The Age of Industrialisation

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CHAPTER

Tips and Tricks

• **Introduction:** Glorification of machines and technology.

• **Before the Industrial Revolution**
  (i) **Proto-industrialisation.**
  (ii) **The Coming up of the Factory**
      (a) Earliest factories in England (1730’s).
      (b) Cotton, the first symbol of the new era.
      (c) Series of inventions increase efficiency of each step of the production process.
  (iii) **The Pace of Industrial Change**
      (a) Cotton and metals the most dynamic industries in Britain.
      (b) Slow technological changes.
  (iv) **Hand Labour and Steam Power**
      In Victorian Britain, no shortage of human labour, wages low. Demand for labour seasonal, range of products could only be produce by hand, machines produced uniforms unfit to cater to individual, elite tastes.

**Life of Workers**
Possibility of getting a job depended on networks. Seasonality of work, fear of unemployment, workers hostile to the introduction of new technology, after 1840 demand for infrastructure facilities open up greater opportunities for employment.

• **Industrialisation in the Colonies**
  (i) **The Age of Indian Textiles**
      (a) Before the age of machine and industries Indian cotton and silk goods dominated the international markets in textiles.
      (b) Indian merchants and bankers involved in the network of export trade.
      (c) Coming of Europeans and East India Company (EICo), break down in network of exports controlled by Indian merchants, decline of old ports like Surat and Hoogly, growth of Bombay and Calcutta.
  (ii) **What Happened to Weavers**
      (a) The company established direct control over weavers through advances, gomasthas.
      (b) Clashes between weavers and gomasthas.
      (c) Migration of weavers.
  (iii) **Manchester Comes to India**
      (a) Decline of textile exports from India.
      (b) Industrial groups in Britain pressurise government to impose duties to deter Indian textile imports.
      (c) Cotton weavers in India face problems—collapse of the export market, and shrinkage of the local market.
      (d) Outbreak of Civil War in America-Britain turns to India.
      (e) Indian weavers starve of raw cotton of good quality.
  (iv) **Factories come up:** Cotton mill, Bombay 1854, Jute mill Bengal 1855, Elgin Mill, Kanpur 1860s.
      (a) **The Early Entrepreneurs:** Dwarkanath Tagore, J.N. Tata, Seth Hukumchand, Dinshaw Petit.
      Till the First World War, European, Managing Agencies control a large sector of Indian industries.
      (b) **Where did the Workers Come from:** Industrial regions, Workers came from...
districts around. Example, from United Provinces to work in Bombay mills. Industrialists employ ‘Jobbers’ to recruit new recruits.

(c) The Peculiarities of Industrial Growth

(i) Most of the industries developed with an eye towards exports—tea and coffee plantations, mining, indigo and jute.

(ii) India produced coarse cotton yarn (thread) rather than fabric.

(iii) World War I dramatically changed the situation. Over the war years industrial production boomed.

(iv) After the war economy of Britain crumbles.

(d) Small-scale Industries Predominate:

(i) Large scale industries, mostly located in Bengal and in Bombay.

(ii) Small-scale production continues to predominate.

(iii) Expansion of handloom cloth production. Adoption of new technology e.g., flyshuttle.

(iv) Weavers and crafts people despite growth live hard lives and work long hours.

- Market for Goods: Use of advertisements, labels, texts with beautiful images of Indian gods and goddesses. Indian manufacturers use advertisement as vehicle of nationalist message of swadeshi.

- Conclusion: Industrialisation entailed major technological changes, growth of factories and new industrial labour force. Yet hand technology and small-scale production remained an important part of the industrial landscape.

Formative Assessment

ORAL QUESTIONS (Conversation Type)

1. What do we associate industrialisation with?
2. Where in the world did industrialisation first occur?
3. When did the earliest factories come up in England?
4. What change occurred with the setting up of factories?
5. What made this change possible?
6. Do you think the pace of industrialisation was rapid. Why?
7. What are the negatives that human beings are facing, due to increased mechanisation of production processes?

6. Where did the workers come from to work in Indian factories?
7. How did these workers seek jobs?
8. What really gave an impetus to Indian industries?

TRUE OR FALSE

1. When merchants offered advances to peasant households to produce goods for them, they did not accept the offers eagerly.
2. Cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation up to the 1840s.
3. Proto-industrial system was a part of a network of commercial exchanges.
4. Technological changes spread rapidly.
5. In Victorian England, there was no shortage of labour.
6. Gas works and breweries were especially busy throughout the hot months.
7. A range of products could be produced only with hand labour.
8. The abundance of labour in the market did not affect the lives of workers.
9. Supply merchants linked the port towns to inland regions.

