

# Impact of the Industrialization process on Society

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Industrialization is the production of large quantities of goods that are suitable for human consumption. Industrialization is the process of starting a new business on a large scale. Industrialization is the process by which a society or state moves from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy. We want to explain how industrialization has changed the socio-economic life of human beings. Let us first explain what industrialization is and how it happened. We will also consider industrialization here as a process related to the process of social transformation.

We say that the industrialization of a society took place when the production of essential commodities in a society started on a large scale on the basis of mechanical devices and non-human forces like electricity and steam. Industrialization first began in European countries in the 18th and 19th centuries. The invention of the steam engine led to the Industrial Revolution in Europe. From then on, machinery and technical knowledge became more and more used in the production of goods. The factory became the centre of production of goods. Before industrialization, the production of essential commodities in the society was mainly done in the homes of the producers on the basis of human or animal strength. This traditional mode of production was in the form of housing or cottage industries. Music is found in every known society, past and present, and is considered culturally universal. Since all people in the world, including the most aloof tribal groups, have a form of music, it can be concluded that music may have existed in the ancestral population before the dispersal of humans around the world. As a result, music may have first been invented in Africa and then evolved to become an integral part of human life, using a variety of materials to make different instruments.

The music of a culture influences all other aspects of that culture, including social and economic organization and experience, climate, access to technology, and what religion is considered. The emotions and ideas that music expresses, the circumstances in which music is played and listened to, and attitudes about musicians and composers vary from region to region and time. Music history is a separate field of musicology and history that studies music chronologically.

Industrialization is partly a conceptual phenomenon that nurtures the tendency to believe in the uniqueness of each generation and each society. Globalization is a powerful force that accepts the challenges of existing and changing aspects of any society. The impact of globalization is particularly significant in all areas of people's lives and religions; Maybe no one can stay away from its influence. Sociologists have the flexibility to move towards generalizations based on limited data. This is especially so in the case of the sociology of religion, especially what is known as the Secularization Thesis. Although there have been some comments about the decline or demise of religion, it has not happened, in fact there has been a clear resurgence of the consciousness of ethnic religions in large parts of the world. Sociologist S Otzer agreed that the project of secularism has succeeded in a small corner of the world.

Thus the invention of the machine changed the alchemy of production and the Industrial Revolution began. Oil and electrical equipment made it possible to produce goods on a large scale. Human Labour was saved and machinery was used. This has affected the economy, the markets, the social relations of the people. For example, the product produced by a machine began to evolve through a specific mechanical process. For that, man had to learn technical skills. This created a system for teaching technical skills. In addition to these technical skills, managerial skills also had to be developed anew. This process made the production process in the industrial sector more systematic and systematic than the traditional production process. As the technology of processing raw materials with the help of machines advanced, the network of factories began to grow.

Due to the huge increase in production, markets were created for the sale of finished goods. The commodity market fell behind and buying and selling transactions started through policy and money. For this, a separate class of brokers was formed. Banks were created for financial exchange. New techniques of commercial communication came to the fore. From telephones to computers, mechanical devices began to be used. Its advertising techniques for consumer goods

developed rapidly. Man has been producing food, clothing, shelter, etc. to meet his basic needs of life since ancient times. The means of production, however, appear to be evolving over time.

In the Stone Age man was getting his food by using stone weapons for hunting. Later, when agriculture was discovered, tools like wooden plow etc. were made. With the help of these tools, production was done to meet the needs of the family and the village beyond. This production process depended on natural resources. Every business has a social structure that has a network of mutual rights and responsibilities based on formal rules and sentiments. Sociology is the study of human social relations or the behavior of human beings towards other human beings. At the same time, sociological studies also consider changing social conditions due to the increasing scope of sociology.

