

## Causes of Industrialisation

Industrialisation is the process of the increasing development of industries in society. Industry can be defined as that mode of production which involves technology and produces goods on large scale.

The main causes of industrialisation include -

- a) Growth and development of technology - Technological advancement has led to the development of large scale industries. Technology makes process easier and fast.
- b) Growth of Capitalism - Large scale industry growth enabled one man to control tremendous capital and which is utilised by him for more industrial expansion.
- c) Growth of trade and commerce - Development of fast means of communication and transportation have made trade possible at international level, This has led to large scale production.
- d) Decline of rural cottage industries - Goods produced in large scale industries were cheaper and good in quality. Cottage industries failed in fulfilling the requirement of the increasing population.

- c) Introduction of heavy machines - Heavy and advanced machines increased the production & speed. This lead to decline of small units.
- f) New agricultural techniques - Better irrigation facilities, synthetic manure, high and new varieties of seeds giving more production. Large agriculture produce require large industries like sugar industries, oil mills etc.
- g) Development of means of transportation - Transportation by air, land and sea at fast speed has positively contributed in the process of industrialisation.
- h) Development of means of communication - Newspapers, radio, television, internet, telephone etc help in bringing the news & message from one corner to another corner of the world. This facilitates industrialization.
- i) Globalization - Interaction among nation has increased. Larger producing countries ~~and~~ provide finished products to other countries for fulfilling their requirement. This has also made industrialist set up their industry outside their country.
- j) Efforts of Government - Government also provide relaxation among norms for establishment of factories. This lead to the development of nation. Every country set up department to look after industries & its affairs.
- k) Population Explosion - The growth in population leads new generation to learn ~~the~~ new skills other than their traditional works.

2) Employment opportunities - As the products have to be transported from one place to another and ultimately reach the markets, the transport system, market, godowns etc are required to develop. A big labour force ~~are~~ and supervising staff is employed for this purpose.



## Consequences of Industrialization.

The consequences of industrialisation are visible all around the world. These can be discussed as under-

### 1) SOCIAL IMPACT.

a) Decline in the feeling of sociability - Increase in the population of cities has resulted in the progressive decline in the feeling of sociability, ~~loss~~ of village population & increase in city population.

In city, activity of everyone are almost self-centered & governed by self interest and personal gain. Working population is generally busy in their jobs & entertainment and have less time for their family members.

b) Decline in social control - Due to lack of social and community feeling & fear fear of social disapproval people are bound to become increasing individualistic. They neglect tradition and do whatever pleases them.

c) Decline in family control - People are moving towards cities for better job opportunities. This results in great distances between home and workplace, between educational institutes & homes. The modern education, the excitement of cinema, fashion, clubs & societies have contributed greatly in the decline of family control.

- d) Decline in the influence of religion - In metropolitan cities, life is highly materialistic and individualistic. People in cities are not guided by ~~not~~ tradition and are indifferent to religious belief. Busy life and less touch with traditional family reduces religious touch.
- e) Change in the institution of marriage - Increase in the urban population has led to certain changes in the institution of marriage. To achieve good qualifications & better job & social status, late marriages are preferred. In village, marriage is a family affair while in cities, it is a individual affair.
- f) Change in the institution of family - Joint family system is now being replaced by nuclear family system. Now a days, most families consists of husband, wife and their children.
- g) Change in condition of women - Women are becoming increasingly independent and as the education is spreading among them. Women are becoming conscious of their rights and privileges. The incidence of illicit sexual relations, divorce etc. are also increasing.
- h) Commercialised Entertainment - There has been widespread growth of commercialised entertainment on account of industrialisation. The cinemas & other paid forms of entertainment are tremendously <sup>becoming</sup> popular.



i) Growth of slums - Industrialization has resulted in shortage of accommodations and this, in turn, has given rise to slums, overcrowded shabby living quarters. These slums are populated by workers & other indigent people.

