

DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON INDUSTRY IN COLONIAL INDIA

Keerti Dua* & Dr. Madhu Gupta**

*Research Scholar, C.C.S University, Meerut

**Ex-Professor & Head Department of History, S.P.D.G College Muzaffar Nagar

Received: May 18, 2018

Accepted: June 23, 2018

ABSTRACT

British imperialism was more pragmatic than that of other colonial powers. Its motivation was economic, not evangelical. There was none of the dedicated Christian fanaticism which the Portuguese and Spanish demonstrated in Latin America and less enthusiasm for cultural diffusion than the French (or the Americans) showed in their colonies. Colonialism is a routine with regards to mastery, which includes the subjection of one people to another. One of the challenges in characterizing colonialism is that it is hard to recognize it from imperialism. Like colonialism, imperialism likewise includes political and financial control over a needy domain. Swinging to the historical background of the two terms, anyway gives some proposal about how they contrast. The term state originates from the Latin word colons, which means rancher. This root helps us that the training to remember colonialism normally included the exchange of populace to another region, where the fresh debuts lived as changeless pilgrims while keeping up political steadfastness to their nation of origin. Imperialism, then again, originates from the Latin expression imperial, which means to command. Colonialism made a social structure prompting the development and blooming of the parasitic classes in the economy. This gave an instrumentality to the outer misuse by imperialism. The approach of the provincial run upset the indigenous economy and substituted it for new social structure, described by deindustrialization, de-urbanization, crumple of customary trade capital and pauperization of tremendous segment of rustic and urban classes in which, repetitive and extraordinary starvations ended up inescapable.

Keywords: Development, Cotton Industry, India, Colonialism, challenges.

INTRODUCTION: The verifiable marvel of colonialism is one that extends far and wide and crosswise over time, including such dissimilar people as the Hittites, the Incas and the American. European colonialism or imperialism started in the fifteenth hundreds of years, America, France and Holland built up their own particular abroad domain, in coordinate rivalry with each other. Colonialism is the foundation, abuse, maintenance, procurement and extension of states in a single region by people from another domain. It is a procedure whereby the metropolis claims sway over the province, and the social structure, government and financial aspects of the state are changed by colonizers from the metropolis. Colonial rule had extraordinary effect on the district of the Punjab. The Punjab was added by the East India Company in 1849. At the point when the Americans resulted in these present circumstances district, they didn't so only as traders. Rather, they came, to cite K. W. Jones with „mature Imperial consciousness“ which surely decided their strategies in the recently gained area. Around a hundred years sooner when the American East India Company from this time forward the Company vanquished Bengal, it spoke to a critical expansion of the arrangement of mercantilism under which the upper most question of the Company had been to gather increasingly riches by consuming exchange and by coordinate plunder and plunder on the quality of control of state influence. With the start of the nineteenth century, in any case, the American industrial bourgeoisie gradually dominions the general public and the governmental issues in America and this prompted an imperative move in the idea of the American rule in India. In the new conditions, the hidden target of the colonial state was to combine its rule in various parts of the nation to broaden the volume of exchange, as well as to have an entrance to crude materials important for production on industrial merchandise in America.

Indian cotton textile industry (pre-independence period): The historical backdrop of textile is an old as human civilization itself. At first use for assurance against nature, textile were required progressively to fulfill keeps an eye on stylish requirements for shading and ornamentation in his attire and environment. The change from the absolutely utilitarian to the embellishing utilization of textiles has been joined by a move in the produce of textile from a profoundly individualized and concentrated cabin specialty to a motorized and substantial scale activity. This imaginative virtuoso of many people from all kinds of different backgrounds have added to this advancement. These progressions are firmly entwined with occasions in different circles. In the tale of humankind, amazing creations have been made, war battles, global competitions produced, corrective laws passed and individual triumphs and tragedies ordered.

History of Textile: Scientifically saying textile originated in regards to a million years back when because of different physical and organic changes man lost his body hair and soon felt the impact of climatic changes therefore utilized the creature skin to cover his body. As indicated by some Christian folklore when eve bit into the famous apple, she ended up aware of her bareness and much more than of Adam. They more likely than not secured their bodies with some helpful materials like takes off. Along these lines we can state that when Eve bit into the apple. - "Textile was born". For hundreds of years the textiles from India have ventured to every part of the globe, attire the world from rulers and rulers to the basic man. They have incorporated the most selective and costly fabrics and additionally the regular garments utilized for day by day wears. In antiquated period (around 3000 BC) garments soon facilitated to be an insignificant issue need and turned into an image of solace, extravagance and status. Cowhide was the main textile material and not cotton or wool and tanning was the primary textile process concocted by man. From tanning of cowhide to the craft of turning and weaving it must have take thousands of years. Wool was most likely spun into yarn before cotton since turning of cotton includes an information or capacity to accumulate the strands and in addition learning of ginning. Be that as it may, sheep skin was normal apparel of migrant man and turning of sheep's wool was intelligently the following stage. Unearthings at Mohanjo - Daro (around 3000 BC) have uncovered bits of cotton material and twine. The strands of these bits of material have a place with an indistinguishable plant species from a portion of the wild cotton found in numerous parts of India. From those old days India has been an assembling country and exporter of fine cotton fabrics to all countries of humanized world. From the season of Greeks and Romans they were traded to Europe. While wool gave warmth, cotton gave delicacy and smoothness of surface and was in this manner very prized by high society, particularly women who appear to wear the most slender of pieces of clothing in coldest of nighttimes.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN AND INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY: In spite of the fact that India was an industrial country some time before Europe, still industrial transformation initially began in Europe and not in Asia particularly India. From the beginning of history India has been exporter of cotton textiles, incongruity carvings, flavors and so forth to Europe yet industrial upset occurred in Europe. Numerous reasons as restoration of winding of enquiry, protestant ethic, renaissance, want for achievement and control that plagued Europe and Great Britain could be the reason referred to for industrial upheaval occurring in Europe and the motivation behind why it didn't begin in India was most likely because of rank framework, when one standing or group is given a monopoly for a specific sort of work and they realize that there will be no opposition from any other person, and furthermore they can't hone another calling. In any case, rivalry is a prime factor in monetary advancement. Indian artisans took longer time with expanding aptitudes to create so that there was sufficient of work for everyone. Weavers created five cloths which took years together.

One should stamp that the industrial upheaval in America occurred from 1750 to 1850 while establishment of American rule in India was from 1757 to 1857. This gives us an unmistakable sign of the purpose behind why Americans ruled India that was once known as "Sone Ki Chidiya". Industrial transformation in Great Britain gradually conveyed a conclusion to the long time of Indian exports and Indian thriving. As the high society of European provinces clamored for Indian five cloths, strict laws were established to limit imports. The introduction of the industrial unrest joined with the expanding political mastery of India by Britain quickened the diminishment of exports to Britain and gradually cheap, machine made merchandise from "Lancashire" started to surge Indian market. Therefore customary textile industry was decimated and the expanding populace needs to rely upon agriculture for other livelihood.

In this way from an industrial country India turned into a rural country exporting crude material (cotton) and importing prepared merchandise, (clothes) The circumstance was worst to the point that Gandhiji once said "If Lancashire declined to supply textile, half of the Indian populace would need to go naked". Industrial revolution began in textiles with the creation of flying transport by Kay in 1738 and of turning Jenny in 1764 by Hargreaves following water outline by Ricard Arkwright. All that remained was presently to discover markets for the cheap clothes from Lancashire factories. These were given by vast populace of India overwhelmed by Americans. Since those days each country needing to industrialize itself had begun textiles. Since this industry could without much of a stretch get cotton as crude materials developed bounteously in every tropical country additionally being work concentrated industry taking care of the issue of joblessness, even in twentieth century the greater part of the creating countries began textiles.

1. Textile Revolution in India: The first steam train was acquainted from Bombay with Thane in 1854 and following this soon nearly the entire of Indian Sub landmass emergencies insightful crossed by railways and

broadcast was presented between different administrations. With the opening of the Suez Canal it turned out to be fast to import products into Bombay and bring them America through the, extending system of railways. Bombay along these lines turned into the door for expanding India trade with awesome Britain and Europe. As an impact of industrial revolution in America modernization in Indian industry began from 1850. With the industrial revolution beginning in India, the first factory was set up by N Dawar in 1854, with an Englishmen as an accomplice and this established the framework for a solid and developing textile industry in Bombay and not long after in different areas of India. In 1856 the first factory in Ahmadabad was set up by RanchodlalChotalal. It is prominent that amid that time with no railways to this city, all the machines were carried on bullock trucks from Bombay port. At the outset the greater part of the factories were turning plants providing yarn to the handloom weavers. They began with coarse yarn however gradually as they increased more experience they went ahead to turn finer checks. With the episode of the common war in constrained states in 1861, the supply of crude cotton was sliced off to awesome Britain where textile industry was the foundation of the American economy. Normally the on edge American Government empowered the supply of crude material from its colonies among which India was the rule cotton developing country. This shot up the costs of Indian staple is an extraordinary degree and summed up a theories mania in 1864-65 the like of which India had never seen or since. All the more critically, during the time spent building up their own ventures, the outsider government contributed a great deal to the improvement of Indian economy. The establishment of the American rule brought infrastructural changes of sweeping results. The presentation of uniform cash supplanted almost thousands legitimate delicate which coursed in the country already endless traditions obstructions which have made genuine obstacles in the growth of trade and commerce were annulled. This was reflected most convincingly in the beginning of the cotton textile industry amidst the 19th Century under Indian administration and with Indians capital.

IMPACT OF SWADESHI MOVEMENT ON THE INDIAN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY: Despite the fact that the concentration on the production of cotton yarn proceeded, maybe in many organizations at some point or another began weaving divisions at any rate yet the ascent in "SWADESHI" development in 1905 rushed the move. Supposition leaders in India particularly had been spreading the ethics of "Swadeshi for a long while, infact some whispering in such manner had been heard even before Ranchhodlal's first plant was established. Various nationals had set up the "SwadeshiUdyogVardhatMandali" in 1875. Out of the blue the country understood that its salvation lay in the most extreme conceivable utilization of homemade merchandise. The Swadeshi development profoundly affected the textile business and the quantity of factories, axles and looms increased. In Ahmadabad itself at least 10 plants began between 1905 to 1909.

1. Effect of First World War on Indian Textile Industry: Around in 1908 the business was endeavoring hard to cop up with the retreat in the economy. At that point the First World War accompanied its emotional impact on Indian industrial circumstance. The greater part of the Indian textile enterprises were as yet youthful and unequipped for meeting foreign rivalry. The government had alone scrutinized a strategy of laissez - reasonable which was verifiably biased to the Indian businesses as it could offer no security against the test of imports. The war radically lessened imports of industrial merchandise from abroad. Consequently interest for Indian textiles grabbed and the business picked up in quality. On the opposite side however the government had turned a hard of hearing auto to the interest for assurance every one of these years, the predetermination accidentally allowed it through a grisly instrument. The textile business was a recipient of this new circumstance. In spite of the fact that there was some stun and frenzy when the war broke - out, inside a year, the fortunes of the business demonstrated an upward pattern. There was an extraordinary spurt sought after, compensation remained relatively consistent. Starting with the year 1916 the business delighted in an unmixed flourishing and made extraordinary benefits.

2. Indian Cotton Textile Industry and the Great Recession: Meanwhile an extraordinary fiasco far most prominent in size than the post war recession hit the business in reality the entire economy in 1929. In India the beginning of the immense misery was gone to or caused by a stage fall in the costs of agricultural items in 1929-30, bringing about the extreme development of the ranchers obtaining power and a general down-swing of costs. The effect of this unwelcome advancement on the cotton textile industry was for all intents and purposes extreme in light of the fact that the interest for its extensive piece of the production being of coarse assortments, rely upon the paying capacity of the rustic purchasers. Anyway this time there was an adjustment in the state of mind of the government which gave the business some expectation. As specified before the Indian textile industry needed to look from the very beginning a hidden hostility of an

outsider government. At any rate it got no positive consolation from the decision control. All through the 1920s when the Japanese rivalry started to chomp and Manchester renewed its test to the Indian maker. Indian popular assessment clamored for government intercession. In 1927 the heaviness of Indian sentiment the heaviness of Indian conclusion created a few impacts on the government. In the first example, an obligation on the imports was exacted. As dejection developed and the money related state of the government turned out to be more intense, the income obligation running between 11% to 15% on the section of all piece merchandise and an extra 5% insurance obligation on the imports from nations other than America was imposed in 1930. In the resulting years the obligation was again increased to 25% on American merchandise and 33 % on non American products. These measures diminished the rigors of foreign rivalry, so that while in 1928 - 29, the home production logged somewhat behind the figures of imports, by 1930-31 the proportion of import and indigenous production rose to about 1:3. Indian textile maker discovered some help. All the more significantly the acknowledgment of the guideline of security by the outsider government which has so far sworn by an inside and out negative approach gave some expectation and promise.

SITUATING COLONIALISM AND IMPERIALISM: As to India, the topic of Imperialism and Colonialism could advance just gradually against the predominant 'commercial' ideas. The words 'colony' and 'colonial' were never utilized of Bengal or India and the word 'empire' sometimes. India saw moderate advancement of a teaching of American sovereignty. Maybe similarly intense in impeding the improvement of an idea of 'empire' was the contemporary propensity, after the triumph of Bengal of reasoning of the Company more as another 'nation control' in the hover of Indian 'nation powers' than as augmentation of the American state. The prevalent financial power and commercial abilities that European shippers had and the sponsorship of mercantilist states made European world economy. The American Empire was the biggest regional empire even known ever. The American Indian Empire was the most imperative part as far as the quantity of colonial subjects and as far as the assets separated from it. So the Indian colonial history is a necessary piece of the worldwide history in the time of Imperialism. Actually, no association in history has accomplished more to advance the free development of products, capital and work than the American Empire in the nineteenth and mid twentieth Century's. No association has accomplished more to force Western standards of law, request and administration around the globe. IrfanHabib has appropriately contended that Colonialism was one of the fundamental preconditions of Capitalism and Imperialism was a similarly vital component of Capitalism. The triumph of India by Western civilization has constituted one of the primary mainstays of entrepreneur advancement in Europe, of American world matchless quality and of the entire structure of present day Imperialism. In 1898, Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India sounded another note: "India is the turn of our Empire. On the off chance that the Empire loses some other piece of its Dominion we can survive, however in the event that we lost India, the Sun of our Empire will have set". The premonitions of the moving toward end were starting to make themselves felt. Colonialism is the extension of a country's sovereignty over region past its borders by the establishment of either settler colonies or organization conditions in which indigenous populaces are straightforwardly ruled or uprooted. It is the establishment and support, for an expanded time of rule over an outsider people that is separate from and subordinate to the decision control. Colonialism has a long history. Beginning with pre-Colonial African empires which prompted the Egyptians, Phoenicians, Greeks and Romans who fabricated colonies in antiquity. Also, Colonialism was a mean by which the metropolitan power expanded its business sectors for made products and by which the colonies, thus, provided crude materials to the city. Colonialism is an unmistakable authentic stage in the advanced verifiable improvement of the colony that mediates between the conventional economy and the cutting edge capitalist economy. Colonialism was more than political control. Bipan Chandra has negated HamzaAlvi's idea of "Colonial Capitalism" that is, "a capitalist method of production that has a particularly colonial structure". Be that as it may, Colonialism does not speak to or constitute a method of production. Colonialism is a social arrangement in which distinctive methods of production coincide, for example, feudalism subjugation, servitude, abuse. Obviously, all the distinctive methods of production are subordinated to the metropolitan capital. Colonialism in its long history in India did not present new relations of misuse or methods of production of social overflow. It didn't advance or rather hindered their improvement. Once new relations were presented amid the second 50% of the nineteenth Century A.D Colonialism made a double and conflicting circumstance: it made in the first place, the target conditions for the rise and spread of capitalist gathering. Be that as it may, by extraction of tribute, by strengthening non-capitalistic methods of collection and by a think approach of unhindered commerce, Colonialism extraordinarily limited the points of confinement inside which capitalist gathering could in truth create. English Colonialism in India speaks to the most spectacular case of Imperialism honed

in present day times. For around two hundred years, India remained a casualty of colonial imperialism because of which its economy, society and country turned into an appendage of American capitalist and industrial interests. Comprehensively, Colonialism was one of the different techniques utilized by settler powers to keep up immense domains all through the world for their developing industrial requirements.

Owing industrial requirements. R.P. Dutt in India Today created three phases of Colonialism: - Commercial, Industrial and Financial i.e., in the primary stage, amid (1757-1813), the 17th and 18th Centuries, exchange and loot were the fundamental highlights of colonialism in India. The second stage (19th C.) (1813-58) India filled in as a market of American producers with financial deplete of its assets in the meantime, and the last and last phase of American colonialism (1858-1947) is set apart by the American capital interest in India together with serious misuse of Indian work supported by every one of the powers of crown. West European Imperial was both nosy and broad. There was an inclination to look colonies for settlements, commerce and misuse. Its historical procedure takes after in that capacity:

Table 1: Western Colonial and Imperial Phases

Phase	Duration	Direction	Territorial focus
1	1415-1775	Expansion	The Americas
2	1775-1825	Contraction	The Americas
3	1825-1914	Expansion	Africa, Asia, the Pacific
4	1914-1940	Unstable Equilibrium	The Middle East
5	1940-1980	Contraction	Africa, Asia, the Pacific

By the mid-18th century, the procedure of Industrial Revolution had begun, around 1760, a flood of gadgets cleared over America. There occurred developments of different sorts in agribusiness, transport, make and back. It was in the maker of textiles that the change was generally fast. Between 1764-67, James Hargreaves had conceived a straightforward hand machine called the Jenny by methods for which ladies could turn at initial 6 or 7 however later the same number of 80 strings per day. In 1788, there were around 20,000 of machines at work in America.

CONCLUSION: Colonialism implies the presentation of entrepreneur relations of production or industrialist structure into exchange, industry, agribusiness and saving money, the presentation of state structure, legitimate and property relations, however not the development of industrialist production or of beneficial influence. At the point when George Balandier distributed his "The Colonial Situation", in 1951, colonial realms were at the core of profound level headed discussions and battles. In the 1960s, it was a question of assault however not a protest of cautious examination. By the 1970s, Colonialism had been exiled from the domain of honest to goodness types of political association. The burst of grant on colonial social orders in the 1990s seems confusing. Amid the time of 1951-2001, there is rise, fall and ascent of Colonial Studies. Colonialism, in the ongoing verifiable sense, assigns the occupation and decision of abroad regions, by European powers, going for financial, political and military advantages. It is the foundation, misuse, maintenance, obtaining and extension of settlements in a single region by people from another region. It is set of unequal connections, between the metro pole and the province and between the pilgrims and the indigenous populace. Government and Colonialism are for all intents and purposes utilized reciprocally and allude to the wonder which shows up when a state controls over far off regions occupied by people ethnically and socially outsider and view its own particular monetary interests as fundamental in directing the financial existence of such territories. Government can be characterized as the mastery and lead by a solid state over a subordinate state, an area and people that exist past the limits of the majestic metro pole. In the 'period of Modern Imperialism' (1825-1914) divergence of energy amongst Europeans and non-Europeans developed because of the Industrial Revolution which gave European realms steamships and gunboats, rehashing rifles and machines weapons, railways, new tropical meds and also alluring and enchanting made products. Government signifies a relationship: particularly, the relationship of a decision or controlling energy to those under its mastery. In the time of Western Colonization, it implied administering over other people as well as sending one's own people to settle a remote region or state. Actually, Imperialism turned into the most elevated type of Colonialism. Modern Colonialism accomplished more than to separate tribute, products and riches from the nations that it prevailed. In its broadest sense, Colonialism is 'an aggregate of predominant subservient relations'. It contains control relations whose roots are 'mental and political'. Colonialism denied history to colonize. It denied the subjects of their social rights and personality. While the Capitalist State is the instrument for authorizing the control and mastery of one

class over another, the Colonial State is the sorted out energy of the metropolitan decision class for commanding the whole colonial society.

REFERENCES:

1. Borah, K.C., Dutta, S.K (1994): 'A Trend Analysis of Export of Jute Goods in India', Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol.43 (3).
2. Boussofiane, A., Dyson, R.G. and Thanassoulis, E (1991): 'Applied Data Envelopment Analysis (Invited Review)', European Journal of Operational Research, Vol. 52:1-15. 192
3. Coelli, TJ (1995): 'Recent Developments in Frontier Modelling and Efficiency Measurement1, Australian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol. 39:2194245.
4. Cuddington, J.T., Ludema, R., Jayasurya, SA(2002): 'Prebisch-Singer Redux', Office of Economics Working Paper, U.S International Trade Commission.
5. Djankov, S & Murrell, P {2000}: 'Enterprise Restructuring in Transition: A Quantitative Survey, Social Science Research Network
6. Erbetta, F., Rappuoli, L (2003): 'Estimating Optimal Scale and Technical Efficiency in file Italian Gas Distribution Industry, Higher Education and Research on Mobility Regulation and the Economic of Local Services, Working Paper 6.
7. EXIM Bank (2004): 'Export Potential of Indian Jute Industry, Export-Import Bank of India, Working Paper Serfes no. 7, March.
8. Hoen, A.R, Oosterhaven, J. (2006): 'On the Measurement of Comparative advantage' Annals of Regional Science, Vol40:677-691
9. IIT Kharagpur Study Report(2000): 'Comparative Study of Jute and Polypropylene in Respect of their Costs and Advantage', Jute Manufacturing Development Council OMDC), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.
10. Laursen, K (1998): '*Revealed Comparative Advantage and the Alternatives as Measures of International Specialization', DRUID Working Paper. 98-30