

# **Ravi Maths Tuition**

## **HIS - The Age of Industrialization**

### **10th Standard**

### **Social Science**

#### Multiple Choice Question

61 x 1 = 61

- 1) Guilds were associations of  
(a) Industrilization (b) Exporters (c) Traders (d) Producers
- 2) Which of the following best defines a Jobber?  
(a) Employed by industrialist to get new recruits (b) Old trusted worker  
(c) Person of authority and power (d) Controlled lives of workers
- 3) First country to undergo industrial revolution is-  
(a) Japan (b) Britain (c) Germany (d) France
- 4) 18th Century India witnessed the decline of which port town?  
(a) Surat (b) Bombay (c) Calcutta (d) Madras
- 5) The paid servants of the East India Company were  
(a) Seth (b) Mamlatdar (c) Gomastha (d) Lambardar
- 6) Who devised the Spinning Jenny?  
(a) Samuel Luck (b) Richard Arkwright (c) James Hargreaves (d) James Watt.
- 7) When was the first cotton mill set up in India in?  
(a) 1814 (b) 1824 (c) 1854 (d) 1864
- 8) In India, the first cotton mill was set up in  
(a) Madras (b) Bombay (c) Kanpur (d) Surat
- 9) Who invented the steam engine?  
(a) James Watt (b) New Camen (c) Richard Arkwright (d) None of the above
- 10) Who was E.T. Paull  
(a) He was a popular music publisher (b) Economist (c) Writer (d) Philosopher
- 11) Dwarkanath Tagore is a  
(a) Painter (b) Industrialist (c) Publisher (d) Social Reformer
- 12) What did the term 'Orient' refers to  
(a) England (b) Asia (c) Russia (d) America
- 13) How did advertisements reach the common people  
(a) T.V (b) Radio (c) Calendars (d) Products
- 14) Which among these was a pre-colonial sea port?  
(a) Vishakhapatnam (b) Chennai (c) Hooghly (d) Cochin
- 15) The first Asian country to be industrialized was  
(a) Japan (b) India (c) China (d) Afghanistan

- 16) It is the first industrial city in England  
(a) Manchester (b) London (c) Oxford (d) Wales
- 17) This city connected India to the gulf and red sea port in the pre-colonial period  
(a) Mumbai (b) Surat (c) Madras (d) Calicut
- 18) Which one is the flourishing industry of England?  
(a) Cotton industry (b) Jute industry (c) Iron and steel industry (d) I.T
- 19) Which Indian entrepreneur set up six joint stock companies in India in 1830?  
(a) Dinshaw petit (b) Dwarka Nath Tagore (c) Jamshedjee Tata (d) Seth Hukum Chand
- 20) Who established the first jute mill in India?  
(a) Dinshaw Petit (b) Dwarkanath Tagore (c) Jamshedjee Tata (d) Seth Hukumchand
- 21) Elgin mill was set up at  
(a) Lucknow (b) Calicut (c) Kanpur (d) Madras
- 22) When was the telephone invented?  
(a) 1885 (b) 1976 (c) 1876 (d) 1776
- 23) Where was the first jute mill established?  
(a) Surat (b) Delhi (c) Calcutta (d) Bombay
- 24) The Tata iron and steel company was formed  
(a) 1807 (b) 1907 (c) 1957 (d) 1865
- 25) The machine age in India started in-  
(a) 1850 (b) 1900 (c) 1950 (d) 1890
- 26) In which year did the first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production?  
(a) 1853 (b) 1854 (c) 1847 (d) 1855
- 27) What was used by Manchester industrialists to make the place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the Indian buyers?  
(a) Pamphlets (b) Radio advertisements (c) Labels (d) None of the above
- 28) During which period did the cotton piece goods production double in India?  
(a) 1900 to 1912 (b) 1900 to 1920 (c) 1900 to 1910 (d) 1900 to 1902
- 29) A person who staples or sorts wool according to its fiber is called which of the following terms?  
(a) Stapler (b) Fuller (c) Caller (d) None of the above
- 30) The earliest factories in England came up by which of the following years?  
(a) 1730s (b) 1740s (c) 1840s (d) 1830s
- 31) Who patented the steam engine?  
(a) James Watt (b) Copernicus (c) Nikolai Tesla (d) Alexander Graham Bell
- 32) Which neighboring district of Mumbai provided an overwhelming majority of its mill workers in 1911?  
(a) Ratnagiri (b) Thane (c) Sindhudurg (d) Nasik
- 33) The image of which Hindu god was most used to publicise baby products?  
(a) Durga (b) Krishna (c) Ganesh (d) Shiva

