**INDUSTRIALISATION**

Industrialisation is the process of Social and economic changes whereby a society is transformed from a pre-industrial society into an industrial one. Industrialisation connotes a shift from an agrarian economy leading to the rise of manufacturing industries. It was industrial revolution in England and some other European countries which laid down the foundation of Industrialisation.

According to Ms Gore, “industrialization refers to a process where in production of goods with the use of hand tools are replaced by the production with the use of power-driven machines”. This brings corresponding changes in the technologies of agriculture, transport and communication and also changes in the organization of trade and finance.

According to the concise Oxford Dictionary of Sociology, the term industrialism and industrialization denote a transition in the methods of production which creates vast increase in the wealth creating capacity of modern societies as compared to traditional systems.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUSTRIALISATION**

•It involves Large Scale mechanisation and automation.

•It lays the foundation of Factory System under which an entrepreneur employs hired

labour in the production system.

•It involves the application of scientific methods in industry for the purpose of

improving productivity and quality.

•It leads to division of labour and specialisation.

•It increase the geographical and social mobility of labours

•It involves better utilisation of idle natural resources for speedy economic

development.

•It attracts labour from agriculture and allied occupations to industry.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIALISATION

The main factors which gave stimulus to industrialisation are as follows:

•Large Scale Production : modern factories carry on large scale production to meets

the demands of large number of people. Production is carried o inn anticipation of

demands.

•Mechanisation: The developments in the field of science and technology have

increased the degree of mechanisation in the modern factory system. The efficiency

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Automation: in many advanced country like the USA and UK, automation has been introduced in the production system. By automation we mean installation of one set of machine to run another set of machines. For instance, there is automation in oil refineries, chemical industrial units and food processing units. A small number of operators sitting in the control rooms control the entire operations in the factory.

•Management Information System: Introduction of MIS with the help of electronic computers is another highlight of modern machine age. The computers have vast memories. They can store huge amount of information and make available the required information within seconds. They help inn taking managerial decisions at the proper time.

•Specialisation: there is greater specialisation and division of labour in the modern factories. Many industrial units specialise in the manufacture of a small number of components or parts of different products. Division of labour has facilitated the workers to concentrate on limited operations.

•Standardisation: Standardisation brings about uniformity of quality and size, and facilitates large scale production. Now a days many organisation, whether production or services based, are trying to get themselves standardised as per international standards called ISO certifications. Overall quality consciousness has increased in the industry.

• Growth of Industrial Areas: concentration of industries in certain regions of the country has given rise to the growth of industrial areas which offers special advantages to the industrial units in regards to raw materials, power, access to market, financing, transporting etc.

•Expansion of International Trade: Mass production standardisation of products and improved means of transport and communication have increased the volume of international trade among different countries.

•Research and Development: big industrial enterprises have established separate departments for research and development and they spend a considerable portion of their earnings for innovating new products and ideas. Research and development activities have the effect of decreasing cost, increasing quality and consumer satisfaction and raising the standard of living of the people.

•Competition: there is cut throat competition among the producers of goods in all capitalist economies. Economic relations between different persons based on contract rather than on customs and traditions

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CONSEQUENCES OF INDUSTRIALISATION

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* Impact of Industrialization on Marriage
* Impact of Industrialization on Family
* Impact of Industrialization on Caste System
* Impact of Industrialization on Social stratification
* Impact of Industrialization on Religion
* Impact of Industrialization on Morals
* Impact of Industrialization on Entertainment
* Impact of Industrialization on Industrial Labour
* Impact of Industrialization on Economy

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON MARRIAGE

i. Marriage as a Social Contract: Traditionally, marriage in India was considered to be a religious and sacred institution. It was commonly believed by the Hindus that marriage is necessary for emancipation or salvation. Besides marriage was regarded o be a permanent bond. Marriage were supposed to be made in heaven and only god could severe a marital bond. But with the advance of industrialisation, these beliefs are considered superstitious and anyone holding them is frowned upon. Today marriage is regarded as a social contract between a man and woman by many people. The aim of marriage in modern time has ceased to be spiritual and now its aims are economic, social and biological mainly.

ii. Higher Age of Marriage: in the Indian society only a few decades back, child marriage were quite common. But with the industrialisation, the age of marriage is advancing; it is getting higher and higher over the years. In metropolitan towns of India boys and girls are generally marrying at the age of 25 to 35.

iii. Practice of Non Marrying: As consequences of rejection of the traditional beliefs and attitudes many young men and women in big cities prefer to live single. According to their thinking and beliefs, the major need filled by marriage is biological and this can be easily satisfied out of wed lock.

iv. Practice of Love Marriage: In mills, factories, offices and other places, both men and women work together. Under such situations, they get chance of coming together, meeting and exchanging ideas and opinions. As a result individuals become intimate and the intimacy develops into love which ultimately blossoms in marriage.

v. Increase in Divorce Rate: the industrial society is becoming more and more complex. The philosophy of individualism is flourishing in the society. Even husband and wife have different outlooks and attitudes. Both of them work in separate social spheres. As a result of this, marital bond are getting weaker. The mental conflict increase and the situation for divorce develop are being replaced by nuclear families. In industrial towns there is acute shortage of residential accommodation. Most of the people have to content themselves with a single or two room accommodations. In these circumstances it is physically exceedingly difficult if not impossible to retain joint family system.

