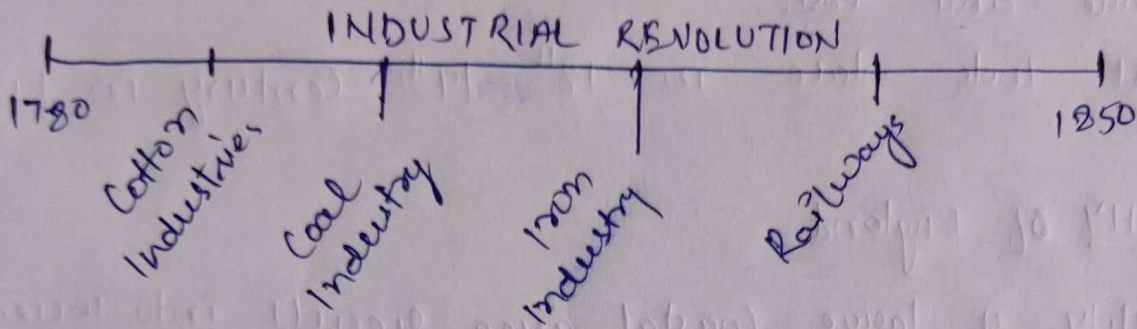


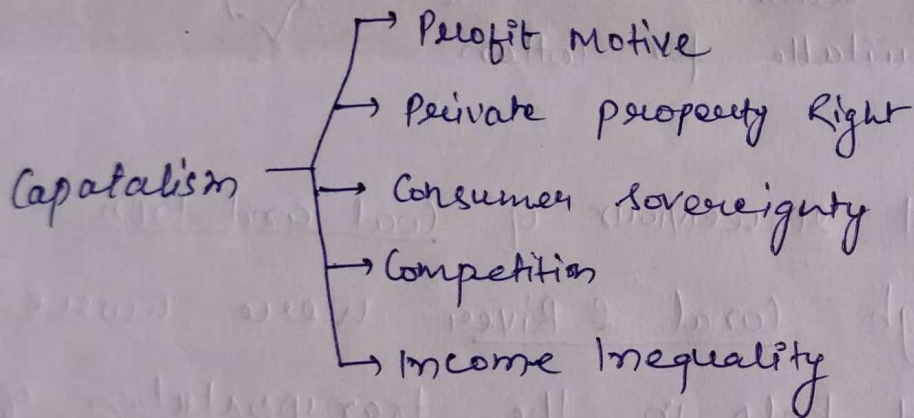
Ques Explain Meaning of following terms Industrial Revolution, Capitalism, Socialism, Laissez faire.

Ans

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION :- Was the series of innovation in the manufacturing processes which transformed the agrarian European (Britain) into the industrialised and Urban one.



Capitalism :- is an economic system where the means of production are owned by private sector.



Socialism :- is an economic system where most important businesses are owned by govt. rather than by individuals.

Socialist government typically own their nations railways, airlines, hospitals, banks, mining companies, oil companies and major industries.

Laissez Faire :- A system of free market characterised by individual ownership of methods of production and no government interference

→ Proposed by Adam Smith - father of modern economics

Ques!:- The geography of England helped in bringing Industrial Revolution Explain.

Ans! INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION or first Industrial revolution was a transition state which used modern tool and technology for the large scale production with less time and cost. It first took place in 18th - 19th Century in England.

GEOGRAPHY of England

- Availability of large coastal area result into increased maritime activity

- Cold climate - Suitable for raising the sheeps ultimate source of wool & linen, Suitable for Cotton



Cultivation

- England had vast reservoir of Coal and Iron.

- Navigation through Canal & River were more developed. and help in the transportation of heavy goods.

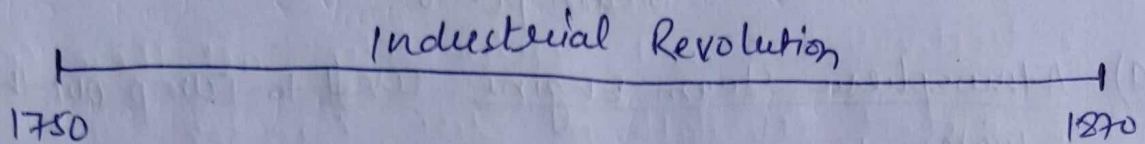
- Roads - were developed i.e. Metalled Road.

