

## Unit - I

### \* Industrial Sociology

→ It is concerned with industry as a social system including those factors that is technical, economic and political which affect the structure, functions, & the changes in that system. This definition is given by J-H Smith

OR

→ Industry sociology is a particular branch of sociology in which the organization, structure, functions and implicit social relationship of industrial & economic system are studied.

### \* Importance of industries in sociology

1. Social & labour welfare  
most of the urban problems are related to labour problems. Since the labour class occupies an imp. status in an industrial society. Therefore social welfare & labour welfare are connected to each other. Both these require a sound knowledge of industrial sociology.

### 2. Socialist Economic Planning

The Indian government has launched 5 year plan to bring about planned development of industries and solve many problems like illiteracy, over-population, low level of wages, low productivity of agriculture, absence of trade personnel,

black money, corruption etc. all these problems are studied by Industrial sociology.

### 3. Employer - Employee relationship

Industrial peace and progress depend upon harmonious b/w employer and employees. This requires suitable attention to several factors such as working condition, wage rates etc. All these fall within the scope of industrial sociology, whose help it is necessary for the betterment of employer-employee relationship.

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### \* Use of scientific methods

The use of scientific methods in industrial sociology helps to find out causes in a particular area. Industrial society requires such a scientific knowledge for understanding. The future of every progressive nation rest upon its industry. The industrial progress is not possible without the knowledge of industrial sociology.

### \* Scope of Industrial sociology

1. In the words of Amitai Etzioni, "The scope of industrial sociology includes the study of those economic organization which have the primary aim of producing goods and services exchanging them or organizing and manipulating monetary processes."

2. It is suggested that industrial sociology deals with all types of work organizations.

3. Burns has classified the subject matter of industrial sociology as follows:

- (i) Bureaucracy
- (ii) the study of functions
- (iii) Study of functional groups
- (iv) Analysis of industrial relationships
- (v) Influence of industrialization on individuals

4. Most of the writers on industrial sociology have covered the following aspects

### \* Scientific division of labour

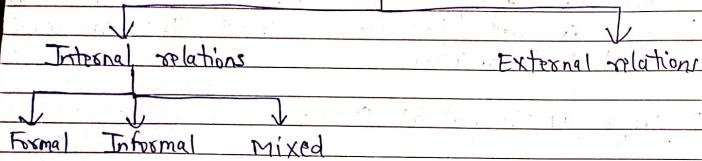
In India division of labour has been traditionally based upon caste system. But it is appearing to be a problem in economic progress. But now the division of labour is according to one's ability and industrial sociology, extends help in their progress.

- (i) Work groups
- (ii) Structure of industrial bureaucracy
- (iii) Organization of trade unions and union management relation

3- Generally in industrial area there are organizations which provide cover against illegal and anti-social activities.

4- The industries have to maintain relationships with such organizations also.

### Social relations in industry



#### \* Internal relationship

If the interpersonal relation among individuals directly working in industry and are confined to a single factory or concern is known as internal relation

#### \* Formal relationship

which are established due to the position in industry b/w individuals. For ex - management and influence. It excludes personal relationships.

#### \* Informal relationships

Relationship among people in an organization are called informal relationship.

#### \* Mixed relationship

which are neither formal nor informal. For ex - the labourers while lifting the super heavy load they sync'ing collectively to put in their best effort.

#### Industrial sociology

#### General sociology

- Scope of IS is not much or narrow than GS.

- Scope of GS is much wider than IS.

- It studies only one aspect of human society and limited no. of relations.

- In sociology we study all aspects of society and all kinds of social relations.

- 1- From governmental agencies and industries may seek industrial license and financial assistance etc.
- 2- The industry also have some relation with educational institutions and polytechnics. From these they may be recruiting workers and executive trainees.

### Industrial sociology

- It studies problems concerning human relations in industry from the sociological point of view.
- The scope is wider.
- Sociology is more about communities and larger group of persons.
- It might be perceived as a support necessary to sustain families and society.

Industrial Sociology  
It is a study of social relationships in industry

- It covers both formal and informal relation within an industrial organization and also its relations with external forces like suppliers, customers, government agencies

### Industrial psychology

- It is a branch of psychology which studies human behaviour in industrial firms from psychological point of view.
- The scope is narrow.
- It examines more of the workings of human mind and more about individual or small group.
- It helps the individuals to function independently in personal relations.

