

Chapter 7

Industrialization and Urbanization

- Developments in the field of sciences have led to new technologies.
- This mode of production was different from production in factories where workers produced goods away from their homes.
- With many new inventions, production moved out from the countryside into the towns where factories were set up.
- In Britain, the pace of industrialization was rather slow in the initial stages. A number of factors accounted for the slow growth. The machines were very expensive. Not many capitalists were in a position to raise the required capital for setting up factories with expensive machines.
- The industrialists were in no mood to introduce machines as long as they could hire workers at low wages.
- Having been displaced from open lands, hundreds of peasants from the countryside marched to the cities in search of gainful employment.
- Life continued to be tough and insecure for the migrants.
- The worst to suffer were the women.
- Things started turning brighter after building activities picked up in big cities. Railway stations started coming up all over London from 1850 onwards. The construction works created a big demand for manual labour.
- In the initial years of trading by European companies, Indian manufactures had good times.
- The East India Company adopted varying tactics to ensure regular supply of cotton and woollen goods from Indian weavers.
- European industrialist had specific interests in India. They established tea gardens and owned jute mills. These two items were primary export items.
- Large scale industries in India continued to occupy only a limited space during the early years of the 20th century.
- In some areas, handicrafts registered significant increase. Handloom sector continued to survive and expand even in the face of stiff competition from machine made cloth. Between the year 1900-1940, handloom production almost doubled in size.
- In spite of these advantages, the traditional weavers led a very hard life. By and large, the entire family was involved in production of handloom products. In the absence of marketing facilities, the profits from the sales were largely cornered by the traders.
- Industrialization has give a new shape to the cities. London and Mumbai are typical examples.
- London had grown into a metropolitan city as early as the year 1750. Gradually its population increased from 675,000 in 1750 to 4 million in 1880.
- Migration of people from the countryside to London and similar cities created the problem of housing the immigrants.
- Poor living conditions in industrial cities were very unfavourable to the industrial workers during the 19th century.
- Public opinion gradually built up for providing better housing facilities rather than just clearing the slums.
- London, with the above stated consideration in mind, was decongested through a variety of measures. The city had solved the problem through plans to build large blocks of houses for the immigrant population. Local authorities built around a million houses during the period 1919-1939 (the period between the two World Wars). Suburban housing and fast transport facilities made a significant change in social and domestic life.
- Paris is considered as the hub of fashion all over the world.
- The new Paris was designed with wide streets, open spaces and broad avenues. In this process around 350,000 persons had to be displaced from the centre of the proposed new city.
- Unlike London, Mumbai did not grow into a big city even upto the early years of the twentieth century.
- In the year 1819, Mumbai became the capital of Mumbai Presidency. Traders, bankers, artisans flocked to Mumbai as trade in cotton and opium expanded within the city.
- Mumbai was important both as a port and as the terminus of two railway systems.
- By the mid 1850s, available civic amenities had grown short of the requirements of the residents of the city.
- Finding a house even in a chawl was a great problem if the person belonged to the lower caste. These people had to live in shelters built out of bamboo and leaves or at best corrugated iron sheets.
- Housing in Mumbai has some peculiar limitations. Land availability is strictly limited. Land is now being reclaimed from the sea to provide for more housing projects.
- Since there are jobs for all grades of people, migration to Mumbai seems a never ending process.
- Today Singapore is a city that has high degree of civic comforts. However the citizens have to follow very strict codes that in some cases appear to be infringing on individual freedoms.
- The challenge before the governments is how to balance of employment opportunities with concern for keeping the healthy environment today and even for the generations to come.

Important Terms

Orient : Countries to east of the Mediterranean-Asia.

Meager : Small in quantity.

Akhara : A Wrestling ground.

Depressed Class : People considered to belong to a lower caste.

Metropolis : Usually referred to the Capital city of the country or a State.

Philanthropists : People who make donations for charitable work.

Presidency Cities : Capitals of Bombay, Bengal and Madras Presidencies.

