

## Chapter-7 Weavers, Iron Smelters and Factory Owners

1. *What kind of cloth had use in Europe?*

*The Indian textiles had huge markets in European countries like England, Spain, and Netherlands.*

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2. *What is Jamdani?*

*Jamdani is a fine musli on which decorative motifs are woven on the loom, typically in grey and white.*

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3. *What is bandanna?*

*Bandanna comes from the word 'Bandhna'(Hindi for tying). In the British period it referred to a variety of brightly coloured cloth produced through a method of tying and dying. The word no refers to any brightly coloured and printed scarf for the neck or head.*

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4. *Who were the agaria?*

*Agaria were the communities in central asia who specialised in the craft of iron smelting.*

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5. *How do the names of different textiles tell us about their histories?*

*The names of different textiles tell us much about their histories as it tells us about the origin of the cloth, quality of the cloth, about the cloth and the english name also related these to there original name usually in their local language. The widespread use of the words like 'muslin', chintz, bandana, calico,etc. Showed how famous the Indian textiles were in the word and shared their histories.*

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

*Silk and wool producers in England protested against the Indian textiles worried by its popularity in England. They wanted a secure market in the country by preventing the import of the Indian textiles.*

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7. *How did the development of cotton industries in Britain affect the textiles producers in India?*

*The development of cotton industries affected the textiles producers in India in the following ways*

- i. Indian textiles now had to compete with British textiles in the European and American markets. English cotton textiles successfully ousted Indian goods from their traditional markets in Africa, Europe, America, etc.*
  - ii. Exporting textiles to England became increasingly difficult since very high duties were imposed on Indian textiles imported to Britain.*
  - iii. Due to these reasons thousands of weavers in India became unemployed.*
  - iv. English and European companies stopped buying Indian goods and their agents no longer gave out advances to weavers to secure supplies.*
  - v. To worsen the condition, in 1880s, two-thirds of all cotton cloths worn in Indian were imported from Britain.*
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8. *Why did the Indian iron smelting industry decline in the nineteenth century?*

*The iron smelting industry declined in the nineteenth century due to the following reasons:-*

- i. the new forest law that come into effect that disallowed the artisans to enter the forest*
  - ii. another reason was that iron was being imported from Britain at cheaper rates than available in India*
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*9. What problems did the textile industry face in the early years of development?*

*Two problems were faced by the Indian Industry were*

- i. It found difficult to compete with the cheap English cloths.*
  - ii. The government imposed heavy taxes on the industries*
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*10. What helped TISCO expand steel production during the first World War?*

*The declination of the export of steel from England to meet the demands fo war in Europe to India helped TISCO to expand its steel production to be bought by the British Government in India for railways.*