### Anthropology

- It is the study of human origins, societies and cultures.
- It considers cultural dynamics, role of religion, ethnic relations, cross-cultural relations etc.

### Industrial Sociology (IS)

- The subject matter of IS revolves around society and social relation.
- The approach of IS towards industrial problems and relations is social.
- IS is the study of social relationships in industry.

### Industrial sociology

- It is devoted to the study of aspects of social relations in industry.

### Industrial Sociology

- The subject matter of economics is economic in nature.
- The approach of economics towards industrial problems and relation is purely economic.
- It is the study of man's activities devoted for obtaining the material means for the satisfaction of wants.

### Political science

- It restricted itself mainly to the study of power as embodied in formal organization.

### History

- It tends to turn attention towards the processes within the government.

- Sociologists are more interested in the recent past - historians almost as a rule study the past.
  - The focus was to seek establish causal relationship - historians were interested to establish how things actually happen.
  - It is more likely to draw abstract from reality. categorized and generalized.
- \* Stages of development of Industrial Sociology
1. Politically Speculative phase
  2. Social, Historical and Political phase
  3. Empirical phase

good industrial relation have as much economic significance as the condition of tools and machinery in industry.

Chaysson emphasized that economic unprofitability, technical backwardness and bad human relations can ruin the industry.

### 2. Social, Historical and Political phase

- This phase was introduced by English socialist.
- In the early stages of development of this Robert Owen introduced ten hour working days into industry. In 1800 abolished child labour and commenced an enquiry into social relations in industry.
- In 1900, the social historians and sociologists like Beatrice and Sydney Webb published their enquiry into the problems of industrial democracy.

### 3. Empirical phase

- This phase was introduced by German sociologist.
- The chief initiators of this revolutionary way of thinking about the sociology of industry not for the first time in the society for social politics created in 1872 by a Gustav Schmoller, Adolf Wagner and other notable representatives of historical school.

- This society devoted most of its energy to the investigation of working conditions in the industry.

- In a speech to the political science association of Berlin in 1889 Gustav Schmoller developed the following normative concept of a social order in industry centered entirely on blue-collar workers.

- (i) Industry should be matter of public concern and should be seen as public or semi-public organization in order to become a legitimate part of broader society.
- (ii) There should be a guarantee of good and legitimate organization of social life in a new business.
- (iii) An industrial business should maintain a committee of workers as an equal partner of the management.

These concepts were founded in several industrial investigations.

### \* Hawthorne Experiment

#### (A) Study conduct

- The Hawthorne plant of General Electric Company in Chicago was manufacturing telephone system bell.
- It employed 30,000 employees.
- This was the most progressive company with

pension and sickness benefits to the workers. But there was great deal of dissatisfaction among workers and productivity was not up to the mark.

#### (B) Team

- To investigate the real cause behind this phenomenon a team was constituted by Elton Mayo (a psychologist), Whitehead (sociologist), William Dickson (a Company representative).

#### (C) Objective

- It sets out to study the relationship b/w productivity and physical working conditions.

The research conduct in five phases -

1. Illumination experiment (1924-27)
2. Relay Assembly Test Room experiment (1927-28)
3. Mass Interviewing Programme (1928-30)
4. Bank wiring Observation Room experiment (1931-32)
5. Personal Counselling

#### (i) Experiment on Illumination

- Three departments were selected for the conduct of this experiment. In the 1st department inspection of the small parts were done.
- In the 2nd department the relay were

were assembled.

- In the 3rd department, winding of coils were done. The purpose of this exp. was to assess the effect of lighting. In employees of two groups were selected from among the employees, one group placed in the room where lighting remained constant, the other group was placed where lighting varied periodically.

Observation -

i) At increased illumination, under it the productivity in the 2nd group showed an improvement but strangely the output of 1st group also went up.

ii) Decreased illumination -

The output of 2nd group also went up.

Result -

They found that there was some other factor operating which increased productivity. There is no relationship b/w lighting and productivity.

## 2) Relay Assembly Room experiment

The purpose of conductivity these test was

to find out the effect of changes in working hours and other working conditions on productivity.

Relay assembly was chosen as the task because it is simply highly repetitive need no machinery and allows accuracy while measuring production.

