

What is development

Development as it has been known is a many sided issue at the level of the individual it implies increased skill and capacity, greater freedom creatively, self discipline, responsibility and material well being; all of that is development.

It will depend on the class you belong. It will also depend on the society you belong. We must also remember that in every society, we live on <sup>this is</sup> social groups and these social groups interact with one another to produce elements of development. It is at the level of the social group that development implies an increase in capacity to regulate both internal and external relationships.

Historians have shown that much of human history has been a fight for survival against natural hazards, and against real and imaginary human enemies. Development in the past has ~~been~~ always meant the increase in the ability to guard or protect the ~~free~~ interests of the social groups and intrude on the



freedom of others. This came irrespective of the will of the societies involved. more often than not the development is used in an exclusive economic sense, because the type of economy is itself a reflection of other social features.

### What is Economic Development

A society develops economically as its members increase jointly their capacity for dealing with the economic environment. This capacity for dealing with the environment is depended on the extension which they understand the laws of nature or the extent they put that understanding into practice by devising tools and the manner with which work is organised. If we take a long term review we can argue that they have been constant economically development in the human society since the origin of man because man has increase his capacity to get materials from nature. Example: firstly the progress of crude stone tools to the use of



metal, secondly the change over from hunting and gathering wild fruit to the domestication of animals and growing of food crops and thirdly, the improvement and organization of work from being an individualistic activity towards being an activity <sup>through</sup> that involve a social character.

The participation of many people have show how when a capacity for independently increasing party their ability to live more satisfactory life can be achieved through exploiting the resource of nature.

Another important point is that, development was universal because the conditions that lead to economic expansion were universal. The struggle for survival and in other to for meet their fundamental material need, human beings created tools which they used to interact with the environment in other to survive. It was also argued that human society was always, been the case that the expansion said of the human economy leads to a change to the form of social relations.

Karl Marx said, societies started from



bands of hunters and gatherers which is regarded as the stage of communalism. After that slavery came. It was caused by the presence of dominating people. But the slave at this time were used to produce food stuff for the society. And after some time feudalism came and serfdom was practiced were. They land owners who eventually became political heads and after feudalism was capitalism which is individualistic because the means of production was in the hand of very few people (bourgeoisie) and the protectors were labourers and from here will get Communism. It should be noted that this stage indicated progress on the development of human society.

— What were the factors that made the nation industrialized

— Identifying the different resource they had when they were industrialize

— Maturity of their society



— To examine the opportunities they had to be industrialized

— To see the lessons we can learn on how they transformed the society so we can transform

form.

Case Study: Britain.

Nature of the society.

Examine when they were industrialize the opportunity they had

How the system was changed when the industrialize

What lesson we can learn from the way

this people transform their society and

the way we can transform ours.

BRITAIN AGRICULTURE

Before the Industrial revolution, British agriculture was based on peasant farming.

Families had their own inherited lands which they farm and the produce of the

farm was for their own needs or consumption.

The farmers produce their farm implement by themselves, land in Britain were divided according to family units.



Some families had large portions and some had small portions. The heads of the family were responsible for the distribution of those lands. As centuries moved the heads of the families became the wealthy because of their privilege when the evolution of the society started, the wealthy had the opportunity to represent their people in the legislature as things progressed innovation were building on agriculture. At the same time some innovation were <sup>being</sup> made. Farmers' class caused a change in agriculture. Another was population grew and food production did not expand.

So they had to change their system of agriculture. Between 16<sup>th</sup> century and 19<sup>th</sup> century Britain changed the system of agriculture. A law was implemented to enclose lands. The poor farmers who could not afford to enclose their land, met people with bigger land pleading to fence their land together.

The later claimed the land and could now practice agriculture on a bigger scale.

As agriculture expanded who didn't have land due to taken became cheap labour in factories. Law was made in 18<sup>th</sup> century as enclosure laws which turned Britain agriculture to large mechanized. Simultaneously, the poor land went to the cities and labourers in the industries. Labourers were instrumental in which made technological

The Enclosure

Enclosure or enclosure in England of small land holding in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Land became rest to be come



The later claimed the land of the poor and could now practice agriculture on a bigger scale.

As agriculture expanded the peasant who didn't have land due to their being taken became cheap labour for emerging factories. Law was made in Britain known as enclosure laws which transformed British agriculture from peasant agriculture to large mechanised agriculture. Simultaneously, the people who lost their land went to the cities and became labourers in the industries and this cheap labourers were instrumental to arise in profit which made technological development possible.