Reclamation : Reclaiming area submerged under sea for resettlement.

Temperance Movement : A social reform movement aimed at reducing consumption of intoxicating drinks.

Tenement : An overcrowded apartment house.

Urbanization : Growth and development of cities.

Exercise

1

DIRECTIONS : This section contains multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one is correct.

- Which one of the following is appropriate reason that why it was difficult for merchants to start up business in towns?
 - It was costly
 - It was not permitted by rulers
 - Trade guilds were strong, they controlled trade and had monopoly over production
 - Merchants liked countryside
- Why persuaded merchants move towards countryside for business?
 - The expansion of trade and acquisition of colonies created demand for new goods in world markets
 - Peasants liked to raise extra income
 - Merchants needed more workers
 - The wars created such conditions
- Why peasants in countryside worked for the merchants?
 - They had to look for alternative source of income
 - They had lot of leisure time.
 - They had no work in fields.
 - The poor peasants were in large numbers.
- How proto-industrialised economy differed from factory system?
 - It was controlled by merchants
 - The number of workers were in large numbers
 - The producers were working within their family, not in factories
 - The merchants controlled entire-production
- Who among the following created cotton-mill ?
 - Richard Muir
 - Richard Arkwright
 - Richard Keep
 - Richard Moy
- Which one is appropriate answer that how factory differed from the proto-industrialised scene?
 - Production increased
 - Careful supervision, watch over quality increased in mill
 - Workers gather at one place
 - Trade unions formed
- Which of the following industries did not introduce any innovations in its methods of production ?
 - Food processing and building
 - Glass work and tanning
 - Agro-based industries
 - Furniture-making
- In beginning why industrialisation did not progress in seventeenth century?
 - The workers were unskilled.
 - The merchants were not interested in more production.
 - The new technology was expensive.
 - The factories were very big.
- James Watt, Thomas Newcomn and Mathew Boulton were associated with which one of following technological innovations?
 - Iron and steel
 - Cotton mill
 - Steam-Engine
 - Agriculture
- Which one of the following is reason that upper classes in Victorian Britain, preferred things produced by the hand?
 - Hand made products were very cheap
 - Machine made goods were costly
 - Handmade products came to symbolise refinement and class
 - The use of such articles means a social status
- Which one of the following is one reason that during Napoleonic Wars workers faced hardship in Britain?
 - The workers could not find proper employment
 - The employment days reduced
 - The real value of wage fell significantly
 - The workers population rise sharply
- Which one thing was necessary to find jobs in factories in urban or cities areas in Britain?
 - Skill to do work
 - Un-skill workers
 - Social-connections
 - Family status
- Which one of the following is appropriate reason that after 1840 the employment conditions in Britain improved ?
 - Wages were increased
 - Wages were double
 - Building activity intensified in cities
 - The number of workers increased