The variability of social conditions affects the nature of human social relations, its social issues, social behavior. Considering all the social problems of human beings, it becomes clear that not all problems are the same. These problems affect human social behavior. Naturally, the social problems that have a far-reaching effect on human beings are not the same, so it is difficult to think of them together. Therefore, in order to get a proper understanding of each problem, there were several sections in the study of sociology according to the nature of the problem. This is the reason for the rise of many branches of sociology. Industrial sociology is a newly emerging branch of sociology. This branch is growing day by day. This branch of sociology, which started in the twentieth century, has gained a respectable place in the scientific field. Industrial sociology is the sociology of business. Industrial sociology is the study of industry from a sociological point of view. With such a simple and straightforward definition of industrial sociology, it needs to be clear what the sociological approach to business studies .

Business is the economic activity of advanced human beings. Using human labor and mechanized power, it has become possible to produce goods in a good and huge way. Extremely revolutionary changes took place in human economic activity with the rise of industry. This economic activity made it easier for man to produce enough to meet his living needs. Considering all these economic activities, it is clear that economic activities are essential for human life. Not only that, but the progress and development of human beings has been accompanied by the development of economic activity. Man's social life, social relations, group, ethics, way of life were at a very early stage in the basic economic activities of man such as food gathering, hunting and fishing. Due to this economic activity, human beings had to relocate frequently and the society of that time became unstable. Their families were self-sufficient. Their social interactions were within the family. Animal husbandry, agriculture and other economic activities brought stability and health to human beings, which is why agriculture revolutionized human life. Man was able to create new tools and art of production. Today's business has disturbed the life of man. The cripple of human life has been touched by industry. In summary, economic activities determine human interactions, collective life, behaviors, norms and traditions. This is evident from the fact that human life is in a state of various economic activities. The human outlook on food, its problems, the nature of its social relations, its social interactions were very different from the social life of today's human beings with economic activities. Economic activities appear to have an impact on human social life, social relations, social institutions, and so on. Industrial sociology considers the impact of economic activity on human relations.

Man had developed mounds or similar means of production to supply river or well water to agriculture. Progress was made from spinning yarn to spinning cloth and weaving cloth on handloom.

Until the Middle Ages, economies based on such natural resources were dependent on production. Exchanges were taking place in the form of barter. These basic forms of markets existed at that time. After the Industrial Revolution, however, this form changed radically. Industrialization can be considered as a new form of production system.

Steam and electric trains, cars, ships, etc. were used to transport goods. Cities and markets began to emerge. Colonies of working class, merchants and brokers were formed. It was through this process that industrial cities came into being.

Industrialization is the transformation of the production system of a society, that is, the economy. However, as industrialization changes the structure and function of different social organizations, industrialization has to be considered as a factor that brings about social change.

As industrialization takes place in a society, some changes take place in the traditional structure of social institutions in that society and as a result the overall traditional structure of the society changes and it takes the form of a new industrial society. The nature of social institutions such as family, marriage, religion, social stratification, education, etc., as well as the culture, values, norms, beliefs, and social development of the industrialized society differs from their

traditional social structure. Thus the form of social change in modern times is shifting from traditional social structure to industrial social structure.

Before industrialization, there were certain trading families. There was also a class or caste that produced certain things. Hence the monopoly of this class or caste. She was related to a family by lineage. This institutional structure was broken for the first time by the industrial economy.

Now people of any caste-class started coming forward to do any kind of production and trade on the strength of technical and managerial skills. The traditional dynasty in production and trade was replaced by a wider class of masters and workers.

A branch of applied sociology that studies the industrial society and the nature of its industrial associations. Using the principles and methods of sociology, the philosophy behind industrial society, structure and function of industrial associations, professional development and professional mobility of employees, evolution of employee-management, industrial sector leadership, morale and productivity of employees, administration of industrial associations as well as industry, community and society Topics like the future are studied in industrial sociology. Of course, all of these topics are viewed primarily from a sociological point of view. It is also closely related to industrial psychology.

The industrial society also develops specific philosophies that complement industrialization. Emphasis is placed on principles such as utilitarianism, individual financial independence, business attitude. Industrial society also has a background of rationalist allegiance and scientific approach. However, there was a difference between the nature of the social conditions created after the Industrial Revolution in the West and the above philosophy. In business, the interests of employers and workers were not mutually exclusive. The working class was bound by the old tradition. Due to industrialization and civilization, intellectual loyalty did not spread much in the industrial society. Individual freedom was also limited by the influence of traditional institutions and groups. The working class in the factory acted as a representative of different sections of the society. Such groups also affected their efficiency.

Earlier occupations like cottage industry involved all the family in the work. But industrialization forced the workers to leave their homes and villages and move to the cities. The city did not have the right kind of amenities; Due to this and having money in hand, the working class of the city became addicted to alcohol and gambling. Also, due to unjust practices and lack of nutritious food, the physical condition of the workers started deteriorating and this affected both the industrial production and the society. Gradually the above situation changed. Realizing the need to keep the workers in good shape in terms of production, efforts were made to improve the conditions of the working class. Trade unions emerged. Politically too, the working class gained importance as a new force. It was against this background that industrial sociology emerged.

Industrialization has a huge impact on social institutions such as family, economic and social stratification. From a sociological point of view, every person is a member of a particular group in the society and that group has an influence on him. Therefore, the intellectual loyalty and practical vision required by the industrial society is limited. In business, intimacy takes the place of intimacy and an attempt is made to achieve selflessness regardless of the interests of others. The bureaucratic interpretation of the famous sociologist Max Weber is important in this context. Individual relations are expected in the bureaucracy and there is a special need for formal organization. This question of subjectivity is important in industrial sociology.

At the same time, industrial sociology places special emphasis on the socially important processes, morale of employees, democratization of industrial power and the social changes brought about by industrialization among the various groups in the industry. Industrial sociology has shown that employers and workers in industrial society are not as homogeneous as we understand them to be. Industrial society is dynamic; Because its owners, managers and employees.

## **II. CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY**

The human was in a travelling state. Agriculture gave health and stability to human beings and industry also made human health, stability and prosperity possible. In summary, economic activity seems to have an impact on every aspect of human life. The Industrial Revolution mechanized the means of production and transformed the whole of human life. It is clear that industrialization has a huge impact on human lifestyles, cultures, institutions, values, ideals, rules, social relations, social interactions. Industrialization ushered in a rational objective thinking.

So the industrial revolution also brought about a social revolution. Even the non-economic institutions of the society could not remain aloof from this huge impact of industrialization. Changes in non-financial institutions such as family, religion, education, etc. became consistent with economic flows. Changes in human social life, social relations, social groups, values, ideals also happened in the same way as changes in economic life. Industrial sociology studies these results. But at the same time, it should not be forgotten that the turban of social institutions also falls on economic activities. Industrial sociology does not ignore the interplay between economic activity and social institutions. Although the burden of economic activity falls on social institutions, the reverse process is also common in industrial society.

Social organizations have a lot of control over today's business. The impact of social organizations on business is very important considering the society as a whole. The government controls the economy, while the academia produces the technologies that modern industries need. The socialization of individuals who are compatible and suitable for the modern economy brings down the family. In a prosperous but unstable modern economy, Dharmasanthra works to bring peace of mind to those who suffer from instability.

In today's economy, welfare organizations work to provide shelter to the elderly, the disabled and the unemployed. In summary, even though non-financial institutions are dominated by financial activities, non-financial institutions also influence economic activities as mentioned above. It is seen as a change in economic activity and social relations. After the Industrial Revolution, the industrial system underwent dramatic changes.

Now in the situation of modernity, the traditional society has become more and more industrialized. The more the industrial group expands, the more urbanization takes place. This is also changing Industry

Indian society is based on tradition. But the flow of industrialization increased the rate of civilization. Due to this, the social, family and cultural structure has changed drastically. Due to neglect of farming business, agriculture has remained in an underdeveloped state. Industrial relations have changed social relations. The flow of westernization has begun rapidly. The bureaucracy and the capitalist system are giving birth to new social and cultural structures. Industrialization creates new cultural structures by continuously affecting the social system.

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