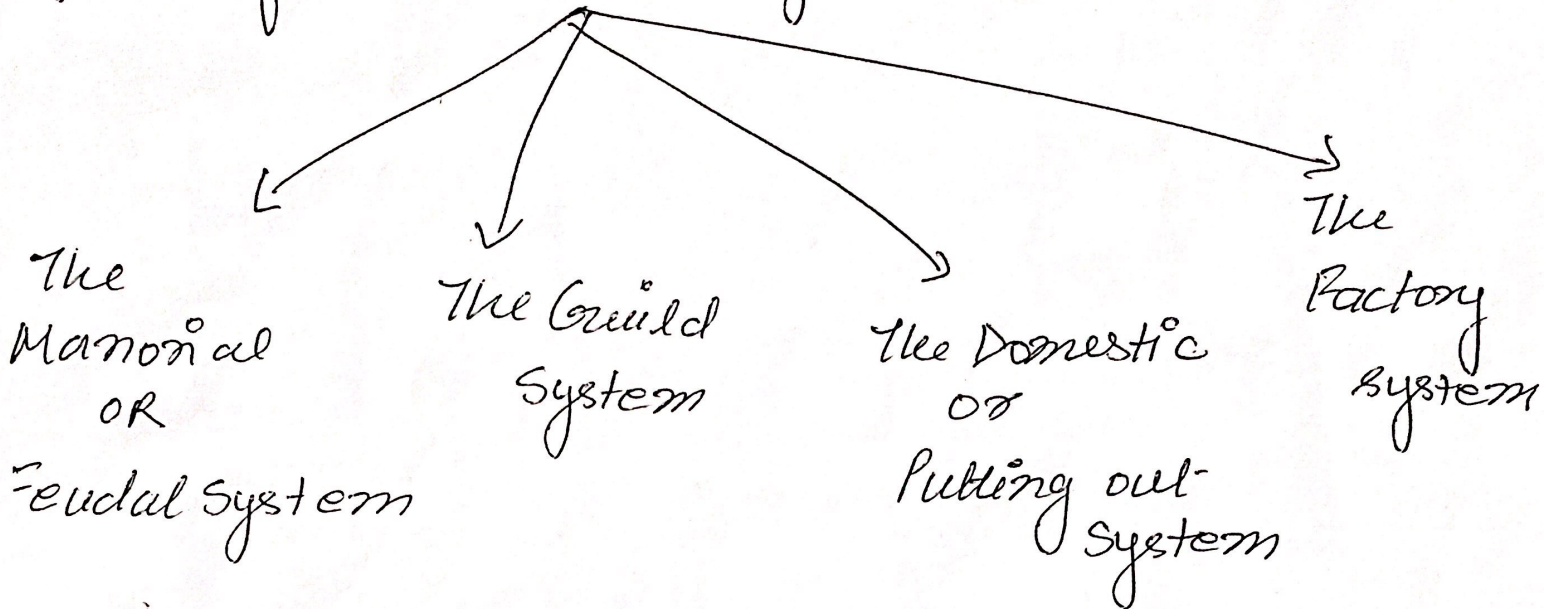


Types of Productive System



The Feudal or Manorial ~~System~~ System :-

Social System that prevailed in most of Europe from the 9th century to the middle ages based on the tenure of land.

The system originated from the need to provide for a permanent group of knights to assist the King in his wars;

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All land was owned by the monarch and leased out to tenants-in-chief in return for their attendance at court and military assistance.

Guilds System :- A guild is an orgⁿ of people who do the same job, or have the same interests. A guild is an association of craftsmen in a particular trade.

A guild had the exclusive right to produce certain goods or provide certain services.

The Domestic or Putting-out system :-

The Domestic or Putting-out was a means of subcontracting work.

In Putting out, the work was contracted by a central agent to subcontractors who completed the work in their own facilities.

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The domestic system was a popular system of cloth production in Europe. It was also used in various other industries like, the manufacture of ~~wrought~~ wrought ironware such as pins, pots and pens.

Advantages -

- 1) The workers could work at their own speed while at home.
- 2) As the woman of a family could work at home, she was there to look after her children.
- 3) Children working in this system were better treated than they would have been in factory system.
- 4) The workers made larger amount of profits.

The Factory System :- The factory system was a method of manufacturing that was first adopted in England when the Industrial revolution began.

The factory system has been an important element in the rapidly growing processes of

Industrialization known as the industrial revolution.

The efficiency of factories increased as each worker's output contributed towards the total assembly of a product.

Workers were paid by wages and machines were brought together in a central factory.

All production steps were carried out under one roof.

The factory system superseded cottage industry because it made possible economies of scale, a standardized product, & the deskilling of labour, which increased efficiency & ~~to~~ increased the power of the labour.

Social system that prevailed in most of Europe from the 9th century to the late Middle Ages, based on the tenure of land. The system originated from the need to provide for a permanent group of knights to assist the king in his wars. All land was owned by the monarch and leased out to tenants-in-chief in return for their attendance at court and military assistance. The Church too was sometimes required to render military service for its land. In other words it can be said that the term 'Feudalism' refers to the Medieval European political system composed of a set of reciprocal legal and military obligations among the nobility, revolving around the three key concepts of lords, vassals, and fiefs.

There is no broadly accepted modern definition of feudalism. The term, was originally used in a political context, but other definitions of feudalism exist. Outside a European context, the concept of feudalism is normally used only by analogy (called semi-feudal), most often in discussions of Japan under the shoguns, and sometimes medieval and Gondarine Ethiopia. Feudalism collapsed in 16th-century England, but persisted into the 18th century in other parts of Europe.

2A The Factory System

The use of waterpower and then the steam engine to mechanize processes such as cloth weaving in England in the second half of the 18th century marked the beginning of the factory system. This system was enhanced at the end of the 18th century by the introduction of interchangeable parts in the manufacture of muskets and, subsequently, other types of goods. Prior to this, each part of a musket (or anything else assembled from multiple components) had been individually shaped by a workman to fit with the other parts. In the new system, the musket parts were machined to such precise specifications that a part of any musket could be replaced by the same part from any other musket of the same design and the standardized parts could be assembled by relatively unskilled workmen into complete finished products.

The factory system, in which work was organized to utilize power-driven machinery and produce goods on a large scale, had important social consequences: formerly, workers had been independent craftsmen who owned their own tools and designated their own working hours, but in the factory system, the employer owned the tools and raw materials and set the hours and other conditions under which the workers had to work. The location of work also changed.

From the employers' point of view, this factory system had such manifest advantages that it was widely adopted, especially in the textile industries. It was also used by the heavy iron and steel industries, by manufacturers of pottery, glass, paper, and chemicals, and by processes in the food and drink industries, such as breweries. Indeed, the factory system became the dominant form of industrial organization throughout the 19th century and remained important in the 20th century. However, the introduction of electricity and road transport has made possible a significant dispersal of industry, and the 'information revolution' of modern electronics and telecommunications has enabled an increasing number of people to work at home, so that the general trend of recent decades has been for factories to become smaller.