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CLASS-10TH

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

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HISTORY

The age of industrialisation

Question 1.

Which restrictions were imposed by the British government upon the Indian merchants in the 19th century ? State any three.

Answer:

The following restrictions were imposed upon the Indian merchants in the 19th century :

1. The functioning of the Indian merchants was limited. For example, they were debarred from trading with Europe in manufactured goods.
2. The Indian merchants could export mostly raw materials and food grains which were needed by the British.
3. Gradually, shipping business was controlled by the European companies and Indian merchants were edged out of this business.

Question 2.

What was the condition of Indian industries at the time of the First World War?

Answer:

Till the First World War, the condition of Indian industries had become as mentioned below :

1. A large sector of Indian industries was controlled by European Managing Agencies.
2. These Agencies mobilised capital, set up joint-stock companies and managed them.

3. In most instances, Indian financiers provided the capital while the European Agencies made all investment and business decisions.
4. The European merchant-industrialists had their own chambers of commerce which Indian businessmen were not allowed to join.

Question 3.

Where did the workers come from to work in factories in India ?

Answer:

With the expansion of factories, the demand for workers increased. In 1901, there were 584,000 workers in Indian factories. By 1946, the number increased to 2,436,000. This large number of workers came from the places as mentioned below :

1. In most industrial regions the workers came from the districts around because peasants and artisans who found no work in the village went to the industrial centers in search of work. For example in the Bombay cotton industries in 1911, over 50 per cent workers came from the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri.
2. Sometimes, workers came from distant places in search of work in the mills. For example, many workers from the United Provinces went to work in the textile mills of Bombay and in the jute mills of Calcutta.

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