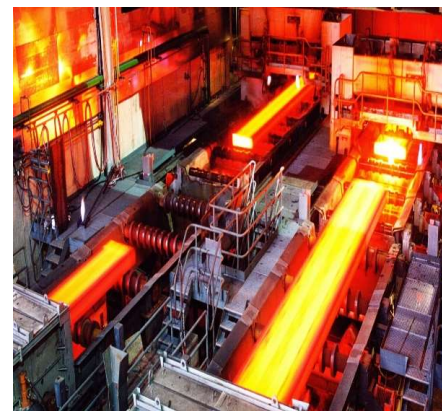


Introduction

- Focused on textiles and iron and steel, 1850 (boost with industrialisation with machines along with India was known as workshop of the world.
- In late 18th century goods were imported to Europe and England.



Indian Textiles and the World Market:

- Trading ports were south east, west and central Asia along with its fine quality and craftsmanship. It was also preserved in different languages.
- Varieties like printed cotton clothes, bandhana, khasa, cossaes were there.

Patola weave



Words tell us Histories:

www.evidyarthi.in

- Muslin which is very expensive, the name was derived from Mosul (present day Iraq), cotton has 98 varieties and called as piece goods.
- Chintz (printed cotton), craze of cotton was seen in Europe, with queen wearing it too.
- European named cotton textiles Calico (derived from Calcutta)

jamdani

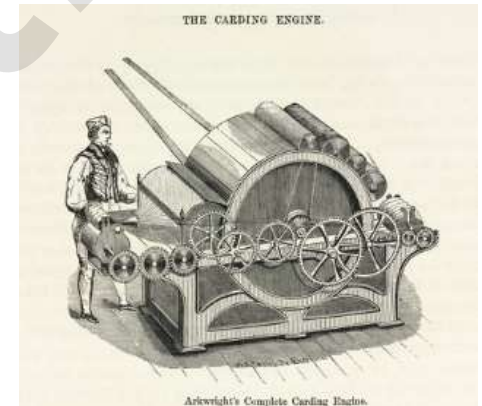


chintz



Indian textiles in European markets

- Wood and silk makers in Europe protested against chintz and in 1720 it was banned naming it calico act.(new calico industry with Gov. protection was working by coping Indian chintz.
- 1784(spining jenny by john ray)
- 1786(steam engine by Richard Arkwright)producing cheap and immense cotton.



- British purchase cotton from India with revenue collection by not giving silver.

muslin



Who were the weavers?

- Weavers belonged to communities that specialized in weaving such as Tanti(Bengal), julakas or momin (North India), kaikollars and devangs (south India).
- Thread dyers was called rangrez and those who print called chipigars.



The Decline of Indian Textiles:

www.evidyarthi.in

- Indian textile was decline de to this weavers of India lost their jobs, Britain started importing cotton to America, Africa and Europe.
- British textiles were boycotted in national movement and khadi and charkha was presented as a symbol of nationalism.
- Weavers joined new jobs such as working in a plantation, farming and n new mills situated in ahmdabad,Kanpur,solahpur.

khadi



Pink box no 1. “we must starve to food”

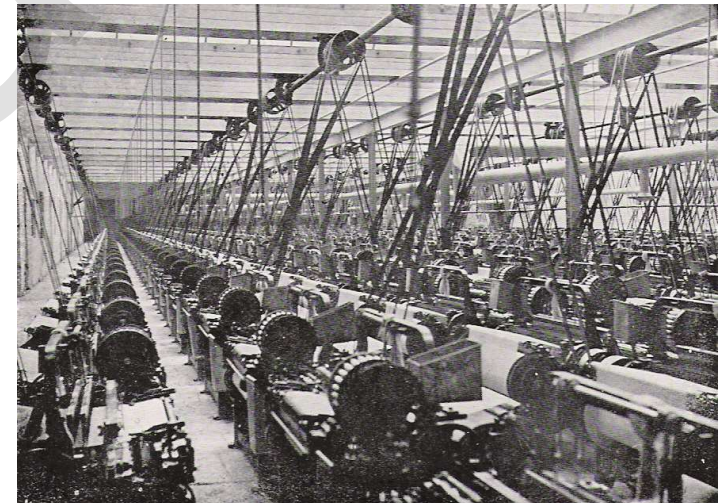
In 1923 12 thousand weavers wrote to the British for their situation.

Pink box no.2
“Publish this in your paper.”

