

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIALIZATION IN BRAZIL: Reflections Based on Textile Industry

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to analyze the emergence of capitalism and bureaucracy in Brazil, as indispensable elements to design the textile industrial development. This research is a literature substantiated by material published in journals and books related to the proposed theme. In subsequent centuries of the discovery of Brazil, the Portuguese outlined the colonial administration and the way of the life style of people living in the country. Among the various Lusitanian contributions to the formation of Brazil, this research will study the Portuguese bureaucratic heritage not only historically, but also this bureaucracy standing in epistemological, political and in its confrontation with capitalism, in which the Brazilian industrialization was possible. It was observed that in the textile industry development process in Brazil, the decisions made by those in power, find their bases in the premises of capitalism, as well as the contribution of the bureaucratic theory, partly shows the evolution of this industry on the national scene.

Keywords: *Capitalism, Bureaucracy, Brazilian industrialization*

1 INTRODUCTION

In scientific terms, a split can be made in the study of bureaucracy phenomenon. In one point of view, it could be seen as an administrative technique, impersonal, efficient and hierarchical. On the other hand, referring to a branch of organizational sociology, bureaucracy would be hosted by the domination of a structure of power (Weber, 2004). However, the bureaucracy can be understood as an administrative and social management method, impersonal nature, efficient and professional, grounded in rational-legal domination, which implies the command of a structure of power (Martins, 2006). The understanding of this teaching dichotomy brings substance to the definition of bureaucracy. The intimate relationship between bureaucracy and capitalism as a large organization of structured power.

The dimensions of the Brazilian economic and social development keeps strong relationship with its bureaucratic structure, which in part was inherited from Portugal, and the foundations of capitalism were definitely entered the territory and everyday life of the colony (Faust, 2009). This fact, not only has important economic implications (business costs) but also presents relevant social and political consequences for the nation. The bureaucracy in Brazil has all the features of Weberian administrative and social management method, impersonal nature, effective, professional and hierarchical, based on rational-legal domination, which implies in the field of a structure of power (Faoro, 2000).

It constitutes the main objective of this work: to demonstrate the main interference of bureaucracy and capitalism and its consequences in the Brazilian textile industrialization. This research is a literature search supported by published material in journals and books related to the proposed theme. From this material are made some reflections and directions.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

This topic seeks to delimit epistemologically the concept of bureaucracy in administrative science and sociology of organizations, an explanation of the theoretical foundations of the interrelationship between the bureaucracy and capitalism and its relationship with industrialization in Brazil.

2.1 Bureaucracy in Administrative Theory

The administration was only understood as a science, when it abandoned the predominant financial and mechanistic view that held since the English industrial revolution in the early seventeenth century. Prior to the contributions of the Classical School and rationalism, the administration was only an objective technique that incipient tried to understand the First Industrial Revolution, and the modification of the production process (Motta & Pereira, 2004). Taylor mainly worries with the rationalization of work at the level of workers and production. For this reason:

(...) It is he who lays down the principles of scientific management on the rationalization of work. When talking about organization, he is concerned only with the sort of work at the level of workers and experts, proposing the model of functional organization (Motta & Pereira, 2004: 153)

On the other hand, Fayol was concerned more to streamline the administrator's job itself and the structure of companies. In them, he distinguishes various activities, including administrative. The classic division of administrator functions in plan (predict), organize, command, coordinate and control, are defined by him and widely analyzed.

Thus, it was with Frederick W. Taylor, Henri Fayol and Max Weber that the administration was no longer understood as a technique or set of management procedures and now has a more scientific connotation. Despite the important contributions of the Scientific Management School. The greatest scientific contribution of Scientific Management School, according to Motta and Pereira (2004), was the rationalization of mass production methods, economies of scale and increase in supply of goods and services.

To analyze this time, the German sociology constitutes one of the highest forms of self-awareness and self-criticism in the late nineteenth and twentieth century, which was the product of breakdowns and social reorganization of the time. Max Weber was inserted in this context. Germany has revealed powerless to compete in world markets externally with England that advocated the development of industrial capitalism, reflected on management's Classical School (Tragtenberg, 1985).

