

Industrialization and Mobility among the Industrial Workers in Nagaon Village of Kolhapur District

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Abstract:

This research paper examines the 'Industrialization and mobility among the industrial workers in Nagaon village of Kolhapur district' the paper has explored mobility among the industrial workers which is working in the Shirol MIDC; 2 km away from the village. In this connection with, what are the factors for the mobility or impact of industrialization is it truth? Reasons of mobility in the workers social life, living of standards, socio-cultural life and other major aspects of worker in this village; these are some questions raised and that awaiting an answer in this research paper.

[Keywords: industrialization, mobility, impact, worker, change, living of standard,]

Introduction:

Before of industrial revolution the majority of the population lived in villages and had manors in the countryside subsisting by farming and cattle husbandry. Later some decades the industrial revolution starts in the United Kingdom something late 18th and near the beginning 19th centuries. Then productive capacity of England and along with Europe and United States also were revolutionary changed. The first impress falls on textile industry and was Britain's fastest growing export industry. The Industrial Revolution was the conversion new manufacturing processes; this change included going from hand manufacture system to development of machines tool and the rises of the factories system; later on immediately consequently Britain was became the world's first fully industrialized nation in universe. As Harold Perkin has observed, 'the Industrial Revolution was no mere sequence of changes in industrial techniques and production, but a social revolution with social causes as well as deep social effects.'¹

Concept of industrialization, social change and mobility:

In the theses, the concept of industrialization is necessary to be analysis to the paper. The term of Industrialization, mean that increasing to use of machines, tools, new method, techniques to replace the human skills and the human power in the production of goods materials and other linked services. The eminent sociologist Gisbert S. J. (P) has been defined as 'the application of complex and sophisticated methods to the production of economic goods and services'² this definition is very important because of this definition will clear about new industry process raised after revolution. After that, 'according to Paul M. Sweezy, 'Industrialization as 'the establishment of new industries or building means of production' it is change of production function.'³ After understand industrialization meaning and concept social change is also significant to know, in this regards eminent sociologist Gillin and Gillin has cleared as "Social changes are variations from the accepted mode of life, whether due to alteration in geographical condition, in cultural equipment, composition of the population. Or

¹ Perkin Harold, 1969, 'The Origins of Modern English Society' Madison Avenue, Publisher by Routledge Taylor and Company-1969, New York.

² Gisbert S. J. P. 1976, 'Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology' New Delhi, Published by Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd, Printed by Mohan Makhijani at Rekha Printers Ltd, New-Delhi.

³ Paul M. Sweezy, 1942, 'The Theory of Capitalist Development' United State, Publisher by Monthly Review Press, New York.

ideologies & whether brought about by diffusion or inventions within the group."⁴ This definition is very appropriate in the sociology perspective, in spite, Merrill and Elbridge has explained as "Social change means, that large no. of persons are engaging in activities that differ from those which they or their immediate fore-fathers engaged in some time before." As well as the term "social mobility" refers to the movement of individuals from one social class to another. Individuals may move up or down, or remain at the same level but in a different occupation. Sociologists study how various structural and social factors contribute to the social mobility of groups or individuals. Stratification systems are those in which at least some value is given to achieve status characteristics in a society. In briefly movement of people can be in downward or upward direction means social change.

Objective of the study:

To study the industrial workers life style in village and because of Shirol MIDC the workers standard of living is it changed? Due to industrialization is it influences social structure of workers? These type questions raise and attempt to answer in this paper.

Hypothesis:

- 1 An economic status of respondent families is improved after joined industrialization.
- 2 Slowly but surely standard of living of respondents has changed.

Study area:

Nagaon Village, National Highway-04, Hatakanangale dist of Kolhapur.

Review of literature:

Maines R. David and Thomas J Morrione (1990)⁵ in this edited book of 'Industrialization as an Agent of Social Change' A Critical Analysis: Herbert Blumer has discussed about the role of industrialization as a cause of social change. 'A broad spreading and never ending series of social changes are frequently as resultant from this move such as changes in social relations, changes in social house, changes in social institutions, changes in standard of living, changes in thinking and objectives, changes in values and ideals and changes in social problems. These changes is western countries appeared widespread deep. Though, David R. and Thomas J. mentioned some social problems in this book such as migration of people, breakup of rural villages, growth of urbanization, disorganization of families and communities, social crime, criminal behavior, individual depression, formulation of new class structure and industrial dispute'

Vaid K. N. (1964)⁶ studies in his 'Workers at Kota in Rajasthan in Private and Public Sector: Small and Large Units' has concluded that, the industrialization is main key to economic progress. It's consequences on social structure, value and norm system, motivation and in turn is influenced them. As well as the basic security against unemployment, sickness and inability was provided from joint family.

