

**To meet the requirements of the court:** The craftsmen and artisans worked for royal workshops or 'karkhanas' under the control of the government. The state authorities provided the raw material to the craftsmen and paid wages to them. Most of the karkhanas were located at cities like Agra, Delhi, Lahore and Ahmedabad. The nobles also followed the same industrial pattern.

**State monopolies:** The employment of skilled workers was to produce arms and ammunition for the state. The production was strictly under the control of the government supervision. The coins minting was undertaken mostly in urban areas. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was done in Dacca.

**Highly skilled laborers:** A large number of skilled laborers or artisans were working all over the urban areas and responsible for the production of artistic goods and luxury goods. There was a very high amount of skilled workers who were working independently.

**Local markets:**

The artisans from rural areas were working to meet the demands of local markets. They were mainly engaged in producing the traditional crafts, pottery, carpentry and other skills. The production was done on subsistence-basis, and the artisans were paid in cash or kind.

**Supplementary to agriculture:**

The production of crafts and other products was linked to the agriculture. For instance, farmers produced the goods based on agriculture like silk, indigo, oil and sugar. The production of salt and iron was also done on the part-time basis by the peasants or farmers. Thus the production of these goods was linked to agriculture as well as to the industry. Similarly, the goods to be produced were highly determined by the caste to which the craftsman belonged.

**Introduction of the factory system:**

As the trade activities increased, the nature of production the methods, demand conditions changed, a class of merchants was developed and they started having control on the production. The merchants supplied the finished products to the foreign traders. The artisans were employed in a large number and were paid for their services by the merchants.

**Stagnant technology:**

In spite of the developments in the methods of production of the manufactured goods, the countries like Europe and China were far ahead of India in terms of technological progress, especially, in the use of wind and water power, printing, metallurgy, and basic goods. It is very difficult to find the reasons for the backwardness but we can say that the system of production was highly caste system oriented. That is, the belief was more in transferring the hereditary skills from one generation to another and resistance to the labor-saving technology.