Tragtenberg (1985) also states that, in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century Germany goes through an industrial start, guided by the bureaucracy of Bismark, the structuring of a proletariat with awareness for themselves and a bourgeoisie dependent on its association with the junker class fearful of the workers' demands.

2.2 Max Weber and bureaucracy

The intellectual production of Max Weber occurs in the context between 1889 and 1920. Studies show the situation of Elba Workers, for example, and this research renders him an appointment to the University of Freiburg. Weber's concern is in relation to capitalist mechanisms, the stock exchange and the relationship between ethics from religions and economic systems of the 1905 Russian Revolution was among his main interests (Tragtenberg, 1985).

For the same author, since 1872 there was an association in Germany responsible for research related to the situation of workers, selection and adaptation of the workers in large industries, among other topics that were guided by Weber. This lasted until his latest research in 1910, which aimed to address the organization and the distribution of power between newspapers, their ideologies, how they form and how they change. Among the researches guided by Weber, the concern was: to know the dominant patriarchal relations; the existence or not of strict discipline at work; the type of penalty imposed on the peasant; the effect of large-scale industry on the personality, profession and way of life of the workers; ethnic, social and cultural origins of hand working work. Weber anticipates the investigation of the vote, the radio audience and consumer behavior.

Weber tries to understand the social relations in probabilistic terms, understand the sociology as a science of social action structuring the types of action levels, where the individual acts on the basis of a concrete situation; action is required according to certain rules, for example, in the army; and action by informal understanding of the rules. Thus, analyzes the market, organizations associations and the social relations that range from competition to forms of domination (Tragtenberg, 1985).

The sociology of Max Weber is not an academic building, but results from the efforts of a man endowed with a clear political vocation and also a purified scientific scruples, to bridge the gap in the society of his time, which is ours, seemed to sink. It mirrors the consciousness of the drama of a time when the goals of society and those of the particular personality of each man seem contradictory, time therefore ethically uncharacteristic, where is banned, as unnecessary and inconsequential, the eloquence of human heroism.

Max Weber is the advocate of the sociology of emancipated definitively normativism, it is released in a reformist trend that urged him to invade, not without the cries of the victims, the feuds of morality, religion, prophecy and philosophy. The importance of Max Weber's study of the work is mainly due to this result. If done right, what is gained with it is a genuinely scientific attitude toward the world, an ability to discern the spurious legitimate, fitness so poorly distributed among men and that so urgently needs culturally colonial country like Brazil (Warrior Ramos, 2006).

For Ferreira (1996), the bureaucratic public administration model initially cares to combat the excesses of patrimonial model, which has as main characteristic the confusion between the public interest and the private: the State, in this view, was almost an extension of royal family and its main assignment was to run the royal property. The inevitable consequences of a system addressed could not be otherwise: corruption, favoritism, patronage etc. Meant to combat such ungrateful logic of patronage, the sociologist Max Weber analyzes the bureaucratic model as a way of development of capitalist society, based on his reflections on the forms of expression of authority, setting the attributes of rational-legal organization. These attributes are concerned to ensure functionality: impersonality, formalization, the division of labor, hierarchical and technical competence based on merit.

According Guerreiro Ramos (1966), it was Weber who, for the first time, granted the bureaucracy the meaning of the characteristic element of relatively advanced social systems, from the following definition:

“Social grouping that governs the principle of competence defined by rules, statutes, regulations, documentation, functional hierarchy, the professional expertise, the compulsory residence in the department of the server for a certain period of time, and the subordination of the exercise of the functions to standards Abstract” (Guerreiro Ramos 1996: 254).

