



A Study of the Origin of Commerce and the Development of Commerce in the Context of the Industrial Revolution

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ABSTRACT

Trading is mainly covered under commerce to carry out activities related to distribution and exchange. Trade is the exchange of goods or services in exchange for money or the promise of money – There are many activities that help a business to run smoothly. In commerce thus trading is the main activity and other activities are auxiliary. Hence there is a concept of commerce in terms of physical activities that trade and its ancillary activities mainly include transport, banking, insurance, brokerage, communication and warehousing services. Thus all the economic activities of delivering the goods and services received from the producer to the user is called commerce. The economic service that commerce provides between the product and the user is also useful in understanding the concept of commerce. Tudhishtiguna is accepted as an important element in Arthashastra. This paper main intension is to provide introduction to the various parts of regional units, their interrelationships, their distinctiveness and the concept of uniformity among the regions special reference to commerce.

Keywords: commerce, Industrial revolution, financial transactions, Commerce-Geography

INTRODUCTION

Tudhishtiguna means the power of an object to satisfy a human need. There are two types of this tudhishti guna – location oriented and time oriented. Spatial mobility refers to the process of moving goods and services from an existing location to another location where humans desire to consume them. Similarly, in the process of time-oriented inventory, goods are stored for a specific period of time so that the goods are available when the consumer needs them. Thus, from the point of view of economic analysis, the activity of commerce creates a spatial and temporal perspective. So it is a process of generating commercial space and temporal perspective according to the point of view.

PERSON TO PERSON FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

Commerce arises only when economic transactions take place between individuals. Commerce did not arise until man was self-sufficient. Commerce did not arise until female-led bands and human life in the forest. As a result of certain tendencies and needs, the family itself remained an organized unit while the herd became the family. The family itself remained self-sufficient. Hence, even when the family system started, commerce did not originate. As families come into contact with each other, man realizes that not every family has the same needs and strives to satisfy them. At this stage the diversity of the needs of the family as a human being was understood differently from the uniform and uniform needs of the animal. It was further realized that even after a family has met its needs, it still has an excess of need-satisfying goods. In addition, it was realized that the needs of some families are either not satisfied or incomplete due to lack of goods. In short, a situation arose where the increase of one necessitated the need for the other and the need for the increase of the other. Each other's additional families mutually exchanged each other's needs. As this exchange took place commerce originated. Thus, commerce was born in the form of barter system in the society.

Sata-method practices increased, but with it the reclusive and reclusive man also became a social animal. Hence, families living in fields and forests separated and far away from each other started living in one place. The location was chosen in such a way that the family members could travel the least distance to the fields and forests. This place came to be known as a village. As many families began to live together in the village, bartering began to happen more and more quickly. Meanwhile, some limitations in the Sata-method began to emerge. In particular, the increase of one did not become the need of the other and the increase of the second became the need of the first. Meanwhile, human social cravings and the tendency to get more with the least effort motivated people to interact even more.

Hence the village which was self-sufficient also started doing economic and social transactions with other villages. In order to make these transactions easy, quick and at low cost, a common place was decided between all the villages. It was one of the first places in human history that was independent of

agriculture and forest-based affairs. It was a place for purely commercial transactions. This place came to be known as Kasbah. It can be said that commerce in its purest form started with the birth of Kasbah.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE:

Kasbah almost served as a spring board for the development of commerce. Economic activities diverged from agro-based activity; Not only that, but social activities were also cut off. The town became a center for celebrating fairs and festivals. Those occasions became the means of carrying out large-scale financial transactions; But there was a limit in the Sata system, so in this situation people used resourcefulness and kept common animals like cows, horses etc. as a means of transaction. If one person needs a certain thing, but the other person who has an increase of the thing that satisfies that need does not have the additional need of the person with the original need, then the other person started accepting useful and universal animals like cow, horse from the first person. If a third person brings an increase of a completely different commodity and it satisfies the need of another person who owns cows, horses, then in return for such an increase, the second person starts giving the cows and horses received from the first person.

Thus living animals like cow, horse became the means of exchange. live Due to several limitations of this animal, its place was gradually replaced by common metals. Because the quality and weight of metals could be measured and they were easy to manipulate, they became a unit of measurement for the value of many things. Metals could be stored at very low cost; Also, the metal could be handled easily so many transactions could be done with the same amount of metal. This was nothing but an invention of money.

