



## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: X</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Sub: History</b>
<b>Chapter-4</b> <b>Question Bank:4</b>	<b>Topic: The Age of Industrialisation</b>	<b>Year: 2023-24</b>

1	<b>What is meant by Proto-Industrialisation?</b> Ans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This was the early phase of industrialisation in Europe when there was a large-scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories.</li><li>• In this system a close relationship developed between the town and the countryside. Merchants were based in towns but the work was done mostly in the countryside.</li></ul>
2	<b>“Technological changes occurred slowly in Britain.” Give two reasons.</b> Ans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• New technology was expensive so the merchants and industrialists were cautious about using it.</li><li>• The machines often went out of order and repair was costly.</li></ul>
3	<b>How was the foreign trade from India conducted before the age of Machine industries?</b> Ans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles. Fine textiles were carried on camel back via the north-west frontier, through mountain passes and across deserts.</li><li>• A vibrant sea trade operated through the main pre-colonial ports i.e., Surat, Masulipatam and Hoogly.</li></ul>
4	<b>“By the 1750s network of trade controlled by Indian merchants, was breaking down”. Why?</b> <b>OR</b> <b>“The port of Surat and Hoogly declined by the end of 18<sup>th</sup> Century”. State reasons.</b> Ans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The European companies gained power by securing a variety of concessions from rulers or officials. They got the monopoly rights to trade.</li><li>• European companies started their operations from new ports of Bombay and Calcutta and this resulted in the decline of the ports of Surat and Hoogly.</li></ul>
5	<b>“By the beginning of the nineteenth century cotton weavers in India faced some problems”. Which are they?</b> Ans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The weavers could not easily compete with the cheap machine-made goods which were imported from Manchester.</li><li>• During the American Civil War, Britain could not get cotton supplies from the US. Thus, raw cotton was exported from India to Britain. As a result of this, the Indian weavers could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality.</li></ul>
6	<b>How did the Indian Entrepreneurs accumulate capital for their investment in India?</b>

	<p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many Indian entrepreneurs earned huge capital from China trade- the trading of opium to China and taking tea from China to England.</li> <li>• Capital was also accumulated through other trade networks. Some merchants from Madras traded with Burma and also had links with Middle East and East Africa.</li> </ul>
7	<p><b>Who was a Jobber?</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jobber was a person who was employed by the industrialists to get new recruits.</li> <li>• He was generally an old and trusted worker who got people from his village and ensured them jobs. He helped them to settle in the city and provided them money in times of crisis. He was a person with some authority and power.</li> </ul>
8	<p><b>What were the two major impact of the First World War on Indian industries?</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As the British mills were busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. Indian mills got a vast home market to supply.</li> <li>• As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs i.e., jute bags, tents, leather goods etc. New factories were set up in India to meet the above needs. New workers were employed and they were asked to work for extra-hours. These factors led to increase in industrial production during the First World War.</li> </ul>
9	<p><b>Name two inventions in the eighteenth century which helped the Cotton textile industry in India to adopt the factory system.</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Flying shuttle</b> which improved the process of hand weaving looms with mechanized and automatic machine looms.</li> <li>• <b>The Spinning Jenny</b> was a multi-spinal spinning frame which revolutionized the cotton spinning.</li> </ul>
10	<p><b>“When Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they put labels on the cloth bundles.” Why?</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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> </ul>