

## **Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)**

**Q. 1. What was the Proto-industrialisation? Explain its importance.**

**Ans.** Even before factories began to appear on the landscape of England and Europe, there was large scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. Many historians refer this phase as “Proto Industrialisation”. During this period, most of the goods were manufactured by trained craftspeople for the international market.

(i) The Proto-Industrial system was a part of a network of commercial exchanges.

(ii) It was controlled by merchants and the goods were produced by a vast number of producers working within their family farms, not in factories.

(iii) At each stage of production 20 to 25 workers were employed by each merchant. This meant that each clothier was controlling hundreds of workers.

**Q. 2. “Although wages increased somewhat in the 19th century, yet they could not improve the welfare of the workers.” How far do you agree with the statement? Explain any two points.**

**Ans.** Although wages increased somewhat in the 19th century, yet they could not improve the welfare of the workers.

Actually due to prices which rose during Napoleonic war, due to inflation it hardly affected the improved wages of workers.

During war period, unemployment also existed, so there was more need of employment than the wages.

**Q. 3. ‘Till the first World War, industrial growth was slow’. Give reasons for this.**

**Ans.** The war created a dramatically new situation, with the British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army.

Manchester imports into India declined. Indian mills had a vast home market to supply.

As the war continued, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs like jute bags, cloth for uniform, boots, etc.

Unable to modernise and compete with the US, Germany and Japan, the economy of Britain crumbled after the war.

Cotton production collapsed and exports of cotton cloth from Britain fell dramatically.

Within the colonies, local industrialists gradually consolidated their position substituting foreign manufacturers and capturing the home market.