabad and Madras.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

**Q. 13.** Explain any three problems faced by Indian weavers in 1850s. [Board Term-I, (58), 2012]

OR

**Q. 14.** What problems were faced by the Indian cotton weavers in the 19th century? Describe. [Board Term-I, (52), 2012]

OR

**Q. 15.** State any three problems faced by cotton weavers of India? [Board Term-I, (5800, 22, 38), 2011]

OR

**Q. 16.** Explain new problem faced by the weavers in 1850s. [Board Term-I, (NLT8TU), 2016-17]

**Ans.** (i) By the 1860s, weavers faced a new problem. They could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality.

(ii) When the American Civil War broke out and cotton supplies from the US were cut off, Britain turned to India.

(iii) 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 exorbitant prices. In this situation weavers couldn't pay.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**Q. 14.** Explain any three causes which led to the decline of Indian cotton textiles in the early nineteenth century. [Board Term-I, (NLT8TU), 2016-17]

**Ans.** (i) The British cotton manufacture began to expand.

(ii) British manufacturers pressurized the Government to restrict cotton imports.

(iii) Manufacturers began to search the overseas markets for selling their cloth.

(iv) Indian textiles faced stiff competition in other international market.

(v) There was a decline in the share of the textile.

(vi) Tariffs were imposed on cloth imports into Britain. (Any three points to be elaborated)

$1 \times 3 = 3$  (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**Q. 15.** Describe any three main reasons for the decline of textile exports from India in the 19th century. [Board Term-I, (X30T4XE), (R9UJGYG), 2014]

**Ans.** (i) Britain imposed import duties on cotton textiles, thus export market got declined.

(ii) Exports of British goods to India increased. The Manchester goods flooded Indian markets.

(iii) The machine-made goods were cheaper and weavers could not compete with them.

(iv) Raw cotton exports from India to Britain shot up the prices of cotton.

(v) By 1850, exports from most weaving regions got declined and desolated. (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

**Q. 16.** "Despite stiff competition from machine-made thread, the Indian handloom production not only survived, but also saw a steady growth in the 20th century." Explain reasons in favour of your answer. [Board Term-I, (68), 2012]

**Ans.** Reasons for growth of handloom production are:

(i) Adopting technological changes by the weavers to increase production without raising the costs.

(ii) Those who catered to the rich always had a demand for their goods. *Examples*, Banarasi and Baluchari sarees.

(iii) Mills could not imitate specialized weavers. *Example*, sarees with intricate borders, lungis, handkerchiefs.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**Q. 17.** Mention the name of three Indian entrepreneurs and their individual contribution during the 19th century. [Board Term-I, (C1), 2010]

**Ans.** (i) Dinshaw Petit, J. N. Tata and Seth Hukum Chand are the three entrepreneurs.

(ii) Dinshaw Petit and J. N. Tata built huge industrial empires. Seth Hukum Chand established the first Indian jute mill.  $1 \times 2 = 3$

## Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

**Q. 1.** Analyze any three positive effects of industrialization on workers.

[Board Term-I, (OEQL2HT), 2016-17]

**Ans.** Positive results of industrialization :

(i) Building activities intensified in the cities, opening up greater opportunities of employment.

(ii) Roads were widened.

(iii) New railway stations came up and railway lines were extended, tunnel dug up.

(iv) Drainage and sewers were laid, rivers embanked.

$1\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 5$  (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**Q. 2.** Explain with examples the importance of advertisement in the marketing of the goods.

[Board Term-I, (NLT8TU), 2016-17]

**Ans.** (i) Advertisements play a very vital role in the marketing of any product. One way in which new consumers are created is through advertisements.



- (ii) Advertisements make products appear desirable and necessary.
- (iii) They try to shape the minds of the people and create new needs.
- (iv) Today, we live in a world where advertisements surround us. They appear in the newspapers, magazines, hoardings, street wall, and television screens.
- (v) From the very beginning of the industrial age; advertisements have played a part in expanding the markets for products and in shaping a new consumer culture.  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**A Q. 3. Describe the techniques which were adopted by the Manchester industrialists to sell their goods in India. [Board Term-I, (C5JWEVD), 2015]**

Or

**A Explain with examples the importance of advertisement in the marketing of goods.**

OR

**A How did the Indian and British merchants and manufacturers advertise their products in India to promote their sale? [Board Term-I, (48) 2012]**

OR

**A Describe any five methods adopted by the British manufacturers to take over the Indian market in the beginning of 20th century.**

[Board Term-I, (49), 2012]

OR

**U Analyse the different modes of advertisement used by the producers to popularize their products and promote sale in the 19th century India.**

[Board Term-I, (65), 2012]

OR

**U "From the very beginning of the industrial age, advertisements have played an important role in expanding the markets for products and in shaping a new consumer culture." Explain the statement citing suitable examples.**

[Board Term-I, (69), 2012]

OR

**U How did the British manufacturers attempt to take over Indian market with the help of advertisement?**

OR

**U What measures were adopted by the producers in India to expand the market for their goods in the 19th century?**

**Ans. (i)** The Manchester made cloth carried a label with 'Made in Manchester' written in bold. This assured the buyers of the quality of the cloth.

**(ii)** The British manufacturers used images of Indian Gods and Goddesses on the labels. It symbolized the divine approval for the commodity. It also created familiarity with the Indian buyers.