## The Enclosure Movement

Enclosure or enclose was a legal practice in England of consolidating (enclosing) small land holding into larger farms since the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Once enclosed use of land became restricted to the owner and ceased to be common land for communal use.



In England and Wales the  
used for the process that ended the ancient  
system of arable farming in open fields.  
Under enclosure such land is fenced enclosed  
and divided or entitled to one or two owners  
as the case may be. The process of enclosure  
began to be a widespread feature of the English  
and English agricultural landscape during the  
16<sup>th</sup> century (1600). By the 19<sup>th</sup> century unenclosed  
commons had become largely restricted to rough  
pasture in mountainous areas and to small parts  
of the lowlands.

Enclosure would be accomplished by buying the  
ground rights and all common rights to accom-  
plished exclusive rights use, which increase  
the value of the land.

The other method was by passing law  
causing or forcing enclosure and these laws  
are called the Enclosure Acts. During the  
enforcement of the law there was war, rebellion,  
resistance and it also resulted in bloodshed.  
During the (1600) 16<sup>th</sup> century down to 18<sup>th</sup> century  
the process of enclosure created a landscape



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working class that provided the labour required  
in the new industries developing in the North  
of England. Between 1760, - 1801, the  
amount of ~~eng~~ enclosure was reached in  
England. One writer had described those  
period of class robbery.

— Enclosure is considered as one of the causes  
of British agricultural revolution.

— Enclosure land was under control of the  
farmer who was free to adopt better farm-  
ing practices. It is also

— It is also agreed that profit making oppor-  
tunities were better with enclosure land.

— Following enclosure, crop yield increase  
while at the same time, labour productivity  
increase enough to create a surplus of labour.

The increase in labour supplies is considered  
as one of the causes of industrial revolution.

The Impact of the Enclosure Movement  
When the population was removed from agriculture

— they migrated to the town and added labour  
to the number of the labour force which created



a vacuum. This period coincided with the transatlantic slave trade.

The transformation of British agriculture happen between 1700-1801. The government of the British introduction enclosure act.

### Stage 1

The village amounting to 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter who decide to enclose their lands write to the Parliament to come and enact a law and initiate the enclosure in the village. Parliament in parts

the notice boards of the church.

### Stage 2

Stage two a small committee of Parliament is set up to hear the petition brought by the village. Parliament will then pass an enclosure act for the village depending on the recommendation of the village.

### Stage 3

Three Commissioners are set to supervise the land to be enclosed. Land owner has to present legal documents for land, boundaries are set out and enclosure act is passed.



## CAPITAL ACQUISITION

from the 15<sup>th</sup> century Europe had made contact with other part of the world and was trading in commercial goods with them. By then there was no currency so trade was done by Barter. When the Industrial revolution broke out the head quarter of trade was the Atlantic sea port and capital was generated from the trade <sup>control by the</sup> Britain in the Atlantic sea port. <sup>those that owned industries were the (same) one into trade</sup> In 16<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century the transatlantic slave trade, European came to Africa with the manufacturing goods and exchange with the slave from Africa. This slave are taken to America and put on plantations to work for free, and the raw materials were taken for to Britain for it to be processed. The European made more money since they don't pay the slaves that work on those plantations.

As the agricultural system was been transformed, many commoners who lost their land during the enclosure movement became cheap labour for the emerging capitalist and merchant who owned the land.



exploited for the purpose of expansion.  
The Industrial revolution ushered in many  
inventions. Cotton was the Indian cotton.  
After discovering India, India has a more  
reliable cotton raw materials. The British  
invaded India subdue them and passed laws  
to ban the production of 'Cotton'. Hence  
India became the export of cotton raw ma-  
terials. The world economy at that time was  
not as developed today.

A noticeable factor that supported the  
Industrial revolution was the government  
intervention was high. They are quick to  
enact laws to back the company. Government  
also created institutions and some cases small  
industries. The government did not make busi-  
ness difficult for the private sectors. It is  
at this stage that the development of internal  
roads and canal began.

### U.S.A.

The experience of the USA is slightly  
different from that of Britain or original.



Originally the USA was not occupied by the Europeans but the Indigenous maya, Incas Aztecs. The Britain implanted agriculture on U.S.A. Peasants provided labour in England while in USA slaves labour was used on agriculture. There was mass migration so land became small so they introduced the law that states 1 acre of land sales for 1 dollar and 1/3 of the population from accessing land for agriculture.

The American Agriculture began on a large scale basis while the British started as peasant farmers.

### Japan and USSR

These two systems had two different parts to industrialization. For Japan, it became industrialized under the capitalist system while the USSR adopted the socialist-communist system. There are very significant differences between these two systems, for Communism or Socialism it is a one party state industries and agriculture are



Owned by the people are encouraged to work for the common good, It has been described as a classless society with no industrial production. The government controls most aspects of people's life, there is strong censorship of the press with restriction with what to be said or written. They are described as dictatorship.

For capitalism it has free election with more than one party, most industries and agriculture are owned by private individuals, they employ labourers as working class who produce the goods while the owners of industries keep the profit. There are limits of government interference in people's life, there is freedom of speech and movement and they are described as liberal democracy.



## FACTORY SYSTEM IN U.S.A

factory system is the use of machinery, originally powered by water or steam and later by electricity. It is a method of manufacturing using machines and division of labour. This system was first adopted in Britain at the beginning of the Industrial revolution in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century which was to replace the putting out system and factory system later spread to or around the world.

From this it is important to note that American factory system was derived from Britain as a result of immigration.

Samuel Slater relocated a version of the system from Britain to the USA and established a version and improved on the British

factory system in the USA. Slater as an apprentice at a mill at age 14, learning all

he could about textile production in Britain, in 1789

left for the USA to pursue opportunities.

The USA was still largely

agricultural and handcraft methods of textile production still prevailed.



the US inventor had the  
in building a textile spinning machine  
and Britain law prohibited the export  
of such machines and emigration of skilled  
machinists. In an effort to preserve their  
dominance in the industry. In order to leave  
the country and visit Samuel Slater  
disguised himself as a farm laborer  
he immigrated to the United States in  
1789, attracted by the bounties offered  
for workers skill in manufacturing cotton  
he <sup>was</sup> force to keep his knowledge and skill  
a secret from the authorities, because  
emigration of textile workers and export  
of drawing of textile machinery were prohib-  
ited by British law.  
With his detailed knowledge of textile  
machinery and finance lacking from  
Rhode Island firm of Almy and Brown  
with the assistance of skilled artisans,  
Slater was constructed a version of Richard  
Arkwright's spinning and carding machine.  
In 1790, he established the first success



mill in the United States (Rhode Island) and built several cotton mills in New England and found a town Slaterville where he made up the majority of the textile factory system labour force. Slater's factory mill was the first American American factory to successfully produce cotton yarn with water powered machinery. He is considered the father of the United States textile industry.

Slater's mill was the first in the United States to use water power to run a textile mill. It was built in 1793 in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Slater had learned about the textile industry in England while working for a textile mill in Manchester. He brought back the knowledge and set up the mill in Rhode Island. The mill was successful and led to the development of other textile mills in the United States. Slater is considered the father of the American textile industry.



## FACTORY

Driven by factory system is the use of machinery originally power by water or steam and later by electricity, it is the method of manufacturing using machines and division of labour. The system was ~~from~~ <sup>by</sup> the British at the beginning of the Industrial revolution and later spread to other part of the world. The American system was derived from the Britain as the result of immigration of Samuel Slater from England to United States.

Before Independence life generally in America was ~~stage~~ at the stage of agriculture. In early part of 18<sup>th</sup> century a group of American men from New England were interested in the building of textile industries. They however, sent representative to Britain to search and recruit those with skill in textile to come and develop ~~the~~ the idea in America. But the Britain stole their idea by enacting of laws which prevented the export of machines and industrial skill workers out of the shore of Britain. But Samuel Slater manage to



Samuel Slater was a mill Supervisor.

from Lancashire, he became the first textile expert to reach America in 1879. Before then, Slater had worked as an apprentice and was involved in textile production since the age of 14 years under Jedidah Strutt.

Slater's apprenticeship lasted for  $6\frac{1}{2}$  years. While working for his master, he carefully studied the way textile machine works and opened his eye to how these machines were made and imagined way to improve these machines. By the age of 21 years, Samuel Slater finally seized his master.

It should be noted that in 1824 and 1848 there existed the law that stopped the export of skills from Britain.

Slater, conscious of these laws began to plan how to get out of Britain armed with skills. So after 21 years he put his plans into action, and by memorizing how these machines were made and how to improve them. Cotton were coming to Britain all the way from America,



the united state became the  
cotton for Britain Industries and foremost  
market for Britain finished goods yarn, iron and  
hardware industries.

