In the period from the 1880s to the 1930s, Japan and India both saw a great increase in the use of machines in the textile industry. Both countries had similar recruitment techniques, but differed greatly in who the workers were and their working conditions.

Documents 1, 2, and 5 all show the increased use of machines in India and Japan. The Indian textiles chart (Doc. 1) shows how India used more machines to create greater yarn and cloth amounts in 1914 as opposed to 1884. The chart shows how machine-spun yarn becomes of greater quantities as opposed to hand-spun yarn, as well as how the amount of machine-made cloth is quickly catching the amount of hand woven yarn, which shows how the use of machines is increasing. The Indian economist (Doc. 5) in 1916 talks of how hand-woven cloth makers cannot compete with the machine-made cloth makers, and is thusly rapidly declining. This shows India's step towards more mechanized cloth industry. As an economist, the author of this document may be overstating the rise of mechanization because he would know that machines can make more cloth and boost India's economy, which would make him pro-machine as an economist. Compared with India's cloth textiles, Japan's chart of cotton yarn (Doc. 2) shows Japan is rapidly entering the textile market by its great increase in pounds of yarn made. However, this is due to the increased use of machines in Japanese textile making but since the chart groups both hand spun and machine spun together, a
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Useful additional document would be a separation of hand spun and machine spun yarn made to compare and accurately account the increase of mechanization in Japan's textile industry.

Even though Japan and India were greatly similar in their increased use of machines in textile factories, documents 7, 8, and 10 show that the workers in these factories are different. Documents 10 and 8 are both pictures of an Indian and a Japanese textile mill, respectively. The Indian mill (Doc. 10) shows all male workers, indicating that many more men worked in Indian textile mills than women did. However, in contrast to India, the Japanese mill (Doc. 8) shows quite a few women with one or two men, indicating that Japan was opposite of India and had more women workers than men, which is different from India. A comparative chart of female workers in the two countries (Doc. 7) shows that less than a quarter of Indian textile laborers were female and that over three-fourths were women in Japan, which is a direct contrast in laborers of Indian mills to Japanese mills. The chart also shows how the percentage of Indian female workers goes down while the equivalent Japanese percentage goes slightly up. This shows the difference of workers between Indian and Japanese textile mills. Document 4 provides a written source concerning the high percentage of female workers in Japanese mills. The document talks of how the girls in these factories were a great salvation for poor peasant families and that this fact of the girls' extra-income for these families would explain the high percentage of female-workers, of course, since the document is written by a Buddhist priest.
His idea would be that these girls in the factories are the families' salvation and pays so he pays no attention to the negative side of the girls leaving home because Buddhism places individual meditation and salvation over family bond. A useful document would be an opinion of one of these girls on being sent away.

Even though the people that were recruited were different, the methods and places that the textile mills used in India and Japan were similar. Documents 4, 5 and 9 talk about how workers are recruited from peasant families. Document 5 talks about how the cheap workers come from farming communities. The person who leaves their family is no longer a financial burden on the family and allows the family a little more breathing room which accounts for the farming families sending workers to Japanese mills. Document 4 says essentially the same ideas, but adds the component of extra income that can come from the unattached family members in Japan. The Indian mills (Doc. 9) also sent people from farming communities. Most of the workers are peasants from agricultural villages and earn low wages, which is the same as Japanese mills.

Documents 3 and 9 show one of the most important differences between the two countries, their respective working conditions. The story of a Japanese mill worker (Doc. 3) talks of long hours for work, no heat, and small amounts of food. There are also low wages, even no pay for the first year. When the high amount of sick people at the factory that no one will go near is added, the
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Working conditions in the Japanese mill are incredibly bad and barely livable. People also had to sleep together at the factory. This last fact by itself is directly contrasted by the huts Indian workers lived in (Doc 9). Indian workers live in their own hut and only work at one factory for two years as opposed to a Japanese worker who only gets paid their starting their second year. This shows much better living conditions for Indian workers than Japanese workers. Since the Indian document is written by a commissioner and not a worker, the author could be omitting bad details or glorifying the conditions to make his report look better. Two extra documents that would be helpful would be an account from an Indian worker and a report from a Japanese official to provide an all around comparison of the countries. In the end, mechanization of the textile industry saw a great rise from 1880 to 1930s in both Japan and India who both recruited farming peasants to work in the mills. Japan used mainly female workers with worse working conditions than the Indian workers who were mostly male. A final helpful document would be a comparison of machines used in India over this time compared to those used in Japan to gauge the importance of mechanization in the textile industry of the two countries comparing.
2010 APWH DBQ
Training Packet A

Exam T — Score 8

Thesis – Thesis is in the intro with similar recruitment and different type of workers and conditions

Understands Docs – All documents understood and used

Evidence – Provides evidence from all documents

POV – Documents 6 and 9; 9 is weaker, but acceptable since the document is considered neutral in tone and the student questions the veracity of the author

Grouping – Production (1, 2, 6), Types of labor (8, 10), Women in Japan (4, 7), Peasant origins (4, 5, 9); Conditions (3, 9)

Additional Doc – Japanese document separating hand and machine spun yarns, a report from an Indian worker, and a comparison of machines

Expanded Core – Consistent in its comparison throughout the essay, has multiple additional documents, and consistently utilizes the documents as evidence of the characteristics of mechanization