In the work of Motta and Vasconcellos (2010: 124) is possible to obtain the connotation of bureaucratic social organization, overcoming the administrative technique for defining the system by which capitalism and its rationality behave, allowing, including an introduction to capitalist cooperation, the establishment of the organization's longevity criteria, and the high degree of specialization. According to the authors the bureaucracy is a “system that seeks to organize a stable and lasting cooperation of a large number of individuals, each holding a specialized function”.

The history of the functioning of public bureaucracies around the world is marked by systematic demoralization of this bureaucratic mystification: what was observed, everywhere, without exception, was the growth of administrative machinery, which when seeking the impersonality, it became invisible and arrogant; that instead of formalization of their actions to ensure uniformity of treatment, were towards what Merton called shift goals and ritualism and that give appearances and liturgies exaggerated importance at the expense of attention to the substance of the problems to solve (Castor, 2004).

2.3 Bureaucracy in Brazil

The colonial Brazil, from the period of its discovery until the mid-eighteenth century, did not arouse many economic interests in its metropolis. The Brazilian territory, given its land area and the extent of its coastline, had a relevant area of interest and much more geopolitical than economic. Corroborating this statement, Gambiagi and Além (2002: 87) comment:

Until the eighteenth century, state intervention was minimal, given the lack of interest of Portugal in Brazil. The lack of a greater state control led to the development of a certain private sector with commercial orientation, which may be the cause of the fact that, historically, the Brazilian capitalism has proved mightier than other Latin American neighbors. Anyway, the situation has changed with the discovery of gold in the eighteenth century, when the metropolis began to more closely monitor the colony.

In this sense, after the gold cycle and cane sugar, the country is to receive greater investment by the metropolis, both in economic terms and in the displacement of colonist, which in turn generates the need for state control over the colony, based on rulers and district leaders who lived in these lands.

Until the coming of the court, there was an overestimation of the power of local chiefs. Heirs of the power of grantees, the local landowners imposed and created the law restricting only to accept the king's orders when they were sent to them.

This is the Brazilian semi-feudal system of colonial administration, true to its tradition of bureaucratic administration, through the implementation of standards, rules and regulations. In the period from 1808 to 1821, Brazil was the headquarters of the Portuguese government. In these thirteen years, the country gained regulatory instruments, library, parks, palaces and government agencies. Ministries, banks, industries and newspapers were created. However, the power of local administrative was reduced, giving relief to the power of the King. "After having been for nearly two centuries, raw to Lusitanian retailer, Brazil eventually included in his life the State itself that, there, emigrated in the fullness of Portuguese shame" (Faoro, 2000: 437).

In economic terms, in the early period of the republican regime in Brazil, despite the progress achieved with the arrival of the Portuguese court and Brazil's Declaration of Independence in the early nineteenth century, the country still in the early twentieth century, had no industrial park developed, able to compete with other nations. The entire Brazilian economy was based on coffee production and agriculture industry, specifically the export of these to Europe and the United States. The ideological elite of Brazil was still solidified in strong colonialist basis, dependent on the central government. Bureaucracy also rewrites the economic and cultural march and the congress commanded the pace of this rule (Leal, 1997).

To assist in context, Ferreira (1996) states that the first practical experience of administrative reform in Brazil takes place in the 1930s, in the government of Getúlio Vargas. The central concern was the introduction of the Weberian bureaucratic model in the Brazilian government, to address the current patrimonial expansion.

2.4 The Brazilian Capitalism

The mercantile capitalism in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is characterized as a period where trade between major cities was the dominant economic activity. The real capitalism, as political and economic practice, only came with the Industrial Revolution from the second half of the eighteenth century, more precisely in the nineteenth century (Brum, 1997).

For the same author, capitalism is the economic system basically founded on the supremacy of the working capital. Total freedom of private enterprise in the production process, with the State responsible only for the task of maintaining internal order and external security to ensure the capitalist free action, makes us think how much profit was clearly widespread as its main objective. Gave up then rise to an era of profound contradictions and social injustice, exploitation of workers and child labor, without offering any rights (Brum, 1997).