**(iii)** Manufacturers got calendars printed with the images of Gods and the advertisement of their products advertisements make products appear desirable and necessary.

The calendars were seen on the walls of hotels, tea shops, households, etc. These are used even by people who could not read.

**(iv)** Images of historical characters and heroes from the past were also displayed on calendars thus sending the message that the product was as worthy of respect as were these respectable characters.

**(v)** The Indian manufacturers printed the image of Bharat Mata and a nationalist message on the labels. They also printed 'Made in India' on the labels thus appealing to the nationalist sentiments. Most of the baby products carried the image of Lord Krishna to appeal to the religious sentiments.  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015, 2012)

**U Q. 4. "The First World War created the favourable conditions for the development of industries in India". Support the statement with suitable examples. [Board Term I, KVS-2014]**

OR

**U How did the First World War proved to be a boon to the Indian Industries? Explain.**

[Board, Term I (553K), 2013, (35), 2012]

OR

**U Explain the peculiarities of Indian Industrial growth during the First World War.**

[Board Term-I, (35), 2012]

OR

**U How did Industrial production in India increase during the First World War? Explain any five points. (NCERT) [Board Term I, (58), 2012]**

OR

**U "The First World War created unfavourable conditions for the development of industries in India." Explain. [Board Term I, (37), 2012]**

OR

**U 'The First World War turned out to be a boon in disguise for the Indian industries.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments.**

[Board Term I, (63), 2012]

**Ans. (i)** The First World War created a dramatically new situation. Till then industrial production had been slow.

**(ii)** British mills were busy with war production to meet the needs of the army. Manchester imports into India declined.

**(iii)** Indian mills now had a vast home market for supply.

**(iv)** As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs, jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents, leather boots, horse and mule saddlers and many other items.



- (v) Many workers were employed as new factories were set up and old ones ran in multiple shifts.
- (vi) Over the war years, industrial production boomed. Manchester was unable to capture its old position in the Indian market after the war. Cotton production collapsed and export of cotton cloth from Britain fell dramatically.

(Any five)  $1 \times 5 = 5$   
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

Q. 5. Why were there frequent clashes between Gomasthas and weavers in the villages? Explain five reasons. [Board Term-I, (52), DDE-2014, 2012]

**Ans.** There were frequent clashes between Gomasthas and weavers in the villages because of the following reasons :

- (i) Earlier supply merchants often belonged to the same villages and had a close relationship with the weavers.
- (ii) The company's appointed Gomasthas were outsiders, with no long-term social link with the villagers.
- (iii) They acted arrogantly, marched into villages with sepoys and peons and punished weavers for delays.
- (iv) The weavers could no longer bargain for prices or sell to other buyers in place of the British who paid them low wages.
- (v) In many places, Carnatic (Karnataka) and Bengal weavers deserted villages, migrated or revolted along with the village traders.

$1 \times 5 = 5$   
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

Q. 6. Why was a jobber employed? How did a jobber misuse his position and power? Explain.

[Board, Term-I, BHTK, 2013]

**Ans.** Jobber was employed to get new recruits for the factories or industrialists.

**The jobber misused his position and power in the following ways :**

- (i) Initially jobbers cured people from his village ensuring them jobs. He also helped them settle in the city and lent them money in the times of crisis.
- (ii) Gradually, jobbers got position and power.
- (iii) They started demanding money and gifts for all the favours.
- (iv) They also started to control the lives of the workers.
- (v) Jobbers got people from his own village and restricted entries of others in the mills.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)  $1 \times 5 = 5$

Q. 7. How did the Indian industries develop in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries? Explain.

[Board Term-I, (46), 2012]

**Ans.** (i) The early industrialists avoided a direct competition with the British factories.

(ii) The cotton mills started to produce coarse cotton yarn and this was exported to China.

(iii) As Swadeshi Movement gathered momentum, industrialist pressurised government to increase tariff protection.

(iv) Exports to China declined and domestic markets were taken over by China.

(v) During the First World War, the British Government called upon the Indian mills to produce goods such as jute bags, boots, etc., for the British Army.

(vi) As the war prolonged, England could not capture the Indian markets. (Any five)  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

Q. 8. How did the handloom industry collapse in India under the British rule? Explain.

[Board Term-I, (47), 2012]

OR

Analyse the causes leading to the decline of the Indian weaving industry in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

[Board Term-I, (70), 2012]

OR

Explain any five factors responsible for the decline of the cotton textile industry in India in mid-nineteenth century.

[Board Term-I, (55, 59), 2012]

OR

Why did the handloom industry collapse in India during the 19<sup>th</sup> century? Explain.

[Board Term-I, (62), 2012]

**Ans.** (i) Factories in Manchester started producing cotton textiles for the domestic market.

(ii) The government put more import duties on the textile coming from India to encourage the local industries. As a result, the Indian weavers lost their overseas market.

(iii) Eventually, the Manchester goods started flooding the Indian markets also and it became difficult for the Indian weavers to compete with the low cost Manchester cloth.

(iv) The British Government in India also levied more taxes on the handloom units which made the Indian textiles costlier in Indian markets when compared to the Manchester textiles.

(v) The Civil War in USA forced the British to buy more raw cotton from India for their Manchester textile industries. This created an acute shortage of raw material for the weavers and the Indian handloom industry collapsed.  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

