



# INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT

## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



Subject :History	Topic:The Age of Industrialization	Date of Worksheet :3.9.2019
Resource Person:Mrs.Sangeeta Kumble	Date :	
Name of the Student :	Class & Division :	Roll Number :

1	What did the picture Dawn of the Century signify?	3
2	<b>Explain what is meant by proto-industrialization?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Proto-industrialization refers to that phase of industrialization when there was large scale industrial production in England and Europe for an international market not based on factories.</li><li>• Proto-industrialization in the seventeenth and eighteenth century was a decentralized system of production. Merchants were based in towns but the work was done mostly in the countryside. The merchant supplied money to artisans living in the countryside and persuaded them to produce for an expanding international market.</li><li>• It was a system which was controlled by merchants and goods were produced not in factories but by producers (workers) working within their family farms. Under this system work was done involving the whole family.</li><li>• A merchant clothier purchased wool from wool stapler and carried it to the spinner. The yarn was taken in stages to weavers, fullers and dyers.</li><li>• Finishing was done in London before export. During this time, London came to be known as a finishing Centre.</li><li>• At each stage of production 20 to 25 workers were employed by each merchant. Each clothier was thus controlling hundreds of workers. The workers remained in the countryside and continued to cultivate their crops also.</li></ul>	5
3	<b>Explain the importance of proto-industrialization</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It enabled the efficient utilization of workforce in productive work.</li><li>• Income from production supplemented the meager income of poor peasants and weavers.</li><li>• Global demands were fulfilled.</li><li>• It led to the base for proper industrialization in the coming years.</li></ul>	3
4	<b>What were trade guilds? What was their role?</b>	3
5	<b>Why did the merchants from the towns in Europe begin employing peasants and artisans within the village in the 17<sup>th</sup> century?</b>	5
6	<b>How did the poor peasants and artisans benefit during proto-industrialization phase?</b>	5
7	<b>A series of inventions in the 18<sup>th</sup> century increased the efficacy of each step of production process explain.</b>	3
8	<b>“Historians now have come to increasingly recognize that the typical worker in the mid-nineteenth century was not a machine operator but the traditional craftsman and labourer.”. Analyze the statement.</b>	5
9	<b>Why did some industrialists in the 19<sup>th</sup> century prefer hand labour over machines?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Availability of cheap labour:</b> In Victorian Britain there was no shortage of human labour. Poor peasants and vagrants moved to the cities in large numbers in search of jobs, waiting for work. Labour, wages were low. So industrialists had no problem of labour shortage or high</li></ul>	5



wage costs. They did not want to introduce machines that got rid of human labour and required large capital investment.

- **Seasonality of demand:**

In many industries e.g. Gas works, and breweries, binding, printing the demand for labour was seasonal. So they needed more workers to meet their peak demand. In all such industries where production fluctuated with the season, industrialists usually preferred hand labour, employing workers for the season.

- **Uniform machine made goods:**

A range of products could be produced only with hand labour. Machines were oriented to producing uniforms, standardized goods for a mass market. But the demand in the market was often for goods with intricate designs and specific shapes which required hand skill and not mechanical technology. In mid-nineteenth-century Britain, for instance, 500 varieties of hammers were produced and 45 kinds of axes.

- **Demand of the upper class:**

In Victorian Britain, the upper classes – the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie – preferred things produced by hand. Handmade products came to symbolize refinement and class. They were better finished, individually produced, and carefully designed. Machine made goods were for export to the colonies.

- **Expensive new technology and not so effective:**

New technology was expensive and merchants and industrialists were cautious about using it. The machines often broke down and repair was costly. They were not as effective as their inventors and manufacturers claimed.

**10 How did the abundance of labour in the market affect the lives of workers in Britain during the 19<sup>th</sup> century? Explain with examples.**

- **More workers than the demand:**

There was abundance of workers in the market than the demand. This had an adverse impact on the lives of the workers. The actual possibility of getting a job depended on existing networks of friendship and kin relations. But not everyone had social connections. Many job seekers had to wait weeks, spending nights under bridges or in night shelters. Some stayed in Night Refuges that were set up by private individuals; others went to the Casual Wards maintained by the Poor Law authorities before they got a job. So they offered their services at lower wages.

