

Chapter

Development of Industries in India

I. Choose the correct Answer.

1. Which of the following activities of the people will not come under handicraft?

- a) Carving statues out of stone
- b) Making bangles with glass
- c) Weaving silk sarees
- d) Smelting of iron

Answer:

- d) Smelting of iron

2. The oldest industry in India was industry.

- a) Textile
- b) Steel
- c) Electrical
- d) Fertilizers

Answer:

- a) Textile

3. The woollen and leather factories became prominent in

- a) Bombay
- b) Ahmadabad
- c) Kanpur
- d) Dacca

Answer:

- c) Kanpur

4. What was the aim of first Three Five year Plans of India?

- a) To control population growth
- b) To reduce illiteracy rate
- c) To built a strong industrial base
- d) To empower the women

Answer:

- c) To built a strong industrial base

5. What was not the reason for the decline of Indian Industries?

- a) Loss of royal patronage
- b) Competition of machine made goods
- c) Industrial policy of India
- d) Trading policy of British

Answer:

- c) Industrial policy of India

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. was the integral part in the life of the people.

Answer:

crafts

2. Industrial revolution took place in

Answer:

England

3. The Assam Tea Company was founded in

Answer:

1839

4. Jute industry was started in the Hoogly Valley at near Calcutta.

Answer:

Rishra

5. shortened the distance between Europe and India.

Answer:

Suez canal

III. Match the following.

1. Tavernier	a) Drain Theory
2. Dacca	b) Paper mill
3. Dadabai Naoroji	c) Artisan
4. Ballygunj	d) Muslin
5. Smiths	e) French traveller

Answer:

1. Tavernier	e) French traveller
2. Dacca	d) Muslin
3. Dadabai Naoroji	a) Drain Theory
4. Ballygunj	b) Paper mill
5. Smiths	c) Artisan

IV. State True or False.

1. India was famous for cotton and silk cloths.

Answer:

True

2. The railway was introduced in India by the British.

Answer:

True

3. Steel was first manufactured by modern methods at Jamshedpur.

Answer:

False

4. The Industrial policy of 1948, brought mixed economy in industrial sector.

Answer:

True

5. The tenth and eleventh five-year plans witnessed a high growth rate of Agricultural production.

Answer:

False

V. Consider the following statements and tick the appropriate Answer.

1. Which of the following statements are correct?

- i) According to Edward Baines, 'The birthplace of cotton manufacture is in England'.
 - ii) Before mechanised industry handicrafts were the second-largest source of employment in rural India.
 - iii) Saurashtra was known for the tin industry.
 - iv) Construction of the Suez Canal made the British goods cheaper in India,
- a) i and ii are correct
 - b) ii and iv are correct
 - c) iii and iv are correct
 - d) i, ii, and iii are correct

Answer:

b) ii and iv are correct

2. Assertion (A): Indian handicrafts collapsed under colonial rule.

Reason (R): British made India the producer of raw materials and markets for their finished products.

- a) A is correct R is the correct explanation of A
- b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) Both A and R are correct
- d) Both A and R is wrong

Answer:

A is correct R is the correct explanation of A

3. Which one of the following is wrongly matched?

- a) Bernier – Shahjahan

- b) Cotton mill – Ahmadabad
- c) TISCO – Jamshedpur
- d) Economic Liberalisation – 1980

Answer:

- d) Economic Liberalisation -1980

VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.

1. What are the traditional handicraft industries of India?

Answer:

1. The traditional handicrafts industries of India are textiles, woodwork, ivory, stone cutting, leather, fragrance wood, metalwork, and jewellery.
2. The village artisans such as potters, weavers, smiths produced articles and utensils.

2. Write about the drain theory.

Answer:

Dadabai Naoroji was the first to acknowledge that the poverty of the Indian people was due to the British exploitation of India's resources and the drain of India's wealth to Britain.

3. Name the inventions which made the production of textiles on a large scale

Answer:

The invention of cotton gin, flying shuttle, spinning jenny and steam engine in England, which made the production of textiles on large scale.

4. Write a short note on the Confederation of Indian Industry.

Answer:

- It is a business association in India. CII is a non-government, not for profit, industry-led, and industry- managed organisation.
- It was founded in 1985.

5. What is de-industrialization?

Answer:

The process of disruption of traditional Indian crafts and a decline in national income has been referred to as de-industrialisation.

VII. Answer the following.

1. How was the trading policy of the British caused the decline of Indian Industries?

Answer:

The decline of Indian Industries:

- Loss of Royal Patronage.
- Transition from producer to exporter of raw materials.
- Competition of Machine-Made goods.
- The trading policy of the British.

- De-industrialization.

2. Write in detail about the plantation industries.

Answer:

Plantation industries:

1. The plantation industry was the first to attract Europeans. This provides jobs on a large scale.
2. In reality, it could meet the increasing demands for tea, coffee and indigo by the British Society.
3. The Assam Tea Company was founded in 1839.
4. The coffee plantations also started simultaneously.
5. As the tea plantation was the most important industry of Eastern India, the coffee plantation became the center of activities in South India.
6. The Third important plantation, which gave birth to the factory was jute.
7. All these Industries were controlled by many former employees of the British East India Company.

3. Explain Industrial development after the 1991 reforms.

Answer:

Industrial development after the 1991 reforms:

- The year 1991 ushered a new era of economic liberalisation.
- India took a major decision to improve the performance of the industrial sector.
- The tenth and Eleventh Five-Year plans witnessed a high growth rate of industrial production.
- The abolition of industrial licensing, dismantling of price controls, dilution of reservation of small- scale industries, and the virtual abolition of monopoly law enabled the Indian industry to flourish.
- The new policy welcomes foreign investments.

VIII. HOTs.

1. How do handicraft products differ from machine-made products?

Answer:

Handicraft:

Something you make with your own hands, especially an ornament or decoration, is a handicraft. Instead, items made by artisans like pottery, handwoven blankets, handmade jewellery, and quilts stitched by hand are all examples of handicrafts.

Machine-made Products:

Machine-made products are produced faster and all are exactly the same. Machine manufacturing is faster and more economical. Also, machine-made goods are cheaper than hand made goods.

X. Project and Activity.

1. Name the industries in your state and divide them into agro-based metal-based, and forest-based. Agro-based industries:

Answer:

Cotton textile industries, Jute industry, Sugar industries, etc are agro-based industries.

Eg: Coimbatore

Metal-based industries:

- Mineral-based industries use both metallic and nonmetallic as raw material. Eg: Chennai.
- Forest-based industries: India has a rich diversity of forest resources. The most important industry is the paper industry. Eg: Chennai.