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON FAMILY

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considerably. Now a number of functions which used to be performed by families in

the past has been taken over by other institutions. Traditionally an Indian family used

to be a centre of birth, rearing and education of children. The function of

socialisation of children, too, used to be performed by the family. But in the

industrialised society of today family is not required to fulfil these roles.

ii. Breaking up of Joint Family: As a result of industrialisation, most of the joint families

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* Nucleus Family: As a result of industrialisation, the cost of living has gone up. At the same time standards of living has also gone up considerable. Everybody wants good clothes, house and other comfort of life. Obviously, it is not possible to maintain the standard with a big family. So, people these days want to keep small families.
* Status of Women: the status enjoyed by woman in the traditional Indian society was rather low. Women were confined in the four wall of the home. They enjoyed no independence without husband the conditions of a women was miserable. As a result of industrialisation there has been much improvement in the status of women. Along with men, women today work in all walks of life. They are therefore becoming independent economically. Their status and respect in society has therefore improved considerably. Now a days, women consider they equal, even superior, to men.
* Disintegration of Family: as a result of industrialisation, the tendency of intense individualism has grown. Everyone wants to have his own way; no one likes to be subject to any body thus we find in modern society families cracking up under stress and strain. There is continuous tension and conflict in the minds of family members. As a consequence of this situation, the families are breaking up fast in urban society.
* Change in Family Goals: the goals and ideals which nourished the traditional Indian family were spiritual and religious. In the industrial society, there is no room for such ideals.

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON CASTE SYSTEM

* Disintegration of Caste System: the industrialisation in India has led to breakdown of caste system. Traditionally the social status of a person in Indian society was determined by the cast into which he was born. As a result of industrialisation the caste based criterion of social classification has changed. In the industrial society it is class and not the caste which fixes the social status of a person in the traditional social structure the Brahmins enjoyed the highest status in the society. But as a result of industrialisation the influence of Brahmins is gradually losing its traditional hold on Indian Society.
* Abolition of System of Caste based Function : traditionally each caste is associated with some activities or functions like the Brahmins had the role of Teacher, Kshatriya as Warrior. Now all this has changed. Due to these changes, the traditional function of the castes stand abolished.
* Division of Labour based on Specialisation: Under the caste system division of labour was based upon caste and upon the consideration of efficiency. Under the influence of industrialisation, it encouraged specialisation. Now a day a person is not given task unless he is specially trained for it. In every sphere of society, a specialised training is needed for the successful performance of a job.
* Loosening Hold of Untouchability: Under the caste system the persons belonging to different castes did not get together and share a common bond. As a result of industrialisation, the spectre of untouchability has relaxed its grip upon the thought and imagination of people.
* . Solemnisation of Inter caste marriage: Under the caste system, the inter caste marriage were a strict taboo. But in modern societies, people do marry into other castes without much disapproval because of work force diversity in industries; there emerges a rational outlook among the people.

**Impact of Industrialization on Social stratification**

i. Occupation: In the industrial society, the main basis of social stratification is

occupation. The status and prestige of an individual is determined by the position

and rank he occupies in industry.

ii. Education: education has become an important determinant of the status of a

person. The better educated are regarded more highly than the less educated. In an

industrial society it is not literary learning but the scientific learning that commands

respect. As a consequence of industrialisation the importance and the values of

subjects like philosophy and literature has gone down. The formal learning replaced

by utilitarian subjects.

iii. Income: another measuring rod of one’s social status is one’s income; the higher

one’s income the higher one’s social status. The rich are respected and poor are

hated. According to the materialistic outlook, the possession of material comfort and

luxuries is the paramount aim of life. Money income is needed for acquisition of

material comfort.

iv. Caste: In the caste-based societies, the son of a Brahmin was accorded the status of

Brahmin without the slightest consideration of his actual merit. In industrial society

the family has unique importance in determining the social status of a person. A man

born in high class family naturally gets more opportunities of development than a

person who is less fortunate in this respect. In socialisation also, the family plays an

important role.