The invention of money created conditions for rapid growth of commerce. Commerce flourished due to the use of metals as money. The pace of development of commerce was so rapid that the economic world began to feel the limitations of metals. As a result came paper money. A central bank was established in each country to manage paper money transactions. The banking-services industry came into existence as many types of financial documents came into circulation.

The rapid movement of goods and long distance movement of large quantities increased the risks. Several types of hazards exist; In which the insurance-services industry came into existence to share the losses. Similarly, warehouses for storage, bards who specialized in transportation, communication and the transportation that made it all possible also flourished.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION:

The industrial revolution took place in the non-commercial sector of production while the development of commerce was slowing down. James Watt's engine gave great speed to the industrial sector.

The division of labor, mechanization, and the imperialist policy of England made large markets so complementary that revolutions occurred where only evolution in the economic sphere could have occurred. This revolution came to be known as Industrial Revolution. First the demand was created and then the supply was provided. Instead, large-scale production began in anticipation of demand. Goods began to be produced in such large quantities that if there was no demand, systematic efforts had to be made to create them. Salesmanship and advertising became new branches of commerce.

With the help of machines, the average cost of each unit of production of goods on a large scale came down very low. As a result many marginal customers entered the market. Cycles of over production, over demand and over consumption began. The basic concept of commerce that of working the chain between production and consumption, became very important in economics. It became possible to use fuels like coal, gas, petrol, electricity.

Laborers were lured from the fields and put into factories by the thousands. New centers arose in the form of cities to house factories and workers. The Industrial Revolution also revolutionized transportation, using land, water, and air to move goods faster. Thus the Industrial Revolution in the late nineteenth century increased the volume and speed of commercial transactions. As a result of the Industrial Revolution, industries gained an important place in the economy in addition to agriculture.

Urban life evolved from non-agricultural Kasbah-life. Global markets took place. The seemingly secondary industries assumed more and more importance. After the industrial revolution there was a remarkable development of commerce. The second half of the twentieth century saw drastic changes in the political arena. Known as ICE (Information, Communication and Entertainment) in English, there were revolutionary changes in the field of information, communication and entertainment. Research in electronics in particular led to computers and silicon that could unite the world through communication.

With the help of technology called Internet, a new type of commercial transactions has started. E-mail, S-mail and credit-card based transactions contributed greatly to the development of commerce. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the possibility arose that commercial deer farming could develop based on these discoveries.

All these have accelerated the development of commerce more and more. Due to all this, the authentication and identification of goods has become so common that the mere taking of names has made it possible to manipulate demand and services on a large scale. Organized markets have come into existence in many commodities and commerce has become more and more developed. It can be safely predicted that the research coming in various fields will keep the commerce growing.

COMMERCE-GEOGRAPHY:

A specialized discipline that studies the economic and commercial use of geographical assets of the country and abroad. Ever since man set foot on earth, he has been striving to satisfy his basic needs – food, clothing and shelter – by exploiting natural factors. Over time, using his intelligence, man has tended to control the natural factors and increase the standard of living.

Economic or commercial geography is the study of human demand for and supply of goods or services; which includes production cost, transport-cost and competitiveness. These economic activities are also studied as geographical conditions and the activities and factors that change them.

The various productive activities of man depend on the geographical conditions of land and water as well as on labor and capital. The study of the interrelationships between economic activities and geographical assets is a science developed from the combination of geography and economics.

Economic activity directly or indirectly boosts production activity. Human needs are satisfied through the purchasing power obtained from it. In fact, man perceives natural factors as his property and struggles with them for his own benefit has come down. He has been trying to control nature for his financial gain.

There is diversity and heterogeneity in topography, climate, soil, water, minerals, vegetation, animal husbandry, fauna etc. on this earth. Similarly in human society different cultures as well as differences in their efficiency are known. The combination of these two has resulted in the formation of various cultures.

Space and information age have reduced the distance between different countries. In the era of globalization, the changes in the geographical, economic or social conditions in different continents cannot be without immediate impact on each other.