- **Seasonality of work:**

Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work. After the busy season was over, the poor were on the streets again. Some returned to the countryside after the winter, when the demand for labour in the rural areas opened up in places. But most looked for odd jobs, which till the mid-nineteenth century were difficult to find.

- **Low real wages:**

Wages increased somewhat in the early nineteenth century. But subsequent increase in prices nullified such increase. For instance when prices rose sharply during the prolonged Napoleonic War, the real value of what the workers earned fell



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	<p>significantly, since the same wages could now buy fewer things. Moreover, the income of workers depended not on the wage rate alone. What was also critical for the worker was the period of employment: the number of days of work determined the average daily income of the workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Unemployment and poverty:</b> At the best of times till the mid-nineteenth century, about 10 per cent of the urban populations were extremely poor. In periods of economic slump, like the 1830s, the proportion of unemployed went up to anything between 35 and 75 per cent indifferent regions. The fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology.</li> <li>• It was only after 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.</li> </ul>	
<b>11</b>	<b>Who devised spinning jenny? Women attacked the spinning jenny.</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Briefly discuss, what new opportunities of employment were available to workers after the 1840's</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>From which colonial port was vibrant sea trade operated?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A vibrant sea trade operated through the main pre-colonial ports.</li> <li>• Surat on the Gujarat coast connected India to the Gulf and Red Sea Ports;</li> <li>• Masulipatam on the Coromandel coast and</li> <li>• Hoogly in Bengal had trade links with South east Asian ports.</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>How did the Indian merchants and bankers help in the export of the trade?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A variety of Indian merchants and bankers were involved in network of export trade by financing production, carrying goods and supplying exporters.</li> <li>• Supply merchants linked the port towns to the inland regions. They gave advances to weavers, procured the woven cloth from weaving villages, and carried the supply to the ports.</li> <li>• At the port, the big shippers and export merchants had brokers who negotiated the price and bought goods from the supply merchants operating inland.</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Why was it difficult for East India Company to procure regular supplies of goods for export in the beginning? Explain.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before establishing political power in Bengal and Carnatic in the 1760s and 1770s, the East India Company had found it difficult to ensure a regular supply of goods for export because of the following reasons:</li> <li>• Apart from Britain, the French, Dutch, Portuguese as well as the local traders competed in the market to secure woven cloth.</li> <li>• It gave an opportunity for the weaver and supply merchants to bargain and sell the produce to the best buyer. So the prices were high</li> <li>• Moreover East India Company also did not have any political Control to impose its monopoly as it did later.</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Why did the port of Surat decline by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The European companies gradually gained power by first securing a variety of concessions from local courts,</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Later they acquired the monopoly rights to trade.</li><li>• These companies did not want the use of old ports of Surat, Masaulipatnam and Hoogly etc through which the local merchants operated. Instead they developed the port of Bombay.</li><li>• Exports from these old ports fell dramatically, the credit that had financed the earlier trade began drying up, and the local bankers slowly went bankrupt.</li></ul>	
17	<p><b>How did the British establish a monopoly in cotton and silk trade?</b></p> <p><b>Or</b></p> <p><b>How did the East India Company procure regular supplies of cotton and silk textiles from the Indian weavers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On getting the political power, the East India Company established a monopoly right to trade. It proceeded to develop a system of management and control that would eliminate competition, control costs, and ensure regular supplies of cotton and silk goods.</li><li>• This it did through a series of steps.</li><li>• First: the Company tried to eliminate the existing traders and brokers connected with the cloth trade, and establish a more direct control over the weaver. It appointed a paid servant called the <i>gomastha</i> to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth.</li><li>• Second: it prevented Company weavers from dealing with other buyers. One way of doing this was through the system of advances. Once an order was placed, the weavers were given loans to purchase the raw material for their production. Those who took loans had to hand over the cloth they produced to the <i>gomastha</i>. They could not take it to any other trader. They were bound to weave only for the company.</li><li>• The weavers lost the space to bargain for prices and sell to different buyers. The price they received from the Company was miserably low and the loans they had had accepted tied them to the Company.</li><li>• All the above facts made it easy for the East India Company to procure regular supplies of cotton and silk textiles from Indian weavers.</li></ul>	5
18	<p><b>There were reports of clashes between weavers and gomasthas. Give reasons.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Earlier supply merchants had very often lived within the weaving villages, and had a close relationship with the weavers, looking after their needs and helping them in times of crisis.</li><li>• The new <i>gomasthas</i> were outsiders, with no long-term social link with the village.</li><li>• They acted arrogantly, marched into villages with <b>sepoys</b> and peons, and punished weavers for delays in supply – often beating and flogging them.</li><li>• The weavers lost the space to bargain for prices and sell to different buyers: the price they received from the Company was miserably low and the loans they had accepted tied them to the Company.</li><li>• In many places in Carnatic and Bengal, weavers deserted villages and migrated, setting up looms in other villages where they had some family relation. Elsewhere,</li></ul>	5



