

The Age of Industrialisation

→ Before the Industrial Revolution:

- Proto-Industrialisation was a 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 efficacy 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.
- 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 come to symbolize refinement and class.

→ Life of the workers :-

- Labours were available in abundance in the market which affected the lives of workers.
- After the busy season was over, workers become jobless.
- In the early nineteenth century, wages increased but the price of good 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 establi-

shed political power they tried to eliminate the existing traders and brokers and establish a more direct control over the weavers.

- 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.

→ 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 problem 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 come up.

- In 1885 First jute mill in Bengal come up.

- 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, pairs like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata who built huge, Industrial empires in India.
- After colonial power comes in power, Indian businessman 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.

→ 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 swedish 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, magazines hoardings, street walls, television screens.
- Advertisements became a vehicle of the nationalists message of Swedshi.