

15) Why did some industrialists in 19th century Europe prefer hand labour to machines.

- o Machines were costly, ineffective, difficult to repair & required huge capital investments.
- o Labour was available at low wages.
- o In seasonal industries only seasonal labours required.
- o Common people demand of a variety of designs, colour and specific type could not be fulfilled by machine made clothes. Intricate designs and colours could be done by human skill only.
- o In Victorian age the aristocrats and other upper class people preferred things made by hands only.

16) Describe the life of workers in Victorian Britain.

OR

The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of the workers.

Explain with example.

- o For the workers, the actual possibility of getting a job depended on existing networks of friendship and kin relation. If you had a relative or a friend in a factory you were more likely to get a job quickly. But not everyone had social connections.
- o Job-seekers had to wait weeks, spending nights under bridges or in night shelters. Some stayed in Night Refuges that were set up by private individuals; others went to the casual wards maintained by the poor law authorities.
- o Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work.
- o Wages were lowered, and the working hours were increased.

13) Why did women who survived on hand spinning, began to attack

the new machine.

OR

The fear of unemployment made workers hostile to new technology why?

- The fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology.
- When the spinning Jenny was introduced in the woolen industry women who survived on hand spinning began attacking the new machines. This conflict over the introduction of the Jenny continued for a long time.