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INDUSTRIALIZATION, TECHNOLOGY, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ITS IMPACT

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ABSTRACT

Industrialization means social and economic changes that transform a human group from an urban society. Modernization, urbanization, westernization industrialization and globalization are the correlated terms of the study. Social changes, economic development, technological innovation, industrial revolution are the consequences of industrialization process. Industrialization is an extensive process which derived from industries and spread all over societies in current scenario. Industrialization involve in philosophical, natural, sociological process of ubiquitous rationalization. Industrialization is one type of enterprise development process and connected to urban issues. General definition of industrialization is an outgrowth of capitalism and its effects on society are still noticeable. Industrialization is a process in which a society or country transforms itself from a primarily agricultural society into the manufacturing of goods and services.

As per the dictionary of Britannica, industrialization means the process of converting to a socioeconomic order in which industry is dominant. Urban-industrial life creates opportunities for individual mobility and personal freedom. Karl Marx and Émile Durkheim proposed alienation and anomie words for workers faced by seemingly meaningless tasks and rapidly altering goals. The fragmentation of the extended family and community tended to isolate individuals and to countervail traditional values in society.

KEYWORDS: *Industrialization, agricultural society, Technology, industry,*

INTRODUCTION

Industrialization focus on industrial investment and economic growth process. In 18th century industrial revolution took place first time in United Kingdom. After that the effects spread on all over the world.

The industrialization process is historically based on the expansion of the secondary sector in an economy dominated by primary sector. This process has been included primary, secondary and tertiary sector. Industrialization is the process of industry spreading in a country in general that it will bring wealth and prosperity to the people of that country.

ORIGINATION OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

Today major population is involve in industrial sector. Main source of income is from industrial factors which have been prepared by industrialization process. This process has started with trade and commerce in early beginning of 18th century.

Industrialization and innovation are both the in manufacturing processes first started with the Industrial Revolution in England spread to Europe and North America in the nineteenth century. In 18th and 19th century industrial revolution involve in agriculture sector with some specific development and technological changes. Farmers in Europe, UK and develop countries started with mechanized farming, division of labor, importance to trade and business, efforts to increase the income with aim of specific standard of living.

Later stage gave the place to capital investment, application of new technologies in every sector of life. In India 19th century had shown the symptoms of industrialization and related process.

INDUSTRIALIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Technology means place and implementation of advance, modern and the things which are related to science and technology. Technology is the making, modification, usage, and knowledge of machineries, techniques, process, methods of organization, in order to solve the problems. The human species use of technology began with the conversion of natural resources into simple tools.

The effects of technology on society shown with number of ways. It develop economic growth, global economy, environment, working class structure, class system, changes in values and norms, more importance to money etc.

As per the Webber dictionary "the practical application of knowledge especially in a particular area and a capability given by the practical

application of knowledge called technology". Technology can be most broadly defined as the entities, both material and immaterial, created by the application of mental and physical effort in order to achieve some value. In this usage, technology refers to tools and machines that may be used to solve real-world problems.

Technology means the collection of techniques. The distinction between science, engineering and technology is similar to industrialization process. Technology has a particular history and origin like industrialization. With the help of anthropology and study of evolution of man we can learn the different stages of science and technology. Technology is application of science to accomplish a function. With the help of technology, the speed of industrialization process has been increased.

THE ROLE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY TO THE ECONOMIC GROWTH

In 1950 economic growth has been changing due to the effect of science, technology and industrialization. Now a day's investment in science, technology and innovation involve in routine life. Better application of technologies of broad international interest can improve many aspects of social and economic development in India. The role of science and technology in economic development is very complex and their nature must be properly understood if they are to contribute to economic development.

Technologies are developed to meet specific conditions such as material resources, energy, the socio-economic and educational level of the work force and of the user or consumer, financial and management practices, infrastructure, cultural preferences and national priorities.

With context to India, specific industrial growth has been working on the path of development but it has some demerits like lop sided pattern of industries, low capital intensity, composition of manufacturing output etc. In different five year plans particular targets have been put and as per the situation expected success could get to Indian society. Specially second five year plan is well-known for industrial growth. Industrial growth in 1951 to 1965 was 8%. During 7th five year plan it decline means came on 7.3%. That's why there is need to concentrate seriously and implemented the method at all levels.

Also there is need to focus on public and private sector for convenient results of industrialization process. Recently as per the record significant progress has been recorded in the field of science and technology which fall the positive effects

on society. India is on 3rd number in the world about technological talent and manpower. Our Indians are working as scientists, doctors, engineers and many more in the all fields of various countries.

INDUSTRIALIZATION, TECHNOLOGY, ECONOMICAL GROWTH AND INDIA

In India, first industrial policy declared in April 6, 1948 which proposed mixed and controlled economy. This is a one type of socialist pattern of society. Latest new economic policy of government declared on July 24, 1991 for reframing the policies of industrialization. This policy focus on small scale and household industries for economical development of common person in society. MSME association established during this policy. Agro and rural industries are the considerable part of new economic policy. As per the economical census 2005, total number of peoples working in employed about 98.97 million which is more or less equally distributed in rural and urban area. All India level average employment per enterprise is 2.35 and the figures for rural and urban areas are 1.94 and 2.99 respectively.