The test group consisted of 5 girls who had been at the job since years and hence their production was constant. There was no scope for improving with more practice.

The girls were put in a special test room for 5 yrs. during this a no. of working conditions were changed to study their possible effect on output.

During the 1st stage of the studying no change was made. The girls would work at the rate comfortable to them without hurrying or trying to work as fast as they could.

During the 2nd stage of the study a change was introduced whereby the girls were paid according to the output of 5 relay assemblies in the test group. Instead of being paid in accordance to the production of their original department much larger group.

Result -

The results imply that productivity increased basically by a change in girls attitude.

towards their work group.

## \*② Phase - Development of Industrial sociology

The term sociology was coined by Auguste Comte in 1838.

He attempted to analyze all aspects of cultural, political and economic life and to identify the principles of society at each stage of human social development.

- Sociology comes from Latin word "Socius" which means companion and the suffix "-ology" means the study of.

- An imp stimulus to sociological thought came from the work of Karl Marx who emphasize the economic basis organization basis of society and its division into classes and saw in the class struggle the main agent of social progress.

- The founders of modern sociology were Emile Durkheim and Max Weber.

- Weber's generalizations about social organization and the relation of belief system including religion to the social action were widely acclaimed.

- Theoretical ideas in sociology in 20th century moved in 3 directions -

(i) Conflict theory

(ii) Structural functional theory

(iii) Symbolic interaction theory

(iv) Conflict theory

It draws focus heavily on the work of Karl Marx and emphasizes the role of conflict in explaining social change.

(v) Structural functional theory

It was developed by Talcott Parsons and advanced by Robert Merton. This theory is considered conservative in orientation.

(vi) Symbolic Interaction theory

It was initiated by George Herbert and focuses on subjective perceptions or other symbolic processes of communication.

## \* Age of Revolution

Sociology is also called the child of age of revolution. This is because it was born in 19th century in western Europe after the revolutionary changes in preceding three centuries changed the way people live.

Three revolutions have marked the way for emergence of sociology.

## 1. Enlightenment or scientific revolution

- During the late 17th and 18th century the nature, religion and the divine acts of god were occupied the central position.
- For reason to become the defining feature of human world it was necessary to displace nature, religion and the divine acts of god. From the central position they had in earlier ways of understanding the world.
- This means that enlightenment was made possible by an intern help to develop attitude of mind that we refer today as secular scientific and humanistic.
- Refer to as enlightenment these new philosophy establish the human being at the centre of universe and rational thought as central feature of human being.
- Only person who could think and reason to be considered as fully human.

## 2. French revolution

- The French revolution announced the arrival of political sovereignty at the level of individuals as well as nation states.
- The declaration of human rights asserted the equality of all citizens and questioned the legitimacy of privileges inherited by birth.
- Before this revolution the peasants were the bounded labourers and they have to pay

numerous taxes to the lord's and church. But after this these taxes were withdrawn. Every individual has the equal right before law.

The ideas of French revolution liberty, equality and fraternity became the watch words of modern state.

## 3. Industrial Revolution

- This revolution has two major aspects -
  - (i) Systematic Application of science and Technology through industrial production particularly invention of new machines.
  - (ii) Industrial revolution evolve new ways of organising labour and market on a large scale.
- New machines for ex spinning Jenny for textile industry and steam engine for harnessing power gave rise to factory system.
- Modern large scale industry became a worldwide phenomenon.
- Scientific development in industrial society led by this.
- Karl Marx
  - He was from Germany but spent most of his years in exile in Britain.
  - Marx had studied philosophy but he was not a philosopher.

- He was a social thinker who advocates one end to oppression and exploitation.
- Karl Marx argued that human society had progressed through different stages.

- (iii) Slavery
- (iv) Feudalism
- (v) Capitalism

- Capitalism was the latest phase of human development but Karl Marx believed that it would give the way to socialism.
- Capitalist society was market by the process of alienation operating at several levels.
- Modern capitalist society is one where human beings are alienated from nature than ever before.
- Capitalism individuals previously collective form of social organisation and as relationship get more and more market mediated.
- The large mass of working people is alienated from the fruits of its labour because workers do not own the products they produce.

- Moreover workers have no control over the work process itself unlike in the days. earlier skilled craftsmen controlled their own labour.
- Today the content of factory workers working day is decided by the management.
- At the general level, the mode of production

defines an entire way of life characteristic of an era. and Marx's conception of the

economy was based on the notion of mode of production.

