

MIND MAP

➤ Where Did the Workers Come From?

In most industrial regions workers came from the districts around. Peasants and artisans who found no work in the village went to the industrial centres in search of work.

➤ Industrial Growth

Cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912. After the war, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market.

➤ Small-scale Industries Predominate

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The Peculiarities of Industrial Growth

Factories Come Up

The Age of Industrialization

Market for Goods

By the late nineteenth century, manufacturers were printing calendars to popularise their products. Images of gods, figures of important personages, of emperors and nawabs, adorned advertisement and calendars.

➤ Life of the Workers

The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of workers. The fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology.

Hand Labour and Steam Power

Before the Industrial Revolution

➤ Beginning of Industrial Revolution

In the 17th and 18th centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market.

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➤ The Coming Up of the Factory

The earliest factories in England came up by the 1730s. In the early 19th century, factories increasingly became an intimate part of the English landscape.

➤ The Age of Indian Textiles

By the 1750s this network, controlled by Indian merchants, was breaking down. Trade through the new ports came to be controlled by European companies, and was carried in European ships.

➤ What Happened to Weavers?

The consolidation of East India Company power after the 1760s did not initially lead to a decline in textile exports from India. But once the East India Company established political power, it could assert monopoly over right to trade.

The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

The Rise of Nationalism In Europe

➤ Manchester Comes to India

As cotton industries developed in England, industrial groups pressurised the government to impose import duties on cotton textiles so that Manchester goods could sell in Britain without facing any competition from outside.

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