	weavers along with the village traders revolted, opposing the Company and its officials. Over time many weavers began refusing loans, closing down their workshops and taking to agricultural labour.	
19	<p><b>Explain the miserable condition of Indian weavers during EIC's regime in the 18th century?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b><u>Collapse of local and foreign market</u></b> Due to industrialization in Britain, the weavers export market collapsed.</li><li>• British traders started exporting machine made clothes to India which were cheap durable and fancy. The local market shrank.</li><li>• <b><u>Shortage of raw material</u></b> Once Britain underwent industrialization, India started exporting raw cotton. After the American civil war, the raw cotton exports increased. Weavers in India were starved of supplies and forced to buy raw cotton at higher prices.</li><li>• <b><u>Clash with gomasthas</u></b> The gomasthas appointed by the company to collect and supervise supplies acted arrogantly and punished weavers for delays. so the weavers clashed with them.</li><li>• <b><u>System of advances</u></b> The British system of advances which the weavers eagerly took to increase their earnings adversely affected their power to bargain and tied them to the company. Many lost their small plots of land which they were cultivating.</li></ul>	5
20	<p><b>Why did the handloom industry collapse in India during the 19<sup>th</sup> century? Explain OR</b></p> <p><b>Analyze the causes leading to the decline of the Indian weaving industry in the 19<sup>th</sup> century</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Factories in Manchester started producing cotton textiles for the domestic market.</li><li>• The government put more import duties on the textiles coming from India to encourage the local industries. As a result, the Indian weavers lost their overseas market.</li><li>• Eventually the Manchester goods started flooding the Indian market and it became difficult for the Indian weavers to compete with the low cost Manchester cloth.</li><li>• The British government in India also levied more taxes on the handloom units which made the Indian textile costlier in Indian markets when compared to the Manchester textiles.</li><li>• 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 Indian handloom industry collapsed.</li><li>•</li></ul>	5
21	<p><b>Why could Manchester not occupy or recapture its old position in the Indian market after the first world war?</b></p>	3
22	<p><b>Write a short note on the development of factories in India.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in 1854 and it went into production two years later.</li><li>• By 1862, four mills were at work with 94,000 spindles and 2,150 looms.</li><li>• The first jute mills came up in Bengal, in 1855 and another one seven years later, in 1862.</li><li>• In North India, the Elgin Mill was started in Kanpur in the 1860s,</li></ul>	5