→ The base of mode of production are the productive forces such as land, labour, technology and sources of energy such as coal, petroleum and so on.

→ Production relation are referred to all of the economic relationships and forms of labour organisations which are involved in production.

→ Marx placed great emphasis on economic structures and processes b/c he believed that they form the foundations of every social system throughout human history.

→ He argued that if we understand how the economy works and how it has been changing in the past we can learn how to change society in the future.

### Theory of Class struggle

- For Marx the most imp method of classifying people into social groups was with the reference to the production process rather than with the language, nationality or similar identity. For example, the capitalist mode of production creates the working class which is a new urban property less group created by destruction of feudal agriculture system.

- Society & Different society
- Small peasants were thrown out of their lands and deprived of earlier sources of livelihood.
  - They then came to the cities looking for the ways to survive and the pressure of laws and police forced them to work in the newly built factories.
  - Thus a large new social group was created consisting of propertyless people who were forced to work for their living.
  - As the mode of production that is the production, technology and social relations of production changes conflict develops b/w different classes which results in struggle.
  - As society evolves from primitive to modern through different phases each characterized by particular kind of conflict b/w the oppressor and oppressed classes.
  - In Capitalism the capitalist own all the means of production on the other hand the working class lost all the means of production that it owned in the past.
  - Thus in the capitalist system workers had no choice but to sell their labour for wages in order to survive b/c they had nothing else.

### X Emile Durkheim

- He considered as the founder of modern sociology.
- He became the first professor of sociology in 19B. in Paris -

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- He considered society as a social fact which exist as a moral community over and above the individual.
  - These ties exert pressure on individuals to conform to the norms and expectations of the group.
  - Durkheim suggested that by observing behaviour patterns it was possible to identify the norms, codes and social solidarities.
  - Durkheim's vision of sociology is defined by two features -
    - (i) Sociology is different from other sciences that means sociology concern itself with the level of complex collective life where social phenomena can emerge.
    - (ii) Sociology like most of natural sciences was to be an empirical discipline - For ex- suicide case.
  - Social facts are external to the individual but constrain their behaviour - Institution like law, education and religion constitute social facts
- Division of labour
- Durkheim demonstrated his method of analysis to explain evolution of society from primitive to modern.
  - He argued that while a primitive society was organized acc. to the mechanical solidarity modern society based on organic solidarity.
  - Mechanical solidarity similarity of its individual members it is found in the society with

small population. It involves a collection of different self-sufficient groups where each person within a group is engaged in similar activities or functions. They have restrictive laws means any deviation from community norms lead to harsh punishment.

- Organic solidarity based on heterogeneity of its members. It is found in societies with large population. It involves a collection of dependent groups or institutions where each group dependent on other groups or units. Organic

(base) solidarity based society have restitutive laws means to repair or correct the wrong that is done by a criminal.

- Socially was thus a systematic form of empathetic understanding that is an understanding based not on feeling for.

- The social world is founded on subjective human meanings; values, feelings, ideals and so on.

### \* Bureaucracy

- It is a mode of organization which is based on separation of public from domestic world.

- This means that behaviour in public domain is regulated by rules and regulations.

- As the public institution bureaucracy restricts the power of officials in regard to their responsibility and does not provide absolute power to them.

- A bureaucratic organization has following characteristics -

#### (i) Division of work

- It leads to specialization of work.

- Hierarchy of positions.

- Each lower position is under the control of higher one there is unity of command.

#### (ii) Rules and Regulations

- It is laid down by the management and senior officials.

### \* Max Weber

- He was one of the leading German social thinker.

- He focused on developing and interpreting sociology of social action and of power and domination.

- Another major concern was rationalization in modern society and relationship of various religions of the world. with this process.

### \* Interpretive Society

- It aimed to discover the objective that the laws of the nature governs the physical world.

- For Max Weber social action included all human behaviour that was meaningful.

## (Unit - 2)

### Development of Industry

#### (iv) Impersonal conduct

- There is no room for emotions and sentiments in the organization. The decisions are guided by rules and regulations.

#### (v) Staffing

- The personnel are employed by a contractual relationship b/w employee and employer.

