



# INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT

## SOCIAL SCIENCE



X

Subject : Social Science      Topic: The Age of Industrialisation.      Date of Worksheet : 09-10-2017

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Date : \_\_\_\_\_

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Class & Division : \_\_\_\_\_

Roll Number : \_\_\_\_

S.No.	Questions and Answers.	Marks
1	<p><b>The port of Surat declined by the end of eighteenth century. Why?</b> Ans: 1 .By the end of 18th century the port of Surat declined mainly because of the growing power of the European Companies in India.</p> <p>2.These European Companies gradually gained power and started to control sea-trade in India.</p> <p>3. They secured a variety of concessions which they obtained from local courts and by gaining monopoly rights to trade.</p> <p>4. These companies did not want to use the old ports of Surat, Masulipatnam, and Hooghly etc. Instead they developed the port of Bombay.</p>	5
2	<p><b>Who was a jobber? Explain his functions.</b> Ans: Industrialists usually employed a jobber to get new recruits. Very often the jobber was an old and trusted worker.</p> <p>1. He got people from his village ensured them jobs, helped them settle in the city and provided them money in time of crisis.</p> <p>2. Jobbers became persons with authority and power. He began demanding money and gifts for the favor he did and started controlling the lives of workers</p>	3
3	<p><b>What were the problems of Indians weavers at the early 19th century?</b> Ans: The problems of Indians weavers at the early 19th century were as follows:</p> <p>1. Shortage of raw material – as raw cotton exports from India increased the price of raw cotton shot up. Weavers in India were starved of supplies and forced to buy raw cotton at higher prices.</p> <p>2. Clashes with Gomasthas- the Gomasthas acted arrogantly and punished weavers for delays in supply. So the weavers clashed with them.</p> <p>3. System of Advances- the Britishers started the system of advances to regularize the supply.</p>	5



**INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**



	<p>The weavers eagerly took the advances in a hope to earn more but they failed to do so. They even started losing small plots of land which they had earlier cultivated.</p>	
4	<p><b>Mention some of the problems of the Indian Merchants industrialist?</b> Ans: The problems of the Indian Merchants industrialist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Limited Market – The market within which Indian merchants could function became increasingly limited.</li><li>2. Restriction on export of manufactured goods – the Indian merchants and traders barred from trading with Europe in manufactured goods and had to export only raw materials and food grains – raw cotton, opium and wheat, Indigo – required by the British.</li><li>3. Introduction of modern ships -- With the entry of modern ships Indian Merchants were edged out of shipping business.</li></ol>	5
5	<p><b>How did the British market expand their goods in India?</b> Ans: The British market expanded their goods in India in the following ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Advertisement of product – Advertisement makes products appear desirable and necessary. They try to shape the minds of people and create new needs. During the industrial age, advertisements have played a major role in expanding the market for products.</li><li>2. Putting labels on the cloths bundles – The labels was needed to make the place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer. When buyers saw ‘MADE IN MANCHESTER’ written in bold on a label, they would feel confident about buying the cloths.</li><li>3. Images of Indian Gods gave approval to the goods being sold. Images of Krishna and Saraswati was intended to make the manufacture from a foreign land appear somewhat familiar to the Indian People.</li><li>4. Printing Calendars to popularize their products unlike newspapers and magazines, calendars were used even by people who could not read. They were hung in the tea shops and in poor people’s homes, just as much as in offices and in middle class houses.</li></ol>	5
6	<p><b>‘The Industrial Revolution was a mixed Blessing.’ Explain?</b> Ans: Blessing of the Industrial Revolution –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Production by machines has met the growing need of the growing population of the world.</li><li>2. Only machines have made it possible for the mankind to meet the primary necessities of food, cloths and shelter.</li><li>3. Machines have relieved man of the drudgery of tiring and unpleasant</li></ol>	5



**INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**



	<p>jobs.</p> <p>4. Machines have brought more leisure.</p> <p>Harmful effects of Industrial Revolution-</p> <p>1. The industrial Revolution shattered the rural life by turning the farmers into landless labourers.</p> <p>2. Rural unemployment forced the unemployed farmers to migrate to cities in search of jobs.</p> <p>3. The cities became overcrowded and many problems of insanitation and housing arose.</p> <p>4. The industrial Revolution gave birth to imperialism.</p>	
7	<p><b>Why the system of advances proved harmful for the weavers.</b></p> <p>Ans: The system of advances proved harmful for the weavers for the following reasons:</p> <p>1. No chance of bargaining – The weavers lost any chance of bargaining.</p> <p>2. Leasing of land – most of the weavers had to lease out the land and devote all their time to weaving.</p> <p>3. Dependency for food on others – most of the weavers after loosing their land became dependent on other for the food supplies.</p> <p>4. Clashes with Gomasthas – Gomasthas acted arrogantly, marched into villages with police and punished weavers for delay in supply.</p>	3
8	<p><b>What were the problems faced by the cotton weavers in India.</b></p> <p>Ans: The problems of Cotton weavers in India.</p> <p>1. There export market collapsed.</p> <p>2. Local market also shrunk as it was flooded with Manchester imports.</p> <p>3. Produced by machines at lower coasts, the imported cotton goods were so cheap that weavers could not easily compete with them.</p> <p>4. By 1860 weavers could not get sufficient supply of row cotton of good quality.</p>	3
9	<p><b>Why did industrial production in India increase during First World War?</b></p> <p>Ans: India witnessed increased industrial production during the First World War due to following reasons:</p> <p>1. British industries became busy in producing and supplying war-needs. Hence, they stopped exporting British goods or clothes for colonial markets like that in India.</p> <p>2. It was a good opportunity for Indian industries to fill in empty Indian markets with their products. It was done so. Therefore, industrial production in India increased.</p>	



**INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**



	<p>3. Also the British colonial government asked Indian factories to supply the war needs like - jute bags, cloth or army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddle, etc.</p> <p>4. The increased demands of variety of products led to the setting up of new factories and old ones increased their production.</p> <p>5. Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours.</p> <p>These were the various reasons responsible for the boom in the industrial production in India during the First World War.</p>	
10	<p><b>Women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny. Why?</b></p> <p>Women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny because it could spin many spindles with one wheel.</p> <p>This increased productivity and led to decrease in employment of women for spinning. Angry women therefore, attacked the machine.</p>	3
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