⁴ Gillin and Gillin 1942, 'An Introduction of Sociology' New York, Published by Macmillan Company. New York.

⁵ Maines R. David and Thomas Morrione J. (1990): 'Industrialization as an Agent of Social Change: A Critical Analysis, Herbert Blumer, Edited book, New York, Publisher: Aldine de Gruyter, New York.

⁶ Vaid K. N. (1964): 'The New Worker: A study at Kota in Rajasthan Public and Private Sector' New Delhi, Publisher by Shri Ram Press, New Delhi.

Kaushik Arun, et. al. (2012)⁷ in these articles of the ‘Impact of Industrialization on Culture of Uttarakhand and its Role on Career Enhancement’ shows that, impact of industrialization on the culture and life styles, standard of living of people specially there are students living in Uttarakhand and finally role of changing culture in their career enhancement. As a result of industrialization in Uttarakhand state much local peoples and students standard of living has been changed. Except this, many problems come out like air pollution and malnutrition, human misery living conditions, working conditions, and the social structure, social problems, health problems, slum area, criminal nature, growing alcoholism, drug abuse, attitude and prostitution women were natural outcomes of having to endure these are conditions. The Industrial Revolution also upset old social patterns of everyday life, society, and family structure this negative picture.

Methodology:

Under non-probability method, purposively sampling method use to select villages of Nagaon and stratified random sampling technique has used for 120 respondents by various categories.

Research Design:

Exploratory **research design will be employed for present research work.**

Perspective:

To study the statement of problem the researcher has adopted structural functionalist perspective, Marxist perspective and Evolutionary theory.

Data collection:

Primary data collected with the help of Survey technique, Case Study among three villages, Interview schedule for selected proper respondents, natural observation, and informal discussion.

Objective wise procedure of the study:

1. Personal profile:

There is 117 (97.5%) male respondents was selected and just 3 (2.5%) female selected for the present study, because of many male workers working in the MIDC due to this reason male respondent was identified as majority. In this figure 101 (84.2%) of respondents was married and 19 (15.8%) of respondents were unmarried. Then there is 83 (69.2%) of respondents was from joint family and 37 (30.8%) from nuclear family, majority 38 (31.7%) of respondents families have 4 members in family and 30 (25.0%) of respondents families have respectively 3 and 5 member in their family, 19 (15.8%) of respondents families have 6 members and last only 3 (2.5%) of respondents have 2 members. According to age there is majority 22 (18.3%) of respondents age group was 31-35 and 19 (15.8%) of respondents age group was 36-40, 17 (14.2) of respondents age group was 46-50, 16 (13.3%) of respondents age group was 51-55, 14 (11.7%) of respondents age group was 26-30, 12 (10.0%) of respondents age group was above 56+ and last 5 (4.2%) of respondents age group was 18-25. About education majority 49 (40.8%) of respondents studied 6-10 std group, 23 (19.2%) of respondents studied 11-12 std group, 13 (10.8%) of respondents studied graduation, 12 (10.0%) of respondents studied 1-5 std 8 (6.7%) of respondents studied 10 and ITI course, 6 (5%) of respondents studied other education like, 5 (4.2%) of respondents was illiterate and last just 1 (0.8%) of respondents get 12 and ITI course. The religion of respondents majority 96 (80%) of respondents are Hindu, 14 (11.7%) Buddhist 6 (5%) Jain and last is 4 (3.3%) was Muslim community however, category of respondents such as

⁷ Kaushik Arun Kr. Singh Jagbir Dalal and Panwar Sunil (2012): ‘Impact of Industrialization on Culture of Uttarakhand and its Role on Career Enhancement’ *International Journal of Business and Management Research*, Vol. 2 issue no. 4, 2012, pp. 124-132.

majority 63 (52.5%) from open, 42 (35%) of respondents from SCs, 8 (6.7%) from other, 5 (4.2%) from OBCs and last is 2 (1.7%) from NTs categories. There is 97 (80.8%) of respondents were proper village mean not migrated and 23 (19.2%) of respondents were migrated from different regions.