14. Which one of the following is appropriate or strong reason by 1750 control of Indian merchants on Indian trade broke down completely?
 - (1) Monopoly of European Companies
 - (2) Decline of trade on old ports
 - (3) The currency flow reduced
 - (4) The Indian ruler's weakness
15. Which one of the following reasons company found difficult to ensure goods supply to Europe in eighteenth century?
 - (1) The clothes or goods were costly
 - (2) They were in short supply
 - (3) Company faced stiff competition from others in markets
 - (4) Companies official were not efficient
16. Which of the following two problems were faced by cotton weavers in India ?
 - (1) Short supply and decline in demand
 - (2) Decline in production and rise in cost
 - (3) Export market collapsed and local market shrank
 - (4) Company officials treatment and governments apathy
17. Which one of the following was the most important function of the Jobber ?
 - (1) He control live of the workers
 - (2) He ensured jobs to workers, help them in time of crisis
 - (3) He appoints and dismisses the workers
 - (4) He exploits the workers
18. Which one of the following is the most appropriate reason that why Indian businessmen only produced coarse cotton yarn in India
 - (1) They want to avoid competition with Manchester goods
 - (2) They were interested in export
 - (3) They want to produce more cotton in mills
 - (4) None of these
19. Which one of the following is appropriate reason that ancient cities were developed on the river valleys throughout world?
 - (1) It increase food supplies and made it possible to support non-producer population
 - (2) Cities were developed on political level
 - (3) Cities were very wide
 - (4) Cities were developed on basis of support to various social groups
20. What was the ratio of migrant population to the city of Manchester in 1851?
 - (1) Three fourth
 - (2) Half
 - (3) Three-quarter
 - (4) Two third
21. Which of the following is proper choice by 1870, what was done with the criminals of London?
 - (1) They were put into jails by authorities.
 - (2) The government worried about their settlement.
 - (3) The population of them was counted, and activities were investigated.
 - (4) They were given stern punishments.
22. Which of the following is proper choice to what did Henry Mayhew proposed and what was done by authorities to discipline criminals?
 - (1) He listed poor people as criminal, authorities imposed penalties for crime and gave work to the considered deserving poor.
 - (2) He wrote book on criminal poor, authorities imprisoned them.
 - (3) He proposed all poor are criminals, authorities did nothing to control crime.
 - (4) He wrote book on criminals, authorities publish it.
23. Read the following statement and choose the right answer about historian Gareth Stedman Jones statement about London population.

"Nineteenth century London was a city of small masters and skilled artisans of a growing number of semi-skilled and sweated out workers of soldiers and servants"

 - (1) London was the city of poor
 - (2) London was the city of criminals
 - (3) London became a cosmopolitan city in nineteenth century
 - (4) London lacks socially active population
24. What change noticed during twentieth century for women? Choose most suitable option from following.
 - (1) Many women became free to do petty jobs
 - (2) The education makes way for good jobs
 - (3) The women roam on street freely
 - (4) The women got employment in maritime industries and offices, they withdrew from domestic service
25. Which one of the following is correct explanation of the view given by Andrew Meams on the child labour in London?
 - (1) They were pushed into low-paid work by their parents.
 - (2) They had to do hard labour.
 - (3) Many of them want to became petty criminal or thief instead of a labour.
 - (4) Many children revolted against their conditions.
26. By which act children in London were kept out of the industrial work in London from 1902?
 - (1) Compulsory elementary education Act in 1870
 - (2) Factories Act
 - (3) Child Labour Act
 - (4) Anti-Labour Act
27. Which one of the following is appropriate reason that workers mass, housing schemes were planned during First World War?
 - (1) To prevent the London poor from turning rebellious
 - (2) The fear of social disorder
 - (3) To prevent fire in city
 - (4) To clear slums in city
28. Which one of the following is appropriate definition of temperance movement from the following?
 - (1) It aimed against reduction of alcoholic drinks
 - (2) It worked for working classes
 - (3) It aimed at reducing alcohols
 - (4) It was middle class movement of social reform in England and US
29. Ebenezer Howard developed the principle of which one of the following for the London?
 - (1) The Concrete city
 - (2) The Garden city
 - (3) The Hawai city
 - (4) The Rose city
30. Which one of following options highlights the eighteenth century social scenario in England ?
 - (1) Women had no control over the life.
 - (2) Ties between members of household loosened, marriage institution broke down.
 - (3) Women workers had some control over life.
 - (4) Young children worked on low wages.
31. Which one of the following is right option about public life of the women in eighteenth century England?
 - (1) Women did not participate in public life.
 - (2) Women were forced to do domestic work.
 - (3) Women participated in elections.
 - (4) Women voted for the party.