- 34) The process in which fibers such as cotton or wool are prepared prior to spinning is called which of the following terms?  
(a) Carding (b) Harding (c) Sarding (d) None of the above
- 35) Which device was used by weavers in order to operate looms after the second decade of the twentieth century?  
(a) Rotating shuttle (b) Spin shuttle (c) Fly shuttle (d) Cock shuttle
- 36) Who was the producer of the music book having a picture on the counter page entitled, "Dawn of the Century" ?  
(a) E.T.Paul (b) Jafferson (c) Elizabeth Paul (d) Graham Bell
- 37) What symbolizes the wheel with wings ?  
(a) Time (b) Progress (c) Carriage (d) Future
- 38) Which part of the world is represented by Aladdin?  
(a) Orient (b) West (c) North (d) South
- 39) In the period of proto-industrialisation, production was carried at?  
(a) Country side (b) Town (c) Both a and b (d) None
- 40) Which of the following country is considered to be the first industrial nation of the world?  
(a) France (b) Germany (c) Britain (d) d) Italy
- 41) Which of the following city was known as a finishing centre of the cloth at the time of proto-industrialisation?  
(a) London (b) Berlin (c) Paris (d) Rome
- 42) In the first phase of industrialisation, the most dynamic industries in Britain were  
(a) Metals (b) Coal (c) Cotton (d) Both (a) & (c)
- 43) Which of the following companies gradually gained power in the 1750s after the decline of Indian merchant's trade capacity?  
(a) Chinese companies (b) Russian companies (c) English companies (d) European companies
- 44) Which of the following two ports grew after the European companies gained power in trade?  
(a) Surat and Hoogly (b) Madras and Masutipatnam (c) Bombay and Calcutta  
(d) Kandla and Visakhapatnam
- 45) Which of the following is not an European managing age, agency who controlled large sector of Indian industries during the First World War?  
(a) Bird Heiglers and Company (b) Andrew Yule (c) Jardine Skinner (d) East India Company
- 46) Which among the following industrialists began selling cloth in India with labels on cloth bundles?  
(a) Manchester industrialists (b) Yorkshire industrialists (c) Lancashire industrialists  
(d) Glasgow industrialists
- 47) Consider the following statements and choose the appropriate statement associated with emergence of mills.  
(a) The earliest factories in England came up by the end of 1830s  
(b) Iron industries was the main industry at that time  
(c) The most dynamic industries in England were cotton and metals.  
(d) James Watt is credited to create the cotton mills

- 48) Find the incorrect option
- (a) Earliest factories started in England in 1730 (b) James Watt patents the Steam Engine in 1781  
(c) In 1855, first Jute mill came up in Punjab. (d) First jute mill owned by an Indian set up in Delhi
- 49) Find the incorrect option.
- (a) Richard Ark wright is credited to create the cotton mill  
(b) The most dynamic industries in Britain were cotton and metals  
(c) Seth Hukumchand set up the first Indian Jute Mill in Calcutta in 1917  
(d) In 1903, London underground railway starts operation
- 50) Arrange the following in the correct sequence.
- i. First spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production.  
ii. First Jute mill comes up in Bengal.  
iii. James Watt patents the Steam engine.  
iv. Earliest factories start in England.
- (a) iv, iii, ii and i (b) i, ii, iii and iv (c) iii, iv, i and ii (d) iv, iii, i and i
- 51)
- | List I(Year) | List II (Events)                                |
|--------------|---|
| A. 1730      | 1.Earliest factories starts in England.         |
| B. 1781      | 2.James Watt patents the Steam Engine           |
| C. 1771      | 3.Creation of first cotton mill by R. Arkwright |
| D. 1855      | 4.First Jute mill came up in Bengal             |
- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
- 52) Dwarkanath Tagore is a\_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Painter (b) Industrialist (c) Philosopher (d) Social Reformer
- 53) The port that grew during colonial period was\_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Bombay (b) Surat (c) Hooghly (d) Masulipatnam
- 54) Which image of a God was most commonly used to popularise baby products?
- (a) Ram (b) Shiva (c) Krishna (d) Hanuman
- 55) Industrialisation began in which one of the following , European countries in the second half of the eighteenth century?
- (a) Germany (b) France (c) Italy (d) England
- 56) The Industrial Revolution, which began in Britain in the mid-18th century, transformed the world of manufacturing and ushered in an era of mass production.  
How did the import of raw cotton from foreign markets impact the British textile industry?
- (a) It stimulated the industry's growth and expansion  
(b) It reduced the cost of raw materials and increased profits  
(c) It led to the development of new textile manufacturing techniques (d) All of the above
- 57) After the war, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market. Unable to modernise and compete with the US, Germany and Japan, the economy of Britain crumbled after the war. Which of the following events led to the collapse of the British economy post World War I?
- (a) Native industrialists of British colonies failed to establish their industries  
(b) British cotton cloth exports fell drastically (c) Britain modernised its economy well  
(d) None of the above

- 58) In the 17th and 18th centuries, George, a merchant moved to towns in Europe supplying money to peasants and artisans in rural area, persuading them to produce for an international market. Accordingly, which development happened in the world because of George movement in the 17th and 18th centuries?
- (a) The expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world.  
 (b) The expansion of cotton work in the world.  
 (c) Merchants production started growing within towns (d) All of the above
- 59) Mr. X started a new business of hair products. He wanted to advertise his product why?
- (a) It makes products more valuable (b) It makes products appear desirable and necessary.  
 (c) It will help in making new more products. (d) It will look good
- 60) Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer  
 Statement I : Ahmedabad on the Gujarat coast connected India to the Gulf and Red Sea Ports. India traded by sea routes in pre-colonial times.  
 Statement II : Before the age of machine industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated the International market in textiles.
- (a) Statement I is correct and statement II is incorrect  
 (b) Statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct (c) Statement I and II are incorrect  
 (d) Statement I and II are correct
- 61) The Industrial Revolution transformed Britain from an agricultural society to an industrial powerhouse. Machines became increasingly important in manufacturing, leading to increased productivity and lower costs. However, hand labour remained essential for many Industries, particularly those producing goods with intricate designs and specific shapes. How did hand labour impact the status of artisans and craftsmen in mid-19th-Century Britain?
- (a) Hand labour made them respected members of their communities.  
 (b) Hand labour elevated them to a higher social status.  
 (c) Hand labour was seen as outdated and unimportant.  
 (d) Hand labour was seen as a necessary but unskilled trade

Fill up / 1 Marks

1 x 1 = 1

- 62) By the late 19th Century, manufacturers were printing \_\_\_\_ to popularize their products.