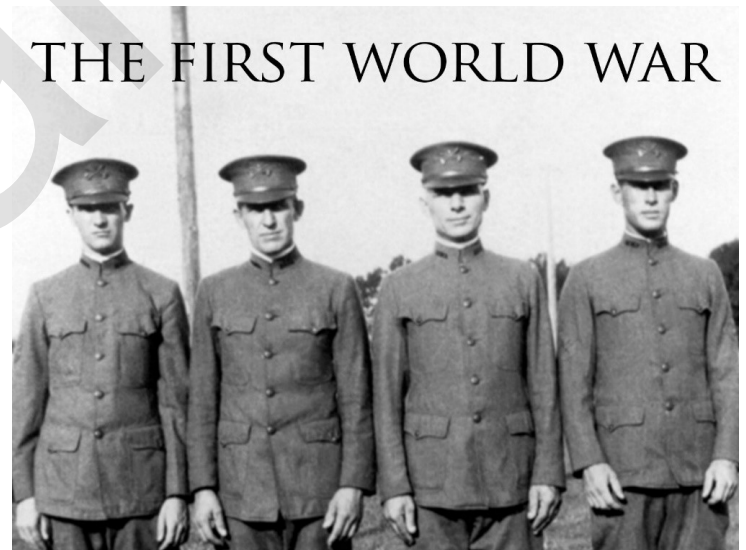
Cotton Mills Come up:

- New mills were situated in Bombay with over 84 mills (operated by Gujarati's).
- First mill was created in 1861 in Ahmadabad and then in other parts, in the starting it was difficult because of Britain producing, cheap cotton.

Cotton mills



- Indian cotton was boom when British was going through 1 world war and India got the opportunity to make military clothes.



The sword of Tipu Sultan and Wootz steel

www.evidyarthi.in

- High carbon and steel called wootz firstly found on tipu sultans sword(ruler of mysore-1799) was created with water flowing pattern by smelting.
- Frances Buchanan created an account on wootz along with Michael faraday (founder of electricity and electro magnetic) studied on it for 4 years.



Wootz got vanished in mid 19th century by the time England started importing iron and steel.

evidyarthi

Abandoned Furnaces in Villages:

- Forest laws came up by which people can't collect ore and wood for wootz. Those who collect have to pay high amount of tax.
- People got settled in working on utensils and implemented from Britain's imported iron and steel.



Iron and steel factories come up in India

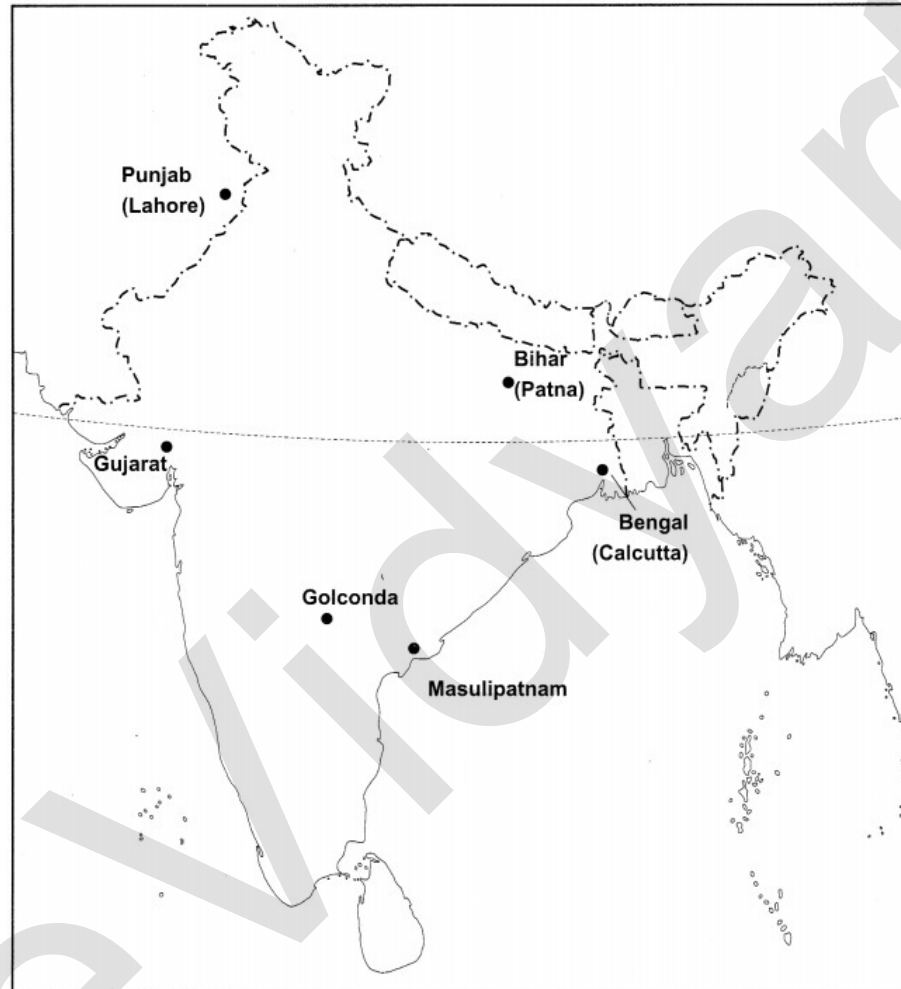
www.evidyarthi.in

- American geologist and dorabji, son of jamedshetji tata found fine ore in rajgaha hills and set up an industry in the bank of sabarnarekha river.
- Tisco was setup in Jamshedpur and started importing 90% of iron and steel when Britain was unable to. (world war 1)
- Became the largest producing industry in British empire. Expansion of cotton and iron went up after world war 1.