#### (vi) Technical competence

- The bureaucrats are neither elected or inherited but they are appointed to selection and the basis of selection is technical competence.

#### (vii) Official records

The decisions and activities of organization are formally recorded and preserved safely for future reference.

#### \* Industrialisation

It is a process of social and economic change whereby it is transformed from pre-industrial society into an industrial one.

#### \* Stages in evolution & Development of Industry

1. Primitive Stage
2. Agrarian economy stage
3. Handicrafts stage
4. Guild system
5. Putting out or domestic system
6. The feudal system manorial system
7. The factory system
8. The Industrial revolution

#### 1. Primitive Stage

Characteristics of this stage are as follows-

- At this stage, the families were self sufficient as needs were limited.
- Men devoted their time to the activities like hunting, fishing and making of weapons and women engaged in cooking, bringing up children and domestication of animals.
- Division of labour restricted only to the family level.

- There was no question of exchange of goods bcz every family was able to satisfy their needs.  
 - Domestication of animals has started so as people started keeping animals rather than killing them. Animals were treated as a form of wealth which could be exchanged for other products required by the family. This gave birth to barter economy.  
 - Barter economy means direct exchange of one commodity for another commodity. This economy has developed bcz there was an increase in the human wants and inability of a family to produce all the things required by it. For ex- if a farmer had plenty of food grain, but no cloth exchanged a part of his food grains with the weaver who had surplus cloth and needed food grains.  
 - The main difficulty with this system was that the exchange was restricted only to the goods in which some families were surplus and other families were deficient.
- This led to the exchange of goods for the goods to satisfy the needs of various families and the establishment of village economy. So families also started using hired labour.  
 - Trading system came into existence. In this traders purchased the surplus products of different families and sold them to those requiring these products.  
 - The invention of plough mark: the beginning of agrarian societies 6000 years back.  
 - Cultivation of land through plough increased the productivity of land through the use of animals and bringing to the surface the nutrients of soil.  
 - It also leads to the evolution of different social classes. i.e. those who own the land and those who work on others land.  
 - Agricultural societies provide the basis for establishment of economic institutions trade, more elaborate and money is the medium of exchange.  
 - It also demands the maintenance of records of transaction, taxation, government rules and regulations.  
 - The agricultural societies support the emergence of art and cultural artifacts due to surplus food production as people tend to divert their attention to other recreational activities.
2. Agrarian economy stage  
 As the name suggest agriculture became the primary source of maintenance this means growing of seeds and rearing cattles on the land was the main work.  
 In this stage families were not self sufficient moreover some families concentrated on occupation rather than agriculture.

### 3. Handicrafts stage

- Under this stage, the artisans living in the villages produced the products for local population and got in exchange various things from customers.
- There was hardly any machinery.
- The craftsmen used simple hand tools and manual skills for producing the goods.
- There was no division of labour at this stage.

### Craft guild

- A craft guild regulated entry to the craft prescribe standards of workmanship and regulated the conduct of the members.
- The guild system begins to decline by the end of 15<sup>th</sup> century due to narrow attitude of the guilds and increasing rivalry among their members.

### 4. The Guild System

- A guild is an organization of people who do the same job and have same interest.
- Two types of guild were initiated mainly-
  1. merchant guild
  2. craft guild

### 5. Feudal system / manorial system

- In this stage it was believed that land belongs to king who got it from god.
- He gave that to the nobles and could also take that back at any time. It was the duty of feudal god to remain loyal to the king.
- During the 9<sup>th</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup> century the mounted knights were the most imp. elements in making god. and it was very expensive to maintain a series of knightly tenants in chief who were granted large holding of land in return for providing the king with ~~warri~~ warri- ors. A grant of land was known fief or fief hence the term feudalism.
- The elementary characteristics of feudalism were lord, vassals and fief.

### (i) Merchant guild

It was an association of merchant engaged in trade in the particular locality. purpose of merchant were to enforce opp. for the members of guild to protest their intent to avoid competition among member and also to regulate the conduct of its members by prohibiting unfair practices.

A lord was a noble who owned land. A vassal was a person who was granted permission of possession of land by the lord and the land was known as fief. In exchange for fief vassal would provide military service to the lord.