Picture Based Questions

2 x 1 = 2

- 63) Identify the picture?



- (a) The English factory of Surat.  
 (b) East India Company at Britain.  
 (c) A Lancashire cotton mill.  
 (d) A spinning factory.

- 64) Which of the following aspect best signifies this image during 1874?



- (a) Houseless and Hungry
- (b) Workers in iron works
- (c) People on the move in search of work
- (d) Railway workers in England

Correct and rewrite

2 x 1 = 2

- 65) The East India Company appointed 'Gomasthas' to supervise their factories in India.

- 66) In Victorian Britain the bourgeoisie class preferred machine made goods.

Assertion and reason

3 x 1 = 3

- 67) **Assertion (A)** The period of industrialization before the first factories came up in Europe is termed as proto-industrialization.

**Reason (R)** This period was marked by merchants from towns getting products made in villages.

**Codes**

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - (c) A is true, but R is false
  - (d) A is false, but R is true
- 68) **Assertion (A)** The merchants supplied money to the peasants in the countryside .
- Reason (R)** By late 18th century, there were numerous factories dotting the landscape of England.

**Codes**

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - (c) A is true, but R is false
  - (d) A is false, but R is true
- 69) Assertion (A) : Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors in 1845.
- Reason (R) : Contractors had drastically reduced their payments.
- Codes
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - (c) A is true, but R is false
  - (d) A is false, but R is true

2 Marks

50 x 2 = 100

- 70) Which industry was symbol of the new era?
- 71) Who created the cotton mill?
- 72) Who invented steam engine?
- 73) Who discovered spinning jenny?
- 74) The introduction of which technology in England angered women?
- 75) Which pre-colonial port connected India to the Gulf countries and the Red Sea ports?
- 76) Name any two regions of colonial India Which were famous for large scale industries.
- 77) Which were the two most dynamic industries of Britain in the early 19th century?
- 78) "In victoria Britain, the upper classes-the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie-preferred things produced by hand". Give reason.
- 79) Why women works attacked the spinning jenny a machine which was introduced in Britain?

- 80) Name the good from India which dominated the international market before the age of machine industries.
- 81) Name any three pre-colonial ports of India
- 82) Why the pre-colonial i.e., Surat and Masulipatnam declined by the 1750's?
- 83) Name the ports which drew during the colonial period.
- 84) Who were Gomasthas?
- 85) Name the European Managing agencies which controlled the large sector of Indian industries.
- 86) When was the first cotton mill established in Bombay?
- 87) Name any four major centres of cotton textile of India during the colonial period.
- 88) Name any four entrepreneurs of India who set factories during colonial period.
- 89) Who was a jobber?
- 90) Name the provinces where most of the large-scale industries were located during the colonial period.
- 91) What technological helped in improving production of India industry during the 20<sup>th</sup> century?
- 92) How Indian manufacturers tried to expand their market?
- 93) "When Indian manufacturers advertised the nationalist message was clear and loud". What was the message?
- 94) Why was it difficult for the new European merchants to set up business in town in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries?
- 95) Why did Britain impose protective tariff?
- 96) Explain the reason for the popularity of 'GO EAST MOVEMENT'.
- 97) How did farming methods change due to Industrialisation?
- 98) What is meant by Trade Unions?
- 99) Who were the jobbers and explain their functions?
- 100) How does the industrialization help in raising the level or the standard of living?
- 101) What was the aim behind establishing Chamber of Commerce?
- 102) Why was the system of advancing loans to the weavers adopted by the English company?
- 103) What were trade guilds?
- 104) Why did the British merchants engage farmers from the countryside to produce textile for the market?
- 105) When and where JN Tata set up the first iron and steel works in India?
- 106) Name some industries where labour demand was seasonal.
- 107) Name two materials which were exported to England from India?
- 108) When was Spinning Jenny devised and by whom?
- 109) To which ports did Surat on the Gujarat coast connect India?
- 110) Who were Koshtis?
- 111) How did the Indian weavers and merchants resist colonial control
- 112) At which place was the first spinning and weaving mill began production in 1874?
- 113) What are advantages of advertisement?



- 114) What technological change helped in improving production of Indian industry during the 20th century?
- 115) Why did the British manufacturers print calendars for popularising their products in the late 19th century?
- 116) Name some European Managing Agencies who controlled a large sector of Indian industries.
- 117) Why did the British merchants engage farmers from the countryside to produce textile for the market?
- 118) There is a sizeable body of literature that seeks to explain India's poor industrial track record. Reasons identified include resource constraints, oppressive regulations and a general lack of skilled labour due to....  
Source (edited) : Livemint  
(i) What are the factors that affected in India's industrial growth, according to the text?  
(ii) What was the Swadeshi Movement and how did it impact industrialisation in India?
- 119) Read the statements given below regarding Expansion of World Trade  
Statement 1 : (S1) The guilds controlled the production and restricted the entry of new merchants in the trade. Statement 2 : (S2) World trade expanded at a very fast rate during the 17th and 18th century.  
Explain these statements S1-and S2 reflected in the Expansion of world trade.