Thus, the process of the capitalist mode of production in the underdeveloped countries was especially long and painful, where various economic and existence forms were combined with archaic and modern production ratio of elements. In developing countries, traditionalism aspects are also features of the capitalist sector, either by the participation of foreign capital or through the results of the demonstration effect of industry and agriculture (Lacerda, Bocchi & Rego, 2010).

As regards the use of hired labor, for Simonsen (1973) represented the first stage of development of capitalism in Brazil. After the final failure of the slave system of the labor market, the abolition of slavery in 1888 and various other social and economic cataclysms, with the catastrophic drought in the Northeast between 1877 to 1879, the decline of coffee plantations and processing areas in pastures resulted in a number of people without permanent income source for subsistence and not households, appearing so in Rio de Janeiro and some other cities, slums.

Even with this picture, for 50 years, between 1880 and 1930, four million immigrants arrived in Brazil, mostly settled in São Paulo. This city was considered an epicenter of the capitalist development of the country, primitivism work habits combined with physical disabilities and the traditions and customs that have been imposed, have created serious obstacles to capitalist exploitation of domestic labor (Lacerda, Bocchi & Rego, 2010).

2.5 The Brazilian industrialization

The Industrial Revolution caused profound economic, social, political and cultural transformations in Europe, with the industry's most profitable economic activity, taking the lead of the capital accumulation process. Changes have arisen through industrial expansion generating new social classes: the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. In Brazil, there was an attempt to transplant the ideas of the most advanced liberal politics, which the ideology of the rising bourgeoisie of Europe was expressed. In this period occurred the Industrial Revolution in Europe, in Brazil there was no industry, so there was neither the bourgeoisie nor the proletariat. The conditions were different as well as the results (Brum, 2003).

In this context, industrialization in Brazil only began in the late nineteenth century, from 1885, which was possible only by the rise of wage labor market caused by mass immigration, the abolition of slavery and intensified deterioration of pre capitalist structures. The emergence of the labor market served to define the two fundamental social classes to the beginning of capitalist industrial production, business owners of capital and workers. The generalization of the market economy and the expansion of the social division of labor were essential to the social conditions of Brazilian industrialization (Cardoso, 1960).

Some crises were important for the Brazilian industrialization process to happen. The economic crisis in 1875 and the coffee overproduction from 1880 to 1886, which resulted in the ruin of many farmers, merchants and banks, made evident the vulnerability of the coffee economy (Lacerda, Bocchi & Rego, 2010).

2.6 The Emergence of the textile industry in Brazil

In the second half of the eighteenth century, the English textile factories began to expand. One begins to realize, in Brazil, the demand for cotton tended to growth, with the possibility of local textile industrial production. There was, however, barriers to Brazilian production. A charter of 1785, in particular, prohibited the textile manufacturing in Brazil, exempting only the production of ordinary cotton fabrics "suitable for use ... of black people and to bale or bag general merchandise" (Stein, 1957: 20).

As Suzigan (2000: 131), in the same century, the country had the production of fabrics made by simple machinery (hand looms and distaff). The Portuguese rationale was that the Brazilian labor should be fully employed in activities for agriculture and mining. There was also the presence of State textile enterprises created years ago in Portugal, which could pressure the government to eliminate local competition in the Brazilian colony.

From 1808, the restriction on the Brazilian production of tissue was suspended. This was due to the arrival of the Portuguese Royal family in Brazil, as a result Lock Continental decreed by Napoleon Bonaparte. This lock was to prohibit the European nations to trade with England and to prevent British ships to berth in European ports. By the way, during this lock period, which lasted until 1813, there was also a stimulus to the creation of industries in some regions of Germany, which then failed to hold (Plum, 1979).

Small businesses that arose after the arrival of the Portuguese royal family did not have much importance. They survived a few decades, just as there was government support and lack foreign competition in their niches. However, because of the growing presence of imported products competitors, craft production disappeared, except in some parts of the country. An example of survival was the production of the province of Minas Gerais, where, according to Stein (1957: 22), "... It is produced with hand looms, annually, nearly six million yards in the mid-1830s ..." in 1862, because of the competition of English similar and also national similar, the production of "Cloth of Minas" fell sharply.