Utensils of iron and steel



Major centers of weaving in 18th century



- ❖ Dhaka (Bengal)
- ❖ Surat (Gujarat)
- ❖ Patna (Bihar)
- ❖ Masulipatnam (Tamil nadu)
- ❖ Banaras (Utter Pradesh)

EXERCISE

www.evidyarthi.in

Question 1.

What kinds of cloth had a large market in Europe?

Answer: Chintz, cossaes or khassa and bandanna.

Question 2.

What is jamdani?

Answer: Jamdani is a fine muslin on which decorative motifs are woven on the loom, typically in grey and white.

Question 3.

What is bandanna?

Answer: bandana is a brightly colored and printed scarf for the neck or head. Originally, the term derived from the word 'bandhna' and referred to a variety of brightly colored cloth produced through a method of tying and dying.

Question 4.

Who are the Agarias?

Answer: Groups of men and women carrying basket-loads of iron are known as the Agarias.

Question 5.

Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The word chintz comes from the word**
- (b) Tipu's sword was made of steel.**
- (c) India's textile exports declined in the century.**

Answer:

- (a) chintz**
- (b) Wootz**
- (c) 19th.**

Question 6.

How do the names of different textiles tell us about their history?

Answer: European traders first saw fine cotton cloth from India carried by Arab merchants in Mosul in present-day Iraq. Hence, they began to refer to all finally woven textiles as muslin.

Printed cotton cloths called chintz, cossaes or khassa and bandanna were also in great demand. The chintz is derived from the Hindi word chintz, a cloth with small and colorful flowery designs. The word bandanna is referred to any brightly colored and printed scarf for the neck or head.

Originally, the term derived from the word 'bandhna' (Hindi for tying) and referred to a variety of brightly colored cloth produced through a method of tying and dying.

Question 7.

Why did the wool and silk producers in England protest against the import of Indian textiles in the early eighteenth century?

Answer :

Textile industry had just begun to develop in England in the early 18th century. The wool and silk producers in England found themselves unable to compete with Indian textiles. They wanted to secure market within the country by preventing the entry of Indian textiles. Therefore, they protested against its import.

Question 8.

How did the development of cotton industries in Britain affect textile producers in India?

Answer:

The development of cotton industries in Britain badly affected textile producers in India:

1. Indian textiles now had to compete with British textiles in the European and American markets.

2. Exporting textiles to England became increasingly difficult since very high duties were imposed on Indian textiles imported into Britain,

3. Thousands of weavers in India became unemployed. Bengal weavers were the worst hit.

4. By the 1830s British cotton cloth flooded Indian markets. This affected not only specialist weavers but also spinners.

Question 9.

Why did the Indian iron smelting industry decline in the nineteenth century?

Answer : There were several reasons:

1. The new forest laws of the colonial government prevented people from entering the reserved forests. Now it became difficult for the iron smelters to find wood for charcoal. Getting iron ore was also a big problem. Hence, many gave up their craft and looked for other jobs.

2. In some areas the government did grant access to the forest. The iron smelters had to pay a very high tax to the forest department for every furnace they used. This reduced their income.

3. By the late 19th century iron and steel was being imported from Britain. Ironsmiths in India began using the imported iron to manufacture utensils and implements. This inevitably lowered the demand for iron produced by local smelters.

All these reasons caused the decline of the Indian iron smelting industry.

Question 10.

What problems did the Indian textile industry face in the early years of its development?

Answer: In the early years of its development the Indian textile industry faced several problems:

1. found it difficult to compete with the cheap textiles imported from Britain.
2. In most countries, governments supported industrialization by imposing heavy duties on imports. This eliminated competition and protected newly born industries. But the colonial government in India refused such protection to local industries.

Question 11.

What helped TISCO expand steel production during the First World War?

Answer:

Before the First World War India imported British steel for rails. When in 1914 the war broke out, steel produced in Britain now had to meet the demands of war in Europe.

So, imports of British steel into India declined and the Indian Railways turned to TISCO for supply of rails. As the war dragged on for several years, TISCO had to produce shells and carriage wheels for the war. By 1919 the colonial government was buying 90% of the steel manufactured by TISCO. Over time TISCO became the biggest steel industry within the British empire.