#### Activity Based Questions

7 x 2 = 14

- 120) Look at the three pictures given below and Source B. Explain why many workers were opposed to the use of the Spinning Jenny?



Picture I



Picture II



Picture III

#### Source B

A magistrate reported in 1790 about an incident when he was called in to protect a manufacturer's property from being attacked by workers:

'From the depredations of a lawless Banditti of colliers and their wives, for the wives had lost their work to spinning engines ... they advanced at first with much insolence, avowing their intention of cutting to pieces the machine lately introduced in the woollen manufacture; which they suppose, if generally adopted, will lessen the demand for manual labour. The women became clamorous. The men were more open to conviction and after some expostulation were induced to desist from their purpose and return peaceably home. J.L. Hammond and B. Hammond, *The Skilled Labourer 1760-1832*, quoted in Maxine Berg, *The Age of Manufactures*.

- 121) Give two examples where modern development that is associated with progress has led to problems. You may like to think of areas related to environmental issues, nuclear weapons or disease.
- 122) The way in which historians focus on industrialisation rather than on small workshops is a good example of how what we believe today about the past is influenced by what historians choose to notice and what they ignore. Note down one event or aspect of your own life which adults such as your parents or teachers may think is unimportant, but which you believe to be important.



123)



Fig. A Lancashire cotton mill, painted by C.E. Turner, The

Illustrated London News, 1925



Fig. Industrial Manchester by

M. Jackson, The Illustrated London News, 1857.

Look at Figs. 4 and 5. Can you see any difference in the way the two images show industrialisation? Explain your view briefly.

124)

Imagine that you are a merchant writing back to a salesman who has been trying to persuade you to buy a new machine. Explain in your letter what you have heard and why you do not wish to invest in the new technology

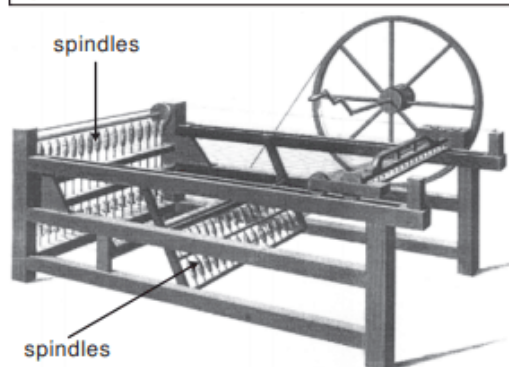
125)



*Fig. 3 - Spinning in the eighteenth century. You can see each member of the family involved in the production of yarn. Notice that one wheel is moving only one spindle.*



*Fig. 7 - A spinning factory in 1830. You can see how giant wheels moved by steam power could set in motion hundreds of spindles to manufacture thread.*



*Fig. 11 - A Spinning Jenny, a drawing by T.E. Nicholson, 1835. Notice the number of spindles that could be operated with one wheel.*

### Source B

A magistrate reported in 1790 about an incident when he was called in to protect a manufacturer's property from being attacked by workers:

'From the depredations of a lawless Banditti of colliers and their wives, for the wives had lost their work to spinning engines ... they advanced at first with much insolence, avowing their intention of cutting to pieces the machine lately introduced in the woollen manufacture; which they suppose, if generally adopted, will lessen the demand for manual labour. The women became clamorous. The men were more open to conviction and after some expostulation were induced to desist from their purpose and return peaceably home.'

J.L. Hammond and B. Hammond, *The Skilled Labourer 1760-1832*, quoted in Maxine Berg, *The Age of Manufactures*.

Look at Figs. 3, 7 and 11, then reread source B. Explain why many workers were opposed to the use of the Spinning Jenny.

- 126) On a map of Asia, find and draw the sea and land links of the textile trade from India to Central Asia, West Asia and Southeast Asia.

3 Marks

74 x 3 = 222

- 127) Write True or False against each statement:
- a) At the end of the nineteenth century, 80 per cent of the total workforce in Europe was employed in the technologically advanced industrial sector.
  - b) The international market for fine textiles was dominated by India till the eighteenth century.
  - c) The American Civil War resulted in the reduction of cotton exports from India.
  - d) The introduction of the fly shuttle enabled handloom workers to improve their productivity.
- 128) Explain what is meant by proto-industrialisation.
- 129) Why did some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?
- 130) How did the East India Company procure regular supplies of cotton and silk textiles from Indian weavers?
- 131) Imagine that you have been asked to write an article an encyclopedia on Britain and the history of cotton. Write your piece using information from the entire chapter.
- 132) Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War?
- 133) Women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny.
- 134) Explain the main features of proto-industrialisation
- 135) Why did some industrialist of Europe prefer hand labour over machines during the 19<sup>th</sup> century? Explain any five reasons.
- 136) What steps were taken by East Company to control the market of cotton and silk goods?
- 137) Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War?
- 138) How did the First World War prove to be a boon to the Indian industries?
- 139) How did the abundance of labour in the market affect the lives of the workers in Britain during the nineteenth century? Explain with examples.
- 140) What is meant by proto-industrialisation? How did it affect the rural peasant and artisans?
- 141) How did the poor peasants and artisans benefit during the proto-industrialisation phase?
- 142) How were machines and technology glorified in England in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century through pictures on the cover pages of some books?
- 143) Who produced a popular music book that had a picture on the cover announcing the 'Dawn of the century'?
- 144) When Manchester industrialist began selling cloth in India, they put labels with pictures on the cloth bundles. Why did they do so? Explain.
- 145) What was the result of the important Manchester cloth to India?
- 146) What were guilds?
- 147) What is proto-industrialisation?
- 148) How was proto-industrialisation different from factory production?
- 149) What was the impact of the First Work War on the Britain industries?
- 150) 'Under the colonial era the Indian merchants were discriminated and space within which Indian merchants could function became increasingly limited'. Justify.
- 151) Why there were clashes between weavers and gomasthas?
- 152) Why were there frequent clashes between gomasthas and weavers in the villages? Explain five reasons.