2. Economic profile:

Income of respondents like majority 76 (63.3%) of respondents income was 8 to 10 thousand and 44 (36.7%) of respondents income was 11 to 15 thousand per month addition some time overtime duty. Job profile is majority 73 (60.8%) of respondents were doing as helper, 29 (24.2%) of respondents were as worker post, Jr. operator is 13 (10.8%) and 5 (4.2) working as part time. As well as majority of respondents 52 (43.3%) working as temporary basis, 46 (38.3%) working as regular basis (permanent) and last 22 (18.3%) working as contract basis.

3. Social profile:

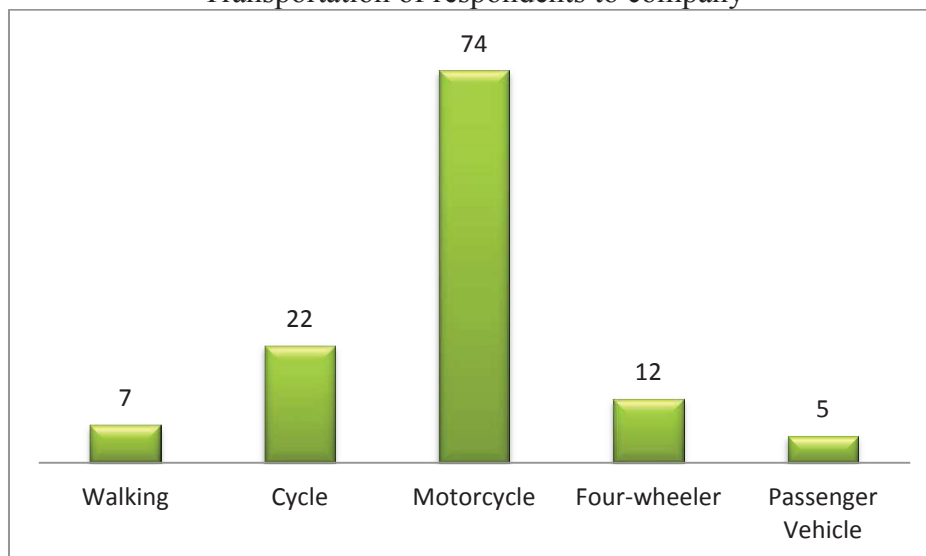
Presented 92 (76.7%) of respondents living in rough house like black stone, soil and wooden bamboo 16 (13.4%) of respondents living in cement bricks and roof (sheet) type house and 12 (10%) of respondents were living in as rented house. Then, majority 97 (80.8%) of respondents get arrange marriage, 15 (12.5%) was unmarried and 8 (6.7%) of respondents done love marriage.

Industrialization and mobility among the workers:

This section will be systematically analysis the enhancement of respondents in village after getting his job opportunity in industrialization of Shirol MIDC.

1. Transportation to company:

Graph no.1
Transportation of respondents to company



Source by: Primary data

Above data shows majority 74 (61.7%) of respondents are go to company by motorcycle downward 22 (18.3%) of respondents are go to by cycle, 12 (10%) of respondents are go to own four wheeler vehicle 7 (5.8%) of respondents are go to by walking and last id only 5 (4.2%) of respondents are go to by passenger vehicle. In above percentages majority of respondents was not own motorcycle at the time of beginning work. Those are well educate and get some technical education, diploma course for the job opportunity; only they have getting good wages in company or more experienced respondents also.

2. Enhancement of respondent after getting job:

Table no.1

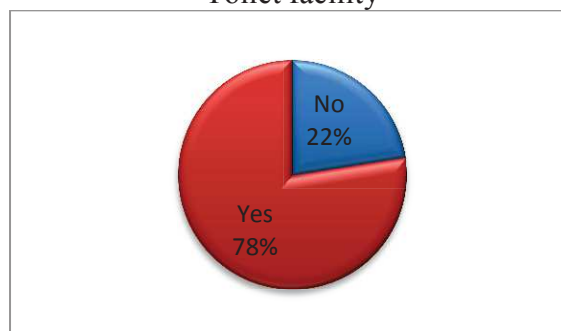
Transportation of respondents to company

Variables	Label	Frequency	Percentage
Rooms availability	3 room	33	27.5
	4 room	72	60
	rented	12	10
	2 room	3	2.5
Garden front of house	Yes	5	4.2
	No	115	95.8
Alternative provision of off electrical line	Solar	5	4.2
	Battery	15	12.5
	Inverter	6	5
	Candle	94	78.3
TV set	LED	34	28.3
	Flat	16	13.3
	Old colour	67	55.8
	TV No	3	2.5
Computer set	Yes	14	11.7
	No	106	88.3
Air Condition facility	Yes	4	3.3
	No	116	96.7
Heater facility	Yes	1	.8
	No	119	99.2
Mobile set	1set	37	30.9
	2set	46	38.3
	3set	18	15
	4set	19	15.8
Newspaper	Yes	48	40
	No	72	60