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• And a year later the first cotton mill was set up in Ahmedabad.</li> <li>• By 1874, the first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began its production.</li> </ul>	
<b>23</b>	<b>Give names of four early Indian entrepreneurs of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in the field of industry and trade</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>24</b>	<p><b>Mention any three restrictions imposed by the British government upon Indian merchant in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As colonial control over Indian trade tightened, the space within which Indian merchants could function became increasingly limited.</li> <li>• They were barred from trading with Europe in manufactured goods, and had to export mostly raw materials and food grains – raw cotton, opium, wheat and indigo – required by the British.</li> <li>• They were also gradually edged out of the shipping business.</li> <li>• Till the First World War, European Managing Agencies like Bird Heiglers &amp; Co., Andrew Yule, and Jardine Skinner &amp; Co controlled a large sector of Indian industries. These Agencies mobilised capital, set up joint-stock companies and managed in fact controlled a large sector of Indian industries. These Agencies mobilized capital set up joint-stock companies and managed them. In most instances Indian financiers provided the capital while the European Agencies made all investment and business decisions.</li> <li>• The European merchant-industrialists had their own chambers of commerce which Indian businessmen were not allowed to join.</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>
<b>25</b>	<p><b>Who were the early Indian entrepreneurs in the field of trade and industry? Elaborate.</b> <b>OR</b> <b>How did Indian entrepreneurs accumulate capital for investment?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The history of many business groups goes back to trade with China.</li> <li>• The British in India began exporting opium to China and took tea from China to England. Many Indians became junior players in this trade, providing finance, procuring supplies, and shipping consignments.</li> <li>• Having earned through trade, some of these businessmen had visions of developing industrial enterprises in India</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata who built huge industrial empires in India accumulated their initial wealth partly from exports to China and partly from raw cotton shipments to England.</li> <li>• Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917, also traded with China. So did the father as well as grandfather of the famous industrialist G.D. Birla.</li> <li>• Capital was accumulated through other trade networks. Some merchants from Madras traded with Burma, while others had links with the Middle East and East Africa.</li> <li>• There were yet other commercial groups, who were not directly involved in external trade. They operated within India, carrying goods from one place to another, banking money, transferring funds between cities, and financing traders. When opportunities of investment in industries opened up, many of them set up factories</li> </ul>	<b>5</b>



26	<b>Explain, from where did the Workers come and how did they get job in Industry in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In most industrial regions workers came from the districts around. Peasants and artisans who found no work in the village went to the industrial centres in search of work</li><li>• Over 50 per cent workers in the Bombay cotton industries in 1911 came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri, while the mills of Kanpur got most of their textile hands from the villages within the district of Kanpur.</li><li>• Most often mill workers moved between the village and the city, returning to their village homes during harvests and festivals.</li><li>• Over time, as news of employment spread, workers travelled great distances in the hope of work in the mills. From the United Provinces, for instance, they went to work in the textile mills of Bombay and in the jute mills of Calcutta.</li><li>• Getting jobs was always difficult, even when mills multiplied and the demand for workers increased. The numbers seeking work were always more than the jobs available. Numbers seeking work were always more than the jobs available. Entry into the mills was also restricted.</li><li>• Industrialists usually employed a jobber to get new recruits. Very often the 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.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>	5
27	<b>Who was a Jobber? Explain their main functions? How did a Jobber misuse his position and power?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The jobber was an old and trusted worker of the industrialist.</li><li>• <b>Functions:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He got people from his villages</li><li>• Ensured them jobs, helped them settle in the city.</li><li>• Provided them money in times of crisis.</li></ul></li><li>• Gradually the jobber became a person with some authority and power. He began misusing his position and power in the following ways :<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He began demanding money and gifts for his favour</li><li>• And thus started controlling the lives of workers.</li><li>• He got people from his own village and restricted entry of others in the mills.</li></ul></li></ul>	
28	<b>Why were Indian industries producing yarn instead of cloth in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When Indian businessmen began setting up industries in the late nineteenth century, they avoided competing with Manchester goods in the Indian market.</li><li>• Since yarn was not an important part of British imports into India, the early cotton mills in India produced coarse cotton yarn (thread) rather than fabric.</li><li>• When yarn was imported it was only of the superior variety.</li><li>• The yarn produced in Indian spinning mills was used by handloom weavers in India or exported to China.</li></ul>	3
29	<b>By the first decade of the twentieth century a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization.</b>	5