- 153) Why was the East India Company keen on expanding textile exports from India during 1760's?
- 154) Before establishing political power in Bengal and Carnatic in the 1760 and 1770's, the East India Company had found it difficult to ensure a regular supply of goods for export. Give reasons.
- 155) What was spinning Jenny?
- 156) During the first world war years industrial production in India boomed. Give reason.
- 157) Why in Victorian Britain, the upper classes preferred things produced by hand? Give three reasons.
- 158) What led to expansion in handloom craft production between 1900 and 1940?
- 159) Describe how handloom cloth production expanded between 1900 and 1940?
- 160) "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.
- 161) Why could Britain not recapture here hold on the Indian market after the First World War? Explain.
- 162) Explain the impact of the First World War on Britain's economy?
- 163) Who was a jobber? Explain his functions.
- 164) Why jobber employed? How did jobber misuse his position and power? Explain.
- 165) Distinguish between industrialisation and proto-industrialisation.
- 166) "Certain group of weavers were in a better position than others to survive the competition with mill industries". Explain.
- 167) What were the problems of Indian weavers at the early 19<sup>th</sup> century?
- 168) State the problems faced by cotton weavers of India.
- 169) Explain the miserable conditions of India weavers during the East India Company, regime in the eighteenth century.
- 170) Describe any four Impacts of Manchester imports on the cotton weavers of India.
- 171) How did the Industrial Revolution in England affect India's economy?
- 172) Why did the network of export trade in textiles controlled by the Indian merchants break down by the 1750's? Mention any two effects of such a breakdown.
- 173) Mention any five restrictions imposed by the British government upon the Indian merchants in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 174) Mention any three restrictions imposed by the British government upon the Indian merchants in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 175) Name any two European Managing Agencies which controlled a large sector of the Indian industries. Describe any three functions performed by such agencies.
- 176) Why was East India Company keen on Expanding textile exports from India during the 1760? Explain any three reasons.
- 177) Explain the meaning of the term 'Industrial Revolution'.
- 178) How did factory production begin in England?
- 179) Explain how were Indian merchants and bankers involved in the export trade in the early 18th century.
- 180) Highlight the position of weavers who produced coarse cloth in 20th century.
- 181) Describe the conditions of workers in Europe after the industrial revolution?
- 182) Explain the role of European Managing Agencies in India.
- 183) Describe the role of early entrepreneurs of India in the development of industries

- 184) How did many Indian entrepreneurs survive despite of tight economic controls imposed by the British Government?
- 185) What was the role of a Jobber?
- 186) "Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth -century world economy." Analyze the statement.
- 187) Give reasons why British industries failed to recapture their old hold on the Indian market after the First World War
- 188) Highlight any three benefits of industrialisation on the society.
- 189) Critically examine how the British companies gradually asserted monopoly rights in India
- 190) Explain any three effects of population growth in England in the late eighteenth century.
- 191) Read the given sources and answer the following questions.

**Source A Hand Labour and Steam Power**

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

(i) Evaluate the preference of handmade products by the aristocrats and bourgeoisie in England.

**Source B Life of the Workers**

The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of workers. As news of possible jobs travelled to the countryside, hundreds tramped to the cities. The actual possibility of getting a job depended on existing networks of friendship and kin relations. If you had a relative or a friend in a factory, you were more likely to get a job quickly. But not everyone had' social connections. Many job-seekers had to wait weeks, spending nights under bridges or in night.

(ii) Why the life of workers affected?

**Source C Manchester comes to India**

Cotton weavers in India thus faced two problems at the same time: their export market collapsed and the local market shrank, being glutted with Manchester imports. Produced by machines at lower costs, the imported cotton goods were so cheap that weavers could not easily competes with them. By the 1850s, reports from most weaving regions of India-narrated stories of decline and desolation.

(iii) To what extent the problems were faced by cotton weavers in India?

- 192) Explain the conditions in 18th century English countryside that created conditions for proto-industrialisation.
- 193) What is meant by proto-industrialisation? How did it affect the life of the people?
- 194) Why did the Indian industrial growth suddenly shoot up in the years of the First World War? Describe any three reasons.
- 195) How did the cotton weavers in India suffer due to Manchester import
- 196) State any three functions of a Jobber.
- 197) Explain the impact of the First World War on industrial production in India.
- 198) How did handloom cloth production expand steadily in the 20th century? Explain
- 199) Explain the conditions in 18th century English countryside that created conditions for proto-industrialisation.
- 200) How did Indian businessmen benefit from their participation in the China trade?  
Build answer around these points
  1. Many Indians became junior players in this trade.
  2. Setting up six joint-stock.
  3. Dwarkanath Tagore, a successful China trader, turned to industry.

