



Social Studies

Class 10th **(History)**

Chapter 4: The Age of Industrialization



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Exercises

Que 1. Explain the following

(a) Women workers of Britain attacked Spinning Jenny machines.

Ans

- (i) The Spinning Jenny Machine was made by James Hargreaves in 1764 AD.
- (ii) With this machine, a single laborer can spin many spindles easily.
- (iii) The demand for laborers started decreasing.
- (iv) Due to this machine women workers became unemployed.
- (v) That's why the women workers attacked the spinning jenny machines.

(b) In the seventeenth century, merchants in European cities made farmers and artisans work in the villages.

Ans:

- (i) The merchants started moving towards the villages.
- (ii) They used to give money to farmers to grow the crops accordingly.
- (iii) At that time the demand for things started increasing in the world.
- (iv) To complete this demand, production could not be increased from cities alone.
- (v) The new traders could not do business in the cities. So they started going towards the villages.

(c) Surat port was marginalized by the end of the eighteenth century.

Ans:

1. By the 1750s the network controlled by Indian merchants had broken down.
2. European companies obtained various concessions in trade from the local kings.
3. After that they acquired monopoly rights over the trade.
4. The power of European companies was increasing.
5. They started developing the Mumbai port under their control.
6. This led to a dramatic reduction in exports from ports like Surat and these ports became vulnerable.
7. In the last years of the 17th century, the total value of trade from Surat port was Rs 1.6 crore.
8. By the 1740s, it had fallen to only Rs 30 lakh.
9. Thus by the end of the 18th century the port of Surat was marginalised.

(d) The East India Company had appointed Gumashtas to keep a watch on the weavers in India.

Ans:

1. Till 1760-65, Indian weavers used to sell their goods at high bids.
2. But after the war of 1764, when the political power of the East India Company was established.
3. The company wanted to establish a monopoly on trade.
4. The company imposed restrictions on the weavers that they could not sell their goods elsewhere.
5. To supervise these weavers, the company appointed salaried workers called Gumasta.

Que 2. Write True or False against each of the statements

- (a) At the end of the nineteenth century, 80 percent of the total labor force of Europe was working in the technologically developed industrial sector.
- (b) India dominated the international market for fine cloth till the eighteenth century.
- (c) India's cotton exports declined as a result of the American Civil War.
- (d) The introduction of fly shuttle improved the productivity of handloom workers.

Ans: (a) Wrong

(b) correct

(c) wrong

(d) Correct.

Que 3. Give the meaning of Adi-industrialisation.

Ans: - Even before the establishment of factories in England and Europe, large scale industrial production for the international market had started. This was not done in production factories. This production increased with the expansion of traditional trade in the villages. Many historians refer to this phase of industrialization as pre-industrialisation.

Discuss

Que 1. Why did some industrialists in nineteenth century Europe prefer manual workers over machines?

Ans: The following were the reasons for giving preference to manual workers in 19th century Europe by some industrialists.

1. There was no dearth of human labor in Britain at that time. Hence laborers were available at low wages. Therefore, industrialists employed manual workers instead of machines.
2. In many industries, the demand kept on increasing and decreasing depending on the season, where industrialists preferred to hire laborers instead of machines.
3. Many products could only be made by hand. There was often a great demand in the market for things of fine designs and special shapes. To make them, not machines but human skill was needed.
4. The elite people of the upper class gave importance to things made by hand. Hand made things were considered a symbol of sophistication and elegance. They were made one by one and their design was also good.

Que 2. What did the East India Company do to ensure regular supply of cotton and silk cloth from Indian weavers?

Ans:- The East India Company took the following steps to ensure regular supply of cotton and silk cloth from Indian weavers.

1. The company introduced a new system of management and control to eliminate competition.
2. The company tried to eliminate traders and brokers operating in the textile trade.
3. The company deployed salaried workers known as 'gumashtas' to oversee the weavers.
4. The weavers who sold the company's goods were banned from doing business with other buyers.
5. Started giving loans to weavers. The weavers who used to take loans had to give their own cloth to the Gumashta.

Que 3. Imagine that you have been asked to write an article for the Encyclopaedia about Britain and the history of cotton. Write your article on the basis of the information given in this chapter.

Ans:-

1. Cotton was a symbol of the industrial age. In the late nineteenth century there was a huge increase in the production of cotton.
2. In 1760 Britain used to import 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton for industries.
3. In 1787 this import increased to 220 million pounds.
4. This increase in imports was due to many changes in the process of production.
5. The 18th century saw a number of inventions that increased the efficiency of each stage of the production process.
6. Production per worker increased and stronger threads and fibers were produced than ever before.
7. After this Richard Arkwright laid out the outline of the cotton textile mill.
8. Now expensive new machines could be bought and installed in factories.
9. All the processes in factories were brought under one roof and in the hands of one owner.
10. Thus the cotton industry was one of the most flourishing industries in Britain.

Que 4. Why did India's industrial production increase during the First World War?

Ans:-

1. British factories were engaged in war production for the army there. Due to which the import of Manchester goods into India decreased. Indigenous goods started increasing overnight in Indian markets.
2. Indian factories also started making jute sacks for the army, uniform clothes for the soldiers, tents and leather shoes, horse and mule jeans and many other items.
3. New factories are set up. The old factory began to produce in several shifts. Many new laborers got work.
4. Nationalist movements also encouraged the use of indigenous things, which led to an increase in production in Indian industries.