Feudalism

Feudalism gave rise to hierarchy of rank

- The cultivators served their feudal lords in several ways - Class distinction became well established.
- The priest worshipped the king and nobles fought wars and serfs rendered manual service to other classes.
- Feudal system gave birth to capitalism which gave greater imp to machine than man.
- The employer employee relationship was that of master slave type. Only death of the serf terminated their relationship.

#### 6. Domestic / Putting out system

At this stage the intermediary b/w the producer and consumer of the goods came to play an imp role.

- The entrepreneurs gave out work to the artisans who worked in their homes.
- The artisans still owned the means of production.
- The entrepreneurs came at regular intervals collected the goods & paid for them to the artisans. the artisans faced difficulty.

When the scale of production increases and there was a need for new tools of production.

The entrepreneur started providing raw material & tools to the artisans who produced goods & received wages on daily basis that is why this stage is called putting out system.

During the beginning of 18th century, the entrepreneur followed the practice of employing the artisans & getting work from them at their own premises.

The entrepreneur procured raw materials and equipment assigned work to the artisans improved the quality of products & found a market for its products.

In other words, he was the owner & manager of the production system.

#### 7. Factory system

Gradual rise in the population pushed up the demand for industrial good.

The quality of work produced by workmen in their homes was also weaker further more it was difficult to train worker to conform to the uniform standard of production. The merchant had to spend too much time on travelling to the individual homes to provide materials & to collect the finish product.

- A system which gathered a no. of workers under one roof provided them with tools and materials supervised & trained them and paid cash wages were certainly more efficient so the factory system arose.

This was the new way of organising labour.

The factory became more dependent of natural resources when James Watt succeeded in applying steam power to produce  $\odot$  circular motion. Steam power was a necessary characteristic of factory system.

If couldn't have been possible without accumulation of wealth especially in the form of capital in the hands of entrepreneurs.

With this initiative, he was able to combine the 4 ms, men, money, material and machine in the most efficient way.

### \* Characteristic features of factory system

#### 1. Mechanisation

The efficiency of factories has increased many times bcz of new innovation & development in science & technology.

#### 2. Automation

In many advanced country like US & UK automation has been introduced in production system. By automation we means installation of one set of machines to run another set of machines. For ex - there is automation in oil refinery, chemical industrial unit & food processing unit.

#### 3. Management info. system

Introduction of MIS with the help of electronic computers is another highlight of modern age. Computers have ~~large~~ <sup>fast</sup> memory they help in taking managerial decision at proper time.

#### 4. Specialization

There is greater specialization and division of labour in modern factories so that workers concentrate on limited operations.

#### 5. Standardisation

It brings about uniformity of quality and size and facilitates large scale production. For example nowadays many organizations both whether production or services based are trying to get themselves standardized as per international standard called ISO certification.

#### 6. Growth of Industrial area

Concentration of industries in certain regions of the country has given rise to the growth of industrial areas which offer special advantages to the industrial units in regard to raw material, power, transportation etc.

#### 7. Expansion of International trade

Mass production, standardization, improved means of transport and communication have increased the volume of international trade.

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Big enterprises have established separate departments for research and development for inventing new product and ideas.

#### 8. Competition

There is cut throat competition among producers of the goods in all capitalist economies.

#### \* Causes of Industrialisation

- The availability of basic raw material is important.
- it has to be available locally and it has to be imported. For ex- Japan has emerged as leading manufacturer of steel, automobiles and heavy machinery in world but it does not have reserves of iron ore, oil or other basic raw material and imports them.
- Capital should be available for investment. Capital formation can take place if there is surplus after providing for consumption.

- Industrialisation requires a committed labour force.
- commitment implies the acceptance of values of industrial society and their expression in the behaviour of industrial technology.
- The behaviour of industrial technology is constantly changing the labour force must be flexible in terms of its skill or craft.

- There should be a market for products produced by the industries.
- industrialisation can occur in a climate of political stability only.

### Pre-industrial society emphasis

- Community and joint families.
- Rural and village life
- Tradition and religion
- Landed interest

### \* Consequences of Industrialisation

#### → Impact of industrialisation on marriage

- (i) Marriage is a social contract.
- (ii) Higher age of marriage.
- (iii) Practice of Non-marrying (Live in)
- (iv) Practice of love-marriage
- (v) Increase of Divorce rate

#### → Impact of industrialisation on family

- (i) Role of family
- (ii) Breaking up of Joint family
- (iii) Nucleus families
- (iv) Status of Women
- (v) Disintegration of family
- (vi) Change in Family Goals.

