

Name: _____ Date: _____

Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners

Q1. Describe the process of weaving.

Ans. _____

Q2. Describe the regions where textile production was concentrated in the early 19th century.

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Ans. Process of weaving

- i. The first stage of production was spinning – a work done mostly by women. The charkha and the takli were household spinning instruments. The thread was spun on the charkha and rolled on the takli.
- ii. When the spinning was over the thread was woven into cloth by the weaver. In most communities weaving was a task done by men. For coloured textiles, the thread was dyed by the dyer, known as rangrez. For printed cloth the weavers needed the help of specialist block printers known as chhipigars.

Q2. Describe the regions where textile production was concentrated in the early 19th century.

Ans. Textile production was concentrated in four regions in the early nineteenth century.

- i. Bengal was one of the most important centres. Located along the numerous rivers in the delta, the production centres in Bengal could easily transport goods to distant places.
- ii. Decca in Eastern Bengal (now Bangladesh) was the foremost textile centre in the eighteenth century. It was famous for its mulmul and jamdani weaving.
- iii. Cluster of cotton weaving centres was concentrated along the Coromandel Coast stretching from Madras to northern Andhra Pradesh.
- iv. On the western coast there were important weaving centres in Gujarat.