The suspension of customs duties levied on machinery and raw materials in 1846 and 1847 encouraged the emergence of factories. The first true factories spinning and weaving of cotton appear, such as Santo Aleixo plants in Rio de Janeiro, and Todos os Santos, in Bahia. Possibly due to this stimulus, as Stein (1957: 28), the "... most of the nine cotton factories reported in national exhibitions, twenty years later, were founded in this period, especially in Bahia, the first cotton textile manufacturing center of the country".

Another aspect that helped in the development of the factories was the release of the export of textile machinery for England, from 1843. Similarly, they also benefited from the release to the British exports, European countries such as France, which previously had limited access to such machines (Stein, 1957). To circumvent the English ban, the US attracted a weaver who, in partnership with a dealer installed the first US plant in 1780, but production only took off from 1807, with the appearance of new plants in the embargo period the imports of English products. Even so, in 1810 over 90% of the US textile production was attributed to domestic craft production, for their own consumption or outsourced by traders. The industry took off in the United States for large scale from 1815 through the combination of new production techniques with the formation of large corporations by merchants (Ratner, Soltow & Sylla, 1979).

Thus, in Brazil, the appearance of the first textile factory, the modern type, could be found in the city of São Paulo in 1872, with the owner as Baron of Piracicaba. This used about 30 English brand looms Jons Pratt & Sons and the work of about 60 workers. In 1877, the son of the Baron of Piracicaba, with an English education, built another textile factory, much larger, with 350 machines in the same British firm. The numbers were surprising, in São Paulo specifically the cotton zone of Itú, opened more than 10 small businesses. As in the world, Brazil for many years had the textile sector as the main industrial branch. In 1881, the factory employed about three thousand workers, rising to 53,000 in 1907 and 109,000 in 1921 (Lacerda, Bocchi & Rego, 2010).

The emergence of new plants reinforces a common hypothesis in the literature on the economic development of São Paulo, its relative independence from the country's economic development. This hypothesis is also known as São Paulo model of economic development, especially industrialization, it covers the outbreak of the local textile industry, from 1880, and the subsequent expansion of this industry for the domestic market during the First World War.

In the second half of the nineteenth century, there was a wave of industrialization of the textile industry in Brazil. Stein (1957) reports that the first group of cotton textile industry comes in Bahia from 1844. In the following decades, this industry develops in several states. In 1853 accounted for only eight factories. In 1885, the textile cotton sector had already reached 48 factories, being led by Minas Gerais, followed by Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. That same year, these plants were operating 2,111 looms and employed 3,172 workers, producing 20.6 million meters of fabric. In 1905, the number of factories passes to 110, and the number of looms, to 26,420, with an output of 242 million meters of fabric (Stein, 1957).

In the period 1885-1905, the number of looms grows 13.5% per year, compared with 10% a year over the previous 19 years and 6.8% per year in 10 years later. Therefore, there was a strong expansion of this industry until 1905, with deceleration until the beginning of the First World War. The rise of the textile industry in the nineteenth century takes place initially with the production of thick fabrics to dress freed slaves and workers and bagging sugar and coffee, this was the main product of Brazilian exports in the period. However, small-scale craft production of this type of tissue occurred at least since the eighteenth century. For example, in 1755, on the coast of Santa Catarina captaincy, so 30 years before the more elaborate weaving ban on Brazilian colony, it was operating 266 looms, with a production of approximately 40,000 meters of linen and cotton cloths (Piazza, 1983).

The existence of this manufacturing in Santa Catarina coincides with the period of the Azorean immigration, which began in 1748. It is worth remembering that the government of the Marquis of Pombal, from 1755, encourages manufacturers throughout the Portuguese kingdom via mercantilist policies, including the creation of large state-owned companies in the textile industry (Roberts & Craig, 2004; Falcon, 2005).