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON RELIGION

* Decline of superstitions: Under the garb of religion orthodoxy and superstitions flourish. Superstitions are due to ignorance. For material and industrial progress, it is very essential that people should be free from the superstitions. They must have realistic and scientific outlook. The process of industrialisation helps the spread and dissemination of science and practical knowledge. As a result of industrialisation people learn the truth of physical reality. They begins to appreciate and value the practical results and are prepared to give up the irrational beliefs.
* Development of religious tolerance: generally orthodox religious people are of narrow and parochial outlook. Their attitude towards other religion is that of contempt. As a consequence of industrialisation, he person of different faith come together and get an opportunity of knowing and understanding the truth about each other. This result is dispelling of wrong notions about other faiths and an appreciation of basic unity of all faiths.
* Secular States: previously the states used to be theocratic; each state subscribed to some or other faith. The citizens professing faiths different from that of the state did not enjoy full rights and privileges; they were treated as second rate citizens. But as a result of industrialisation the concept of theocratic state has becomes obsolete. Due to industrialisation every states now has a sizeable number of minorities whose claims cannot be ignored. The states subscribe to the ideology of religion but accords equal status to all religions. This is called secularism.

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON MORALS

i. Rational outlook: The Indian society considered the moral principles as universal

truths beyond the sphere of doubt and reason. As a result of industrialisation, the

outlook of common man has changed. Now people demand rational justification as

to why a particular action is considered right or wrong. In industrial societies it is

believed that he moral principles are man-made and that morality is for the sake of

human life and society and vice versa.

ii. Materialistic outlook: on account of industrialisation the importance and value of

physical progress and development has enhanced. The maximum material

acquisition seems to have become the aim of modern life. It is for this reason that a

common man of today is averse to religion and spirituality. There is a strong

competition for acquiring as much wealth as possible.

iii. Individualism: Due to industrialisation, large metropolitan centres are coming up. In

large communities there is decline in fellow feeling. The life become rapid and

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iii. Individualism: Due to industrialisation, large metropolitan centres are coming up. Inlarge communities there is decline in fellow feeling. The life become rapid and mechanical and people have little opportunity to look after the welfare of others. ife in industrial societies becomes self-centred. As a result of this there is growth and development of individualism everywhere.

iv. Increase in rate of crime: Researchers have pointed out that the rate of crime is very high in industrial town. In large metropolitan cities, family life is subject to many pressures. It is very difficult to have normal life in such towns. On account of disintegration of family, life the control of family over individual is becoming lax. Due to absence of this control there is encouragement of crime. In most of the industrial towns, prostitution and liquor consumption are rampant. The incidence of violence and murder is also high.

v. Loosing of social control: In industrial towns labourers and artisans from places far and wide come in search of jobs. Having found jobs, they settle in these towns. As most of these workers are outsiders they are not subjects to usual social controls.

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON ENTERTAINMENT

In the olden days, people lived in joint families. There would be a dozen adult members anda dozen children. Entertainment in joint families was simple. Today, however, families havegotten smaller and all the adult members are employed. Entertainment has becomeinstitutionalized, and can be purchased with money. New forms of entertainment includecinemas, bars, clubs, television, casinos

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON ECONOMY.

Large Scale Production: as a result of industrialisation, there is production on largescale. India with its vast population is near self-sufficient in these commodities

.ii. Growth of Trade: On account of vast production, there is unparalleled growth intrade and commerce. The development of fast means of communication hascontributed a lot towards the end. The foreign trade has also shown tremendousrise.

iii. Division of Labour and Specialization: another economic impact of industrialisationis the division of labour and specialisation. Gradually the number of technocrats andhighly skilled personnel is growing.iv. Rise in the Standard of Living: as a result of industrialisation there is ascertain rise inthe living standards. Today electronic gadgets, T.V., bike, gas etc. are commonhousehold goods.

v. Unemployment: the mechanisation of production system has thrown millions ofpeople out of work. Due to industrialisation, here is a glut of many commodities. Thisleads to grave economic crisis.

vi. Industrial Disputes: the industrial disputes are inevitable accompaniments ofindustrialisation. Wherever there is industry, there are thousands of workers. It is anatural tendency of workers to expect more and more for their work; on the otherhand, the industrialists want more production for fewer wages. Under thesecircumstance there are bound to be clashes of interests resulting in industrialdisputes

vii. Concentration of Wealth: As a result of industrialisation, there is tremendous

concentration of wealth in a few hands. Due to industrialisation one man can control

a business of crores of rupees and go on amassing wealth unabated. Thus, like other

countries, industrialisation in India has also given tremendous fillip to the growth of

capitalism.

viii. Spread of Individualism: Industrialisation has promoted individualism. As a result of

it capitalism grew and with it spread the ideas of individualism and laissez faire. On

the other hand, the ideology of socialism also spread as a result of industrialisation.

ix. Class Conflict: Like other countries, industrialisation in India has given rise to class-

conflict. There is continuous tension among the capitalist and the labour and the

poor and the rich.

x. Decline of Cottage Industry: as a result of industrialisation, the goods of daily use are

produced on mass scale. The quality of machine-made goods is standard and they

are cheap. This has resulted in large inflow of goods into villages which has ruined

the cottage industries of the villages