

## The Age of Industrialisation

1. Jobbers were usually employed by the industrialists to recruit the right people for work from villages out of the various job seekers. He often demanded money or gifts for his favours.
2. Gomasthas were trade or revenue agents appointed by the British to supervise weavers, collect supplies from them and examine the quality of products being produced by them.
3. i) Shortage of raw material.
  - ii) Dealings with Gomasthas.
  - iii) Collapse of the local and foreign market.
  - iv) System of advances.

By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Indian weavers faced another problem. Indian factories began production. Weavers could not survive as they could not compete with machine made goods. They were forced to buy raw cotton at exorbitant price. The imported textile goods were so cheap that they couldn't compete with them. This system prevented the weavers from dealing with other traders.