The novelty in the nineteenth century is the organization on a company basis. In addition, only from the 1880s Brazilian companies began to replace imports a little more elaborate fabrics. In 1920, however, although most of the import fabric for everyday consumption had been replaced by the national similar, the best quality products were still imported (Stein, 1957).

In Brazil, Bahia was the pioneer location for the installation of factories, primarily because of the presence of raw materials, energy sources and rural markets and relatively large cities. The raw material, called raw cotton

was grown in the state since the late eighteenth century, and its cotton was mostly exported. Also, other reasons made the state of Bahia pioneer: the number of manufacturing establishments that produced fabrics increased by 140% in the state, from 1866 to 1885. Although their national participation had decreased due to the simultaneous expansion of the industry in other states; cotton is consolidated as the main input of the textile industry; and the hot, dry climate of the northeast was suitable for growing the plant. Moreover, growing cotton that requires less capital invested in other crops such as, for example, sugar cane. In fact, cotton is a native plant in Brazil and it was woven by the Indians before the arrival of the Portuguese (Stein, 1957).

Brazil was a major supplier of raw material for the English textile industries in the period 1780 to 1820. However, the demand for cotton grew more than the Brazilian production and, therefore, England began importing cotton from countries like the United States, Egypt and India. Explaining the relative decline of Brazilian cotton after 1820 and the preference of England in importing cotton from other countries is not easy. Possibly the major supplier of Brazil's position remained just as the United States has reestablished from its independence war (Stein, 1957).

The poor transport of goods by land, with high cost; production coming mainly from small producers with low quality; and high tariffs on exports, may also have contributed to that Brazil lost the important global supplier position. The decline in cotton exports, however, stimulated the internal growth of the textile sector. This is because the decline of Brazilian cotton in the international market, internally generated an abundance of supply, with a consequent fall in prices.

Taking advantage of the moment for the creation of new companies to meet domestic growth, some actors come into play. Dean (1969) proposes the hypothesis that the main role in the creation of new companies in the southeast was interpreted by traders linked to foreign trade. The savings of the farmers would have been just one of the funding sources. In addition, the connection with foreign trade would facilitate technology transfer.

In turn, Suzigan (2000) argues that in Bahia, Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro the expansion of the textile industry occurs from initiatives of the national and immigrant traders, mainly British and Portuguese, while in São Paulo there was a predominance of capital growers. Also in Santa Catarina case, according Bossle (1988), local merchants and those who were linked to foreign trade, played the role of leading lenders to the top of the textile industry in the state.

The reflection of the drop in exports of cotton and strengthening the domestic textile industrial park is given to the extent that the nine fabric factories in the country produced four million meters in 1866. With increasing production until 1885, reaching 20 million meters with 42 installed plants. The expansion of the industry in these years was not, however, accompanied by the expansion of the domestic cotton cultivation, which, due to the fall in exports, has become a marginal culture, besides the fact that there was no adequate means of transport between regions production of cotton and textile mills (Stein, 1957).

In addition to cotton, the textile industry needed transportation, energy and labor. The concentration of looms and population in Rio de Janeiro is related to population growth and commercial and agricultural activity in that state. An important element in the advancement of the textile industry was the construction of a network of railways linking Rio de Janeiro to São Paulo and Minas Gerais after the 1860s. The construction of the railway was crucial, since 66.6% of small existing plants in Minas Gerais in 1887 were located along the railways. The same was true in São Paulo regions of Sorocaba, Salto and Tatuí, which were also benefited by railways (Stein, 1957).

As an energy source, factories founded in the 1840s used mostly hydraulic power, because it was cheap and affordable. Later, it began to replace the hydraulic force by steam turbines, driven by wood or coal. The Rio de Janeiro factories benefited from the gradual replacement, since they acquired coal imported through the port of Rio de Janeiro, then in development. In 1899, there were, in Rio de Janeiro, 11 plants with steam power against only seven hydro power (Stein, 1957).

