

The Age of Industrialisation

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→ Before the Industrial Revolution:

- Proto-Industrialisation was a ~~plus~~ phase when there was a large-scale industrial production for an international market which was not based on factories.
- Proto-Industrial system was part of a network of commercial exchange.

→ The coming up of the factory:

- By the 1730s, the earliest factories in England came up.
- The first symbol of the new era was cotton.
→ A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficiency of each step of the production process.
- Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill.

→ The pace of industrial change:

How rapid was the process of industrialisation?

- The most dynamic industries in Britain were clearly cotton and metals.
- The new industries could not easily displace traditional industries.



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- Technological changes occurred slowly because?
 - The New technology was expensive.
 - The machines often broke down and repair was costly.
 - They were not as effective as their inventors and manufacturers claimed.

→ Hand labour and steam power:

- In Victorian Britain, there was no shortage of human labour.
- Therefore, industrialists did not want to introduce machines which required large capital investment.
- Many seasonal industries were also there who usually preferred hand labour.
- Handmade goods came to symbolize refinement and class.

→ Life of the workers:

- Labour was available in abundance in the market which affected the lives of workers.
- After the busy season was over, workers became jobless.
- In the early nineteenth century, wages increased but the price of goods also increased.



→ Industrialisation in the colonies:

The age of Indian Textiles:

- Before the age of machine industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated the International market in textile.
- A vibrant sea trade operated through the main pre-colonial ports.

→ What happened to weavers?

- After the East India company established political power they tried to eliminate the existing traders and brokers and establish a more direct control over the weaver.
- It appointed a paid servant called the gomastha to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of clothes.
 - Loans were provided for purchasing raw material for production.
 - The produced cloth was to be handed over to the gomastha.
- In many weaving villages there were reports of clashes between weavers and gomasthas because:
 - The new gomasthas were outsiders, with no long-term social link with the village.

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→ The price weavers received from the company was miserably low.

→ Manchester comes to India:

- As cotton industries developed in England, industrial group pressurised the government to impose duties on cotton textile so that Manchester goods could sell in Britain without competition.
- Also they persuaded the East India company to sell British manufactures in Indian market as well.
- Thus cotton weavers in India faced two problems at the same time:

(a)

→ Their export market collapsed as market overloaded with Manchester imports.

(b) → Availability of lower cost cotton goods produced by machines.

- By the end of the nineteenth century, factories in India began production, flooding the market with machine-made goods which created a problem of weavers.

→ Factories come up:

- In 1854 the first cotton mill in Bombay came up.
- In 1885 first jute mill in Bengal came up.



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- By 1862, four cotton mills came up.
 - In 1862 another jute mill came up.
 - In the 1860s, the Elgin mill was started in Kanpur.
 - In 1861, the first cotton mill of Ahmadabad was set up.
 - In 1874 the first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production.

→ The Early Entrepreneurs:

- In Bengal Dwarkanath Tagor made his fortune in China trade.
- In Bombay, patrias like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata who built huge industrial empires in India.
- After colonial power comes in power, Indian businessmen were barred from trading with Europe in manufactured goods.

→ Where did the workers come from?

- In most industrial region workers came from the district around.
- Industrialists usually employed a jobber to get new recruits.



2.6 → He got people from his village, ensured them jobs helped them settle in the city.

The Peculiarities of Industrial Growth.

- European Managing Agencies established tea and coffee plantations, acquiring land at cheap rates, from the colonial Government.
- By the first decade of the twentieth century, the Swadeshi movement promoted Indian Industries.
- From 1906, moreover, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produced from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese Market.
- During the First World War, British Mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined.
- After the war, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian Market.

→ Small-Scale Industries Predominate:

- Large industries formed only a small segment of the economy and most of them were located in Bengal and Bombay.
- In the twentieth century, handicrafts production and handloom actually expanded.

- By the second decade of the 20th century women weavers used looms with a fly shuttle.

→ Markets For Goods:

- New consumers are created is through advertisement:
- Advertisement appear in newspapers, magazine, hoardings, street walls, television screens.
- Advertisements became a vehicle of the nationalistic message of Swedshi:

