

# The Age of Industrialisation

After reading the lesson, the students will be able to

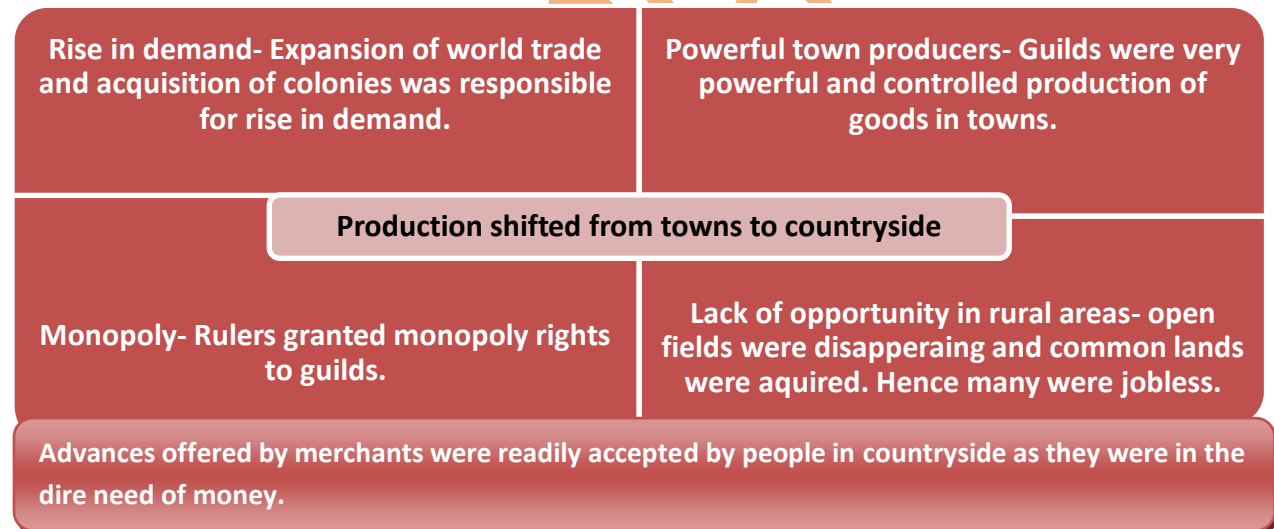
- ❖ Discuss two patterns of industrialization, one in the imperial country and another in India, a colony.
- ❖ Trace relationship among different sectors of production
- ❖ Distinguish between impact of industrialization on England and on India.

## Proto-industrialization

Proto- industrialization is the phase of industrialization that was not based on the factory system. During this phase there was large scale industrial production for international market without factories.

Here question can be asked like

- In the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, the merchants in the town in Europe started moving to the countryside. Explain
- Explain the problems faced by the merchants in setting up their industries in town before industrial revolution.
- Why was proto industrialization successful in the countryside in Europe.



## Features of proto industrial system

- Proto industrial system established a network of commercial exchanges that helped Industrial system.
- Involvement of agrarian families in market oriented activities.
- A close relationship developed between town and countryside.
- London emerged as finishing centre.

## Notes for class X by Arushi

- Merchants started controlling the market instead of guilds.

### Why peasants agreed to accept the advances readily?

1. Disappearing open fields. Poor farmers were dependent on open land for their survival.
2. Poor farmers were forced to look for alternative employment.
3. Farmers could remain in countryside and cultivate small plots.
4. Full utilization of family labour.
5. An extra income can be added to the family.