Above glance on the percentages, half of respondents have 4 rooms in the their houses and remain respondents living in the less 4 room, majority 95.8% of respondents have not garden front of his houses and 78.8% of respondents to use candle time of electrical off line. About entertainment like TV set the 28.3% of respondents has been changed their old TV set and get LED TV set, this noticed as improvement and computer set still date majority 88.8% of respondents not have computer set as well as majority of respondents air condition and heater not available in their houses. About the mobile set almost all respondents to use mobile set mostly in smart phone and 60% of respondent's to use newspaper in houses.

Graph no. 2

Toilet facility



Source by: Primary data.

Above graph shows the toilet facilities in the respondent's house, majority 78% of respondents have toilet facility in houses among this per cent there is 32 % not have water

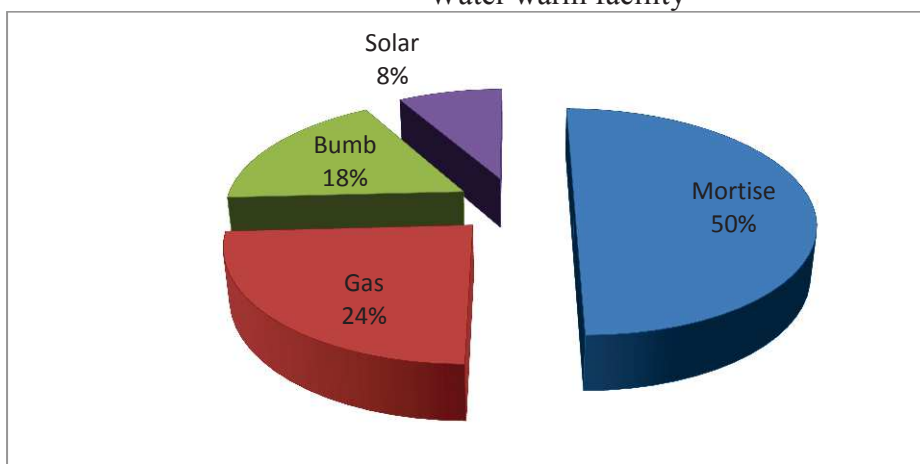
connection in the toilets, still, 22% of respondents not have toilet provision in their houses they use open place mostly who lived in farm house for this purpose.

Table no. 2
Separate kitchen room

Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
No	47	39.2
Yes	73	60.8
Total	120	100.0

Above table shows about the separate kitchen room in respondents houses. Majority 73 (60.8) of respondents have separate kitchen room in their houses and 47 (39.2%) of respondents have not separate kitchen room in their houses.

Graph no. 3
Water warm facility



Source by: Primary data

Above graph shows about the water warm provision in respondents houses. Majority means half of total sample 50% of respondents to use mortise for the warm water to bath, downward 24% of respondents to use gas for the warm water, 18% of respondents to use bumb and 8% of respondents to use as solar equipment.

Table no. 3
Refrigerator Machine in house

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	59	49.2	49.2
No	61	50.8	50.8
Total	120	100.0	100.0

Source by: Primary data

Above table shows about the refrigerator machine in houses, majority 61 (50.8%) of respondents have refrigerator machine in houses and 59 (49.2%) of respondents not have refrigerator machine in the houses. Interesting that, those are have refrigerator machine among them majority respondents get as gifted mostly in marriage function.

