

INDUSTRIALIZATION IN INDIA

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Introduction

This research paper provides information about India's industrialisation, which is a broad topic that could be expanded into a dissertation; however, the researcher has narrowed the scope of the issue and highlighted certain key aspects of India's industrialization. The two periods of Indian industrialization are the Pre-British period and the Evolution of Modern History. Within the country, industrial projects have been developed with the goal of improving and progressing people's and the country's living standards. The basic goal of industrial development initiatives is to increase the number of products, services, and new approaches available.

While this goal is sufficient, in fact, it is necessary for national welfare, social stability, and survival in the modern world; on the other hand, the industrialization process has ramifications, derivatives that alter the entire meaning of life and thought (Neale, 1956). Industrial society is inextricably distinct from pre-industrial society, and the differences are not limited to differences in the quantities and types of goods and services available; industrialization influenced social, economic, administrative, and political conditions, as well as individual lifestyles.

Pre-British Period

Since pre-British times, India has been known for its handicrafts. India possessed a diverse range of arts and handicrafts during the Mughal period. Specialization of jobs had progressed to the point that certain classes of artisans undertook separate procedures in the class of production; for example, paintings, craft activities, and so on, and the products dominated a wide range of foreign markets. At the time, no other country manufactured things that could be imported into India in return for the high demand for cotton and silk commodities in the globe. The increased amount of Indian exports forced Europe to pay in billions. India was also known for its high-quality jewellery composed of gold and silver, as well as copper, brass, and bell-metal. Carving work in ivory, wood, stone, and marble was prevalent in many urban centres during the time. Each handicraft was organised into an association in larger towns, which maintained its members' specific interests (Historical Account, n.d.). Because of certain technological, economic, and political advancements, the superiority of Indian handicrafts could no longer be maintained. The English industrial revolution was one of the major factors in the demise of indigenous industries. This new

development first lowered the status of the cotton industry. India was relegated to the position of a colonial possession. Imperialism set out to obliterate the autonomous economy as well as a significant portion of local handicrafts. Prohibitive charges were put on Indian goods because, up until 1813, Indian silk and cotton goods were offered in the British market at a price that was fifty to sixty percent lower than those made in England. The East India Company's representatives were given rights that they regularly abused, resulting in the decrease of Indian goods as a result of the company's high-handedness. By 1880, the rejection of handicrafts was complete, and the majority of men who worked in the industry had no alternative source of income (Historical Account, n.d.).

The Development of Modern History

The establishment of the East India Company in 1833 provided an excellent chance for English merchants to expand their trade and manufacturing in India. Plantations and monopoly industries like jute and railways attracted foreign finance and entrepreneurship. The groundwork for the growth of large-scale enterprises was thus laid; the improvement of maritime and interior transportation systems aided this, as did political developments in India and elsewhere. Between 1922 and 1939, India made significant development in a variety of industrial fields. Industrial production advanced significantly, with the total number of factories rising from 2936 in 1914 to 11,613 in 1939, and the number of employees employed rising from 9,50,000 lakhs to 17,50,000 lakhs (Historical Account, n.d.). During the conflict, a number of new industries began to emerge. There was a huge increase in the number of new industries, including transportation equipment, chemicals, metals, and mechanical industries such as diesel engines and pumps. In 1945, the number of firms increased to 14,859, with a total paid-up capital of Rs. 290 crores, up from Rs. 290 crores in 1939. Cotton, textiles, cement, iron, steel, sugar, and paper were among the industries that exhibited this sort of condition during the evolution of modern history; the industries that exhibited this kind of condition were cotton, textiles, cement, iron, steel, sugar, and paper (Historical Account, n.d.).

The Economic Impact of Industrialization in India

Industrialization has had a negative impact on the country's environmental management; there have been serious issues such as pollution of many types, including air, water, and sound, as well as the release of dangerous gases such as carbon dioxide. Population growth, with people migrating from rural areas in search of work, rapid industrialization, industrial employment, and an increase

in the number of automobiles as a result of very fast economic growth have all been identified as important drivers of increasing energy consumption (Krishna, 2007).

With the emergence of machinery and equipment as a result of industrialization, personnel's standing has been lowered to that of a component in a machine. Machines are used in the production of goods and services, and the machines do the majority of the labour; individuals are just required to operate the machine. With the impact of industrialization in metropolitan regions, rural industries are closing down, leaving villagers jobless. Some have a low level of education, while others have no education at all, and in order to survive, they are going to urban areas in search of work. Some rural residents are able to find work in industries and other sectors of the economy, while others are unable to find work and are forced to live in poverty. Technology has affected people's lifestyles as a result of the industrialization of industries such as production, marketing, telecommunications, and media. In some circumstances, industrialization has been beneficial, while in others, it has proved detrimental.