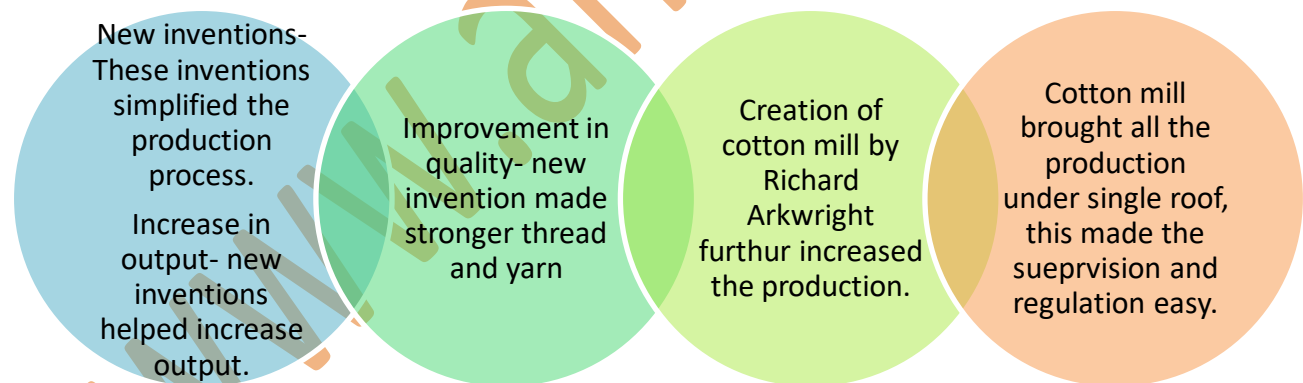
*Guild- These were associations of producers that trained craftpeople and maintained control over production and price. They enjoyed monopoly rights in specific products.*

### Causes of industrial revolution in England



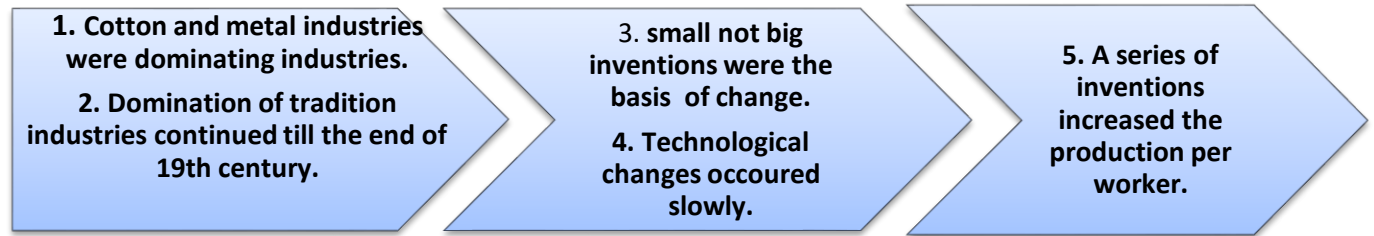
*Why the production of cotton industry boomed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century? OR*

*How a series of inventions in the 18<sup>th</sup> century increased the efficiency in cotton textile industry?*