201) In many weaving villages, there were reports of clashes between weavers and gomasthas. 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. The new gomasthas were outsiders, with no long-term social link with the village. They acted arrogantly, marched into villages with sepoy and peon, and punished weavers for delays in supply often beating and flogging them. 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.

**1.** In many weaving villages, there were reports of clashes between whom?

- (a) In many weaving villages, there were reports of clashes between weavers and gomasthas.
- (b) In many weaving villages, there were reports of clashes between farmers and gomasthas.
- (c) In many weaving villages, there were reports of clashes between artisans and gomasthas.
- (d) In many weaving villages, there were reports of clashes between weavers and farmers.

**2.** In which villages, there were reports of clashes between weavers and gomasthas?

- (a) In many Indian villages, there were reports of clashes between weavers and gomasthas.
- (b) In many British villages, there were reports of clashes between farmers and gomasthas.
- (c) In many weaving villages, there were reports of clashes between artisans and gomasthas.
- (d) In many old villages, there were reports of clashes between weavers and farmers.

**3.** Who 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?

- (a) 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.
- (b) Farmers 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.
- (c) Hunters 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.
- (d) Kings 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.

**4.** Who were the outsiders?

- (a) The new kings were outsiders.
- (b) The new gomasthas were outsiders.
- (c) The new farmers were outsiders.
- (d) The new hunters were outsiders.

202) Consider the case of the steam engine. James Watt improved the steam engine produced by Newcomen and patented the new engine in 1781. His industrialist friend Matthew Boulton manufactured the new model. But for years he could find no buyers. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, there were no more than 321 steam engines all over England. Of these, 80 were in cotton industries, nine in wool industries, and the rest in mining, canal works and iron works. Steam engines were not used in any of the other industries till much later in the century. So even the most powerful new technology that enhanced the productivity of labour manifold was slow to be accepted by industrialists.

**1.** Who improved the steam engine?

- (a) Joey Watt improved the steam engine.
- (b) James Watt improved the steam engine.
- (c) Jimmy Watt improved the steam engine.
- (d) Nia Watt improved the steam engine.

**2.** James Watt improved the steam engine produced by Newcomen and patented the new engine in which year?

- (1) James Watt improved the steam engine produced by Newcomen and patented the new engine in 1781.
- (2) James Watt improved the steam engine produced by Newcomen and patented the new engine in 1788.
- (3) James Watt improved the steam engine produced by Newcomen and patented the new engine in 1785.
- (4) James Watt improved the steam engine produced by Newcomen and patented the new engine in 1789.

**3.** At the beginning of the which century, there were no more than 321 steam engines all over England?

- (a) At the beginning of the nineteenth century, there were no more than 321 steam engines all over England.
- (b) At the beginning of the twelfth century, there were no more than 321 steam engines all over England.
- (c) At the beginning of the ninth century, there were no more than 321 steam engines all over England.
- (d) At the beginning of the tenth century, there were no more than 321 steam engines all over England.

**4.** At the beginning of the nineteenth century, there were how many steam engines all over England?

- (a) At the beginning of the nineteenth century, there were no more than 3121 steam engines all over England.
- (b) At the beginning of the twelfth century, there were no more than 321 steam engines all over England.
- (c) At the beginning of the ninth century, there were no more than 3221 steam engines all over England.
- (d) At the beginning of the tenth century, there were no more than 1321 steam engines all over England.



- 203) Before the Industrial Revolution In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. But merchants could not expand production within towns. This was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained crafts people, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade. Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was, therefore, difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns. So, they turned to the countryside.
- 1.** Why could merchants not expand production within towns?
- (a) This was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.
- (b) This was because here farmers were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.
- (c) This was because here kings were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.
- (d) This was because here hunter were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.
- 2.** Before which Revolution in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in the Europe began moving to the countryside?
- (a) Before the British Revolution in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the country side.
- (b) Before the Industrial Revolution in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside.
- (c) Before the Indian Revolution in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the country side.
- (d) Before the Green Revolution in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the country side.
- 3.** In the which centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market?
- (a) In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market.
- (b) In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market.
- (c) In the twentieth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market
- (d) In the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market.
- 4.** With the expansion of which trade, the demand for goods began growing?
- (a) With the expansion of world trade, the demand for goods began growing.
- (b) With the expansion of european trade, the demand for goods began growing.
- (c) With the expansion of Indian trade, the demand for goods began growing.
- (d) With the expansion of British trade, the demand for goods began growing.