Industrialization's Social Consequences

- ❖ Greater Mobility – A more mobile workforce, both professionally and geographically, is required in an industrial setting. With the advancement of industrialization, men are obliged to leave their homelands and seek opportunities to improve their skills and abilities. They become more social and interactive in both their attitude and their employment. One of the social consequences of industrialisation is that people leave their little communities and become more mobile and affected.

- ❖ Smaller Family Unit - People in rural areas tend to live in joint families, which are made up of two or more nuclear families who share a home; however, as a result of industrialization, joint families are breaking apart and being replaced by nuclear families. Nuclear families are made up of a husband and wife, as well as their unmarried offspring. As a result, another social effect of industrialization in terms of family units is the emergence of smaller households. People leave their homes in quest of better jobs, resulting in the formation of fewer families.

- ❖ Skill Development – Individuals created all of their products and goods manually before the advent of industrialization; now, as a result of the impact of industrialization, they have become familiar with the use of machinery, technology, and advanced processes and procedures in the creation of goods and services. Individuals have become more aware and skilled at their jobs as a result of industrialization, which is also considered a societal effect.

- ❖ Scientific Control and Change – Workers in an industrialised society are continually witnessing changes in production; new methods and technology emerge, and they must be implemented in the creation of goods and services. New methods are introduced, and the results vary; an industrial worker or a technologist must do his work obligations properly, make necessary modifications, and learn to regulate, organise, and manage his responsibilities (Neale, 1956).

India's Industrialization Problems

- Growth Rate in the Organized Industry – As a result of the rise of industrialization, new industries have emerged; as a result, previous industries will either close or no longer exist. Rural areas continue to have a high rate of poverty, owing to the fact that rural industries are closing due to the development of new industries in urban areas, resulting in people in rural areas becoming unemployed or being forced to leave their families and relocate to urban areas in search of work (Rosen, 1957).

- Competition for Resources – The expansion of the government's investment programme as well as the private industrial sector necessitates the mobilisation of resources from across the economy. There has been rivalry for resources in all sectors, both private and public; in all of these sectors, adequate mobilisation of resources is critical; with the impact of industry development, if resources remained confined to just one area, the economy's growth would be hampered. In the direction towards centralization - Small businesses would be cost-effective in the former industries in today's favourable market; these businesses might help fill supply shortages and possibly reduce imports of higher-priced products. As these divisions slashed their practically certain profits, their size grew closer to the ostensibly most favourable. A condition of the licence could be a requirement for such industries to have a high rate of plough-back. The indiscriminate application of the size requirement in issuing licences has the effect of limiting them to those few

businessmen who have the capital to build up huge plants. This further consolidates private economic dominance in India, and goes against at least one government policy goal (Rosen, 1957).

- Long term Problems - The main long-term problem of industrialization appears to be how to link the development of the rural sector; agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the rural sector, and it is also considered to be the most important part of the projected industrial growth, so that industrial growth is less reliant on government demand. In India, 70 percent of the population lives in rural areas; many people are uneducated and unable to read or write, and they rely on agricultural labour to make a living. They will lose their occupations or become landless labourers as a result of the impact of industrialisation; thus, this could be one of the most critical difficulties with the impact of industrialization.

Conclusion:

India was known for its handicrafts, artworks, paintings, and agricultural products during the pre-British era. Artisans, craftsmen, painters, weavers, manufacturers, farmers, and other occupations were common. When the British arrived in India, they began to promote commerce and launched the rise of a variety of industries including transportation, chemicals, metals, diesel engines, pumps, cotton, iron, steel, sugar, paper, telephone, and communications. There have been both positive and negative effects of industrialization; positive conditions centred on the development of skills, making people more knowledgeable, enhanced, and educated; negative conditions centred on people becoming more itinerant, learning to manage change, control, and work with machines rather than working manually, and larger joint families giving way to smaller nuclear families. However, there have been issues linked with industrialization, such as rural labourers losing their jobs and prestige in their agricultural areas, resource competition, and the centralization of private economic power in India. Finally, it can be stated that the growth of industries has resulted in a significant improvement in people's standard of living and the development of personal characteristics; industries have resulted in the advancement and modernization of the country's social, economic, political, and administrative sectors. A guy who used to make a living as a labourer on building sites has now been able to find work in the industrial sector, producing clothing. This is how industrialization has helped to ensure the survival of numerous minority communities.

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