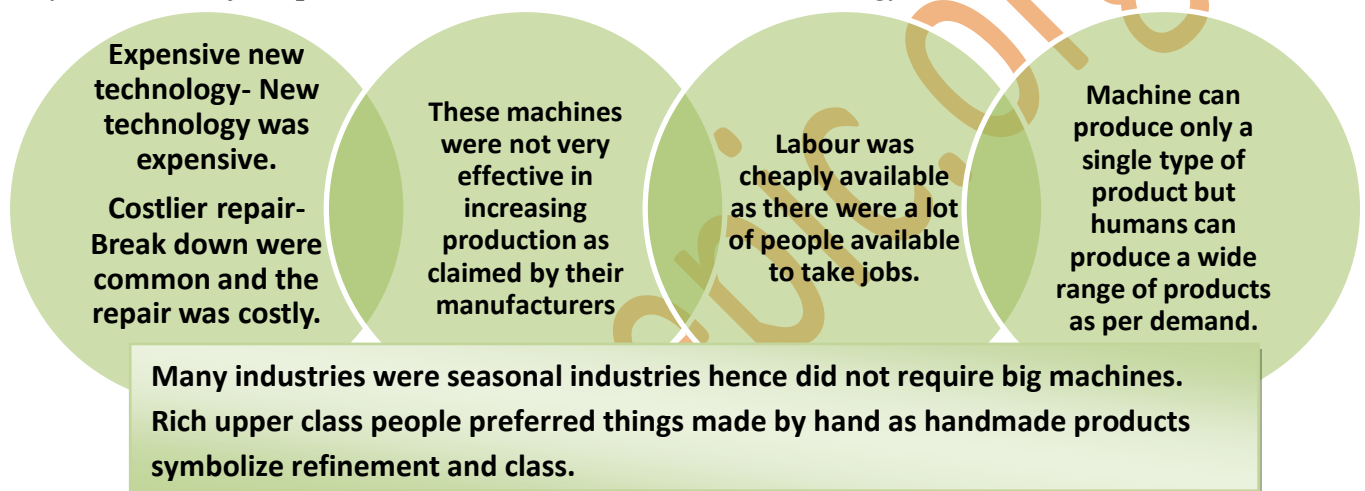


*Features of the industrialization process of Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

## Notes for class X by Arushi



*Why were most of the producers reluctant to use the new technology?*



*Note-* Hence the Typical labour of this period was not a machine operator but a traditional craftperson and labourer. This is because of the **reasons mentioned above** and because of all these factors **traditional industry remained dominant till the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century.**

*The process of industrialisation brought miseries for industrial workers. Explain. OR*

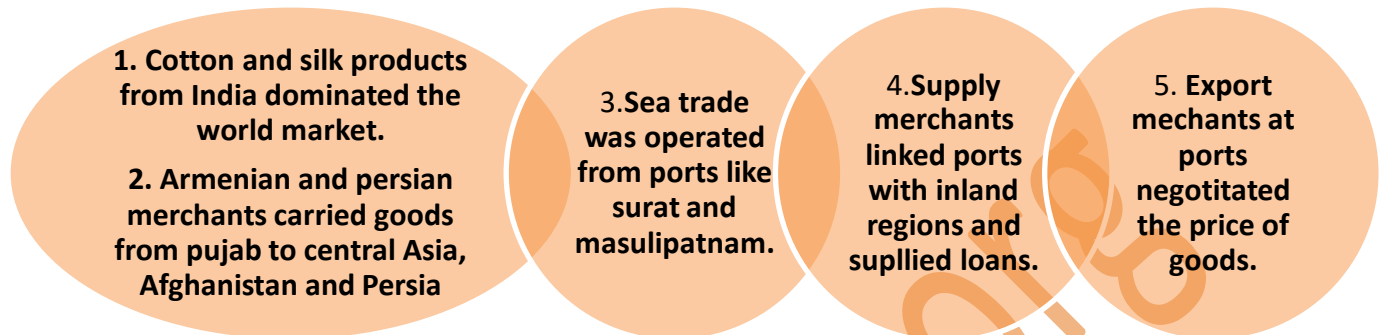
*Life style of British workers of 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

1. More workers than the demand- Due to abundance of workers most of the workers failed to get the job.
2. Seasonality of work- some industries hired workers only for a specific period. Ex- Shipping industry.
3. Low wages- Workers were paid less. Though their wages were increased but rise in prices nullified the increment.
4. Poverty and unemployment- A lot of people migrated from villages to cities in search of job but they were unable to find a job and live a life of misery and poverty.
5. Housing Problem- Many jobless workers were forced to spend nights under bridges and charity houses.

## Notes for class X by Arushi

- Many workers started attacking the machines replacing the workers in factories. Spinning Jenny was attacked by female workers from spinning and woolen industry.