IMPORTANT METHODS OF STUDYING BUSINESS GEOGRAPHY INCLUDE THE REGIONAL APPROACH AND THE OBJECT OR SUBJECT-APPROACH.

(1) A regional approach covers regions with largely similar natural, topographical, and climatic features, resulting in the development of similar economic activities; E.g., citrus fruit horticulture and processing industries in Mediterranean climate regions, agriculture in Egypt's Nile irrigated region, while animal husbandry is the main activity in the adjoining dry desert. This approach aims to study the economic and commercial activities of the people living in the region. It also takes political demarcation into account.

(2) In the object or subject-approach the objects produced in a region are studied in the context of a particular type of geographical as well as economic situation.

Its subdivisions include (a) object-approach (b) activity-approach and (c) theoretical approach.

(a) In the product approach, the product, its production process and the production process are fully described by planning the initiation and development of production of specific products. Along with this, reference is kept to climatic conditions, land-forms or natural formations, animals, other pests or diseases causing damage to crops. Apart from that, production-maintenance methods, time limits, by-products and their production possibilities, their economics, transportation facilities and costs, market characteristics etc. are taken into consideration. Geographical as well as economic factors of production, exchange and consumption of specific goods are considered.

(b) Activity-approach has a wider scope than object-approach. In addition to agriculture, mixed farming activities are considered. Apart from the main agricultural crops, other crops, animal husbandry etc. are taken into account. It is under this approach that methods such as grains, agriculture, horticulture, intensive subsistence farming, shifting cultivation etc. are studied in detail.

(c) Theoretical approach Emphasis is given to certain rules or principles derived from the study of economic activities under the object or activity approach. These rules are not universal; But applying the specific principles of disruptive limitations to production or economic activity occurring elsewhere under similar conditions, their continuity is studied or not. As a result of human technological development, the geographical situation can be changed as necessary; But production or activity under such artificial conditions is not profitable in the long run. Several natural factors are considered responsible for it due to the geographical situation.

Also, production-cost, transportation-cost etc. factors are considered important under the theoretical approach. The practical application of the general principles derived from the deep analysis and study of geographical and economic factors and their various aspects shows its importance; But the distinctive feature of commercial geography is its variability; Because the principles derived cannot be applied to other similar situations. Economic (Commercial) Geography becomes a variable science dealing with both the changing factors of geographical situation on one hand and human being on the other.

The third important factor of production is capital. It can be valued not only in monetary form but also in terms of natural assets or qualities like knowledge, craftsmanship, skill, enterprise. Natural resources of the region include oil from Arab countries, diamonds from South Africa and minerals like gold, iron, copper, bauxite, coal etc. Also, the capital acquired in the form of new technology helps to exploit the geographical situation.

The goals of science also become clearer with changing values due to evolving culture, changing social conditions as well as technological progress; But if the merits of commercial geography are to be tested, it must be considered in terms of the whole situation on earth in the long run; For example, cotton

requires moist air to prevent it from breaking, but scientists created artificial moist air that made it possible to establish a cotton industry even in the tropics. The invention of refrigeration allowed perishable foods to be easily transported from one continent to another. These patterns show the importance of the close relationship between geographical situation, economic and commercial activities and technology. A change in the condition of one of these three brings about many other changes.

CONCLUSION

The two main factors of economic activities are the environment and the social base where three important factors exist: land, labor and capital. Bhumi can be reduced to a broad sense of a geographical situation rather than in the narrow sense of land. bGeographical situation means the complex natural assets arising from the geographical location of the area of activity, its natural structure, geological structure, mineral wealth, climate, flora, fauna etc. Land is not only a theater of economic activity but also a factor providing raw material for its management.

Another important factor is that the protagonist of the labor is the human being. This social and intelligent animal can play the dual role of laborer as well as capitalist. Labor means human power employed with or without the help of mechanical equipment for a particular product. It is of two types, skilled and unskilled. His efficiency as a laborer is reflected in the quality of the things he creates and the neatness of his activity in the geographical situation. Another role of humans is that of consumer. The human populations in the region are the markets for the manufactured goods. Differences in population density and regional distribution are also experienced due to heterogeneity of natural conditions. The disparity between economic standards of living in developed and developing countries is deep. Population growth and shortage of food and industrial production in underdeveloped or developing countries are also considered.

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