- 204) 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. The French, Dutch, Portuguese as well as the local traders competed in the market to secure woven cloth. So, the weaver and supply merchants could bargain and try selling the produce to the best buyer. In their letters back to London, Company officials continuously complained of difficulties of supply and the high prices.
- 1.** How did it become easier for the weavers and supply merchants to bargain?
- (a) The French, Dutch, Portuguese as well as the local traders competed in the market to secure woven cloth. So, the weaver and supply merchants could bargain and try selling the produce to the best buyer.
  - (b) The Indian, Portuguese as well as the local traders competed in the market to secure woven cloth. So, the weaver and supply merchants could bargain and try selling the produce to the best buyer.
  - (c) The British, Portuguese as well as the local traders competed in the market to secure woven cloth. So, the weaver and supply merchants could bargain and try selling the produce to the best buyer.
  - (d) The American, Portuguese as well as the local traders competed in the market to secure woven cloth. So, the weaver and supply merchants could bargain and try selling the produce to the best buyer.
- 2.** Before establishing political power in which state in the 1760s and 1770s, the East India Company had found it difficult to ensure a regular supply of goods for export?
- (a) Before establishing political power in Gujarat in the 1760s and 1770s, the East India Company had found it difficult to ensure a regular supply of goods for export.
  - (b) 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.
  - (c) Before establishing political power in America in the 1760s and 1770s, the East India Company had found it difficult to ensure a regular supply of goods for export.
  - (d) Before establishing political power in British in the 1760s and 1770s, the East India Company had found it difficult to ensure a regular supply of goods for export.
- 3.** Before establishing political power in Bengal state in which years, the East India Company had found it difficult to ensure a regular supply of goods for export?
- (a) Before establishing political power in Gujarat in the 1750s and 1780s, the East India Company had found it difficult to ensure a regular supply of goods for export.
  - (b) 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.
  - (c) Before establishing political power in America in the 1710s and 1720s, the East India Company had found it difficult to ensure a regular supply of goods for export.
  - (d) Before establishing political power in British in the 1713s and 1760s, the East India Company had found it difficult to ensure a regular supply of goods for export.
- 4.** The French, Dutch, Portuguese as well as the local traders competed in the market to secure which cloth?
- (a) The French, Dutch, Portuguese as well as the local traders competed in the market to secure woven cloth.
  - (b) The French, Dutch, Portuguese as well as the local traders competed in the market to secure cotton cloth.
  - (c) The French, Dutch, Portuguese as well as the local traders competed in the market to secure woolen cloth.
  - (d) The French, Dutch, Portuguese as well as the local traders competed in the market to secure Indian cloth.

- 205) The most dynamic industries in Britain were clearly cotton and metals. Growing at a rapid pace, cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation up to the 1840s. After that the iron and steel industry led the way. With the expansion of railways, in England from the 1840s and in the colonies from the 1860s, the demand for iron and steel increased rapidly. By 1873 Britain was exporting iron and steel worth about Rs. 77 million, double the value of its cotton export.
- 1.** Which industries in Britain were of most dynamic nature?
- (a) The most dynamic industries in Britain were clearly iron and metals.
  - (b) The most dynamic industries in Britain were clearly cotton and stone.
  - (c) The most dynamic industries in Britain were clearly cotton and metals.
  - (d) The most dynamic industries in Britain were clearly silk and metals.
- 2.** Growing at a rapid pace, which was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation up to the 1840s?
- (a) Growing at a rapid pace, cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation up to the 1840s.
  - (b) Growing at a rapid pace, iron was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation up to the 1840s.
  - (c) Growing at a rapid pace, gold was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation up to the 1840s.
  - (d) Growing at a rapid pace, stone was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation up to the 1840s.
- 3.** With the expansion of which, in England from the 1840s and in the colonies from the 1860s, the demand for iron and steel increased rapidly?
- (a) With the expansion of railways, in England from the 1840s and in the colonies from the 1860s, the demand for iron and steel increased rapidly.
  - (b) With the expansion of tools, in England from the 1840s and in the colonies from the 1860s, the demand for iron and steel increased rapidly.
  - (c) With the expansion of computers, in England from the 1840s and in the colonies from the 1860s, the demand for iron and steel increased rapidly.
  - (d) With the expansion of aeroplanes, in England from the 1840s and in the colonies from the 1860s, the demand for iron and steel increased rapidly.
- 4.** With the expansion of railways, in England from the 1840s and in the colonies from the 1860s, the demand for what increased rapidly?
- (a) With the expansion of railways, in England from the 1840s and in the colonies from the 1860s, the demand for iron and steel increased rapidly.
  - (b) With the expansion of tools, in England from the 1840s and in the colonies from the 1860s, the demand for labours increased rapidly.
  - (c) With the expansion of computers, in England from the 1840s and in the colonies from the 1860s, the demand for gold increased rapidly.
  - (d) With the expansion of aeroplanes, in England from the 1840s and in the colonies from the 1860s, the demand for industries increased rapidly.