In 1879, Samuel Slater disguised himself  
as a farmer from England and migrated to  
America. Farmers were allowed to go as emigrants  
to America to continue farming due to the  
voracious demand at British mill for raw  
cotton. This also attract and drive farmers  
into America.

On reaching America, Samuel Slater met  
Moses Brown who was already a frustrated  
and agitated entrepreneur who was willing  
to sink his capital into textile production  
and lacked skilled personnel. <sup>18</sup> Due to the 24.9  
1848 promulgated Law, Moses Brown be-  
came delighted when he got Slater who was  
loaded with textile manufacturing skills and  
also in search of fortune in textile industry.  
Hence, a perfect combination of Brown's  
finance and Slater's skill were joint in  
partnership which later gave birth to the firm.



spinning industry in America build in 1790  
and was powered by water.

At the close of the 17th century, the issue  
of industrialization got into the minds of America.  
George Washington threw a parliamentary  
debate and gave a tasking job to two of his  
ministers, Thomas Jefferson and Alexander  
Hamilton.

Hamilton was for industrialization in America  
while Thomas Jefferson was against industrial  
ization.

For Hamilton argued that America should  
be industrialised, it would go to the extent  
that America's economy would expand and  
production would definitely increase. He further

asserted that America cannot remain a source of  
raw materials as well as market for their  
industries. That industries attract  
foreign direct investments. That European  
migration to America should be encouraged.  
He also highlighted the  
embarrassment suffered by America in terms of  
security and supported the idea of



industrialization which would encourage Americans  
to arms and superior weapons. Coming  
in the war of Independence which  
managed to win.

Thomas Jefferson, after touring  
Europe and saw the social conditions  
and their working conditions he  
<sup>the impact of</sup> through industrialization the suffering  
encourage Americans that the lifestyle  
industrialization cannot fit in America.  
He maintained that instead of  
industrialized, better she maintain  
s and <sup>supply raw material to</sup> factory in London and then  
hold strongly to raw material  
America.

After seeing reasons of Har-  
ts and Idea, the cabinet  
law suit. and that served as  
an industrialization in



## 305 CAPITALISM $\Rightarrow$ Communism HIS 305 Exam Question

CP \* ✓ Capitalism implies an economic system that advocates private ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange to earn profit. In capitalism there is individual right, private property, accumulation of wealth, free and competitive market and minimal government intervention. While,

CM \* ✓ Communism, a form of socialism in which the means of production, resources, and property are owned and controlled by the egalitarian society, it is based on the idea of share ownership.

CM \* ✓ For Communism it is a one party state where industries and agriculture are owned by the state and people are encouraged to work for the common good. It has been described as a classless society with no individual profit making, the government controls most aspects of people's life. There is strong censorship of the press with restricted writing and speech. It is characterized by dictatorship.

CP \* ✓ While for capitalism, it has free election with more than one party, most industries



and agriculture are owned by private individuals. They exploit employed labourers as working class who produce goods while the owner of industries keeps the profit. There are limits of government interference in people's life, there is freedom of speech and movement which is described as liberal democracy.

OP \* Capitalism is in favour of class distinction, working class and capitalist class, hence the degree of class distinction between the rich and poor is very high.

CM \* On the contrary, communism opposes a division of society according to class, as it promotes a classless society, so there is no gap between the rich and poor.

CM \* In communism, more preference is given to society rather than an individual which is not in the case of capitalism that the freedom of individual is vital.

CM \* In communism, state determines one's employer and employment. While in capitalism workers are free to select the employer and occupations.

\* In capitalism, every individual is free to do as he likes to himself - to create wealth as per his needs and ability.

\* Capitalism allows freedom of competition in the market.

\* In conclusion, both systems are forms of socialism and are associated with the economy of the country. The economy of capitalism is based on the ownership of property and the distribution of wealth. In communism, there is an equality of wealth but it does not allow personal property.



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\* In capitalism, Every individual has to work for himself to create wealth. While in Communism wealth is distributed as per needs and ability.

\* Capitalism allowed competition and there is absence of competition with state owned market.

\* In conclusion, both Communism and capitalism are form of social Organisation, that are associated with trade, agriculture, industry the economy and discusses the ownership of property. In capitalism, the distribution of wealth is uneven, while communism, there is an equal distribution of wealth. but it does not allow individuals to have personal property.