32. Who was Baron Haussmann?
 (1) A French official
 (2) Chief architect of Paris
 (3) Mayor of Paris
 (4) Chief commissioner of police in Paris
33. Which of the following is right option of the district to which maximum numbers of workers, worked in cotton mills in Bombay?
 (1) Panvel (2) Nasik
 (3) Ratnagiri (4) Sholapur
34. Which of the following is suitable description of the Mill-village, Girangaon?
 (1) 90% of mill workers lived here
 (2) The working people lived in by lanes or streets
 (3) It was a spacious living place
 (4) It belongs to workers only
35. Which one of the following is suitable definition of 'Chawls', in Bombay?
 (1) They were thickly populated dingy places where 70% of working people lived during 1860J
 (2) They were resting place
 (3) They were working place
 (4) They belonged to richer classes
36. What led to town planning of the city of Bombay in 1880? Choose only one alternative.
 (1) The social tension
 (2) Poverty
 (3) Fear of plague epidemics
 (4) Riots
37. Which of the following Governor of Bombay started reclamation project in 1784?
 (1) William Thorn (2) William Hornby
 (3) William Hogue (4) William Teu
38. Which one of the following companies take risk of reclamation and develop Bombay in late 1860?
 (1) Black Cap reclamation company
 (2) Black Chap reclamation company
 (3) Black Bay reclamation company
 (4) Black Berry reclamation company
39. Which one of the following reclamation project was not developed by Bombay Port Trust?
 (1) Dry Dock (2) Ballard Estate
 (3) Marine Drive (4) Colaba Estate

Exercise

2

Matching Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1 to 8) : Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns

1. **Column-I** **Column-II**
 (A) 1730 (p) Reclamation Project
 (B) 1902 (q) Spinning Jenny
 (C) 1784 (r) First factory set up
 (D) 1764 (s) First Factory Act
 (1) A → (r); B → (s); C → (p); D → (q)
 (2) A → (q); B → (s); C → (r); D → (p)
 (3) A → (s); B → (r); C → (q); D → (p)
 (4) A → (r); B → (q); C → (p); D → (s)
2. **Column-I** **Column-II**
 (A) City of shopkeepers (p) Singapore
 (B) Mayapuri (q) London
 (C) Planned City (r) Chennai
 (D) Presidency City (s) Mumbai
 (1) A → (s); B → (q); C → (p); D → (r)
 (2) A → (q); B → (s); C → (p); D → (r)
 (3) A → (r); B → (p); C → (s); D → (q)
 (4) A → (q); B → (p); C → (r); D → (s)

3. **Column-I** **Column-II**
 (A) The Gods Visit Earth (p) Ebenezer Howard
 (B) Principle of Garden City (q) Baron Haussmann
 (C) Designer of Garden City of Earswick (r) Durgacharan Ray
 (D) Architect of Paris (s) Raymond Urwin and Barry Parker
 (1) A → (q); B → (s); C → (p); D → (r)
 (2) A → (s); B → (p); C → (q); D → (r)
 (3) A → (r); B → (p); C → (s); D → (q)
 (4) A → (r); B → (s); C → (p); D → (q)
4. **Column-I** **Column-II**
 (A) Chartism (p) One room tenement
 (B) Reclamation (q) Right to vote for adult males
 (C) Chawl (r) Densely populated city
 (D) Metropolis (s) Refilling the shallow seashore
 (1) A → (s), B → (r), C → (q), D → (p)
 (2) A → (r), B → (q), C → (p), D → (s)
 (3) A → (q), B → (p), C → (s), D → (r)
 (4) A → (q), B → (s), C → (p), D → (r)

5. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) 1870 (p) Great Sea
(B) 1887 (q) Russian Revolution
(C) 1917 (r) Bloody Sunday
(D) 1784 (s) Compulsory Education Act
- (1) $A \rightarrow (r), B \rightarrow (p), C \rightarrow (s), D \rightarrow (q)$
(2) $A \rightarrow (s), B \rightarrow (r), C \rightarrow (q), D \rightarrow (p)$
(3) $A \rightarrow (q), B \rightarrow (s), C \rightarrow (p), D \rightarrow (r)$
(4) $A \rightarrow (q), B \rightarrow (p), C \rightarrow (s), D \rightarrow (r)$
6. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) Green Belt (p) Development of City
(B) Urbanisation (q) Suffocation due to lack of oxygen
(C) Asphyxiation (r) Run down from apartment house
(D) Tenement (s) Area of open land
- (1) $A \rightarrow (s), B \rightarrow (p), C \rightarrow (q), D \rightarrow (r)$
(2) $A \rightarrow (r), B \rightarrow (s), C \rightarrow (p), D \rightarrow (q)$
(3) $A \rightarrow (q), B \rightarrow (r), C \rightarrow (s), D \rightarrow (p)$
(4) $A \rightarrow (s), B \rightarrow (r), C \rightarrow (p), D \rightarrow (q)$
7. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) Vagrant (p) Upper middle class
(B) Baurgeoisie (q) A person without work
(C) Gomasthas (r) Association of craftsmen
(D) Guild (s) Paid servant of the company
- (1) $A \rightarrow (q), B \rightarrow (p), C \rightarrow (s), D \rightarrow (r)$
(2) $A \rightarrow (s), B \rightarrow (p), C \rightarrow (r), D \rightarrow (q)$
(3) $A \rightarrow (r), B \rightarrow (s), C \rightarrow (p), D \rightarrow (q)$
(4) $A \rightarrow (q), B \rightarrow (r), C \rightarrow (s), D \rightarrow (p)$
8. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) Orient (p) A person who sorts wool
(B) Proto (q) Countries of the East (Asia)
(C) Stapler (r) A person who gathers cloth
(D) Fuller (s) Indication of early form
- (1) $A \rightarrow (s), B \rightarrow (r), C \rightarrow (q), D \rightarrow (p)$
(2) $A \rightarrow (q), B \rightarrow (s), C \rightarrow (p), D \rightarrow (r)$
(3) $A \rightarrow (r), B \rightarrow (q), C \rightarrow (p), D \rightarrow (s)$
(4) $A \rightarrow (q), B \rightarrow (p), C \rightarrow (s), D \rightarrow (r)$

Statement Based MCQ

9. With reference to the Spinning Jenny. Consider the following statements :
- (a) Spinning Jenny was introduced at a time when cottagers and poor peasants were facing economic strain.
(b) Women were happy when Spinning Jenny was introduced because their workloads decreased.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct ?
- (1) (a) only (2) (b) only
(3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

10. Consider the following statements:
- (a) The East India Company appointed Gomasthas to supervise weavers.
(b) Through the Gomasthas, company supervised the weavers.
(c) Gomasthas was appointed as head of the mill.
(d) Company developed a system of management that would eliminate competition from existing traders.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct ?
- (1) (a), (b) and (c) (2) (a), (b) and (d)
(3) (a) and (b) (4) (c) and (d)
11. Consider the following statements:
- (a) Factories enabled all the processes under one roof.
(b) As cotton industries developed in England, industrial group emphasised the government to impose duties.
(c) The native or local manufactures could not compete with the cheap and durable goods from Manchester.
(d) East India Company encouraged Indian manufacturers in British market.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct ?
- (1) (a) and (c) (2) (b) and (d)
(3) (a), (b) and (c) (4) (b), (c) and (d)
12. Consider the following statements:-
- (a) Constant flow of migrant workers led to growth of slums, congestion of localities.
(b) Pollution levels made people aware of needs for new buildings.
(c) To meet growing demands many local authorities built single family cottages in the suburbs.
(d) The first section of the underground in the world opened on 1863 between Paddington and Farringdon.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct ?
- (1) (a), (b) and (c) (2) (a) and (d)
(3) (b) and (c) (4) (a), (c) and (d)
13. Consider the following statements with reference to industrialisation of the modern city in England.
- (a) Leeds and Manchester attracted large numbers of migrants to the textile mill in the late 18th century.
(b) During the First World War, London began manufacturing motor cars and electrical goods and hence job opportunities increased immensely.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct ?
- (1) (a) only (2) (b) only
(3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)
14. Consider the following statements:-
- (a) Migration to cities occurs due to poverty and lack of opportunities to survive.
(b) People used to enjoy luxury life as migrants.
(c) Each urban city survives on labour and exploitation of them.
(d) Migrants worked as a labourer all his life and after him his children used to work as labourers.
- Which of the above statements are correct ?
- (1) (a), (b) and (c) (2) (a) and (d)
(3) (b) and (c) (4) (a), (c) and (d)