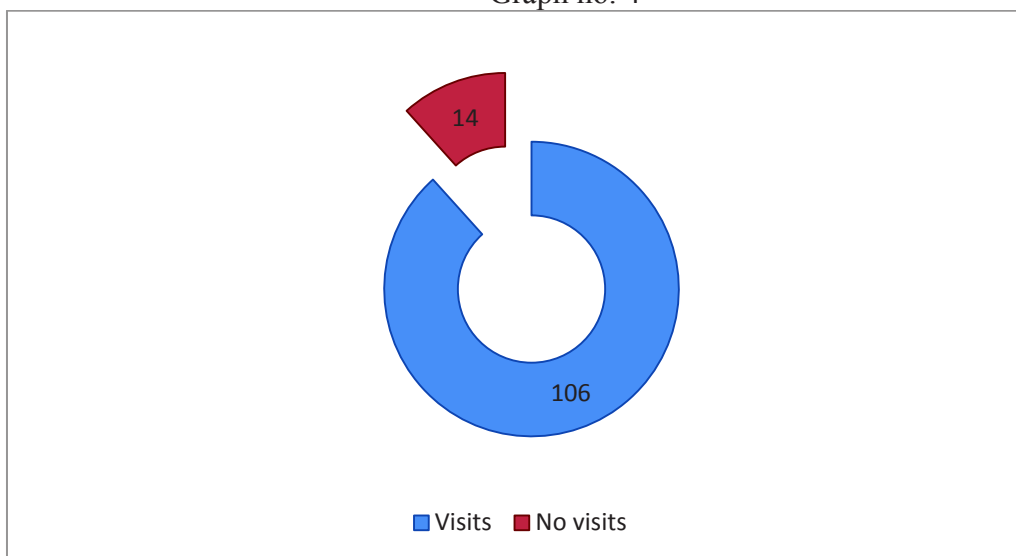
Table no. 4
Compound/gate to house

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	21	17.5	17.5
No	99	82.5	82.5
Total	120	100.0	100.0

Source by: Primary data

Above table shows about the compound/gate to houses of respondents; majority 99 (82.5%) of respondents not have compound/gate to houses and 21 (17.5%) of respondents constructed compound/gate to their houses. Majority of respondent's reaction regarding this facility was internal matter or disputes each other community is reason for the no construction.

Graph no. 4



Religious rituals and visits

Source by: Primary data

Above graph is a shows about the religious rituals and visits to those places. Majority 106 (88.3%) of respondents continue have been done religious rituals in their houses along with one time in a year visits those are places. Just 14 (11.7%) of respondents is not believed or to oppose this type traditional religious rituals in houses. One thing is that still almost all respondents' beliefs on rituals and superstition also.

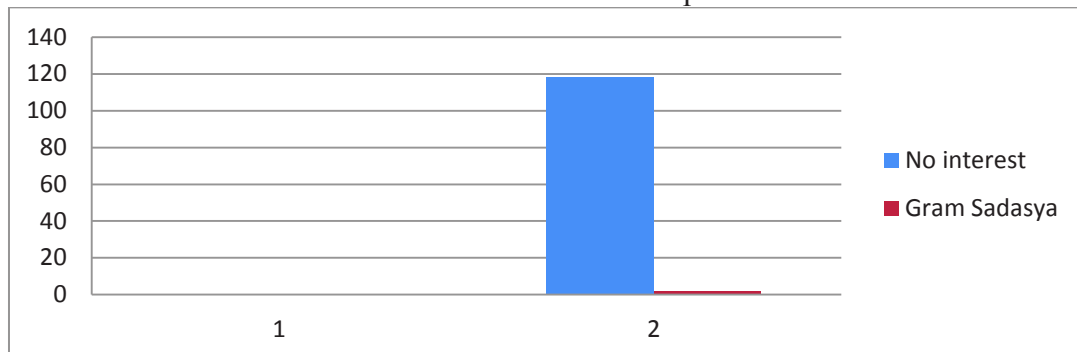
Table no. 5
Old traditions in family

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	106	88.3	88.3
No	14	11.7	11.7
Total	120	100.0	100.0

Source by: Primary data

Above table is shows that the old traditions and customs in respondents families. As per table majority 106 (88.3%) of respondents implemented all old traditions and customs in their houses and 14 (11.7%) of respondents not believed this type old traditions.

Graph no. 5
Political interest of respondents



Source by: Primary data

Above graph clear shows majority 118 (98.3%) of respondents not interested in political matter 2 (1.7%) of respondents have political interest as well as they had gram sadasya (member) in proceeding. In briefly almost all respondents is not interested in political matter.

Conclusion:

Income of respondents, socio-economic condition, and present standard of life, religious life, political life and home appliances of respondents has been seen in this research paper. After studies, will be understand clearly the real condition of respondents not good and better; in fact below poverty line also increasing in some cases of study in this village. Concern to the poverty of respondents in preceding and present not much move in stable noticed that. In the case of poverty of the respondents in this area has not changed much, from this research we will realize that the respondents of this village struggled against the poverty. Because of day by day the inflation of nation have been growing high and this situation only not proletariats middle class people also suffering from growth inflation. Overall the respondents want to more wages but they cannot share his emotions to managements because anytime managements of companies should withdraw on workplace.

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