### Industrial society emphasis

- Individual and intermediate family.
- Urban life.
- Reason and science
- Business and individual interest.

### → Impact of industrialisation on caste system

- 1. Disintegration of caste system
- 2. Reduction in influence of Brahmins
- 3. Division of labour based on specialisation
- 4. Loosening hold of untouchability
- 5. Solimenisation of Intercaste marriage
- 6. Abolition of System of Caste based functions.

### → Impact of industrialisation on religion

- 1. Decline of superstitions
- 2. Development of Religious Tolerance
- 3. Secular status

### → Impact of industrialisation on Morals

- 1. Rational Outlook (think before following something)
- 2. Materialist outlook
- 3. Individualism
- 4. Increase in Rate of crime
- 5. Loosening of Social contract

### → Impact of industrialisation on Cinema

### \* Reasons for the decline of ~~old~~ guilds

- There was no proper definition of the rights and trade area of any guild.

~~There were no guilds~~

- The rise of the merchant or middlemen who played a - ve role. Guild didn't accept the new scientific and technological invention such as water power, coal and steam to the new machines. Discoveries over a wild market for raw materials and finished goods. For eg- Opening of america.

- Religious factor also contributed its share to the decline of the guild. The rise of protestant religion stressed individualism whereas the traditional society was based on sense of cooperation. - The rise of factory system which ultimately replaced the guild system.

### \* Problems of industrialisation in India

P - Poverty, Population, Pollution

R - Rivalry b/w the industry

O - Objection from agriculturalists for acquiring their land for industries.

B - Brain Drain to the foreign country

L - Low infrastructure constraint

E - Energy crisis

M - Management policies and outlook.

### \* Consequences of Industrialisation on work place

- Industrialisation works on a different pattern of relationship with machine follow workers and supervision.
- The pace of machine differs from pre-industrial base of man and his tools.
- Man's making over his tools is replaced by need to respond to the machine.
- Factory is not only a place of work but also a community. Informal relation develops b/w workers as a result of close and constant interaction.
- The structure of industrial organisation is hierarchical - The source of authority is knowledge, skills and training.

### \* Consequences of Industrialisation on Economy

- most of the working population becomes involved in economic activity which is aimed at earning profit. Workers leave agriculture occupation in favour of manufacturing and providing services.
- Industrialisation takes place, it implies mobilisation of resources especially of labour and capital.
- Industrialisation is the basis of raising income level of the people.
- A consumer society is created a variety of products and services become available.

- the desire for increase consumption motivates men to work and earn.

- It is necessary for building up strong export system.

- It helps agricultural growth in the country.

- It is necessary to ensure national security.

- It ensures security against foreign ~~area~~ dominance and dependence.

- The market principle of demand and supply becomes the major mechanism regulating the allocation of resources.

- Labour becomes mobile both geographically and in terms of skilled and occupation.

#### \* Consequences of industrialization on society

- In an industrial society the superstitions and blind faith have no place.

- People expect and demand rational explanation of every phenomena.

- The freedom of thought and individualism are the corner stones of the industrial society.

- The new pattern of social stratification has been established.

- The ancient institution of marriage and family also changed.

#### \* Write the brief history of industrialization in India.

#### (A) Industrialization activity in medieval period

The following medieval industrial age could be divided into following industrial system

(i) Feudal system

(ii) Guild system

(iii) Domestic system

#### (B) Industry during Mughal period

In the name of Akbar and Jahangir industry was given greater importance during the reign of those rulers, India was famous world over for its industrial products. At this time spices, cloth, and indigo used to be exported to Europe from India. A no. of industrial centres has sprung up at this time from goods used to be exported to several countries.

After the Mughal, there began a gradual decline and deterioration of traditional Indian industry. The chief reason for this decline was the industrial revolution in the west. As the result of revolution, the pattern and nature of Industrial production in England underwent such a change that the demand for the Indian goods completely dried up. There was a no. of ~~goods~~ reasons for this radical change.

- Firstly, industry in England was becoming highly mechanised - Thus there was competition b/w machine made foreign goods and hand made Indian goods. The result was that there was steep decline in the demand for Indian products which in turn led to the closure of many manufacturing units.

### ⑦ Industrial Development during Plans