15. Consider the following statements:-
With reference to the reasons of Industrial revolution.
- The industrial revolution was first introduced in England in 18th century.
 - England had established many colonies to get cheap raw materials.
 - England had natural resource like iron and coal.
 - The people of England were backward and lethargic and were not ready to take risks.

Which of the above statements are correct ?

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) (2) (b), (c) and (d)
- (3) (a) and (b) (4) (c) and (d)

Passage Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16 to 22) : Read the passage(s) given below and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE - 1

Hausmannization of Paris means the new city of Paris which was designed by the chief architect of new Paris, Hausmann. He built the new city of Paris for continuous 17 years between 1852 to 1869. He designed straight, forward avenues and open spaces. Many opposed his ideas of development. "The new Paris city soon got converted into a civil pride". This was the view of the supporters of Hausmann. Paris became the hub of new architectures, social and intellectual developments that were influenced through the 20th century in many parts of the world.

- What is the meaning of Hausmannization of Paris?
 - Old City
 - Medieval City
 - Independent City
 - New or Modern City
- In how many years was the new city of Paris build?
 - 14 years
 - 15 years
 - 13 years
 - 17 years
- According to the supporters of Hausmann, Paris became the _____ of new architecture.
 - heart
 - hub
 - soul
 - symbol

PASSAGE - 2

The most dynamic industries in Britain were cotton and metals. The new industries could not displace traditional industries. By the end of the 19th century less than 20% of Britains was employed in technologically advanced sectors. Technological changes occurred slowly. In 19th century there were no more than 321 steam engines all over England. Of these 80 were in cotton industries, 9 in wool industries and rest in mining, canal works and iron works. Spinning in the 19th century was a source of alternative income for poor peasants. The East India Company appointed paid workers called 'Gomasthas' to supervise weavers.

- What were the main industries in Britain
 - Iron and steel
 - Cotton and metals
 - Fertilizers
 - Automobiles
- What percentage of people were employed in technologically advanced sectors?
 - less than 20%
 - more than 20%

- 30%
 - less than 50%
- How many cotton mills were there in England?
 - 70
 - 80
 - 60
 - 50
 - Who were 'Gomasthas'?
 - Poor workers
 - Rich people
 - Labourers
 - Paid workers

Assertion Reason Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 23 to 27) : Following questions consist of two statements, one labelled as the 'Assertion' and the other as 'Reason'. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answer to these items using the code given below.

Code :

- Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true but R is false.
- A is false but R is true.

- Assertion :** Singapore until 1965 was crowded, lacked sanitation, had poor housing and poverty.
Reason : It took Hausmann 17 years to rebuild Paris. The poor were evicted from the centre of Paris to reduce possibility of political rebellion.
- Assertion :** Garden city was developed by architect planner Ebenezer Howard.
Reason : It bridged the difference between city and countryside and solved the housing problem of the poor.
- Assertion :** Urban development takes place at the cost of ecology and environment.
Reason : Cities cause pollution because large quantities of waste products of the cities pollute water and air.
- Assertion :** The Manchester industrialists began selling their cloth in India by putting labels on the cloth bundles.
Reason : The main purpose of British manufacturers was to take over the Indian market by the help of advertisement.
- Assertion :** The population of London in 1750 was about 675,000 which multiplied four fold from one million in 1810 to 4 million in 1880.
Reason : For the wealthy residents of London, there was the annual London Season' where the elite groups could enjoy several cultural events.

