

Period-2	Duration= 35 minutes
Sub Topic- The weavers of India. - Who were the weavers - decline of India textiles - The coming of cotton mills.	
Learning outcome(s):- The students will be able to analyse the condition of weavers, explain the decline of Indian textiles & describe the coming of cotton mills. They will analyse in reference of technology advanced .	
Key Vocabulary - Anurang: A persian term for a warehouse a place to keep stock - Julahas: A person who weaves the fabric. - Rangrez: A person who dyes the cloths.	
Skill Developed- Understanding, describing, explaining, critical thinking	
Opening set induction	Duration 5-6 minutes
Opening strategy :-Question-Answer/ Story telling One day when I was going on my way to school I found a coloured piece of cloth. It was looking very beautiful when I lifted it up but I was surprised because this type of cloth was not found here I asked one of the shopkeeper there, He answered that some hour ago there was a group from Rajasthan & busy in trading activity. Then I was thinking that who were the weavers for this colourful beautiful cloth? Who could be the weaver?	
Link Statement:- Let us know about the weavers community, their problems and development after industrialization.	
Instructional methodology:-	Duration-15 to 20 min.
Teaching Strategy(ies):- Explanation / QA/Word meaning Explanation: In Yesterday's class we got the knowledge of various type of cloths. then the next question is who are those who design these colours, who weave these feelings. Who assemble this life. As the life goes step by step, in the same way from white to a colourful cloths, it travels from so many steps. This is a skillfull work which passes from one gen to next. We have specific communities like Tanti in Bengal, Julahas or Momin in Up, Koikallar or deveang of South India. Spinning done by women by charkha & takli next stage is making cloth by weaver community as Julaha only men. Then dyeing community Rangrej works, then printing by	

chhipagar. Than ready to use when we see this travel it gives immense pleasure but is did not remain for a long. As the Industries in England were developing. It was not a good sign for us. Now the competition was to be faced in the world market. Duties on Import increased created difficulties for Indian exporter. Another problem was related to quantity & quality. The British were producing machine made items at cheap rate in more no. Because of that thousands of workers were thrown out of work.

By 1830 The Indian market was flooded with British items. People started using it. As it was cheaper than Indian one so it was in great demand. But poor people could not buy this fine cloth for use. With the inspiration of Mahatama Gandhi The weavers of Sholapur & Madura started weaving course cloth for poors. That Khadi became an inspiration for Nationalism. But slowly these weavers disappeared, where & How? As the cotton mills started to come in India at first in Bombay in 1854.

In next 50 years around 44 mills were setup by Parsi & Gujarati community apart from Bombay, Ahamdabad in 1861, Kanpur in 1862, came into existence. Earlier our hand boom, weavers were facing problem but our Industry were also trying to establishment. Our Industries were not getting any support from colonial government. But First world was flipped the situation their industries were declined & for supply they became dependent on us.

Closure	Duration -5min.
Closure strategy:-Verification (Think and Answer)	
(1) Where did Tanti Work?	
(2) How were the weavers brown as?	
Assignments: Answer in one line .	
(1) When was the first cotton mill set up in India?	
(2) Where was Indian good exported?	
(3) Give any two reason why Indian textiles declined?	
(4) Who were the weaver in India?	
(5) Take a interview of Rang Rej and explain their present condition.	