- In 19th Century railways introduced. which boost the Industrial Revolution

Thus we can say the geography of England played an important role in bringing accelerating Industrial Revolution.

Ques- Make a time line showing most important inventions from 1750 to 1870.

Ans-



- More than 20000 inventions reported during the period of Industrial Revolution
- The four major inventions were :-
 - (i) transformation of Cotton Industries
 - (ii) Coal & Iron Industries
 - (iii) Steam power
 - (iv) Railway development

① Cotton Industries → Formerly was cottage industry.

- a) Flying Shuttle loom use to make broad fabric in less time
- b) Spinning Jenny - Several thread spin at a same time or simultaneously
- c) The water frame - produce strong yarn
- d) The mule -
- e) Power loom - produce our can have any kind of material

② Coal or Iron Industries :-

- (i) Blast furnace
- (ii) Puddling furnace
- (iii) Rolling Mill
- (iv) world's first Iron Bridge

(ii) Steam power & Hydrolic power
↓
Steam power

a) Atmospheric Steam Engine used to pump out the water from mines.

b) Steam Engine with Condenser - more efficient than former and widely used in Cotton Industry, Coal mines, Iron Industry.
- developed by James.

(iv) c) Railway development.

First Railway - Stockton to Darlington 1825

2nd Railway - West. Liverpool to Manchester. 1825.

The wooden track were replaced by iron track.

• Also the first Telegraph was developed & used for communication in Railways.

Thus the inventions from 1750 to 1870 in England provided the way for economic development and sparkled the life with machinery to make the work easy, and also improved the standard of living.

It was the most important moment in human history since the domestication of animals & plants.

Ques

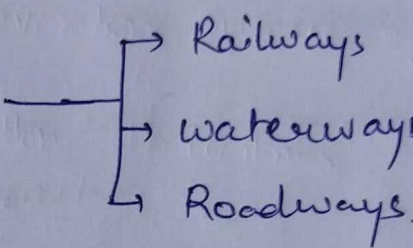
What conditions are most favourable or essential for industrialisation

Ans

INDUSTRIALISATION - It is a process which uses modern tool and techniques to produce large scale production, and making the profit leading to GDP growth of country.

Favourable Conditions -

① Geographical Conditions.

- Raw material
 - Transportation facilities
 - Infrastructure
 - Electricity
 - Most important is water
- 
- ```
graph LR; A[Transportation facilities] --> B[Railways]; A --> C[waterways]; A --> D[Roadways]
```

② Economic Conditions

- Banks and financial institution should be available & provide loan for the establishment and maintenance of industry.

③ Political Conditions

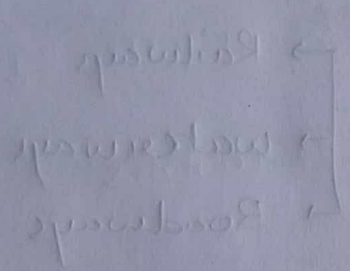
- Govt should support the capitalist or industrialist
- should laid down the formation of policies favourable for industrialist.
- implement the policies such as MSME, ~~an~~ startup India, etc
- should spread awareness of policies

④ Educational Institute :-

- Education is the key which lead to development and progress toward modernisation, industrialisation.
- Training should be provided.

These institutions provide new discoveries & Research

Thus all these factors are essential for the Industrialisation, and fortunately all these conditions are ~~not~~ available in our country and we are in the direction to be industrialised.



- Favorable conditions
- Geographical conditions
- Raw materials
- Transportation facilities
- Infrastructure
- Electricity

Ques:- How did the growth of trade union put end to the idea of laissez faire.

Ans

laissez faire - A system of free market characterised by individual ownership of methods of production and no government interference.

Proposed by Adam Smith - father of modern Economics.

- The growth of trade union in the industrial sector takes about their rights and demanded for them.
- The concept reaches its peak and the government also taken care of it by forming Rules and Acts.
- Firstly the Act was passed in which the children below nine were not allowed to work in industries.

1) 10 Hour law.

2) The Coal Mines and Collieries Act

3) Fielden's Factory Act.

- These laws and Act were favourable for the workers, women & children.
- Which was the result of protest done by the trade unions.

The government looked after the interest of the workers and taken the Command into its hand by regulating some laws & Act.

Thus it ended the idea of laissez faire now the government directly interfering in Capitalism and forming socialism.