Correct Definition Based MCQ

- Which of the following is correct definition of Chawl ?
 - It was a one room tenement for the poor labourers.
 - It was a boarding house for the students.
 - It was a hospital for the poor patients.
 - It was a separate colony for the washerman to live.
- Which of the following is correct definition of Chartist Movement?
 - It was the movement to get equal pay for equal work.
 - It was the movement against the rise of prices.
 - It was the movement to fix reasonable hour for work.
 - It was the movement to get the right to vote for every

- adult.
30. Which is the correct definition of a jobber?
 - (1) Old trusted worker
 - (2) Employed by the industrialists to get new recruits.
 - (3) Person of authority and power
 - (4) Controlled lives of workers.
 31. Which is the correct definition of Urbanisation?
 - (1) The process of conversion of village into town.
 - (2) The process of development of a city or town.
 - (3) The process of setting up new town.
 - (4) The process of industrialisation.

Feature Based MCQ

32. On the basis of following features identify the correct option.
 - (I) It refers to the phase of 17th to 18th century.
 - (II) It means existence of industries before the factory system.
 - (III) It was in vogue in England and Europe.
 - (IV) It was a part of a network of commercial exchanges.
 - (1) Proto-urbanisation
 - (2) Capitalism
 - (3) Proto-industrialisation

- (4) Industrial Revolution
33. On the basis of following features identify the correct option.
 - (I) It were associations of producers
 - (II) It trained crafts people and maintained control over production.
 - (III) Rulers granted monopoly rights to them.
 - (IV) Due to them, it was difficult for new merchants to set up their own business in towns.
 - (1) Trade guilds (2) Textile industries
 - (3) Peasant association (4) Industrialist guides
34. On the basis of following features identify the correct option.
 - (I) It is a mechanical device.
 - (II) It was used for weaving and moved by means of ropes and pullies.
 - (III) It places the horizontal threads into vertical threads.
 - (IV) It helps the weavers to operate large looms and weave wide pieces of cloth.
 - (1) Cotton textile mill (2) Fly shuttle
 - (3) Weaving machine (4) Spinners

Hints & SOLUTIONS

Exercise 1

1. (3) The Guilds monopolised trade and deputed various workers to work in specialised crafts.
2. (1) The demand for new goods in world market prompted many merchants to lead towards villages where cheap labour was in plenty.
3. (3) It was the period, when poor peasants and artisans had lost customary rights over common land due to enclosures and small plots could not afford their family. So they needed alternative income, when merchants offered work, they were willing to do it.
4. (3) Earlier workers had control over their labour, products, implementation of production but now he work as a paid labour.
5. (2) He was not a technician and he did not tacked any proper training or skill but by chance he established cotton mill.
6. (2) The mill owner now can keep more watch over production activity and decide more about products which to be made. These were not possible earlier.
7. (3) The primary sector in Britain could not keep pace with development in urban centres, the lack of innovations in agricultural sector stagnant the production in country-side of Britain.
8. (3) Industrialist were not ready to invest in new technology.
9. (3) All these men were also not efficient engineers or skills technicians, they were small entrepreneurs who tried to improvise old machines and got expected results.
10. (3) The upper classes still uphold durability of hand-made products in market. They liked refined quality of products.
11. (3) The price rose sharply due to war and supply of wheat from Russia, US effected which raised price of essential items.
12. (3) It is still true of this phenomenon that without social connections you will not be able to find gainful employment.
13. (3) There was boom in housing construction, in improvement plan of London, buildings, flyovers to be constructed which created jobs for labours automatically.
14. (1) The European companies, Portugese, Dutch in beginning, French and British later had monopoly inentire trade.
15. (3) In eighteenth century when British started trade they had to compete with companies of France, Dutch and Danes which made their trade unprofitable.
16. (3) These two factors finally resulted in ruination of the cotton weavers in India in eighteenth century.
17. (2) Jobber was deputed by the companies and they recruited labour from villages and finance them properly and arranged for their living. He was the most important person for company.
18. (1) The Manchester goods were finished products in Indian market and their quality was so high that Indian manufactures do not want to take risk of competition.
19. (1) The production of food grains in and around the cities ensure the continuous supplies which gave rise to development of ancient cities.
20. (3) The city of Manchester was the second largest after London in England. The farmers who now became landless due to enclosures migrated to this city in large numbers.