*Analyse the main feature of Indian textiles before the age of machine industries.*



*The port of Surat and Hoogly declined by the end of 18<sup>th</sup> century.*

- After entering the Indian market European companies secured the concessions from local courts and established their monopoly.
- As the trade from these ports declined the financial system started drying up.
- As merchants were in a loss they were unable to provide loans.
- Surat and Hoogly were replaced by Bombay and Calcutta.
- As old trading system collapsed all the merchants were forced to operate under new system.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. After establishing politcal control company asserted monopoly over trade.</b></li> <li><b>2. A new system was developed in which Gomanthas were appointed to supervise weavers.</b></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>3. Now weavers were forced to accept loans only from company. once the loan is accepted weavers could not sell their product to other traders.</b></li> </ol>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <b>How company established control over cotton and silk goods in India</b> </div>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>4. Along with this company also used its power. Gomanthas often marched with soldiers and punished weavers.</b></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>5. At the end weavers lost their bargaining power and were forced to sell their products to company only.</b></li> </ol>

*What led to the decline of textile exports from India at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?*

- Development of cotton industries in England- top cotton industries import duties were imposed on Indian textile.

## Notes for class X by Arushi

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2. East India company supported the import of British textile in India- factory made cloths were cheaper and no import duties were imposed on textile from Britain.
3. Policies of East India company- Many weavers left weaving as they were forced to work at very low wages by company.
4. Shortage of raw material- During the American civil war, India was forced to supply cotton to factories in Britain.
5. As the whole trade of textile was controlled by British, it was impossible for Indian traders to go against the company and revive the trade.

### *What were the problems faced by Indian weavers at the early 19<sup>th</sup> century?*

1. Collapse of foreign and Indian market due to British Textile and policies.
2. Shortage of raw material- cotton supplied to British industries.
3. Weavers did not had any bargaining power as British had complete monopoly over trade.
4. Clashes with Gomasthas- Gomasthas acted arrogantly and punished weavers for delay in supply leading to frequent clashes.
5. Their earning were so meager that even their survival was under threat.

**1. Cotton and jute mills were the first to establish in India. First cotton mill- Bombay-1854.**

**2. First jute mill was established in Bengal in 1855.**

**3. First Cotton mill in north India was the Elgin mill, started in 1860s in Kanpur.**

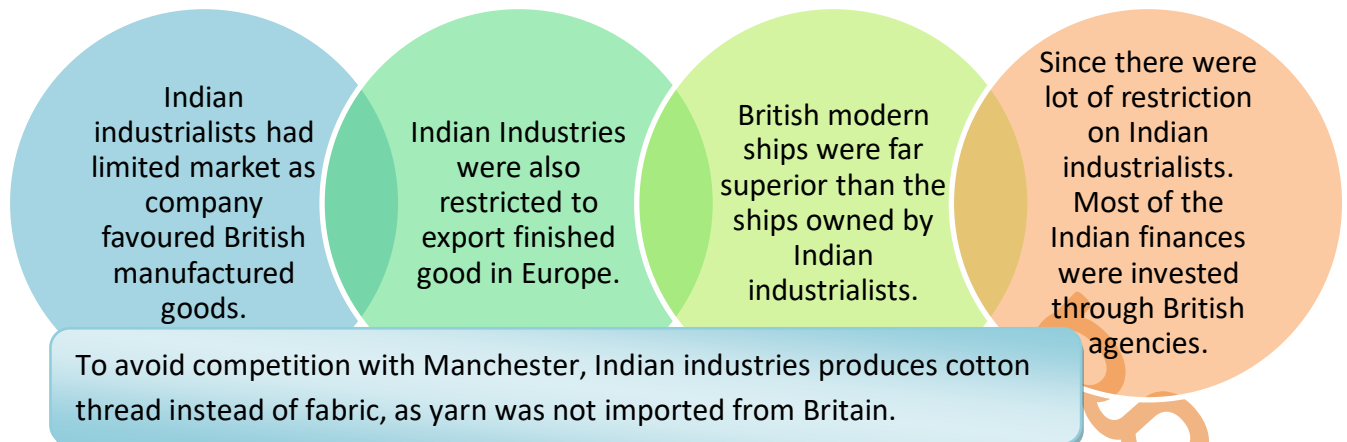
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### *From where the industrialists got money?*