ORAL QUESTIONS

1. How did industrialisation in Britain impact India?
2. When and where did industries first come up in India?
3. Name any two early entrepreneurs in India.
4. How did they collect funds to undertake these industrial enterprises?
5. What are the Tata’s most known for?
10. By 1750’s the network controlled by Indian merchants was breaking down.
11. Before the age of machine industries silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles.
12. By 1860’s the weavers had access to sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality.
13. Most often mill workers moved between village and the city.
14. The jobber over time became a person with some authority and power.
15. The First World War gave a boost to production in Indian industries, and setting up of new factories.
16. Mills sought to imitate specialised weaves.
17. When buyers saw labels ‘Made in Manchester’ they were expected to reject foreign made cloth.
18. Images of gods and goddesses intended to make the manufacture from foreign land appear somewhat familiar to the Indian people.
19. Production in the countryside allowed careful supervision, watch over quality and regulation of labour.
20. In the early 19th century factories became an intimate part of the Indian landscape.
21. By 1873 Britain was exporting iron and steel worth £ 77 million, double the value of cotton exports.
22. In the late 19th century there were no more than 321 steam engines all over England.
23. As work in many industries was seasonal, after the busy season was over, the poor were on the streets again.
24. Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work.
25. By the 1740’s value of trade that passed through Surat had slumped.
26. Trade through new ports continued to be controlled by Indian merchants and bankers.
27. In the early phase the East India Company had found it difficult to ensure a regular supply of goods.
28. Over time many weavers revolted, refused loans and took to agricultural labour.
29. Many Indians earned through trade with Burma, the Middle East and East Africa before becoming industrial entrepreneurs.
30. Seth Hukumchand who set up the first cotton mill in Calcutta in 1917, traded with China.
31. In most industrial regions workers came from districts around.
33. Handicrafts people adopted the fly shuttle to improve quality.
34. Like the images of gods, figures of important personages adorned advertisements and calendars.
35. The demand for finer cloth bought by the well-to-do fluctuated violently.
36. Weavers who expanded production through the 20th century lived hard lives and worked long hours.
37. Historic figures were used to create new needs for the product.
38. Advertisements became a vehicle of nationalist message of Swadeshi.

QUIZ

1. Identify the following pictures:
2. Answer the following:

(i) Exclusive right to trade.
(ii) Indian soldier.
(iii) Seasonality of work.
(iv) Precolonial port on the Coromandel Coast.
(v) Speeded up the spinning process.
(vi) Port having trade links with SE Asian ports.
(vii) Desertion by weavers.
(viii) Reason why Britain turned to India from the US for cotton supplies.
(ix) Set up the 1st jute mill in India.
(x) Trade venture in which most Indian entrepreneurs made capital.
(xi) Movement in early 20th century that gave impetus to national industries.
(xiii) Vehicle of nationalist message of Swadeshi.

PUZZLE

Solve the Puzzle by filling the blank spaces with the help of hints:

⇒ Horizontally

2. Person who gathers cloth for pleating (6).
4. Early form of something (5).

⇒ Vertically

1. Place of first cotton mill in India (6).
3. Intricate designs, specific shapes (4, 4).
5. Precolonial port (5).
7. Person who staples (5).
9. Person incharge of new recruits (6).

SUGGESTED PROJECTS

1. What has industrialisation meant to peoples lives.
2. Industrialisation and problem of Environment Degradation.
3. Conduct an interview with any worker and report how industrialisation has impacted his and his family’s life.

NOTES
**CLASS ASSIGNMENT 1**

Choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following was the dynamic industry in England during the earliest phase of industrialisation (till 1840)
   
   (a) Metals  
   (b) Footwear  
   (c) Cotton  
   (d) Iron

2. Which of the following countries were known as ‘Orient’?
   
   (a) New Zealand and Australia  
   (b) African countries  
   (c) China and Japan  
   (d) Countries to the east of the Mediterranean

Fill in the blank:

3. .................... improved the steam engine produced by Newcomen.

Write True or False:

4. Merchants were based in town and the work was mostly done in towns.

5. Define protoindustrialisation.

6. State any 3 major problems faced by new European merchants in setting up their industries in towns before the Industrial Revolution.

7. Give any three advantages of mill production.
8. Explain, how rapid was the process of industrialisation? (3 pts.)

9. Why did bourgeoisie in the Victorian period prefer handmade products in the 19th century?

10. On the map of India mark two Indian sea ports from which vibrant trade was carried out with SE Asian ports.