- 206) 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. Bookbinders and printers, catering to Christmas demand, too needed extra hands before December. At the water front, winter was the time that ships were repaired and spruced up. In all such industries where production fluctuated with the season, industrialists usually preferred hand labour, employing workers for the season.
- 1.** In which type of industries the demand for labour was more to meet their peak demands?
    - (a) In gas works and breweries industries the demand for labour was more to meet their peak demands.
    - (b) In iron and breweries industries the demand for labour was more to meet their peak demands.
    - (c) In gas works and gold industries the demand for labour was more to meet their peak demands.
    - (d) In gas works and sugarcane industries the demand for labour was more to meet their peak demands.
  - 2.** Where does catering to Christmas demand, needed extra hands before December?
    - (a) Bookbinders and printers, catering to Christmas demand, too needed extra hands before December.
    - (b) Iron, catering to Christmas demand, too needed extra hands before December.
    - (c) Artisans, catering to Christmas demand, too needed extra hands before December.
    - (d) Farmers, catering to Christmas demand, too needed extra hands before December.
  - 3.** In which industries winter was the time when ships were repaired and spruced up?
    - (a) In iron industries, winter was the time that ships were repaired and spruced up.
    - (b) At the waterfront, winter was the time that ships were repaired and spruced up.
    - (c) In cotton industries, winter was the time that ships were repaired and spruced up.
    - (d) In gold industries, winter was the time that ships were repaired and Join Telegram For Exclusive Content
  - 4.** In all such industries where production fluctuated with the season, what does industrialist usually preferred?
    - (a) In all such industries where production fluctuated with the season, industrialists usually preferred iron for the season.
    - (b) In all such industries where production fluctuated with the season, industrialists usually preferred sugarcane for the season.
    - (c) In all such industries where production fluctuated with the season, industrialists usually preferred hand labour, employing workers for the season.
    - (d) In all such industries where production fluctuated with the season, industrialists usually preferred farmers for the season.
- 207) Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.
- Will Thorne is one of those who went in search of seasonal work, loading bricks and doing odd jobs. He describes how job-seekers walked to London in search of work. "I had always wanted to go to London and my desire was stimulated by letters from an old workmate who was now working at the Old Kent Road Gas Works. I finally decided to go in November, 1881. With two friends I started out to walk the journey, filled with the hope that we would be able to obtain employment, when we get there, with the kind assistance of my friend we had little money when we started, not enough to pay for our food and lodgings each night until we arrived in London. Some days we walked as much as twenty miles and other days less. Our money was gone at the end of the third day. For two nights we slept out once under a haystack and once in an old farm shed. On arrival in London we tried to find my friend but were unsuccessful. Our money was gone, so there was nothing for us to do but to walk around until late at night, and then try to find some place to sleep. We found an old building and slept in it that night. The next day, Sunday, late in the afternoon, we got to the Old Kent Gas Works and applied for work. To my great surprise, the man we had been looking for was working at the time. He spoke to the foreman and I was given a job.
- Quoted in Raphael Samuel, 'Comers and Goers', in H.J. Dyos and Michael Wolff, eds, *The Victorian City: Images and Realities*, 1973.
- (i) Analyse the major factor which led London become an attractive place for the job seekers.
  - (ii) Analyse the reason for the appointment of Will Thorne by the Old Kent Gas Works.
  - (iii) Examine the preference of hand labour over machines by the industrialists of the Victorian Britain

- 208) Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.
- The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in 1854 and it went into production two years later. By 1862, four mills were at work with 94,000 spindles and 2,150 looms. Around the same time jute mills came up in Bengal, the first being set up in 1855 and another one seven years later, in 1862. In North India, the Elgin Mill was started in Kanpur in the 1860 and a years later the first cotton mill of Ahmedabad was set up
- By 1874, the first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production.
- (i) When was the first cotton mill set up in India?
- (ii) Name any two early industrialists of India.
- (iii) How did many Indian entrepreneurs survive despite tight economic control imposed by the British Government ? Explain.

5 Marks

29 x 5 = 145

- 209) Explain the following
- (a) Women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny.
- (b) In the seventeenth century, merchants from towns in Europe began employing peasants and artisans within the villages.
- (c) The port of Surat declined by the end of the eighteenth century.
- (d) The East India Company appointed gomasthas to supervise weavers in India.
- 210) In the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries, the merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside: Give reasons.
- 211) Explain any three major problems faced by the new European merchants in setting up their industries in town before the Industrial Revolution.
- 212) What is meant by proto-industrialisation? Why was it successful in the countryside in England in the 17th century?
- 213) Throw light on production during the proto-industrialisation phase in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries with an example.
- 214) Why did the peasants agree to accept advances made by the merchants to produce goods for them in Europe during the 17th and the 18th centuries? Explain three reasons.
- 215) How were new merchant groups in Europe able to spread their business in the countryside before the Industrial Revolution? Explain.
- 216) Briefly explain the method and system of production in the countryside in England.
- 217) Mention any four features of the proto-Industrial system.
- 218) Explain the main features of proto-industrialisation.
- 219) What was proto-industrialisation? Why did the poor peasants and artisans in the countryside begin to work for the merchants from the towns?
- 220) Explain any five causes of industrial revolution in England.
- 221) How had a series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficiency of each step of the production process in cotton textile industry? Explain.
- 222) Why did industrialists not want to get rid of hand labour once machines were introduced?
- 223) The modern industrialisation could not marginalise the traditional industries in England. Justify the statement with any four suitable arguments.
- 224) Why did the industrialists of Europe prefer hand labour over machines during the 19th century? Explain any five reasons.
- 225) Explain the major features of the industrialisation process of Europe in the 19th century.
- 226) 'Historians now have come to increasingly recognise that the typical worker in the mid-19th century was, not a machine operator, but the traditional craftsperson and a labourer.'. Justify by giving examples.

- 227) Why do historians agree that the typical worker in the mid-nineteenth century was not a machine operator but the traditional crafts persons and labourer?
- 228) In what ways the proto-industrial production helped the poor farmers in countryside?
- 229) Why did the export of Indian textile decline at the beginning of the nineteenth century? Explain any three reasons.
- 230) By the first decade of the 20th century, a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation in India. Explain.
- 231) "The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of workers." Explain it in the context of 19th century, Britain.
- 232) Examine the causes of clashes between weavers and gomasthas in many weaving villages.
- 233) 'We find that from the very beginning of the industrial age, advertisements played a vital role in expanding the markets for products.' Explain the statement in the context of pre-independence period of our country.
- 234) Read the extract and answer the questions that follows  
In the countryside poor peasants and artisans began working for merchants. This was a time when open fields were disappearing and commons were being enclosed. Cottagers and poor peasants who had earlier depended on common lands for their survival gathering their firewood berries vegetables hav