Eg. The Ashokas of Kanpur, Bastis of Delhi, Chawls of Mumbai & Cherais of Chennai.

j) Shortage of house - The growth of population is fast and it is not possible to provide people with adequate residential accommodation. The shortage of residential accommodation compels them to live without family. For growth and to earn money people are bound to live on roads specially in Mumbai.

Multi-storey building came in existence to set out accommodation crisis in industrial cities.

### ECONOMIC IMPACT.

Growth of capitalism - Industrialisation leads to concentration of wealth in few hands. One man controls the whole industry and all the workers, work for him. All the profit will be taken by the owner of the company.

Vast production - Due to industrialisation there is production on large scale. Steel, cement, sugar, jute, fertilizers, electrical equipment, raw material are

being produced on massive scale.

- c) Growth of Trade - Trade and commerce centre has been developed for selling and purchasing of raw materials. The development of fast means of communication has contributed a lot towards this end.
- d) Division of labour and specialization - Gradually, the number of technocrats and highly skilled personnel is growing.
- e) Rise in standard of living - Today electronic gadgets like T.V, fans, bike are common household goods. People are able to fulfill their requirement due to good salary structure.
- f) Economic crisis and ~~un~~ unemployment - The mechanisation of production system has thrown millions of people out of work. This leads to grave economic crisis.
- g) class conflict - Industrialisation gave rise to increase the gap between rich & poor. Money is concentrated in few hands. This leads to class conflict.
- h) Decline in rural industry - In industry, goods of daily use are produced on large scale. The quality of the machine made products is good and cheap in cost. Hence, small units closed down which affected the economic growth of individuals.



## IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALISATION ON MARRIAGE

- a) Marriage as a social contract - Today marriage is regarded as a social contract between a man and a woman. The aim of marriage in modern times has ceased to be spiritual and now ~~early~~ the aims are economic, social and biological only.
- b) Higher age of marriage - Today boys and girls are marrying at the age of 25 to 35. Previously, child marriage & early marriage were commonly adopted culture.
- c) Increasing number of unmarried adult - Rejection of traditional belief & higher age of marriage, increase unmarried adults are common consequences of industrialisation.
- d) Increase in love marriage and divorce - Husband & wife have different outlook and attitude. The philosophy of individualism is flourishing in society. The mental development of mental conflicts leads to divorce.



## IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALISATION ON CASTE SYSTEM.

- a) Disintegration of caste system - In a industry, it is class, not caste which fixes social status of a person. Traditionally, social status of a person in Indian society was determined by the caste into which he was born.
- b) Reduction in the influence and power of Brahmin - In traditional Indian society Brahmins enjoyed the highest status in society. Now there are other criterions of social stratification which has resulted in loss of the influence & power of Brahmin.
- c) Improvement in the condition of Sudras - Earlier, Sudras were considered inferior in the Indian society. In industrial society the criterion of social status is work and not birth. Anyone proficient in industrial society is bound to get a place of pride in the society, irrespective of their caste.
- d) Abolition of caste-based functions - Brahmins had the role of teacher, vaishya had a role of trader. But today, all castes are doing all types of job according to their skills.
- e) Change in criterion of division of labour - Earlier, division of labour was on the basis of caste system but in the industrial society, it is on the basis of knowledge & skills.

- f) Untouchability is considered illegal - Earlier, people of lower caste could not even sit, stand or walk near the persons of higher caste. There was restriction on lower caste from entering religious places etc. But today, people of all castes work together in mills and factories.
- g) Inter-caste Marriage - In mills and factories person belonging to different castes work together, develop common interest and form friendship. Some of these contacts convert into mutual love and attraction. These mutual attraction break the caste barriers.

### IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALISATION ON RELIGION.

- i) Decline of orthodoxy & superstitions
- ii) Development of religious tolerance.
- iii) Founding of secular states.
- iv) Religion as social aspect

### IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALISATION ON MORALS.

- i) Development of rational outlook
- ii) Development of Materialistic Outlook
- iii) Individualism.
- iv) ~~For~~ Increase in crimes.
- v) Loosening of social control.