21. (3) The London Police by 1860 opened a spy department which keep eyes on the movement of the criminals in city.
22. (1) Henry Mayhew was a reformer of London circle. He usually worked as free-lance Journalists and wrote many columns on the life of criminals.
23. (3) All types of people from rural areas including from other cities migrated to London which made it a sprawling city in nineteenth century.
24. (4) The wars in Europe changed social structure, women now became more career oriented than to do domestic work.
25. (3) The working condition for child labour was so harsh in London, children preferred to commit theft than to work in factories.
26. (1) This act first introduced in Britain later introduced in other European countries it raised literacy level.
27. (1) The Bolshevik revolution after First World War in Russia, alarmed many capitalist countries. So housing scheme for poor was started in London and other cities of Britain.
28. (4) Temperance Movement gain popularity in many European countries.
29. (1) This scheme mostly benefited upper classes of society, many of them owned houses in various garden city projects of London.
30. (2) The working role of women, raises many problems, many of women now prefer to remain single because of busy working conditions.
31. (1) The women did not participate in large functions of society. The household duties and duties in the factories made them out of place for social functions.
32. (2) He was being criticised for uprooting many poor people and displacements of these people from inner area of Paris but later he was lauded for his efforts to beautification of Paris.
33. (3) The area of Ratnagiri nearby the Bombay and Pune coastal belts attracted large numbers of migrant labour to Bombay.
34. (1) Girangaon is still now the one of the best industrial area of Bombay. About more than 60% of mills are located in this places.
35. (1) Chawls still are popular living places for the lower middle class in Bombay. Now many of them vanished and large spacious buildings have come up in their places.
36. (3) The plague of 1896-97 resulted in severe loss of life in Bombay, it prompted authorities to start new town-planning.
37. (2) Reclamation usually meant development of marshy areas in and around city of Bombay. Project started in 1784 successfully and completed by the 1810-11.
38. (3) In initial stages company gained profit but by 1875 the losses was so high that private companies finally abandoned the projects.
39. (4) Colaba Estate Project was developed by the private companies not by the government department.

Exercise 2

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|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (1) | 2. (2) | 3. (3) |
| 4. (4) | 5. (2) | 6. (1) |
| 7. (1) | 8. (2) | |
9. (1) The fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the introduction of Spinning Jenny. Women who survived on hand spinning protested it.
 10. (2) Gomastha described an Indian agent of the British East India Company employed in the company's colonies to sign bonds to deliver goods to the company.
 11. (3)
 12. (4)
 13. (3)
 14. (4) The increasingly global economy globalized the labour market. Open agricultural frontiers, over population and rising industrial centres attracted voluntary migrants.
 15. (3) Great Britain had a large educated workforce to run the machines.
 16. (4)
 17. (4)
 18. (2)
 19. (2)
 20. (1)
 21. (2)
 22. (4)
 23. (2) Singapore gained independence as the Republic of Singapore on 9th August 1965 after that it converted into a Planned City.
 24. (1)
 25. (1)
 26. (1)
 27. (2)
 28. (1) Many Chawls in Mumbai were constructed in the early 1900s to house the people migrating to Mumbai because of its booming cotton mills
 29. (4) Chartism was a working class movement for political reform in Britain between 1838 and 1848.
 30. (2)
 31. (2)
 32. (3)
 33. (1) It was a group of self employed skilled craftsman with control over the materials and tools they needed to produce their goods.
 34. (2) John Kay was the inventor of fly shuttle which played important role in Industrial revolutions.