Various industries like textile, sugar, cotton, clothing, cement, and fertilizer, paper, jute, coal, silk, jewelry, and leather industries status are satisfactory.

ROLE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY ON VARIOUS SECTORS

In each and every step of life there is a place to industrial things. It's not possible the development of human beings without science and technology. Following are the sectors involve in this process-

1. Labor and industrial workers- labor is continuously being redefined by technology. The level of training and competence required changes with each technological innovation. Workers welfare legislation which works for development of workers status has to play convenient role.
2. Agricultural changes-Now days excess uses of fertilizers and chemical are crating the health related problems. Proper control and utilization should be done by farmers. Also government can create the awareness about natural farming in agriculture. Supplementary occupations promoted for removal the rural poverty.
3. Utilization of natural recourses-Natural recourses are limited but the extensive population is responsible for randomly use of these recourses. The environment must be understood and protected even while we continue to harness our natural resources.
4. Urban land reform, housing and policy-In this globalization age urban society is most affected. For maintain the urban pollution and efficient, reliable

and affordable mass transport, science and technology must be useful for human society.

5. Health related issues-Biomedical, genetics, pharmaceuticals etc are the involve area by science and technology. Every day there are new changes are taking place.

5. The development of Human and Resource-for the creation of human recourse there is no alternative. Utilization and implementation are the main cause to classify the countries in various categories.

The demands of modern scientific and technological education are beyond the means of most educational institutions. Interdisciplinary interaction should be encouraged to the suitable direction of industrialization for develop the economical growth.

IMPACTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AS WELL AS OTHER FACTORS

1. Raising Income and price-Due to intensive inflation princess of commodities has been increasing. In this ratio raising income is less than prices.
2. Changing the Structure of the Economy-Economic structure time to time adopt new scope and direction for maintain the proper speed of economic growth.
3. Meeting High-Income Demands-As per capacity every indivisible purchase the things for his family. Still he tries to maintain the standard of living as per the new trend.
4. Overcoming Deterioration in the Terms of Trade-In the age of globalization there are particular rules and regulations related to trade and commerce.

5. Bringing Technological Progress-In planning commission special focus has been given on science, technology, industrialization process for enhance the economic growth.

GENERAL EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON SOCIAL, CULTURAL, ECONOMICAL AND POLITICAL LIFE IN SOCIETY

The rise of industrialization brought many significant changes to the Indian economy and society in various stages. Urbanization, business, class system, capitalism etc are effect full areas of industrialization. Industrialization has effects and side effects also. It has positive and negative two sides. With the industrialization, technology has improvement in economy with economic growth increases in commercial activities, social & cultural integration. Efficient services resources of utilization and many services accommodate in this flow.

Following are the various effects of industrialization, science and technology –

1. Slums and consequences-Slum is a modern social problem of urban society in current scenario. Slums are the gifts of industrialization and related terms. It is a symbol of detracted life. Most of the problems create because of slums. Unlimited growth of cities called as slums.
2. Social Effects-There is number of social effects on society. Existence of fashion and fad affected on cultural life. Arise of various social problems by industrialization, science and technology.
3. Global warming, pollution-Due to excessive growth of industries responsible for global warming and vast pollution. Air, land, soil and water pollution are spoiled by industrialization.
4. Social change-Due to effect of industrialization social structure and social system changing day by day. Transformation of information from society to society is a common trend and process of social change.
5. Effect on women- Women have a equal status with man in society. Reservation, women empowerment, legislative support, role of NGOs, various schemes and plans are playing important role for enhance the status of women.
6. Changes in attitude and Ideology-With new thoughts and ideology are involve in life of man. In spite of old, traditional thoughts, modern persons prefer scientific ideology and attitude. New inventions, role of social workers, effect of education are responsible for these changes.

CONCLUSION

In developing countries economic growth can mainly be enhanced by a science and technology policy. Industrialization play vital role when all the factors will be suitable to it. There is need of time to utilize the industrial, science and technological issues carefully for expected development of the countries. Proper identification of rights, focus on ethics and morals, maintaining industrial culture, conflict less environment between management and trade unions etc are the important points for healthy industrial development. However, science and technology can play their role in development only when the integrity of the whole human beings shows positive attitude and work towards industrial process.

Developed countries should understand the fact that perceiving investment in sciences and industrial issues for the development in economical growth of develop and non-develop countries. Planning of economical investment, specific global issues, solving and sort-out the industrial problems, co relationship among the various countries etc are the considerable points of industrial, science and technology related issues.

There are the various effects of industrialization on Indian society. But for the development and removal of poverty in India, there is no alternative to acceptance and application of industrial process. Overcome the ill effects of industrialization and apply suitable remedies for eradication the evils of industrial factors. There is a need of meaningful, developmental and expected role from government and administrative levels to adjust these issues positively.

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