Regarding employment, the market was limited and the treatment of textile workers was similar to that of large farms. In the early years after the abolition of slavery, the situation of former slaves has not changed much: the recruitment and training of the workforce in the textile factories were still inspired by the principles of a slave society (Stein, 1957).

The textile sector also absorbed hand specialized foreign labor. The hiring of experts in spinning and weaving was critical, as they were a way to transfer technology. After teaching the craft, there was little alternative to

foreigners: they were absorbed into the body of Brazilian textile workers; try their own business; or return to their respective countries. Interestingly, the recruitment of women and children was normal and, particularly, “it was seen as something good”.

Because of these labor sources, the factory owners ensured the development of an industrial sector of the Brazilian economy, becoming at the same time, in benefactors and philanthropists; both roles were intertwined, and it was fully aware entrepreneurs and observers of the time. According to entrepreneurs, there was something as humanitarian and philanthropic as hire that idle labor a packed asylums, orphanages and charities and thereby brought fiscal burden for the state.

According to Stein (1957: 66), given the situation of the poor, especially women and children, the actions of these textile entrepreneurs were seen by society as philanthropic:

Entrepreneurs of the cotton textile industry recruited its unskilled labor in orphanages, in court of minor, in the Charity Homes and among the unemployed in the cities of the coast. Because of these labor sources, the factory owners ensured the development of an industrial sector of the Brazilian economy, becoming at the same time, in benefactors and philanthropists; both roles were intertwined, and it was fully aware entrepreneurs and observers of the time.

The extensive offer of workers was naturally associated with low wages and long working and uninterrupted hours. With the growth in the proportion of free workers in the sector and the expansion of other job options, however, these workers have come to reject such journeys. In the mid-1870s, the country had a shortage of offer of workers for the textile industry. From this period, excess demand raised the sector's wages (Stein, 1957).

It is worth mentioning that, according to Suzigan (2000), factors such as tariff protection in the last years of the Empire and the ease in lending to industrial in the early Republic, were important drivers for emergence of new textile factories.

3 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

It serves as the primary objective of this study to demonstrate the main interference of bureaucracy and capitalism and its consequences in the Brazilian textile industrialization.

The contextualization of industrialization over the period shows the efforts of businessmen from time to face the labor challenges, standing out as benefactors and philanthropists. Thus the greatest efforts in the development of industrialization comes from entrepreneurs, both with regard to financial resources, such as those related to joints made to achieve foreign trade. This reflects the full freedom of private enterprise in the production process, established by capitalism as an economic system, with the State responsible only for the task of maintaining internal order and external security guarantee in which the free capitalist action.

It is important to stress that the framework developed by industry observed in the work relationship was inspired by the slave society. However followed a cruel logic of recruitment and selection where you can observe the social relationships suggested by Weber. In the case of the textile industry context, there were characteristically competitive situations and forms of domination mentioned by this author.

It was observed that in the textile industry development process in Brazil, the decisions made by those in power, whether in legal or economic level, find their basis in the assumptions of capitalism. These were supported in the use of wage labor, after the failure of slave labor market system, resulting in a large number of people on the margins of opportunities in the industry. Thus, without subsistence and housing conditions, these people migrate to the outskirts of cities, starting slums processes, especially in large cities such as the Rio de Janeiro, for example.

It could be identified in this study, aspects of the evolution of the industry, positioning the situation of Weber's bureaucracy and capitalism in the scenario of Brazilian industrial development, in particular the textile industry. However, due to the characteristics of the colonization process and some initial disinterest of the metropolis to develop the industry in the first centuries after the discovery, eventually allowing the private sector to regulate labor relations and therefore guide the social development of the State.

Despite being bold, the aim of this work of bringing the possibility of confronting concepts - bureaucracy and capitalism – it was indeed important for understanding how was the main interference of bureaucracy and

capitalism, and its consequences in the textile industrialization and consequently in Brazilian society, the contribution of these theories, in part shows the evolution of this industry on the national scene.

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