1. East India company was involved in opium and tea trade with china during late 18<sup>th</sup> century.
2. As East India company had complete monopoly over textile, many India traders entered in the trade with china.
3. They were mostly involved in finance, supplies and shipping.
4. Some of these traders wanted to establish their own industries in India.
5. Famous industrialists like Dwarkanath Tagore, Dinshaw petit, Seth hukumchand and Birla's accumulated their initial wealth from trade with china.
6. Jamsethji Nusserwanji Tata often referred to as father of Indian industries, initially earned money from trade with china and supply of raw cotton to England.\
7. Other traders also earned through trade with Burma, Middle East and Africa. Some operated their trade within India.

### *How Indian industries were discriminated by British?*

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*Note- Bird Heiglers &co, Andrew Yule and Jardine Skinner &co. were the three European Managing agencies. These companies mobilized money, set up joint stock companies and managed operations.*

### **Workers in factories and Jobbers.**

1. In most industrial regions workers came from the nearby districts.
2. Most of mill workers in Bombay and Kanpur mill were from surrounding districts.
3. Over time people started travelling from villages to cities in search of job.
4. People from United province migrated to Bombay and Bengal.
5. To recruit workers jobbers were appointed. Jobber was an old and trusted factory worker.
6. He used to recruit people from villages, helped new workers settle in city.
7. He also provided money to new workers during the times of crisis.
8. With passing time these jobbers started demanding money and gift from recruits.

1. Early cotton mills produced only thread to avoid competition with Manchester.
2. This thread was supplied to handloom weavers and exported to china.

3. Swadeshi and boycott movement increased the demand for Indian cloths.
4. From 1906 onward export to china declined as chinese market was flooded with Japanese goods.

### **Condition Indian Industries before world war 1.**

5. Industrial groups also started demanding increase in tariff and other concession as were available to other British Industries.

6. As a result of all the above changes the production of cotton fabric increased in India between 1900 to 1912.
- Note- Above defined condition was condition of Indian industries during first decade of 20th century.

## Notes for class X by Arushi

1. World war 1 provided the real opportunity to the Indian Industries.

2. During world war 1, British industries were busy in production for military.

3. British export to India declined. This provided vast home market to Indian industries.

4. As the war prolonged, Indian industries were called to supply war needs.

### Condition of Indian industries during and after the world war 1.

5. New industries were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts to meet the demand.

6. After war Indian industries consolidated their position in the Indian market.

7. After war Manchester could not regain its original position in Indian market.

8. Also British industries could not meet the standard of industries in USA, Japan and Germany

### *Features of industrial growth in India during early 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

1. World war 1 provided real opportunity of growth to Indian industries.
2. Large industries formed only a small segment.
3. Most of the large industries were located in Bombay and Calcutta.
4. Only a small proportion of industrial labour worked in registered factories. 5% in 1911 and 10% in 1931.
5. Rest of the workers were employed in small workshops and household units.

### *Condition of handlooms and weavers in early 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

1. Handloom production expanded during early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
2. Small and cheap inventions like fly shuttle helped in increasing production.
3. Fly shuttle speeded up production and reduced the labour demand.
4. By 1941 over 35% of handlooms in India were fitted with fly shuttle.
5. Some weavers survived well because of production of coarse cloth which was in demand by poor. Also availability of thread from Indian industries made availability of raw material.
6. Weavers were also involved in production of finer varieties like Banarasi Silk sarees, which could not be produced in mills.

### *Advertisement-*

1. Advertisement is needed to make people understand the importance of product.
2. Labels were used to make people aware about the quality of product.
3. Labels were also used to make manufacturer familiar to the buyer.

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4. Images of god and goddesses on products made foreign goods appear familiar to Indian People.
5. Calendars were also used for advertisement as these were used throughout the year.
6. Indian producers also used the same methods to promote their products with nationalist message.
7. Advertisement was used for promotion of nationalist idea during Swadeshi movement.

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