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<u>Wea</u>	vers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners
Q1.	Why did the wool and silk producers in England protest against the import of Indian textiles in the early eighteenth century?
Ans.	Import of Indian textiles in the early eighteenth century:
Q2.	What problems did the Indian textile industry face in the early years of its development?
Ans.	
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Q3.	Write a short note on growth of cotton mills in India.
Ans.	4 0 3



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- Q1. Why did the wool and silk producers in England protest against the import of Indian textiles in the early eighteenth century?
- Ans. Textile industries had just begun to develop in England in the early eighteenth century. Unable to compete with Indian textiles, English producers wanted a secure market within the country by preventing the entry of Indian textiles. Therefore, they protested against the import of Indian textiles.
- Q2. What problems did the Indian textile industry face in the early years of its development?
- Ans. The textile factory industry in India faced many problems. It found it difficult to compete with the cheap textiles imported from Britain. In most countries, governments supported industrialisation by imposing heavy duties on imports. This eliminated competition and protected infant industries. The colonial government in India usually refused such protection to local industries.
- Q3. Write a short note on growth of cotton mills in India.
- Ans. The first cotton mill in India was set up as a spinning mill in Bombay in 1854. By 1900, over 84 mills started operating in Bombay. Mills came up in other cities too. The first mill in Ahmedabad was started in 1861. A year later a mill was established in Kanpur, in the United Provinces. Growth of cotton mills led to a demand for labour. Thousands of poor peasants, artisans and agricultural labourers moved to the cities to work in the mills.