

Q11) Name some ~~and~~ non-mechanised sectors where ordinary and small innovations formed the basis of growth.

The non-mechanised sectors are food processing, building, pottery, glass work, tanning, furniture making and production of implements.

Q12) Who invented the steam engine?

Newcomen

Q13) The upper class in the Victorian Britain ~~but~~ preferred things produced by hand! Why?

(i) In Victorian Britain, the upper classes - the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie - preferred things produced by hand.

(ii) Handmade products came to symbolise refinement and class.

(iii) They wanted clothes with intricate designs and specific shapes.

(iv) Machine made goods were for export to the colonies.

Q14) Why did some industrialists in 19 century Europe prefer hand labour to machines?

(i) Machines were costly, ineffective, difficult to repair and required high huge ~~costs~~ capital investments.

- (ii) Labour was available at low wages.
- (iii) In seasonal industries only seasonal labours required.
- (iv) common people demand of a variety of designs, colour and specific type could not be fulfilled by machine made clothes. Intriguing designs and colours could be done by human skill only.
- (v) In Victorian age, the aristocrats and other preferred things made by hands only.

Q15) Describe the life of workers in Victorian Britain.
OR

The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of worker. Justify.

- (i) The actual possibility of getting a job depended on existing networks of friendships and kin relations. If one had a relative or a friend in a factory, he or she was more likely to get a job quickly.
- (ii) There was no place of accommodation for the workers from villages. Many job-seekers had to wait weeks, spending nights under bridges or in night shelters.
- (iii) Seasonality of work in many industries meant

prolonged periods without work. After the busy season (like the Christmas season & the school reopening period) was over, the poor were on the streets again.

- (iv) The ~~are~~ workers had to work for an extended time period but with very low wages which wasn't sufficient to fulfil their daily needs of livelihood.
- (v) The fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology.