



CLASS X
HISTORY
UNIT III - ECONOMIES AND LIVELIHOODS

NOTES

1. **The Industrial Revolution** began in Britain in the middle of the 18th century and soon industrialization spread to the other countries of Europe and USA. The wave reached Asia and Africa much later.
2. **The Process of Industrialization** began with the inventions of various spinning and weaving machines and steam engine. By the beginning of the 20th century, the whole process of industrial production was changed with the use of new scientific technologies.
3. With industrialization, **the industrial workers** began to face many serious problems like problem of working hours, wages, unemployment, education of their children, etc.
4. India had an old tradition of her flourishing industry in **textiles, pottery and bronze** articles. India was also famous for her **ship building** till the 18th century.
5. At first, **Modern Industrialization in India** was confined to the establishment of cotton and jute mills. These mills were mostly located in **Maharashtra and Bengal**. But, when the British rule was firmly established in India, many modern industries like **Iron and Steel Industries** were developed with the free flow of the British capital in India.
6. During the British rule, the **imposition of heavy duties** on the import of Indian products to Britain and **free trade policy** adopted by the British in India greatly **affected the Indian Handicraft Industries**. But, despite various odds, the Indian handicraft industries could not be completely wiped out.
7. The condition of the **Indian Industrial Workers** was very bad. They had to toil more than twelve hours a day. They were not provided any kinds of medical facility and there was **no provision for education of their children**.