	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>How did the Indian industries develop in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• By the first decade of the twentieth century a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation.</li><li>• <b><u>The Swadeshi Movement</u></b>: During Swadeshi Movement, nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth.</li><li>• Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests, pressurising the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions.</li><li>• <b><u>The export of Indian yarn to China declined</u></b>: From 1906, moreover, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912.</li><li>• <b><u>The First World War</u></b>: The war created a dramatically new situation. With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. 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. New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts. Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours. Over the war years industrial production boomed</li></ul>	
<b>30</b>	<p><b>The first world war created a favourable condition for the development of industries in India.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Till the First World War, industrial growth was slow. The war created a dramatically new situation.</li><li>• British mills were busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. Suddenly, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply.</li><li>• As the war prolonged, 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. New factories were set up and old factories ran in multiple shifts.</li><li>• After the war, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market. Cotton production collapsed and exports of cotton cloth from Britain fell dramatically.</li><li>• Within the colonies, local industrialists gradually consolidated their position, substituting foreign manufactures and capturing the home market.</li></ul>	<b>5</b>
<b>31</b>	<p><b>Give reasons why British industries failed to recapture the old hold in the Indian industries?</b></p>	<b>3</b>
<b>32</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>In the twentieth century, handloom cloth production expanded steadily: almost trebling between 1900 and 1940.</b></p>	<b>3</b>





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<b>33</b>	<p><b>Advertisements help in creating new consumers. How? Give reasons.</b> <i>Advertisements help create new consumers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• They make the people aware of the availability of the product.</li><li>• They make products appear desirable and necessary.</li><li>• With catchy slogans, images and beautiful illustrations they shape the minds of people and create new needs.</li></ul>	<b>3</b>
<b>34</b>	<p><b>What measures were adopted by the producers in India to expand the market in their goods in the 19<sup>th</sup> century? OR</b> <b>How did the British manufacturers attempt to take over the Indian market with the help of advertisements?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Labelling:</b> When Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they put labels on the cloth bundles. The label was needed to make the place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer. The label was also to be a mark of quality. When buyers saw 'MADE IN MANCHESTER' written in bold on the label, they were expected to feel confident about buying the cloth.</li><li>• <b>Images:</b> Text also carried images of Indian gods and goddesses. It was as if the association with gods gave divine approval to the goods being sold. The imprinted image of Krishna or Saraswati was also intended to make the manufacture from a foreign land appear somewhat familiar to Indian people.</li><li>• <b>Calendars:</b> By the late nineteenth century, manufacturers were printing calendars like the images of gods, figures of important personages, of emperors and nawabs, adorned advertisement and calendars. The message very often seemed to say: if you respect the royal figure, then respect this product; when the product was being used by kings, or produced under royal command, its quality could not be questioned.</li><li>• <b>Nationalist Message:</b> When Indian manufacturers advertised the nationalist message was clear and loud. If you care for the nation then buy products that Indians produce. Advertisements became a vehicle of the nationalist message of swadeshi.</li></ul>	<b>5</b>
<b>35</b>	<p><b>“Industrialization was a mixed blessing.” Explain.</b> <b>Blessings of the industrialization:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Production by machines has met the growing needs of the growing population of the world.</li><li>• Only machines have made it possible for the mankind to meet the primary necessities of food, clothes shelter.</li><li>• Machines have relieved man of the drudgery of tiring and unpleasant jobs.</li><li>• Machines have brought more leisure.</li></ul> <p><b>Harmful effects of industrial revolution:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The industrial revolution shattered the rural life by turning the farmers into landless labourers.</li><li>• Rural unemployment forced the unemployed farmers to migrate to cities in search of jobs</li><li>• The cities became overcrowded and many problems of insanitation and housing arose.</li><li>• The industrial gave birth to imperialism.</li></ul>	



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