وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة الموصل
كلية الإدارة والاقتصاد

الثورة الصناعية الأولى
بين التغيير المعرفي والتغيير العنيف في إطار نظريات النمو الاقتصادي

باور أحمد حاجي

أطروحة دكتوراه
الاقتصاد

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور
مفيد ذنون يونس

1446 هـ

2025م

المستخلص

تناقش هذه الدراسة مسألة بالغة الأهمية؛ ألاَ وهي التأثيرات التي أحدثتها الثورة الصناعية الأولى في منتصف القرن الثامن عشر، في ظل نظريات النمو الاقتصادي، إذ تسلط الضوء على طبيعة التغيير المعرفي الذي رافق هذه المدة، عبر ما يسمى بـ "التغييرات التكنولوجية والمعرفية" والتي أحدثت تحولاً في البنية والهيكل الاقتصادي والاجتماعي على حدٍ سواء. كما تتناول هذه الدراسة جانب التغيير العنيف؛ بما في ذلك الاضطرابات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية الناتجة عن التحولات السريعة في أنماط ووسائل الإنتاج.

وتعرض الدراسة وجهة نظر آدم سميث بخصوص هذه الثورة؛ الذي رأى فيها فرصة لتعزيز عملية النمو الاقتصادي من خلال تقسيم العمل وزيادة تراكم رأس المال، ومن ثم زيادة الإنتاجية التي توسع الأسواق وتزدهر المجتمعات بها. في الجانب المقابل للدراسة تبرز نقد كارل ماركس، الذي عدّ الثورة الصناعية الأولى المسبب الرئيسي في تعميق التفاوت الطبقي واستغلال الطبقة العاملة، الذي أفضى بدوره إلى صراع طبقي حتمي؛ بسبب الظروف القاسية التي كان يعيشها العمال في ظل النظام الرأسمالي الناشئ.

ومن خلال مراجعة أدبيات الثورة الصناعية الأولى، تبلورت مشكلة الدراسة في فهم الثورة الصناعية الأولى؛ ضمن سياق نظريات النمو الاقتصادي، والتي قدم آدم سميث تصويراً للتغيير المعرفي وتأثيره في النمو الاقتصادي، والذي رأى بأن وسائل الإنتاج كانت ولا زالت تخضع في تطورها بالمصدر المعرفي وبكافة أشكاله، والتي تسعى في مجملها إلى تفصيل النشاط الاقتصادي وزيادة الإنتاج مع زيادة كفاءة العاملين من خلال التطوير والتدريب وتقسيم العمل. في حين اعتمد كارل ماركس على مفهوم التغيير العنيف؟ والذي رأى بأن هذا التغيير ليس بالضرورة أن تكون سلمياً، وإنما قد يرافق ذلك تغييرات دراماتيكية عنيفة وهو التوقع الذي رسمه لمستقبل النظام الرأسمالي.

وتوصلت الدراسة إلى عدة استنتاجات كان أهمها: أن البلدان التي حدثت فيها الثورة الصناعية الأولى، استطاعت في وقت مبكر من زيادة معدلات نمو اقتصاداتها، وكذلك من تخفيض نسبة الأمية بشكل كبير، وهذه المسألة توضّح لنا أن التقدم الحقيقي يحدث في المجتمع الذي يكون التعليم ووسائله في متناول أيدي القاعدة الواسعة من الشعب. كما ترتب على قيام الثورة الصناعية

الأولى على الصعيد الاجتماعي والاقتصادي؛ ظهور الطبقة البرجوازية والبروليتاريا، وظهور استعمال عمالة النساء والأطفال بكثرة، فالنظام الرأسمالي من وجهة نظر كارل ماركس؛ هو النظام الذي ينمو فيه المال، والذي تحول إلى رأسمال بواسطة العمل الذي يقوم به العامل؛ نمواً ينتج عنه ما يسمى بـ " فائض القيمة"، وأن الرأسمالي هو الشخص الذي يشتري عمل العامل كالسلعة، ويستعمله ولا يبقى له شيء إلاّ أُجرة حد الكفاف، بينما يحتفظ الرأسمالي بكل الأرباح.

Abstract

This thesis discusses a very important issue; namely, the effects of the first industrial revolution in the mid-eighteenth century, in light of the theories of economic growth, as it sheds light on the nature of the cognitive change that accompanied this period, through what is called "technological and cognitive changes" that caused a transformation in the economic and social structure and framework alike. This study also deals with the aspect of violent change; including the economic and social disturbances resulting from rapid transformations in the patterns and means of production.

The study presents Adam Smith's viewpoint on this revolution; he saw it as an opportunity to enhance the process of economic growth through the division of labor and increased accumulation of capital, and thus increased productivity that expands markets and prospers societies. On the opposite side of the thesis, the criticism of Karl Marx stands out, who considered the first industrial revolution the main cause of deepening class inequality and exploitation of the working class, which in turn led to inevitable class conflict; due to the harsh conditions that workers lived under the emerging capitalist system.

Through reviewing the literature of the first industrial revolution, the problem of the study crystallized in understanding the first industrial revolution; within the context of the theories of economic growth, which Adam Smith presented a picture of cognitive change and its impact on economic growth, who saw that the means of production were and still are subject in their development to the cognitive source and all its forms, which seek in general to detail economic activity and increase production with increasing the efficiency of workers through development, training and division of labor. While Karl Marx relied on the concept of violent change? Who saw that this change does not necessarily have to be peaceful, but may

be accompanied by dramatic violent changes, which is the expectation he drew for the future of the capitalist system.

The study reached several conclusions, the most important of which were: that the countries in which the first industrial revolution took place were able early to increase their economic growth rates, and also to significantly reduce the illiteracy rate. This issue shows us that real progress occurs in a society in which education and its means are within reach of the broad base of the people. The first industrial revolution also resulted, on the social and economic level, in the emergence of the bourgeoisie and proletariat classes, and the emergence of the widespread use of women and children's labor. The capitalist system, from Karl Marx's point of view, is the system in which money grows, which is transformed into capital through the work performed by the worker; a growth that produces what is called "surplus value", and that the capitalist is the person who buys the worker's labor as a commodity, uses it, and nothing remains for him except the subsistence wage, while the capitalist keeps all the profits.

The First Industrial Revolution Between cognitive change and violent change within the framework of economic growth theories

Author: Bawer Ahmed Haji **Advisor: Mufeed Almula- Dhanoon.** **Publisher: University of Mosul**

Keywords:

Economic thought, First Industrial Revolution, Economic growth, Adam Smith, Karl Marx

ABSTRACT

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2025 PhD Thesis, University of Mosul, College of Administration and Economics, Department of Economics. (https://www.uomosul.edu.iq/).

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

University of Mosul

College of Administration and Economics

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Bawer Ahmed Haji

PhD Thesis

Economics

Supervised by

Prof. Dr. Mufeed Almula- Dhanoon

2025